



THE PROFESSIONAL BULLETIN OF THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS

MILITARY

*Warfighter
Team
Challenge
2007*

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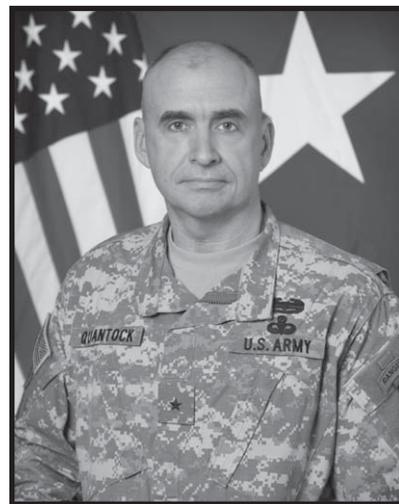
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Chief, Military Police Corps Regiment, and Commandant, United States Army Military Police School



Brigadier General David Quantock

Welcome to another great issue of *Military Police!* Thank you to everyone who has taken the time to write articles for our professional bulletin. This is one of many great ways to get the latest information out to the field. Our Military Police Corps Regiment has never been busier in its history! Military Police officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted Soldiers continue to make incredible contributions to our Army and our Nation in the prosecution of the War on Terrorism. I could not be more proud of your contributions, selfless service, and patriotism! The Military Police Corps Regiment accounts for only 4.8 percent of the total Army, but rarely a day goes by that there is not a call for one or many of our units to perform operations. This is great news for the health of the Regiment, but it also places a premium on leadership. It is leadership that I would like to focus on in this issue.



In my 27 years of Army travels, I have learned a few things—good and bad—about leadership. I have seen units—regardless of the load that you place on them (you cannot put enough rocks in their Soldiers’ rucksacks)—that execute missions far above the standard. In other units (thankfully, there are very few), pebbles in their Soldiers’ rucksacks break the units’ backs. What is the difference between these units? Simply put, it is leadership! As I conduct leadership seminars at the U.S. Army Military Police School, it is obvious that all Soldiers know what separates great leadership from poor leadership, yet there are still occasional leaders who don’t execute great leadership attributes. What is the cost of poor leadership—great Soldiers and leaders leave the Army. I would like to expound on a few points that are key to effective leadership. We all need to be reminded of these key points from time to time.

First, all leaders—team leaders through senior commanders—must understand that they are servants to their Soldiers first and foremost. It is not the opposite. How many of us have seen leaders who feel that, because of their positions, they have been anointed by God? Being a leader is a privilege, not a right. And being a caring and compassionate leader is a critical component to effective leadership!

Second, leaders must be absolute ethical and moral role models for the Soldiers they lead. The old saying that “the farther you go up the flagpole, the more your butt is exposed” is absolutely correct. Your personal conduct, during duty and off duty, is watched. Soldiers watch their leaders and do, more or less, what is tolerated and/or displayed by the people they admire.

Finally, leadership is a 24/7/365 commitment. Good leadership requires that leaders share the same risks and hardships as their Soldiers. Tactical fights are not won at the keyboard composing e-mails or sitting in a heated or air-conditioned tactical operations center. The tactical fight is won with Soldiers and their leaders executing at the point of the spear with blood, sweat, and tears. Of all the attributes of effective leadership, this one makes the most difference on the battlefield—the difference between units whose Soldiers can carry the big rucksacks full of rocks and those whose Soldiers can’t carry pebbles.

Thank God we have a Regiment that exemplifies the characteristics I have outlined. In order for us to continue to be the “Force of Choice,” we must continue to produce, retain, and develop the greatest Soldiers and leaders in the Army! This is our ultimate goal at the Military Police School—a goal that is forged and nurtured in the field.

(continued on page 6)

Regimental Command Sergeant Major



Command Sergeant Major Jeffrey Butler

Greetings from Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri—the home of the Regiment and your U.S. Army Military Police School. I stand and salute you all as we celebrate the 66th Anniversary of our great Military Police Corps Regiment.

If you have passed through Fort Leonard Wood recently, you have undoubtedly heard the term *Warrior Police*. Initially, the Commandant and I originated the term as a motto used when ending meetings at the U.S. Army Military Police School. However, the term has since been adopted to reflect both a mind-set and a skill set required by the Corps to be successful in our myriad of missions. All Soldiers must be Warriors, first and foremost. The Merriam-Webster dictionary defines a warrior as “a man engaged or experienced in warfare.” My definition would be “a Soldier trained to fight, survive, and win on the battlefield.” Merriam-Webster defines police as an organized civil force “concerned primarily with [the] maintenance of public order, safety, and health and [the] enforcement of laws . . .” and “. . . charged with prevention, detection, and prosecution of public nuisances and crimes.” In the Army, military police are charged with this mission. We conduct law enforcement, investigative, and force protection duties that preserve order in our ranks and on our installations. We can never lose sight of the fact that we are the Army’s police. This is a Military Police Corps Regiment competency that we must train, maintain, and build on.



Historically, we have had groups of military police Soldiers who spend most, if not all, of their careers in law enforcement or on the combat support side of the fence. This works only when our missions are cleanly split and only require one aspect of our capabilities. But that is not what we face today in the War on Terrorism. Military police Soldiers must be equally skilled in law enforcement and combat support. Today, a military police squad that rolls out of a base in Iraq will employ its tactical prowess to maneuver and fight its way, if necessary, to an Iraqi Police Station where it is tasked with coaching, teaching, and mentoring a foreign and culturally different police force. Someone told me a long time ago that “you can’t teach what you don’t know.” We, as a Corps, need to refocus our efforts on becoming law enforcement professionals. The Army looks to us for criminal investigation, corrections, detainee operations, and law-and-order expertise; but this does not mean that we stop training on warrior battle tasks, drills, and tactical military police functions. We must balance the training time that we have to address all aspects of training. Military police skills need to be increased through a variety of approaches. Institutionally, we need to address this in one-station unit training, the Noncommissioned Officer Education System, and the Officer Education System. But we are not going to solve this problem in the schoolhouse alone. From an assignment perspective, we need to look at providing Soldiers with a variety of military police assignments that build military police pentathletes—Soldiers equipped with experience from both tactical and technical positions. Of course, this only works with senior leader support and the use of the “pentathlete approach” on future promotion boards to select our best-qualified Soldiers for advancement. Additionally, unit level training programs need to address law-and-order operations as a critical mission-essential task list duty that has direct implications for our Soldiers—at home and deployed. The next time you hear Warrior Police, think about what it means to our Corps and our Army. It is not just a slick motto or a catchy response to accompany a salute. Warrior Police is about who we are and what we are asked to do for our Nation.

We continue to solicit your feedback on military police training in order to remain relevant in our missions and provide the tools our Soldiers need to be successful around the world.

An Overview of the 2007 Army Antiterrorism Conference

By Lieutenant Colonel Matt Croke and Mr. Ron Francis

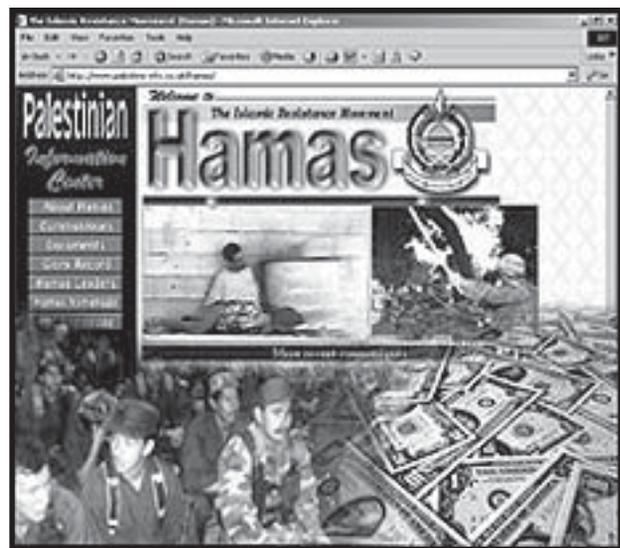
The U.S. Army held its Seventh Annual Antiterrorism (AT) Conference 29 January–2 February 2007 at the Hyatt Regency Resort Hotel, Cambridge, Maryland. More than 230 military and civilian personnel from the AT and force protection (FP) communities attended the conference.

The theme of the conference, *The Changing Roles of Army Antiterrorism*, was very fitting given the recent reorganization of Army commands (ACOMs) and direct reporting units (DRUs) versus major commands (MACOMs) and the broadening focus on Army AT policies (such as the increasing emphasis on tactical units and stand-alone facilities). To highlight the conference theme, presentations were provided by senior level Army staff members, including representatives from the Office of the Provost Marshal General (OPMG) and the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7¹, and senior representatives from selected ACOMs and DRUs. Representatives from corps and division AT offices detailed lessons learned and provided insight into Army AT efforts in operational theaters. To provide an enhanced knowledge of the international terrorist threat, distinguished guest speakers provided information and insight into radical Islamic terrorist doctrine; Jihad jurisprudence; and terrorist recruitment, training, planning, and execution for attacks.

The conference opened with a motivating presentation by Mr. Mark Lewis, the Army Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7, who reminded conference attendees that our Nation is fighting a smart and adaptive enemy—experts in the use of technology—with the advantage of picking the time and place of an attack. He stated that the War on Terrorism (WOT) would be long and exhaustive and that federal, state, and local agencies must share information to ensure victory. Mr. Lewis stressed that there will never be enough money. He encouraged prioritization, the wise use of limited resources, and information sharing of learned practices. Additionally, he emphasized the importance of the Army AT Strategic Plan, in particular, Army Goal 7 and improved AT training in leadership courses, especially for perspective battalion and brigade commanders.²

Brigadier General Rodney Johnson, Army Provost Marshal General, also addressed conference attendees. He provided an overview of U.S. Army Military Police efforts in support of the WOT and other contingencies worldwide. He described the great worldwide demands that are being placed on Active Army and reserve component Military Police units and personnel. Brigadier General Johnson highlighted several initiatives that are being managed by his office to assist commanders in the WOT, including specialized search dogs, standardized civilian security guard requirements, and automated installation access control. He concluded his remarks with an overview of the support that the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command is providing in the WOT.

There were a number of speakers who provided details for the attendees to better understand the enemy. Christina Mayes from the Interagency Operations Security (OPSEC) Support Staff explained



Palestinian terrorist group Web site



Brigadier General Rodney Johnson addresses the AT Conference attendees.

how terrorists use Web sites and e-mails to get information. She discussed the popularity of Weblogs (blogs) and identified many examples of actual blogs that provided the enemy with useful information. Ms. Aimee David of Digital Freedom Initiative (DFI) International gave a sobering account of how radical Islamic terrorists used the Internet to recruit and train members and plan attacks, to include using chat rooms to request information on U.S. tactics and equipment (seeking information on vulnerabilities and lessons learned based on attacks in Iraq). Mr. George Akklequist from the Joint Terrorism Task Force, San Francisco Federal Bureau of Investigation Field Office, trains agents to understand how Islamic terrorists think and fight. He presented a four-hour lecture/discussion on Islamic terrorism that included subjects on the—

- Islamic jurisprudence on Jihad.
- Law of Islam.
- Military and paramilitary doctrine of Sharia law.
- Core doctrine of Jihad.

Mr. Akklequist took many questions, which prompted spirited discussions.

The Army AT Strategic Plan and the ongoing evolution toward a more inclusive AT program mean changing roles across the board. Nowhere is that adjustment more apparent than in Army command programs. Shifting focus to accommodate a broader approach will make for significant changes in the way AT business gets done. Senior level representatives reviewed ongoing command AT strategic plans and progress at the conference. These reviews reminded the attendees of the Army AT vision that includes coverage of every asset, activity, and person associated with the Army. Similar briefings at successive Army AT conferences will act as a vehicle for discussion and progress evaluations.

Army staff presentations continued the theme of the conference by focusing on the changing roles of AT within the Department of the Army. Colonel Eugene Smith, Chief, Operations Division, OPMG, briefed attendees on ongoing law enforcement and physical security actions that are supporting the fight against the WOT. Colonel Richard Vanderlinden, Deputy Director, Army Asymmetric Warfare Office (AWO), Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7, provided an overview of his organization's mission. The Army AWO integrates military and civilian disciplines to rapidly organize, train, and equip Soldiers to apply and defeat asymmetric threats. Lieutenant Colonel Michael Anderson, Chief, FP Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7, discussed the establishment of the FP Coordination Cell (FPCC). The FPCC will synchronize various Army programs under an FP umbrella. It will integrate related protection policies, programs, and resourcing into a single coherent effort across the Army. Additionally, Ms. Shirley Freelon, Resource Manager, OPMG, gave an overview of AT funding, and Mr. Alex Mascelli, Chief, AT Branch, OPMG, provided conference attendees with the current status of Army AT strategy, policy, doctrine, and training.

There were outstanding presentations given by representatives from combatant commands and the joint staff. Brigadier General Robert Holmes, Director of Operations, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) provided an overview of current operations and the many challenges faced by his command concerning AT. Colonel James Brown, Director, AT/FP, U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM), spoke on the complex issues his command dealt with when establishing combatant command AT and FP programs. He discussed the necessary coordination

between NORTHCOM and the services to ensure the effective management of AT and FP within the NORTHCOM area of responsibility.

The conference concluded with the presentation of the Army FP Assessment Team Award to U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR). The award is given to the ACOM, Army Service Component Commander (ASCC), and DRU that demonstrated the most effective FP program during the past calendar year, as evaluated by the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 FP assessment team. Major General Michael Symanski, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 for Mobilization and Reserve Affairs, presented the award to Colonel Charles Bradley, Chief, FP Division, Headquarters, USAREUR.

The annual AT Conference provides an opportunity to review progress made and plan for future operations related to the Army's AT Strategic Plan. It provides an opportunity for interaction among Army AT organizations at all levels of commands and

activities. From installations to units, the conference provides a forum that promulgates a common operating picture for Army AT.

Endnotes

¹The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans, and Training.

²AT Strategic Plan, Army Goal 7—embedding AT concepts throughout the Army by developing, implementing, and sustaining AT training and doctrine for Army military and civilian personnel.

Lieutenant Colonel Croke is a U.S. Army Individual Ready Reserve officer, Special Forces individual mobilization augmentee (IMA) assigned to the FP division of the AWO, Army G-3/5/7. In his civilian job, Lieutenant Colonel Croke is a force protection officer for the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Life Cycle Management Command, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

Mr. Francis is a contracted AT policy specialist in the AT Branch, OPMG. He is also a retired military police lieutenant colonel.

(Chief, Military Police Corps Regiment, and Commandant, United States Army Military Police School, continued from page 2)

I get the opportunity to in-brief new Soldiers entering the Army and, near the end of their one-station unit training, take them on a run. My message to them is always the same:

“I love being a Soldier, and the title I am most proud of is ‘Soldier.’ As a Soldier, every day you have a direct impact on World events; you can’t say that in every civilian occupation. In the end, you can say your life meant something other than making a bunch of money.”

I am sure many of our new Soldiers understand my message; they get the selfless service part. Now it’s up to all of us to provide them with the outstanding leadership they deserve.

In closing, the most honored duty I perform as a general officer is being part of the final tribute we pay to our Fallen Warriors. On one such occasion, I was presenting a flag to a widow. Her words to me were so inspiring that I would like to share them with you. As I finished my presentation, she grabbed my arm and said, “Please tell the President not to pull out of Iraq until the job is finished or my husband’s life will have been lost for nothing.” We don’t have a say about whether or not we stay in Iraq, but we sure have a say about how we dedicate ourselves to the cause every day, doing whatever we can to ensure ultimate victory in the long war. Thank you for your service and your contributions to making our Army the greatest land power that the world has ever known.

Warrior Police!



2007 Army Deployment Excellence Award Winners

“I’d like to just say a few things about all of you award winners out there and the thousands of Soldier and civilian logisticians you represent Actually, to be in the midst of the Soldiers and civilians who have received the equivalent of the Nobel Prize in logistics is pretty awesome. It’s not every day that you are surrounded by some of the Army’s finest logisticians and the best supporters in the world Hooah!”

—Major General Mitchell H. Stevenson

Commanding General, U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command and Fort Lee
2007 Deployment Excellence Award Ceremony, 5 June 2007

The Army’s 2007 Deployment Excellence Award (DEA) winners received top honors and presentations from Lieutenant General James L. Campbell, Director of the Army Staff, on 5 June 2007 at the third annual Army Chief of Staff, Combined Logistics Excellence Award ceremony and banquet. The ceremony was hosted by Lieutenant General Ann E. Dunwoody, Army Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 (Logistics), at the Hilton Alexandria Mark Center in Alexandria, Virginia.

On behalf of General George W. Casey, Army Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Campbell congratulated the awardees on their outstanding achievement before delivering a keynote address to an audience of congressional dignitaries; senior Army officers; senior executive civilians; and a host of Family Members, Soldiers, and friends.

Units and installations prepared and submitted self-nomination packets to their appropriate major command, where panels selected the winners (see the nomination guidelines on pages 8–9). Major commands sent their nominations to a Department of the Army (DA) level evaluation board conducted at Fort Eustis, Virginia. The DA DEA board reviewed and scored the nominations and determined the semifinalists. DEA teams of deployment specialists made on-site visits to the selected semifinalist organizations to validate their deployment practices.

Commanders for the winning and runner-up units received a letter signed by the Army Chief of Staff, a distinguished plaque, and a shadow box containing Chief of Staff Army Combined Logistics Excellence Award coins from the Chief of Staff of the Army; the Sergeant Major of the Army; the Army Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3 (Operations and Plans); and the Army Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4. The coins were encased in a plush leatherette display box commemorating the unit’s accomplishment. The unit awardees received a letter signed by the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4; a three-night stay in the luxurious Hilton Alexandria Mark Hotel; tours of the Pentagon, Capitol, and other places of interest in Washington, D.C.; and VIP guest seating at the Twilight Tattoo—a colorful military pageant that was held at the Jefferson Memorial. The awardees’ celebration concluded with a banquet hosted by the Army Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4.

“It’s not about the general who is out there in the sand and mud making the critical decisions at the point of the spear. It is [emphasis added] . . . and always has been, Soldiers and civilians, like you, that have gone beyond the call of duty to hone their tactical and technical skills . . . , building a strong foundation from which leaders can base future decisions—decisions which often have life and death consequences.”

“The 21st Century necessitates a highly versatile Army that can handle a diverse array of operations and missions, and so I encourage and challenge each of you in this room to continue the extraordinary work that clearly has set you apart from your peers.”

—Major General Mitchell H. Stevenson

2007 DEA Winners

Active Army, Large Unit

526th Brigade Support Battalion
2d Brigade Combat Team
101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)
Fort Campbell, Kentucky

Runner-Up: 21st Combat Support Hospital
Fort Hood, Texas

Active Army, Small Unit

Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment
30th Signal Battalion
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii

Runner-Up: Company D, 7th Battalion
101st Aviation Regiment
Fort Campbell, Kentucky

Active Army, Supporting Unit

841st Transportation Battalion
Charleston, South Carolina

Runner-Up: 838th Transportation Battalion
Rotterdam, Netherlands

Army Reserve, Large Unit

1188th Transportation Terminal Battalion
Decatur, Georgia

Runner-Up: 1185th Transportation Terminal Brigade
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Army Reserve, Small Unit

362d Psychological Operations Company
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Runner-Up: 322d Maintenance Company
Arden Hills, Minnesota

Army Reserve, Supporting Unit

1190th Deployment Support Brigade
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Runner-Up: 1394th Deployment Support Brigade
Camp Pendleton, California

Army National Guard, Large Unit

53d Infantry Brigade Combat Team
Pinellas, Florida

Runner-Up: 41st Infantry Brigade Combat Team
Tigard, Oregon

Army National Guard, Small Unit

Company B
2d Battalion
218th Field Artillery Regiment
McMinnville, Oregon

Runner-Up: Company A
1st Battalion
186th Infantry Regiment
Medford, Oregon

Army National Guard, Supporting Unit

Joint Forces Headquarters–Florida
St. Augustine, Florida

Runner-Up: Joint Forces Headquarters–Minnesota
Little Falls, Minnesota

Army Operational Deployment, Large Unit

Brigade Troops Battalion
1st Brigade Combat Team
3d Infantry Division
Fort Stewart, Georgia

Army Operational Deployment, Small Unit

Company A
15th Brigade Support Battalion
2d Brigade Combat Team
1st Cavalry
Fort Hood, Texas

All-Army Installation

Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Runner-Up: Fort Hood, Texas



Nominations for the 2008 Army Deployment Excellence Award Competition

The Deployment Excellence Program (DEA) recognizes the top units in deployment operations. The program is open to all Active Army, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard units with a table of organization, a table of distribution and allowances, or a fixed military installation deployment or deployment support mission. Units and installations compete in one of five categories:

- Large unit. This category is open to units that are battalion-size and above.
- Small unit. This category is open to units that are company-size and below.
- Supporting unit. This category recognizes units that demonstrate the ability to support a deployment.

- All-Army installation. This category recognizes fixed military installations or installation commands demonstrating the ability to support a deployment.
- Army operational deployment. This category recognizes units demonstrating the ability to conduct short-notice deployments in support of operational missions like the War on Terrorism, peacekeeping operations, and humanitarian relief operations. This is a change from the original program category in that units do not submit nomination packets but, rather, are evaluated on-site by a DEA observation team. This group consists of subcategories for large and small units.

Participating units must have executed or supported a training or contingency deployment during the competition year. Selected winning and runner-up units in each category will send two unit representatives to Washington, D.C., for an expense-paid, four-day trip to accept the awards. The trip includes travel, per diem, lodging, and ground transportation costs; time for shopping; tours of the D.C. area; and a photo with the Army Chief of Staff. Significant dates for the competition include the following:

- 1 December 2006–30 November 2007: The 2008 DEA competition period is open for nominations.
- 1 December 2007–31 January 2008: Packet submissions are due. All packets must be submitted through the unit's chain of command for endorsements. Completed packets are then forwarded to the nominated unit's major Army command, Army service component command, or direct reporting unit.
- 31 January 2008: Nomination packets are due to the DEA evaluation board (from major Army commands, Army service component commands, and direct reporting units).
- 4–15 February 2008: The DEA board screens packets to select semifinalists.
- 28 February 2008: Semifinalists are notified.
- 3–26 March 2008: DEA teams visit selected semifinalists and conduct on-site validation of deployment practices.
- 13 April 2008: The Army G-4 selects and announces the DEA winners via a Department of the Army message.
- 3 June 2008: DEA awards are presented at the Chief of Staff, Army Combined Logistics Excellence Award ceremony and banquet.

DEA guidance and evaluation criteria can be found on the Deployment Process Modernization Office Web site at https://www.eustis.army.mil/deploy/DEA_Home.asp.



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The 551st Military Police Company, Fort Campbell, Kentucky, deployed to Baghdad, Iraq, to support the 16th Military Police Brigade (Airborne) with detainee operations missions during Operation Iraqi Freedom 06-08. Over the course of the 15-month deployment, the 551st was responsible for the safe aerial transport of tens of thousands of detainees.

Operation Con Air

By Captain William A. Figueroa

The passengers in the dark aircraft were nervous as the airplane descended toward Baghdad. Many of the men were experiencing their first ride in an airplane, and the air sickness bags were getting plenty of use. To a number of passengers, the destination of the flight and the mission of the military unit accompanying them were unknown. As the aircraft touched down at the former Saddam International Airport, dozens of men—young and old—prepared for what would come next. Instantly, under the careful watch of Soldiers responsible for their safe transport across the country, the passengers rose from their seats and filed from the aircraft, their steps hindered by shackles rather than parachutes. No combat airborne jumps took place on this night—tonight belonged to Operation Con Air.

Operation Con Air, a recurring mission where detainees are transported throughout the Iraqi theater via aircraft, refers to a network of flights intended to facilitate the proper handling and due process procedures for detainees by expediting their travel for court appearances. The operation umbrella includes detainee transport from numerous division holding areas (DHAs) throughout the country to the larger, consolidated theater internment facilities (TIFs). The operation also supports return flights for detainees who are released from custody.

In the summer of 2006, the 551st Military Police Company deployed to Baghdad, Iraq, in support of coalition force, U.S.-led detainee operations missions. As the only Active Army military police company assigned to the 16th Military Police Brigade, the 551st was in direct support of the brigade headquarters. For 15 months, the “Hooligans” of the 551st were tasked with conducting a variety of missions for the 16th. The first five months of the tour placed the company’s 1st platoon in a mission support role for Operation Con Air, where the platoon was tasked with conducting detainee transfers between two coalition TIFs—Camp Cropper (in Baghdad) and Camp Bucca (in southern Iraq).

The mission of the 16th Military Police Brigade was to provide custody and care for thousands of

security detainees—civilians who were interned because they posed a threat to the security of coalition forces or the people of Iraq. After being captured, detainees were cared for by the capturing brigade until they were transferred to the nearest DHA (where they could be held for up to 14 days). The detainees were then transferred to Camp Cropper, where their cases were further reviewed. Detainees were released if their cases did not establish them as security threats to the Iraqi people or coalition forces. Some detainees, however, were transferred to Camp Bucca while their cases were forwarded to the Iraqi Judicial System. These detainees remained in the TIF as they awaited trial by the Central Criminal Court of Iraq (CCCI) or until a joint panel of U.S. and Iraqi personnel recommended release after determining that a detainee posed no security risk.

The current operational tempo calls for constant transfers of thousands of detainees across hundreds of miles of desert each month, including detainee transfers to and from multiple locations throughout the country for numerous reasons other than initial capture and final release. Since the CCCI is located in Baghdad, detainees at Camp Bucca are routinely shuttled to Camp Cropper to appear before the judge. For detainees who are not absolved of guilt by the CCCI, the flight becomes a round-trip back to Camp Bucca.



Soldiers inspect equipment in preparation for a Con Air mission.

Shortly before the deployment of the 551st Military Police Company, Colonel John Chambliss, commander of the 16th Military Police Brigade, visited the company at Fort Campbell and explained to its leadership that there was no room for error in the detainee operations arena. As the colonel explicitly stated, the company—and the brigade—would be “one mistake away from making the front page of the *New York Times*.” Upon their arrival in Baghdad, the sensitive nature of the mission clearly presented itself to the Soldiers of the 551st and gave legitimacy to the colonel’s concerns.

Despite personal feelings or suspicions toward detainees, it was important for the Soldiers of the 551st to remember that the civilians were detained because they were perceived by coalition forces as a threat to the security and stability of Iraq. While a number of personnel would be charged with serious crimes under felony law, an undetermined number of detainees were merely low-level associates of violent criminals or were at the wrong place at the wrong time. Soldiers realized that the detainees deserved fair, basic human rights treatment; but it

was also likely that most of the civilians would be released and allowed to return to their communities in the near future, where they would divulge the details of their treatment—good or bad—while under U.S. supervision. The actions of the Soldiers would either improve Iraqi perceptions of the United States or spread anticoalition dissent among the locals and create more enemies within the moderate Iraqi population. Since it was nearly impossible for Soldiers to distinguish between less threatening detainees and cold-blooded, anti-Iraqi forces captured while planting improvised explosive devices on the side of a road, all detainees were treated with respect at all times.

After the publicized events at Abu Ghraib, U.S. detainee operations became high-visibility missions with a zero-defect policy. The 551st Military Police Company needed to maintain a streak of unwavering professionalism to avoid bringing negative publicity to U.S. detainee operations. Since humane treatment goes beyond ensuring that detainees are not beaten or humiliated, Soldiers were expected to treat little issues with as much importance as big

issues. Mission briefs prior to all Con Air missions included a discussion on the basic rules to prevent breaches in professionalism that could contribute to larger problems in the future. Transported personnel were referred to by no name other than detainee. Soldiers were cautioned to refrain from using any language that would be deemed culturally insensitive. But most importantly, each mission brief included a review of the priorities of force—the escalation of force guidelines for handling detainees. All Soldiers departed the company area knowing that they were to shout verbal Arabic commands at a detainee prior to executing any physical force. Leaders also warned Soldiers of the difficulty in justifying the use of less-than-lethal weapons against detainees who, throughout most of the mission, had their hands and feet bound by shackles.

The preparation for a successful Con Air mission began well before mission briefs. Squad leaders ensured that all necessary equipment was mission-ready. For example, Soldiers inspected each set of shackles to verify that they were in proper working condition. This practice proved itself worthwhile on several occasions. Soldiers understood firsthand the necessity of taking extra time to check their equipment.

Not surprisingly, detainees often tested their limits in new surroundings. They talked to each other despite numerous commands from their escorts. Over time, military police Soldiers learned to expect and effectively respond to infractions. Leaders ensured that their Soldiers could tell the difference between detainees who were simply nervous and those who were openly rebellious. Regardless of the circumstances, however, Soldiers in the 551st Military Police Company, 1st Platoon, maintained a strict code of discipline.

The military police escorts were prepared for all emergency situations that could occur on the aircraft, and the support personnel were an integral piece of the Con Air mission. They traveled with—

- Use-of-force equipment to provide a full spectrum of response options to quell any disturbances during the flight.
- Medical personnel to deal with medical incidents.
- Onboard interpreters to ensure that all detainees understood the in-flight rules.

In addition to transporting detainees between Camp Cropper and Camp Bucca, Soldiers from the 551st Military Police Company were also responsible for transporting detainees released from internment.

The atmosphere surrounding these operations was notably different from that of a detainee transfer, beginning with the distinctive uniform change—from yellow jumpsuits to a more locally acceptable ensemble. The difference was further evidenced by the behavior of the detainees—they smiled more, walked faster, and complained less while sitting on the “happy bus.”

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of Operation Con Air was the opportunity to observe human behavior during stressful situations. It was fascinating to witness the interaction among the groups of traveling detainees who, for the most part, did not know each other. Despite the population of suspected violent criminals, it was routine to see these Iraqi civilians carrying their elderly, wounded, and handicapped countrymen toward the staging area. As they sat on the floor of the aircraft, it was not uncommon to catch an ailing detainee spending the duration of the flight sleeping against the shoulder of another detainee who was randomly placed next to him. A detainee who asked for water usually offered the bottle to his left and right before returning it to the guard. Upon landing, detainees would habitually stand and extend a shackled hand to help another internee to his feet. Each Con Air mission made it more evident that even the most ruthless and coldhearted individuals can demonstrate compassion for others when the circumstances call for it. The hidden truth, however, was that these detainees—from many diverse religious and tribal sects throughout Iraq—found a common antagonism toward their American captors. Temporarily putting their differences aside, the worst among them was accepted as a brother and an ally against the guard force. This pact further showcased the importance of treating each detainee respectfully throughout the mission, as the military police Soldiers would never be granted the benefit of the doubt by this particular audience.

The subdued and compliant behavior of the detainees during transfer missions often made it difficult to believe that these were the same men who might later attack the TIF guards through various means, to include striking, spitting, and hurling feces. Though well behaved during Con Air missions, many of these detainees were violent criminals known for rioting and assaulting the compound guard force with improvised weapons. Therefore, it was imperative that Soldiers maintained vigilance throughout each Con Air operation. Whether the temperature at the airfield was 20°F or 120°F, the escorts thoroughly searched

detainees departing the aircraft before allowing them to take shelter on the buses that completed the journey to Camp Cropper. Rain or shine, regardless of how many months had passed without incident, the security element stood on the tarmac in the highest state of alert, keeping a watchful eye over the sea of yellow jumpsuits as other military police Soldiers thoroughly searched each detainee.

In its first five months in Baghdad, the 551st Military Police Company, 1st Platoon, transferred more than 14,000 detainees without incident. Although many of these men had a history of violence and would take any opportunity to do physical harm to a Soldier, the platoon was able to resolve all issues with interpersonal communication skills and minimal physical force, without having to employ a less-than-lethal weapon against

a detainee. Though no media or recording devices were authorized during Con Air missions, the platoon knew that, somehow, the world was watching. All Soldiers understood the important roles they played in rescuing the image of detainee operations in Iraq. They knew that leaders at all levels expected nothing less than absolute professionalism. Squad leaders ensured that their Soldiers knew how to defuse situations with the least amount of force while exercising authority over the detainees. Team leaders enforced standards during each mission and monitored Soldiers for the kind of complacency that could potentially give a detainee the advantage he needed to injure or kill. The willingness of leaders to maintain all aspects of military discipline among the ranks kept our military police Soldiers out of the hospital, out of jail, and out of the news.

Captain Figueroa served as a platoon leader in the 551st Military Police Company and is currently a plans officer for the 16th Military Police Brigade. He is a 2004 graduate of Bowling Green State University.



Military Police Professional Bulletin Wants You to write an article!

We are constantly seeking articles for publication. Writers may discuss training, current operations and exercises, doctrine, equipment, history, personal viewpoints, or other areas of general interest to military police Soldiers. Articles may share good ideas and lessons learned or explore better ways of doing things. They must also include a statement from the local security office stating that the information is unclassified, nonsensitive, and releasable to the public. Our complete writer's guide can be found on page 43 of this issue or at Web site <<http://www.wood.army.mil/mpbulletin/guide.htm>>.

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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Integrating Lessons Learned at MANSCEN

By Mrs. Kathleen Rich

With the Army heavily engaged throughout the world, the Combined Arms Center (CAC) at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, recognized the need to rapidly share information in the form of lessons learned. The collection and dissemination of lessons learned to predeploying units, leaders, and Soldiers greatly enhance the success of our Army by providing valuable tools to those who need it most. In March 2006, Lieutenant General David H. Petraeus, Commander, CAC, energized the network for sharing Army lessons learned. His initiative, known as Lessons Learned Integration (L2I), was intended to speed the dissemination of lessons learned by capturing and sharing emerging practices; relevant observations, insights, and lessons; and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) from the operating force.

In August 2006, the Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) trained and sent out more than 40 L2I analysts to implement and/or strengthen already existing L2I programs at most U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) professional military education centers and schools and operational centers such as divisional headquarters. The L2I analysts, all civilian contractors, are retired or former Active Army personnel who have expertise and experience with the proponent where they are assigned. At Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, U.S. Army Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) Directorate of Training (MDoT), L2I analysts support each of the three schools—Military Police, Chemical, and Engineer—and the MDoT.

The L2I analysts provide support to TRADOC centers and schools by researching and analyzing issues identified by their proponents or from an array of information sites and systems. The analysts have vast amounts of resources at their disposal and the ability to collaborate with other analysts worldwide to provide support to their activities.

Collection and analysis teams (CAATs), another asset available to L2I analysts, are deployed worldwide by CALL to collect relevant and real-time data to be shared. The CAATs, consisting of subject matter experts from many branches and schools, go through a training program prior to the collection process, spend time collecting data from designated units, and summarize their findings to be used in publications, TTP, or lessons learned. Since 11 September 2001,



CALL has published hundreds of publications and answered more than 5,000 requests for information (RFIs) annually.

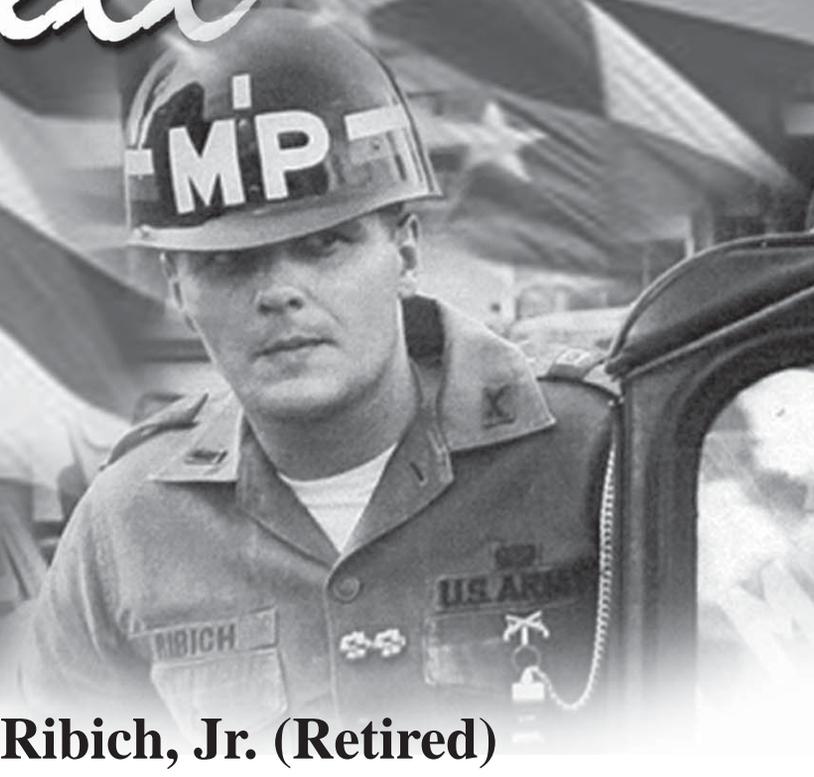
L2I analysts provide many benefits; valuable and useful information has been provided to MANSCEN and the schools for dissemination to leaders and Soldiers through the newly developed MANSCEN L2I Microsoft® SharePoint Web site. Relevant and branch-validated information from the field is rapidly shared with appropriate leaders, training developers, and instructors to supplement lesson plans without the need to rewrite programs of instruction or doctrine.

L2I analysts are also the direct link to CALL for RFIs or publication requests and for establishing and maintaining the information flow between analysts where similar units have the same need for information sharing. L2I analysts push information relevant to their activity's needs by pulling it from CALL or other resources, thereby alleviating the need for their activity to spend valuable resources. Optimizing the L2I program requires a collaborative effort between the schools and the L2I analysts in pushing and pulling resources to benefit Soldiers in training.

For more information on how the Military Police School L2I analyst can support you, telephone (573) 563-5665 or e-mail <kathleen.rich@us.army.mil>.

Mrs. Rich is the L2I analyst for the U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. She is also a former Army captain.

Farewell to a Hero



Major Frank L. Ribich, Jr. (Retired) 1941-2007

Compiled by Ms. Rebecca Higeons

Major Frank L. Ribich, Jr., the son of Croatian immigrants, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1941. He entered the U.S. Army in March 1960, where he served as a military police noncommissioned officer before graduating from the University of Nebraska with a degree in criminal justice. Major Ribich graduated from Officer Candidate School in 1966 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant. He successfully completed the Military Police Officer Basic Course, Military Police Officer Advanced Course, Special Forces Qualification Course, Nepalese Language School, and Special Forces Predeployment Course (Republic of Vietnam).

Major Ribich spent his entire military career supporting excellence in military police operations worldwide. Undoubtedly, his most famous contribution to our Nation occurred in a short span of time in January 1968. The then First Lieutenant Ribich led his Soldiers to victory in the most important engagement of the Battle of Saigon. His heroism as a combat military policeman is legendary in the history of the Military Police Corps Regiment. First Lieutenant Ribich commanded the military police reaction forces that immediately responded to a Vietcong attack on the U.S. Embassy in Saigon where enemy sappers had taken the first floor of a satellite building, killing one military police Soldier and one Marine. First Lieutenant Ribich and his men bottled up the enemy and systematically secured the embassy perimeter. He established a joint command with U.S. Marines, planned the assault on the enemy, and led the execution of the attack that resulted in the capture of one Vietcong soldier, the death of 20 Vietcong soldiers, and the retaking of the embassy grounds. During the battle, First Lieutenant Ribich personally intercepted an enemy sapper, intent on resupplying his cohorts with ammunition, and killed him in a gun battle on the streets adjacent to the embassy. For his extraordinary bravery, First Lieutenant Ribich was awarded the Bronze Star for heroism. He has also been featured in *Life* magazine, on the Fox News and Discovery Channels, and in numerous other national media outlets.



"1LT Ribich distinguished himself by exceptional valorous conduct on 31 Jan 1968 in Saigon, Republic of Vietnam. The enemy had launched vicious attacks throughout the city. 1LT Ribich took the initial alert force to the scene of the United States Embassy engagement. He organized his forces from a disaster control team to an infantry squad, while facing intense fire from the enemy within the embassy compound. He directed the establishment of a command post and aid station for evacuation of the wounded. He employed part of his team as a traffic control post and a blocking force—thus securing the main street to the front of the embassy. He continued to command his force and directed their fires so that the enemy force was neutralized and fixed in their position. When his commanding officer arrived on the scene, 1LT Ribich turned over command of the situation to him but continued to maintain control of the members of his force. He assisted in organizing the final assault on the front gate and participated in it. His cool example inspired the members of his force and contributed immeasurably to the success of the operation."

—Bronze Star Citation

Major Ribich concluded his military career at the U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Command, commanding division elements in Europe during the height of European terrorism.

After his military retirement in April 1980, Major Ribich was appointed Chief, Weapons Group, U.S. Army Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Alabama. In 1984, he was appointed Chief, Special Operations Branch, U.S. Army Military Police School where he developed a comprehensive antiterrorism training program. Major Ribich led the development of a multitude of training courses that provided antiterrorism training to members of the Department of Defense. For this effort, he won the Best Antiterrorism Program Manager award in 1988. Major Ribich quietly and effectively developed the finest total antiterrorism training program in the Department of Defense.

On 1 July 2001, Major Ribich retired from civil service with an additional 20 years of distinguished service to the U.S. Army Military Police Corps Regiment. He was truly a hero of the Corps and, for his accomplishments, was inducted into the Military Police Corps Hall of Fame in 2003.

Major Ribich died on 4 August 2007. He was 66 years old. He will be greatly missed.

Ms. Higeons is an administrative operations specialist in the Directorate of Plans and Operations at the U.S. Army Military Police School.

Tribute to a Fallen Comrade

By Colonel Anthony Cruz

Soldiers join the Army for many reasons. David A. Mejías' reason was simple—he had to do something. He had to do something after watching our Nation being attacked by terrorists. He had to do something about the loss of innocent lives. He just had to do something. That's why 48 hours after the September 11th attacks, just a couple of weeks after his 21st birthday, David Mejías joined the Army.

A few months later (in December 2001), while I was assigned to the 1st Infantry Division (1st ID), Germany, I received a phone call from David. "Guess where I am?" he began. To this, I replied that I had no clue. "I am at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, just starting field artillery advanced individual training (AIT)." David's announcement was unexpected, but it should not have been. After all, his parents had both served in the Army. In fact, they were stationed in Germany in the early 1980s when David was born. David was destined to become a Soldier. It was his calling.

In February 2002, David was assigned to the 1st ID as a forward observer in a field artillery battalion in Bamberg. Although we served together in the unit for only six months, the time that we shared was priceless.

While assigned to the "Big Red One," David, who was then a sergeant, was deployed to Kosovo and Iraq. But for David, being a field artillery Soldier was not

very exciting. It was during his deployment to Iraq that he began to consider leaving the Army. However, he knew that I was a military police Soldier, and that piqued his interest. "Talk to me about being an MP," he implored. I described the branch and told him that if he decided to reclassify, he would surely be deployed to Iraq again. But deploying to Iraq was the least of David's worries. He did not mind that.

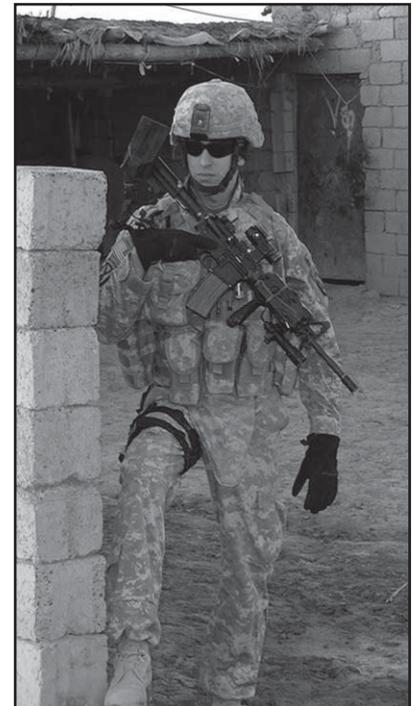
About that time, David fell in love with Specialist Caromi Rodriguez, a supply specialist assigned to the 1st Military Police Company, Wurzburg. They were a match made in heaven. Following in the footsteps of his parents, David married the love of his life while on leave in Denmark.

In 2005, David reenlisted; requested a reclassification to the Military Police Corps Regiment; and was assigned to the 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, New York. In April 2006, Caromi gave birth to a beautiful baby girl named Leila Mejías-Rodriguez. David missed her birth, as he was at the National Training Center preparing for another deployment to Iraq.

In August 2006, David deployed to Iraq for the second time. As a squad leader assigned to the Military Police Platoon, 2d Brigade Special Troops Battalion, 2d Brigade Combat Team, David excelled as a natural leader and was emulated by his peers and subordinates.

On 1 April 2007, Staff Sergeant David A. Mejías made the ultimate sacrifice when his life and the lives of three of his fellow squad members were violently taken by an improvised explosive device. He was only 26. I had the honor of escorting David on his final journey home to Puerto Rico, where he was laid to rest at the National Cemetery.

David loved the Army and all it stands for. He also loved Soldiers and leading them into battle. He knew exactly what he was doing and why he was doing it. And he wouldn't have had it any other way. Staff Sergeant David Mejías was a great Soldier and a great American! But above all, he was my beloved nephew and my hero. He will live in my heart forever.



Dedication

The following members of the Military Police Corps Regiment have been lost in the War on Terrorism since our last issue. We dedicate this issue to them.



Private First Class Jeffrey A. Avery	504th Military Police Battalion Fort Lewis, Washington
Specialist Justin R. Blackwell	59th Military Police Company Fort Carson, Colorado
Private First Class Brandon K. Bobb	720th Military Police Battalion Fort Hood, Texas
Private First Class Jeremy S. Bohannon	759th Military Police Battalion Fort Carson, Colorado
Sergeant William G. Bowling	Headquarters, Headquarters Company 2d Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division Fort Drum, New York
Corporal Karen N. Clifton	95th Military Police Battalion Kaiserslautern, Germany
Sergeant Ronald L. Coffelt	503d Military Police Battalion Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Specialist William A. Farrar Jr.	709th Military Police Battalion Darmstadt, Germany
Colonel James W. Harrison Jr.	U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
Sergeant Bruce Horner	709th Military Police Battalion Hanau, Germany
Private First Class Roy L. Jones III	759th Military Police Battalion Fort Carson, Colorado
Private First Class Ron J. Joshua	720th Military Police Battalion Fort Hood, Texas
Specialist Anthony A. Kaiser	504th Military Police Battalion Fort Lewis, Washington
Staff Sergeant Darrel D. Kasson	259th Security Forces Phoenix, Arizona

Staff Sergeant Bradley King	Headquarters, Headquarters Company 2d Battalion, 152d Infantry Muncie, Indiana
Corporal Glenn D. Legrand	504th Military Police Battalion Fort Lewis, Washington
Sergeant Robert M. McDowell	Headquarters, Headquarters Company 2d Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division Fort Drum, New York
Sergeant Thomas P. McGee	385th Military Police Battalion Fort Stewart, Georgia
Staff Sergeant David A. Mejías	Headquarters, Headquarters Company 2d Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division Fort Drum, New York
Private First Class Matthew M. Murchison	709th Military Police Battalion Hanau, Germany
Senior Airman Jason D. Nathan	48th Security Forces Squadron Royal Air Force Lakenheath, United Kingdom
Corporal Michelle R. Ring	Headquarters, Headquarters Detachment 92d Military Police Battalion Fort Benning, Georgia
Specialist Brian E. Ritzberg	97th Military Police Battalion Fort Riley, Kansas
Specialist Alexander Rosa Jr.	239th Military Police Company Fort Stewart, Georgia
Master Sergeant Wilberto Sabalu Jr.	Total Army School System–Regional Coordinating Element Fort Monroe, Virginia Duty: U.S. Army Military Police School
Staff Sergeant John T. Self	314th Security Forces Squadron Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas
Private First Class Katie M. Soenksen	720th Military Police Battalion Fort Hood, Texas
Specialist Robert D. Varga	759th Military Police Battalion Fort Carson, Colorado
Staff Sergeant Eric R. Vick	Headquarters, Headquarters Company 2d Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division Fort Drum, New York

978th Military Police Company



Lineage and Honors

Constituted 14 July 1942 in the Army of the United States as the
978th Military Police Company, Aviation.

Activated 20 July 1942 at Camp Ripley, Minnesota.

Inactivated 31 December 1945 in Europe.

Redesignated 10 May 1967 as the 978th Military Police Company
and allotted to the Regular Army.

Activated 6 July 1967 at Fort Meade, Maryland.

Inactivated 25 July 1968 at Fort Meade, Maryland.

Activated 1 November 1970 at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Campaign Participation Credits

World War II

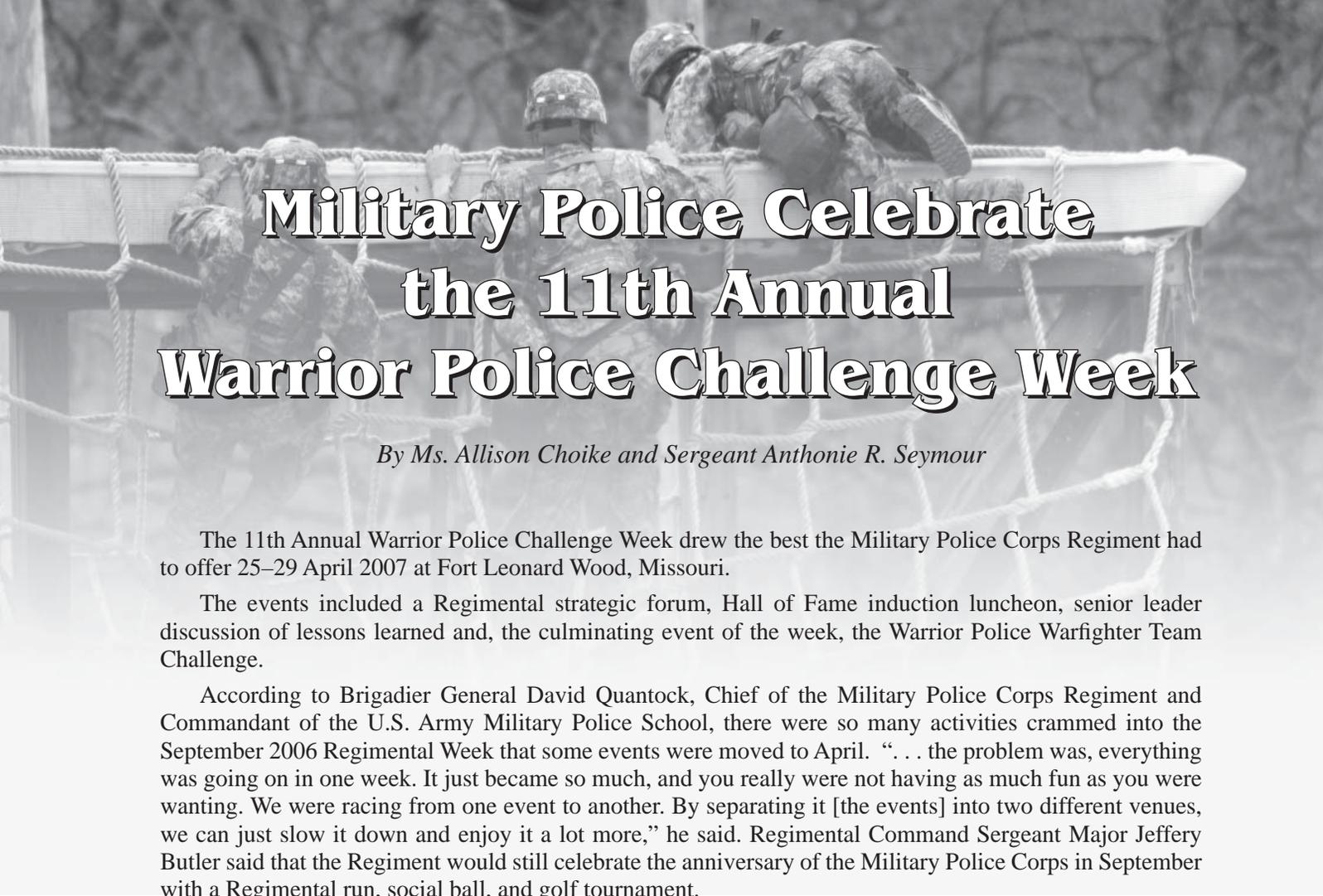
European–African–Middle Eastern Theater
Rhineland

Southwest Asia

Defense of Saudi Arabia, Liberation and Defense of Kuwait, Cease-Fire
War on Terrorism: Campaigns to be determined

Decorations

Valorous Unit Award for Iraq, 2003



Military Police Celebrate the 11th Annual Warrior Police Challenge Week

By Ms. Allison Choike and Sergeant Anthonie R. Seymour

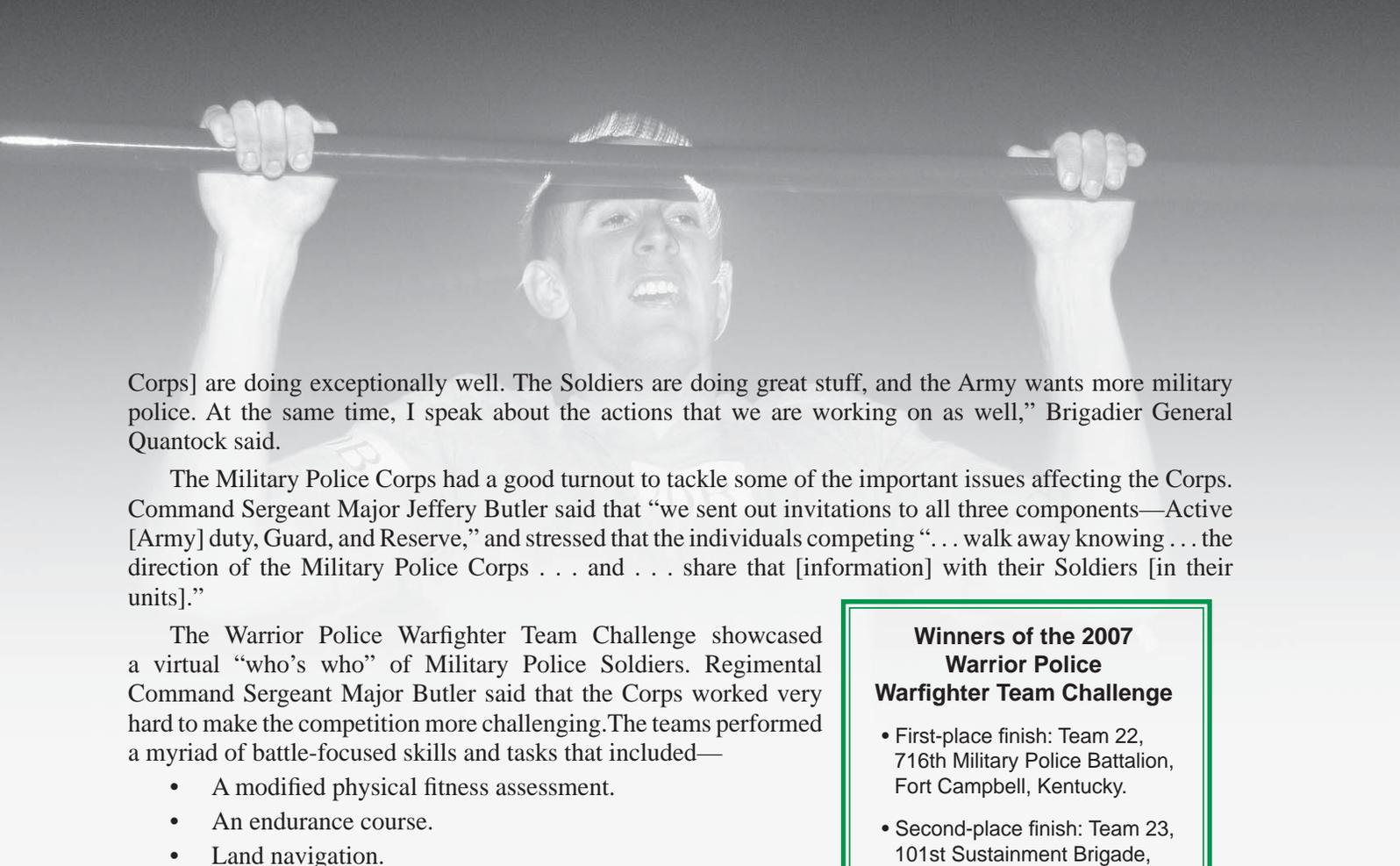
The 11th Annual Warrior Police Challenge Week drew the best the Military Police Corps Regiment had to offer 25–29 April 2007 at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

The events included a Regimental strategic forum, Hall of Fame induction luncheon, senior leader discussion of lessons learned and, the culminating event of the week, the Warrior Police Warfighter Team Challenge.

According to Brigadier General David Quantock, Chief of the Military Police Corps Regiment and Commandant of the U.S. Army Military Police School, there were so many activities crammed into the September 2006 Regimental Week that some events were moved to April. “. . . the problem was, everything was going on in one week. It just became so much, and you really were not having as much fun as you were wanting. We were racing from one event to another. By separating it [the events] into two different venues, we can just slow it down and enjoy it a lot more,” he said. Regimental Command Sergeant Major Jeffery Butler said that the Regiment would still celebrate the anniversary of the Military Police Corps in September with a Regimental run, social ball, and golf tournament.

According to Brigadier General Quantock, the Regimental strategic forum was not a conference but, rather, a “. . . strategy forum because it is interactive. When you go to a traditional conference, you sit there and listen to a bunch of briefs and then you go home. [In the Regimental strategic forum] we all share ideas and figure out how to tackle some of the tough issues that we face every day. It is a great synchronization of ability where we are bringing in people from all different kinds of theaters with all kinds of different problems.”

During the strategic forum, Brigadier General Quantock gave a state of the Regiment address. “I give it once a year and state how well the Regiment is doing. It is great for me, because we [the Military Police



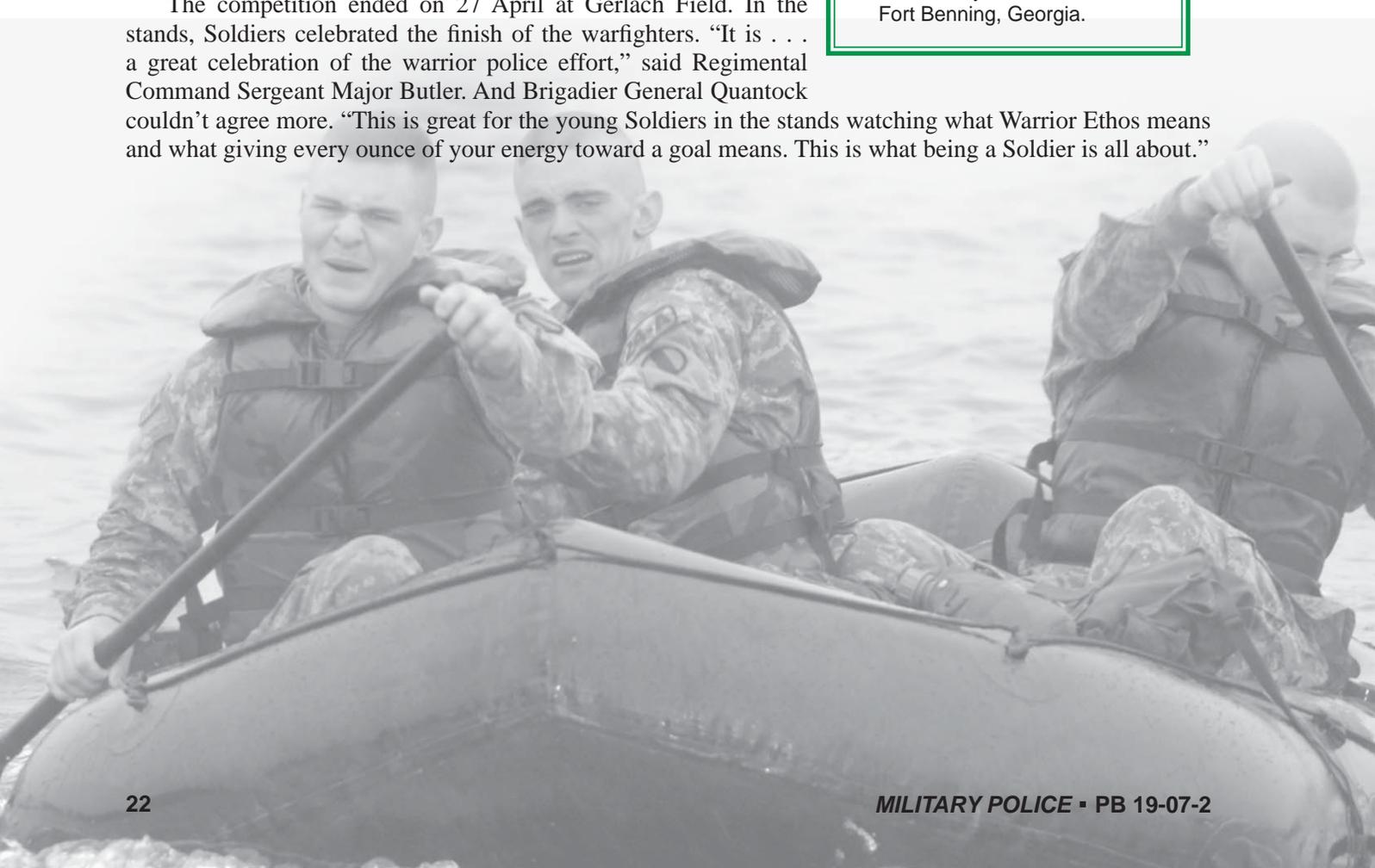
Corps] are doing exceptionally well. The Soldiers are doing great stuff, and the Army wants more military police. At the same time, I speak about the actions that we are working on as well,” Brigadier General Quantock said.

The Military Police Corps had a good turnout to tackle some of the important issues affecting the Corps. Command Sergeant Major Jeffery Butler said that “we sent out invitations to all three components—Active [Army] duty, Guard, and Reserve,” and stressed that the individuals competing “. . . walk away knowing . . . the direction of the Military Police Corps . . . and . . . share that [information] with their Soldiers [in their units].”

The Warrior Police Warfighter Team Challenge showcased a virtual “who’s who” of Military Police Soldiers. Regimental Command Sergeant Major Butler said that the Corps worked very hard to make the competition more challenging. The teams performed a myriad of battle-focused skills and tasks that included—

- A modified physical fitness assessment.
- An endurance course.
- Land navigation.
- Weapons assembly.
- A 15-kilometer road march.

The competition ended on 27 April at Gerlach Field. In the stands, Soldiers celebrated the finish of the warfighters. “It is . . . a great celebration of the warrior police effort,” said Regimental Command Sergeant Major Butler. And Brigadier General Quantock couldn’t agree more. “This is great for the young Soldiers in the stands watching what Warrior Ethos means and what giving every ounce of your energy toward a goal means. This is what being a Soldier is all about.”



**Winners of the 2007
Warrior Police
Warfighter Team Challenge**

- First-place finish: Team 22, 716th Military Police Battalion, Fort Campbell, Kentucky.
- Second-place finish: Team 23, 101st Sustainment Brigade, Fort Campbell, Kentucky.
- Third-place finish: Team 9, 92d Military Police Battalion, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Kudos to the Guardsmen of the 342d Military Police Battalion

The best of the best compete in the Warrior Police Warfighter Team Challenge. And it might surprise you who made the cut. Sergeant Adam Norton, Private First Class Randolph Steadman, and Private Jonathon Montgomery led the 342d Military Police Battalion, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, to a 5th place finish out of the 30 teams selected to represent their units in the Challenge.

Sergeant Norton, a member of the Missouri Army National Guard, was assigned to the 342d after he and 33 fellow guardsmen volunteered for a two-year, Active Army tour to fill the void left by Soldiers deploying with the 463d Military Police Company. Sergeant Norton, formerly an artilleryman assigned to Company B, 1/128th Field Artillery, Kirksville, Missouri, sought to overcome the “part-time Soldier” stereotype and earn some credibility as a military police Soldier. And the Warrior Police Warfighter Team Challenge seemed just the way to do both. “I volunteered; everyone had a chance,” Sergeant Norton said. “I wanted to participate [in the Challenge] to show everyone that the National Guard [Soldier] is just as good as anyone else.”

After a teammate’s injury prevented the 2006 Warfighter team from finishing in the top three (the team placed 14th and, eventually, withdrew from the competition), Sergeant Norton’s dream of a good finish in his team’s first competition faded, but his standing in the unit was a firm reality. “He’s [Sergeant Norton] shown that he’s not content with just sitting around,” said Staff Sergeant James Havelin, the noncommissioned officer in charge (NCOIC) of the 2006 Warfighter team. “A lot of people—Active Army and National Guard—are happy just sitting [around] . . . , not doing anything; [Sergeant] Norton has shown that’s not good enough for him.”

This 2007 competition presented Soldiers with new challenges. “Last year was easy. I just did what I was told to do,” Sergeant Norton said. “After I was promoted, I switched roles. This year, I had to tell them [the team members] what to do.” Not only was Sergeant Norton inexperienced in leading the team for the competition, but the team members were also inexperienced. “I’m straight out of basic training; but when I got here, I didn’t even make it into the building when I was asked if I was going to try out for Warfighter,” said Private First Class Randolph Steadman. “I didn’t want to do it, but I didn’t want the first impression [of the members of the 342d] to be ‘the new guy is lazy and doesn’t want to do anything.’ The more I got into it, I thought . . . this could be a good deal. He [Sergeant Norton] was training the lower enlisted when he got promoted,” Private First Class Steadman said. “Then it was decided that he would lead our team, and all three of us started training together.”

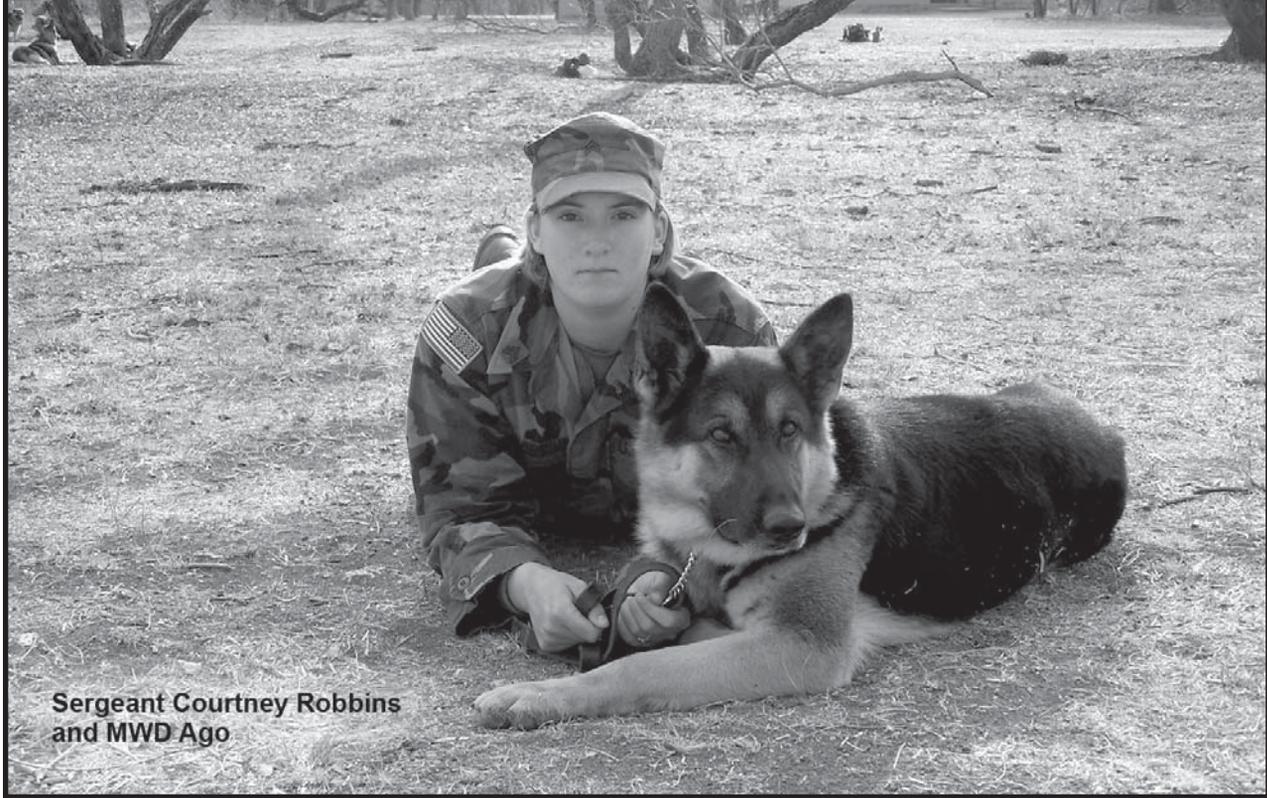
Although it might have seemed as though the blind were leading the blind, Sergeant Norton put what little experience he had garnered from his first Warrior Police Warfighter Team Challenge together with his drive to do the best he could. “This was my first leadership role, and I didn’t really know what I was doing. I just kind of winged it,” Norton said. “We came prepared though. We brought a poleless litter in one of the rucksacks. If someone had gone down, we would have carried him and drug the rucksack back if we had to because there was no way we were not finishing.” Though it would prove unnecessary to carry a team member, their preparedness would pay in spades later.

“When we came to a scenario where we had to transport someone who was injured, instead of having to secure a litter at the medical facility, head back to the patient, and then have to head all the way back to the facility again; we just pulled out our litter, [and] placed the casualty on ours,” Sergeant Norton said. “The judges’ jaws dropped.”

But despite hard work and dedication, there was one area where the 463d Military Police Company could not compete—combat experience. Nearly half of the 90 Warfighter participants had been deployed to either Afghanistan or Iraq, and the team felt that this lack of combat experience was their greatest deficiency. But Sergeant Norton is still very proud of his team’s performance. “I went in as a never-deployed [noncommissioned officer] NCO, and I had two fresh-out-of-[advanced individual training] AIT Soldiers on the team. Evidently, we must have done something to impress the judges, and I feel great about this accomplishment. We are one of the top five teams in the Regiment.”

Ms. Choike is a staff writer for the Fort Leonard Wood Guidon.

Sergeant Seymour is a public affairs representative assigned to the 70th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment, Missouri Army National Guard.



Sergeant Courtney Robbins
and MWD Ago

Connecticut's Top Dog

By Private First Class Kristin A. Aldo

When a Soldier thinks of the term “battle buddy,” he usually thinks of the Soldier standing next to him in formation. But what if the Soldier next to him is a canine? For dog handlers, this isn’t unusual but, rather, a way of life. Sergeant Courtney Robbins is the second military working dog (MWD) handler in the history of the Connecticut Army National Guard, and she has set a high standard for Soldiers following in her footsteps.

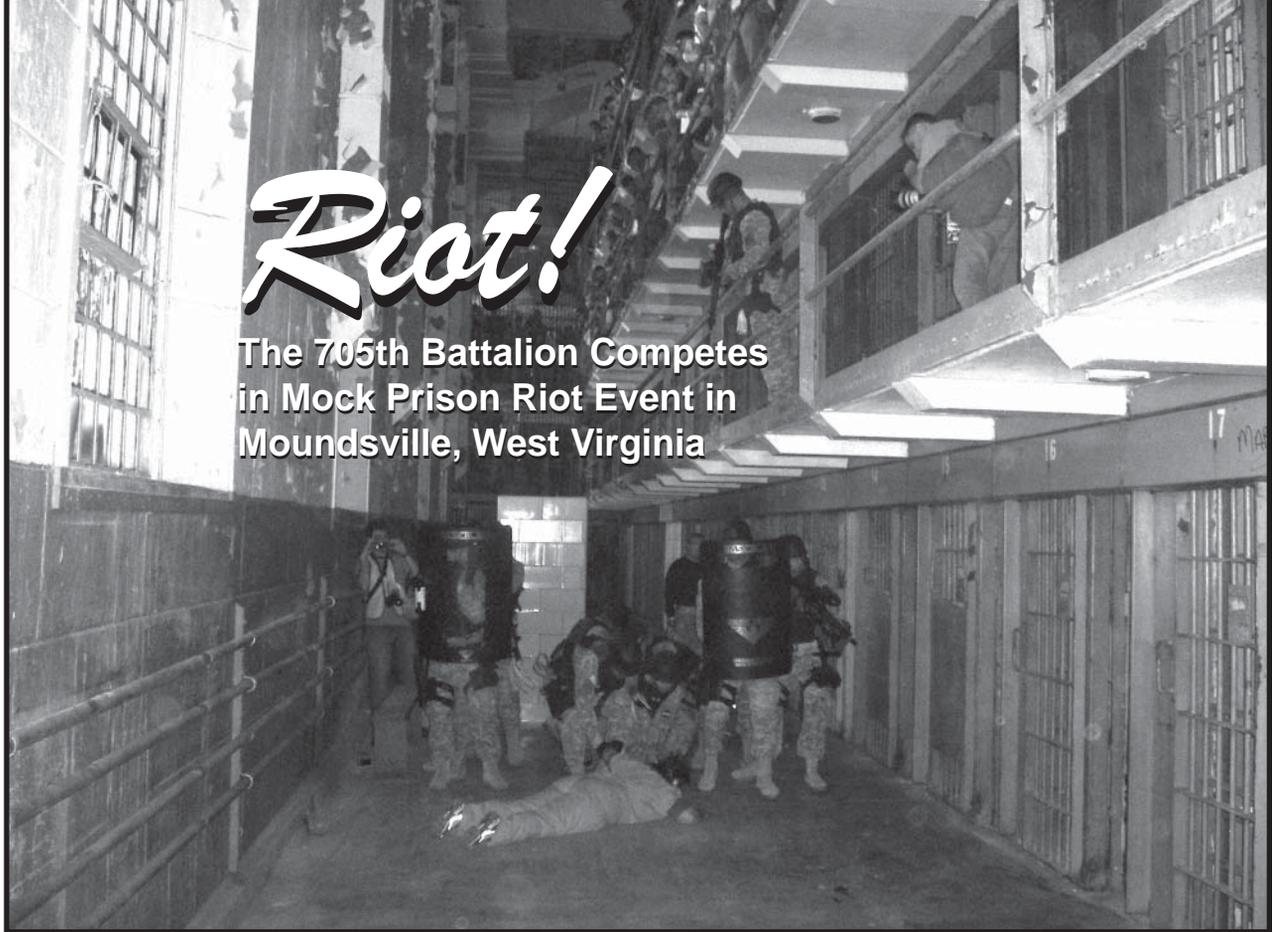
After completing training at the National K-9® Learning Center in Columbus, Ohio, to become a civilian dog trainer, Robbins joined the Connecticut Army National Guard. She enlisted in the Military Police Corps aware of the possibility that an MWD unit might soon be created.

The 11th MWD Detachment was activated on 1 September 2005. Shortly thereafter, construction began in Newtown, Connecticut, to convert an old piggery into a facility to train MWDs. When the 11th was established, Sergeant Robbins attended a 12-week training program at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. The training included a variety of courses, from facing movements to detection training. With prior knowledge from her background in civilian dog training, Sergeant Robbins successfully completed training on the course and received Distinguished Honor Graduate of her class and Top Dog honors for her canine companion. Content with the knowledge learned from the training, Sergeant Robbins was confident that she could take this information and share it with the rest of her unit.

The building that the 11th uses to train dogs in Newtown is finished, and the dogs arrived in April 2006 to begin an intensive three-month training period. Sergeant Robbins looks forward to deploying and applying all of the knowledge learned. “It’s what I plan for . . . We’re training for a reason; and when we get deployed, we’ll be doing the work we’re supposed to do,” said Robbins.

Sergeant Robbins cannot stress enough the demands of an MWD trainer. “If you’re not 100 percent into the military and if you’re not 100 percent into the dogs, then it’s not for you. All your time is going to be here, with your dog. You have to be dedicated so that your dog will trust you and you will trust your dog,” said Robbins.

Private First Class Aldo is a reporter with the 130th Public Affairs Detachment.



The 705th Battalion Competes in Mock Prison Riot Event in Moundsville, West Virginia

By First Lieutenant Henry S. Leung

The annual Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization (OLETC) mock prison riot was conducted at the site of the former West Virginia Penitentiary in Moundsville, West Virginia, 7–11 May 2007. This event showcased emerging corrections and law enforcement technologies and gave corrections officers and tactical team members an opportunity to use and evaluate evolving tactics in riot training. The mock prison riot brings together corrections personnel from around the country to demonstrate tactics currently used in the field. Federal, state, and local corrections officials from agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Federal Bureau of Investigation annually attend this conference to learn from other participating organizations.

The 705th Military Police Battalion (Internment and Resettlement) Correctional Emergency Response Team (CERT), stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is responsible for countering special threat situations that could potentially develop within or involve personnel from the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks (USDB). This elite team represents the best-trained Soldiers in the corrections field. Thirteen members of the team traveled thirteen hours to attend the week-long mock prison riot.



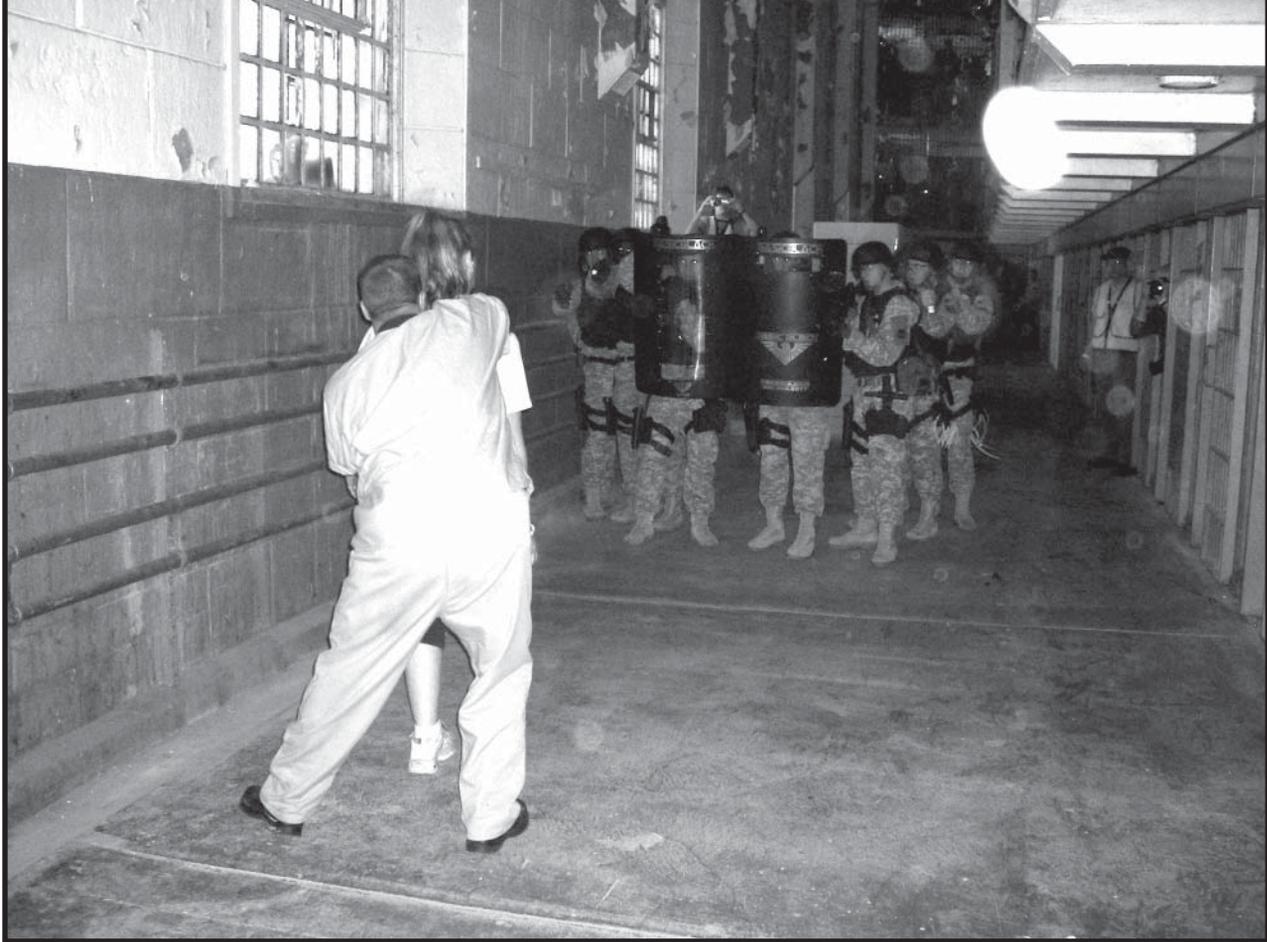
**705th Military
Police Battalion**

During the first three days of the conference, Soldiers attended workshops and conducted scenarios inside the former penitentiary. The workshops provided valuable information on emerging technologies that are currently used in the corrections environment. The 705th conducted various scenarios to showcase military counterdisturbance tactics to other agencies.

During the last two days of the conference, the team competed against eighteen other teams in five events. The events consisted of—

- A timed pistol course.
- A timed building clearing mission.
- A timed hostage rescue mission.
- An obstacle course.
- An individual “Super SWAT Cop” event.

More than 2,500 spectators watched as the 705th Military Police Battalion competed in the events.

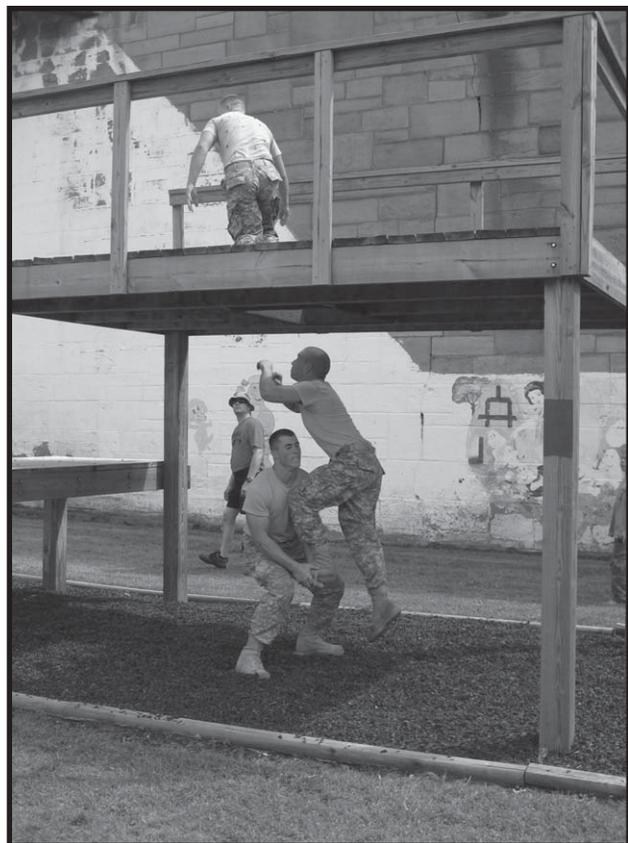


Team members react to a hostage situation.

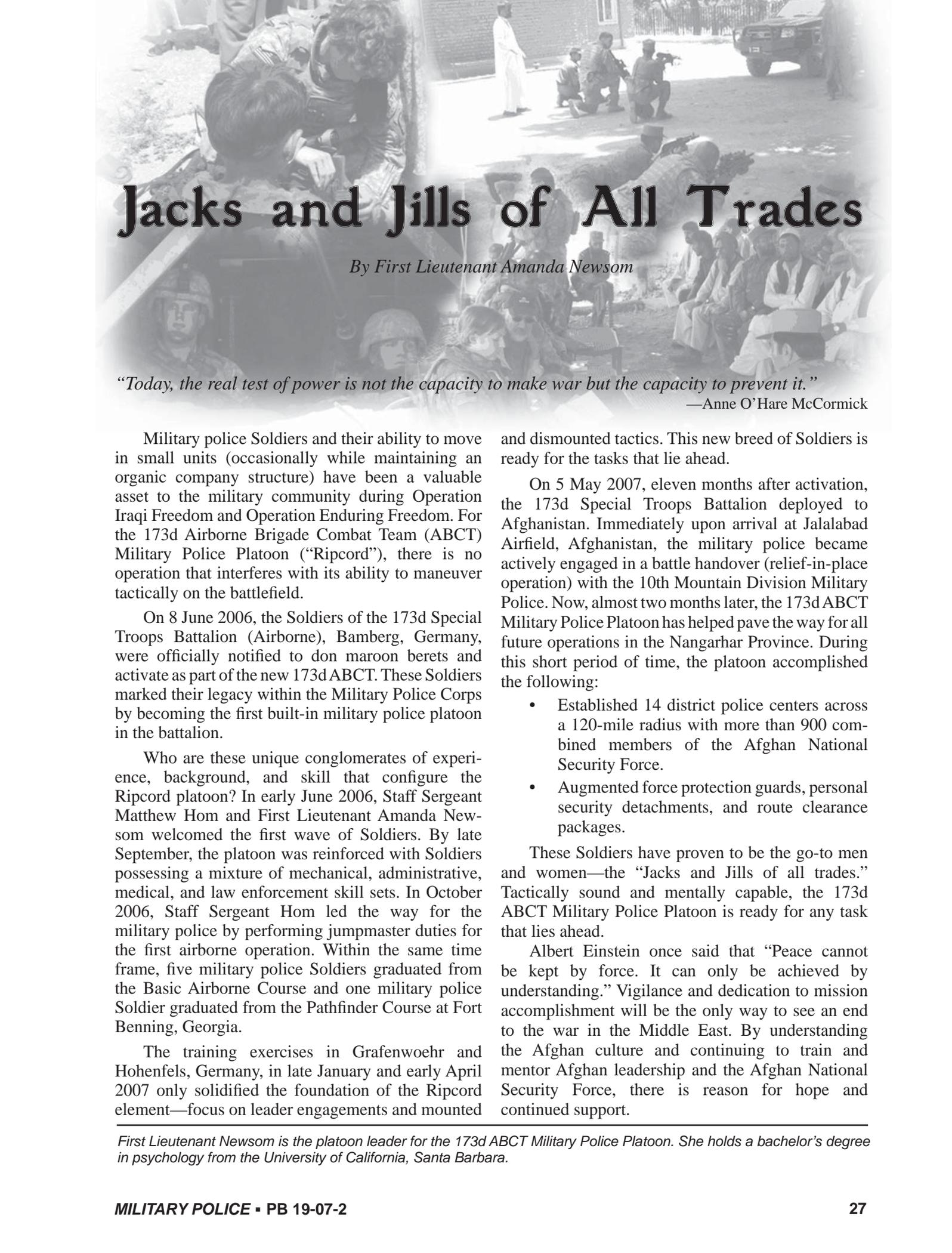
Although this is only the second time the 705th has attended the mock prison riot, the team placed 6th out of 19 teams and won 3 trophies. Specialist Jerry Powell and Private First Class James Schultz took home 1st- and 2d-place trophies, respectively, in the individual Super SWAT Cop event, and the unit team placed 3d in the obstacle course. According to Randall Milks, training manager for the event, “The 705th Military Police Battalion is considered one of the highlights for the conference as they demonstrate different technical and tactical procedures in the corrections field.”

All in all, the OLETC mock prison riot was a success. The participating Soldiers received great training and set a new standard for future competitions. These young warriors represented the 705th Military Police Battalion, USDB, Military Police Corps Regiment, and U.S. Army with distinction. Next year, the team expects to place in the top three by refining its tactics, training, procedures, and training program to emulate the best practices in emergency response operations.

First Lieutenant Leung is the officer in charge for the 705th Military Police Battalion CERT and platoon leader for the 256th Military Police Company at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He holds a bachelor’s degree in finance from Michigan State University.



Team members compete in the obstacle course portion of the competition.



Jacks and Jills of All Trades

By First Lieutenant Amanda Newsom

“Today, the real test of power is not the capacity to make war but the capacity to prevent it.”

—Anne O’Hare McCormick

Military police Soldiers and their ability to move in small units (occasionally while maintaining an organic company structure) have been a valuable asset to the military community during Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. For the 173d Airborne Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) Military Police Platoon (“Ripcord”), there is no operation that interferes with its ability to maneuver tactically on the battlefield.

On 8 June 2006, the Soldiers of the 173d Special Troops Battalion (Airborne), Bamberg, Germany, were officially notified to don maroon berets and activate as part of the new 173d ABCT. These Soldiers marked their legacy within the Military Police Corps by becoming the first built-in military police platoon in the battalion.

Who are these unique conglomerates of experience, background, and skill that configure the Ripcord platoon? In early June 2006, Staff Sergeant Matthew Hom and First Lieutenant Amanda Newsom welcomed the first wave of Soldiers. By late September, the platoon was reinforced with Soldiers possessing a mixture of mechanical, administrative, medical, and law enforcement skill sets. In October 2006, Staff Sergeant Hom led the way for the military police by performing jumpmaster duties for the first airborne operation. Within the same time frame, five military police Soldiers graduated from the Basic Airborne Course and one military police Soldier graduated from the Pathfinder Course at Fort Benning, Georgia.

The training exercises in Grafenwoehr and Hohenfels, Germany, in late January and early April 2007 only solidified the foundation of the Ripcord element—focus on leader engagements and mounted

and dismounted tactics. This new breed of Soldiers is ready for the tasks that lie ahead.

On 5 May 2007, eleven months after activation, the 173d Special Troops Battalion deployed to Afghanistan. Immediately upon arrival at Jalalabad Airfield, Afghanistan, the military police became actively engaged in a battle handover (relief-in-place operation) with the 10th Mountain Division Military Police. Now, almost two months later, the 173d ABCT Military Police Platoon has helped pave the way for all future operations in the Nangarhar Province. During this short period of time, the platoon accomplished the following:

- Established 14 district police centers across a 120-mile radius with more than 900 combined members of the Afghan National Security Force.
- Augmented force protection guards, personal security detachments, and route clearance packages.

These Soldiers have proven to be the go-to men and women—the “Jacks and Jills of all trades.” Tactically sound and mentally capable, the 173d ABCT Military Police Platoon is ready for any task that lies ahead.

Albert Einstein once said that “Peace cannot be kept by force. It can only be achieved by understanding.” Vigilance and dedication to mission accomplishment will be the only way to see an end to the war in the Middle East. By understanding the Afghan culture and continuing to train and mentor Afghan leadership and the Afghan National Security Force, there is reason for hope and continued support.

First Lieutenant Newsom is the platoon leader for the 173d ABCT Military Police Platoon. She holds a bachelor’s degree in psychology from the University of California, Santa Barbara.

49th Military Police Brigade Trains Together for the First Time in Years



By Captain Jonathan M. Shiroma

Since the horrific events of 11 September 2001, California Army National Guard military police units have been deployed to fight the War on Terrorism. Now, in 2007, for the first time in years, all elements of the 49th Military Police Brigade are back in the Golden State at the same time, allowing brigade personnel to focus on a vital part of military unit readiness—training.

“It is good to see the Soldiers from the [49th Military Police] brigade and the 49th Military Police Battalion back from Iraq,” said Lieutenant Colonel Peter Cross, Commander of the 49th Military Police Battalion. “The companies have been home for quite some time, but it is good to have everyone together for the first time in probably five years.” Lieutenant

Colonel Cross, who served as the operations officer for the brigade when the unit was stationed in Iraq, is now tasked to prepare Soldiers in the 40th, 270th, 330th, 649th, 670th, and 870th Military Police Companies for stateside missions and possible future deployment missions. In order to make this happen, the brigade brought together all of its military police units in May to participate in consolidated drills at Camp Roberts and Camp San Luis Obispo. The drills focused on warrior task training, military police operations, and convoy maneuvers. “I would say that training takes on more of a sense of urgency once you have been deployed to Iraq,” said Lieutenant Colonel Cross. “You see Soldiers who are going through these classes that don’t think it [the training] pertains to them, and we have a lot of leaders back from war that can convey to them [the Soldiers] that this absolutely pertains to them. One minute you are on your couch at home, and the next minute, you are driving through Baghdad.”

“I am getting more out of this training than I did during my [advanced individual training] AIT,” said Private First Class Brian Todd of the 270th Military Police Company. “The one key thing that makes the difference here is that I am training alongside the Soldiers that I would deploy with.”

“It feels great, I wish [that] I had gone to Iraq with the brigade, because it is obvious that these Soldiers work well together,” said Specialist Daniel Green of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 49th Military Police Brigade. “From what I can see, I could have been part of a great team; and I am looking forward to being part of this brigade.”

With the lessons learned from the consolidated drills, coupled with real-world deployments, the Soldiers of the 49th Military Police Brigade gathered in July 2007 for annual training (AT). “This has given us a great assessment tool, this consolidated drill weekend, for how we . . . perform at AT,” said Lieutenant Colonel Cross.



Soldiers from the 49th Military Police Brigade sharpen their skills by training.

Captain Shiroma is a public affairs officer with the 49th Military Police Brigade.

Platoon Sustainment Operations

By First Lieutenant Jonathan Sherrill

As combat tours become increasingly longer and troops move into isolated outposts in the Iraqi community, the need for sustainment operations becomes increasingly important. Maintaining the area of operations can be a strenuous task, but the 57th Military Police Company has excelled in providing constant presence. Maintaining combat support operations involves all aspects of the company—from the headquarters to the support elements. At the platoon level, sustaining the fight goes beyond the principles of shoot, move, and communicate. The key fundamentals of morale, maintenance, and training are the critical aspects to platoon sustainment operations. This unique approach to sustainment operations practiced by the 3d Platoon has established the unit to be the most flexible platoon in the 57th Military Police Company—an example for others to follow!

The strenuous task of overcoming harsh conditions is essential. For Soldiers to remain at peak performance, they must keep their minds and bodies in top condition. The 92d Military Police Battalion Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) Center provides Soldiers with an excellent opportunity to enjoy some downtime. Soldiers can use the Internet, watch movies, lift weights, enjoy a book, or do nothing at all. Sergeant First Class Lee Troope, the headquarters platoon sergeant and MWR noncommissioned officer in charge, ensure that there are a wide variety of activities that interest Soldiers of every rank.

With the notification of an extension just weeks before a scheduled relief-in-place/transfer-of-authority operation, the company quickly prepared an organizational day—a rare opportunity that allowed Soldiers to relax and compete against each other to build unit and team pride and participate in stress relief activities. The organizational day activities included a 3-on-3 basketball tournament, a volleyball tournament, and swimming at an adjoining camp pool.



A Soldier conducts unscheduled maintenance on a vehicle.

Maintenance is one of most essential operations conducted at the platoon level. For every hour spent on a mission, there is another hour devoted to maintenance. Soldiers are well aware that the time spent sweating in the motor pool performing maintenance can save the lives of fellow Soldiers deployed on a mission. With the help of the motor pool staff, all deficiencies above operator level are quickly fixed. Leader involvement is what makes a good maintenance program. During maintenance days, leaders at all levels are required to supervise and participate in the process. Keeping retransmission sites operational is a top priority. Every soldier assigned to the 3d Platoon, 57th Military Police Company, is trained to set up and troubleshoot a retransmission site. Ultimately, the hours spent sweating in the motor pool and climbing the stairs to the retransmission site solidifies the importance of successful missions. The knowledge gained from these maintenance missions has allowed leaders to also train and assist the Iraqi police in vehicle, weapon, and communications equipment maintenance.

The tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) used by the enemy constantly change. To adapt and stay ahead of the enemy, we must constantly reevaluate TTP. After each significant event, the platoon conducts an after-action review. Lessons learned are then dispersed to the rest of the company and incorporated into battle drills. Reacting to enemy contact, improvised explosive devices, and sniper fire are a few of the battle drills rehearsed daily when preparing for a mission. During maintenance days, training on other critical tasks (such as medical training and equipment employment) is also a point of focus. Since arriving in-country, 3d Platoon has conducted four small arms range exercises. These ranges go beyond qualification requirements. Soldiers are trained to fire all the weapons assigned to the team.

Each platoon trains and maintains itself; however, the headquarters element is an integral part of platoon sustainment capabilities. When new and updated communications equipment hits the theater and is distributed to companies, the communications section provides the expertise and training needed to bring Soldiers up to speed. Personnel in the arms room ensure that Soldiers are never without properly gauged weapons that are mission-capable. When enhancements and safety equipment are directed for additions to vehicles, motor pool personnel coordinate the installation. Personnel in the supply section do an outstanding job of acquiring many types of safety equipment so that the Soldiers of the 57th Military Police Company are as protected as possible. And when a Soldier's combat lifesaver certification and weapons qualification are close to expiration, operations personnel ensure that the Soldier is prepared and scheduled for training. Ultimately, the 57th Military Police Company's morale, equipment maintenance, and training are all essential and equally important aspects of sustainment operations at the company and platoon levels.

First Lieutenant Sherrill is assigned to the 57th Military Police Company.

Military Police Doctrine Contact Update

On 15 August 2007, the Military Police School Doctrine Division was consolidated at the Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN), Directorate of Training (MDoT), Doctrine Division. The Military Police doctrine element retains the lead for the Regiment's doctrine development, but changes have been made in the points of contact and physical location of personnel. The contact information is as follows:

Telephone numbers:

Doctrine Chief, commercial (573) 563-7121, DSN 676-7121

Senior Doctrine Analyst, commercial (573) 563-7774, DSN 676-7774

Mailing address for written correspondence:

Commandant

U.S. Army Military Police School

ATTN: ATZT-TDD-M

320 MANSCEN Loop, Suite 220

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 65473-8929

Electronic correspondence:

<leon.mdottddmpdoc@conus.army.mil>

Reports From Iwo Jima:

724th Military Police Battalion, Company C, March–April 1945

By Mr. Andy Watson

Recently, much attention has focused on the Battle of Iwo Jima. Movies, magazine articles, and books have featured the battle and its many aspects. More than sixty years later, we are still fascinated by Iwo Jima. The event was a massive battle with horrific casualties, the results of which produced iconic images of American heroism and the capture of important airfields from which to strike Japan. The tenacity of the Japanese defenders and the persistence of the American troops engaged in capturing the island is almost beyond comprehension.

In a shift of focus, from a very large picture to a more specific study, let's examine the role of the military police at Iwo Jima. Although the Battle of Iwo Jima was overwhelmingly fought and won by the Marines, other branches of service played a part in operations. Fortunately, we have a record of one such Army unit—the 724th Military Police Battalion—and its service during the Battle of Iwo Jima. Although not part of the initial assault force, the unit's contribution to victory should not be overlooked.

The 724th was activated on 25 January 1942 at Camp Blanding, Florida. In the succeeding months, the unit grew in size and moved, first, to Camp Stoneman, California, and later to Hawaii.¹ Company B participated in the Philippine Campaign and made an assault landing in Okinawa. Company D took part in operations on Anguar Island in September 1944. In January 1945, at a staging area on Oahu, Hawaii, Company C was relieved of service with the 724th and attached to Army Garrison Force APO 86.^{2,3}

Now part of a much larger force, Company C was divided into two echelons and readied to move out. The first echelon consisted of 4 officers and 107 enlisted Soldiers under the command of Captain Ernest M. Johnston. The second echelon consisted of 1 officer and 37 enlisted Soldiers under the command of First Lieutenant Ronald W. Harvey. In addition to the echelon division, three military police were detailed to Headquarters, Army Garrison Force to guard Americans of Japanese ancestry accompanying the unit as interpreters.

On 4 February 1945, an advance party from the first echelon boarded the *SS Sea Sturgeon*, a civil registry troopship, to establish guard operations.

Captain Johnston served as the ship provost marshal while Military Police Soldiers maintained order during the transport of Army Garrison Force personnel. The rest of the company boarded the ship on 5 February, the same day the ship departed Hawaii. The following statements are excerpts from ship reports. The statements are brief and exclude the mention of overcrowded conditions or other incidents.

6 February to 13 February 1945: We sailed on the *SS Sea Sturgeon* and arrived at Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshall Island Group. . . . Regular guard duty was performed aboard ship.

13 February to 20 February 1945: Anchored off Eniwetok Atoll for 7 days. No shore leave granted.

25 February 1945: The ship dropped anchor off of Saipan Island for 8 days. Officers were allowed a short leave ashore.

On 7 March 1945, the unit reported changes as it arrived at Iwo Jima. The Marines had already captured Mount Suribachi (on 23 February 1945), and many considered the battle for the island to be almost over. Unfortunately the battle raged on.

. . . arrived off Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands on 7 March 1945 at approximately 1000. At 1600, debarked from the *SS Sea Sturgeon* and boarded an [landing ship, tank] LST boat to be taken ashore. Landed on Blue Beach on the eastern shore of Iwo Jima at 1800. We set up a bivouac area for the night on the beach, a few hundred yards from our landing place. Heavy fighting still going on the north end of the island.

8 March 1945: We left the beach bright and early this morning and hiked to our temporary bivouac



The SS Sea Sturgeon transported Company C, 724th Military Police Battalion. Although built in 1944, steady use took a toll on the ship's appearance.

Photograph courtesy of the U.S. Naval Historical Center

area at the foot of Mount Suribachi. The area was littered with duds and live ammunition. After removing the duds, foxholes were dug for the nights [sic] sleep.

9 March 1945: Spent the day improving our area and strengthening area defenses. Fighting is still raging on the north end of the island.

10 March 1945: Our organizational equipment started coming in today. Two trucks with a detail assigned for each were assigned the duty of getting our equipment and hauling it to the company area from the beach. We were assigned our first official duties today. Our mission was to guard pilferable supplies on the beach and to control traffic. We were also charged with the security of the [quartermaster] QM ration dump.

The reports go on to mention routine traffic and guard operations, minor noncombat wounds and, later, enemy presence and the importance of vigilance.

19 March 1945: Some enemy infiltration in our bivouac area. One Jap [sic] was killed by our security guards on Post Number 3.

More routine information followed as the company's bivouac area changed to White Beach.

The report on 26 March 1945 documents one of the enemy's last attacks and an added military police task—to guard prisoners of war.

26 March 1945: Had a Jap [sic] "banzai" attack, beginning at approximately 0500 and ending at 0800. Surrounding organizations suffered some casualties. No casualties were in our company. Approximately 195 Japs [sic] were killed in the vicinity. [The] company took over [prisoner of war] PsW compound from the 5th [Marine] Amphibious Corps. [sic] 11 PsW were turned over to us by the Marines.

30 March 1945: PsW stockade was moved from 3d Marine Division area to our new area today. PsW are being brought in increasing numbers each day.

During this time, a jeep patrol of the island was established and combined with the duties of traffic control, installation and beach guard operations, and prisoner of war management. On 13 April 1945, Company C set up operation of the garrison stockade for U.S. military prisoners. For the members of Company C, final contact with the Japanese before the enemy became prisoners of war took place on 23 April 1945.



Three Japanese soldiers, persuaded by a compatriot and American bullets, emerge from their hiding place to surrender.⁴

Photograph courtesy of the Army Signal Corps Collection in the U.S. National Archives

23 April 1945: Enemy activity near the company area this evening. No enemy reported killed.

The activity described was probably Japanese defenders searching for food or medical supplies. The siege, attack, and encouragement of suicide had eliminated vast numbers of Japanese forces. Those who chose to surrender or were captured were often in poor physical condition. On numerous occasions, military police from Company C were evacuated to medical facilities in Guam.

The company continued managing traffic and performing confinement and law enforcement operations until August 1945. In recognition for its service at Iwo Jima, Company C was awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation. As a testament to its importance in amphibious operations, future battle plans (such

as the invasion of Okinawa) included large numbers of military police units.

Endnotes:

¹The 724th moved to Hawaii on 23 July 1942. The headquarters detachment of the 724th remained on the island until the unit's inactivation on 20 April 1946.

²Although "APO" is the acronym for Army Post Office, in this case it refers to a mobile garrison force. This APO address also serves as a separate designation.

³Army Garrison Force APO 86 was based at Fort Kamehameha, Oahu, but officially changed its APO location to Iwo Jima on 14 March 1945.

⁴This photograph was taken by U.S. Army Forces on Iwo Jima, 5 April 1945.

Reference:

"Unit History," 724th Military Police Battalion, Company C, January–June 1945.

Mr. Watson is the U.S. Army Military Police School Historian.

Address Corrections Requested

If your military **UNIT** has experienced difficulties receiving *Military Police*, please send us your correct, complete mailing address. We frequently receive returns when no street address is listed for the organization, so **please include a street address**. E-mail corrections to <leon.mdotmppb@conus.army.mil> with *Military Police* in the subject line.

Address changes for **personal** subscriptions should be sent to Superintendent of Documents, ATTN: Mail List Branch, Mail Stop: SSOM, Washington, D.C. 20402.

75th Military Police Detachment

(Criminal Investigation Detachment)



Lineage and Honors

Constituted 8 November 1950 in the Regular Army as the
75th Military Police Criminal Investigation Detachment.

Activated 5 December 1950 at Camp Carson, Colorado.

Reorganized and redesignated 8 October 1954 as the
75th Military Police Detachment.

Inactivated 21 December 1956 at Fort Carson, Colorado.

Activated 20 December 1964 at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Inactivated 23 June 1967 at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Activated 16 April 1994 at Fort Carson, Colorado.

Campaign Participation Credit

War on Terrorism: Campaigns to be determined

Decorations

Army Meritorious Unit Commendation for Southwest Asia 2003–2004

Military Police Heroism

By Mr. Andy Watson

Maneuver and mobility operations are featured in this article on military police heroism. Facing danger, military police Soldiers maintained circulation control, area security, and assistance to fellow Soldiers whenever possible. Also, a belated congratulations to Staff Sergeant Timothy Nein. Staff Sergeant Nein received the Distinguished Service Cross (upgraded from the Silver Star) in recognition for his actions and leadership in reversing an ambush near Salman Pak, Iraq, in March 2005. His actions mirror those of previous military police—combining resolve and a sense of duty.

Private First Class George F. Swearingen Silver Star World War II

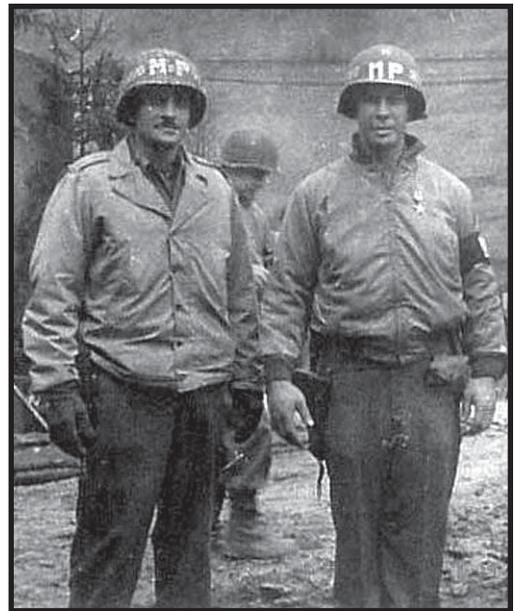
Private First Class George F. Swearingen served with the 2d Infantry Division, Military Police Platoon, during the division's campaigns in Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central Europe. As a military policeman during this time, one of his many tasks was ensuring proper traffic movement. During the Ardennes Campaign, Private First Class Swearingen put the mission first by ignoring the danger of an artillery barrage targeted on a traffic control post near a busy intersection.

The attack took place near Camp d'Elsenborn, Belgium, in December 1944. As Private First Class Swearingen approached traffic post No. 8, he noticed two wounded Soldiers and a third Soldier suffering from shock due to artillery bombardment.¹ After assisting the Soldiers, Private First Class Swearingen took control of the post, ensuring the movement of traffic. While still under German artillery bursts, Private First Class Swearingen remained on duty and cleared vehicles in the area. Despite being wounded twice, he continued to serve until the danger abated.² "Medics tried to take me, but I would not go," Private First Class Swearingen remembered. The last shell of the barrage landed near him. "I wasn't hurt, but the concussion caused me to temporarily black out."

In recognition for his courage under fire and the prevention of casualties, Private First Class Swearingen received the Silver Star.³ He was also awarded the Purple Heart. After returning to civilian life, George Swearingen served 26 years in law enforcement.

Recently, members of the 690th Military Police Company, Florida Army National Guard, visited Mr. Swearingen at his home in Jacksonville, Florida. Swearingen was presented with certificates of appreciation and a lifetime membership to the Military Police Regimental Association from Brigadier General David Quantock, Chief of the Military Police Corps Regiment and Commandant of the U.S. Army Military Police School, and Command Sergeant Major Jeffrey Butler, Military Police Regimental Command Sergeant Major.

"I feel pretty good for an old man," Mr. Swearingen said. Although 94 years old and in a wheelchair (from an automobile accident), Mr. Swearingen has a positive outlook and credits his longevity and happiness



Picture taken shortly after George Swearingen's Silver Star presentation near Wahlerscheid, Germany, 20 February 1945. Mr. Swearingen is on the right wearing his medal.

Photograph courtesy of Michael Hitt

to working in his yard, staying busy, and eating right. Proud of his service, Mr. Swearingen has a large sign in his yard featuring the 2d Infantry Division and its Military Police Company.

Captain William Luk and Corporal Cass T. Parnell
Bronze Star for Valor
Korea

On 18 October 1950, Captain Luk and Corporal Parnell were both serving with Headquarters, IX Corps, performing traffic reconnaissance near Tugye-ri, Korea, when the area came under attack by North Korean forces.⁴ Witnessing the destruction and the wounded evacuating the area, both men quickly organized a force of nearby Korean National Police volunteers to stage a counterattack and, in so doing, commandeered a 2 1/2-ton truck armed with a .50-caliber machine gun.⁵ The Korean National Police volunteers, Captain Luk, and Corporal Parnell fought against the attacking forces' left flank, causing the enemy to break off their attack. For stopping the attack and inspiring others into action, Captain Luk and Corporal Parnell were awarded the Bronze Star for Valor.



Private First Class
William L. Sanders

Photograph courtesy of Specialist Harold A. Newcomb, Jr.

Private First Class William L. Sanders
Silver Star
Vietnam

Private First Class William L. Sanders served with the 615th Military Police Company, 720th Military Police Battalion, 89th Military Police Group, 18th Military Police Brigade, Long Binh, Vietnam. The 615th was responsible for night patrol security along Highway 1A, which ran from Long Binh to Thu Duc.⁶ These duties included examining U.S. and Vietnamese vehicles for proper authorization and then escorting the owners and vehicles to the nearest U.S. military installation or Vietnamese National Police Station. The night patrols also drew enemy fire to locate and suppress enemy ambush sites.

In the early morning hours of 12 May 1967, Private First Class Sanders was manning an M60 machine gun on an armored military police jeep.⁷ Suddenly, Vietcong forces attacked the patrol with mortars, grenades, and small arms fire.⁸ Within a few minutes, one machine gun had been destroyed and four men were wounded.

Private First Class Sanders assessed the situation and noted that while he was protected by the armor plating of his vehicle, the other men and their jeep were exposed to withering machine gun fire.⁹ He shouted to his comrades to take cover and then stepped beyond the protective armor plating of his jeep, covering his fellow Soldiers while silhouetting and exposing himself to enemy fire.¹⁰ Five men moved to safety as Private First Class Sanders was mortally wounded while providing covering fire. Private First Class William L. Sanders received the Silver Star posthumously for his gallantry and lifesaving actions.

Sergeant Thomas L. Cooksey
Distinguished Service Cross
World War I

Sergeant Thomas L. Cooksey served with the 315th Train Headquarters and Military Police, 90th Division, maintaining circulation control during World War I. During this time, he had to deal with a variety

of conveyances—from bicycles and animal power to increased motorized traffic. The Distinguished Service Cross citation for Sergeant Cooksey mentions some of the obstacles he faced a week before the end of World War I.

“The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Thomas Larkin Cooksey, Sergeant, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near Cantigny-Devant-Sasse, France, November 5, 1918. During a very heavy attack in the vicinity of his post, where artillery fire and aircraft machine gun fire had created a most confusing situation, Sergeant Cooksey calmly directed traffic, aided wounded, and removed obstructions, thereby preventing wild disorder. He also assisted the drivers of ammunition trucks [with] getting their machines to places of safety.”¹¹

Major Clair H. Thurston Distinguished Service Cross World War II

Major Clair H. Thurston served as the provost marshal for the 9th Infantry Division during operations at the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen, Germany, in March 1945. The bridge capture and its use by American forces driving into Germany greatly shortened the war in Europe. Taking the bridge was just the beginning. After the bridge capture, German forces tried to destroy or recapture the site using explosives, demolitions divers, artillery fire, aerial bombardment, and infantry assaults. Unable to take cover during the frequent attacks, military police at the bridge kept traffic flowing across the Rhine River into Germany. But maintaining a constant stream of traffic and supplies proved to be a hazardous job, and numerous military police Soldiers on the bridge were killed or wounded. During the period 7–10 March 1945, the Military Police Company of the 9th Infantry Division suffered 72 casualties.¹² Due to these losses, Major Thurston gathered Soldiers from nearby infantry units to conduct military police training courses near the bridge.¹³

Major Thurston oversaw organization at the bridge and led by example. He constantly exposed himself to enemy artillery fire and air attacks to direct and maintain the traffic over the vital Ludendorf Bridge.¹⁴ On one occasion, Major Thurston, previously wounded by a shell fragment, rushed across the bridge on foot during a heavy air bombardment and carried a man, dazed from the concussion, to safety.¹⁵ His actions inspired others to continue crossing the bridge in the face of devastating enemy fire.¹⁶ Recognized for his dauntless leadership and gallantry, Major Thurston received the Distinguished Service Cross.

Specialist John A. Golembiewski, Silver Star, and Specialist John C. Mitchell, Bronze Star for Valor Vietnam

Specialist John A. Golembiewski and Specialist John C. Mitchell served in Company C, 720th Military Police Battalion, 89th Military Police Group, 18th Military Police Brigade, where they frequently performed convoy security missions in a V-100 armored vehicle. On 28 April 1969, they were part of a convoy escort mission near Quan Loi, Vietnam. Despite the danger, the mission was routine until a truck in the middle of the line detonated a mine. Specialist Golembiewski, the crew chief, moved his V-100 forward to provide security as a North Vietnamese force opened fire on the convoy with rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine gun fire.¹⁷ The crew’s V-100 was hit by rocket-propelled grenades that severely damaged the vehicle, engulfed it in flames, and caused internal explosions.¹⁸

Specialist Golembiewski (suffering from severe burns) and Specialist Mitchell (wounded by a piece of shrapnel in his hip) evacuated the V-100 and pulled an unconscious Private First Class (first name unknown) Wilborn—injured by shrapnel in the explosion—free of the burning vehicle.¹⁹ Specialists Golembiewski and Mitchell then assisted other Soldiers from disabled vehicles in the convoy to the safety of a roadside ditch. “We were all hit and didn’t have time to grab our weapons. We just got out of there as fast as we could . . .” remembered Specialist Golembiewski.²⁰

As the ambush continued, a helicopter landed to assist the wounded and extract personnel from vehicles when it was struck by a rocket-propelled grenade. A door gunner was killed instantly, and the crew chief was thrown from the helicopter. Dazed and wounded, he staggered in the direction of the enemy and fell.²¹ Despite his own painful injuries, Specialist Golembiewski scrambled to the fallen crew chief and dragged him away from the exposed position.²² Flames were covering the helicopter as Specialist Mitchell assisted the door gunner, who was still strapped in the aircraft. Although the gunner's clothes were on fire, Specialist Mitchell pulled him free.²³ Specialists Golembiewski and Mitchell administered first aid to the wounded personnel until another helicopter arrived to extract the wounded and the 1st Infantry Division forces dispersed the North Vietnamese attackers, ending the five-hour battle.²⁴

Specialist Golembiewski was recognized for his selfless actions and leadership under fire, receiving the Silver Star. Specialist Mitchell, also recognized for bravery and sacrifice, received the Bronze Star for Valor. Specialist Golembiewski, Specialist Mitchell, and Private First Class Wilborn received the Purple Heart.

Endnotes:

¹“General Orders No. 17: Silver Star Citation,” 2d Infantry Division Headquarters, 20 February 1945.

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

⁴First Lieutenant Joe C. Gunn, “Action Awards,” The Provost Marshal’s School Training and Newsletter, January 1951, p. 5.

⁵Ibid.

⁶“General Orders No. 2593: Silver Star Citation,” Headquarters, U.S. Army Vietnam, 2 June 1967.

⁷Major Gary A. Sorensen, “Sanders Awarded Silver Star Posthumously,” *Military Police Journal*, Volume XVII, No. 2, September 1967, p. 27.

⁸Ibid.

⁹“General Orders No. 2593: Silver Star Citation,” Headquarters, U.S. Army Vietnam, 2 June 1967.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹“General Orders No. 37,” War Department, 1919.

¹²Bruce Jacobs, “Remagen Bridge,” *Military Police Journal*, Volume VI, No. 7, March 1957, p. 5.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴“General Orders No. 146: Distinguished Service Cross Citation,” War Department, 21 June 1945.

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷“General Orders No. 2564: Silver Star Citation,” Headquarters, U.S. Army Vietnam, 16 July 1969.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰“Three Rescue Huey Crew in Quan Loi Ambush,” *Pacific Stars and Stripes*, May 1969.

²¹“General Orders No. 2564: Silver Star Citation,” Headquarters, U.S. Army Vietnam, 16 July 1969.

²²Ibid.

²³“Three Rescue Huey Crew in Quan Loi Ambush,” *Pacific Stars and Stripes*, May 1969.

²⁴Ibid.

Mr. Watson is the U.S. Army Military Police School Historian.

Voices of Experience

The Military Police historian, Mr. Andy Watson, is currently conducting audio and video interviews of postdeployment military police personnel. Mr. Watson is also seeking unit histories and other documents from deployed units. The recordings and histories obtained will be compiled for use in research and as preservation. Security of the information will be maintained. If you are interested in preserving your experiences and those of your unit, please contact Mr. Watson via e-mail at <ATSJSH@wood.army.mil> or telephone at (573) 563-5440.

History on Display:

The Military Police During World War II

By Mr. Jim Rogers

The newly upgraded World War II exhibit at the U.S. Army Military Police Museum includes a selection of historic objects, many of which are featured in this article. These items represent diverse operations and locations during the war—some with a direct history to specific military police Soldiers.

With the onset of World War II, the Military Police Corps experienced permanence, growth in numbers, and increased professionalism in training and operations. From homeland security to postwar occupation and trials, military police men and women served selflessly alongside countless uniformed and civilian Americans.

When U.S. troops arrived in Ireland in January 1942, they became the first of more than 2.8 million U.S. military personnel deployed to the United Kingdom to fight the Axis powers in Europe. In June 1942, General Dwight D. Eisenhower established the American Military Headquarters in London, with the military police headquarters and his military police bodyguards located nearby.

The 204th Military Police Company was making an assault landing at Fedala, French Morocco, in November 1942, when the unit came under attack from an enemy destroyer. Allied forces drove across North Africa, battling against Italian and German forces, before the fighting ended at Tunisia in the spring of 1943. Allied operations in the Mediterranean included the invasion of Sicily, followed by Salerno and Anzio on the Italian Peninsula.

The Allied invasion of northern Europe commenced on 6 June 1944 at Normandy, France. Military police waded ashore at Utah and Omaha Beaches with the 1st, 4th, 29th, and 90th Divisions or parachuted or hang glided with the 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions. Specially trained military police companies saw beachhead service with



Artifact photographs are not to scale.

Left: Sleeve Patch, Japanese War Crime Trial Security—This photograph is a replica of the patches worn by military police providing courtroom security and guarding Japanese defendants during the war crime trials in the Philippines and Japan, 1945–1946.

Center: China-Burma-India Theater Insignia—This oversized lapel insignia (locally manufactured) signified membership in some of the nondivisional units in the China–Burma–India theater of operations.

Right: International Police Brassard—This brassard was used by Soldiers of the 796th Military Police Battalion assigned to Vienna, Austria, at the conclusion of World War II. Other countries that participated in the patrols—England, the Soviet Union, and France—are also represented on the armband.

specialized engineer brigades. As Allied forces broke from the beachhead and drove inland, military police Soldiers established traffic control on unfamiliar urban and rural thoroughfares and main supply routes. Most notable were the “Red Ball Express,” “White Ball Express,” and “ABC Highway Express.”

During the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944, German infiltrators dressed as U.S. military police Soldiers and disrupted communications. The

Rhineland offensive began in March 1945, with the U.S. First, Third, and Ninth Armies and the Canadian First Army. The military police of the 9th Armored and 9th Infantry Divisions secured and maintained traffic control at the critical Rhine River crossing in Remagen, Germany. Allied forces pushed through the collapsing Third Reich, until Germany surrendered in May 1945.

In the Pacific Theater, military police were faced with significantly different environmental



Top: Thompson Submachine Gun, M1A1—The “Tommy Gun” was a .45-caliber weapon issued to military police and many other branch Soldiers in all World War II theaters. The weapon had close-range stopping power and a high rate of fire; both traits were very useful for military police missions.

Center: Japanese Katana and Scabbard—This photograph shows a finely crafted, edged weapon (also known as a samurai sword) captured or surrendered by the Japanese at the end of World War II. This weapon was collected as part of the demilitarization process ordered by the Eighth Army Provost Marshal, Lieutenant Colonel Carol V. Cadwell. Swords were exempt from collection if it was proven to be “a hand-forged weapon . . . over 100 years old . . .” or in a family for more than three generations.

Bottom: German Mauser Rifle, K98—This bolt-action rifle was a standard-issue weapon for German forces. Although it was reliable and accurate, the K98 could not match the speed of semiautomatic rifles—such as the M1 Garand—used by the United States.

and command conditions—trackless jungles and small islands with extreme and unfamiliar weather conditions—than those in Europe. Islands were often separated by vast stretches of ocean, resulting in lengthy naval voyages and infrequent resupply missions. Military police in the Pacific also operated under a more restrictive organization than their multifunctional counterparts in Europe. As mandated by their command, these Soldiers were assigned single, specific functions, causing an overlap in the geographic areas of responsibility between military police units and the troops that they served. Despite these constraints, military police served selflessly in the Pacific and China-India-Burma Theaters.

The war against Nazi Germany ended on 7 May 1945 with a formal surrender by the ranking German leadership. As the Allies transitioned from combat operations to military occupation, they were

faced with a shattered infrastructure in Germany. Thousands of refugees were struggling to return to their homes, often across the borders of occupied zones. To effectively handle duties and control the border of the U.S.-occupied zone, General Eisenhower announced the formation of an elite police force—the U.S. Constabulary. The force was operational 1946–1952 and numbered 30,000 strong. Charged with war crimes, prominent leaders of the Third Reich were placed on trial by an international military tribunal in Nuremberg, Germany, while an additional 1,672 cases were tried before Army courts. Military police were instrumental in guarding prisoners, providing courtroom security, and administering executions.

The hostilities with Japan formally concluded on 2 September 1945 with the signing of surrender documents on the deck of the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay, Japan. The objectives of



Artifact photographs are not to scale.

Left, top: Military Police M1 Combat Helmet—The first use of military police-marked helmets is believed to have occurred in 1943 during the Italian campaign. The military police of the 1st Infantry Division painted “MP” in gold on their helmets in July of that year, becoming the first known unit to establish military police helmet markings. Photographic evidence and surviving examples suggest that this practice proliferated throughout the European Theater and, to a lesser degree, the Pacific Theater, with a variety of markings. This photograph shows a replica of an M1 combat helmet from the 2d Infantry Division.

Left, bottom: Custom patch for the 519th Military Police Battalion based at Yokohama, Japan (worn during postwar duties). The patch is from the right sleeve of the jacket in the center photo.

Center: Wool Field Jacket, Pacific Theater, M1944—The unofficial name of this jacket was the “Ike Jacket.” The jacket in this photograph was worn by a private first class with the Eighth Army (see the patch on the left sleeve). Note the double sets of collar disk insignia versus the distinctive unit insignia worn on the lapels.

Right: Combat Service Boot—This boot, with its integral two-buckle cuff, replaced the field footwear of separate shoes and canvas leggings.

the surrender agreement included the resolution of Japanese sovereignty and disarmament, economic, human rights, and occupation issues.

According to the Potsdam Declaration, war criminals were prosecuted, especially those who had "visited cruelties upon our prisoners." Japanese

war criminals were tried before an American military commission in Manila, Philippines, and an international military tribunal in Tokyo. During this time, military police were again responsible for prisoner confinement, courtroom security, and executions.

Mr. Rogers is the director of the U.S. Army Military Police Museum at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

MP
Goes into Action!
Awarded
Distinguished
Service Cross

 Officers and Men of the 704th and 706th will remember him as **Sergeant Burns**. His associates will also recall how diligently he applied himself to Military Duties; the time he was selected for OCS; his successful completion of schooling; his being commissioned in the Corps of Military Police.

1st Lt. Walter F. Burns, with an MP outfit, went into action in North Africa. Employing "Commando" tactics, tho severely wounded, he led his MP's against strong enemy opposition during the invasion of the French Morocco Harbor. He was awarded the DSC



↑ For Service in North Africa ↑
Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes decorating
1st Lt. Walter F. Burns of the Military Police
with the Distinguished Service Cross

MP'S IN ACTION MAY BE EMPLOYED IN FRONT LINE FOX HOLES
OR IN EQUALLY IMPORTANT REAR GUARD SECURITY POSITIONS
MP's are Dependable All-round Combat Troops

Poster showing Major General Geoffrey Keyes awarding First Lieutenant Walter F. Burns the Distinguished Service Cross

Military Police Writer's Guide

Military Police is a professional-development bulletin designed to provide a forum for exchanging information and ideas within the Army law enforcement and investigation community. We include articles by and about officers, enlisted Soldiers, warrant officers, Department of the Army civilian employees, and others. Writers may discuss training, current operations and exercises, doctrine, equipment, history, personal viewpoints, or other areas of general interest to military police. Articles may share good ideas or explore better ways of doing things.

Articles should be concise, straightforward, and in the active voice. If they contain attributable information or quotations not referenced in the text, provide appropriate endnotes. Text length should not exceed 2,000 words (about eight double-spaced pages). Shorter after-action type articles and reviews of books on military police topics are also welcome.

Include photos (with captions) and/or line diagrams that illustrate information in the article. **Please do not include illustrations or photos in the text;** instead, send each as a separate file. Do not embed photos in PowerPoint® or Microsoft Word®. If illustrations are in PowerPoint, avoid the excessive use of color and shading. Save digital images at a resolution no lower than 200 pixels per inch. Images copied from a Web site must be accompanied by copyright permission.

Provide a short paragraph that summarizes the content of the article. Also include a short biography, including your full name, rank, current unit, and job title; a list of your past assignments, experience, and education; your mailing address; a fax number; and a commercial daytime telephone number.

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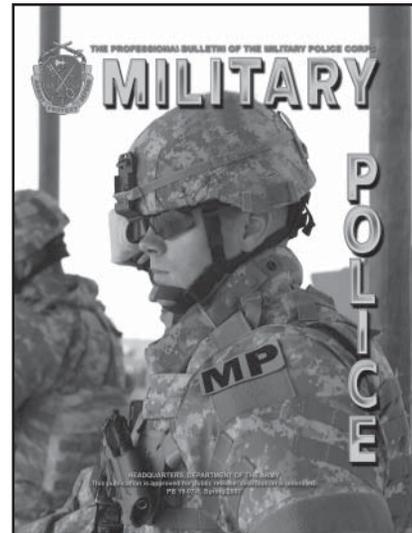
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MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE-LEVEL COMMANDS

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM	UNIT	LOCATION
A. Scott Jones	Freddie L. Brock	8th MP Bde	Schoffield Barracks, HI
Randall Twitchell	Tommie Hollins	14th MP Bde	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
John G. Chambliss	Brian K. Lambert	16th MP Bde	Ft Bragg, NC
Mark S. Spindler	Bernard C. McPherson	18th MP Bde	Mannheim, Germany
Katherine N. Miller	Edgar W. Dahl	42d MP Bde	Ft Lewis, WA
Michael S. Galloucis	Michael T. Sampson	89th MP Bde	Ft Hood, TX
Deborah L. Geiger	John F. Schoenrock	3d MP Grp (CID)	Ft Gillem, GA
Anthony Cruz	Craig P. Brott	6th MP Grp (CID)	Ft Lewis, WA
Joe E. Ethridge Jr.	Paul W. McDonald	701st MP Grp (CID)	Ft Belvoir, VA
Jeffery T. Harris	Thomas Seaman	202d MP Grp (CID)	Heidelberg, Germany
Mark S. Inch	Johnnie Jones	USDB	Ft Leavenworth, KS
Forrest R. Newton		USA Spt Act I	Camp Red Cloud, Korea
Marguerite C. Garrison		Garrison, Fort McPherson	Ft McPherson, GA
	Dorsey L. Newcomb	CMDT, MANSCEN NCOA	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Timothy A. Weathersbee		Garrison, Ft Leavenworth	Ft Leavenworth, KS
Pamela L. Martis		Garrison, Presidio of Monterey	Presidio of Monterey, CA
		Garrison, Ft Monmouth	Ft Monmouth, NJ
Bruce Vargo	Avery K. Jones	JDG, GTMO	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
David J. Clark		USAG, Ft Drum	Ft Drum, NY
Stephen Wilkins		6th RCTG	Nellis AFB, NV
	Mark F. Offermann	III Corps PM	Ft Hood, TX
	Michael D. Hayes	MANSCEN CSM	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
	Jeffrey A. Butler	USAMPS	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
	Mark L. Farley	EUCOM	
Arthur Rovins	Jeffrey N. Plemmons	Army Corrections Command	Ft Belvoir, VA

RESERVE COMPONENT MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE-LEVEL COMMANDS

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM	UNIT	LOCATION
Adolph McQueen	Michael Shanner	11th MP Bde	Ashley, PA
Kevin R. McBride	Joseph Diniz	*43d MP Bde	Warwick, RI
Rod Barham	Andres Roman	*49th MP Bde	Fairfield, CA
Michael Nevin	Richard Michael	*177th MP Bde	Taylor, MI
Dennis P. Geoghan	Kurtis J. Timmer	220th MP Bde	Gaithersburg, MD
John E. Cornelius	Scott Toy	800th MP Bde (EPW)	Uniondale, NY
Nelson J. Cannon	Daniel Lincoln	*46th MP CMD	Lansing, MI
Robert Hipwell	Virgil Akins	300th MP CMD (EPW)	Inkster, MI

MILITARY POLICE BATTALION-LEVEL COMMANDS

COMMANDER	CSM/SGM/1SG	UNIT	LOCATION
Michael R. Thomas	Michael E. Ashford	91st MP Bn	Ft Drum, NY
Leonard A. Cosby	Patrick R. Dawson	92d MP Bn	Ft Benning, GA
Thomas H. Byrd	Dawn J. Ripplemeyer	93d MP Bn	Ft Bliss, TX
Donnie L. Thomas	Norwood L. Patterson	94th MP Bn	Yongsan, Korea
John V. Bogdan	Brenda K. Curfman	95th MP Bn	Mannheim, Germany
David L. Chase	Kevin P. Nolan	97th MP Bn	Ft Riley, KS
Jesse D. Galvan	Roger D. Macon	342d MP Bn (P)	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Donna W. Martin	Charles R. Kirkland	385th MP Bn	Ft Stewart, GA
Robert K. Byrd	Donald L. Gower	503d MP Bn	Ft Bragg, NC
James H. Mullen	Floyd A. Thomas	504th MP Bn	Ft Lewis, WA
Steven L. Donaldson	John W. Hopper	508th MP Bn (I/R)	Ft Lewis, WA
Bradley Graul	John T.C. Williamson	519th MP Bn	Ft Polk, LA
William S. Wozniak	Theodore A. Trahan	525th MP Bn (I/R)	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Kevin Vereen	Arthur R. Vanwyngarden	701st MP Bn	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Patrick W. Williams	Edward F. Weeks	705th MP Bn	Ft Leavenworth, KS
Robert N. Dillon	William B. Chambers	709th MP Bn	Hanau, Germany
Darryl H. Johnson	Jeffrey A. Palmer	716th MP Bn	Ft Campbell, KY
Frank Y. Rangel Jr.	Jerry Craig	720th MP Bn	Ft Hood, TX
Brian R. Bisacre	Gerald Stegemeier	728th MP Bn	Schoffield Barracks, HI
Laurence C. Lobdell	John E. Coleman	759th MP Bn	Ft Carson, CO
Ramona D. Plemmons	Mark E. Porret	787th MP Bn	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Michael Blahovec	Eric D. Hodges	793d MP Bn	Bamberg, Germany
Robert E. Lowe	Tony L. McGee	795th MP Bn	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Gregory Thompson	Jonathan O. Godwin	796th MP Bn	Ft Leonard Wood, MO
Francis J. Davidson	Kevin C. Rogers	LEC, Fort Knox	Ft Knox, KY
Barry V. Hadley	James A. Stillman	5th MP Bn (CID)	Kaiserslautern, Germany
Kerrilynn A. Corrigan	John R. Mazujian	10th MP Bn (CID)	Ft Bragg, NC
Carter A. Oates	Patrick M. Zangarine	11th MP Bn (CID)	Ft Hood, TX
Sioban J. Ledwith	Benjamin M. Kellam	19th MP Bn (CID)	Yongsan, Korea
Mark A. Jackson	Thomas E. Brown	22d MP Bn (CID)	Ft Lewis, WA
Bobby R. Atwell Jr.	Denise L. Young	1000th MP Bn (CID)	Ft Campbell, KY
Kimberly S. Kuhn	Matthew J. Walters	1001st MP Bn (CID)	Ft Riley, KS
Michael R. Walker	Andrew F. Underwood	1002d MP Bn (CID)	Bamberg, Germany
Kevin J. Moffett	Roberto J. Tapia	Benning CID Bn	Ft Benning, GA
Renea C. Yates	Jeremy J. Monnet	3d RGN WA, District	Ft Myer, VA
Jonathan A. Johnson	Michael W. Jones	Protective Services Bn	Ft Belvoir, VA

*National Guard Unit

Current as of 1 September 2007

