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FRONT COVER: 63rd Military Police Corps Anniversary logo by *Splash Design*, Rolla, Missouri, surrounded by contemporary military police activities.

BACK COVER: Historical pictures from six decades of military police at work: '40s—World War II; '50s—Korea; '60s and '70s—Vietnam; '80s—Grenada; and '90s—Bosnia.



MILITARY POLICE

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



Colonel Rodney L. Johnson

As the new Chief of the Military Police Corps Regiment and Commandant, United States Army Military Police School, I am extremely excited and deeply honored and humbled. I have been a member of the Regiment for almost 27 years and am well aware of the critical responsibilities that go with these titles. I am committed to getting the job done right and taking care of soldiers and families.



Although I have been on the job less than 90 days, it is clear to me that my mission is to take a great Regiment that is already performing superbly throughout the world and do whatever I can to make it even better.

We are an Army at war in support of a nation at war, and the priorities of the Military Police School remain constant. Number 1, we will continue to support our military police warriors in the field. Whether it be subject matter experts, military training teams, train-the-trainer efforts, training support packets, or just reach-back capabilities for doctrine/information, we will remain engaged on a daily basis. I urge commanders in the field to use the home of the Military Police Corps Regiment as a resource.

Number 2, we will continue to provide the best possible training in one-station unit training and the Military Police Officers Basic Course to ensure that units in the field receive the most highly trained military police possible. We understand that these great young soldiers will most often find themselves quickly deployed, and the focus of every day in training is to get them ready. As part of the process, we are constantly upgrading the training, based on lessons learned from units in the field. The days are gone when we could afford to slog our way through a one- to two-year process to make changes to training programs. Soldiers' lives depend on these

lessons learned, and we are constantly updating and modifying our programs of instruction to remain relevant.

As we all get ready to celebrate the 63rd Anniversary of the Military Police Corps, it is important to reflect on how far we have come as a Regiment. A number of us can remember the early '80s, when the demise of the Corps and its replacement by "rent-a-cops" were predicted. In fact, many of us were even advised to change branches. What a contrast with today. The Army as an entity clearly recognizes the unique skills and capabilities the Military Police Corps Regiment brings to the table, and commanders in the field are constantly screaming for more military police. We are almost a victim of our own success. As our soldiers perform superbly at war, in deployments, and at installations around the world, the demand for military police soldiers increases. Yes, I know you are all very busy. The good news is that additional force structure is on the way. The motto for this year's anniversary is "Growing to Meet Our Global Mission," and it is a fact. We will stand up several new units in the next few months, and the approved force structure increases take the Regiment from the current strength of 38,000 to more than 62,000 in the near term. That's great news—now we just have to assess and train them!

As always, our military police soldiers throughout the world continue to set the standard and amaze leaders of every rank. I'm not sure exactly how we grow these kinds of warriors, but I ask you to keep it up. I recently had the opportunity to visit our soldiers in Iraq and could not have been more impressed. It is a tough operating environment, and our Active Army and Reserve Component soldiers and their leaders were at the top of their game as

(Continued on page 3)

Regimental Command Sergeant Major



Command Sergeant Major James F. Barrett

It is hard to believe that as I write this article I am approaching three years as the command sergeant major of this great Regiment. During this time, I have visited military police units throughout the United States and around the world. Everywhere I go, regardless of the type of unit, our soldiers continue to amaze me. As I have stated several times in the past, senior leaders at every installation and command constantly tell me that the military police soldiers set the example. This applies to both our Active



Army and Reserve Component units. Of course this doesn't happen by accident. It's due to the outstanding leadership of our officers and non-commissioned officers. This was never more visible than during my recent trip to Iraq. I was able to see firsthand the skill and courage of our soldiers and leaders. This is also true of the wounded soldiers I visited at Army hospitals.

As we all know, this is the time of year when we observe the anniversary of our Regiment. We take the time to celebrate, to gather as senior leaders to discuss issues facing our Regiment, to conduct our Warfighter competition and, most importantly,

to remember our soldiers who have made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of this great nation. This year's theme truly reflects the growth that our Regiment will undergo over the next few years. As many of you know, this growth has already begun. We are in the process of standing up several new units this year alone. This is good news, as all three specialties will experience growth. However, we will continue to work to ensure that our unit structure, equipment, doctrine, and policies are appropriate for our mission in support

of the Army. This is also true of our training at all levels. We will continue to revise training and doctrine to ensure that they are relevant and provide for the professional development of our soldiers. As always, I look forward to your input and feedback to help us accomplish this.

I do not have to tell you that with our current operational tempo and transformation, we have a very full plate. However, I am confident that as long as we have the caliber of leaders and soldiers that we have now, we will always remain the Army's "Force of Choice." I look forward to seeing all of you as I travel around the Regiment.

Of the Troops! For the Troops!

(Chief, Military Police Corps Regiment, continued from page 2)

they skillfully planned missions, reacted to enemy contact, conducted training for the Iraqi police and highway patrol, and sorted through the complexity of fighting against an insurgency in an urban environment. They are tremendous warriors with unbelievable courage and dedication. The phrase "On Point for the Nation" clearly applies to the Military Police Corps Regiment of today more than to any other branch in the Army.

As Chief of the Military Police Corps Regiment, I believe my one clear imperative is to understand the real issues and challenges. As such, my goal in the next two years is to get out to every location where we have military police soldiers deployed or stationed and clarify and define those issues on-site. I look forward to working with each of you as we continue to take this Regiment to new levels.

Assist - Protect - Defend



Military Police in Korea



Transform Provost Marshal Operations

By Lieutenant Colonel Chad B. McRee

An armistice ending the Korean War was signed in July 1953, and since then, US military police have served in Korea alongside Republic of Korea (ROK) military police, Korean National Police (KNP), and other police organizations on the peninsula. From that time, military police in Korea have adapted to the requirements of the war that faces them just 40 miles from Seoul. Even in the 21st century, they have continued to adjust as requirements change. Now more than ever, technology can be leveraged, the capabilities of our force have been enhanced, and the ROK-US alliance continues to strengthen. As a result, change is positively received.

The interesting lineage of the 8th Military Police Brigade recently changed once again. On 19 December 2003, the ROK Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, along with the commander of the United Nations Command (UNC)–Combined Forces Command (CFC), signed a document establishing the Combined Forces Command Provost Marshal Office and appointing the US Forces Korea Provost Marshal as the permanent provost marshal of the CFC. What this means to the 8th Military Police Brigade is that its commander is the first Combined Provost Marshal (CPM) and that he and his successors will wear four hats—those of the CPM, the Joint Provost Marshal, the 8th US Army Provost Marshal, and the commander of the 8th Military Police Brigade.

The move to establish a CPM was attempted unsuccessfully several times. Beginning in June 2002, the Operations Division of the US Forces (Joint) Provost Marshal Office once again began the painstaking process to establish an essential requirement for police responsibilities in Korea. After 18 months of staffing, briefings, rewrites, and hundreds of pages of Korean translations, the job was finally completed. This was a monumental transformation for the military police in Korea and may serve as an example for other military police headquarters throughout the world in peaceful and hostile environments alike. The Military Police Corps can take pride in knowing that the UNC/CFC commander and the ROK Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have enough trust in the US Army military police to make the Army component military police commander the first CPM.

This new arrangement will allow the CPM to leverage the KNP and give him immediate access to ROK military police forces. While most CPM activities

will occur within the Operations Division of the Provost Marshal Office, this access to ROK military police will greatly assist the three other directorates of the Joint Provost Marshal—the Law Enforcement Division, Status of Forces Agreement Support Division, and Security Division. These divisions will have the advantage of tapping into the CPM's expertise to aid in their daily missions for US Forces Korea and increase the impact of their actions as those forces transform and adjust to the changing environment.

The CPM's office now includes the following ROK personnel: a military police lieutenant colonel who serves as the ROK deputy provost marshal, a military police major who serves as the ROK operations chief, a naval military police lieutenant serving as the ROK plans officer, a military police administrative clerk, and a military police noncommissioned officer equivalent to a sergeant first class. Coupled with a



US General Leon LaPorte, UNC/CFC commander, and General Kim Jong Hwan, ROK Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, sign the document paving the way to establishing the post of the CPM.

nearly mirror image on the US side of the Operations Division, this directorate has been tasked with the following:

- The first official writing of the Combined Forces Provost Marshal Annex that will accompany the UNC/CFC war plan.
- The reengineering of ROK-US military police roles and functions.
- The integration of ROK military police support to noncombatant evacuation operations that had previously been a US-only operation.

While writing an annex seems simple, it required enormous coordination, in-depth understanding of military police functions and capabilities, and a thorough understanding of the war plan. ROK armed forces have 42 divisions and 10 corps. Each division and corps has military police organizations that must be tracked and monitored during a fight. Considering that the Korean peninsula is only the size of Rhode Island and that several US and coalition organizations would also join the fight, terrain management would be difficult. If estimates are correct, ROK and US military police will have their hands full with enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), refugees, and civilian internees and an enormous follow-on stabilization and security requirement.

In the near term though, daily armistice requirements keep the Operations Division and the CPM busy with anti-American demonstrations (see *MILITARY POLICE*, September 2003, pages 20-23), ROK-US combined military police training events, visits by heads of state to the CFC, and the continuous preparation for the possibility of war. One recent development that added to the CPM establishment is the realignment and transformation of the ROK

army Military Police Corps. On 5 January 2004, the ROK Provost Marshal General signed the directive to transform the corps and align its functions and missions with those of the US Army Military Police Corps. Effective 1 April 2004, the ROK military police began providing the full complement of military police battlefield functions to the ROK army—law and order, maneuver and mobility support, area security, police intelligence, and reengineered internment and resettlement of EPWs operations.

Given the old adage about change (“Serving in Korea for 50 years, one year at a time”), this type of transformation is not only new, but is a welcome and extraordinary event. While change in Korea and in the US Army has always been considered a difficult task, it is not impossible. The leadership of both the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff and US Forces Command saw the value of building a combined military police operation in Korea. With any combined operation, especially one with a language obstacle, this type of arrangement can be initially overwhelming. However, the results will undoubtedly have positive, lasting results for ROK armed forces, US Forces Korea, and the US Department of Defense.

Lieutenant Colonel McRee is the chief of operations for the US Forces Korea Joint Provost Marshal Office and the US Deputy Provost Marshal of the Combined Forces Command. He has been assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas; US V Corps, Frankfurt, Germany; Berlin Brigade, Berlin, Germany; US III Corps, Fort Hood, Texas; Headquarters, US Army Criminal Investigation Command, Fort Belvoir, Virginia; the Joint Staff at the Pentagon; and the XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He holds a master's degree in administration from Central Michigan University and is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College.

Letters to the Editor

MILITARY POLICE welcomes letters from readers. If you have a comment concerning an article we have published or would like to express your point of view on another subject of interest to military police soldiers, let us hear from you. Your letter must include your complete address and a telephone number. All letters are subject to editing for reasons of space or clarity.

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Photo by Master Sergeant Robert Haskell, National Guard Bureau, USA

ARNG artillery soldiers sharpened their infantry skills while training to be military police officers.

Guard Soldiers Learn Military Police Skills

By Master Sergeant Robert Haskell

Nearly 200 Army National Guard (ARNG) artillery soldiers from Tennessee became the new sheriffs in town as they joined Active Army military police forces a long way from their homes. These citizen-soldiers from Tennessee's 2d Battalion, 115th Field Artillery, were reclassified as military police after four weeks of nonstop training at the US Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, because the Army needs more military police than artillery troops to help wage the Global War on Terrorism.

That's why the ARNG soldiers from the battalion's Alpha and Charlie Companies in Lexington and Bolivar, Tennessee, left behind their 155-millimeter howitzers to spend the next year or so protecting military families and installations in Germany and

Hawaii—replacing active duty military police soldiers who have been sent to Iraq and Afghanistan.

Nearly 1,000 ARNG soldiers from 10 artillery companies out of Missouri, Illinois, Texas, and Tennessee earned their military police crests, which feature the dutiful words "assist, protect, defend," following their training. The Tennessee troops were to begin training on 24 November 2003. Many staff sergeants and sergeants first class spent an additional 17 days in Basic and Advanced Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) Courses so that they could serve as enlisted leaders at the company and battalion levels. Artillery officers also were trained in commanding military police personnel. Soldiers from another eight ARNG companies out of New Jersey, West Virginia, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, and Arizona are



Photo by Master Sergeant Robert Haskell, National Guard Bureau, USA

Tennessee ARNG artillery soldiers being reclassified as military police officers learn to cope with combat in an urban environment.

expected to begin converting to military police soldiers at Fort Leonard Wood beginning in October 2004. The ARNG soldiers are considered “provisional” military police, because they will become artillery soldiers again when their tours of duty are complete. They do not graduate and earn their crests until they learn all five basic functions that most of the Army’s new military police learn during eight weeks of advanced individual training—law and order, maneuver and mobility support, area security, police intelligence, and reengineered internment and resettlement of EPWs operations.

These ARNG soldiers trained under the tutelage of 70 US Army Reserve (USAR) soldiers, including 53 trainers from the 2d Battalion, 100th Military Police Regiment, from Nashville, Tennessee, who are part of The Army School System (TASS). In February 2004, the Tennessee USAR unit taught Tennessee ARNG soldiers. The reservists are under the Active Army’s 14th Military Police Brigade. About half of the training NCOs are civilian law enforcement officers, and most of them became seasoned military police during the Persian Gulf War or while serving in such places as Panama, Bosnia, and Kosovo.

It is a total-force commitment, because the ARNG includes 33 percent of the Army’s Military Police Corps and the USAR has another 23 percent. The commitment has meant a lot of hard work and some eye-opening revelations to some soldiers about all that military police really do. Soldiers train in military operations on urbanized terrain at Fort Leonard Wood’s Stem Village, a small town of concrete buildings. There were many surprises for the ARNG soldiers as they learned to handle themselves at a garrison and on a battlefield, which all military police must be ready to do.

The condensed training regimen has paid off. The active duty provost marshals at posts in the United States and Germany who are receiving the ARNG military police say they are more than satisfied. Some ARNG soldiers acknowledged they were not pleased about leaving their big guns to become military police. Most, however, quickly got into the spirit of their new mission because they learned to trust their trainers and they began to feel like military police.

Master Sergeant Haskell is assigned to the National Guard Bureau, Arlington, Virginia.

American Citizens Organize Donations for Dog Handlers in Iraq

By Sergeant First Class Reginald P. Rogers

The military police motto “Of the Troops and For the Troops” has been taken to heart by some American citizens concerned for the Army’s four-legged troops—the military working dogs (MWDs). The MWD teams, which are an integral part of the US missions in Iraq and Afghanistan, devote many hours to various missions. The dogs work in heat and sandstorms, just like their human team members.

The dogs’ welfare and the soldiers’ efforts prompted one Humane Society volunteer “to do her part.” She said she wanted to let soldiers know that Americans appreciate their efforts and also wanted to help the dogs that are serving their country. She and a group of friends and coworkers talked about aiding the MWDs specifically. Research yielded an idea—Doggles® (goggles)—for the dogs to protect their eyes from the desert sandstorms. The group solicited donations, and the Doggles Company, which is based in North Carolina, agreed to sell their protective eyewear to the group at wholesale prices.

A Doggles Company spokesman said the firm has been contacted several times—mostly by veterinarians in Iraq where protecting the eyes of the MWDs can be a problem. The company has sent the dog handlers nearly 10 dozen Doggles. According to the US Army Training and Doctrine Command’s MWD manager, once the first few packages were shipped to MWD teams, donations started pouring in. The group of volunteers has collected more than \$2,200 from individuals and businesses in their local areas. The group has received so many donations that it is sending out small packages every couple of weeks, exceeding the original plan to send out packages every four to six weeks.

Besides obtaining Doggles, another project for the group is getting boots to protect the dogs’ feet from the hot sand.

The volunteers’ generosity has impressed the deployed MWD teams. One Fort Sill, Oklahoma, soldier said that when he returns from his deployment to Afghanistan, he plans to meet the

volunteers’ leader when he visits his family in Michigan. He wants to thank her personally for her generosity. A military police soldier from Fort Bliss, Texas, said he was grateful for the morale boost the packages gave soldiers during “rough times.” The group has sent other items that come in handy for the dog handlers, including collapsible water bowls, rawhide chews, nail clippers, eyewash, and ear cleaner.

Sergeant First Class Rogers, a 19-year veteran, works at the US Army Training and Doctrine Command Public Affairs Office.



Rocko, an MWD, models the latest in canine safety gear—Doggles and boots.



Conducting MOUT Training in South Korea

By Captain Marcus Vartan and Captain Jeff Knudson

The 94th Military Police Battalion in Yongsan, South Korea, continues to prepare soldiers and leaders to fight by conducting realistic and challenging training. In response to recent operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, the battalion has added military operations on urbanized terrain (MOUT) training to its repertoire.

The intelligence finally confirmed everybody's suspicions. Human sources verified that a three-man enemy special forces team was broadcasting anti-American propaganda from the third floor of a building in the town. Soon, a military police platoon received orders to secure the building and capture or kill the enemy team. As another platoon established a cordon around the target building, sealing it off from enemy reinforcements, three more military police squads entered the building. Methodically, they flowed from one room to the next, deliberately clearing every

room, hallway, and stairwell. One squad remained on each floor to maintain security.

Finally, the third squad arrived on the third floor. Two teams from the squad cleared the hallway and the first few rooms. The third team stacked on the wall outside the door to the target room. A quick signal confirmed that all were in place, and then the team moved smoothly into the room. There were a few well-placed gunshots, then the military police team emerged with one enemy soldier in flexicuffs, leaving two on the floor.

This could have been a mission conducted by military police in Afghanistan or Iraq. However, it was a training scenario conducted by the 55th Military Police Company, 94th Military Police Battalion, at the Yongtari MOUT training facility in South Korea. From 30 March to 9 April 2004, the 94th Military Police Battalion conducted intensive MOUT training

geared toward the Global War on Terrorism to prepare for possible operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, or Korea.

Concept of Training

MOUT training for the 94th Military Police Battalion followed a standard training progression strategy, beginning with individual weapons qualification, progressing to close-quarters marksmanship (CQM) with two M4/M16 stress fires, followed with training on MOUT fundamentals, and culminating with a close-quarters battle (CQB) live-fire exercise (LFX) and a MOUT force-on-force exercise. This directly followed the battalion commander's guidance that training should follow a logical flow, emphasizing to soldiers and leaders alike a training progression that builds to a final culminating event.

The training centered on a MOUT package of three phases of instruction: CQM, MOUT flow drills, and CQB LFX. Each phase was further divided into training modules, with an inherent progression in the training package. Within each phase, each module builds upon the last. Together, the CQM and MOUT flow drills combine as the training foundation for the CQB LFX.

To complement this, the 55th Military Police Company executed force-on-force MOUT scenarios with one platoon conducting an assault, one platoon providing support, and another platoon defending. This allowed the soldiers to integrate all MOUT training into scenario-driven, platoon-level operations.

The company based its training package on one used at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. It also drew information from other sources, including the *Ranger Handbook* (Chapter 14); Ranger Training Circular 350-1-2, *Advanced MOUT Training*; Field Manual 3-06-11, *Combined Arms Operations in Urban Terrain*; and Army Training and Evaluation Program 7-10-MTP, *Mission Training Plan for the Infantry Rifle Company*. The most useful reference was the MOUT training manual developed at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, which the company used to tailor its training to provide maximum effect. The stress fires were developed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

The company conducted the MOUT training in two blocks over a period of eight days. The first block—four days of CQM and MOUT flow drills—was conducted at the small arms range and MOUT training facility at Yongtari. The second block—four days of CQB LFX and MOUT force-on-force training scenarios—was conducted at the Yongtari MOUT training facility and live-fire shoot house at Camp Casey.

The platoons rotated through the different training events within each block. During the second block,

the platoons executed the CQB LFX and conducted the deliberate attack of a built-up area and the defense of a built-up area.

Planning and Preparation

The 55th Military Police Company planned and resourced the training package entirely at the company level. Planning and preparation began months in advance using the 10-Step Training Model (see Figure 1). Because land for US training (specifically for MOUT facilities) is scarce, the 94th Military Police Battalion arranged to use the Republic of Korea army small arms range and MOUT training facility at Yongtari, which the 55th Homeland Reserve Division owns. The small arms range was approximately 100 meters wide and 400 meters deep. Essentially, it is a 250-meter Remote Engagement Target System range, which allowed the company to set up targets wherever it wished and soldiers to move unimpeded during the different firing tables.

The MOUT training facility consisted of several concrete buildings, most of which were multiple stories. Laid out like a small city block, this facility provided the ideal location to train MOUT and room-clearing techniques.

The live-fire shoot house at Camp Casey, where the CQB LFX was conducted, is a multiroom structure that allowed the company to develop an LFX scenario appropriate for its training objectives and the experience of its soldiers. It has a catwalk above the rooms that permitted leaders and soldiers to watch each group conduct its training, which aided in learning and evaluation. There is also a small mockup of the shoot house where soldiers could practice their techniques. The company drew a large quantity of ammunition, including 5.56-millimeter ball and 12-gauge buckshot for the ranges and 5.56-millimeter blank rounds for the MOUT flow drills. Altogether, each soldier fired 230 live rounds in the CQM and 68 live rounds in the stress shoots.

1. Assess mission-essential task list
2. Plan training
3. Train and certify leaders
4. Recon the site
5. Issue the plan
6. Rehearse
7. Execute
8. Conduct an after-action review
9. Retrain
10. Recover

Figure 1. Ten-Step Training Model



Soldiers fire 12-gauge shotguns during shotgun familiarization. They had to engage five targets to their front and five targets to their right.

Targets were built specifically for this range and emplaced by the Korean Service Corps, the South Korean organization responsible for material support to the Eighth US Army. Headquarters personnel produced all the paper targets used during the CQM and CQB LFX. The company photographed soldiers in opposing forces (OPFOR) uniforms and had these “Bad Guy” targets printed in large size at the post Training Support Activity. The company produced and used approximately 1,000 E-type silhouette targets during this training.

Execution

Good training requires competent and confident leaders. To ensure this, junior leaders received certification on the tasks before their soldiers trained on them. The 94th Military Police Battalion developed checklists for each portion of the training. Using them as guides, the company conducted extensive junior and senior leader certification training that prepared these leaders for the training cycle.

During the second week of the training cycle, each soldier qualified on his assigned weapon, including the M9 pistol, M4 or M16 rifle, and M249 squad automatic weapon (SAW). M249 gunners also qualified with the M4 or M16, since they used these weapons for the CQM and CQB LFX. With the

training foundation in place, the company could now progress to the actual MOUT training.

Close-Quarters Marksmanship

The CQM, run by company headquarters, consisted of the following modules:

- Basic instruction.
- Reflexive fire drills.
- Discriminatory fire drills.
- Evaluation.
- Shotgun familiarization.

After the CQM, each soldier also fired two stress shoots with his M4 or M16. Each module built on the previous one, ensuring that soldiers learned and applied the proper techniques before advancing. The company first conducted each module with blanks to ensure that soldiers understood the techniques before using live ammunition.

Basic Instruction. During this first module, soldiers learned the fundamentals needed to move, carry a weapon, and acquire and engage targets in a MOUT environment. Techniques covered included stance; low and high carry; slow-, rapid-, and quick-fire aiming; firing techniques; and weapon-clearing procedures. With the soldiers now trained on CQM-specific weapons handling and firing procedures, they could transition to the range.

Reflexive Fire Drills. During this module, soldiers had to rapidly acquire and engage targets from stationary and moving positions. This module consisted of four familiarization firing tables—stationary, moving and turning, timed, and transition. During stationary familiarization, soldiers had to rapidly acquire and engage targets directly ahead of them at ranges of 4 to 25 meters. The purpose of this table was to familiarize them with the techniques of quickly gaining a sight picture.

During moving and turning familiarization, soldiers had to rapidly engage targets in multiple directions, either while moving or immediately after moving. For the first two targets, they had to pivot to their left or right and engage targets to their sides. For the next two targets, they had to engage targets to their front while walking forward. For the last two targets, they had to walk or run, then stop and engage targets to their front.

With soldiers now familiar with rapid-aiming and -firing techniques, they could progress to the timed familiarization table. During this table, they had three seconds to engage targets located to their front or sides at distances of 4 to 25 meters.

The final table, transition familiarization, required soldiers to engage two targets, located directly ahead at distances of 4 to 25 meters, within 7 seconds.

Discriminatory Fire Drills. This module consisted of three familiarization tables—stationary against a single target, moving and turning against a single target, and moving and turning against multiple targets—with a progression similar to the reflexive fire module. These three tables all incorporated shape discrimination firing. Individual targets were marked with a circle, square, and triangle. Soldiers had to acquire and engage the proper shape based on instructions from range personnel. For instance, if the range tower instructed “up, circle,” soldiers engaged the circle and neither of the other shapes.

The first table required soldiers to engage a single target directly ahead of them at distances of 4 to 25 meters. The second table required them to engage a single target after pivoting or walking and stopping. The third table required them to engage multiple targets in multiple directions while stationary or moving. The third table was the only timed table.

Evaluation. During this module, soldiers demonstrated proficiency in the skills they learned during the previous two modules. Soldiers were timed and had to engage eight total targets in multiple directions at distances of 4 to 25 meters. They could score a maximum of 32 points on this range by firing the table twice and engaging each target with two rounds. A

minimum score of 22 points was required to progress to the next training level.

Shotgun Familiarization. During this module, soldiers had to engage five targets to their front with no time limit and five targets to their right within 12 seconds.

MOUT Flow Drills

The MOUT flow drills focused on conducting operations at the team, squad, and platoon levels in urban areas. These drills consisted of the following modules:

- Classroom instruction and walk-through familiarization.
- Individual and buddy team flow drills.
- Fire team and squad flow drills.
- Leader planning considerations.

During this training, soldiers used Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) equipment and blanks to provide automatic and accurate feedback for their performance.

Classroom Instruction and Walk-Through Familiarization. During this module, soldiers received classroom instruction and walk-through familiarization on techniques and procedures for operating in urban environments. Instruction focused on moving inside and outside of buildings; clearing and securing hallways, stairways, and rooms; and performing command and control.

Individual and Buddy Team Flow Drills. The company moved to the Yongtari facility to conduct practical application training. Here it conducted module two, executing individual and buddy team flow drills. Either alone or with a partner, soldiers entered and cleared multiple rooms, each set up with a different layout (see Figure 2).

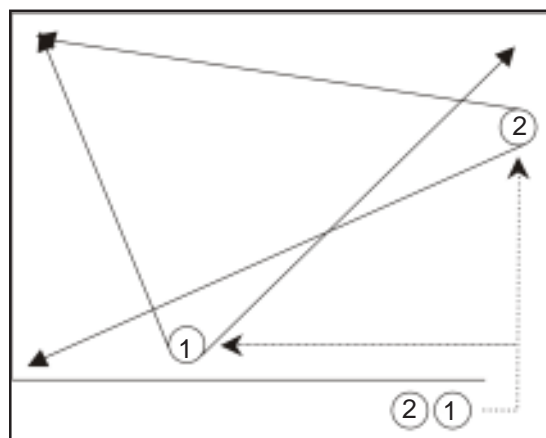


Figure 2. Example of the buddy team flow drill, corner-fed room

Fire Team and Squad Flow Drills. During this module, soldiers cleared rooms, hallways, and stairways at the team and squad levels (see Figure 3). Soldiers also learned to clear a room with a team, and then pass another team through to the next room. This leapfrog technique was also applied at the platoon level to show how squads could clear and secure individual floors, allowing the platoon to secure a larger building.

Leader Planning Considerations. During this module, soldiers learned planning considerations for the MOUT environment. This training included such topics as terrain analysis, reconnaissance, control measures, and weapons limitations as they pertain to MOUT.

CQB LFX

With the soldiers having completed CQM and MOUT room clearing, the company could combine the two in the culminating event, the CQB LFX. The battalion operations section ran the exercise, providing the range officer in charge, the safety officer, and all safeties. The exercise was divided into four modules with a specific training progression. It consisted of the following modules:

- Individuals clearing a single room.
- Buddy teams clearing a single room.
- Fire teams clearing a single room.
- Fire teams clearing multiple rooms.

The exercise also required training before using live ammunition. The company first conducted each module without ammunition. These dry-firing runs allowed the observer/controller to ensure that soldiers were competent in room-clearing techniques. Next, the company conducted the modules using blanks to ensure that soldiers understood weapons manipulation before using live rounds. Finally, the company conducted the modules using live ammunition.

The battalion special reaction team demonstrated the modules for platoons before the CQB LFX. This allowed the soldiers to view and become familiar with the proper flow and performance of room clearing in the shoot house.

In the first module, one soldier entered the room and engaged two targets, one at his left front and one at his right front (see Figure 4a). In the second module, soldiers cleared a single room as a buddy team (see Figure 4b). Finally, in the third module, soldiers cleared a room as a fire team (see Figure 4c).

Once all the soldiers had cleared a single room, the company proceeded

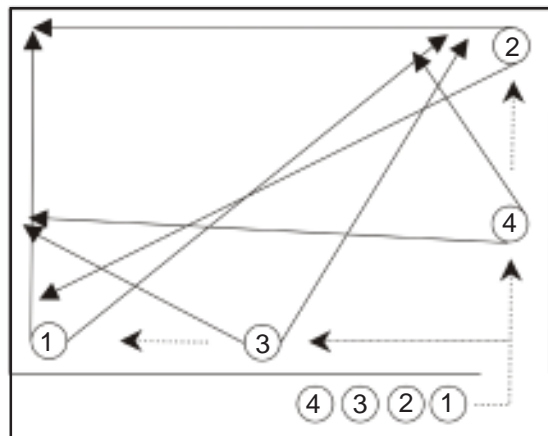


Figure 3. Example of the fire team flow drill, corner-fed room

to the fourth module, during which soldiers would clear multiple rooms. They cleared the first room as a fire team. Next, they cleared the second room as a buddy team and then passed a second buddy team through to clear the third room (see Figure 5, page 14).

MOUT Force-On-Force Training Scenario

When the platoons were not conducting the CQB LFX, they conducted force-on-force training at the Yongtari MOUT training facility. The company had presented a scenario (at the beginning of this article) and an operation order (OPORD) to one platoon the previous evening, providing the platoon leader with an assault mission and objective. Meanwhile, another platoon, serving as the OPFOR, received a mission to defend the MOUT city. This tested the junior leaders (platoon and squad leaders) in properly executing troop-leading procedures, developing an OPOrd, and briefing an order with a sand table.

The assault and support platoons conducted two missions per day—a deliberate attack in the morning and a cordon-and-search mission in the afternoon. During the attack mission, the support platoon established support-by-fire positions while the assault platoon conducted a deliberate attack. During the cordon-and-search mission, the support platoon established cordon positions, allowing the assault platoon to conduct deliberate searches of different buildings. The platoons used this training to execute their previous flow drill training but on a larger scale.

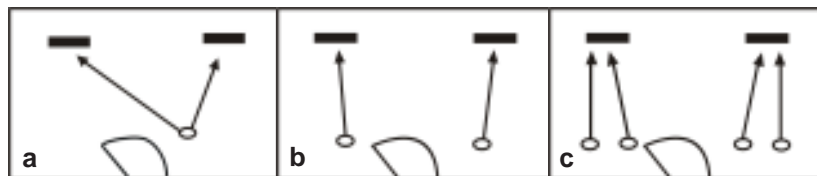


Figure 4. Clearing a room using one soldier (a), a buddy team (b), and a fire team (c)

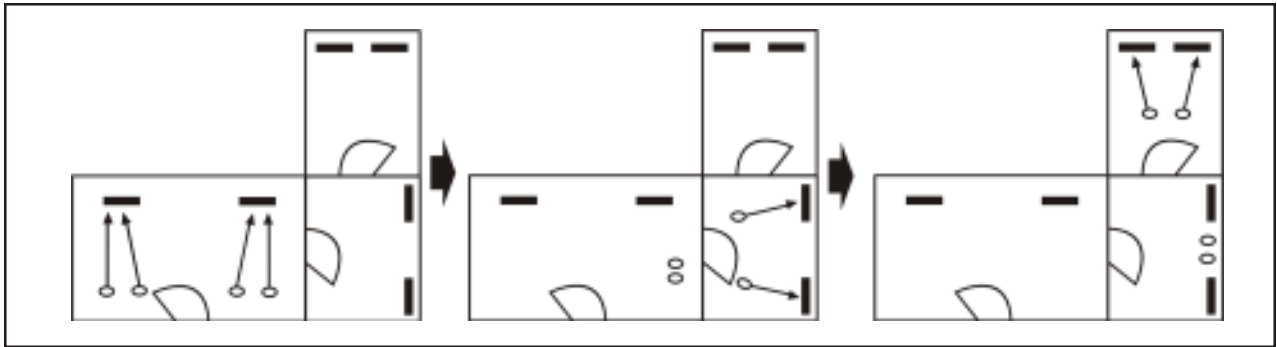


Figure 5. Fire team clearing multiple rooms

Now, instead of just clearing a few rooms in one building, they had to clear multiple rooms, floors, and buildings. Squad and platoon leaders had to exercise greater command and control because of the greater number of moving pieces on the battlefield.

Lessons Learned

This training was the first of its kind conducted by a unit within the 94th Military Police Battalion, and it provided a significant number of lessons learned.

Event-Specific Lessons

This training validated the MOUT package the battalion had developed. It easily accomplished all training objectives within its scheduled timeline using only company resources. Further, all of this training could be executed at the company level. (The company could have conducted the CQB LFX, but it wanted to free up personnel to conduct the force-on-force MOUT training scenarios.) The dry- and blank-firing runs were valuable since they increased the soldiers' training and reinforced their muscle memory. These runs enhanced the training effect and overall safety.

MOUT-Specific Lessons

The harsh realities and distinction from other training environments became readily apparent during this training event. The most important lesson learned is that MOUT is a violent, intense, and decentralized fight, requiring competent junior leaders and soldiers capable of performing sustained combat in a difficult environment. Urban terrain is a threat-filled environment. Enemy forces can be on the upper stories of buildings, down blind alleys, or underground in sewers. The need for effective security, focused in all directions, is ever present. Soldiers must learn to use cover and concealment to protect themselves from attack from different directions. Smoke was necessary to conceal the movement of soldiers, especially between buildings. The M249 SAW was critical as a support-by-fire weapon to cover the soldiers moving to and assaulting buildings.

Communication was key during all MOUT training. With many small units moving in different buildings and other locations, effective means of communication were required for command and control. While the Single-Channel, Ground-to-Air



A team of three soldiers “stacks” on the door of a building at the Yongtari MOUT facility.



A four-soldier military police element clears a stairway. The team's sectors of fire cover front and back, as well as above and below.

Radio System (SINCGARS) served as the primary means of communication, other forms—especially hand-and-arm signals and pyrotechnics—were highly useful as well.

Given the nature of the MOUT environment, leaders must prepare for high casualties (up to 50 percent of the assault force). As a result, leaders must plan not only for how they will evacuate casualties, but also how they will reinforce areas where they are losing forces.

The Next Level

This training package served as an excellent introduction to MOUT for the entire company. Every soldier and leader learned skills and techniques required to successfully operate in urban environments. However, to better prepare these soldiers for future MOUT operations, the battalion must continue training on these tasks, building on the foundation it has recently laid. The battalion must take advantage of all opportunities to train on MOUT, especially at the squad and platoon levels. The best time to do this is during the amber cycle, when each platoon has one week dedicated to platoon training.

Weapon ranges should include additional reflexive and discriminatory fire drills. These skills are highly perishable, and soldiers must continue to practice them so that they do not lose muscle memory. In keeping with the Army Chief of Staff's guidance, soldiers must get "trigger time" that goes beyond standard weapons qualifications.

During future MOUT training, the battalion must make the training more difficult, changing the

conditions of the scenarios soldiers conduct. Different conditions for MOUT flow drills include integrating furniture or other obstacles in the rooms or conducting the training at night. During the CQB LFX, scenarios could include shoot/no-shoot targets or require the clearing of hallways or several rooms. Incorporating these conditions would create a more difficult training event that would take soldiers to the next level.

Conclusion

The 94th Military Police Battalion conducted relevant, unique, and exciting MOUT training that challenged its soldiers. The training package it developed and executed, incorporating different individual and collective skills that built upon each other, successfully introduced soldiers to the dangerous MOUT environment. By conducting CQM and MOUT flow drills, culminating in a CQB LFX, the battalion prepared its soldiers for the current battlefields in Iraq and Afghanistan and the potential battlefield in Korea.

The brigade commander summed up the objective of this difficult but necessary training: "When you are clearing a house, if you don't know how to react instinctively with the correct muscle movements, you are going to end up with fratricide. In a close environment, you only get one opportunity. You better be accurate, otherwise you are going to become a casualty."

The battalion has taken that first necessary step to ensure that its soldiers know how to react to that "one opportunity."

Captain Vartan commands the 55th Military Police Company. He holds a bachelor's degree in general management from the United States Military Academy and a master's degree in security management from Webster University. He is a graduate of the Military Police Officers Basic Course and Captain's Career Course.

Captain Knudson is the S3 (Training) for the 94th Military Police Battalion. He holds a bachelor's degree in American legal studies from the United States Military Academy and is a graduate of the Military Police Officers Basic Course and the Infantry Captain's Career Course.

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Task Force Normandy

By Second Lieutenant John M. Chiappone

On 6 June 1944, the Allies fought their way ashore on the beaches of France, landing more than 130,000 soldiers there and dropping 30,000 airborne and glider troops farther inland. The soldiers' role in the "Greatest Generation" changed the tides of history. Sixty years later, a select group of soldiers from the 212th Military Police Company had the opportunity to honor their brothers-in-arms at a ceremony in France.

The company's responsibility was clear-cut—provide security for the events celebrating this significant anniversary. Each venue hosted thousands of people, including the presidents of the United States and France, the Secretary of the Army, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, numerous senators, members of Congress, general officers, foreign officials, and other dignitaries. The first event took place in Ste Mere Eglise on 5 June 2004, honoring those paratroopers who jumped into the town that dark night. The military police soldiers performed brilliantly, receiving compliments from General Richard B. Myers, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, among others.

The following day, 212th soldiers provided security at Omaha and Utah Beaches and at Isigny, Bayeux, and Pointe du Hoc. At each site, these military police soldiers flawlessly executed their duties with professionalism and military bearing. Visitors, including the president of the United States and the Army Chief of Staff, once again complimented the soldiers.

The greatest privilege the 212th soldiers had was the opportunity to speak with and learn from the veterans of the invasion. All the soldiers took time to speak to those great Americans, listening to and learning from their stories. No book or movie could portray the reality of D-Day as well as

speaking to a veteran while standing on the very bridge that he had successfully seized from his Nazi enemies 60 years ago. The experience was incredible, with the veterans conversing with their modern counterparts and today's young soldiers gaining insight from those who went before them.

Second Lieutenant Chiappone is the platoon leader for 1st Platoon, 212th Military Police Company in Kitzingen, Germany. He holds a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Roger Williams University in Bristol, Rhode Island.



Photo by Specialist Kristopher Joseph

Soldiers in the 18th Military Police Brigade, headquartered in Mannheim, Germany, look over the American Cemetery at Omaha Beach, France, where they conducted security during the 60th anniversary of D-Day.

101st Military Police Company (Airborne)

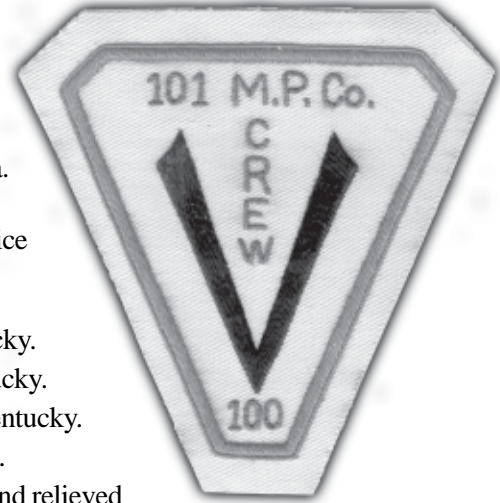
Lineage and Honors

Constituted 6 August 1942 in the Army of the United States as the Military Police Platoon, 101st Airborne Division.
Activated 2 October 1942 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
Inactivated 30 November 1945 at Auxerre, France.

Redesignated 18 June 1948 as the 101st Airborne Military Police Company. Allotted 25 June 1948 to the Regular Army.
Activated 6 July 1948 at Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky.
Inactivated 27 May 1949 at Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky.
Activated 25 August 1950 at Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky.
Inactivated 1 December 1953 at Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky.
Activated 15 May 1954 at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

Inactivated 25 April 1957 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and relieved from assignment to the 101st Airborne Division.

Redesignated 21 January 1964 as 101st Military Police Company and assigned to the 101st Airborne Division. Activated 3 February 1964 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.



Campaign Participation Credit

World War II- EAME

Normandy (with arrowhead)
Ardennes-Alsace
Rhineland (with arrowhead)
Central Europe

Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidations I and II

Vietnam

Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phases IV, V, VI

Southwest Asia

Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
Operation Uphold Democracy

Decorations

Presidential Unit Citation (Army) (streamer embroidered) Normandy.
Presidential Unit Citation (Army) (streamer embroidered) Bastogne.
French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II (streamer embroidered) Normandy.
Belgian Croix de Guerre 1940, with Palm (streamer embroidered) Bastogne; cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at Bastogne.
Belgian Fourragère 1940; cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in France and Germany.

Netherlands Orange Lanyard.
Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm (streamer embroidered) Vietnam 1968-1969.
Vietnamese Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class (streamer embroidered) Vietnam 1968-1970.
Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm (streamer embroidered) Vietnam 1971.
Army Expeditionary Medal, 1994 (Operation Uphold Democracy).
Joint Unit Meritorious Commendation.



Soldiers representing various time periods of the 3d Military Police Company's history move in as a patrol and escort the company guidon and its bearer back into history.

Leading the Way:

The 3d Military Police Company's Inactivation and Conversion

By Mr. Andy Watson

The 3d Military Police Company led the way as one of the Army's oldest military police units and continues to lead as one of the first units converted as part of the Army's Modular Force Structure Plan. Under this plan, military police companies will no longer be assigned to Army divisions. This conversion was a challenge readily accepted by the soldiers of the 3d Military Police Company, which was inactivated 15 March 2004 at Fort Stewart, Georgia, with an official ceremony on 13 May 2004. Its soldiers have been reorganized into larger, more robust military police platoons that will be assigned to each of the four newly formed maneuver brigades that are activating at Fort Stewart. This change will be part of the foundation for Future Force structures known as units of action (UAs) and units of employment (UEs).

The Army is transforming its current hierarchical structure—three echelons of command and overlapping functions above brigade level—into a future structure based primarily on functions. This will reduce the echelons above brigade to only two—units of employment-tactical (UEX) and units of employment-operational (UEY). The UEX is the

principal warfighting headquarters that engages the enemy directly, while the UEY focus is theaterwide support. The 3d Infantry Division is the first Army division to convert to a UEX headquarters design. The division will further reorganize its brigade combat teams and major subordinate commands into both maneuver and support UAs. This conversion illustrates the Army's stated goal of creating a brigade-based Army. The maneuver UAs are built on the current force brigade combat team model, giving them more maneuverability and speed than a division. These UAs unite the strengths of units such as armor or infantry and their supporting units and combine them into rapidly deployable forces. These quick-reaction forces are task-oriented, being formed to manage threats that do not require the encumbrance of an entire division, corps enablers, or augmentation from the Reserve Component.

Under the Modular Force Structure Plan, two divisions will be converted to this new system each year, beginning in 2004. They will consist of one light division composed primarily of infantry UAs and one heavy or mechanized division composed primarily of



The 3d Infantry Division commander, Major General William G. Webster, Jr., with members of the 3d Military Police Company and “Rocky,” the division mascot.

armor UAs. This year, the models for conversion are the 3d Infantry Division (a heavy division) and the 101st Airborne Division (a light division).

Under the plan, divisional military police missions will be performed by military police combat support companies from other military police force providers, such as military police battalions or brigades, which will be force-pooled at the UEy. The military police brigade commander may choose smaller structures such as multifunctional and multicomponent battalion task forces or company teams for mission completion. These units will be task-organized and mission-tailored to meet the needs of the supported maneuver commander. These modular, scalable military police units will have the appropriate mix and command, control, and function elements to provide combat support, law enforcement, investigative, or resettlement operations. The 3d Military Police Company is at the forefront of these changes affecting the Army.

The unit’s history began during World War I. It was activated on 12 November 1917 as the 3d Training Headquarters and Military Police, 3d Division, and organized 8 January 1918.¹ The unit arrived in France in early April 1918 and participated in the following campaigns: Champagne, Aisne,

Champagne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and Aisne-Marne.² Members of the 3d Military Police Company performed admirably during the Marne offensive, even fighting as infantry to hold the lines.³ When World War I ended in November 1918, the company performed policing duties during the occupation of Germany until its return to the United States in August 1919.

The 3d Military Police Company was redesignated as the 3d Military Police Platoon during World War II and had an active role in the following campaigns: Tunisia, Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Anzio, Rome-Arno, Southern France, the Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe.⁴ During the Anzio beachhead operation, 3d Military Police Platoon soldiers quickly moved inland and established control posts that greatly assisted the movement of traffic from the beaches.⁵ As these posts were moved inland along road junctions and bridges, they were constantly harassed by enemy fire.⁶ Despite the danger, the military police manning these posts observed and reported enemy activity, collected prisoners of war, apprehended stragglers, and maintained circulation control.⁷

During World War II, the 3d Military Police Platoon gained fame for having one of the first military

working dogs to serve with the military police.⁸ “Chips,” a previously decorated canine (Silver Star and Purple Heart), helped monitor the increasing numbers of German prisoners of war from 1943 to 1945.⁹ When the war ended, the 3d Military Police Platoon again performed policing duties during the occupation of Germany until the unit’s return to the United States in 1946.

In 1950, the 3d Military Police Company participated in the Korean conflict in the following campaigns: Chinese Communist Forces (CCF) Intervention, First United Nations (UN) Counter-offensive, CCF Spring Offensive, UN Summer-Fall Offensive, Second Korean Winter, Korean Summer-Fall 1952, Third Korean Winter, and Korean Summer 1953.¹⁰ The company earned an Army Meritorious Unit Commendation, the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation for the Uijongbu Corridor, the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation for the Iron Triangle, and the Chryssoun Aristion Andrias (Bravery Gold Medal of Greece).¹¹

More recently, the 3d Military Police Company served in Operation Iraqi Freedom, providing combat support to the 3d Infantry Division. The unit also trained Iraqi police with courses that focused on the basics of day-to-day police work.¹² The task was tailor-made for the soldiers of the 3d Military Police Company, since they provided daily law enforcement support for the Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield communities.¹³

Despite the transformation in unit structure, the soldiers of the 3d Military Police Company continue to serve with distinction. After the inactivation ceremony, the 3d Infantry Division commander explained to the soldiers that the inactivation was “not the end of a unit and its history, but rather a sharing of the 3d Military Police Company’s expertise to benefit more units.”¹⁴

Endnotes

¹Center of Military History, 3d Military Police Company Lineage and Honors Information, <www.Army.mil/cmh-pg/lineage/branches/mp/0003mpco.htm>, (19 December 2000).

²Ibid.

³Dr. Ronald Craig, “*Military Police Operations*,” Military Police History course lecture, May 2004.

⁴Center of Military History, (19 December 2000).

⁵Donald G. Taggart, editor, “*History of the Third Infantry Division in World War II*,” Washington, Infantry Journal Press, 1947, p. 435.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Major George E. Allen, editor, “*Chips*,” Military Police Journal, Volume IX, August 1959, p. 35.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Center of Military History, (19 December 2000).

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Specialist Katherine Robinson, “*Brotherhood of the Badge: MPs, IPF Work to Make Fallujah Safe*,” The Liberator, 11 July 2003, p. 10.

¹³3d Military Police Company Inactivation Program 2004.

¹⁴Ibid.

Mr. Watson is the curator of collections for the US Army Military Police Museum at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. He has also worked for the US Army Engineer Museum, the Oklahoma Historical Society, and the Kell House Museum. He began his museum career at the US Army Field Artillery and Fort Sill Museums, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Mr. Stu Saulpaugh, Military Police Concepts Branch, Directorate of Combat Developments, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and Lieutenant Colonel John M. Huey, commander of the 3d Military Police Battalion, assisted in the creation of this article.

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63RD MILITARY POLICE CORPS ANNIVERSARY

By Captain Heather Stone

The Military Police Regiment's 63rd Anniversary Week events kicked off the second week of September at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, bringing together soldiers and leaders from across the Corps and around the world. As Colonel Rodney L. Johnson, chief of the Military Police Corps Regiment and commandant of the US Army Military Police School (USAMPS), welcomed conference guests and visitors with this year's theme—Growing to Meet Our Global Mission—the mood was both celebratory and serious.

Attendees greeted each other enthusiastically and prepared for the coming week's events, including the Leaders Conference, Warfighter Team Challenge, picnic, Hall of Fame induction, Regimental Memorial Tribute, Regimental Review, Regimental Run, golf tournament, and Anniversary Ball. Military police leaders gathered to discuss key issues affecting the Regiment: lessons learned; real-world operations; the impact of doctrine; tactics, techniques, and procedures; and force structure.

An impressive panel of speakers and key leaders highlighted the conference. Major General Robert Van Antwerp, commanding general of the Maneuver Support Center and Fort Leonard Wood, welcomed the distinguished guests and visitors to the installation. Keynote speaker General Kevin P. Byrnes, commander of the US Army Training and Doctrine Command, opened the conference with a speech about Warrior Ethos and the role of the soldier in today's Army.

Other speakers included Major General Donald Ryder, Provost Marshal General of the Army and commander of the US Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID), who spoke on the current state of CID at the opening day of the conference, and General



Colonel Rodney L. Johnson addresses the Corps and guests at the Regimental Review.

Barry McCaffrey (Retired), who spoke at the conference dinner. Also in attendance were General Gordon Sullivan (Retired), former Army Chief of Staff; Major General Robert Heine, commander of the 416th Engineer Brigade; Major General Paul M. Timmerberg (Retired), Hall of Fame member; Brigadier General Robert Taylor, commander of the 46th Military Police Command; Brigadier General Dion Lawrence,



Major General Donald Ryder and General Kevin P. Byrnes address the Leaders Conference.



The Regimental Memorial Tribute was held in the Memorial Grove.



Warfighter Team Challenge

commander of the 260th Military Police Brigade; Brigadier General Kevin McBride, commander of the 43d Military Police Brigade; Brigadier General Morgasuti J. Ledwaba, chief of the Military Police Agency, South African National Defence Force; Brigadier General Thamer Sadoon Ali, chief of the Baghdad Patrol Police, Iraq; USAMPS Regimental Command Sergeant Major James Barrett; and Regimental Chief Warrant Officer Philip Tackett.

The five-day conference covered a wide array of topics, including a USAMPS overview; Transformation/Task Force Modularity, US Army Forces Command and Combined Forces Land Component Command updates, US Army Reserves and National Guard updates, Department of the Army General Counsel updates, and a presentation on the 89th and 16th Military Police Brigades. The Regiment's leaders also had the opportunity to attend breakout sessions and visit vendors' booths, furthering quality discussions on military police employment worldwide.

The second day of the conference ended with a dinner for the leaders at the Pershing Community Center. General McCaffrey, former US drug czar, recognized Brigadier General Thamer for his leadership and his Baghdad police force for their great courage. These comments prompted a standing ovation from the crowd. He added that he had no doubt that entering Iraq and Afghanistan was the right course of action for the United States. General McCaffrey described the connection between drugs, crime, and terrorism, explaining how drug money goes to fund numerous illegal operations across the world, to include terrorism. Admitting that the numbers were imprecise, he estimated that the country of Colombia alone produced approximately \$1 billion each year in illegal drug traffic.

While the conference itself focused on serious matters, a lighter, competitive spirit was impossible to miss. Military police soldiers competed against each other in the annual Warfighter Team Challenge from 16 to 19 September. The Warfighter Competition is the ultimate "Iron Soldier" competition, allowing elite military police teams to demonstrate their skills in various challenges to win the coveted Warfighter Trophy. At the awards ceremony, the winner of the competition is announced and gets to claim "bragging rights" for the following year.

This year's competition brought familiar faces back from years past, as well as many new faces. Korea's 8th Military Police Brigade team was



back, as were Germany's 615th and 212th Military Police Companies and units from Hawaii and the 504th Military Police Battalion at Fort Lewis, Washington; 38 units in all were represented. This year's winners were from the Fort Leonard Wood Law Enforcement Command. Coached by Sergeant First Class Sophia Evaro, team leader Sergeant Timothy Rex, Specialist Byron Coffee, and Specialist Chris Young stayed ahead of Korea's 728th Military Police Battalion to take home the trophy.

Also included in the week's events were the Regimental picnic at Colyer Park, the Hall of Fame Induction at the Military Police Museum, and a photo unveiling ceremony at the Regimental Room. Hall of Fame honorees included: Colonel Frank Cohn (Retired), former Chief of Staff of the Military District of Washington, who made significant contributions to the US counterdrug war and created an international working group on narcotics that still exists today; Command Sergeant Major Harold L. Burluson (Retired), former commandant of the Military Police Noncommissioned Officers Academy and the sixth Regimental command sergeant major; and Command Sergeant Major Donald E. Thomas (Retired), the first and only Military Police Corps Regiment command sergeant major selected to serve at the four-star level at the United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, United States Forces Korea, and Eighth United States Army.

At the somber tribute in Memorial Grove, members of the Regiment honored their fallen comrades from the past year. After the speeches, there was a moment of silence in honor of slain military police brethren. Once complete, attendees moved to Gammon Field for the Regimental Review. The parade showed off the Regiment in all its glory as military police soldiers ended the day with a display of drill and ceremony for the reviewing party and spectators.

Beginning early on the morning of 24 September, leaders from the Regiment and special guests gathered for a day of fun at the Regimental Golf Tournament at the Pine Valley Golf Course. The weather was beautiful, and it gave players the opportunity to create some great stories to use in good-natured ribbing at the week's final event, the Regimental Ball, the following evening.

After welcoming the 836 guests at the ball, Colonel Johnson spoke of his admiration for military police soldiers and their widespread contributions to the War on Terrorism. He illustrated the Regiment's expansive footprint across the globe by detailing the number of





Left: Regimental Command Sergeant Major James F. Barrett and Colonel Rodney L. Johnson USAMPS Commandant place a wreath at the Memorial Ceremony. Center: Corps members, families, and guests enjoy the picnic. Right: The Dragoon makes his appearance at the Regimetal Review.

military police deployed or stationed overseas. Out of the 38,000 soldiers in the Regiment, more than 22,000 are serving overseas.

The ball was the grand finale of events for Anniversary Week, providing an opportunity to gather the Regiment’s leaders in a large social setting. Guests ate well, danced, and enjoyed all the pomp and ceremony of a major formal event. They had come to Fort Leonard Wood to work hard and play hard, and they accomplished both objectives well.



Vendor displays of law enforcement tools were set up at Nutter Field House.

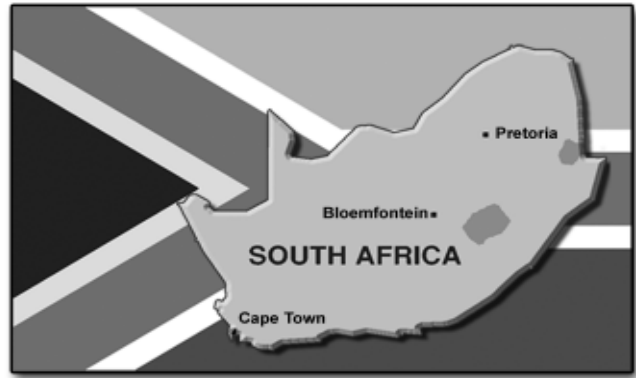
Captain Stone serves as the public affairs officer at the Department of Plans and Operations at the US Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. Her past assignments include platoon leader with the 571st Military Police Company and assistant operations officer at the provost marshal office for the 1st Military Police Brigade at Fort Lewis, Washington. After deploying to Camp Doha, Kuwait, in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, she was assigned to the 8th Military Police Brigade in Korea, where she worked in the brigade S3 shop before taking command of the brigade Headquarters, Headquarters Company. Captain Stone is a 1999 graduate of the US Military Academy at West Point.

Photos for this article are by Visual Information Center photographers Michael Curtis, Bob Fitzsimmons, and Anthony Powers.



Runners warm up for the Regimental Run.

Regimental Exchange With the South African Military Police



By Lieutenant Colonel Anthony D. Zabek

In January 2003, the US Army Military Police Corps added to its history by engaging with the Military Police Agency (MPA) of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) in the first visit between military police of the two countries.

The concept of a military police exchange program was conceived at the US Army War College while the author studied South Africa and its reemerging role as a regional power. Contact with military, educational, and government representatives in South Africa, including the MPA in Pretoria, led to an exchange program that will encompass active and reserve military police and focus on garrison and tactical operations.

South Africa's Importance

South Africa is rapidly emerging as a regional leader on the continent and is developing political, economic, and cultural ties around the world. The country's first democratically elected government, which assumed power in 1994, has achieved recognition as being capable of influencing the region. However, the country continues to struggle with the legacy of apartheid and the challenge of fully developing its social, economic, and military power. But South Africa can project regional power and could take the lead for security in southern Africa. Economically, it embraces globalization; politically, it is nonaligned and promotes African nationalism. This promotes Africans helping Africans, a major theme of the current presidential administration, which influences the security strategies for the region.

US-RSA Defense Commission

In 1997, the United States and the RSA established a defense commission to promote security cooperation to develop a mature, mutually beneficial defense and

security relationship. Both nations' presidents reaffirmed the commission's objectives in 2001, which—

- Promote stability in South Africa through the ongoing political-military transition in the country.
- Enhance the capabilities of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations.
- Promote stability in southern Africa by encouraging South African leadership in the region.
- Encourage democratic principles and civilian control of the military.

Military police are uniquely designed to participate in this endeavor, which led to the concept of an exchange program between US and South African military police.

The Pursuit

Instructors at the US Army War College helped coordinate with the Director of Southern African Policy at the US Office of the Secretary of Defense, which approved the initial concept in August 2003. The MPA chief approved the initial concept in October 2003. The next two months were spent coordinating the effort with the Office of Defence Cooperation in Pretoria and the US European Command (EUCOM) for approval, which was obtained in December 2003. Administrative requirements were completed in early January 2004, and the first visit by US military police took place 18 to 22 January 2004.

South African Corps of Military Police and the MPA

The current military police in the SANDF trace their origins to 30 December 1938, when South

Africa established the South African Corps of Military Police (SACMP), or *Suid-Afrikaanse Militere Polisie Korps*, as a unit of the Permanent Force of the South African army, part of what was then called the South African Defence Force. This proclamation went into effect on 1 November 1938 and is the official birthday of the SACMP. The SACMP remained an integral part of the South African army, providing military police support during domestic operations and war for more than 60 years.

In 1994, the SACMP underwent its largest transformation with the election of the African National Congress as the majority government in the new South Africa. Reflecting the diversity of the people and their culture, a number of armed forces of the apartheid era South Africa were integrated into the new SANDF, replacing the South African Defence Force, on 27 April 1994. These armed forces were the so-called statutory forces—the South African Defence Force, the Transkei Defence Force, the Ciskei Defence Force, the Bophutatswana Defence Force, and the Venda Defence Force—and the three nonstatutory forces, which were armed wings of previously outlawed political parties. These were Umkhonto we Sizwe of the African National Congress, the Azanian People’s Liberation Army of the Pan-African Congress, and the KwaZulu Self-Protection Force of the Inkatha Freedom Party. With integration into the SANDF, military police of these forces were also integrated into the SACMP. The corps of military police did not change its name, but the diversity of the corps reflected the new beginning of South Africa.

The first real test of the new SACMP and the new SANDF came on 22 September 1998 when a task force of troops from Botswana and South Africa crossed the border into the Kingdom of Lesotho to help the Lesotho government regain stability. Together with the combat elements of the force was a platoon of military police using Mamba mine-protected, four-wheel drive vehicles. As part of Combined Task Force Boleas, the military police provided police services to the stabilizing force. Despite the fact that the stabilizing force met fierce resistance from members of the Royal Lesotho Defence Force, the military police performed well under fire and suffered no casualties. The value of military police was acknowledged when the SANDF chief of joint operations said in a press conference that more military police should have been in the task force.

On 21 October 1998, the South African cabinet approved a parliamentary white paper on participation in international peace missions that stated, “Military

police have appropriate training, experience, and equipment to contribute significantly to peace support operations, especially where there may have been a breakdown in law and order. Military police units would work in close cooperation with the civil police component of the force, as well as the local police authorities. Because of the sensitive nature of such missions, military police would also focus on curtailing illegal activities or breaches of local law by members of the force.”

On 1 April 1999, the South African army’s director of provost services was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and appointed as director of the SANDF military police services. That officer also was designated chief of the MPA, which was established the same day to oversee all military police in the SANDF. The MPA is equivalent to the US Office of the Provost Marshal General. This made the MPA chief the de facto provost marshal of the SANDF. Military police from each service formed into one unit and reestablished centralized policy making and control of the military police within the SANDF. Air force and naval police also became a part of the SANDF MPA on 1 April 1999. This meant that they ceased to function as separate service police organizations, and their jurisdiction was now extended to all members of the SANDF.

The SACMP thus ceased to exist, becoming the SANDF MPA. It is a law enforcement organization similar to the South African Police Service, the civilian national police force. The SANDF MPA is a joint agency at the South African Department of Defence level and there is no longer an army or service-equivalent military police agency like the SACMP. Today, the organization consists of approximately 1,300 soldiers, airmen, and sailors; and the 2002 Defence Act empowers military police as “peace



The Mamba is the primary vehicle of the South African army military police.

officers,” giving them the same powers and duties as members of the South African Police Service.

Over the last 65 years, the military police in South Africa have a history that mirrors the development and transformation of the country. SACMP and SANDF MPA units have participated in the following operations:

- Major combat operations during World War II in North Africa and Italy.
- Contingency and counterinsurgency operations in South-West Africa (now Namibia) and Angola.
- Domestic support operations during emergencies; stability operations and support operations (SOSO) in Lesotho.
- Peacekeeping and humanitarian operations supporting the United Nations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the African Union in Burundi.

Although smaller than its US counterparts, the SANDF MPA’s scope and missions are very similar.

Contemporary Missions of the South African Military Police

The military police of the South African army, air force, and navy provide uninterrupted community-based law enforcement, community assistance, and force protection support to protect life and property and to serve the needs of all members of SANDF military communities. To accomplish this, the SANDF MPA maintains 24-hour military police support that includes crime prevention patrols, client service center operations, and criminal investigation services. The military police maintain discipline, enforce laws and regulations, and support community crime prevention.

The following core capabilities of the SANDF MPA are closely related to those of US military police and are part of training programs for both tactical and garrison units:

- Maneuver and mobility support.
- Internment and resettlement operations.
- Area security operations.
- Asset protection.
- Close protection of visiting dignitaries.
- Maintenance of law, order, and discipline and the investigation of crime within the SANDF MPA.

SANDF MPA Vision

The South African constitution mandates that the SANDF MPA provide military police for the Department of Defence to protect South Africa and its territorial integrity and to comply with the republic’s

obligations to international bodies and states. The vision of the SANDF MPA is to provide a professional and cost-effective provost service, allow individuals to realize their full potential and to treat them in a dignified manner, use mutual support, maintain high standards through quality service, make optimal use of resources, and display apolitical conduct to create a climate of law abidance.

Initial Trip Discussion

The initial exchange was conducted from 18 to 22 January 2004 with representatives from the 924th Military Police Battalion (Provisional) at Fort Riley, Kansas, visiting the RSA to develop the exchange program. The focus of the program was on critical asset protection, military police doctrine exchange, and coordination of training opportunities, all of which support the Joint Military Relations Working Group of the US-RSA Defense Commission. This was the first visit between the countries regarding military police. Attendees visited tactical and garrison law enforcement units, and the US representatives from Fort Riley provided a series of five presentations to RSA personnel, depending on their operational level. The presentations were as follows:

- History of the US Military Police Corps.
- Operation Iraqi Freedom lessons learned.
- Introduction to the 924th Military Police Battalion (Provisional).
- Fort Riley law enforcement operations.
- Training and education of US Army military police.

Schedule of Events

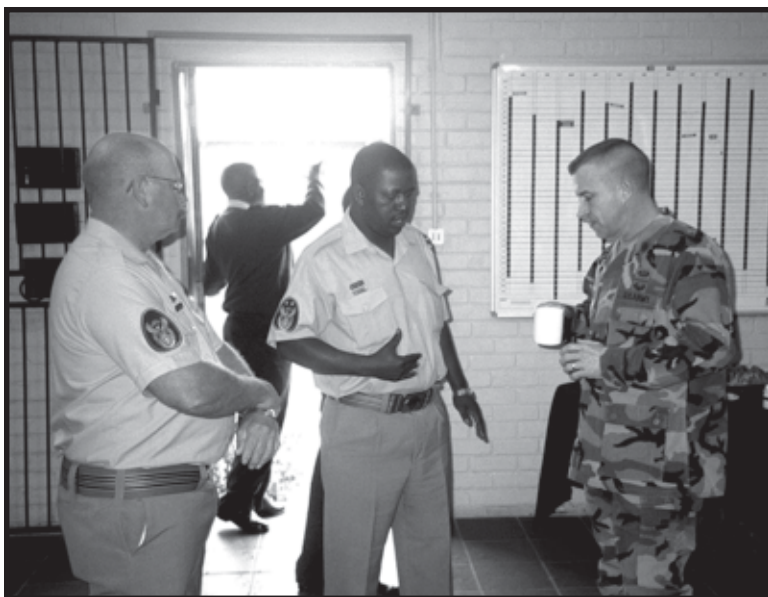
Two South African army military policemen escorted the US representatives around the Northern Military Police Region (NMPR). At the RSA Military Police School in Thaba Tswane, US representatives were briefed on the MPA organization and mission and on the school’s organization and structure. Next, US representatives visited the NMPR headquarters in Thaba Tswane for an operational law enforcement briefing from the officer who is commander of the NMPR headquarters and provost marshal for the Northern Region. The NMPR provost marshal supervises the nine assistant provost marshals (APMs) assigned to the region. As with the SANDF MPA, the NMPR is a joint command where all three services provide military police personnel for law enforcement duties on military installations.

US representatives met the chief of the SANDF MPA, whose intent is to develop a program that encompasses force protection training (to include law enforcement), peacekeeping operations and

tactical training, and military police education and training. Interestingly, the SANDF MPA staff has a number of officers with experience in South-West Africa (now Namibia) and Angola in counterinsurgency and SOSO.

US representatives visited Waterkloof Air Force Base, which is the major South African air force base servicing Pretoria and Johannesburg. A presentation from the region's APM was combined with a tour of the grounds and facilities. US representatives inspected the APM's "parade," which showed them the professionalism of his army, air force, and navy military police. Then US representatives made an unscheduled visit to the military police correctional facility in Thaba Tswane. While there was only one prisoner in confinement, the military police at the facility were professional and knowledgeable about their operations. Military corrections are run in much the same manner as in the United States. The facility was small by US standards but professionally administered.

At the 13th Provost Company at Thaba Tswane, currently the only tactical and deployable military police unit in the inventory, US representatives were briefed by the company commander on the operational capabilities of the company and viewed the company's equipment. The company, which has a headquarters commanded by a major, contains a small element of operational support and three platoons



US and RSA sergeants major discuss law enforcement operations.

commanded by captains. The main fighting vehicle is the Mamba. The unit is supporting United Nations operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Operation Mistral) and an African Union mission in Burundi (Operation Fibre), and it recently participated in training exercises at the South African Combat Training Center and joint exercises at the Port of Durban and Saint Helena Bay.

The visit concluded with a traditional South African gathering, called a *braai*, to celebrate the week's events. The *braai* culminated with an exchange of mementos between the two agencies.



The author and the Waterkloof Area Provost Marshal (South African air force) review the "parade" of military police at Waterkloof Air Force Base, Pretoria.



US representatives talk with South African military police during a review of the Waterkloof Air Force Base area provost marshal parade.

Program Discussion

The Office of Defence Cooperation in Pretoria, with the SANDF MPA and EUCOM, is coordinating the exchange program. US representatives agreed on the following recommendations:

- That the RSA and United States continue the exchange program. The focus should be on SOSO, including peace enforcement and peacekeeping operations. The histories of both countries show that each can learn from the other's participation in the wide range of full-spectrum operations of their respective militaries.
- That SANDF MPA leaders visit the United States and observe military police operations at an installation. The visit should include exposure to tactical and law enforcement operations and possibly a staff "shadow" by the participants. Fort Riley is prepared to sponsor and support the event.
- That the program continue to focus on critical asset protection, including the role and authority of protection and garrison law enforcement operations. Fort Riley is prepared to sponsor and support the event.
- That the SANDF MPA chief and appropriate staff attend the US Army Military Police School Warfighter Conference in September 2004 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. The conference brings together the senior leadership of the US Military Police Corps and provides an information exchange to these leaders of the United

States and other countries. Fort Riley is coordinating the visit with the US Army Military Police School, and the Chief, MPA, is scheduled to attend.

- That the program include military police school relationships for training, education, and development of military police.
- That the program include the exchange of military police in tactical units focusing on officers (lieutenants through lieutenant colonels) and noncommissioned officers (sergeants through sergeants first class). Participants should speak and understand English, be deployable outside their respective countries, and be representative of the high professional standards of the SANDF MPA and the Corps of Military Police.

Conclusion

This visit was an opportunity to launch a program of mutual support between the two countries and was a forum to start a military police exchange program between the Republic of South Africa and the United States. Both countries can learn from each other, not only in terms of military police tactics and doctrine but also in SOSO and full-spectrum operations. The histories of the United States and the Republic of South Africa provide a background for mutual learning and greater understanding of social diversity and culture. The greater result from the visit was a better understanding of South Africa and the important role it plays in the region and on the continent.

Lieutenant Colonel Zabek is the commander of the 924th Military Police Battalion (Provisional) and the provost marshal at Fort Riley, Kansas. He is a graduate of the US Army War College (class of 2003).

Critical-Site Security—

An After-Action Review

By Captain Robert Harris

One of the primary missions of the 529th Military Police Company (Honor Guard) is critical-site security at Campbell Barracks in Heidelberg, Germany. Like installations throughout Europe, the level of security and force protection at Campbell Barracks increased dramatically after 11 September 2001. The most obvious changes were greatly increased manning requirements at all pedestrian and vehicle access control points (ACPs) and more stringent access control requirements. This article provides after-action review (AAR) comments and tactics, techniques, and procedures for conducting critical-site security that could provide a template for current or projected critical security missions. All schematics, specific documents, and weapons systems employed at Campbell Barracks have been modified or generalized to avoid compromising operational security.

Issue No. 1: More Is Not Always Better

Discussion. Immediately after the attacks of 11 September 2001, all ACPs received increased manning, sometimes by a factor of five, with little thought given to what was really required. While it certainly gave a visual impression of “target hardening,” a closer examination revealed that there were too many soldiers at each ACP. Many soldiers did not have a specific task, and when they did, it was often the same as the task of others on the same ACP. This led to confusion among the soldiers about who was to perform which tasks during routine actions and engendered little confidence in their reactions to an emergency or a security breach. Also, soldiers felt their efforts were wasted since another soldier at the same ACP was assigned the same task. The company was using manpower at an unsustainable rate and had too many of its assets tied up in one location, causing the commander to lose flexibility. If there had been another attack or security breach that required a quick-reaction force or a similar force, the unit would not have had the assets to respond.

Recommendation. While an immediate and visible response was required to harden all installations (since no one was sure if more attacks were imminent), a troop-to-task evaluation should have been conducted within 72 hours of the initial reaction. A proper evaluation would have identified the problem, allowed for a manpower reduction, tied up fewer assets, given the commander more operational flexibility, and offered a better possibility for sustainment.

Issue No. 2: Position Hardening

Discussion. Once a proper troop-to-task evaluation was conducted and the optimum number of soldiers were assigned to each ACP, another vulnerability was identified. Several of the positions at the ACP were semipermanent but did not get increased physical protection. This violated a basic principle of the defensive maxim to “continue to improve your position.”

Recommendation. Once positions like the overwatch and vehicle search positions were identified as being mostly static, immediate improvements should have been made. Simple things such as guard towers and sandbags are inexpensive and reasonably durable. If aesthetics are a concern, parked vehicles offer a military appearance that is easy to maintain and still provide the soldier with protection. Another benefit to the use of vehicles is that the position can be moved to another location quickly and easily. Shifting the vehicle location also breaks up the pattern for both the potential attacker and for the soldier performing overwatch duties. We found that the right vehicle also looks intimidating, which adds a psychological element to the overall physical protection of the site.

Issue No. 3: Specific Missions

Discussion. Once it is known how many soldiers are needed for a specific mission—an ACP, for example—make the mission easy to understand. We found that many soldiers had only a general idea of what was expected of them. They understood the

overall mission—to ensure that the installation was secured and that unauthorized people did not enter—but did not know how each individual position contributed to that goal.

Recommendation. Draw up a schematic of the site that is large enough for the entire guard force to have a clear view of it. We found that soldiers responded well to a visual presentation and were more likely to remember key tasks for each position after they saw the task illustrated. Give each position a number, a primary and secondary mission, and a clear action to take in case of an emergency or a security breach. Write a synopsis of the mission and the emergency actions for each site, and have the entire guard force review it before each shift. New soldiers should get a pocket-sized version that they can have with them on site.

Example. *Position 1—Your primary mission is access verification. Ensure that all documentation is valid and in good condition. If the individual has a photo identification (ID) card, ensure that the photo matches the individual. When checking multiple forms of ID, ensure that all personal information is the same on all documents. If there are any questions about allowing entry, contact the sergeant of the guard. Your secondary mission is to search the bags of all pedestrians entering the installation. Your emergency action procedure is to close the primary vehicle and pedestrian gates and take up an overwatch position at observation post No. 2.*

Issue No. 4: Battle Drills

Discussion. About 80 percent of people are visual learners who can master a task best through hands-on, performance-oriented training. Anyone who has taken any Army course knows that the Army believes in hands-on training. Once we had identified the emergency action procedures that soldiers at each post were to take, the community conducted a force protection exercise on the installation to test the procedures. The test was satisfactory, but the soldiers were clearly hesitant. They could verbalize what to do, but had never actually done it “for real.”

Recommendation. Conduct hands-on training using scenarios in which people actually attempt to breach the security of the site or conduct an attack on an ACP. Use the crawl-walk-run method to build the soldiers’ confidence that they know what to do. Blanks and other pyrotechnics will drive the point home in

the run stage. Threats from multiple vehicles of differing types, assaults from vehicles and pedestrians together, and multiple assaults that occur in phases greatly increase proficiency. We developed Go/No-Go force protection battle tasks for each ACP team, such as Task 191-376-4105, *Operate a Traffic Control Post (TCP)*¹; Task 191-376-4106, *Operate a Roadblock and Checkpoint*²; and Task 191-376-5122, *Search a Vehicle*.³

Issue No. 5: Teamwork With Host Nation

Discussion. Military police conduct critical-site security all over the globe. Few of these sites are completely isolated, so an attack on them would affect host nation (HN) and local residents or property.

Recommendation. The final and possibly most important point is the importance of teamwork with HN emergency response forces. The immediate actions to defend against an attack or a security breach must be second nature. Any such incident will probably occur as a complete surprise and is likely to generate attention. Because the HN population will contact its emergency response organizations, it is critical that those organizations understand what you are going to do and what you expect them to do. Failing to prepare for the response of these HN forces will increase confusion in an already tense and confusing situation. Also, improper integration of the HN emergency response forces into the notification and defense and mitigation plan can leave the large military community uncovered. Miscommunication can pose a threat to soldiers. If you cannot contact the local chief of emergency response forces, contact the public affairs office or civil affairs team to bridge the gap for you.

Endnotes

¹Soldier Training Publication (STP) 19-95B1-SM, *Soldier’s Manual for MOS 95B, Military Police, Skill Level 1*, and Standardization Agreement 2019, *Military Symbols*.

²STP 19-95B1-SM and Field Manual (FM) 19-25, *Military Police Traffic Operations*.

³STP 19-95B1-SM and FM 19-10, *Military Police Law and Order Operations*.

Captain Harris is the commander of the 529th Military Police Company (Honor Guard) at Heidelberg, Germany. Past assignments include provost marshal of the 293d Base Support Battalion, Mannheim, Germany; executive officer and training officer of Alpha Company, 795th Military Police Battalion, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; and platoon leader with the 188th Military Police Company, Taegu, South Korea.

Old Guard Selects First Woman to Command Tomb Sentinels

By Specialist Tremeshia Ellis

Reprinted from the "Guidon," Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, 11 March 2004.

The 3d Infantry Regiment, the "Old Guard," added a new chapter to its own rich history, and to the history of women in the military, with the selection of a new commander of the guard for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Captain Carrie Wibben is the first woman and the first military police officer chosen to serve in the position. The 26-year-old officer had commanded the 289th Military Police Company (-), which is attached to Headquarters Company, 3d Infantry Regiment. Captain Wibben assumed her new duties 15 May 2004.

The new commander grew up in a small town in Iowa, but wanted to join the Army "to see the rest of the world." After high school, she attended the US Military Academy Preparatory School before going to West Point and graduating there in 2000. The more she learned what it meant to be a military officer, the more she wanted to set herself apart by becoming a good leader.

"I think many people are unaware they possess leadership potential until they are put into a leadership role," she said. "I didn't know I was a leader until I was given the opportunity to lead." Now this military police officer is leading the way for others as a member of the Army's oldest active unit. Women sentinels are rare, and only a few have served at the tomb since sentinels began standing guard there in 1948. The sentinels are also responsible for giving the final honors for those who are buried at Arlington National Cemetery. The tomb guards belong to a special platoon of 3d Infantry Regiment soldiers, officers, and noncommissioned officers who are selected as sentinels. All are "three-time volunteers" explained one officer. They volunteer for the Army, the unit, and sentinel duty.



Captain Carrie Wibben leads a formation in Arlington, Virginia.

Commanders of the guard are chosen from the ranks of officers within the regiment. The regimental commander and deputy commander conduct a highly selective process to pick the best candidates for the position. Candidates are evaluated in three areas: quality of service, physical ability and composure, and Army longevity. The aim is to choose officers who will eventually take the Old Guard's discipline, standards, and ethos back to regular Army units.

A series of five progressively tougher tests will prepare Captain Wibben for her post by examining her mastery of the uniform; her knowledge of the history of the sentinels, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers, and Arlington National Cemetery; and her familiarity with the rituals of sentinel duty. After the final trial—the "badge test"—she will be allowed to wear the tomb badge as a temporary award. Only after serving honorably for nine months with the tomb guards will she be awarded permanent orders for her Tomb Identification Badge. Captain Wibben, who has been an officer in the Old Guard since June 2003, will be responsible for the sentinels who guard the tomb 24 hours daily. She will also be responsible for training and coordinating with outside agencies and organizations, as well as units within the Military District of Washington. As the first woman commander of the tomb guards, she will deal with the public more than most platoon leaders because of the visibility of the tomb.

"It feels good to be a part of a unit that renders honors to those who have gone before us and those who have served their nation as a career," she said. "I am proud to be a part of a unit that thanks them for what they've done for this country and our military."

Specialist Ellis is a staff writer for *Guidon*, the community newspaper of Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Joint Staff and Operations Training and Orientation: A Future Necessity for Junior Military Police Leaders

By Major Clifford F. Buttram, Jr.

The Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) has operationally and tactically affected the training and educational requirements of military police company grade officers and senior noncommissioned officers (NCOs). Reserve and National Guard units, as well as individual augmentees, now play major roles in critical missions at Guantanamo Bay, Afghanistan, and Iraq. The GWOT also has quickened the Army's—and specifically the Military Police Corps'—need to operate jointly to capitalize on the strengths of each service. In many military arenas, the future of American warfare will rely on joint commands and task forces to achieve full battlefield effect.

As the deputy information operations officer and subsequently the current operations officer for Joint Task Force-Guantanamo (JTF-GTMO), I saw the need to ensure that our junior military police officers and senior NCOs were well-versed in joint staff planning and operations. JTF-GTMO has a unique mission in which active duty, Reserve, and National Guard military police units combine to accomplish the mission through coordinated technical and tactical efforts. However, the operational environment is truly joint, encompassing all services, to include the Coast Guard. Key staff positions, especially those in the operations sections, must possess certain position prerequisites, such as Command and General Staff College (CGSC) and Combined Arms and Services Staff School (CAS3) for officers and the Battle Staff Course for NCOs, to ensure a seamless integration of forces and mission execution. Several of my junior staff officers and senior NCOs (some from different services) learned these vital joint operations tasks through on-the-job training. It quickly became evident that the ability to function on a joint staff depends on understanding and executing joint relationships.

As the force of choice, military police officers and senior NCOs are routinely assigned unique and challenging duties. One of those duties can be to serve as a primary, assistant, or special staff officer in a joint task force. Basic knowledge of service

capabilities, organizational structure, and rank identification is critical to ensure joint staff interoperability. However, the sign of a well-rounded staff officer in our current global environment is the ability to understand joint terminology, implement joint doctrine (such as plans and operations orders), and execute joint missions. The importance of understanding the basics of joint operations cannot be overstated. Although an in-depth study of these types of operations may be conducted at CGSC, CAS3, and the Sergeants Major Academy, at least four hours of basic studies should be incorporated into the US Army Military Police School's advanced courses for officers and NCOs. Knowledge of joint terminology and operations will provide a firm foundation and will enhance the junior leader's professional preparedness.

“The US Army demonstrates commitment to joint interdependence by its significant support to other services through execution of mandated joint responsibilities for logistics, ground lines of communication, engineering, control of prisoners of war, and other responsibilities. Similarly, unique ground capabilities in the areas of aviation, health, military police, ground security, and construction further support the entire joint force.”¹ Joint operations will become increasingly critical and strategically, operationally, and tactically relevant during future operations and planning. Service on a joint staff is

now probable, and junior military police officers and senior NCOs must possess a base of joint operations knowledge.

“Leader development for the Army Future Force will also contribute to joint operations and campaigns by orchestrating the assignment and education of soldiers at every level, from private to general, to embrace joint theory; doctrine; history; and tactics, techniques, and procedures.”² The Military Police Corps is one of the Army’s most deployed and versatile branches. Our company grade leaders and senior NCOs deserve and require basic joint doctrine and knowledge well before they find themselves in a potentially critical joint position.

Endnotes

¹ Major General Michael A. Vane, Colonel Robert M. Toguchi, “*The Enduring Relevance of Landpower: Flexibility and Adaptability for Joint Campaigns*,” Institute of Land Warfare, Association of the United States Army, October 2003, p. 9.

² *Ibid.*, p. 14.

Major Buttram has served as a military police provost marshal in Saudi Arabia; as the medical command provost marshal at Fort Bliss, Texas; and as a military police battalion operations officer (internment/resettlement [I/R]), a military police brigade operations officer (I/R), and a current operations and information operations officer at JTF-GTMO. He is now the professor of military science and leadership at Eastern Michigan University at Ypsilanti.

701st MILITARY POLICE BATTALION



Lineage and Honors

Constituted 16 December 1940 in the Regular Army as the 701st Military Police Battalion.

Activated 1 February 1941 at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Reorganized and redesignated 28 February 1947 as the 701st Military Police Service Battalion.

Reorganized and redesignated 25 May 1949 as the 701st Military Police Battalion.

Inactivated 25 August 1956 at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Headquarters transformed 16 September 1986 to the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command and organized at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Decorations

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army) (streamer embroidered) American Theater.

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army) (streamer embroidered) Pacific Theater.

Sorting the Wolves From the Sheep

By Lieutenant Colonel Kevin H. Govern

This year marks the 15th anniversary of the combat operations that took place in the Republic of Panama in 1989-1990 during Operation Just Cause and Operation Promote Liberty. After recent investigations into the conduct of detainee operations in Iraq, and in commemoration of successful operations in Panama, this article recounts the operational and legal issues encountered there. Comments on displaced civilian (DC) and civilian internee (CI) issues relate primarily to enemy prisoner of war (EPW) status determination problems, not to the extensive civil affairs and civil military portions of Operation Promote Liberty.

Legal Justification and Constraints

The US government stated four legal bases for Operation Just Cause:

- Article 51 of the United Nations charter recognized the inherent right of self-defense.
- Article 21 of the Charter of the Organization of American States prohibited Panama from using force or military pressure against US citizens.
- Article IV of the 1977 Torrijos-Carter Panama Canal Treaty allowed the United States to “protect and defend the (Panama) Canal.”
- The legitimately elected government of Panama welcomed the US intervention.

General Manuel Noriega, in a 15 December 1989 speech, declared to the National Assembly that a “state of war exists between Panama and the United States.” Regardless of this declaration, Common Article 2 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 pertains to “any ... armed conflict [between] two or more High Contracting Parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them.” The US government decided that the Geneva Conventions would apply to Panamanians captured during Operation Just Cause. Key to any detainee or EPW operation, the 16th Military Police Brigade (Airborne) (which was assigned to the operation) was staffed with well-trained, deployment-seasoned veterans who had just completed civil disturbance operations in the US Virgin Islands after Hurricane Hugo.

Detainee Inprocessing at Collection Points

The Panamanian Defense Force (PDF), composed of more than 4,000 uniformed troops, was in 13 military zones and had an air force and a navy. General Noriega also armed approximately 8,000 civilians, loosely formed into paramilitary “Dignity Battalions.” After initial combat operations, uniformed Panamanian combatants were often the exception rather than the rule. Few detainees carried identification cards and many Panamanians who came into US custody lied about their identities. US units operating throughout Panama occasionally sent commingled DCs and combatants to the Central Detainee Collection Camp (CDCC). During CDCC inprocessing, any DCs who inadvertently arrived with combatants were identified and sent to the US Balboa High School DC Camp. By 25 December 1989, an estimated 30,000 DCs were at the camp.

CDCC Operations and Personnel Processing

Lieutenant General Carl Stiner was dual-hatted as the XVIII Airborne Corps commander and the warfighting commander of Joint Task Force (JTF)-South. He consulted with the JTF-South staff judge advocate (SJA) and the 16th Military Police Brigade commander, then chose the US-controlled Empire Range Training Complex as the site for the CDCC. The complex offered excellent road access from Panama City and Fort Clayton, was easily



US Balboa High School DC Camp, Panama City, Republic of Panama, 1990

defendable, and was outside the combat zone. It also had large open areas for camp setup, helicopter landing zones, some permanent shower and latrine facilities, administrative buildings, and water and electrical hookups.¹

Basic camp construction materials such as concertina wire, stakes, and several dozen medium and large tents were already at the site. Additional construction items came as the camp expanded to a 2,000-plus capacity. The 65th Military Police Company, in charge of camp operations and augmented by the 519th Military Intelligence Battalion (Airborne) and 92d Personnel Service Company, built up the camp during the initial days of Operation Just Cause. These units were the camp administration from 20 December 1989 to approximately 15 February 1990. The CDCC had on-site or on-call legal support at all times.

The site was marked with large white rocks that spelled out "PW," and the administrative building roof was painted with the same letters. Separate CI facilities were appropriately marked. Since the belligerent force was quickly subdued, only the duly elected Panamanian government,

US embassy, and JTF-South forces were initially notified of the camp's location. Under command supervision, the press and international relief societies gained access to the CDCC. The International Committee for the Red Cross made three trips to the camp to evaluate compliance with the Geneva Convention (III) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Geneva Convention (IV) Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. The Panama Human Rights Committee made one trip to the camp to determine that care for EPWs was adequate and humane, and former US Attorney General Ramsey Clark visited the camp to investigate human rights compliance.

Inprocessing Procedures

US troops transported detainees from five EPW-detainee collection sites across Panama to the CDCC. Once there, Spanish-speaking US troops or interpreters spoke to detainees, whose identities were determined through questioning or from information entered on a capture card by the soldier taking the detainee's surrender. Next, the detainee would go through 92d Personnel Service Company



US officer speaking to the senior ranking officer and other detainees at the CDCC



Partial view of the inprocessing area at the CDCC

inprocessing and then to an intelligence debriefing. While not compelled to give more than required by Convention III, some detainees went for further questioning by the intelligence staff before administrative inprocessing.

Each incoming detainee was listed on a Department of the Army (DA) Form 2674-R, *Enemy Prisoner of War/Civilian Internee Strength Report*, which was forwarded through JTF-South for reporting to the Prisoner of War Information System. Detainees were screened for medical needs, and medical supplies came from US channels and the Fort Amador PDF Infirmary. Retained personnel also served their fellow detainees' medical needs. Detainees with communicable diseases received immediate medical care and isolation, as appropriate.

Real-World Considerations

For the first four days of CDCC operations, each detainee received an ad hoc status determination. Nearly 2,400 detainees were processed. Only 800 were either on the PDF alpha roster of troops, revealed themselves as PDF members, or met the "probable cause" standard that they had been combatants. Detainees categorized as DCs were released to the US Balboa High School DC Camp for any further processing. Thirty convicted or criminally accused civilians were identified and kept separate from EPWs pending Panamanian government acceptance. Later, CI numbers declined as the repatriation process started and prisons again accepted criminals from among the CI population.

By 28 December 1989, the US Army South (USARSO) Military Police Investigations Office helped screen detainees. Judge advocates at the

CDCC also closely compared the camp database to the screening sheets of the unit intelligence staff (S2), the "black-gray-white" (hostile, questionable, friendly) lists from the US Southern Command Intelligence Directorate of a Joint Staff (J2), and the PDF alpha roster. Out of 3,500 persons processed by 28 December 1989, only three were found to be incorrectly categorized, and they were released that day.

Care and Feeding of EPWs

Each detainee received proper shelter, food, and clothing. Military tents and cots were adequate for weather conditions and camp population. Officers were kept separate from enlisted EPWs, and men were kept separate from women. Unruly prisoners and the mentally ill were segregated for safety reasons. Potable water was available at every stage of detention. Portable latrines were inside the individual compounds and fixed-facility latrines were outside them, and detainees had shower tents. The CDCC also had laundry operations, and detainees had adequate soap, towels, shaving gear, toothbrushes, and other sanitary items. Clothing items, shoes, and uniforms first came from the PDF Gamboa Warehouse. Later, the USARSO Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office provided surplus US combat boots and uniforms.

Camp rules and warning signs in Spanish were posted according to Army Regulation (AR) 190-8, *Enemy Prisoners of War, Retained Personnel, Civilian Internees and Other Detainees*. Each EPW senior ranking officer was briefed on camp rules, warning signs, disposition of personal effects, the status of prisoners, and the personal needs of the prisoners. The officers were also encouraged to bring problems with the prisoners to the camp



Distributing meals, ready-to-eat (MREs) to DCs at US Balboa High School DC Camp, Panama City, 1990

authorities' attention. By 24 December 1989, each senior ranking officer also had a copy of Convention III in Spanish.² Detainee mail was collected and screened. DA Forms 2666-R, *Prisoner of War Notification of Address*, were sent out through command channels. Some families first found out about their loved one's status through these forms and promptly visited the CDCC.

Some EPWs worked within the camp; others volunteered for cleanup work in Panama City, with close command oversight to ensure that the work details did not violate and would not be dangerous or humiliating under Convention III or Army regulations. EPWs who worked were entitled to wages for their efforts. The 18th Finance Group commander modified the wage scale in Convention III and came up with the following: \$5 per month for enlisted soldiers, \$8 per month for noncommissioned officers, and \$30 per month for officers. Those wages were paid to all EPWs. Those who agreed to work as manual laborers were paid \$6 per day.

Streamlining Inprocessing

By 26 December 1989, a processing logjam occurred, with 300 detainees awaiting inprocessing

and 400 still in the initial holding area. The CDCC commander, along with the on-site judge advocate, the 16th Military Police Brigade (Airborne) Judge Advocate, and the 92d Personnel Services Company officer in charge, collaborated to streamline the inprocessing system. Tasks that could be deferred under AR 190-8 were deferred, and status determinations were conducted up to that point.

An early hope was that the new Panamanian government would expedite repatriation, and it started on 23 December 1989. An interesting twist to the repatriation program was the psychological operations "Chu Hoi" (surrender) program. PDF members who wanted to serve the new government could turn themselves in, swear their allegiance, and avoid lengthy detention.

To that end, two US Southern Command officers, Panamanian Vice Presidents Guillermo Ford and Ricardo Calderon, and two former PDF majors from the *Fuerza Publica de Panama* (FPP), or "Panama Public Force," came to the CDCC to nominate about 500 people for release and repatriation between 23 and 26 December 1989.

The repatriation process changed on 26 December 1989. The USARSO provost marshal said that no detainees would be repatriated until the list was cleared by the JTF-South commander and the US Southern Command's commander and J2. The FPP officers who sought to start repatriation of detainees on 23 December 1989 returned twice that month to see the release of detainees. None were released because the repatriation hierarchy had not yet approved the more than 500 names previously nominated.

Final Repatriation Scheme Inbrief

On 15 January 1990, the last 20 PDF officers were taken into custody. Two Criminal Investigation Division agents apprehended them as they returned from United Nations duty in Namibia. The agents spotted the unsuspecting lieutenant colonel, three majors, and sixteen captains in civilian attire waiting for their luggage at the Torrijos-Tocumen Airport baggage carousel.

By 15 January 1990, the CDCC's consolidated list noted EPWs and CIs held and the reasons for their detention. The list went forward to the JTF-South SJA, the US Southern Command J2, and a judicial liaison group of US and Panamanian legal representatives. The J2 checked the list for derogatory information, and the judicial liaison group recommended release or further detention. Ultimately, the Panamanian government received the list and coded detainees as eligible or ineligible for release. If coded for release, either the commander of US Southern Command, the commander of JTF-South, or their designee (J2) sent a release order to the CDCC. Released detainees received their personal effects and were paid any owed amounts. Finally, they were transported either to Ancon or to the location where they were captured. By the end of January 1990, JTF-South was nearly out of the CDCC business, with repatriation under way and hostilities over.

Conclusion

The short-lived conflict in Panama led to unique EPW operations. Troops adhered to the law of armed conflict and conducted operations consistent with established principles of military police operations, treating detained civilians and combatants fairly and professionally. DA Form 2666-R information and

the improvement of initial personnel processing enhanced Article 5 determinations, which established the status of detained personnel. Repatriation of EPWs was a political-military issue, and the process evolved as operations progressed. As advisors, interpreters, facilitators, and liaison officers, judge advocates were a vital link in upholding the law of armed conflict and serving as force multipliers to military police operations.

Endnotes

¹ Author's observations. Plans executed for the Central Detainee Collection Camp relied on various ARs, some of which are now obsolete or superseded. Those which have a current edition, publication date, or superseding reference include AR 190-8, *Enemy Prisoners of War—Administration, Employment, and Compensation* (1 October 1997) (vice obsolete AR 190-57); Technical Manual (TM) 5-301-1, *Army Facilities Components System—Planning (Temperate)* (vice obsolete TM 5-301); TM 5-302-2, *Army Facilities Components System: Design* (vice obsolete TM 5-302); and TM 5-303, *Army Facilities Components System—Logistic Data and Bills of Materiel*.

² Memorandum, Senior Defense Counsel, US Army Trial Defense Service Fort Clayton, SOJA-TDS, Empire Range Prisoner of War Compound (24 December 1990); Article 129-33, Convention III at 2. While original source references are preferable, other compilation references frequently consulted included (but were not limited to) Department of the Army (DA) Field Manual (FM) 27-10, *The Law of Land Warfare* (18 July 1956); DA Pamphlet 27-1, *Treaties Governing Land Warfare* (7 December 1956); obsolete DA Pamphlet 27-1-1, *Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949* (1 September 1979); International Committee of the Red Cross, *Commentary to the Geneva Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War* (Pictet ed., 1960); and Howard S. Levie, US Naval War College International Studies, *Prisoners of War in International Armed Conflict*, Volume 59 (1979), and *Documents on Prisoners of War*, Volume 60 (1979).

Lieutenant Colonel Govern is currently assigned as an associate professor of law at the US Military Academy. He holds a bachelor's degree and a doctor of laws degree from Marquette University and master of laws degrees from the US Army Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School and the University of Notre Dame. As a judge advocate, he has held advisory and supervisory positions at the battalion, brigade, group, joint and combined task force, division, corps, major Army command, and unified command levels. Among his combat and stability operations and support operations deployments, he deployed as a legal advisor to the 16th Military Police Brigade (Airborne) to St. Croix, the US Virgin Islands, for Hurricane Hugo civil disturbance and humanitarian relief during Operation Hawkeye. In addition, he deployed twice to the Republic of Panama before and during Operation Just Cause and Operation Promote Liberty.



701st Military Police Battalion

By Mr. David A. Kaufman

Before World War II, military policing was not a defined branch of service. During World War I, there was no formalized training or tactics for military police, who were usually chosen for their size and quickness with batons. After the war, military police duty consisted of small units that directed traffic on and around military posts, plus a little crime prevention patrol. Selection to units was at the whim of the unit commander. There were some political attempts to formalize the training, but these all failed. With the Selective Service Act of 1940, the Army grew dramatically in size and the need to professionally police itself became a reality. It was a difficult undertaking since there were no manuals, no equipment, and no officers trained as military police.

The 701st Military Police Battalion, one of the first such battalions in the US Army, was activated at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on 1 February 1941, with a cadre from the 1st and 20th Infantry Regiments.¹ Filled with draftees, the battalion was assigned to VII Corps to serve as internal security and zone of interior troops, thus releasing combat troops from that duty. As quickly as draftees were trained, they were sent out to train newly activated military police battalions. The troops had no outside civilian instructors, except for New York Police Department physical training instructors who demonstrated various restraint holds.²

Detachments from the 701st were sent to guard railroad stations in St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri, and to guard radio stations. Many German spies and sympathizers were operating on ham radios so the government ordered all ham radios to shut down. Ham radio transmissions were monitored from a radio-monitoring site in Nebraska. In January 1942, Bravo Company was temporarily detached to guard prisoners of war at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. In the summer of 1942, the remainder of the unit was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, to serve as a demonstration battalion for the Provost Marshal General's School. This was the first military police school for training officers and enlisted men. By demonstrating the "how-tos" of military policing to newly activated units, the Military Police Branch benefited, and the battalion itself became more professional.

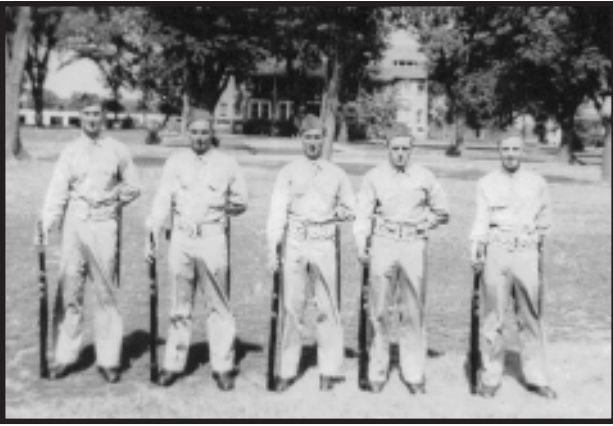
From its newly assigned post at Fort Snelling, the 701st provided security and protection for the war industries around Minneapolis-St. Paul. Battalion soldiers guarded factories, ordnance shipments, radio stations, and airports against subversion and trained civilians to take over these duties. The battalion also provided firing parties for military funerals.

One of the battalion's more unusual duties was its participation in experiments at the University of Minnesota. In one experiment that led to the development of K-rations, the men existed on food pellets for long periods of time.

Fort Snelling was mainly a reception center, near the farming belt for Minneapolis-St. Paul. The military police and a few quartermaster troops were the only units assigned to the base. The US government purchased much of the surrounding farmland, but didn't harvest or distribute the vegetables grown there. The public complained, and a congressional delegation arrived to investigate. So the government harvested the produce, but took the vegetables to the reserve officers' blockhouses for storage. Military police were assigned to assist the quartermaster in distributing the food, but when they opened one of the doors of the blockhouse, liquefied cabbage poured out.³

In November 1942, the school and the battalion were transferred to Fort Custer, Michigan, and

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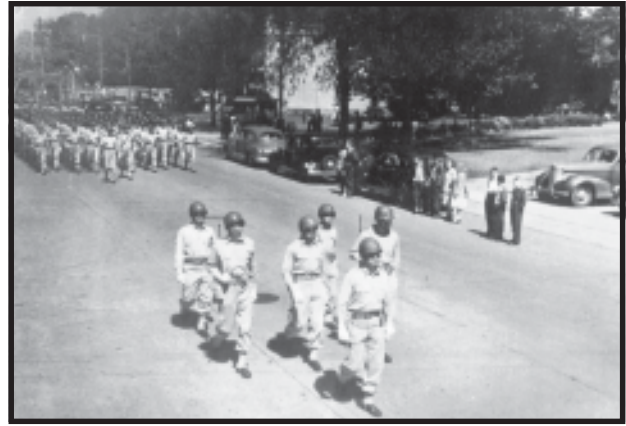
A firing party at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, 1941

assigned to the 6th Service Command. In March 1943, electrical workers in Michigan threatened to strike, which would have crippled the war industry in the region. The workers said they would walk off their jobs at a certain hour if their demands weren't met, so all four companies of the battalion were dispatched to Saginaw and Grand Rapids. A couple of hours before "zero hour," the strike was called off, due in no small part to the arrival of the armed soldiers.

The night of 21 June 1943 brought the toughest test yet for the 701st. The day before, a race riot had broken out in Detroit, Michigan, and quickly overwhelmed the Detroit Police Department, which was depleted because of the draft. More than 40 people were killed and more than 800 were injured before the battalion arrived. Within two days, the military police controlled the city and brought calm. Only sporadic outbreaks of violence were reported during the remainder of the summer.

After the 701st returned from Detroit, Bravo Company was included in a training film on riot control that was shown to other military police battalions. Soon after, the 701st received orders to drop personnel not fit for overseas duty and to secure as replacements those who were fit. Personnel prepared as if they were finally going overseas. However, Alpha Company was directed to report to Fort Wayne Ordnance Depot, Indiana. For a short time, the company's soldiers worked in factories because of a draft-generated shortage of defense industry workers.

In September 1944, the Provost Marshal General's School was transferred to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and the 701st was directed to prepare for combat training. However, plans changed and the battalion sent a large security contingent to a civil aviation meeting in Chicago later in the fall. The battalion continued training at Fort Custer through the winter of 1944-45.



On parade at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, 1942

Early in 1945, the 701st convoyed trucks to the Boston port of embarkation, preparing to move overseas. However, a truckers' strike in Chicago caused the recall of the battalion. Working with the 748th Military Police Battalion, the 701st returned and kept the cargo moving without incident by providing armed escorts. As a result of their assistance in suppressing the Detroit riot and escorting truck convoys to expedite supplies during the Chicago truckers' strike, the 701st received a Meritorious Service Unit Award in June 1945.

In August 1945, the 701st went to Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, to prepare for assignment to the Pacific theater. The atomic bombings forced the Japanese to surrender, the war ended, and the battalion was sent to Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Draftees were mustered out, but replacements brought the 701st back to full strength.

Soon the 701st was sent to China, arriving in Shanghai on 17 March 1946. Shanghai was a city in transition, as was the Nationalist government. Corruption and vice had been rampant for centuries. Now, US and Nationalist military personnel were involved in these activities, primarily in the black market. There were also thousands of defeated Japanese troops who had to be repatriated back to Japan.

The 701st absorbed personnel from other units, including the 40th Military Police Battalion and the 116th and 247th Military Police Companies. The 701st also formed a liaison with the Navy Shore Patrol, the 23d Gendarmerie Regiment (English-speaking Chinese trained as policemen), and the Shanghai Voluntary Police (businessmen who volunteered to combat crime). The 701st also established the Auxiliary Military Police Battalion. Initially comprised of Sikhs, its ranks were soon filled with White Russians, French Foreign Legionnaires, and members of the Shanghai Police Department.

Alpha and Bravo Companies were assigned to town patrol. Representatives from the 701st, the Navy Shore Patrol, the 23rd Gendarmerie, and the Shanghai Volunteer Police rode four to a jeep, patrolling the streets randomly, much as they would in the United States. They supported two-man foot patrols on their assigned posts. The patrols operated 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in 8-hour shifts. There was limited radio capability since personnel in the jeeps could communicate with each other but not with their headquarters. The patrols, especially those on foot, were on their own.

Bravo Company was withdrawn from this assignment and sent to West Field Air Base, which provided air support to Peiping Headquarters Group, to guard military supplies and the 332d Troop Carrier Squadron. Charlie Company was assigned to harbor patrol. Delta Company was assigned to Kiangwan Air Base—the busiest airport in China, with its movement of cargo, mail, and military personnel—and also provided dignitary escorts. A detachment from the battalion headquarters was assigned to Ward Road Jail, where many Japanese war criminals were held. This detachment also escorted war criminals to Sugamo Prison, where some of the criminals were executed.

As thorough professionals, soldiers from the 701st knew that their jobs were not only military but also diplomatic. The battalion's relations with the Russians were difficult. In addition, the Chinese communists continually attacked the rail lines. The US Marines patrolled the area and provided security, and on 29 July 1946, four of them were killed and several wounded in an ambush by the communists. The Marine base responded to the ambush location and ensured the patrol's safe return. Because of the ambush and other hostilities, protection of the military police on patrol in Shanghai and Peiping was improved. They no longer patrolled in jeeps but in M8 and M20 armored cars.



Nanking Airfield, 1946

The entire 701st Military Police Battalion—less Charlie Company, which remained in Shanghai—was assigned to Peiping Headquarters Group in late 1946. General George C. Marshal commanded a special mission in China to end the civil war between Nationalist Chinese and Chinese communist forces. Peiping Headquarters Group was truce headquarters. The battalion provided security for Peiping Headquarters Group and also guarded supply trains and railroad tracks. Communist forces continually tore up the tracks or removed the ties and used them for firewood and shelter.

At Peiping, the 701st set up joint operations with the 5th Marine Regiment and provided security for the supply depot there. The military police provided personnel for the 36 peacekeeping teams in northern China and Manchuria. Each team was composed of a US Army officer, Nationalist and Communist officers, a US noncommissioned officer, a neutral Chinese interpreter, and a radio operator. Unfortunately, the peacekeeping teams were a failure and were withdrawn to Peiping. However, Nationalist China was collapsing rapidly, and the truce headquarters had to be withdrawn from Peiping. The 701st guarded supplies and helped US dependents leave the city.

After the withdrawal, Bravo Company went back to providing security for West Field Air Base and the Army Graves Registration Service (AGRS) teams that were recovering casualties from remote regions. The teams worked mostly in western China because of the US aircraft shot down or lost between Burma and Kunming. The area, which was desolate and mountainous, had rivers to ford, rocks to climb, and various Chinese dialects to cope with. This area covered all of Yunnan Province and a good part of Szechwan Province.

The teams usually consisted of a military policeman, an enlisted man from the AGRS, and a



Shanghai, 1947

Chinese interpreter. They had a jeep with a 1/4-ton trailer; were armed with .45-caliber pistols and automatic weapons; and had canned rations, some spare parts, and a large suitcase with Chinese currency. Two to four teams would be flown into the interior in C47s to a major town with an airstrip and proceed from there. In most cases, the hill people remembered if a plane had crashed and could help pinpoint the area. A major problem was that the hill people thought that the big aluminum bird had been sent to them to provide metal, and they often stripped the planes of almost all identification. However, they were respectful of the dead and frequently gave the remains a decent burial. The teams were able to disinter the bodies, pack them in small boxes along with any identification, and return them to the United States.

On 1 April 1947, the 701st was redesignated the 701st Military Police Service Battalion. Alpha Company was inactivated, so Delta Company was redesignated Alpha Company. The unit strength, which should have been 212 men, was reduced to 160. A fire department team was established, with duties that included continuous inspections of buildings and locations. The battalion had the responsibility of protecting US forces withdrawing from Peiping by rail. Personnel with automatic weapons on armored flatcars guarded the trains, while planes provided cover from overhead.

Bravo Company became involved in a sensational incident in April 1947, when two of its soldiers and an officer from a military intelligence unit arrested a 10-man Nazi spy ring headquartered in Shanghai. The Nazi ringleader, Lieutenant Colonel Ludwig Earhardt, who headed German military and naval intelligence in Asia, was among those arrested. Eventually, 19 Italian and Japanese nationals were also arrested. The arrestees claimed responsibility for sinking US ships, including one aircraft carrier, as well as other acts of espionage following the German surrender. They were all transferred to the Ward Road Jail.

As the Chinese Communists increased their gains throughout China in 1948, the personnel and equipment of the 701st were reduced because of attrition. Replacements were slow in coming. To combat the expanding communist threat, the military police began to use more and more infantry tactics. Communist forces were only 15 miles from Nanking, the capital of Nationalist China and headquarters of the Joint US Military Advisory Group-China. Evacuation of all US forces and their dependents began in November 1948. The 701st was withdrawn to Japan and assigned to the 25th Infantry Division and I Corps in early 1949. The battalion was then transferred to the zone of

While assigned to the zone of interior, the 701st Military Police Battalion was authorized to wear the Special Service shoulder insignia. In China, the unit wore both the China-Burma-India and China Headquarters patches.



Company B had an unauthorized patch while serving in China. The patch is beautifully constructed with a silk base and silk thread. It has a light green shield with a black border and a tan scroll with red highlights and teal lettering. The center disc is also teal, and the rooster is white with tan legs, wearing a tan crown and swinging a red baton. The craftsmanship is of such quality that the letters "MP" can clearly be read on the black brassard. The numbers "701" are also tan.



interior and assigned to the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California (both 6th Army stations). The 701st was transferred to Fort Knox, Kentucky (a 2d Army station), where it was inactivated in 1956. The battalion was reactivated in 1986.

Endnotes

¹ Robert K. Wright, *Military Police* (Army Lineage Series), Center of Military History United States Army, Washington, D.C., 1992, p. 204.

² Interview with Robert K. Wright.

³ *Ibid.*

Mr. Kaufman is an author, museum consultant, lecturer, and editor of The Trading Post, the scholarly journal of the American Society of Military Insignia Collectors, <www.asmic.org>. He is a retired Sergeant II from the Los Angeles, California, Police Department with more than 25 years of service.

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