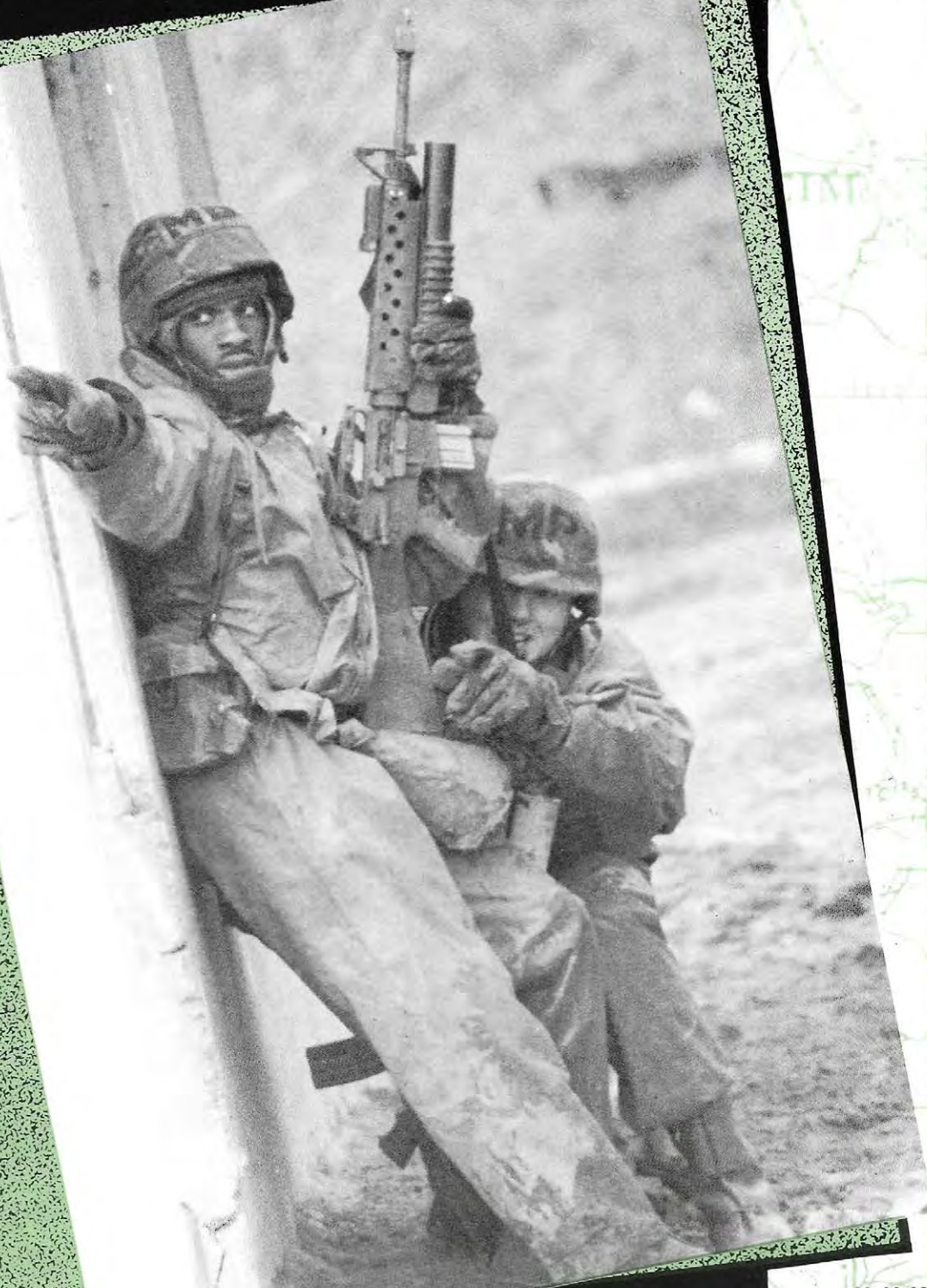




MILITARY POLICE

A PROFESSIONAL BULLETIN FOR THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS REGIMENT

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT of The ARMY



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PB 19-88-4 (TEST)
OCTOBER 1988

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CORRESPONDENCE: Correspondence should be addressed to: Editor, *MILITARY POLICE*, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5030. Please provide complete return address. Telephone number is AUTOVON 865-5405 or commercial (205) 848-5405.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Individual subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402-9317.

MILITARY POLICE (ISSN 0895-4208) is published quarterly by the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5030. Second-class postage paid at Anniston, AL and additional mailing offices (No. 526-810).

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402-9317.



Military Police

PROFESSIONAL BULLETIN

PB 19-88-4

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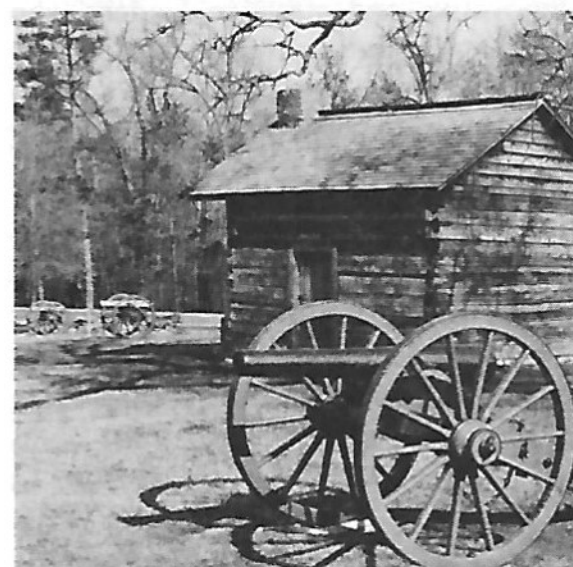
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Commandant's Notes

BG Peter T. Berry



The key to military police success on a modern, dynamic battlefield will be innovative and effective leaders who can think. As the Year of Training draws to a close, we need to reflect upon the events of this past year and their impact on training.

We must constantly strive to conduct training that is progressive and sequential without unnecessary duplication. We have reexamined our training strategies and are confident we are providing leaders at all levels with the skills and knowledge necessary to fight and win on the battlefield. If we are not doing this, you need to tell us. Leader development is our primary investment in the future; without it, the most innovative technology is useless. We use several training methods to enhance leadership development, and I want to tell you about two of them.

Leadership Assessment Program (LAP). This is our most recent initiative in leader training. We recently implemented the LAP in the Officer Basic Course (OBC) and will begin this program in the Officer Advanced Course (OAC) next January. The LAP requires an appraisal of specific leadership dimensions. Trainers identify individual strengths and

weaknesses and provide constructive feedback. Because the program has no impact on grades or class standing, the process is non-threatening. LAP provides information that allows students to improve their leadership.

Shared Training. This initiative provides students with opportunity to practice leadership skills in a training environment. Shared Training involves interaction of One Station Unit Training (OSUT) students with noncommissioned officer professional development course students. Entry-level soldiers profit by training with knowledge and experienced NCOs, and the NCOs benefit by training in a leadership capacity.

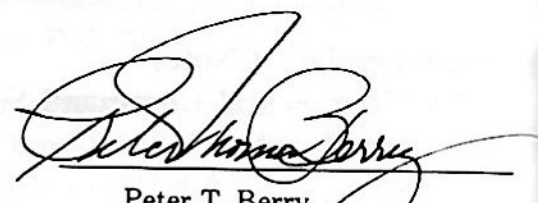
We focus on the NCO's performance during Shared Training. The NCO must demonstrate technical, tactical, and leadership skills simultaneously.

USAMPS will attempt to create an ideal training scenario by expanding Shared Training. The idea is to have OAC students serve as company commanders and battalion staff officers, OBC students as platoon leaders, Advanced and Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course students as platoon sergeants and squad leaders, and OSUT students as squad members.

Shared Training provides training well suited for our wartime and peacetime missions. And we can conduct this training in the field as well as on the installation. The major benefit comes from the interaction among our military police soldiers.

Leadership will be the key to victory. These are but two of the initiatives we have implemented to improve our leader training methods. Training will continue to be a top priority for the Military Police Corps Regiment. The Regiments must be standing tall and ready whenever and wherever we are called upon to accomplish any mission.

The Military Police Corps Regiment... Assist, Protect, and Defend.


Peter T. Berry
Brigadier General, USA
Commandant

Regimental Command Sergeant Major

CSM Joshua Perry



First, I want to bid farewell to a very dedicated and truly professional NCO who has done an outstanding job as the Regimental Command Sergeant Major over the past four years, CSM Roland M. Gaddy. I have never met anyone more dedicated, motivated or professionally committed to excellence than this fine soldier. I'm sure I speak for all when I say thanks for a job well done, and we wish only the best for the Gaddy family in retirement and all future endeavors.

In this first article I would just like to share a few thoughts with you about what some have called the backbone of the Army, the Noncommissioned Officer Corps. In 1779 Baron Von Steuben, the drill master of General George Washington's Continental Army, prepared a manual called *Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States*.

In the manual Von Steuben wrote, "The choice of noncommissioned officers is an object of the greatest importance. The order and discipline of a regiment depends so much upon their behavior that too much care cannot be taken in preferring none to that trust but

those who by their merit and good conduct are entitled to it."

Von Steuben emphasized that honesty, sobriety and a remarkable attention to every point of duty, with a neatness in their dress, are indispensable requisites; nor can a sergeant be said to be qualified who doesn't write and read in a tolerable manner.

Von Steuben brought discipline, order and professional training into our Army. Even back in those days the noncommissioned officer played a very important role in shaping our Army. Rudyard Kipling, the British author, while he was in India, said the noncommissioned officer is the backbone of the army.

The observations of Von Steuben and Kipling hold true today—perhaps to an even greater degree. For leadership and initiative at the lowest levels on the battlefield hold the very key to victory.

The challenge is formidable: To take a group of human beings, each with his or her own set of values, feelings, fears and ideas about how things should be done, and unite them as a team for the common purpose of defeating the enemy.

And as if that weren't enough, this must be done at the risk of their lives because no Army can win a war unless its rank and file soldiers literally trust their leaders with their lives. That kind of trust does not begin to flow automatically when we pin on our stripes; trust and respect must be earned.

Most elements of leadership come down to following one common sense rule: Take care of your soldiers. We earn the respect of our young troops when we are consistently firm, fair and impartial and practice honesty in word, deed and signature.

During this time of transition as well as throughout my career my thoughts have often turned to the NCOs who have helped me over the years; the fondest memories are of the ones who set clear standards and ensured that they were met, the ones who were consistent in dispensing both praise and criticism, who gave their subordinates latitude for initiative and creativity, even at the risk of mistakes, and who did all in their power to assure the welfare of their soldiers consistent with the accomplishment of the unit's mission.

(cont. on page 12)

MP Journal
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TO: Readers
FROM: Editor

MP Anniversary

This fall during the week of September 18-24 the Military Police Corps celebrated its forty-seventh anniversary. This issue carries a special centerfold section with photographs taken during ceremonies at Fort McClellan, Alabama, the Home of the MP Corps Regiment.

We hope that this special coverage will enable military police stationed at installations all over the world to share in the pride and esprit expressed here at the School. All of the members of the MP Family—military and civilian, retired and active, and their families and friends—were joined in the commemoration.

Highlights of the anniversary were the Anniversary Parade and an inaugural membership luncheon for the reactivated Military Police Regimental Association. Its executive committee has been selected and the first issue of the Newsletter has been published.

Focus on Training

Again in this issue emphasis is on training, which is the 1988 Army Theme. Although the year may be ending in relation to time, we will continue to recognize the importance of training in relation to mission accomplishment and survival in combat. Soldiers must be well trained. We hope that authors will continue to submit manuscripts of articles about training to us for consideration for publication. This year **MILITARY POLICE** was able to provide strong support to the 1988 Army theme because of the many fine articles that were sent in to us. Articles on other subjects are always welcome as usual.

New Regimental CSM

This issue carries the first column written by the new Military Police Corps Regimental Command Sergeant Major, Joshua Perry. In addition, his biography is on page 5. CSM Perry also serves as the Command Sergeant Major for the MP School at Fort McClellan. We join with all who wish him welcome and at the same time express appreciation and best wishes to retiring CSM Roland M. Gaddy.



New Military Police Corps

Regimental Command Sergeant Major Joshua Perry

Command Sergeant Major Joshua Perry, a native of Strong, Arkansas, entered the Army in September 1961. He completed Basic Training at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and Advanced Individual Training (Military Police) at Fort Gordon, Georgia. He then went to Fort Benning, Georgia, for the Basic Airborne Course.

He has served three tours in Germany, one tour in Korea, one tour in Vietnam, and several stateside assignments.

Command Sergeant Major Perry has performed in many technical duties such as desk sergeant, patrol supervisor, physical security NCO, unit operations NCO, and provost marshal operations sergeant major. In addition he has performed in leadership roles as squad leader, platoon sergeant and first sergeant in Physical Security, Garrison, Division, and Corps Military Police units.

His assignments as a senior NCO include Platoon Sergeant, 110th Military Police Company, Taejon, Korea; Platoon Sergeant, Operations Sergeant, and First Sergeant, 5th Military Police Company, Fort Polk, Louisiana; First Sergeant, 127th Military Police Company, 709th Military Police Battalion, Hanau, Germany; First Sergeant, 1st Military Police Company, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas; Military Police Operations Sergeant Major, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama; Command Sergeant Major, 2d Battalion (Basic Training), Fort McClellan, Alabama; Command Sergeant Major, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Command Sergeant Major Perry's military and civilian education include Physical Security School, Military Police Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course, Military Police Advanced

Noncommissioned Officer Course, 7th ATC, First Sergeants Course, Class 19 of the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy and he has earned an Associate's Degree in Law Enforcement from Northwestern State University.

His decorations include the Bronze Star, the Meritorious Service Medal (6th award), the Army Commendation Medal, the Good Conduct Medal (9th award), the Vietnam Cross of Gallantry, the Vietnam Service Medal, the NCO Academy Ribbon with Numeral Five, the Army Service Ribbon, the National Defense Service Medal and the Parachutist's Badge.

Command Sergeant Major Perry, his wife Demathraus, and their daughter Tonya, reside on Fort McClellan, Alabama.

REFORGER 87: Military Police Support to the Phantom Mobile Corps



Part I

*Captain Michael S. Galloucis
and
Captain Rodney L. Johnson*



This article will describe the 89th Military Police Brigade's participation in REFORGER 87, discuss in some detail its REFORGER (return of force to Germany) experiences, and look at some lessons learned that may be useful to other MP organizations.

REFORGER 87 was a command post exercise and field training exercise conducted by the northern Army group (NORTHAG) sector of the Federal Republic of Germany from August 22 through November 5, 1987. The 89th Military Police Brigade supported the III (U.S.) Corps throughout REFORGER 87.

As the primary U.S. participant in the exercise, III Corps deployed to Europe with elements of 236 active, Army National Guard (ARNG), and Army Reserve units from twenty-seven different states, with a total of 31,000 U.S. soldiers. REFORGER 87 was the largest overseas deployment of U.S. soldiers and equipment since World War II.

In support of III Corps during REFORGER 87, the 89th MP Brigade deployed its headquarters and headquarters company (HHC); the HHD, 720th MP Battalion; the 410th and 411th Military Police Companies (from Fort Hood, Texas); and the 258th Military Police Company (from Fort Polk, Louisiana).

All 89th MP Brigade soldiers deployed to Europe via Military Airlift Command and contracted aircraft. The HHD, 720th and 411th shipped their equipment from CONUS to Europe. The HHC of the 89th, 410th, and 258th

drawn their equipment from POMCUS (prepositioning of material configured to unit sets) issue sites in Europe.

The 302d Military Police Company—and ARNG unit from Fort Worth, Texas and CAPSTONE aligned to the 89th MP Brigade—also supported REFORGER deployment by manning traffic control points between Fort Hood and Beaumont, Texas—the seaport of embarkation for HHD and 411th equipment and numerous III Corps units.

Elements of the 89th MP Brigade were deployed in Europe between August 22 and October 30, 1987, with a total of 483 soldiers participating in REFORGER 87. The primary

REFORGER mission of the 89th was to provide battlefield circulation control (BCC) along seven employment routes leading from the staging area (SA) to the western border of the tactical assembly areas (TAA).

One aspect of the BCC mission involved tracking specific units designated by the corps G3 as they moved from the SA to the TAA—a practice commonly referred to as command force tracking. Command force tracking enabled the corps commander to monitor the forward movement of critical combat assets during a period when radio listening silence was in effect. This BCC support facilitated the forward movement of

At a holding area a Belgian soldier gives directions for the route to the West German border. The MPs were on their way to the staging area.



over 20,000 III Corps vehicles along employment routes.

In accomplishing its BCC mission, the 89th worked closely with German *feldjaegers* (primarily the 720th *Feldjaeger* Battalion based in Hannover) and German *polizei*. Responsibility for BCC was handed off at the TAA to the 502d and 545th Military Police Companies, representing the 2d Armored and 1st Cavalry Divisions respectively.

The BCC mission in the 89th area of responsibility was assigned to the 410th and 411th MP Companies. Another important mission performed by the brigade was providing security for the III Corps command post (CP) complex, which involved securing elements at five separate locations. This mission was assigned to the 258th MP Company.

Two additional 89th MP Brigade missions were overseeing the law enforcement structure in the exercise area and providing protective services support to the III Corps command

group. The Provost Marshal, 21st SUPCOM, was actually tasked by USAREUR (United States Army, Europe) to establish the law enforcement structure.

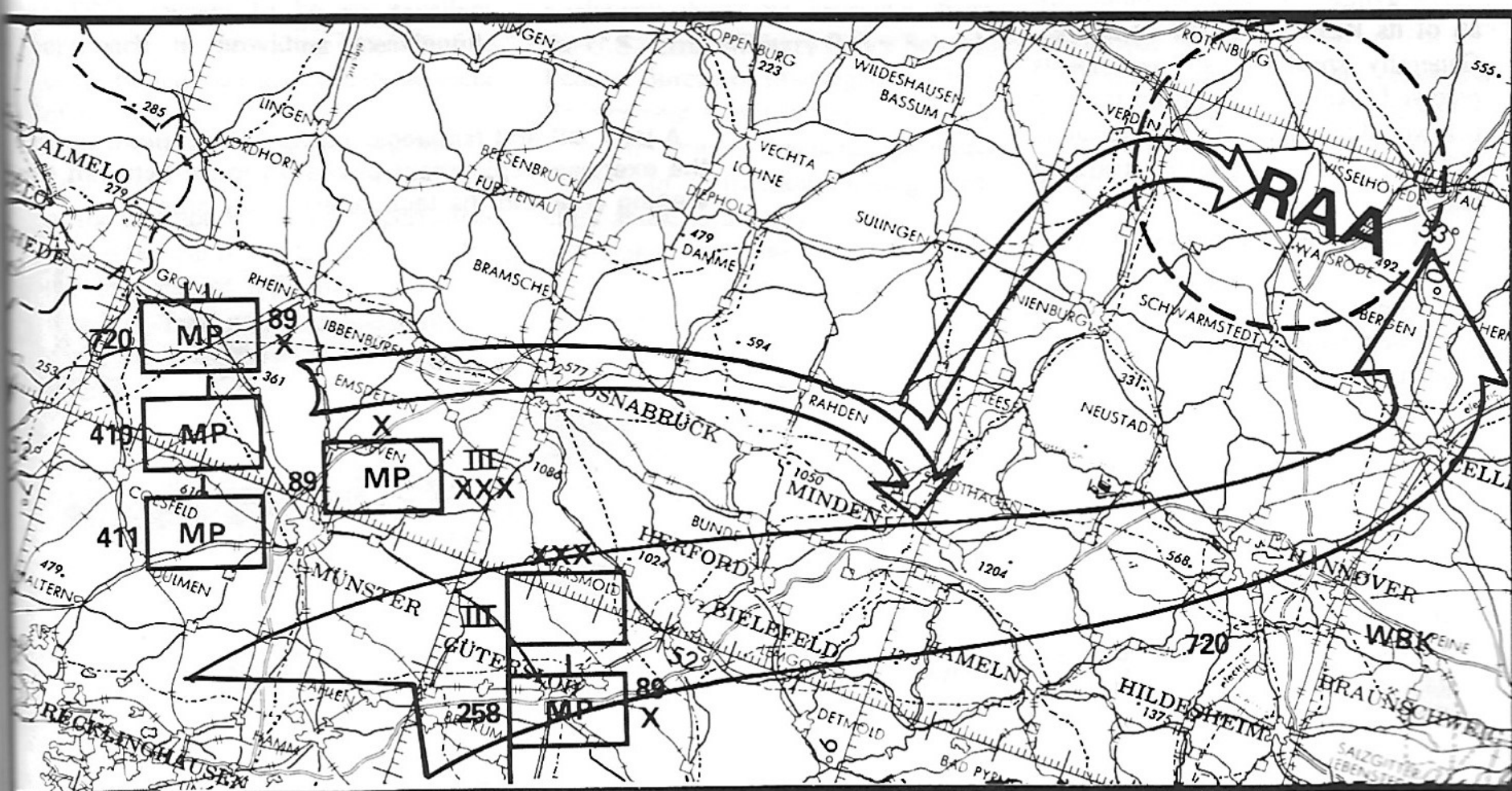
Initially during the movement of III Corps from the SA to the TAA the 89th tactical operations center (TOC) was established in Meunster. After all divisional units had crossed TAA, the 89th TOC jumped forward to Minden to be in a better location to provide continued MP support to III Corps. The HHD, 720th MP Battalion and 410th MP Companies also jumped forward from their original location in Telgte to Minden, and the 411th MP Company jumped from their original location in Greven to Steyerberg.

The 258th MP Company Headquarters collocated with the III Corps main CP throughout the exercise phase of REFORGER 87. Platoons from the 258th were located with the III Corps rear and the tactical CPs during the exercise and also jumped forward once during REFORGER 87. After

ENDEX (end of exercise) was declared, all 89th units made one final move to Horsten, the brigade's redeployment assembly area.

At this point we'll back up a minute and look at the 89th MP Brigade's REFORGER 87 objectives, which were developed long before soldiers first began deploying overseas. The objectives were as follows:

- Implement the brigade warplans as part of the III (U.S.) Corps command post exercise (CPX);
- Assess the deployment capabilities for selected essential force units'
- Validate employment doctrine, force structure, and workload factors for MP units;
- Conduct BCC operations over realistic employment routes in a wartime scenario;
- Exercise command force tracking during the movement phase;
- Provide direct support assets to attacking divisions;
- Assess the brigade's capability to conduct effective liaison with III





A joint traffic control point set up to ensure safe flow of traffic, both military and civilian, through potential safety hazards.

(U.S.) Corps, host nation, and allied corps personnel;

- Validate MP security requirements for the III Corps CP complex; and
- Provide protective services to the III (U.S.) Corps command group.

The 89th MP Brigade accomplished all of its REFORGER 87 objectives. Generally speaking, all participants received invaluable hands-on training that would be impossible to replicate in CONUS. Some specific training highlights include

- Exercising the quick-fix contingency by bringing the 302d MP Company to Fort Hood to assist in the deployment of Fort Hood units, including the 89th MP Brigade;
- Deploying soldiers and equipment to Europe in accordance with unit standing operating procedures (SOPs) and deployment plans;
- Exercising the POMCUS equipment draw system for three of the five deploying 89th units;
- Testing and validating the brigade's primary mission and tactical SOP on terrain and road networks closely aligned to actual go-to-war locations;
- Taking a closer look at actual go-

to-war locations for 89th MP Brigade units;

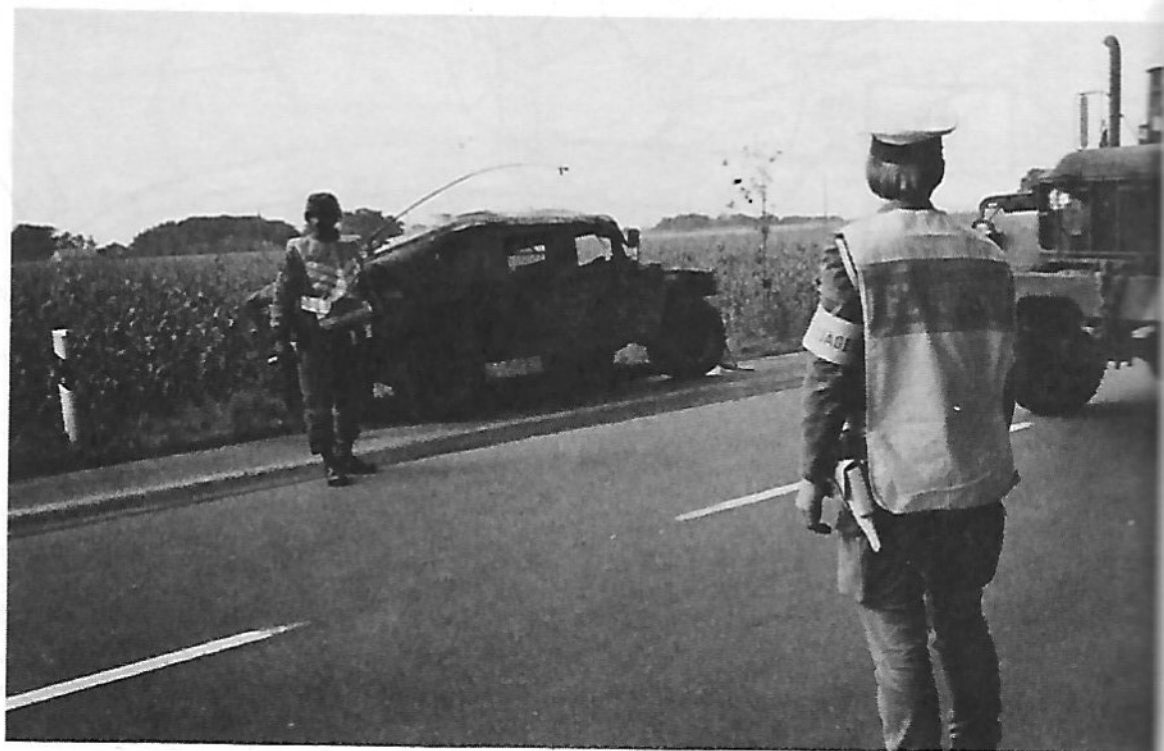
- Airlifting and MP platoon, including sling loading HMMWVs, forward into the field training exercise (FTX) area to support a 2d Armored Division opposed river

crossing;

- Airlifting another MP platoon to assist in a reroute of traffic due to a simulated enemy destruction of an employment route;
 - Validating the ability of a corps MP company (at authorized level of organization (ALO) 1) to provide BCC Support along some 225 miles of highway;
 - Validating manpower requirements in providing security for the III (U.S.) Corps CP complex;
 - Exercising force tracking of corps G3 designated units from the SA to the TAA;
 - Validating the effectiveness of temporary signing along employment routes; and
 - Developing further close ties with host-nation and allied Corps military police, as well as German *polizei*.
- An important aspect here was that two platoons from the 89th MP Brigade and the opportunity to train for one week with *feldjaeger* platoons from the 720th and 730th *Feldjaeger* Battalions.

(To be continued)

A joint MP and *feldjaeger* traffic control point during the exercise deployment phase on route between the staging area and the tactical assembly area.



UPDATE

To reciprocate for hospitality extended during REFORGER 87, the 720th Military Police Battalion hosted a 12-man squad from the 720th Feldjaeger Battalion at Fort Hood from August 23 to 31, 1988.

Highlights of the *feldjaeger's* visit included qualifying on M16s,

negotiating the Fort Hood leaders reaction course, a U.S. combat arms display, military operations in urban terrain (MOUT) and rappelling training, visits to the Texas Ranger Museum and a visit to the Alamo in San Antonio.

Additionally, the *feldjaegers*

presented a briefing on *feldjaeger* organizations, missions, capabilities, and concepts of employment. Probably this is the first time a squad of *feldjaegers* has visited a CONUS installation and trained with their U.S. counterparts.

(To be continued)

Mobile Training Teams — A Valuable Training Tool in Europe

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick J. Bagley

Continuously striving to improve its training program and to find new and innovative ways to train soldiers in such topics as security and espionage, OPSEC, common task training, and specific mission-related subjects offers a challenge to any trainer.

Second region, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command has demonstrated that the mobile training team (MTT) concept to be an excellent approach in providing meaningful, subject-intensive training to the soldiers of the region.

The MTT is not a new concept to Second Region. Prior to the institution of the concept special agent personnel had to be sent to the United States for the majority of their mission-unique training. Transportation and billeting expenses naturally influenced the number of personnel who could be trained.

The MTT allowed for the subject matter expert to be brought to Second Region for a relatively small cost, thus freeing training dollars to fund more personnel to attend the training. Because field elements are scattered throughout the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy, it was recognized that providing a cost-effective central base for training was important for the MTT concept to realize its intended goal.

This objective was reached when U.S. government facilities in Erding, Germany were determined capable of providing accommodations for large numbers of personnel at a reasonable cost.

Historically the MTT has been used when instructors are brought from the United States and two or three classes on a particular subject are presented in a relatively short time. Instructors from the U.S. Army Military Police School, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, and other law enforcement agencies provided courses of instruction ranging from child abuse to drug enforcement.

Nationally recognized experts filled a training void that prior to the inception of the MTT concept could be only partially addressed. The training provided was of a caliber that could make training managers of civilian agencies envious.

Any fears that the quality of training might decrease proportionately to the number of soldiers trained have been calmed through experience. For its

original purpose the MTT concept has proven a cost-effective means of providing professional training to a large number of personnel.

Recently the MTT concept was expanded by applying a time-honored training philosophy. Second Region identified training needs and searched within its own resources for the trainers. Two particular areas, protective services and economic crimes, were identified.

Trainers were located who possessed the educational prerequisites as well as vast practical experience in the subject areas. Adequate resources and time were provided to the trainers, and the results of their efforts proved excellent. As a result, ways of expanding the MTT concept to include training in the fields of logistics, personnel, and communications are being considered.

The MTT concept has proven itself a valuable training tool to CID commanders in Europe — a concept limited only by the imagination.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick J. Bagley was the Chief of Operations, 2d Region, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, FRG, at the time this article was written.

AIR BASE GROUND DEFENSE: Issues in Defense

Captain Robert W. Kenyon

Doctrine development in air base ground defense (ABGD) was initiated through DA Pam 525-14, *Joint Operational Concept for Air Base Ground Defense* (15 July 1986). The document describes the concept of operations involving U.S. Army military police and U.S. Air Force security police in the defense of U.S. air bases outside the continental United States (OCONUS).

The concept focuses on operations to defend installations from attack by threat ground forces. DA Pam 525-14 describes the Threat; concept of operations; internal and external defense responsibilities; command, control and communications; combat service support; and host-nation support. It provides an outline from which doctrine for the successful defense of U.S. air bases worldwide could be developed.

Most of the ABGD doctrine was to be contained in a proposed field circular, FC 19-142, *Air Base Ground Defense*. However, the publication was not completed because in 1987 TRADOC eliminated field circulars as a medium for the publication of doctrine.

The ABGD doctrine is currently incorporated in the revised field manual FM 19-1, *Military Police Support for the AirLand Battle*; in a revision of FM 19-4, *Military Police Team, Squad, Platoon Combat Operations*; and in FM 19-4-1, *Military Police Team, Squad, Platoon Techniques for the AirLand Battle*. The U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Alabama is the proponent for Army doctrine in ABGD.

Unfortunately, many of the issues

necessary for a coordinated defense of OCONUS U.S. air bases are bottlenecked within the two principal services. This bottleneck highlights the need to publish joint doctrine. Doing so will eliminate to large degree the host of issues that are the subject of this article.

Force Structure

One significant issue is force structure. At one time ABGD was viewed primarily as a military police responsibility because area security is an MP battlefield mission. Unfortunately, there are simply not enough MP in the active reserve and reserve components to meet the literal intent of the originating Memorandum of Agreement or DA Pam 525-14.

The military police were not going to receive additional force structure to conduct the mission, so the importance of ABGD being an MP specific responsibility was deemphasized. The Memorandum of Agreement did stipulate the transfer of Air Force reserve component manpower spaces to the Army, if the Air Force ABGD requirements exceeded Army capabilities.

This implies, however, that the manpower spaces that would be transferred would be exclusively dedicated to the external defense of specific air bases. The position that Army units must be dedicated to the defense of OCONUS air bases is untenable with the current Army force structure.

Creative solutions include involving host-nation forces. This solution is probably realistic in a European

scenario, but could be difficult elsewhere, especially in contingency theaters.

Another solution includes response through the tactical chain of command for rear operations. At corps level this would involve a reactive response initiated by the airfield's base defense operations center (BDOC) through the rear area operations center (RAOC) or rear command post.

The timeliness of the response is a major consideration for the successful defense of the air base. A concentrated proactive defensive effort has, however, proven to be the most effective method of detecting unconventional Threat forces, particularly those that are attempting to avoid detection.

Command and Control

The command and control of Army units conducting the ABGD mission is another central issue. The originating Memorandum of Agreement states that operational control of Army units performing the ABGD mission will be given to the appropriate air component commanders.

The air component commanders are not necessarily the tactical wing commanders but are perhaps Air Force logisticians. In either event the primary duties of sustaining air operations is expected to monopolize their time. As a result the responsibility for the ground defense of the air base is delegated to the base chief of security police (CSP).

Depending on the size of the air base, the rank of the CSPs could be from captain to colonel. During peacetime

the CSPs have primary responsibility for law enforcement and physical security. The CSPs' training and experience in ground tactical operations have tended to be limited.

Consequently two potential issues surface. The first is that a senior Army commander may be under the operational control (OPCON) of a junior Air Force officer. Secondly, the tactical experience of the Army commander under OPCON to the air base may exceed the experience of the supported commander. Several ABGD exercises have had to confront one or both issues.

The resolution of the issues will not be immediate. The Air Force is attempting to improve the tactical understanding of its senior officers. For company grade, noncommissioned officers and junior enlisted security police schooling is being conducted at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

The transition to war from law enforcement and physical security to ground defense is a big step. The security police need to become familiar with the functioning of a BDOC, intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB), secure communications, and the conduct of limited maneuver operations.

The CSP should incorporate the experience of the Army component commander when determining the most effective external defense of an air base. For example, a cavalry commander conducting ABGD while simultaneously reconstituting his unit has tremendous tactical experience that should not be overlooked by a less experienced CSP.

Fire Control, Coordination

Control and coordination of fires is also critical. Security police crew served weapons include the M-60, MK-19, M-67 and M-2.

The OPCON Army commanders should attempt to keep at least one terrain feature between the Air Force

crew-served positions in the close defense area (CDA) and their own in the main defense area (MDA).

Control measures must be worked out well in advance in order to prevent fratricide. This is especially significant since most Threat and U.S. Army ABGD operations are expected to be conducted under periods of limited visibility.

Staff Functions

An associated issue of command and control involves the staff functions of the BDOC. The current organization of the security police does not utilize the coordinating staff functions common to Army battalions (XO, S1, S2, S3, S4). This will hinder and confuse the flow of information through the tactical chain of command.

There will be scant little time for security police staff officers to learn their new jobs and effectively inhibit threat operations directed against the air base. Fortunately, an extensive IPB can be conducted for many air bases during peacetime because air bases are stationary.

The Air Force should seek this assistance whenever and wherever it is practical. Army units OPCON to the air base can expect to provide a liaison officer to the BDOC.

Communications Interface

Another associated control issue in ABGD is communications interface. OCONUS air bases must develop Communications-Electronic Operating Instructions (CEOIs). The Air Force can ill afford to wait until war breaks out to develop secure communications.

Communications between the BDOC and OPCON Army units would primarily be by wire from the SP to the supporting Army unit. Radio communications will provide an alternate method in the event that wire communications are compromised or not working.

A system of messengers will also provide a method for delivering routine message traffic. Tactical radios must be in the hands of security police maneuver elements in order to interface with Army elements.

Indirect Fire Support

Indirect fire support in rear operations will be critical considering the level of activity the Threat has dedicated towards disrupting nuclear and sustainment operations. Many Air Force air bases have 81mm mortars assigned or scheduled to deploy in the event of hostilities.

Unfortunately, in the past the Air Force has used these mortars primarily for illumination rounds and not as an indirect fire weapon. The Air Force has not supported this type of training in the past since indirect fire support would support operations outside the CDA, now an Army MDA responsibility.

This view, which is the result of budget constraints, could result in needless injuries in the overall air base defensive effort. To avoid inadvertently destroying aircraft, the control of indirect fire around air bases is essential.

However, mortars would be an invaluable resource during delay operations and screening operations, or the mortars could be used in engagement areas. Most Army units that could be tasked to conduct ABGD would have no such organic indirect fire support and thus would lose a tremendous tactical resource.

BCC Problems

Finally, air bases will serve as a lightning rod for a host of battlefield circulation control problems. Refugees will know that air bases serve as aerial ports of debarkation and embarkation. There will be food, medical, and POL (petroleum, oils, and lubricants) facilities located at the air base; and there would be some degree of security

as a result of enhanced defensive measures.

Roads leading to air bases will be clogged, which will present a significant challenge to MP units conducting BCC missions, and to the Army unit conducting ABGD because indigenous personnel will attempt to infiltrate their way to the base.

Conclusion

Air base ground defense generates genuine concerns for both the Army and the Air Force. The solutions to the issues are achievable with time and continued joint conferences. The

development of joint doctrine—not a piecemeal approach—is clearly a key to the door.

Comments from the field are encouraged and can be directed to

Commander, USACML&MPCEN, ATTN: ATZN-MP-T, Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5000. Telephone numbers are AUTOVON 865-3311 or commercial 205-848-3311.



Captain Robert W. Kenyon was a Small Group Instructor in the Military Police Officer Advanced Leader Development Branch, Command and Tactics Division, Department of Advanced Military Police Training, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL, at the time this article was written. He served there as subject matter expert on air base ground defense. A previous assignment was as Commander, 82d MP Co (ABN), Fort Bragg, NC.

COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR *(cont. from page 3)*

That's the legacy those outstanding NCOs left me, and that important dimension has stuck with me over the years.

The certificate of promotion for corporal through sergeant major kind of sums it all up. The certificate states in part, "You will discharge carefully and diligently the duties of the grade to which promoted and uphold the traditions and standards of the Army. Soldiers of lesser rank are required to obey your lawful orders. Accordingly you accept responsibility for their actions.

"As a noncommissioned officer you are charged to observe and follow the orders and directions given by superiors acting according to the laws, articles and rules governing the discipline of the Army, and to correct conditions detrimental to the readiness thereof. In doing so, you fulfill your greatest obligation as a leader and thereby confirm your status as a Noncommissioned Officer in the United States Army."

I am proud to have been selected to represent you as the Military Police Corps Regimental CSM, and pledge to support you to the best of my ability. Together we will meet the rapidly

changing demands brought on by technology and force modernization, just as we have met challenges in the past. NCOs make it happen! Have a fine Regimental Year!

"The cohesion that matters on the battlefield is that which is developed at the company, platoon and squad levels."

**—Gen. E. C. Meyer
former Army chief of staff**

Reserve Component Training Strategy for the Future

Major Paul Thompson II

With half of today's Army assigned to the Reserve Components (RCs) it is no wonder that the training of these forces has become of paramount importance. As a result, the Commanding Generals of TRADOC and FORSCOM were tasked to develop a comprehensive RC training strategy for the future in conjunction with the National Guard Bureau; Office, Chief Army Reserve; and other key organizations and commands.

In late March of 1988 Headquarters TRADOC distributed a message to all Army service schools regarding this new training strategy. The purpose of this article is to provide information concerning the direction of the initiatives and implications for action by TRADOC and the U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS), Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Fourteen specific key actions to be taken were defined as a result of the tasking. Six of the key points require action on the part of USAMPS as well as input from the RC military police units in the field. The remaining actions may have an impact on USAMPS operation in the future.

Company Pre-Command Course

The intent of this initiative is to provide the means to ensure that over time all or most RC company commanders have had the benefit of Officer Advanced Course (OAC) level training related to the unit they command prior to or soon after assuming command.

An intensive two-week pre-command course will be developed for company

commanders that will be oriented on tactical and technical proficiency and training management. This two-week course could be one of the two two-week annual training (AT) periods currently required.

Battalion and Brigade Pre-Command Course

The purpose here is to provide a ramp up to the end that all or most battalion and brigade commanders have attended a proponent school sponsored two-week pre-command course.

The USAMPS already has an intensive battalion and brigade oriented pre-command course available which focuses strongly on doctrine, training management and tactical proficiency.

Enlisted Training

The intent here is to accelerate TRADOC production of viable Non-commissioned Officer Education System packages of instruction (POIs) and MOS (military occupational specialty) reclassification POIs in support of NCO professional development and uniform and adequate reclassification training.

This critical effort must yield products that can be executed in not more than one RC year which is eleven inactive duty training (IDT) periods and one annual training. The completed product will include a complete training support package, and the product must be produced in concert with executors to ensure that it can be done within the training environment.

RC-Tailored SQT

This initiative will provide a viable modification to the current SQT (skill qualification test) for RC use.

To execute this action it will be necessary to provide a modified approach to the SQT for units, incorporating the means to eliminate questions concerning equipment not held by units and other considerations by commanders in the field.

Focused Unit Training

This proposed action is to provide RC unit commanders with a carefully selected list of tasks by type unit amenable to sustainment with thirty days of training.

The concept starts with a carefully selected base mission essential task list (METL) created by proponent school, based on input from military police units in the field. The end result is to provide a carefully focused limited METL to each unit, which will remain in effect for a four-year period.

Structured Training

This initiative is intended to provide well developed, structured training modules oriented on IDT periods and armory and center environments.

Staff training exercises being developed for mission training plans (MTPs) should be suitable for RC utilization, given training area in which to execute them. However, many units do considerable training in the armory and center environment.

(cont. on page 16)

Battle of Chickamauga Staff Ride

*Captain (P) Mary C. Frels
with
Major W. Howard Fields, Jr.*

On September 19 and 20, 1863 a Civil War battle was fought in an area of densely vegetated forests and rolling hills just a few miles southeast of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The Battle of Chickamauga, as it became known, was one of the bloodiest of the war, resulting in over 37,000 casualties.

The six-mile expanse of this well-preserved national battleground enables an onlooker to visualize the massive number of soldiers who marched shoulder to shoulder across open fields. A creative mind can envision the early morning mist rising from nearby towering mountain ranges as being smoke from cannon and musket fire.

More importantly, walking the battlefield as the battle was actually fought over 125 years ago gives an appreciation and understanding that could not be gained from history books.

The Chickamauga staff ride was initiated in September of 1987 as part of the Military Police Officer Advanced Course (MPOAC) military history program. It accomplishes the basic objective of the program: to study the enduring relationship between terrain, tactics, weapon systems, and leadership.

To accomplish this objective, students are taught tactical doctrine, weapons, and logistical systems of the Civil War era. They analyze Civil War commanders in terms of established leadership traits and principles, and examine a major battle in the context of current Airland Battle Doctrine.

The Train-Up

Students are introduced to Chickamauga at the beginning of

MPOAC and are given readings to complete prior to a formal 36-hour block of instruction. Approximately halfway through the course they receive a class on Civil War tactics and the major events leading up to the battle. Each student is given an assignment to role play one of the corps or division commanders who fought in the battle.

Two weeks before the terrain walk students are given a three-hour presentation by their small group leaders on the strategic and tactical actions of both armies. This is accomplished with the aid of a battlefield terrain board and a series of maps.

The students are talked through the preceding tactical operations that resulted in the configuration of forces at the Chickamauga battlefield and are shown on the terrain board the actual

By walking the battlefield, students gain appreciation for distance and positioning of units. (U.S. Army photo by CPT Steve Meddaugh)



Park rangers give demonstration on equipment and musket firing sequence. (U.S. Army photo by CPT Steve Meddaugh)



sequence of events and locations of units during the two-day battle.

To complete the train-up phase a few days later each student presents a formal briefing to the small group on the commander being portrayed.

The Terrain Walk

The two-day terrain walk begins at 0600 hours when the bus departs the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Alabama en route to Chickamauga battlefield. The first stop is General Braxton Bragg's headquarters at Lafayette, Georgia. After a brief visit the students depart for Crawfish Springs, site of General William Rosecrans's headquarters and, more importantly, the only source of water for the Union troops during the battle.

The next stop is on top of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee where the students are given an overview of the strategic setting, which gives them a visual appreciation for the types of terrain and distances the soldier had to travel to reach the battlefield.

At approximately 1100 hours the



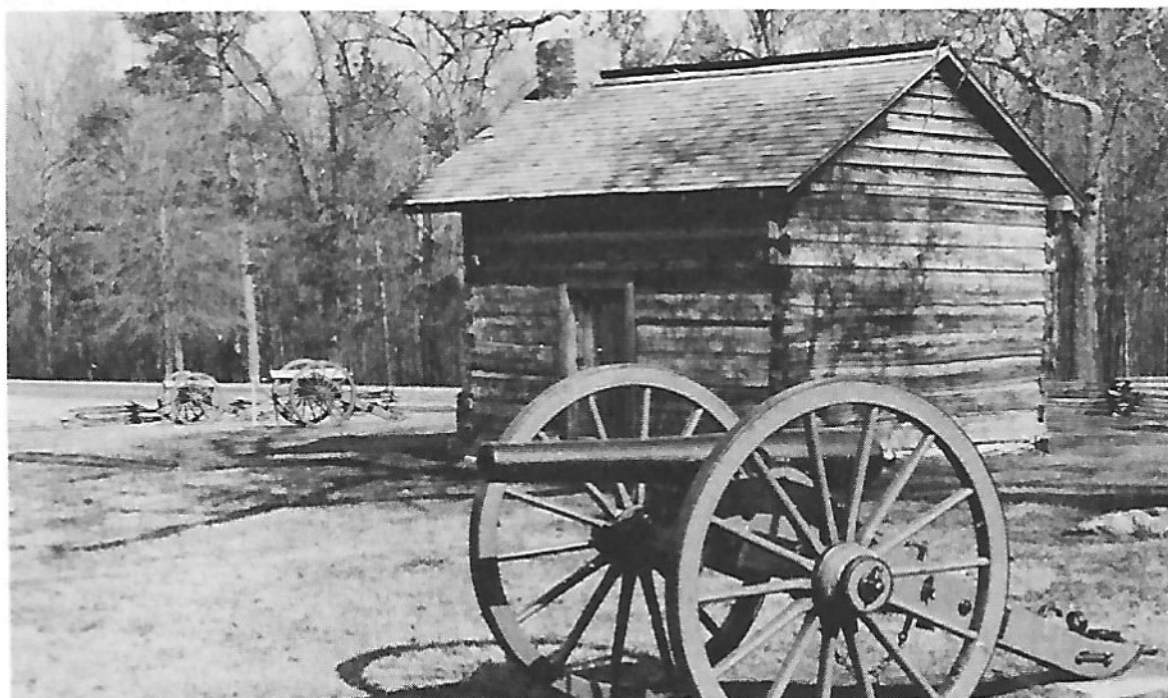
Park rangers brief on artillery pieces used during battle.
(U.S. Army photo by CPT Steve Meddaugh)

students arrive at the battlefield park headquarters for a briefing and demonstration on the common soldier, musket, and cannon firing techniques. They are shown a short film on the battle and allowed time to visit the park museum and bookstore.

After lunch students are assembled

and bussed to the point on the battlefield where the action began on the morning of September 19, 1863. From there they walk the line of battle, stopping at locations where critical engagements had occurred. Here each "commander" discusses the action that took place in detail.

Brotherton House, Chickamauga National Battlefield. (U.S. Army photo by CPT Steve Meddaugh)



Each location is analyzed from both side's perspective, emphasizing lessons learned by applying the principles of war and Airland battle tenets. As darkness falls the "commanders" describe how they realign their forces and prepare for the following day of battle.

The next day begins at 0600 hours as the students depart the motel en route to the point on the battlefield where action commenced on the morning of September 20, 1863. They walk the battle line for the entire day in the same manner as before, ending up on Snodgrass Hill, where the final engagements had occurred around 1500 hours.

They discuss the impact of the outcome of the battle, both strategically and tactically. They review lessons learned in turns of leadership, tactics, communications, command, control, and logistics. They tie together the past and the present by analyzing the specific actions of the battle in terms of initiative, agility, depth, and syn-

chronization. After the conduct of an after-action review they depart for Fort McClellan.

Conclusion

The staff ride provides students the opportunity to apply tactical instruction they were given during the three months preceding the staff ride. They learn the

importance of lessons learned by studying the past in relation to the modern battlefield.

By reinforcing the lessons of time-honored principles of battle, the staff ride serves to prepare military police officers to be better leaders.



Captain (P) Mary C. Frels was a Small Group Leader in the Military Police Officer Advanced Course (MPOAC) at the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL, when this article was written.

Major W. Howard Fields, Jr., was Chief, Officer Advanced Leader Development Branch, Department of Advanced Military Police Training, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL, when this article was written. He is a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, KS, and previously served as Commander, 8th Military Police Company, 8th Infantry Division, and as Aide-de-Camp to Major General John D. Granger, former Commandant, U.S. Army Military Police School, and Commanding General, Fort McClellan, AL.

Reserve Component Training *(cont. from page 13)*

To be effective, training must be tightly organized and closely managed. For this initiative the USAMPS will need to develop carefully selected modular training scenarios orienting on battle staff training, individual, and first echelon collective training skills.

Additional Key Issues

TRADOC, through the service schools, will execute either in part or entirely:

- Enhance training support to units and schools through development of

training aids, devices, and simulations as well as more efficient support to the school year; and

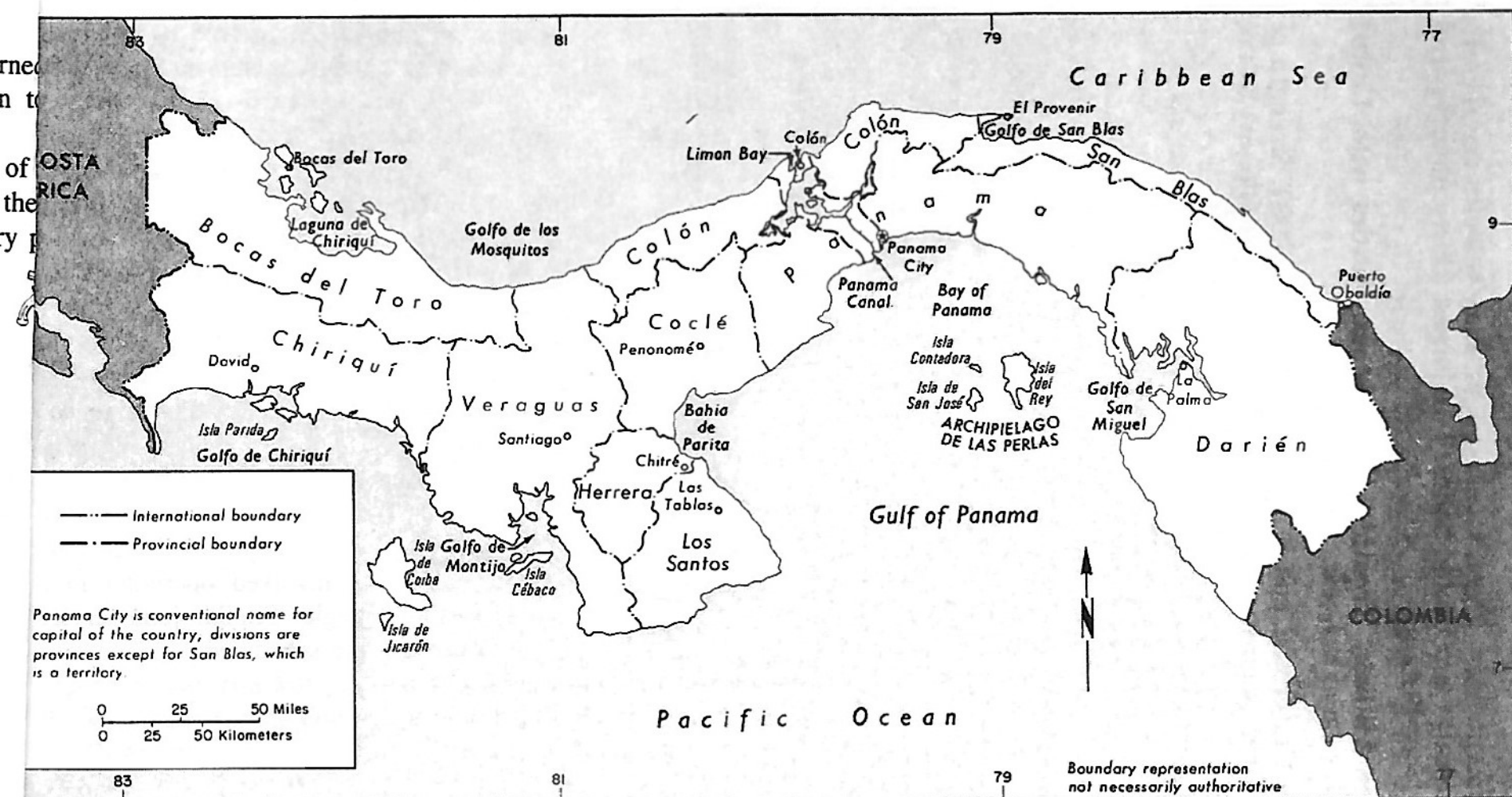
- Provide the means through which the training load on units may be aligned with their capacity to sustain skill over time.

This article has provided some

insight as to the direction that Reserve Component military police training will be taking in the future. Should any new initiatives or changes be developed, the USAMPS will ensure that all units are made aware of them.



Major Paul Thompson II was the Reserve Component Training Developer, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, AL, at the time this article was written.



MP Airmobile Exercise in Panama

Sergeant John Dawson

What began as a military police brigade commander's need to test his unit has become a successful series of continuing missions that involves the Army, the Air Force, Navy and Marines.

The exercises involved the 16th Military Police Brigade, Panama Canal Area, Panama, which had been deployed in March to augment U.S. military security forces in the area.

The commander asked the staff to find a way to evaluate unit training and to validate the reaction time of the units. The units also needed to gain proficiency and familiarize themselves in conducting joint service and combined arms training. The series of exercises began with assets from all four services. All the exercises occurred on the Atlantic side of the Panama

Canal area.

An airmobile mission provides an example of the exercises. The training mission began at 0700 hours when U.S. Marines providing security at an Atlantic-side post reported sighting intruders and requested MP assistance by radio. In responding, the 16th Military Police Brigade requested airmobile assets from the 7th Infantry Division's Task Force Hawk and air support from the U.S. Air Force.

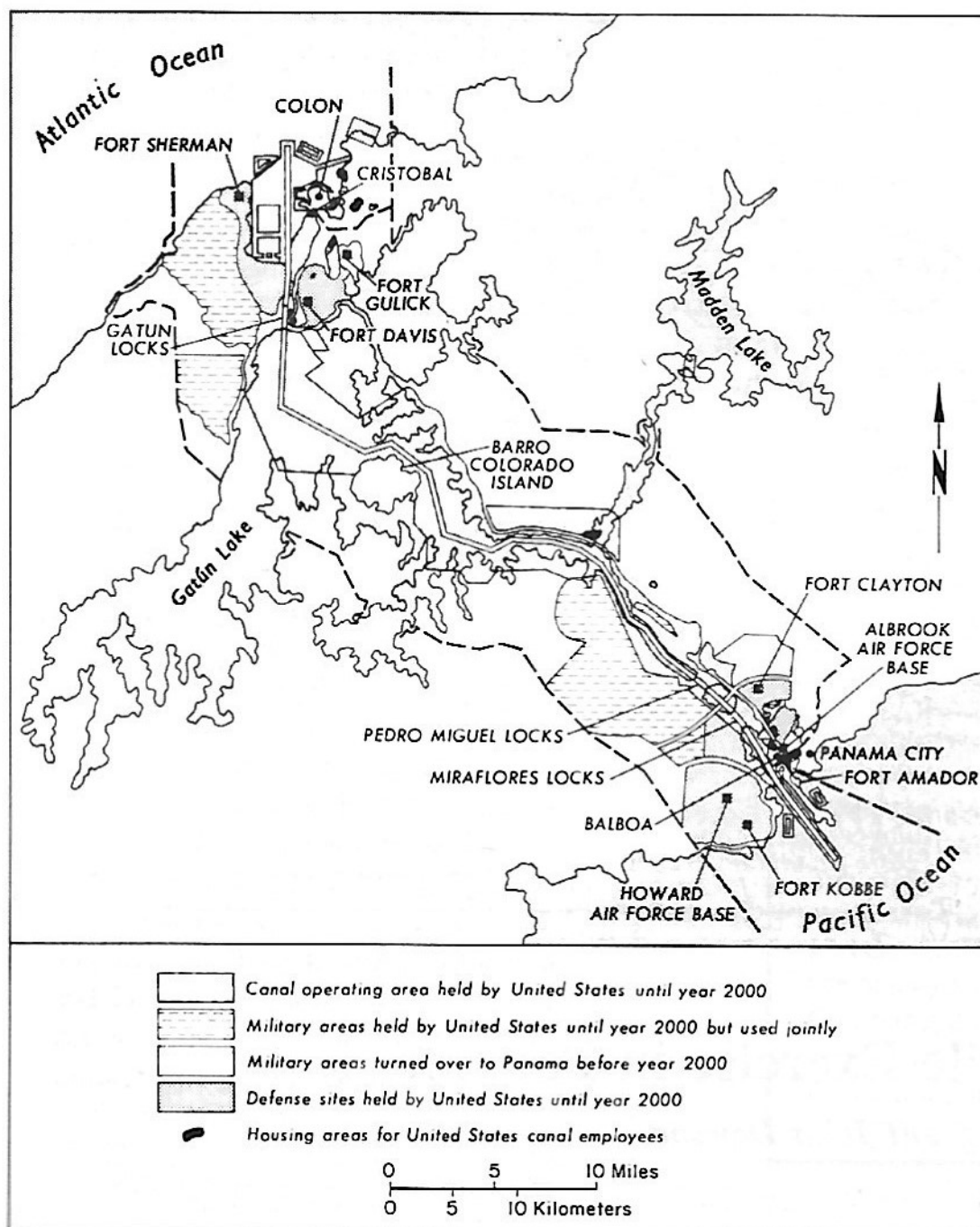
At 0730 three UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters left their Pacific Ocean area base at Fort Kobbe with two U.S. Air Force (USAF) personnel from the 24th Tactical Air Support Squadron. The USAF personnel served as the ground forward air control for the USAF assets.

At 0800 the helicopters arrived at

Davis Field, Fort Davis on the Atlantic side to pick up the military police. The combined MP unit was composed of fifteen from U.S. Army South's 549th Military Police Company.

Before 0830 all ground assets were at the site, and radio control was established between the three services. The Marines continued on-site security and also provided several soldiers to role-play as the intruders in the jungle swamp.

Military police began the search of the jungle swamp around the south end of the installation perimeter, where the enemy was first spotted by the Marines. The USAF team split—one staying with the Marines, one going with the military police—to provide communication between all commanders and the air assets.



The air support arrived at 0845 when two A-7 attack fighters and an OA-37 airborne forward air controller established contact with the ground units. Simulated air strikes were called by the Marine site commander with guidance from unit leaders.

The exercise culminated with the interception of the intruding force by the MPs at approximately 0930. After a short battle enemy prisoners were taken and the rest of their force turned away.

Communication training between the services was a goal of the exercise. The MPs also gained experience in platoon tactics that involved operating in a swampy jungle. Similar joint-service exercises are scheduled.



Sergeant John Dawson was an Army journalist assigned to Fort Bragg, NC, when this article was written. He is a member of the 49th Public Affairs Detachment.



MPs keep a sharp eye out for the enemy as they move into cover among the rocks of a seawall. (U.S. Army photo by SGT John Dawson)



A platoon leader plans the mission route from the seawall moments after the platoon arrived on site by UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters. (U.S. Army photo by SGT John Dawson)



(above) The MP platoon moves through the swamp searching for the enemy. (U.S. Army photo by SGT John Dawson)

(top right) The bipod of this M-60 machine gun is half submerged in the swamp as the soldier waits to repel a possible enemy counterattack. (U.S. Army photo by SGT John Dawson)

(right) An MP uses a tree for cover as he looks for signs of the enemy. (U.S. Army photo by SGT John Dawson)



A squad leader points out the direction of travel as they prepare to leave the coastline and enter the jungle swamp. (U.S. Army photo by SGT John Dawson)



MPs board a Blackhawk helicopter after completion of the mission. (U.S. Army photo by SGT John Dawson)

WATCH ON THE ST. MARY'S MP Duty at Camp Lucas, Michigan, 1955-56

Duane Ernest Miller

Camp Lucas, Michigan was one of several small Army Posts that were hurriedly activated across the United States with the advent of the Korean War in mid-1950. Its primary mission was to provide air defense for the locks on the St. Mary's River along the Michigan and Ontario border. These locks, informally referred to as the Soo Locks, provided passage into the Great Lakes for a substantial amount of shipping that transported vast quantities of iron ore and grain.

The camp was situated within the city limits of Sault Ste. Marie (familiarily, the Soo). Across the river was its Canadian sister, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Camp Lucas utilized the buildings of what was originally the station hospital for Fort Brady. The fort, established in 1822, had been disposed of after World

War II, although the buildings of the hospital were leased to the state until the Korean War necessitated the return to federal jurisdiction.

The major tenant was the 8th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion (AAA). The camp remained a battalion post throughout its lifetime (1950 to 1960). Military personnel stationed there probably never exceeded 725 at any one time; there were about 100 in the civilian work force.

Provost Marshal Office

The military police unit usually consisted of about eighteen enlisted men (EM), most of whom were NCOs and considerably experienced. Three or four EM were usually working the provost marshal office (PMO). In 1955 an MP captain was doubling as post

provost marshal and as commander of the MP detachment. A first lieutenant was the assistant provost marshal.

Another MP unit of the post, the 42d MP Detachment (Criminal Investigation), was under the operational direction of the PMO and was usually manned by two enlisted investigators. The investigators were attired in civilian dress, but fooled no one — especially when traveling around in olive-drab sedans. The strength of the detachment was increased in mid-1955 with the arrival of seven privates from the Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia. All were levied for oversea shipment within a year.

No Escapes from Stockade

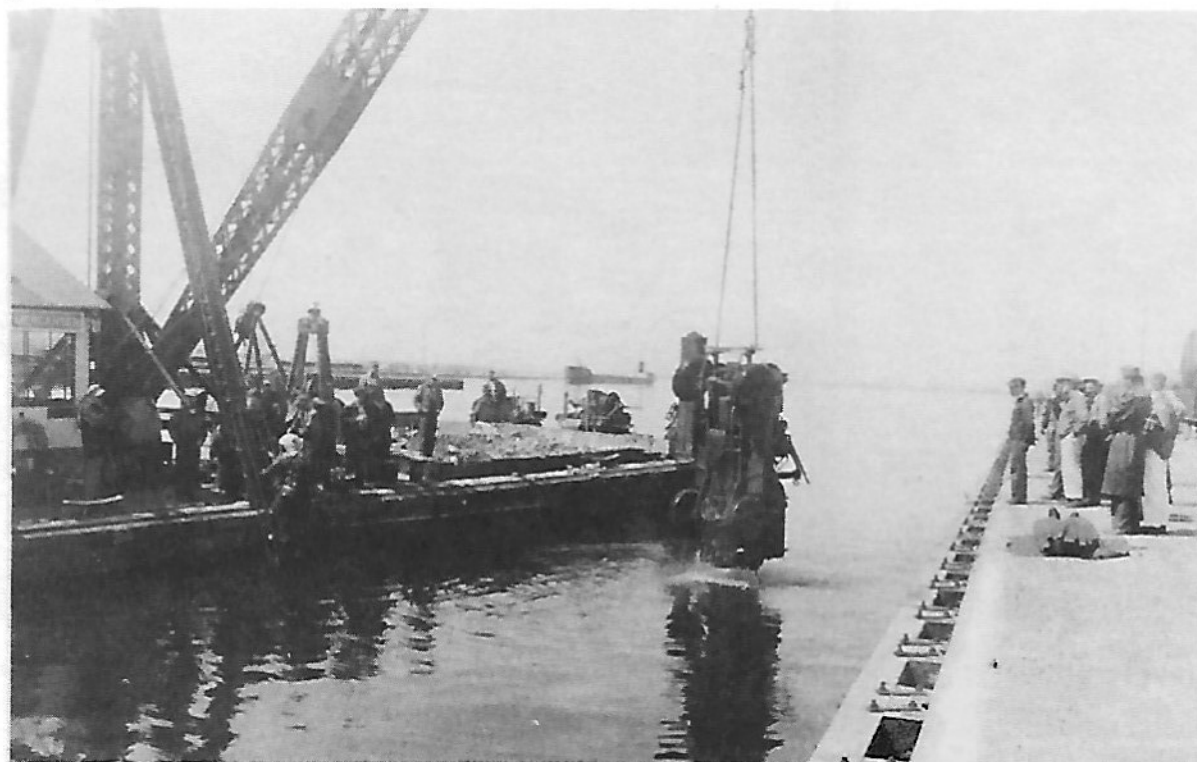
The stockade occupied the rear half of a building housing the PMO. A confinement facility consisted of an open bay that could accommodate about a dozen prisoners — although rarely were there more than four lodged there at any one time. Three maximum security cells were available to restrain any of the unruly. The provost sergeant maintained a supply room and arms vault behind a sturdy steel door that sealed off the corridor leading into the lockup.

The front of the building contained office space for the provost marshal, his assistant, the CI investigators, the operations office, the unit clerk, and the safety NCO. The MPs were billeted in an adjoining building.

Soldiers confined for periods of more than six months were shipped off to a larger installation (usually Fort Sheridan, Illinois) to serve out their sentences. There were no escapes from

(cont. on page 25)

Remains of one-quarter-ton truck being raised from a soo lock. One soldier died in the accident. (U.S. Army photo)





U.S. Army Military Police Corps 47th Anniversary

September 18-24, 1988

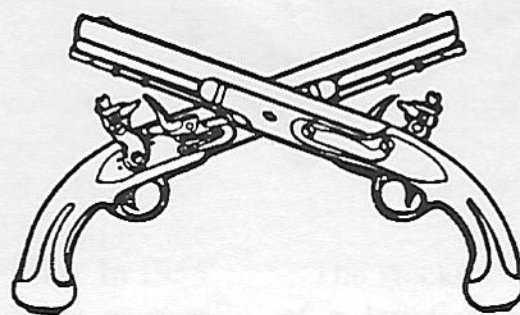
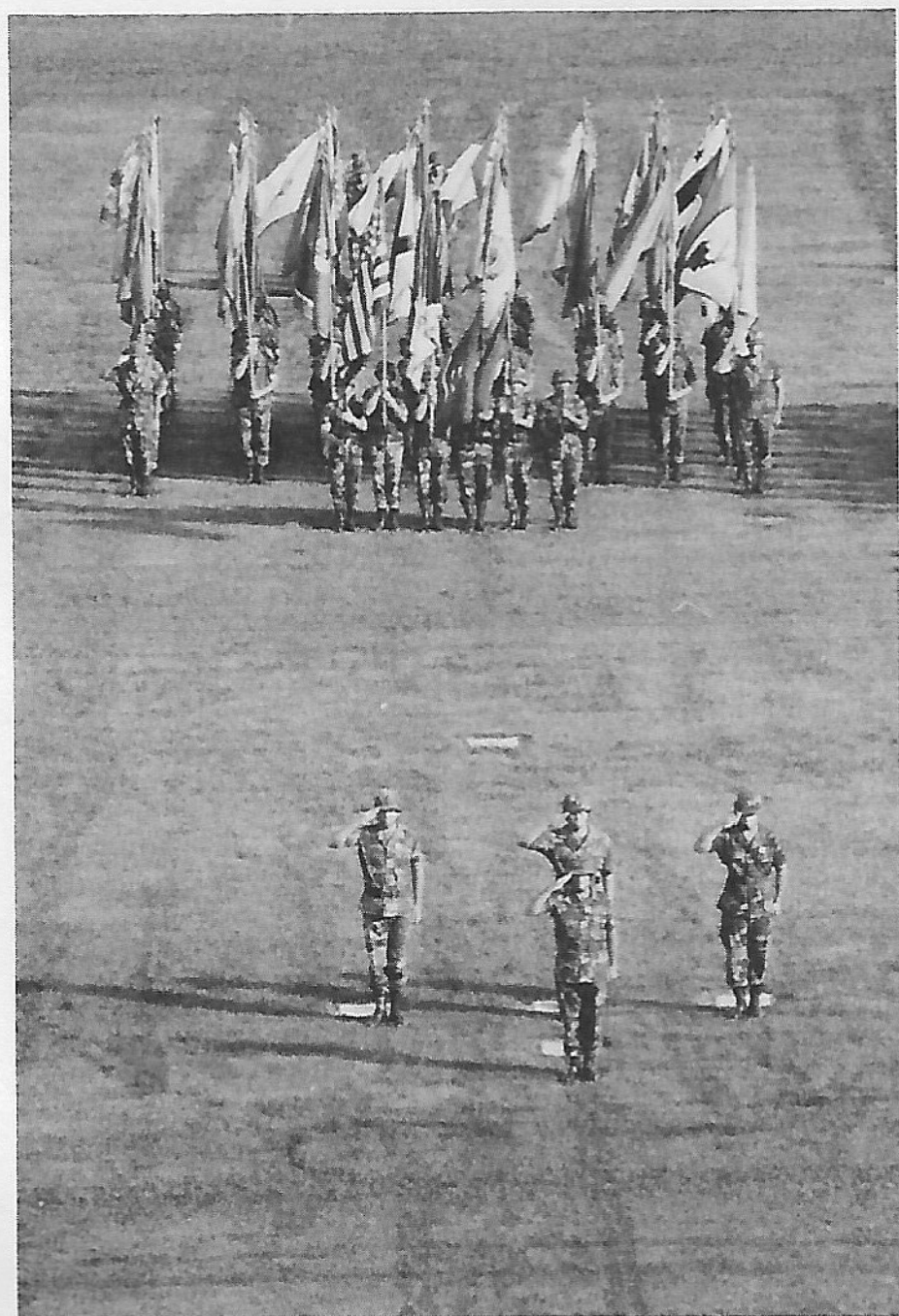
As America came forth as a nation, it emerged in the blood and war of revolution — and with it emerged the military police. In January, 1776 General George Washington appointed Captain Bartholomew Von Heer as the Provost Marshal of the Army of the United States colonies. General Washington empowered Captain Von Heer to draw from units near him to provide for security of prisoners of war.

On May 27, 1778 the Continental Congress passed a resolution authorizing the establishment of The Provost Corps, which was "to be mounted on horseback, and

armed and accoutered as light dragoons."

The light dragoon, with the mobility of a modern MP, was one of the few soldiers to have a horse. They policed and secured the camps, provided the commander with security on the march, returned the straggler, and assured the conduct of the soldier, as they do today.

As part of General Washington's Continental Army, they helped win our country's freedom in 1781. The dragoon of the revolutionary war era, as well as the modern battlefield multiplier of today, is the Military Police Corps.





(Upper left) The Dragoon rides forth to present the Regimental Colors.

(Top center) Officers and Colors assemble to be brought forward for the Presentation of the Command.

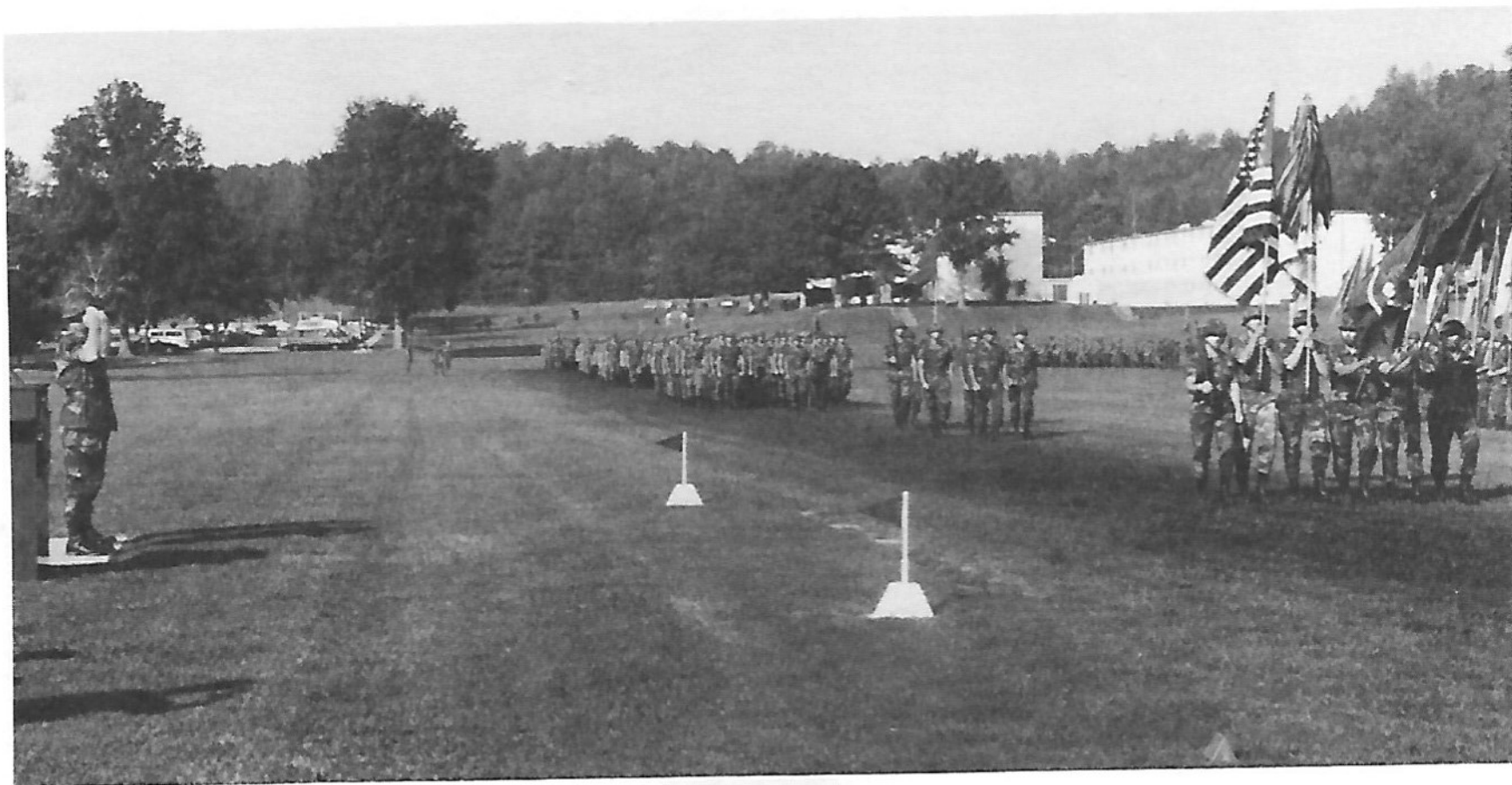
(Above) Officers and Colors standing tall as they listen to the remarks of the Reviewing Officer.

(Lower left) The Rendering of Honors to the Reviewing Officer.

(Lower center) Inspection of the Troops.

(Below) Rendering Honors to Our Nation—playing of the National Anthem and the Presentation of the State and Territorial Flags.

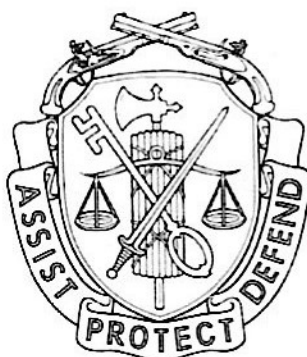




Pass in Review.



Pass in Review; mounted platoon of HMMWVs.



Watch on the St. Mary's (cont. from page 20)

the stockade. An occasional flight to freedom carried out while in custody of a member of the post interior guard and on a work detail ended with return to military control within a matter of hours.

Breaks in Normal Routine

Occasionally it was necessary for the PMO to provide personnel support duties outside the normal work routine, for example, to strengthen the duty pool. Duties performed ranged from routine traffic regulation to returning AWOLs to military control from the custody of civilian authorities. Guards from the absentee's parent unit would arrive in a few days to escort the AWOL back to home station.

Entrance and exit to Camp Lucas was only through the main gate, which was manned twenty-four hours daily. A cryptographic room required a guard during the hours of operation. Personnel were also required for town patrol and as a mobile post patrol each evening. There was also a combination desk sergeant and turnkey for the cells. A typical 24-hour tour would require a minimum of twelve men — in a unit that rarely exceeded eighteen EM. Novices who were called upon to furnish additional support were paired with an experienced MP.

When the post finance officer picked up funds from a local bank, an MP escort would be required. Three or four of us, armed with shotguns or M3 submachine guns, would make the trip.

On payday, when the cash transported was considerable, the number of MPs would double and the guard enlarged even further by the addition of officers from the Soo police department. The MPs and civil police of all agencies in both the United States and Canada always worked in harmony.

Other Interesting Assignments

Eligible dependents of soldiers received what was known as a Class Q

allotment. This family allowance was the sum of the basic allowance for quarters plus a compulsory contribution by the service member. The soldier's pay grade determined the amount of the monthly payment.

For example, the family of a sergeant E5 (specialist second class) would be paid \$137.10 in the case of one dependent and up to a maximum of \$156.90 for more than two dependents. Sixty dollars of this amount was the sergeant's contribution. The basic pay of an E5 with over six years service was \$168.17 monthly.

Applicants for Class Q allotments were subject to an investigation — followed by an annual review — to determine their eligibility for entitlement. An MP was appointed a full-time investigator and traveled about the entire upper peninsula of Michigan (some 16,500 square miles) investigating allotment claimants.

Another MP duty was transporting soldiers to Fort Sheridan, Illinois for trial by general court-martial and the conveying of mental patients to the Great Lakes, Illinois Naval Hospital. Soldiers taken to Fort Sheridan traveled by train; those destined for Great Lakes made the journey by an Air Force medical evacuation aircraft.

Safety Problems, Solutions

During the first half decade of Camp Lucas's existence, eight soldiers perished in accidents: four drowned, three died in non-Army motor vehicle accidents, and one was the victim of an Army motor vehicle mishap. The number of nonfatal injuries and property damage accidents were excessive considering the small size of the garrison.

The provost marshal at Camp Lucas served as the safety director as an additional duty. He was greatly assisted by a safety council comprised of eight staff officers and a representative of the civilian personnel office.

The safety council determined post safety policies, subject to approval of the post commander; surveyed actual and potential hazards in and about the post; and submitted to the post commander recommendations for the elimination of unsafe conditions and practices.

The safety council succeeded within a matter of months in accomplishing noteworthy improvements.

- Tightening up private vehicle safety inspections;
- Publishing a uniform traffic code applicable to military and non-

View of demolished auto displayed near main gate of Camp Lucas as a warning of what happens to careless drivers. (U.S. Army photo)



- military vehicles on the post;
- Instituting safety training seminars for military personnel and civilian employees;
- Naming streets on post in memory of fatal accident victims — a subtle, yet potent, reminder; and
- Promoting programs to involve everyone in accident prevention.

Operation Helping Hand, a special program adopted in the spring of 1956, was to provide a safe means for off-duty GIs who believed their driving capability might be impaired, because of too much alcohol, to ask for and receive assistance.

Overall, the safety record of Camp Lucas improved dramatically due to the persistence of the safety council and the unqualified cooperation of the soldier and the civilian population of the post.

Memory Remains Vivid

Duty at Camp Lucas, at least as far as the MPs were concerned, was looked upon favorably, despite harsh outdoor temperatures and colossal snowfalls of northern traditional winters. With the arrival of summer and its agreeably mild days came a noticeable improvement in attitudes. The officers and men of the MP contingent blended into a congenial and cohesive organization that prided itself in a high *esprit de corps* that survived frequent occasions when personnel were asked

to sacrifice free time with their families in order to perform extra, unforeseen duties.

I departed Camp Lucas in mid-1956, returning for a visit a few months later to find that already many of the good friends were gone. In another four years the post was abandoned.

My tour of duty with the military police at Sault Ste. Marie was the most pleasurable of those I experienced in the Army. It remains vivid in my memories an incredible thirty-one years later.



Duane E. Miller is a retired first sergeant having served in both the Regular Army and the Michigan National Guard. He was a free-lance writer living in Lansing when this article was written.

Humboldt Bay

Mary Himes

(On September 14, 1949 the Radio Branch of the Third Army Headquarters delivered the following in a broadcast saluting the contributions of the military police during World War II — editor.)

On D-Day, H + 45 military police landed with the infantry at Humboldt Bay on the coast of New Guinea.

The sandy beach was soft and narrow. The Japanese had built a road that was little more than a trail, and what there was of it was muddy and swampy. Vehicles coming in on landing craft jammed the beach, but MPs soon had an orderly stream of traffic moving steadily to the front.

One platoon kept pace with the infantry, taking over the captured Japanese and evacuating them. Half of another platoon was left to handle the beach. Its men worked untiringly until the blackness of night made it impossible to see.

Wearily they dropped into hastily dug foxholes, but there was no rest for them. Japanese bombers surged out of the dark sky, strewing bombs along the beach. A large ammunition dump was hit; and all of the jeeps, records, clothing, and equipment on the beach was destroyed.

Four of the military police required hospitalization; eight others were treated at the aid station. The rest of the men were left now with only the clothes on their backs and the equipment they had kept near

them.

For twelve days they worked without relief patrolling the beach, handling prisoners of war, and controlling traffic. But they considered themselves fortunate. They remembered their comrades from the military police company that had been assigned to guard Henderson Field on Guadalcanal.

Only two of that company survived.

Little is known regarding the military police units involved in this operation. However, it is a matter of record that MAJ Paul V. Wendell and 2LT William L. Rollmann were awarded the Silver Star for actions performed at Humboldt Bay, and there were many instances besides those on the actual firing line where the coolness and courage of an MP saved lives and valuable equipment.



Mrs. Himes was a museum specialist for the Military Police Corps Regiment at Fort McClellan, AL, when this article was written. She holds a bachelor's degree in secondary education and history from Longwood College and she completed graduate work at the University of Louisville (Kentucky) and Jacksonville (Alabama) State University.

MPs, Enemy Prisoners of War, and PSYOP

Captain (P) Michael P. Mathews

As an MP, put yourself in this situation: the latest U.S. military operations have been extremely successful; as a result, the enemy prisoner of war (EPW) camp is filling to capacity; and your MP unit has been assigned to administer that camp.

The Problem

The increase in the number of prisoners speaks well for the overall war effort, but it presents some serious challenges to you and your fellow MPs who are responsible for controlling the captured personnel in the EPW camp.

You are located in a friendly rear area. In the camp you have a group of enemy soldiers who are trained to kill, who are disciplined and responsive to orders from their superiors, and who most probably will react with hostility to instructions given by other than their lawful superiors. Few, if any, speak English.

You, acting as EPW camp commander, must ensure that camp rules and procedures are established, posted, and explained so that not only your own personnel know what to do but that the prisoners do, too. That is only your first problem.

You suspect that within the group of prisoners are some political officers and trained agitators, but so far you have been unable to identify them. You have a limited staff. You realize that, if the prisoners can be conditioned to develop a cooperative attitude toward following camp rules, fewer military police or combat forces will be tied down for security guard requirements.

You need someone to help you tackle these problems.

The person or persons who can best assist you need to be familiar with the enemy's language and cultural peculiarities. Training in and knowledge of the art and science of communication and persuasive techniques would also be helpful. To whom do you turn to find these qualifications?

The Answer

Psychological operations (PSYOP) personnel (often called psyoperators) have extensive training and capabilities that can support your work (figure 1). They have studied the enemy's

language and its military and cultural environment. They know about cross-cultural communications and the psychology of behavior change.

Each EPW camp can be assigned a camp PSYOP team from the PSYOP unit that is in direct support of the military police prisoner of war command. If such a team is not readily available, request assistance from the nearest division or corps headquarters PSYOP unit.

As soon as your PSYOP team has gone to work, they can determine the most effective instructions to be used and the most effective means of disseminating these instructions.

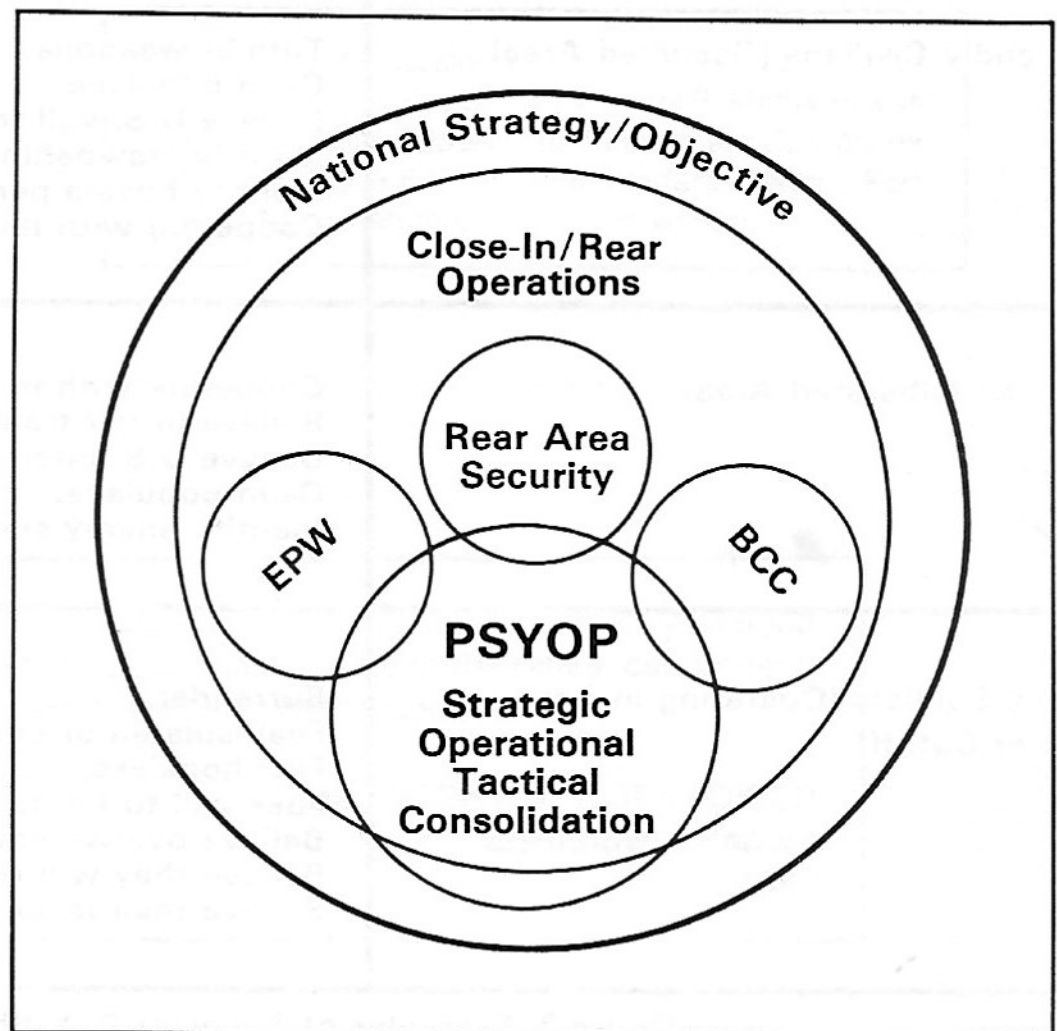


Figure 1. Relationship Model of PSYOP to MP Missions.

BATTLEFIELD OPERATIONS

Equipment organic to PSYOP units includes loudspeakers, print vans, and audiovisual capabilities.

The Capability

Let's look at more detailed ways PSYOP can support you (figure 2).

By conditioning individuals to accept authority and regulations during

internment, PSYOP efforts can result in smooth operation of the camp. This would support the basic custodial mission of the camp and minimize diversion of combat troops for guard duty.

PSYOP support minimizes disruption of operations by activist enemy prisoners, and it provides a basis for surrender appeals to enemy troops.

The enemy will be defined the opportunity to make unfavorable propaganda claims of U.S. mistreatment of EPW and internees arising out of incidents that can result from suppression of camp disturbances. The example set by a smoothly operating camp supports U.S. policy of encouraging the enemy to treat U.S. prisoners similarly or at least in

Target Audience

Desired Behavior (Psychological Objective)

Refugees	- Utilize displaced civilian routes. - Control within DC point. - Identify hostile refugees. - Return home. - Identify agitators. - Clear main supply routes (MSR).
Friendly Civilians (Occupied Area)	- Stay in place. - Noninterference. - Identify enemy sympathizers. - Locate weapon caches. - Report enemy sightings. - Calm populace.
Unfriendly Civilians (Occupied Area)	- Turn in weapons. - Calm populace. - Believe U.S. will treat them fairly. - Identify stay-behind enemy soldiers. - Identify hostile partisan groups. - Cooperate with military government and military police.
Civilians (Liberated Area)	- Cooperate with military police. - Believe in fair treatment by U.S. - Believe U.S. intends to remain. - Calm populace. - Identify enemy sympathizers.
Enemy Soldiers (Operating in Rear Area or Cutoff)	- Surrender. - Feel isolated or cutoff. - Feel hopeless. - Lose will to fight. - Believe overwhelming forces face them. - Believe they will receive proper treatment as EPW. - Believe their leaders are not concerned about the soldier.

Figure 2. Examples of Behavior PSYOP Can Induce.

accordance with the Geneva Convention.

By persuading individual PWs or internees to understand, and perhaps accept, U.S. objectives in the area may, in accordance with U.S. policy and international law, lead the PWs to (1) assist the in-camp PSYOP program; (2) aid PSYOP aimed at other populations; (3) contribute to the maintenance of order and discipline within the camp and thus nullify hostile activity; and (4) become, after repatriation, a benign or overt personal supporter of U.S. goals.

The Program

Prisoners of war need daily activities in which they can participate. For more than health and good treatment reasons, the more they voluntarily involve themselves in programs (subject to your authority) the more acquiescent they will become toward camp policies. The more acquiescent, the less prone they will be to disruptive behavior.

Essentially there are four kinds of programs for EPW. PSYOP personnel can help with information programs, education programs, vocational programs, and informal programs that are less structured.

The psyoperators will analyze potential vulnerabilities and susceptibilities of the prisoner population and develop themes to exploit these

weaknesses and strengths. Additionally, the psyoperator is skilled at identifying key communicators among the EPW—including trained agitators and political officers. The early identification of potential troublemakers can help speed the persuasion process and curtail any counterpropaganda efforts by the prisoners.

The cultural expertise of the psyoperator should be used to orient military police and other security guard contingents toward cultural and regional customs, which will assist them in their dealings with the prisoners. This knowledge can reduce otherwise unperceived irritants and thereby facilitate the prisoners' cooperation.

This is not to imply that U.S. soldiers must act native for the benefit of the prisoners. Instead they need to understand that a minor deference to a cultural matter, showing basic respect for some aspects of EPW societal values, can result in much larger gains.

The PSYOP specialist can also evaluate existing camp rules and provide recommendations to improve them if necessary.

Conclusion

The very fact that a soldier has been taken prisoner and placed in an EPW camp is an extremely traumatic experience psychologically. The mental stress is tremendous, and presents a great opportunity to the capturing country to influence the attitude and behavior of the prisoner.

The psychological operations specialists can provide invaluable assistance to the U.S. EPW camp commander. The prisoners will be more cooperative prisoners, and there will be fewer disruptions and violent clashes. In the long run the efforts put forward might leave a lasting, positive impression on released prisoners long after their return to their homeland.

Serving in his foreign area officer (FAO) functional area assignment, Captain (P) Michael P. Mathews was the Psychological Operations Department Operations Officer at the J.F.K. Special Warfare Center, Fort Bragg, NC, when this article was written.

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

GEN DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Eisenhower Papers
1942

Training at the FBI National Academy for Military Police and CID

Major Glenn P. Beard

Are you a military police (SC31) captain or major, or a CID warrant officer looking for a truly unique training opportunity in law enforcement? If the answer is yes, you might consider applying for the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy Training Program.

The FBI National Academy was established in the early 1930s to advance professionalism in law enforcement. It brings together representatives from all levels of law enforcement and an experienced faculty for ten weeks of intense training on the problems and challenges in the criminal justice system.

Each year four active-duty military police officers and four CID warrant officers are selected by TAPA to attend the FBI National Academy, Quantico, Virginia. Selection is competitive and

based on demonstrated competence, leadership, and overall duty performance.

Individuals selected attend one of the ten-week programs, known as sessions, along with representatives from federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and a few allied students.

Each session consists of 200 to 250 students, divided into sections of 50 students each. The law enforcement background of each class is diverse, and includes police chiefs, sheriffs, detectives, and patrolmen, to name a few. Normally one MP officer and one CID warrant officer are in each session, along with representatives from the other military services law enforcement agencies.

Students design their own curriculum based on professional needs, organizational requirements, and

personal interest. Students choose courses from five core subject areas unless exempted based on experience or education. The curriculum areas are management science, behavioral science, law, education and communicative arts, and forensic science. Almost all training is given by experienced FBI agents. Because the FBI National Academy is affiliated with the University of Virginia, college credits can be earned for the academic portion of the curriculum.

Management science courses emphasize training for effective law enforcement administration. Management concepts and theories are applied to police work, organizational behavior and development, budgeting, problem solving and decision making, and related management topics.

Behavioral science training is directed toward better understanding of human behavior and the factors influencing it in law enforcement. Courses are derived from psychology, sociology, criminology, and political science and examine current problems in police-community relations and crime. Training is available from FBI experts on such topics as interpersonal violence and terrorism.

The law courses emphasize knowledge of the legal aspects of police work, ensuring that those who enforce the law are aware of its application. Each student is exposed to the basic principles of Constitutional Law and the rules governing a multitude of investigative techniques. This includes search and seizure, evidence, confessions, and liability.

Instruction in the field of effective

Firearms training with the .38-caliber revolver.



communications is provided by courses from education and communicative arts. Emphasis is on the role of education and training in law enforcement and includes everything from mock media interviews to developing programs to overcome training weaknesses.

Forensic science instruction examines the technical aspects of laboratory examinations. Discussion focuses on the utilization and management of various forensic technical support areas and their application to the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases. Case studies are used to enhance the instructional process.

In addition to courses from the five core areas, students have the opportunity to choose from several specialized instruction programs. These training programs focus on a specific skill (i.e., photography, firearms, or microcomputers), designed to provide training in a narrow field to enhance individual skills.

All students participate in a vigorous and well-rounded group physical training program. Many students take advantage of the excellent fitness facilities to pursue individual programs such as swimming, weight lifting, or running on one of the many trails and roadways surrounding the academy. Depending on the season there is intramural sports competition in softball and volleyball.

A few comments about the excellent facilities at the academy training complex. The entire facility is ultramodern, spacious, and virtually self-contained for both living and instructional purposes. Classrooms are well-equipped, and for more technical subjects such as fingerprinting and crime-scene investigation special facilities have been constructed. The library is a total resource learning center with abundant reference documents and visual study aids.

Students are housed in dormitories conveniently adjacent to the dining room, lounge, and recreational areas. Personal service facilities such as a post



Running laps on the outdoor track at the FBI National Academy.

office, post exchange, and laundry are all within the academy. Since all facilities are connected by enclosed passageways, a student could go for days without stepping outside.

Aside from the formal course of instruction, the National Academy has additional benefits. Among the students are likely to be some of the finest law enforcement professionals in the world. Notable guest speakers from throughout the law enforcement community discuss issues of importance today — terrorism, organized crime, and the war on drugs.

In addition, students meet and talk with FBI agents and DEA agent trainees.

So, for eligible individuals looking for a unique once-in-a-lifetime training opportunity within law enforcement, consider applying for the FBI National Academy. Contact the Military Police Professional Development Officer at TAPA for information on the application procedure.



Major Beard was a student at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Fort Leavenworth, KS, when this article was written. Previous assignments include the 519th MP Battalion, Fort Meade, MD. He is currently assigned to the 89th MP Brigade, Fort Hood, TX.

Military Police Brigade Competition

Captain Robert Jones



Members of the military police squad, HHD 709th MP Battalion, 18th MP Brigade, on patrol check both sides of the route for any sign of the enemy.

Cautiously the staff sergeant led his three mobile teams along a dirt road in the Friedberg Training Area in West Germany. Suddenly the sound of machine-gun fire erupted, shattering the quietness of the afternoon. The Squad members reacted quickly, scattering to take up hasty fighting positions as loud bursts from opposing artillery simulators added to the realism of the ambush.

After reorganizing, the squad attempted to maneuver uphill by using the bounding overwatch technique; but

the opposing force (OPFOR) was well concealed at their vantage point on the hilltop. Approximately one-half of Beckett's squad were casualties during the assault on the OPFOR position.

The action was part of the 18th Military Police Brigade's Fit to Fight 88 squad competition conducted April 9 through 11 in the Friedberg training area. Beckett's squad from the 527th Military Police Company, 93d Military Police Battalion, 18th Military Police Brigade, was one of the ten selected to participate in the competition.

In this particular scenario they were escorting two VIPs to a unit area with a possible ambush en route. They knew they were going to get hit along the route; they just happened to be hit at a good place.

The situation was one of thirteen during the tough, demanding seventy-two hours of the competition. Other stations included undergoing a chemical attack and performing first aid in a field environment.

The concept of the course was proposed in 1985 when the 18th MP



The squad dons protective masks during a chemical attack. A squad member crossing a trip wire set off the attack. (U.S. Army photo by SP4 James W. Snyder)



An MP from the 527th MP Company, 709th MP Battalion, 18th Brigade, advances to cover. U.S. Army photo by SP4 James W. Snyder)



One MP stands guard as other squad members of the 127th MP Company, 93d MP Battalion, 18th MP Brigade discuss and administer first aid. (U.S. Army photo by SP4 James W. Snyder)

Brigade was activated. Due to its law enforcement mission supporting V Corps — and the terrorist threat increase in 1985 and 1986 — the course had not been developed beyond the planning stage. In 1987 the 18th Military Police Brigade commander directed that the course be initiated, structured to the squad level.

The MPs had trained for the course for three weeks, spending a few days each week out in the field with another platoon in their company. The training had been designed to be as realistic as possible. The entire brigade could not participate because of its law enforcement mission; however, one squad from each company or

detachment took part in the competition.

The first priority for the brigade is war-fighting preparation. The value of military police on the battlefield is that the corps commander does not have to look to his forward deployed combat assets to fight rear operations. That is the military police job. To accomplish the mission requires continual training — that is what Fit to Fight 88 is all about.

The competition involved a total of 172 soldiers. Ninety were assigned to the participating squads, and the remainder were evaluators, medics, and food-service personnel.

The entire course was set up and run

by noncommissioned officers. NCOs were held responsible for individual training; however, the squad leader was the individual who made it happen.

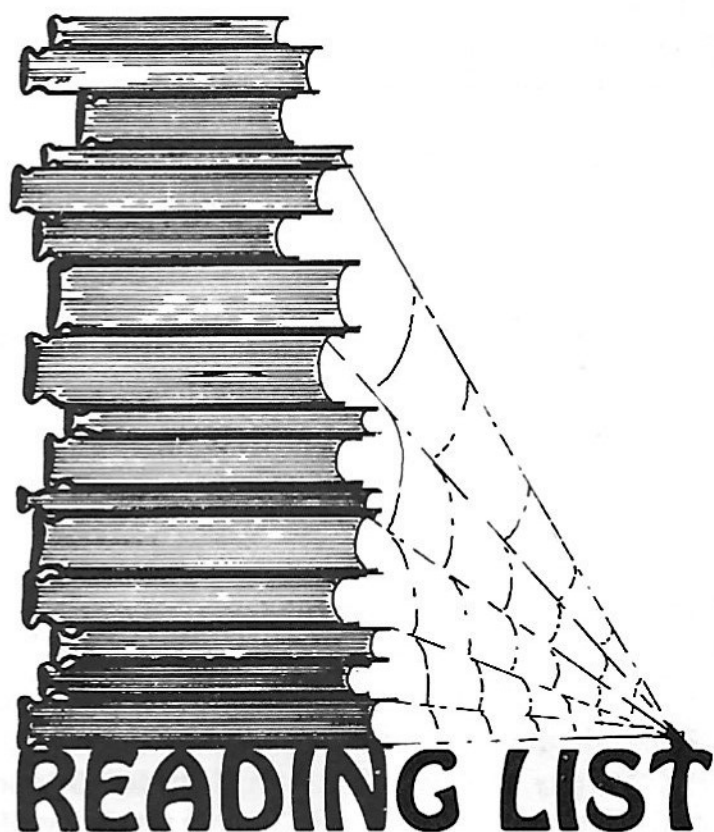
First place in the competition went to the 127th Military Police Company, 93d Military Police Battalion; runner-up honors were earned by the 61st Military Police Company, Military Police Battalion. However, there were no losers, because everyone benefited from the training.



Captain Robert Jones was assigned to the V Corps Public Affairs Office, FRG, at the time this article was written.



Members from the 127th MP Company, 93d MP Battalion, 18th MP Brigade, practice field evacuation procedures. (U.S. Army photo by CPT Bob Jones)



The White House Conference for a Drug-Free America

America is at war. The way in which we face the threat of drugs today may well determine the success or failure of our country in the future. As a people we have survived the depression, civil and international war, devastating disease; but now this country could dissolve, not because of an external threat, but because of our own failure to control illegal drug use.

Through inattention and self-delusion we are giving over near domination of our cities, our criminal justice system, our health and well-being, our children's future and perhaps in the end, our national character, to criminals and international drug dealers. It is impossible to overstate the danger drug use poses to our country and its citizens. SN: 040-000-00530-7; 256 pp; \$8.50.

The United States Government Manual 1987/1988

This official handbook of the federal government provides comprehensive information on the agencies of the legislative, judicial and executive branches. The manual also includes information on quasi-official agencies, boards, committees, and commissions, and international organizations in which the United States participates.

A typical agency description includes a list of principal officials, a summary statement of the agency's purpose and role in the federal government, a brief history of the agency, including its legislative or executive authority, a description

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of its programs and activities, and a source of information section. The last section provides information on consumer activities, contracts and grants, employment, publication and other areas of public interest. SN: 069-000-00006-1; 892 pp; \$20.00.

Small Unit Action During the German Campaign in Russia

The purpose of this text is to provide small unit commanders with instructional material, at their own level, concerning the Russian front during World War II. A careful study of the examples in the text will provide many lessons in tactics, logistics, and techniques, in the coordination of weapons, in the influence of terrain, climatic, and weather conditions upon operations, and in the qualities of the officers and men who fought on the Russian front.

It is only by utilizing German experience that the best insight into the fighting on that front can be secured. To the average military student a thorough and detailed knowledge of the fighting and living conditions on the battlefield is of far greater benefit than a superficial acquaintance with large operations. SN: 008-029-00168-3; 328 pp; \$11.00.

The Unit First—Keeping the Promise of Cohesion

For the last forty years, the U.S. Army has assigned its soldiers on an individual basis—not as members of a unit. Supporters of this personnel system point out its clockwork efficiency, its economy, and its mirroring of replacement

needs in time of war. Not all observers, however, believe that such a personnel system serves as well as it should.

The author argues that the current Army personnel system fails to nurture the cohesion necessary for units to bond together into a coherent fighting unit. This book proposes the adoption of a unit-based personnel system. Based on the work of its staff, the U.S. Army understands the value of units that remain cohesive amidst the stress, confusion, and destruction of the battlefield. SN: 008-020-01124-0; 164 pp; \$3.75.

1988 Weapon Systems

This book highlights weapon systems and other equipment products of the Army Research Development and Acquisition (RDA) program. Weapon systems are the highly visible end products of the RDA process. Less visible are the research and development efforts preparatory to equipping the soldier with the necessary systems and equipment to defeat the threat.

Technology has changed the modern battlefield. There are increased weapons lethality, mobility, improved surveillance and target acquisition, and increased potential for concealment and surprise. During the change the battlefield evolved into an electronic place where the individual soldier is responsible for increasingly large areas in comparison to his predecessors. This is particularly true of the low intensity end of the spectrum of conflict.

Other by-products of this technological change include increased information flow during continuous operations over an extended and integrated battlefield that is highly lethal. SN: 008-020-01131-2; 156 pp; \$9.00.

The Defense Technology Base—Introduction and Overview

Keeping ahead of the Soviet Union technologically is a central element of U.S. national security strategy, and the Nation spends a large amount of money in order to do so. In recent years, however, there have been troubling indications that the U.S. technological lead is slipping, and that it is increasingly difficult to maintain a meaningful edge.

This report describes technology base, presents significant technology base problems now facing the Nation, and discusses the issues Congress will confront in dealing with those problems. It also describes how the Department of Defense is organized to manage its technology base programs and discusses the roles of the major government research organization that contribute to the defense technology base. SN: 052-003-01099-2; 124 pp; \$5.00.

Soviet Military Power

The U.S. Department of Defense has released its seventh annual report assessing the Soviet Union's military strength. *Soviet Military Power: An Assessment of the Threat, 1988* provides a clear, concise description of Soviet military capabilities.

This year's edition is made up of two parts. Part I documents the traditional components of Soviet military power, provides an overview of Soviet military strategy, policy, organization and doctrine, and analyzes foreign policy. Other chapters include information on military resources allocation, Soviet strategic programs and space forces, and Soviet conventional forces. Part II places Soviet strength in perspective by providing an assessment of the significant military policy balance. SN: 008-000-00488-9; 175 pp; \$10.00.

Essays on Strategy III

This book presents an approach to combating international terrorism against U.S. embassies and diplomatic personnel. International terrorism, especially that sponsored by nations, is a growing threat to U.S. national security.

Terrorist attacks on U.S. embassies are the cutting edge of a broader pattern of low-level terrorist violence directed at Western democratic institutions. Unless checked, terrorism will continue to increase and could seriously damage U.S. foreign policy interests. SN: 008-020-01069-3; 152 pp; \$4.25.

Drugs Of Abuse

Law enforcement is but one of five major elements in the Federal effort to control drug abuse in the United States. The others—international cooperation, education and prevention, detoxification and treatment, and research—all require factual, accurate information on drug abuse and the Federal drug laws. Many of them have legitimate medical uses but are liable to psychological and physical dependence; others so affect the central nervous system that they render the user dangerous to himself and those around him.

The drugs discussed in this book have one thing in common; they can have a substantial and detrimental effect on the health and welfare of the American people. SN: 027-004-00037-7; 62 pp; \$3.25.

Dear Editor:

There is a grave error emerging in the division military police companies. In some divisions the provost marshal (PM) is directing the company commander to perform duties as an operation officer in his PM section during field training exercises, filling the void left by a captain position lost in recent TOE cuts.

The need for an additional officer in his section of six people (five in Light Division) is entirely valid. But this need cannot justify the violation of leadership principle by hamstringing the commander.

The MP company commander is fundamentally no different from any other company-grade commander. His is the lowest echelon of command and the one closest to the soldier.

The company commander, more than any other individual, personally influences the soldiers under his command. Without the commander the unit hesitates, vacillates, and flounders. What combat arms battalion

Letters



commander would consider employing one of his companies without its commander?

How might the course of history turned out if a young Lieutenant Melcher had not led his company, sword flashing in the hot July sun of 1862, from the crest of Little Round Top into the veteran 15th Alabama Regiment? Would Gettysburg be the example of both tactical genius and mistake if Captain Oates, commander of B company, 20th Maine, not poured a devastating fire *without specific orders* into the retreating Alabama regiment?

Colonel Chamberlain could have ordered one of these officers to perform as a part of his staff—he had only his younger brother as an adjutant and a seasoned, trusted NCO—but he wisely did not. He knew instinctively that the worth of a commander cannot be measured in productive hours or projects completed.

Above all else, the commander must be at that critical place and time when his personal leadership is a palpable force that moves his soldiers when by themselves they may falter.

No person can predict that place and time, but the commander must be able to sense it. By intuition or savvy, he must be there and then lead. Any plans he devises, any analyses he completes, or estimates he projects may all fall useless if he does not lead his troops to accomplish his mission.

Soldiers must be led. Squads and platoons must be led. Lieutenants must be led. Personally. By the company commander. And the commander

cannot do this with map, grease pencils, and radio at the provost marshal's tent.

The division PM is not the company commander. He cannot substitute for the commander; his acceptance of field-grade rank forever separates him from the platoon leaders. That captain—who only a few years before, at most, was a young lieutenant—is the teacher-cum-mentor who shares the daily grind at the company-grade level and can fathom the real motivations, unspoken fears, and internalized urgencies within each platoon leader that pushes him to mission success or inevitably draws him to mission failure.

The PM plays a critical role. He must take the division commander's concept and interpret that into MP missions. He plans how the MPs should play in the full scope of the division's operations. He interprets, analyzes, queries, demands from division staff, politics, negotiates, plans, digests, prioritizes, articulates. A full-time job.

The company commander must understand what the division commander needs in the way that the PM articulates, and then he executes and supervises. And leads. Whatever the initial plan may be, it is the company commander, by his force or lack of presences and leadership, can determine how the MP support really serves the division commander.

Certainly the division PMs who have made the decision to augment their own staff did not do so to deliberately enfeeble the company commander. A tactically adept senior officer may have made this decision with dutiful consideration and best judgement.

But any decision like this one, which shackles the commander to a desk and map board and impedes him from performing his first and most important duty—*leading his soldiers*—is simply wrong.

MARK E. SALESKY
Captain, Military Police
OA Leader Development Branch
USAMPS
Fort McClellan, AL
(cont. on page 38)



This issue of **MILITARY POLICE**, the final one for 1988, supports the Army Year of Training theme. The photo shows two military police soldiers during MOUT (military operations on urban terrain) training in Germany. In the background surrounding the photo is a map of the area where significant MP training took place during REFORGER 87, an annual FTX that involved the deployment of CONUS based U.S. soldiers and equipment to Europe. The photo was provided by the 287th MP Company, Berlin, FRG.

USAMPS Audiovisual Programs

The following Department of the Army Visual Information Programs were produced by the U.S. Army Military Police

School Fort McClellan, Alabama. They are available for loan through your local training service center (TSC).

Number	Title	Number	Title
TVT 19-4	Drug Identification and Chain Custody	TVT 19-74	Protective Services — The Human Factor
TVT 19-5	Nondomestic Field Problems	TVT 19-76	Special Ammunition Security, Part II — Transition to War
TVT 19-7	Aggressive Patrol	TVT 19-78	Commander's Responsibility for Investigating Unit Crime
TVT 19-8	Suicide Attempt	TVT 19-79	Terrorism, Part I
TVT 19-11	White Collar Rip-Off, The	TVT 19-80	Terrorism, Part II
TVT 19-23	On the Outside Looking In	TVT 19-81	Terrorism, Part III
TVT 19-25	Search Warrant Preparation: Get the Facts	TVT 19-82	Terrorism, Part IV
TVT 19-29	Hostage Negotiations	TVT 19-83	CID Crime Lab
TVT 19-30	Bombs, Part I	TVT 19-84	Surviving Terrorist Kidnapping
TVT 19-31	Bombs, Part II	TVT 19-85	Intoxicated Driving — Detection and Testing
TVT 19-32	Bombs, Part III	TVT 19-98	Terrorism — A Real Threat
TVT 19-33	Planning for Bomb Threats	TVT 19-99	Terrorism — A Personal Threat
TVT 19-34	Ambush — Tool of Terror	TVT 19-100	Terrorism — A Survival Threat
TVT 19-35	Vehicle Under Attack	TVT 19-102	Introduction and Theory of Crime
TVT 19-36	Your Money or Your Life	TVT 19-103	Temporary Route Signing
TVT 19-37	Patrol Vehicle Operation, Part II — Emergency Driving	TVT 19-107	U.S. Army Correctional Activity (USACA)
TVT 19-38	Shotgun — Second Weapon	TVT 19-108	The Sentry in Terrorism Counteraction
TVT 19-39	Survival Tactics	TVT 19-109	Special Reaction Team Techniques — (five-part series)
TVT 19-40	Public Official Protection: Basic Movement Techniques	TVT 19-110	Hostage Situation Management
TVT 19-41	No Place to Hide — Strategy and Tactics of Terrorism	TVT 19-111	Terrorism Crisis Management
TVT 19-42	Barricaded Suspects (Survival)	TVT 19-112	Trends in Terrorism
TVT 19-43	Officer Stabbing — Survival	TVT 19-113	Terrorism Incident Analysis
TVT 19-44	Felony Stop (Survival)	A-E	
TVT 19-45	Armed Suspect (Survival)	TVT 19-114	Terrorism Awareness
TVT 19-46	Shooting (Survival)	TVT 19-115	Passing the Torch — Physical Security for Major Athletic Events
TVT 19-53	Basic Throws and Escapes from Body Holds	TVT 19-117	Protective Services Techniques — (five-part series)
TVT 19-54	Military Police Club, The	TVT 19-118	Installation Terrorism Counteraction Program
TVT 19-55	Come-Alongs	TVT 19-119	Terrorism Threatcon Implementation
TVT 19-57	Military Police Witness in Courts	TVT 19-120	Evasive Driving...What If?
TVT 19-65	Polygraph in Investigations, Use	TVT 19-121	Methodology of FIDS Site Survey
TVT 19-69	Self-Protection Measures Against Terrorism	TVT 19-122	Military Police Mobility (HMMWV)
TVT 19-72	Special Ammunition Security, Part I — Peacetime	TVT 19-123	Employment of Military Working Dogs (to be fielded December 1988)
TVT 19-73	Of the Troops, For the Troops, It's Your Image		

Stabilization of Special Reaction Team Members

Among the suggestions that arose from the March 1988 Worldwide Terrorism Counteraction Conference, was a proposal that trained Special Reaction Team (SRT) members be stabilized for two years.

The Security Operations Division, USAMPS, was notified

that TAPA has approved this provision, retroactively, to be effective upon the date of graduation from the USAMPS SRT Course. The amended provision will be published in the next change/publication of AR 614-5, *Stabilization of Tour*.

LETTERS (cont. from page 36)

Dear Editor:

Recently I read the July edition of *MILITARY POLICE* and the article written by Dr. Roger T. Zeimet on "Judgement at Nuremburg" (page 27, PB 19-88-2). I enjoyed the article but found it to be misleading in reference to the sentences that were imposed on the accused.

The article leads one to believe that all of the accused except Herman Goering were hung at the end of the trial when in fact they were sentenced to life in prison. The picture enclosed with the article shows some of the accused.

I couldn't help but notice Rudolph Hess in the picture. Rudolph Hess was the last of the accused Nazi war criminals to die. Hess, along with the others, was imprisoned until his death last year at Sandau Prison in Berlin.

Hess attempted suicide by wrapping an electrical cord around his throat in an attempt to strangle himself. Hess was discovered by one of the guards and transported to the hospital where he later died.

The military police role did not end when the trial ended for the accused. The United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union rotated the responsibility of guarding the prisoners every month. The Berlin Brigade Military Police had the duty when the United States guarded the prisoners.

The article was very interesting and I enjoyed reading it. Once again when the duty calls for professionalism and proficiency the military police serve above and beyond the call.

Janet L. Moon
Corporal, MP
Ft. McNair, Washington, DC

Corporal Moon raises a valid point regarding the fate of the twenty-one Nazi leaders who were tried together at

Nuremburg. Eighteen of them were convicted of war crimes and three were acquitted.

Of those convicted, Herman Goering and the ten men executed on October 16, 1946, received death sentences. Rudolph Hess and two others were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Of the remaining four, two received twenty-year prison sentences and one a ten-year sentence. As Corporal Moon noted, Hess was the last prisoner of this infamous group, finally dying as the sole inmate of Spandau prison.—editor.

(Training) means long hours of arduous work. For the officers and noncommissioned officers it means not only hard physical work but also intensive daily study of the manuals covering the latest technique in warfare. It is only through discomfort and fatigue that progress can be made toward the triumph of mind and muscles over the softness of the life to which we have become accustomed.

GEN GEORGE C. MARSHALL
Selected Speeches
1940

Promotion Criteria

There are five basic criteria used in promoting enlisted members of the Military Police Corps. Although Army

regulations spell out in detail the criteria, this handy guide will answer the majority of questions relevant to criteria used.

For Promotion To	Time in Service	Time in ⁵ Grade	Selection Method	Selection Level	Frequency of Selection
Grade E2	6 months ¹		Commander	Unit	Daily
Grade E3	12 months ²	4 months	Commander	Unit	Daily
Grade E4	26 months ³	6 months	Commander	Unit	Daily
Grade E5	36 months ⁴	8 months	Local Selection Board	Semi-centralized	Monthly
Grade E6	84 months ⁴	10 months	Local Selection Board	Semi-centralized	Monthly
Grade E7	6 years enlisted service	As announced in zone	DA Board	DA	Annually
Grade E8	8 years enlisted service	As announced in zone	DA Board	DA	Annually
Grade E9	10 years enlisted service	As announced in zone	DA Board	DA	Annually

¹Accelerated advancements permitted within percentage constraints for those with 4, but less than 6 months TIS (time in service).

²Field commanders may promote soldiers with less than 12 months, but more than 6 months, limited to 20 percent of assigned and attached PFC (private first class).

³Field commanders may waive to 12 months, limited to 20 percent of assigned CPL/SPC (corporal/specialist).

⁴DA announces monthly cut-off scores, therefore individuals must meet eligibility criteria and attain local list status based on 1,000 point standardized scoring system to be promoted. Soldiers with the highest scores within each zone and MOS receive available promotions. Those individuals in grade E5 who are waived must have at least 18 months, but less than 36 months TIS. Those in grade E6 who are waived must have at least 60 or 48 months, but less than 84 months TIS.

⁵This requirement may be waived by one-half.

Promotion Policy Change

A recent change to DA promotion policy makes successful BNCOC (basic NCO course) completion mandatory for military police personnel to receive promotion consideration to sergeant first class, effective 1 October 1990.

To be considered for promotion by the centralized board, soldiers must have successfully completed BNCOC, even if in the zone of consideration by virtue of date of rank (DOR).

If BNCOC has been completed, it should be reflected in Section II, Item 13 of the DA Form 2A. If it isn't, immediately notify the personnel staff noncommissioned officer or military personnel office representative with proof

of course completion to have it corrected. An incorrect record delays career progression.

Errors should be avoided. Check it out; if it's wrong, get it corrected. If the entry is right, make sure it doesn't change. Do not, repeat. Do not sit back thinking that it will all sort itself out in the end. Failure to do this will result in aggravation and disappointment. Section II, Item 13 must look exactly like this:

13. MIL/EDUC CODE: BNCOC GRAD W

BNCOC must be completed to be eligible for promotion to E7.

Military Police Branch — TAPA

The MP Branch staff stands ready to assist and advise on all career objectives and decisions. TAPA's (Total Army Personnel Agency) job is to assign the right officer with the right skills, to the right position, at the right time. TAPA hopes to accomplish this task with the support of soldiers and commanders in the field.

In addition to ensuring that officers are assigned to

challenging and developmental positions, the Branch also has the responsibility of providing officers with the best service possible. TAPA is responsive and willing to take whatever time necessary to ensure questions are answered, and that personal and professional preferences are considered in the assignment process.

Contact TAPA at Autovon 221-7747/7761.

Career Management Individual Files

Officers who visit the MP Branch to review their career management individual files (CMIF) will soon see a reduction in the size of their file. Assignment officers are reviewing the files and removing documents no longer needed to manage an officer's career. Documents relating to assignments other than an officer's present assignment such as requests for orders, requests for training courses, stability breaks, requests for tour extensions or curtailments on

previous assignments, and records of conversation dealing solely with a previous assignment will be removed.

Also being purged are copies of letters sent from MP Branch advising of upcoming boards, records of conversation or interview sheets greater than five years old (unless the information is still significant for future assignments), and copies of letters and certificates already on the official military personnel file (fiche).

Officer Record Brief Updates

Military Police Branch receives requests from the field everyday to update entries on Officer Record Briefs (ORB). In attempting to make all of the changes, or forwarding the information to the office which can make the change, it is important that the local military personnel office is not bypassed.

Many of the data fields on the ORB are designed to accept changes from the field in a "bottom-up" priority. When an old entry on the field data base encounters a new entry on the master (changed by an assignment officer), the old entry will replace the new. The key points to remember are:

- First see the local MILPO (military personnel office) or PSC (Personnel Service Company) with the information. Wait for the change to be made and request a feedback copy of the ORB.
- If it is impossible to make the change after receiving the feedback copy call the assignment officer for advice.
- If told to forward the appropriate supporting documents to MP Branch for a top loaded change, continue to monitor the ORB to ensure that the change was not affected by the field data base.

Competitive Involuntary Indefinite

First lieutenants in the zone of consideration to captain no longer need to apply for CVI (competitive involuntary indefinite) status. As a result of a recent DA policy change, those other than Regular Army (OTRA) officers who are eligible for consideration for captain (either above or in the zone) will automatically be considered for CVI and active duty retention beyond their obligated volunteer date. Officers will be notified of their CVI status when they are notified of their selection or nonselection for promotion. Those officers who are selected for CVI status must acknowledge acceptance of their CVI status and one year service obligation in writing.

Each promotion board message (published approximately ninety days prior to board convention) will stipulate those overaligned branches (for example: IN, AR, FA, AD, and CM for the September 1988 board), where officers selected for captain and CVI status will be considered for mandatory rebranching. Only OTRA officers in those branches stipulated as overaligned must indicate rebranching preference. (Note: During the September calendar year 1988 CPT/CVI board, the military police branch was a balanced branch and did not participate in the mandatory rebranching program.)

Joint Domicile

A joint domicile assignment is created by assigning an Army couple to the same geographical areas so a common household can be established. As a reminder, joint domicile assignments are made based on actual marriages. A projected wedding date does not qualify an Army couple for a joint domicile assignment.

Newlywed Army couples apply for enrollment on DA

Form 4187, Personnel Action, submitted at the PSC (Personnel Service Company) level. To warrant constant assignment consideration for joint domicile, couples must be enrolled in a program. Further information concerning the married Army couple program can be found in AR 614-30, *Overseas Service* and AR 614-100, *Officers Assignment Policies, Details and Transfers*.

TDY Schools For Lieutenants

When requesting TDY schools concurrent with a PCS move (TDY en route), lieutenants are reminded to request only those schools that will establish or develop necessary skills related to their next duty assignment.

As an exception, special skills schools (i.e., airborne, ranger) may be reserved on a first-come, first-serve basis as the Military Police Branch holds limited reserved quotas

for these courses. Lieutenants must meet the established prerequisites for any requested course.

Course descriptions and prerequisites are discussed in DA Pam 351-4, *U.S. Army Formal Schools Catalog*. Special skills schools should be requested at least ninety days prior to the course start date.

Proposals for New Warrant System

Dramatic changes in how Army warrant officers (WO) are promoted, trained, retrained, and retired are in the offing. These changes will affect approximately 640 warrant officers in the MP Corps serving in MOS 311A and CID special agents.

The service has completed work on a package of proposals that includes a new warrant officer grade higher than chief warrant (CW) officer four. Parts of the package required congressional approval, and Army officials hope to have those provisions enacted as early as next year. Other parts of the program, called the Total Warrant Officer System, do not require congressional approval and already have been implemented.

Officials in the Defense Department and the other services are reviewing the package of proposals that Army leaders hope will be sent to Capitol Hill in January 1989.

During a review of warrant officer issues, the Army Chief of Staff, reaffirmed the service's commitment to establish an entirely new personnel system for warrant officers.

The Total Warrant Officer System is an outgrowth of a study, chartered in 1985, that thoroughly examined warrant officer management and professional development issues.

The Army must push ahead with a new personnel system built around three warrant rank groupings. These groupings are compatible with a new graded job coding system for unit authorization documents (the documents that authorized the number of people and equipment in a unit).

Previously warrant officer positions were not graded. That meant any warrant officer, WO1 through CW4, was eligible for assignment to a warrant job, provided the officer held the appropriate specialty. Under the emerging system, warrant jobs have been coded for officers from one of three rank categories.

The basic level, warrant officer, is composed of WO1s and CW2s. The second category, senior warrant officer, includes CW3s and CW4s. The final category, master warrant officer, is reserved for selected senior CW4s who have special training, and who have been designated master warrant officers, MW4s.

If Congress authorizes a new pay grade, master warrant positions will be filled by CW5s. In the interim, master warrant officers will outrank other CW4s. They will be assigned to the most responsible positions in their career field, and they will have all the privileges of a CW5 except the pay.

Personnel officials say there are 500 master warrant positions in the active force. Approximately one-third of those will be filled by newly selected MWs. The remainder will be filled as senior CW4s are selected and trained for the program over the next few years.

Most master warrant jobs are located in headquarters and other large organizations that deal with developing and standardizing policy and procedures. For example, master warrants would serve in key staff positions, such as at the HQs, United States Army Criminal Investigation Command and at each separate CID Region headquarters, where they will be senior advisors to the military police officers commanding those units.

The job codes have allowed the Army to build a new training system for the warrant officer corps based on specific requirements in units. Basic entry training, six weeks of officer candidate school followed by several weeks of specialty training, supports the requirements of WO1s and CW2s. Subsequent training during the tenth through twentieth year of warrant service is designed for CW3s and CW4s. The most advanced training occurs at about the twentieth year of warrant service for master warrant officer selectees.

One of the major legislative changes sought by the Army would allow warrants to be managed by years of warrant officer service, rather than by years of active federal service.

The system would be similar to the one used to manage commissioned officers. Officials say it will help simplify what has become a complex process in timing school attendance, assignments and other personnel management actions.

This means that when enlisted soldiers receive warrant appointments, they essentially will begin a new career for management purposes. Most nonaviation warrants, 56 percent of the 15,300-member warrant officer corps, are former noncommissioned officers.

It also will allow the Army to use year group management, and retain qualified officers for up to thirty years of warrant service, or until they reach age sixty-two. Currently, warrants cannot stay on active duty beyond thirty years of service (enlisted and officer service combined), unless they receive special authorization.

The Army's legislative package has several provisions dealing with promotions. The most important would authorize a single active-duty promotion system, similar to the one established for commissioned officers under the 1981 Defense Officer Personnel Management Act.

Warrant officers currently must compete for temporary promotions — also known as the Army of the United States promotions, or AUS — to determine their pay grade and shoulder insignia. Permanent promotions — also known as RA, for Regular Army promotions — determine the active-duty tenure rights of regular officers.

Other provisions related to promotions would allow below-

the-zone selections. These now are authorized only for temporary promotions. The bill also would allow the Army to keep some passed-over officers who have special skills needed by the service.

Another proposed change requiring congressional approval would equalize involuntary separation procedures for warrant

officers and commissioned officers. Currently warrant officers who are passed over twice for permanent promotion must leave active duty within sixty days after the Secretary of the Army approves the selection board results. The proposed legislation would extend the deadline to six months, the same grace period authorized for commissioned officers.

Officer Advanced Course Assignment Program

Officers projected to attend the Military Police Officer Advanced Course (MPOAC) will be notified approximately six months prior to their scheduled date of attendance. Each officer will receive a preference statement. Upon completion it will be returned to the captains assignment officer. From these requests, projected assignments will be made based on current requirements and vacancies, both in CONUS and OCONUS. Officers with projected assignments will be notified approximately two months prior to the start of MPOAC, with confirmation from the captains assignment officer after visiting with each officer during the MPOAC at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Many officers will have the opportunity to attend follow-on, or module, training upon graduation from the MPOAC,

preparing them for new duty assignments. The courses attended will be determined by the requests from the gaining commands, with report dates based on projected vacancies. Consequently, officers will be expected to report on time unless a valid request for module training is requested by the gaining unit/commands.

Assignments are based on the needs of the Army, making it difficult to delete or defer an officer once orders are published. While an effort is made to reassign an officer to an area of choice, factors frequently arise that preclude this. Professional development considerations, realistic duty location preferences, and a positive attitude will certainly enhance the chances for success in a new duty assignment.

Jumpstart Program

Jumpstart is a program that assigns officers, including military police officers, to CONUS (continental United States) Army readiness groups. The program is a team effort between forces command and the TAPA to enhance active army support to the Reserve Components. It is anticipated that Jumpstart will have minimal impact on the Military Police Corps.

This program ensures that officers assigned to key readiness group positions have the experience, education and potential necessary to provide the best possible support.

Jumpstart permits more of the Army's future leaders to experience Reserve duty, better equipping them to fight as the Total Army of the future. Jumpstart is an assignment program intended to increase the Army's mobilization ability

and align, more closely, all components of the Total Army.

TAPA expects not more than 120 officers per year will change assignments under Jumpstart. Many of those moves will be between units located on the same installation, such as from a troop unit to a readiness group. TAPA is working on ways for officers to volunteer for Jumpstart and receive assignments to CONUS installations of their choice.

In addition to professional development benefits and PCS cost considerations, the Jumpstart program will improve the warfighting abilities of the Total Army. It will build greater Reserve Component experience in the active force and enhance reserve and active unit cohesion through shared knowledge.

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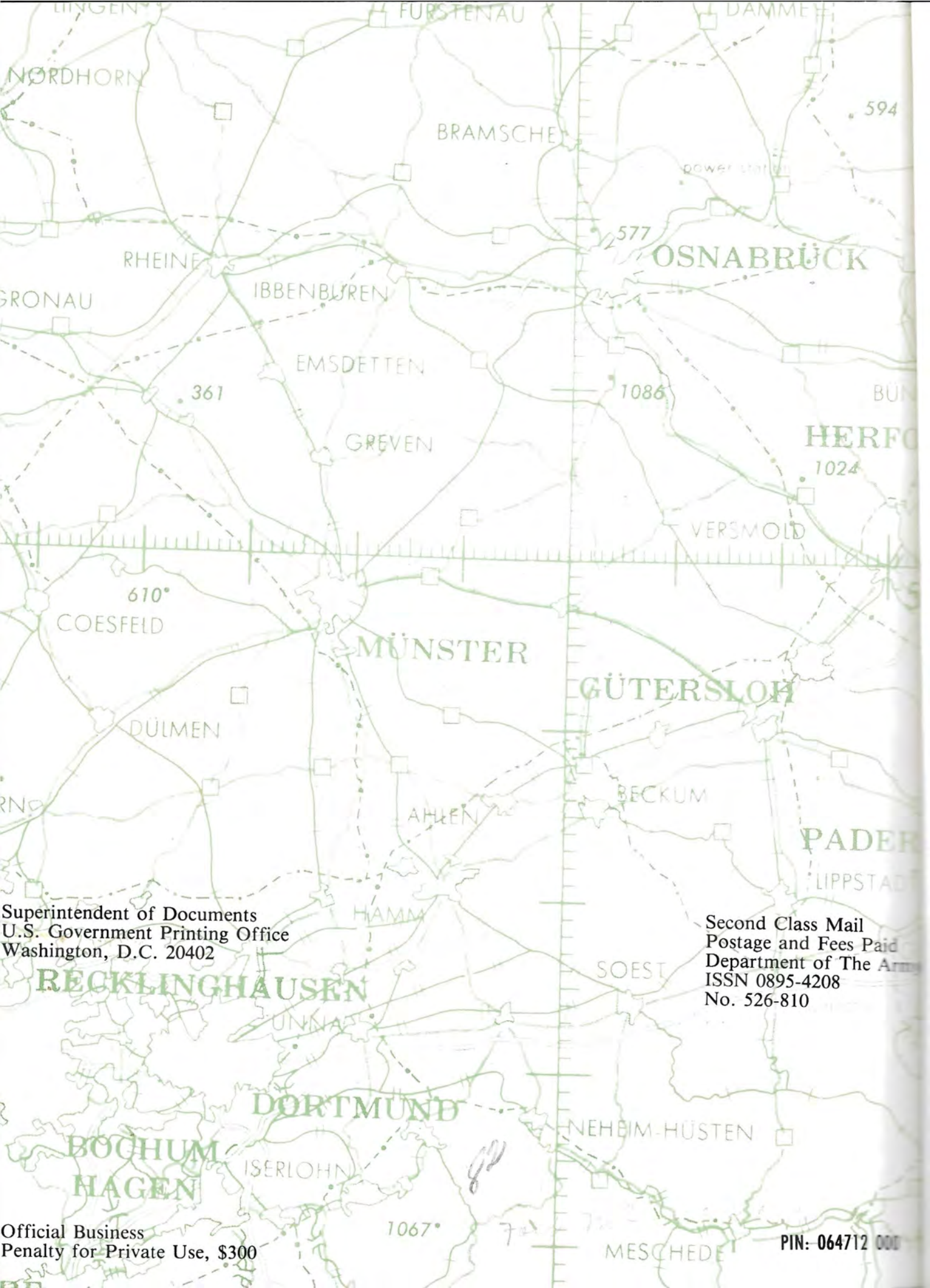
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BRIGADE LEVEL COMMAND DESIGNATED UNITS
AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1988**

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM	UNIT	LOCATION
Larry Berrong	Don Hood	USDB	Ft. Leavenworth, KS
Paul T. Gerard	Billy A Swindle	Trng Bde	Ft. McClellan, AL
Arnold Daxe, Jr.	Vincent A. Shenosky	USACA	Ft. Riley, KS
Thomas Feuerborn	Marion Clifton	8th MP Bde	Seoul, Korea
Robert P. Walters	Devone Kinston	16th MP Bde	Ft. Bragg, NC
Peter Hoffman	Jose A. Hernandez	89th MP Bde	Ft. Hood, TX
Paul Mouris	Donald Haught	18th MP Bde	Frankfurt, GE
Hugh D. Clark	Thomas Harris, Jr.	14th MP Bde	Stuttgart, GE
Charles L. Whitehead	Terrance M. Seely, Sr.	42d MP Group	Mannheim, GE
Walter N. Ferguson III	Horst G. Lindenberg	1st CID Rgn	Ft. Meade, MD
Joel Leson	Thomas Smith	2d CID Rgn	Heidelberg, GE
Mark Mueller	John W. Brown	3d CID Rgn	Ft. Gillem, GA
Webster D. Ray	Rosell T. Galay	6th CID Rgn	Presidio of SF, CA
Thomas E. O'Malley	Herman L. Deavers	7th CID Rgn	Yongsan, Korea

**MP LIEUTENANT COLONEL COMMAND
BATTALION LEVEL COMMAND DESIGNATED UNITS
AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1988**

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM	UNIT	LOCATION
Michael A. Buchanan	Jerry Lemke	93d MP Bn	Frankfurt, GE
Robert L. Baldwin	Steven Laun	95th MP Bn	Mannheim, GE
Joseph P. Hebert	Morgan Merrill	385th MP Bn	Stuttgart, GE
Henry P. Mansky, Jr.	Bobby Henry	503d MP Bn	Ft. Bragg, NC
Ronald E. Jones	Ronald Waitman	504th MP Bn	Ft. Lewis, WA
Thomas R. Mann	Kenneth Stevens	519th MP Bn	Ft. Meade, MD
Charles L. Haynes	Karl L. Kreiger	709th MP Bn	Frankfurt, GE
George Jones, Jr.	James Armour	716th MP Bn	Ft. Riley, KS
Kenneth R. Wood	Gary N. Travis	720th MP Bn	Ft. Hood, TX
Howard E. O'Brien	Steven Plimmer	728th MP Bn	Taegu, Korea
Lance M. White	Forest Guess	759th MP Bn	Ft. Carson, CO
Charles N. Fowler	Richard M. Thrasher	772d MP Bn	Seoul, Korea
David W. Foley	Randolph Seale	793d MP Bn	Fuerth, GE
Wayne C. Harris	Thomas Davis	795th MP Bn	Ft. McClellan, AL
Karen L. Frey	Quillion Douthit	40th MP Bn	Ft. McClellan, AL
Michael P. Sudnik	Larry Gulick	787th MP Bn	Ft. McClellan, AL
James H. Reisenweber	William Upton	701st MP Bn	Ft. McClellan, AL
Judith A. Browning	Richard N. Parker	2d Bn, USACA	Ft. Riley, KS
Ronald M. Zychowski	John Wiley	3d Bn, USACA	Ft. Riley, KS
Gregory A. Lowe	Donald R. Martin (acting)	MP Bn, USDB	Ft. Leavenworth, KS
John E. Craig	Samuel N. Watford	IDF	Ft. Lewis, WA
Robert T. Willard	Allen Russell	LEC	Ft. Campbell, KY
James Crockert	James Price	CID District	Stuttgart, GE
Daniel A. Doherty	William Hileman (acting)	CID District	Frankfurt, GE
Donald W. Tarter	Herman J. Gilader	CID District	Kaiserslautern, GE
William E. Flanigan	Owen T. Sheppard (acting)	CID District	Ft. Bragg, NC
Charles H. Cogswell	Gary D. Stroud	CID District	Ft. Hood, TX
Paul J. Callen	Harold A. Hicks (acting)	CID District	Ft. Lewis, WA
Monte L. Pickens	Thomas K. Lorenzini	USACF	Mannheim, GE



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