

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

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**MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT  
IN THE FIELD ARMY**



**HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**MAY 1965**

FIELD MANUAL }  
 No. 19-2 }

HEADQUARTERS  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 10 May 1965

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\* This manual, together with FM 19-3, 6 May 1964 supersedes FM 19-10, 24 January 1955, and FM 19-90, 14 August 1953.

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## PART ONE GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

### CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

---

#### 1. Purpose

a. The primary purpose of this manual is to furnish field commanders and staff officers with doctrine and guidance pertaining to the provision of military police support for the various elements and echelons of the field army.

b. It is further designed to serve as a guide for the organization, training, and employment of the units constituting the field army military police brigade.

c. Finally, this manual is intended to set forth detailed information of particular interest to military police commanders, their staffs, and others directly concerned with the planning, supervision, and direction of military police support operations in the combat zone.

#### 2. Scope

a. This manual sets forth general considerations, organizational and operational concepts, and techniques of employment directly applicable to military police support operations in the field army. Included are details of the missions, capabilities, limitations, and command and staff relationships of the field army military police brigade and its component units. Special attention is given to the tailoring of military police support forces for separate corps and division task forces and for employment in special and combined operations.

b. The material presented in this manual is generally applicable to military police support operations under active or nonactive nuclear conditions. Where appropriate, modifying guidance for nonnuclear warfare is included.

c. The material in this manual is concerned primarily with military police support opera-

tions within that part of the combat zone which extends from the rear boundaries of committed divisions to the field army rear boundary. Details of division level military police support are contained in a separate publication and are presented in this manual only when necessary in the light of interarea considerations. Similarly, no details of military police support in the communications zone (COMMZ) are contained in this manual except where necessary to portray complete operational concepts. That part of a type theater of operations with which the material in this manual is principally concerned is indicated by the heavy outline in the diagram of the territorial organization of a theater of operations depicted in figure 1.

#### 3. Use of the Manual

a. This manual is to be used in conjunction with other manuals and doctrinal publications, particularly those dealing with FASCOM and its subordinate elements, all 19-series manuals, all 54-series manuals, and FM 61-100. A comprehensive list of companion texts is contained in appendix I.

b. Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommended changes or comments to improve the manual. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. A reason should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments, prepared on DA Form 1598 (Record of Comments on Publications) when practicable, should be forwarded direct to the Commanding Officer, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Military Police Agency, Fort Gordon, Ga. 30905.

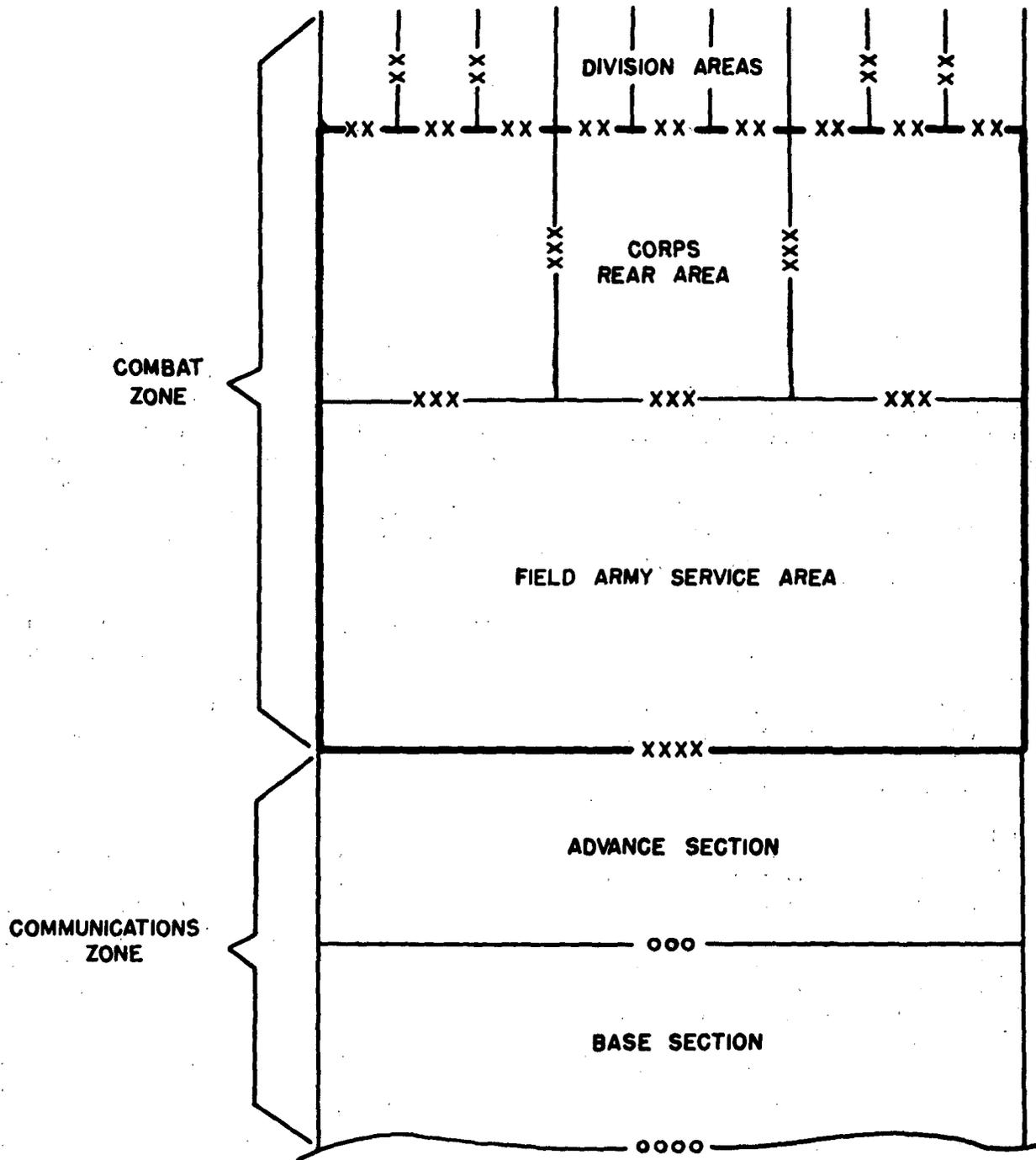


Figure 1. Territorial organization, theater of operations (schematic).

c. To facilitate the use of this manual, those details of organization and employment of the field army, the corps, the field army support command (FASCOM), and the FASCOM support brigade which are of particular signifi-

cance in the provision of military police support have been incorporated in part one of the text. Other appropriate manuals as listed in appendix I should be consulted for comprehensive coverage of these subjects.

## **4. Changes in Unit Tables of Organization and Equipment**

To facilitate the presentation of material in this manual concerning the organization, capabilities, and employment of specific military police units, the basic tables of organization and equipment (TOEs) under which the units are organized are cited in the text. Such

citations include only the basic numerical designation of the TOE concerned without any indication of the alphabetical suffix. From time to time, TOEs are changed or revised. Consequently, this fact should be kept in mind when using this manual, and the current version of cited TOEs should be consulted when detailed information concerning organization or equipment is required.

**CHAPTER 2  
GENERAL**

**Section I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIELD ARMY**

**5. General**

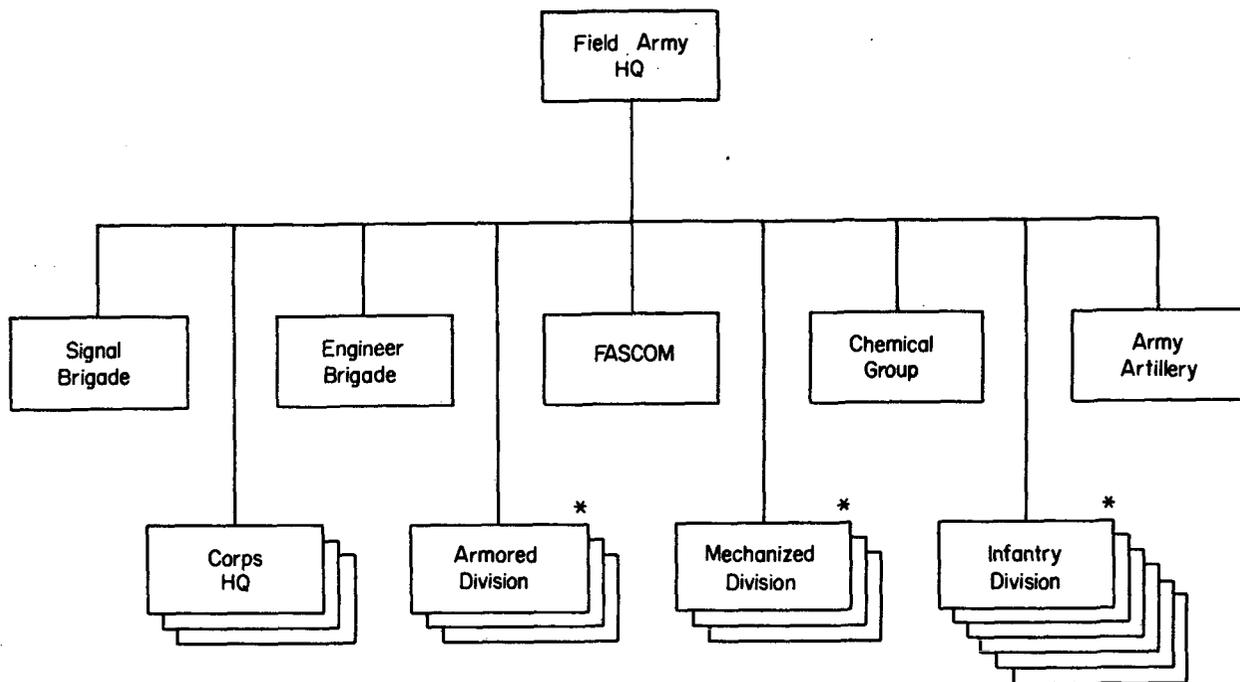
a. The field army is a major administrative and tactical organization composed of a headquarters, certain organic army troops, service support troops, a variable number of corps headquarters, and a variable number of combat divisions. Within a theater of operations, the field army is normally the principal organization exercising territorial responsibility and control in the combat zone.

b. The actual force structure of the field army is highly flexible, its composition being dependent upon variations in specific situations and environments. Essentially the field army is

composed of a relatively fixed command and control headquarters to which are assigned combat, combat support, and combat service support elements of the types and numbers appropriate to the field army mission and its anticipated operational environment.

**6. Organization**

a. Although the composition of a field army force varies greatly from one operational environment to another, there remains an organizational similarity among tailored force structures. Combat, combat support, and combat service support elements are invariably present,



\*NOTE: Attached to Corps HQ as dictated by the tactical situation.

*Figure 2. Type field army organization.*

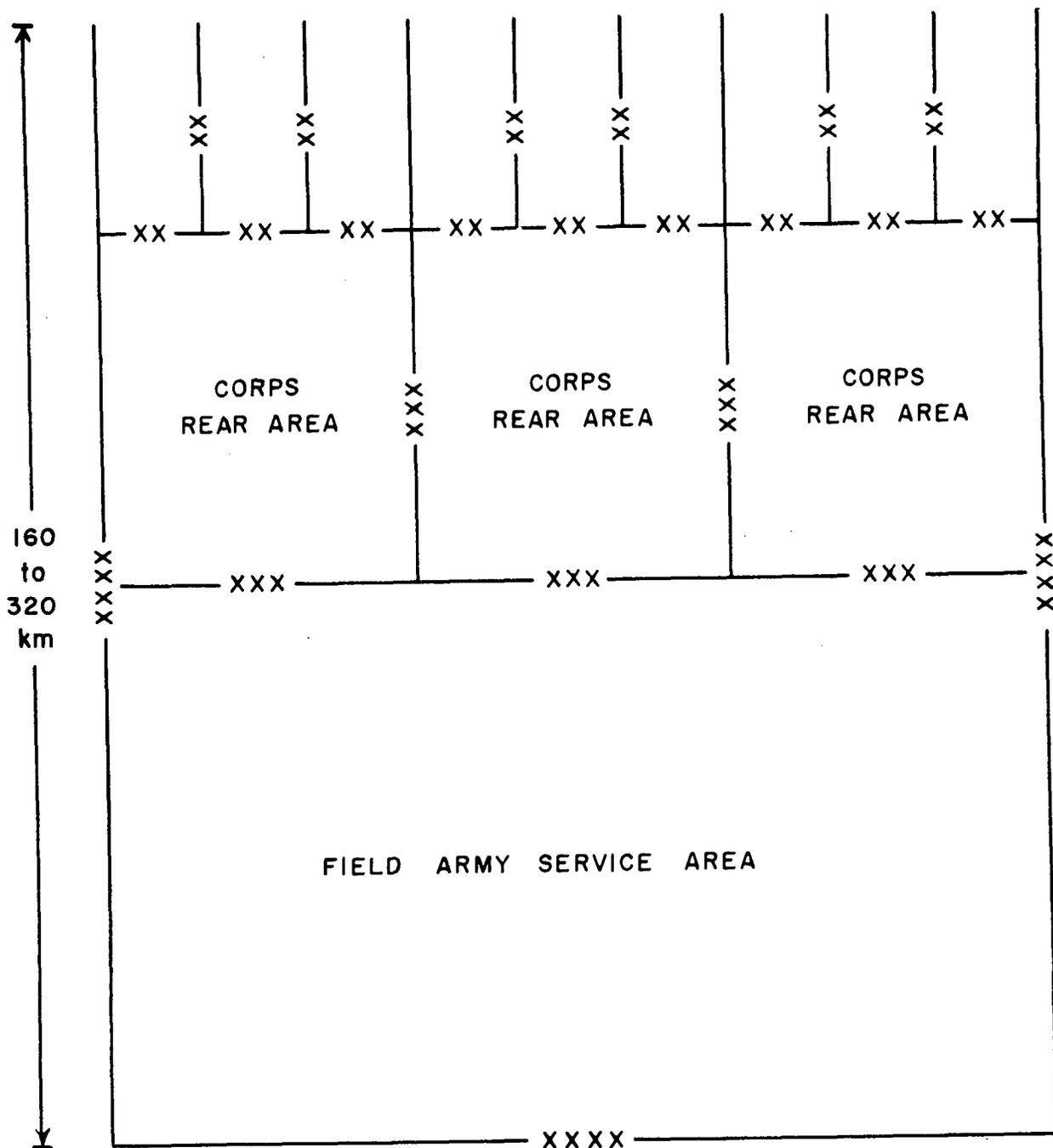


Figure 3. Territorial organization of the field army area (schematic).

and the differences in specific field army force structures are in types and numbers of these elements.

- b. The field army is composed of—  
 (1) Combat elements consisting of a variable number of corps head-

quarters to which are attached combat divisions of the types and numbers appropriate to the corps mission.

- (2) Combat support elements (artillery, aviation, chemical, engineer, signal, and other as required) tailored to support the combat force.
- (3) Combat service support elements, most of which are grouped for command and control purposes under a major subordinate headquarters of the field army identified as the field army support command (FASCOM).

*c.* To provide a generalized basis for the development and presentation of military police support doctrine in the field army, this manual uses a type field army combat force structure of three corps headquarters and twelve division (six infantry, three mechanized, and three armored). The basic organization of the resultant type field army is shown in figure 2.

## 7. Organizational Design

*a. General.* The major subordinate organizations of the field army are as depicted in figure 2. The major control headquarters to which the field army commander assigns or attaches combat, combat support, and combat service support elements appropriate to the missions assigned are the corps headquarters, the division headquarters, and the FASCOM headquarters.

*b. Tactical Echelons.* The principal tactical echelons within the field army are the army, the corps, and the division. Divisions are normally attached to corps headquarters as dictated by the tactical situation, with the corps commander exercising tactical direction. In

certain situations, however, as dictated by weather, terrain, opposing forces, tactical surprise, or other cogent military reasons, divisions are employed separately under direct control of the army commander.

*c. Combat Support Echelons.* Echelonment is not characteristic of combat support organizations in the field army. Employment of such organizations as the army artillery, the chemical group, the engineer brigade, and the signal brigade is normally under centralized direction of the field army headquarters with elements attached to the corps and the FASCOM when necessary.

*d. Combat Service Support Echelons.* The field army and the division are the normal combat service support echelons of the field army. The corps assumes major combat service support responsibilities only when employed independently or semi-independently. The FASCOM is the major subordinate unit of the field army which commands and controls most of the field army combat service support units and directs their operations. The FASCOM consists of a headquarters, certain army-wide services, a number of support brigade organizations, and miscellaneous units and teams.

## 8. Field Army Area

Under current operational concepts, based on the use (or threatened use) of nuclear weapons, the field army area varies approximately from 160 to 320 kilometers in both width and depth. The area over which the field army commander exercises territorial responsibility may consist, therefore, of from 26,000 to 104,000 square kilometers. The field army area includes the division areas, the corps rear areas, and the field army service area and is organized generally as depicted in figure 3.

## Section II. FIELD ARMY AND CORPS HEADQUARTERS

### 9. General

*a.* The field army headquarters is both a tactical and an administrative headquarters; its basic organization includes the necessary staff elements to provide direction and control of field army operations, both tactical and administrative. The corps headquarters, on the

other hand, is primarily a tactical headquarters and requires staff augmentation for independent or semi-independent employment.

*b.* The organization of the field army and corps headquarters includes both generalist and specialists staff personnel. Due to the existence of the FASCOM as the operational

agency for most combat service support within the field army, the special staff of both the field army and the corps is numerically reduced in comparison to earlier staff composition. Special staff officers function as staff specialists only and do not have dual responsibilities as both staff officers and commanders of subordinate units. The staffs of the field army, the corps, and the FASCOM supplement and complement each other. The size of the staffs at the various echelons is kept to a minimum through the avoidance of duplication of functions and staff layering.

### 10. Field Army Headquarters

The command and staff organization of the field army headquarters is depicted graphically in figure 4. Special staff functions and responsibilities in the areas of chemical, finance, ordnance, military police, quartermaster, and transportation have been provided for by the integration of essential specialists in the appropriate general staff sections (see TOE 51-1). Not shown in this illustration is the headquarters company, field army, which provides the headquarters with administrative and service support.

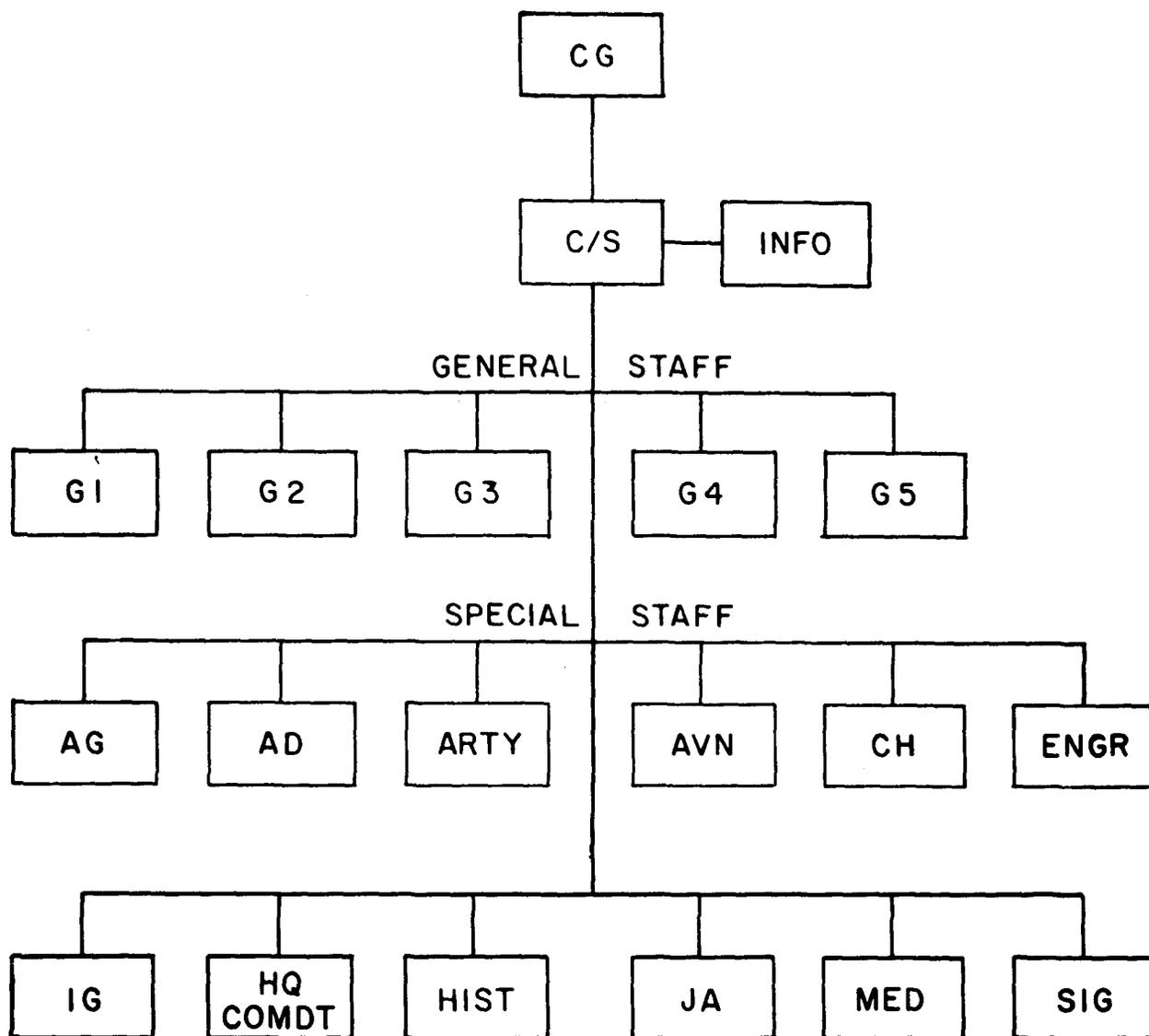


Figure 4. Command and staff organization, field army headquarters.

**11. Corps Headquarters**

The basic organization of the corps headquarters is depicted in figure 5. The organization illustrated is the normal command and staff structure of the headquarters of a corps which is part of a field army. As in the case of the field army headquarters, corps special staff responsibilities in the functional areas of chemical, finance, ordnance, military police, quartermaster, and transportation have been integrated into the appropriate general staff sections by the addition of essential specialists

(see TOE 52-1). Certain of the staff elements require augmentation when the corps is independently employed and the corps commander is given the responsibility for full combat service support of the corps. Similarly, the G-5 staff element requires augmentation when the corps commander's mission includes extensive civil affairs responsibilities. Not shown in this organizational diagram is the headquarters company, corps, which provides administration and service support for the headquarters.

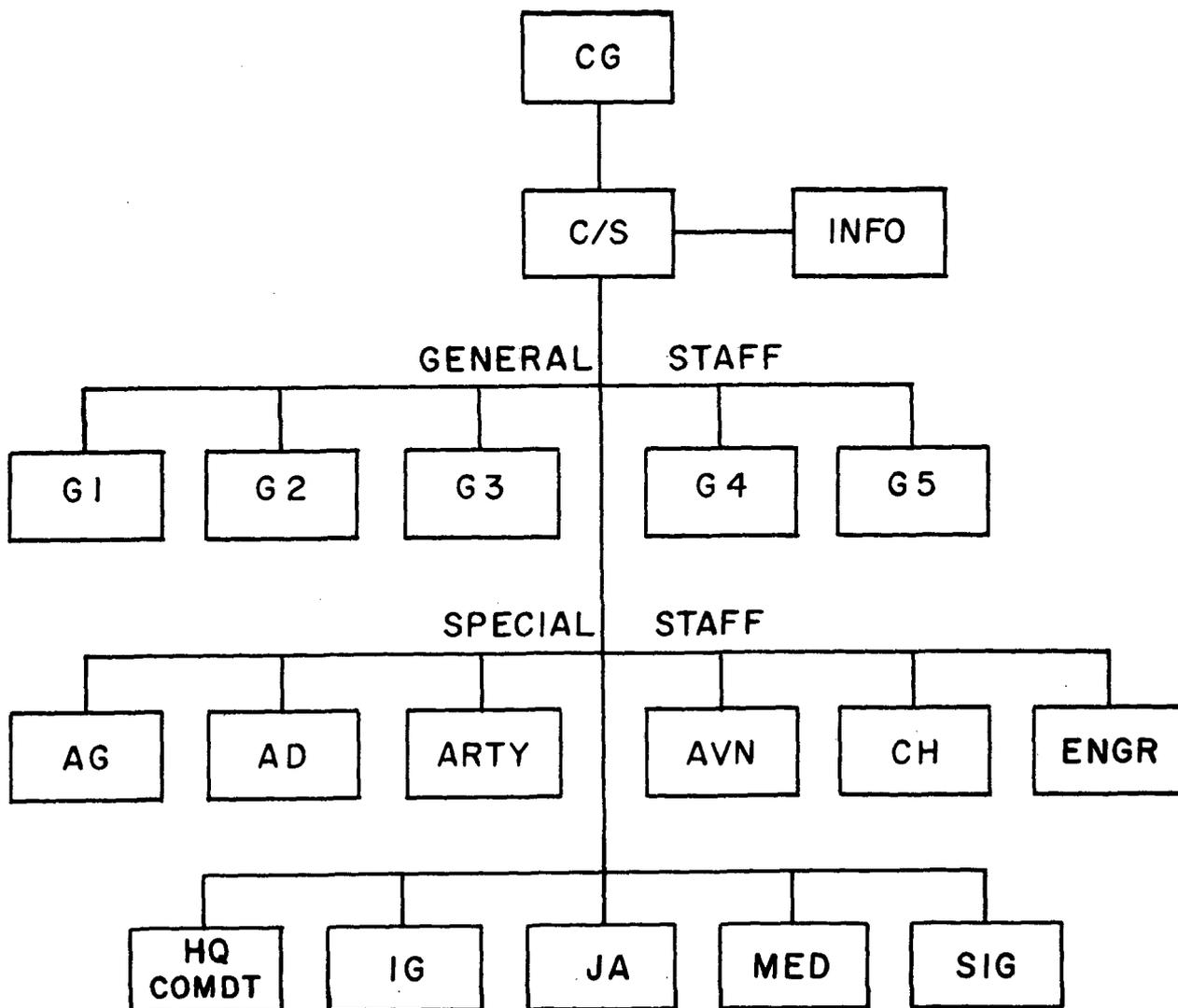


Figure 5. Command and staff organization, corps headquarters.

## Section III. THE FIELD ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND (FASCOM)

**12. General**

*a.* Most of the combat service support elements of the field army (except those elements organic to the combat divisions) are grouped together to form a separate organizational entity of the field army force structure. This organization, the field army support command (FASCOM), is a major subordinate control headquarters of the field army. The FASCOM headquarters provides the field army commander with a single agency for the direction and control of most of the combat service support operations of the command.

*b.* The FASCOM organizational structure, like that of the field army, is highly flexible and capable of being tailored to provide the required levels of combat service support for specific employment. The actual composition of the FASCOM of any given field army is dependent primarily upon the configuration of the combat and combat support elements in the force structure as influenced by the particular situation and operational environment. Essentially the FASCOM is composed of command and control elements, selected army-wide services, miscellaneous combat service support elements, and functionalized general support and direct support elements of the types and numbers appropriate to the force to be supported within the anticipated operational environment.

*c.* Strategic tailoring of the FASCOM organizational structure is an integral part of the strategic tailoring of the field army force structure. External tactical tailoring of the FASCOM is accomplished by the field army commander in adjusting his force structure to changes in the operational situation. Internal tactical tailoring is accomplished by the FASCOM commander to maintain the best possible organizational structure for accomplishment of the combat service support missions. Tailoring gives the FASCOM the capability of performing specific missions in an anticipated combat service support environment and maintaining the appropriate posture and state of readiness to support the tactical effort of the field army.

**13. Organization**

*a.* Although the organization of the FASCOM is variable depending upon the structure of the force to be supported, the combat service support requirements of a force as large as a field army tend to be relatively constant with respect to the type of support functions to be performed. Consequently, organizational differences within the FASCOM are primarily differences in emphasis and specialization as dictated by the operational environment.

*b.* Characteristically, the organizational structure of the FASCOM includes—

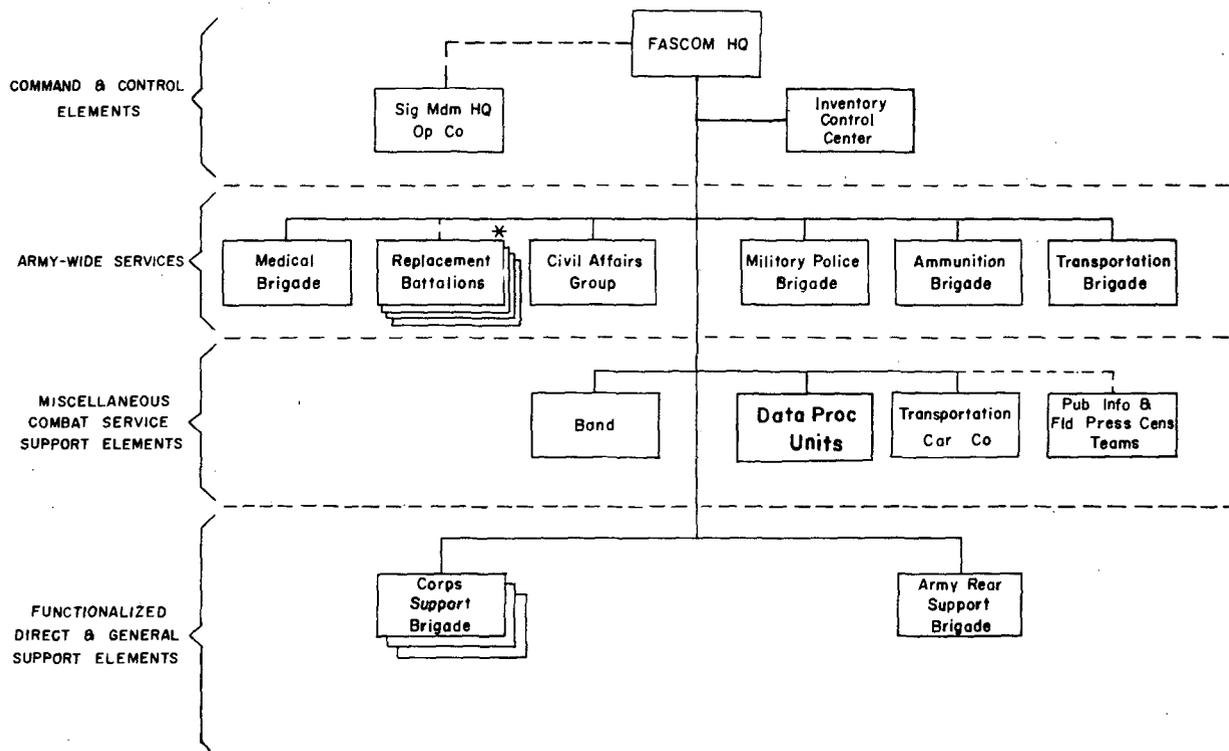
- (1) Command and control elements, consisting of a relatively fixed headquarters, an inventory control center, and an attached signal operations company.
- (2) Selected army-wide services, including medical, civil affairs, military police, ammunition, transportation, and replacements organizations.
- (3) Miscellaneous combat service support elements, including units for the provision of such services as field music, data processing, motor transportation (for field army and FASCOM HQ), and information support.
- (4) Functionalized direct support and general support elements organized in support brigade task organizations to provide maintenance, supply, and services support.

*c.* To facilitate the development and presentation of military police support concepts and doctrine in this manual, a type FASCOM organizational structure is depicted in figure 6.

**14. FASCOM Headquarters**

*a. Mission.* The mission of the FASCOM headquarters is to—

- (1) Provide command, control, direction, and supervision over combat service support units of the field army assigned or attached.
- (2) Plan for and provide combat service support (less personnel replacements



\* NOTE: Under operational control of field army HQ.

Figure 6. Type organization, field army support command (FASCOM).

and chemical, signal, and engineer services other than supply and maintenance) to the field army.

- (3) Exercise territorial control over the field army service area to include responsibility for rear area security operations and area damage control activities.
- (4) Coordinate combat service support operational matters with the supporting headquarters in the COMMZ.

*b. Organization.* The command and staff organization of the FASCOM headquarters is depicted graphically in figure 7. Combat service support staff advice in the areas of chemical, engineer, ordnance, military police, quartermaster, signal, and transportation will be provided through the inclusion of essential specialists in the general staff sections (TOE 54-12). Not illustrated are the headquarters company, the attached signal operations company, and the inventory control center.

## 15. Command and Control Elements

In addition to the FASCOM headquarters, the type FASCOM organizational structure includes the following command and control elements:

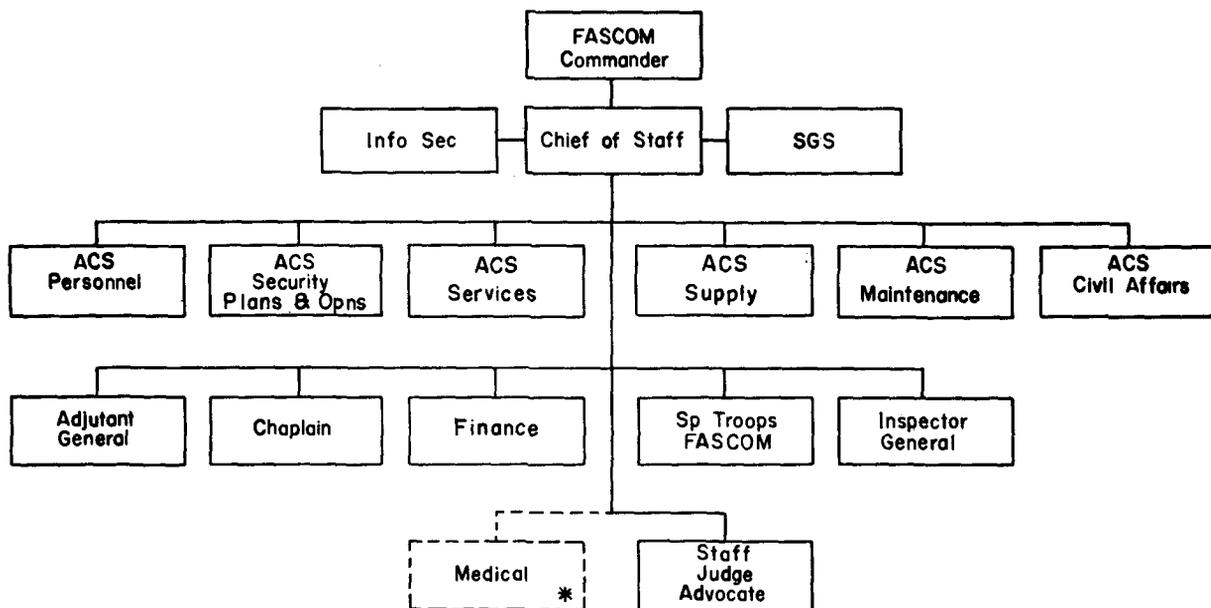
*a. Headquarters Company, FASCOM*, which provides administration and service support for the headquarters.

*b. Signal Medium Headquarters Operations Company, FASCOM (attached)*, which provides signal communications support for the headquarters and the other command and control elements.

*c. Inventory Control Center (ICC)*, which accomplishes inventory control activities for field army supply stocks.

## 16. Army-Wide Services

*a. Army-wide services* are those services included as organizational entities within the



\* Attached to FASCOM from Medical Brigade.

Figure 7. Command and staff organization, FASCOM headquarters.

field army structure because they each include type operations which are, in themselves, functional and, therefore, not duplicated in other organizations.

b. The army-wide services of the field army are employed under the direct control of the field army headquarters or of the FASCOM headquarters depending upon the specific operational environment and the posture of the forces being supported. Those army-wide services normally controlled by the FASCOM commander are illustrated in figure 6. A more detailed discussion of army-wide services is contained in paragraphs 19 through 21.

### 17. Miscellaneous Combat Service Support Elements

The FASCOM structure includes numerous units and teams which provide miscellaneous combat service support within the field army. These units, due to the nature of the services they provide, are not assigned to subordinate elements of the FASCOM. The services rendered by these units tend to assume the char-

acteristics of army-wide services, although the orientation of some is more often toward support of the FASCOM itself rather than the overall field army force. Certain of these miscellaneous service support units are illustrated in figure 6. A complete listing of such units and teams within the organizational structure of the type FASCOM includes—

- a. A band.
- b. Field press censorship units.
- c. Public information units.
- d. Data processing units.

### 18. Support Brigades

a. *General.* The functionalized direct support and general support elements (including the field army resources for field maintenance, supply support, and specialized services, such as graves registration, decontamination, laundry, and bath) of the FASCOM organization are grouped together to form support brigades. The support brigade is a major subordinate unit of the FASCOM, consisting essentially of

a headquarters, direct support (DS) groups, general support (GS) groups, an administrative services battalion, and finance service units. Support brigades are provided within the FASCOM structure on the basis of one per corps and one per field army service area; thus, in the type FASCOM organization depicted in figure 6, a total of four support brigades is shown (three identified as corps support brigades and one identified as an army rear support brigade). The support brigade is a composite, multifunctional task organization tailored to meet specific combat service support requirements within the functional areas of field maintenance, supply support, and services. Details of the organization and employment of the FASCOM support brigades are contained in FM 54-4.

*b. Support Brigade Headquarters.* The support brigade headquarters is a nonbranch command and control headquarters designed to provide direction and control of the attached DS and GS groups and other attached units. Under supervision of the FASCOM commander, the headquarters of a support brigade employed in a corps rear area to support the tactical operations of the corps coordinates the combat service support with the corps commander. The support brigade headquarters provides the basic command and control organization for the tailoring of a corps support command (COSCOM) for the provision of combat service support to an independently or semi-independently employed corps. When utilized thus to form the nucleus of a COSCOM organization, the support brigade headquarters requires special staff augmentation. In this connection, see also paragraphs 28 through 34.

*c. DS Groups.* The DS groups of the FASCOM support brigade are composite, multifunctional task organizations tailored to fit specific combat service support situations and consisting basically of a nonbranch headquarters, two maintenance battalions, and a supply and services battalion. The DS group, like the division support command, is "customer-orientated." In the type FASCOM organization depicted in this manual, each of the four FASCOM support brigades (fig. 6) contains two DS groups and each DS group includes a group headquarters and headquarters company, a supply and services battalion, and two maintenance battalions. A DS group tailored for specific employment will vary from this type organization depending upon the anticipated combat service support situation and may contain elements normally assigned to a GS group or to the army-wide services.

*d. GS Groups.* The GS groups of the FASCOM support brigade are composite, multifunctional task organizations, capable of being tailored to meet specific combat service support requirements. The GS group, like the DS group, is primarily "customer-oriented" and is based upon an orderly extension of the principles of functionalization that have been employed in the division. In the type FASCOM organization depicted in figure 6, each of the four FASCOM support brigades includes two GS groups and each GS group includes a group headquarters and headquarters company, functionalized supply and service battalions, and maintenance battalions. A GS group tailored strategically and tactically for specific employment will vary somewhat from this type organization depending upon the anticipated combat service support situation.

## Section IV. ARMY-WIDE SERVICES

### 19. General

*a.* The army-wide services of the field army are basically technical or administrative service organizations, each consisting of a separate function.

*b.* The army-wide services are essentially task organizations tailored to the force supported, the tactical situation, and the operational environment. They normally include

general support elements and direct support elements and their composition is characteristically highly flexible and subject to continuous external and internal tactical tailoring.

### 20. Army-Wide Services Controlled by the Field Army Headquarters

Certain army-wide services are retained under the direct control of the field army com-

mander. Included in this category of army-wide services are—

*a.* The field army signal communications system (FACS), operated by the field army signal brigade (fig. 2).

*b.* Engineer services (construction, water supply, topographical, terrain intelligence, and technical advice on camouflage measures), provided by the field army engineer brigade (fig. 2).

*c.* Chemical services (except ammunition, supply, maintenance, decontamination, and chemical laboratory), provided by the field army chemical group (fig. 2).

*d.* The field army replacement system (FARS), operated by the field army replacement battalion(s). The field army replacement battalions are normally assigned to the FASCOM (fig. 6); however, they are under the operational control of the field army commander who retains responsibility for the operation of the FARS.

## **21. Army-Wide Services Controlled by the FASCOM Headquarters**

Under normal operating conditions, the following army-wide services constitute major subordinate elements of the FASCOM (fig. 6):

*a.* Medical army-wide service, provided by the field army medical brigade.

*b.* Personnel replacement army-wide service, provided by the field army replacement battalion(s). See, however, paragraph 20*d.*

*c.* Civil affairs army-wide services, provided by the field army civil affairs group.

*d.* Military police army-wide service, provided by the field army military police brigade.

*e.* Ammunition (including chemical ammunition) army-wide service, provided by the field army ammunition brigade.

*f.* Transportation army-wide service, provided by the field army transportation brigade.

## CHAPTER 3

### CHARACTERISTICS OF MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT

---

#### Section I. GENERAL

#### 22. Basic Considerations

*a.* Military police support in the field army is a tool of command control available to the commander to influence the conduct of current and planned operations. As with most service support, military police services are affected by combat intensity and command decisions, and their use is often unpredictable, being largely determined by changes in the tactical situation.

*b.* Certain aspects of military police support in the field army are "intersectional" in nature. For example—

- (1) The evacuation of enemy PW's and civilian internees is a continuous process beginning at division collecting points, moving through the corps and field army cages when necessary, and terminating at camps in the communications zone (COMMZ).
- (2) Traffic control operations are coordinated throughout the field army area, often without regard to internal boundaries, and with adjacent commands and supporting elements in the COMMZ.

*c.* Military police support is closely associated with territorial responsibility and is basically command and area oriented. The scope of activity of the field army military police support organization, generally employed on an area basis, requires both lateral and vertical coordination with other commands and military police organizations.

*d.* Military police support is also closely associated with movements. Military police activities directly concerned with both inter-area and intra-area movements enhance and extend the ground mobility of combat and

combat support elements and facilitates the operations of combat service support elements.

#### 23. Levels of Support

*a.* Military police support in the field army is required at all levels of command from the combat brigade to the field army. At each level of command, support is characteristically provided by military police TOE units or elements tailored to meet the specific need of the command concerned.

*b.* Organic military police support resources of the division are, in the majority of tactical situations and operational environments, adequate to provide the required intensity of support at both division and combat brigade levels. The military police company organic to the division is specifically designed to provide this support. Details of division military police support are covered in a separate field manual and, except where interarea considerations dictate or where the field army military police organization must provide augmentation to the division, details of military police support at combat brigade and division levels are not included in this manual.

*c.* Military police support at corps and field army levels is provided by the field army military police organization as one integrated and coordinated operation. With the corps being the principal subordinate command and control echelon for the direction of the tactical effort of the field army, the military police support requirements of the corps are essentially the basis for determining the overall military police support requirements at field army level; thus the requirements of the corps largely dictate the configuration and posture of the field army military police organization.

## 24. Functional Organization

*a.* The military police support requirements of a force as large and as complex as the modern field army dictate the inclusion in the military police organization of resources to provide services and support in all of the functional areas which make up military police support.

*b.* Accordingly, the military police organization in the field army is tailored to include command and control elements plus elements specifically designed to provide the necessary degree of support in each of the following distinct functional areas:

- (1) Area and command oriented support, including law enforcement, traffic control, physical security, circulation control of individuals, etc.
- (2) Crime prevention and investigation.
- (3) Crime laboratory services.
- (4) Physical security of property, personnel, installations, and facilities, to include—
  - (a) Command post and headquarters installations.
  - (b) Special ammunition storage areas.
- (5) Evacuation and control of enemy PW's and civilian internees.
- (6) Receipt, limited processing, and guarding of enemy PW's and civilian internees.
- (7) Confinement of military prisoners.
- (8) Control of disturbances and aid in disasters.
- (9) Participation in rear area security and area damage control activities.

## 25. The Military Police Army-Wide Service

*a. General.* In the light of the considerations and characteristics set forth in paragraphs 22 through 24, the military police organization of the field army is established as an army-wide service. The military police army-wide service, organized as a military police brigade, is assigned to the FASCOM and employed on an area basis throughout the corps areas and the field army service area.

*b. Organizational Design.* The military

police army-wide service is a branch task organization tailored to the force supported, the type of theater in which deployed, and the specific operational environment. This task organization comprises a military police brigade consisting of a brigade headquarters, subordinate command and control elements (group, battalion, and separate company headquarters), and a variable number of functional units. The brigade organization is both strategically and tactically tailored. Internal tactical tailoring is a continuing process of organizational adjustment to changes in the operational situation. Details of unit tailoring of the field army military police support organization are covered in paragraph 26.

*c. Organization.* Although the organizational structure of the military police brigade is highly variable depending on the configuration of the force to be supported, the complexity of the the military police support requirements of the field army tends to result in a similar task organization with respect to the types of component units. Differences in the organizational structure are, therefore, principally in numbers of units and in emphasis and specification as dictated by the operational environment. A type military police brigade organization is depicted in figure 8.

## 26. Unit Tailoring

*a.* The type organizational structure of the field army military police brigade depicted in figure 8 is a representative organization tailored to complement the type field army structure illustrated in figure 2 and the type FASCOM organization illustrated in figure 6. It illustrates a balanced military police support task organization which may be used as the basis for the development of a military police brigade structure for the support of a field army or smaller tactical forces. A military police brigade structure tailored for specific employment will vary from this type structure in the numbers and sizes of component units and may vary in the types of units.

*b.* Strategic tailoring of the field army military police brigade is accomplished prior to deployment of the field army and is based upon the anticipated missions of the field army and the operational environment in which these missions are to be accomplished.

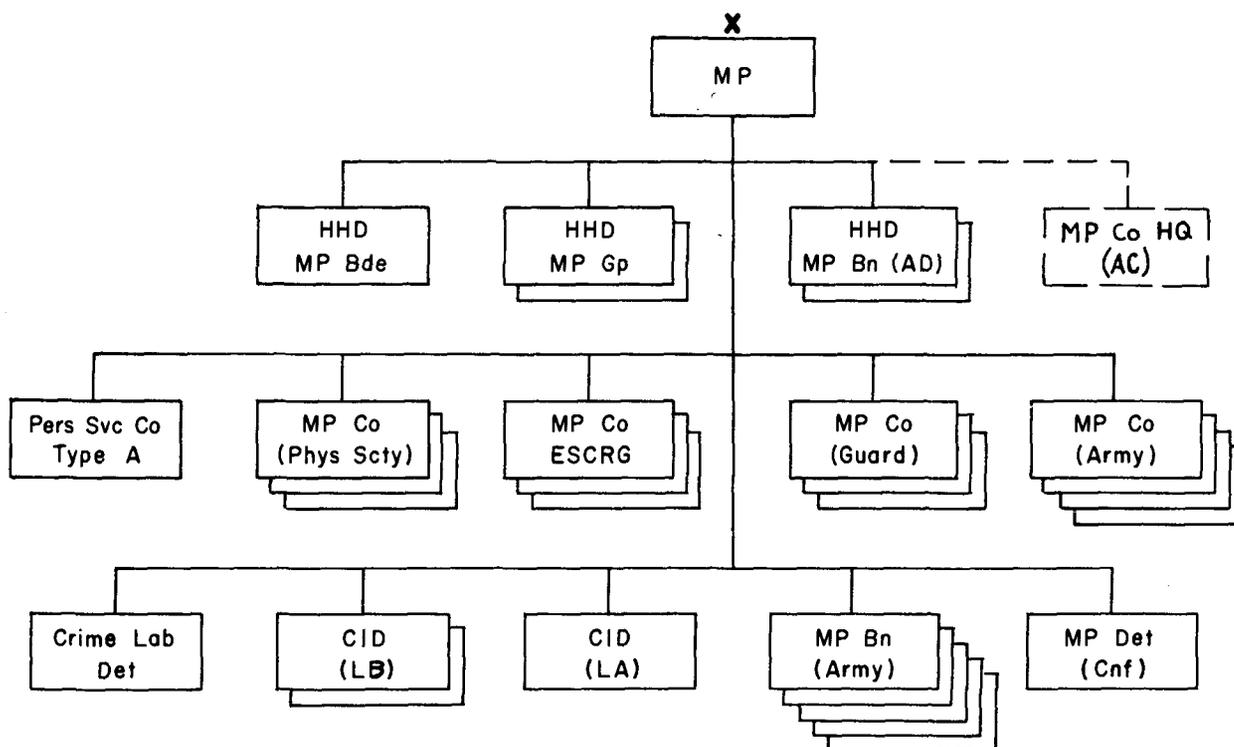


Figure 8. Type organization, field army military police brigade.

c. External tactical tailoring of the brigade structure is accomplished by the FASCOM commander to meet specific needs as dictated by changes in the tactical situation and environment.

d. Internal tactical tailoring is accomplished by the military police brigade commander to maintain the best possible organizational configuration and posture for the provision of military police support to the field army and its subordinate echelons. Internal tactical tailoring is a continuing process and the tailoring capability is a prime characteristic of the field army military police brigade.

e. In tailoring his organization to develop the appropriate configuration for flexible and responsive military police support of the field army force, the military police brigade commander utilizes the subordinate command and control elements available to him. To these command and control elements he assigns or attaches functional units as required. Certain units are characteristically employed under

the direct control of the brigade headquarters, while others are characteristically attached to subordinate group and battalion headquarters. The military police group headquarters are the principal subordinate command and control elements of the brigade to which functional elements are attached as appropriate to the missions to be assigned. In normal employment, the brigade force is tailored to include a forward military police group and a rear military police group.

f. The forward military police group is tailored by the military police brigade commander to provide military police support to the forward portion of the field army service area and to the corps and divisions. Its internal composition is primarily determined by the missions and requirements of the tactical forces supported. From the resources provided him, the group commander further tailors his force as dictated by the specific situation and environment. An example of the organization of the forward military police group, tailored to pro-

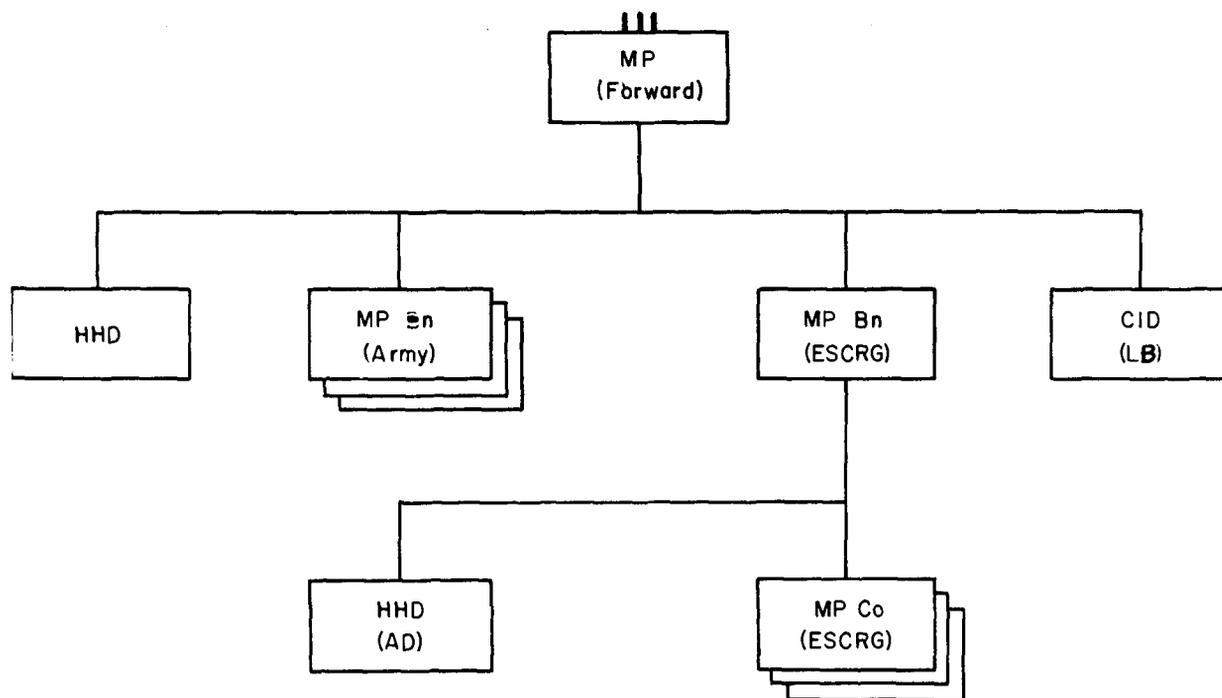


Figure 9. Type organization, forward military police group.

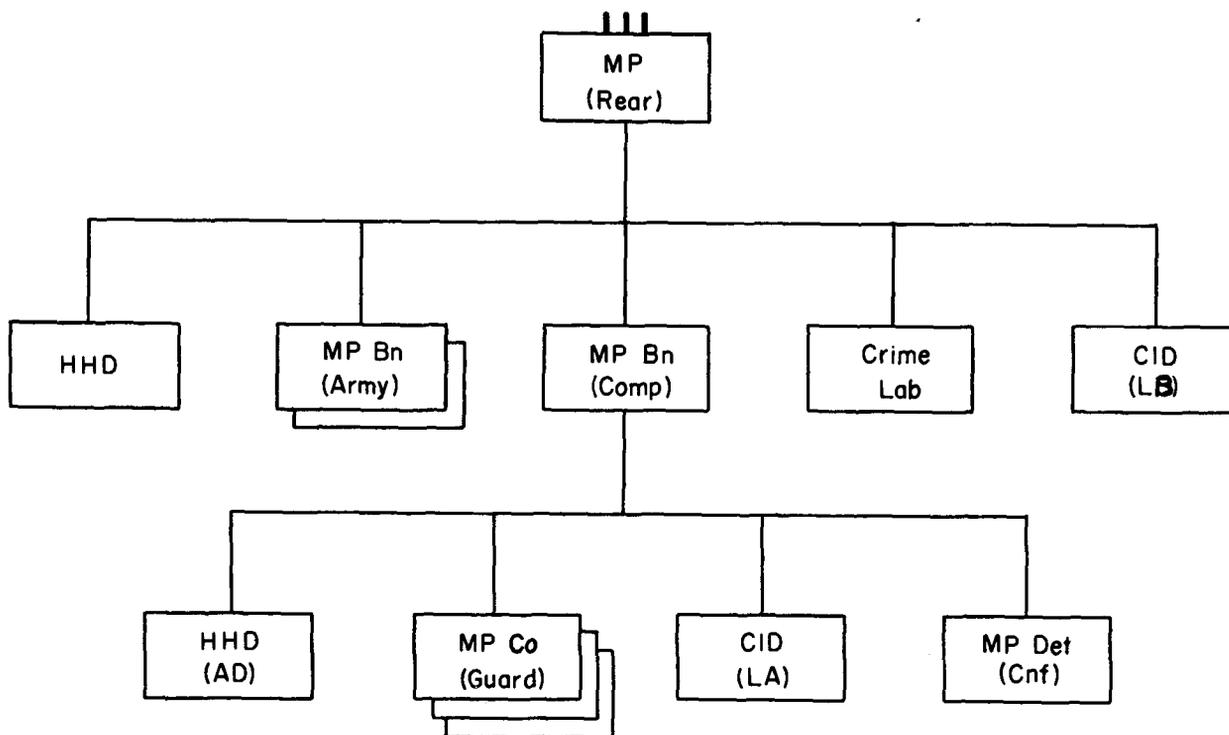


Figure 10. Type organization, rear military police group.

vide military police support to the three corps and twelve divisions of the type field army illustrated in figure 2, is depicted in figure 9.

*g.* The military police brigade commander similarly tailors the rear military police group for the provision of military police support on an area basis within the field army service area and backup support to the forward military police group. The group commander further tailors the internal configuration of his task organization to develop the posture appropriate to accomplishment of the missions assigned. A type organization of the rear military police group, tailored to complement the type field army organization discussed in this manual, is depicted in figure 10.

*h.* The units and elements comprising the field army military police brigade represents a balanced military police support force which serves as a basic source of resources for the development of the military police support organization(s) for supporting smaller tactical forces, such as an independent corps force or an independent division task force. Type military police task organizations tailored to support such independent tactical commands smaller than the field army are discussed in detail and illustrated in paragraphs 28 through 34.

## 27. Interarea Considerations

*a. General.* While military police support in the field army is generally provided on an area basis, it is not necessarily orientated to the internal areas of the field army area. Certain military police support activities are "intersectional" in nature and represent the field army portion of support operations that extend from the combat divisions back to the communications zone. Other activities tend to transcend the internal boundaries of the field army area and are, thus, "interarea" in nature. In addition, some military police support functions are performed under a unique system of "duality" of command responsibility resulting primarily from the characteristic employment of the corps as a tactical headquarters only.

*b. "Intersectional" Support Activities.* The following military police support activities in the field army are characteristically (or fre-

quently) performed on an "intersectional" basis:

- (1) Evacuation and control of enemy PW's and civilian internees. For details, see chapter 15.
- (2) Certain aspects of the confinement of military prisoners. For details, see chapter 17.
- (3) Certain aspects of physical security operations, particularly the security of critical and sensitive movements. For details, see chapter 14.
- (4) Certain aspects of traffic control and circulation control of individuals. For details, see chapters 11 and 16.

*c. "Interarea" Support Activities.* The following military police support activities generally tend to be "interarea" in nature in the field army:

- (1) Traffic control operations (ch. 11).
- (2) Law enforcement (ch. 12).
- (3) Criminal investigation and crime laboratory service (ch. 13).
- (4) Certain aspects of physical security operations (ch. 14).
- (5) Circulation control of individuals (ch. 16).
- (6) Confinement of military prisoners (ch. 17).

*d. Support Activities Performed Under "Dual" Command Responsibility.* Those aspects of military police support which are closely associated with territorial control are, particularly in the corps rear areas, performed under a duality of command responsibility resulting primarily from the employment of the corps as a tactical echelon only. The corps commander is normally charged with territorial responsibility for the corps rear area, including rear area security and area damage control. Military police support is a vital function of territorial control; however, the resources for providing military police support in the corps rear area are not generally assigned to the corps. Consequently, a system of very close operational liaison and coordination is necessary in the corps rear area to meet the needs of the corps commander in carrying out his responsibilities for territorial control. Details

of military police support in the corps rear area are covered in paragraphs 28 through 34 and in appropriate chapters of part three. Military police support activities which are closely associated with territorial control in the corps rear area include—

- (1) Traffic control.
- (2) Law enforcement.
- (3) Crime prevention and investigation.
- (4) Certain aspects of physical security operations.
- (5) Circulation control of individuals.

## Section II. ORGANIZATION FOR MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT

### 28. General Considerations

*a.* Within the normal organizational structure of the field army military police brigade there are three principal control headquarters—the brigade headquarters and two military police group headquarters. In addition, there is a variable number of battalion headquarters and separate company headquarters which may be utilized as control headquarters depending upon the missions to be assigned. During the support of tactical operations of the field army, four primary groupings of units and resources are normally employed—

- (1) Brigade troops, including those units not attached to the military police groups or to other headquarters.
- (2) A forward military police group.
- (3) A rear military police group.
- (4) Units attached to other control headquarters.

*b.* Based upon orders and instructions received from the FASCOM commander, the military police brigade commander makes his estimate of the situation following careful analysis of each factor to determine the grouping of military police functional units which will best accomplish the military police support mission. The appropriate units and elements are then attached to the group and battalion (and sometimes company) headquarters, attached to other control headquarters, or retained under brigade control. The organization for military police support is modified as required during operations. The organization for support of a specific operation is covered in the military police brigade operation order (task organization), an example of which is in appendix II.

### 29. Functional Units

Functional units attached to the military

police groups and battalions are normally employed as pure units but may be cross attached to form support task organizations built around battalion and company headquarters.

### 30. Command and Staff Relationships

*a.* The field army military police brigade is a major subordinate task organization of the FASCOM. The brigade commander receives mission type orders from the FASCOM commander and is responsible to him for the provision of full military police support within the field army service area and the corps rear areas, to include direct support of the combat divisions when required.

*b.* The scope and magnitude of military police support operations in the field army are such that military police staff specialists are required at each of the following levels of command and control:

- (1) Field army headquarters.
- (2) Corps headquarters.
- (3) Division headquarters.
- (4) FASCOM headquarters.
- (5) Support brigade headquarters (augmented by military police personnel when supporting an independent force).

*c.* With the exception of division headquarters, military police staff specialists are integrated into the Assistant Chief of Staff G-1 and G-4 sections at each headquarters. They are responsible for advising the command and staff on military police support matters and for staff planning and coordination of current military police support operations. The extent and nature of their activities will vary depending upon the echelon of command at which they are operating. While these specialists are police technical experts, they are also members of the general staff and as such have a basic re-

sponsibility for assisting the commander in the exercise of his command responsibilities.

d. The nature and extent of the general staff augmentation required at the different levels of command and control vary depending upon the normal employment and the current mission(s) of the commands concerned. At certain levels coordination and supervision activities predominate. For instance, the field army military police operations are concerned principally with long range planning of military police support whereas the division provost marshal section is intimately involved in both detailed planning and supervision of current operations.

e. With respect to the field army military police task organization, the chain of command extends from the field army commander, through the FASCOM and military police brigade commanders, to the subordinate group, battalion, company, and detachment commanders. At brigade, group, and battalion levels the commanders are provided with the necessary staff assistants for the planning and coordination of mission operations. In each of these instances the members of the staff do not exercise either command or operational control of subordinate units.

### 31. Task Organization, Field Army Military Police Brigade

a. The type military police brigade organization depicted in figure 8 reflects a number of command control and subordinate functional elements prior to tailoring for support of a specific operation. In figure 11, this same type brigade organization is depicted as it might be tactically tailored and employed in a particularly operational situation.

b. The type employment of the field army military police brigade depicted in figure 11 is a representative employment illustrating the characteristic posture for the support of the three corps and twelve divisions of the type field army. The employment depicted is schematic and does not necessarily illustrate the typical geographical distribution of units. For example, the three military police escort guard companies which make up the escort guard battalion of the forward military police group

are shown in the corps rear area of the center corps of the field army; in actuality, these units would be employed roughly one in each corps rear area with their operations extending from the division PW collecting points back to the army PW cage.

c. Within the type employment of the field army military police brigade illustrated in figure 11, the four primary groupings of the brigade task organizations are identifiable as follows:

- (1) *Brigade troops*, consisting in this instance of the brigade headquarters detachment and the brigade personnel services company.
- (2) *A forward military police group*, including—
  - (a) A command and control element (the group headquarters).
  - (b) Area and command support elements (three military police battalions).
  - (c) A subordinate command and control element for escort guard operations (a military police battalion headquarters).
  - (d) Functional elements for—
    1. Evacuation of enemy PW's and civilian internees (three military police escort guard companies).
    2. Prevention and investigation of crime (a criminal investigation detachment).
- (3) *A rear military police group*, including—
  - (a) A command and control element (the group headquarters).
  - (b) Area and command support elements (two military police battalions).
  - (c) A subordinate command and control element for PW, civilian internee, and confinement operations (a military police battalion headquarters).
  - (d) Functional elements for—
    1. Receiving and guarding enemy PW's and civilian internees (two military police guard companies).
    2. Confinement of military prisoners (a military police confinement de-



port elements. Thus, in normal employment the corps task organization does not include military police units, except for elements attached from the military police company which is attached to the corps support brigade for command post security as shown in *f*(1) below. Instead, military police support of the corps is provided as an integral part of the overall military police support operation in the field army. The responsibility for providing such support is vested in the commander of the field army military police brigade, who determines the military police support task organization based upon instructions from the FASCOM commander.

*b.* In such functional areas as traffic control, circulation control, and evacuation and control of enemy PW's, the impact of military police support upon the tactical operations of the corps is of such significance that the requirements of the corps largely dictate the configuration and posture of the military police support task organization. Consequently, although the corps commander does not control directly the task organization providing military police support, he must at all times insure the adequacy of that support for both current and planned operations.

*c.* While the corps commander is not normally charged with an administrative responsibility, he does characteristically exercise territorial control in the corps rear area. Those aspects of military police support which are closely associated with territorial control, such as traffic control and crime prevention and investigation, must be closely coordinated with and integrated into the plans of the corps. The corps commander is advised on military police support matters by his military police specialists who are members of the general staff and who maintain very close operational liaison with the commander(s) of the military police support task organization. Close liaison is essential to minimize difficulties resulting from this unique system in which the corps commander is charged with territorial responsibility but does not control directly the resources for military police support which is so closely associated with territorial control.

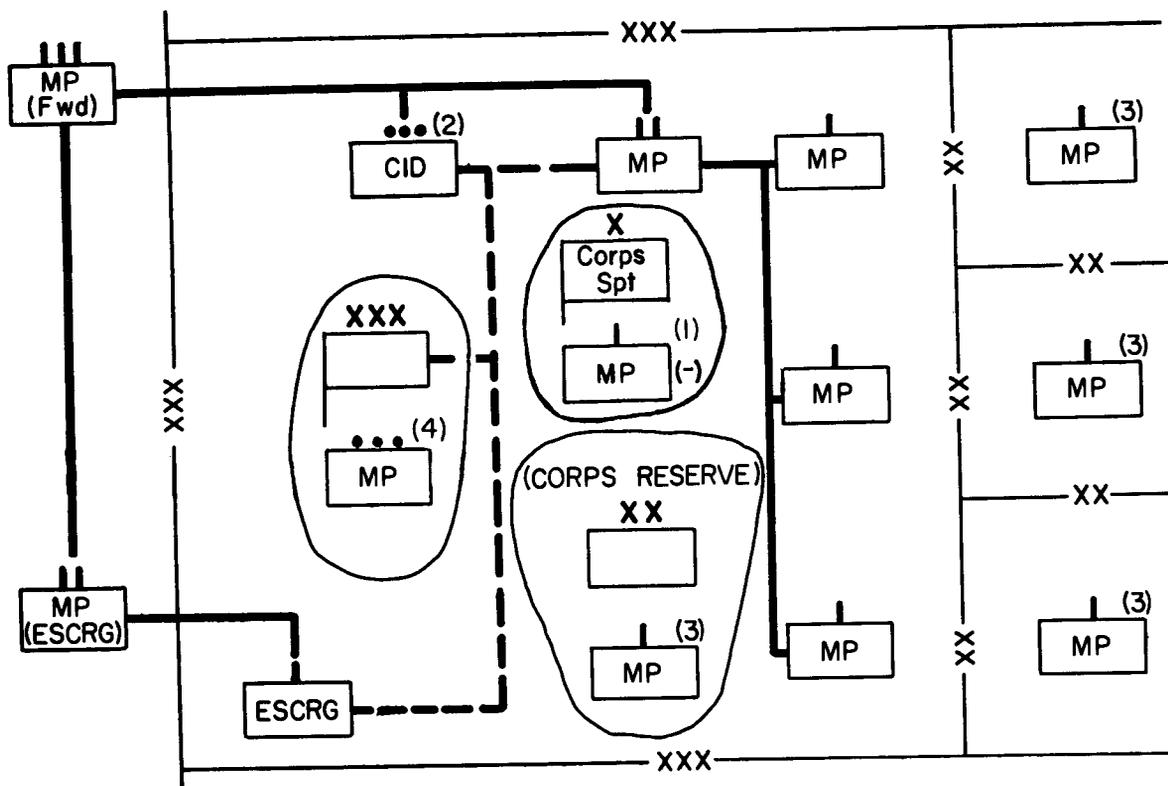
*d.* Military police units supporting the corps may, in special operational situations, be at-

tached to the corps. In the case of the military police unit which provides security and command support for the corps support brigade headquarters, as well as the corps headquarters, attachment is the normal employment. Otherwise, however, attachment is the exception rather than the rule and support is provided primarily by the forward group of the field army military police brigade.

*e.* The commander of the forward military police group, based upon the mission assigned and the instructions received from the military police brigade commander, positions the subordinate battalions well forward to provide general military police support in the forward army area and to the corps and their combat divisions. Those aspects of military police support which are closely associated with area control are performed by subordinate units of the group within areas of responsibility designated by the group commander. Military police operational areas of responsibility do not necessarily coincide with the internal or perimeter boundaries of the corps; however, due to the very close relationship of military police support to area control, they tend generally to coincide with the corps lateral boundaries. Other aspects of military police support are functional in nature and are generally performed without regard to the corps boundaries. Whether support activities are area oriented or functionally oriented, certain units of the forward military police group which perform these activities are characteristically located in the corps rear area. Figure 12 depicts schematically a type employment of military police support elements in the corps area.

*f.* The type employment of military police support elements in the corps area depicted in figure 12 is a generalized employment illustrating a characteristic posture for the support of the tactical operations of the corps and its combat divisions. The military police units shown in this figure are those which would be found in the corps area in a normal operational situation and environment. The functional elements included are—

- (1) A command support element for security of the corps headquarters and the corps support brigade headquarters (a separate military police com-



- NOTES:** (1) Attached to Corps Spt Bde HQ.  
 (2) Elements as required.  
 (3) Organic unit of the Division.  
 (4) Platoon of the MP Co atchd to Corps Spt Bde HQ.

**LEGEND:** ——— Command.  
 - - - Operational liaison.

Figure 12. Type employment, military police units in the corps area (schematic).

pany attached to the corps support brigade headquarters directly from the field army military police brigade task organization).

- (2) A command and area support element for direct support of corps operations, including augmentation of the combat divisions as required, as well as general support of all elements in the corps area (a military police battalion or a portion thereof of the forward military police group task organization).
- (3) A functional element for the evacua-

tion of enemy PW's and civilian internees (a military police escort guard company of the escort guard battalion, which is part of the task organization of the forward military police group).

- (4) A functional element for the prevention and investigation of crime (a criminal investigation detachment, minus). The criminal investigation detachment of the forward group task organization is employed throughout the areas of all the corps of the field army and elements of the detachment are located within a specific corps area as required.

### 33. Task Organization for Military Police Support, Independent Corps

a. *General.* When the corps is independently or semi-independently employed it becomes both a tactical and an administrative unit and the corps commander assumes full responsibility for the combat service support of the corps force. For this he is assigned a corps support command (an augmented support brigade). Augmentation of the corps support brigade staff, particularly with respect to specialist staff assistants, is required in order that the corps commander may meet his expanded responsibilities.

b. *Organization for Combat Service Support.* To provide the commander of the independently

employed corps with an adequate subordinate task organization for combat service support of the corps force, a corps support command (COSCOM) is established and tailored to the anticipated service support requirements of the corps.

- (1) *COSCOM headquarters.* The headquarters of a corps support brigade of the FASCOM organization, augmented with the necessary specialist staff assistants, provides the command and control organization for the COSCOM. The augmented corps support brigade headquarters resembles organizationally the FASCOM headquarters and is employed in a similar

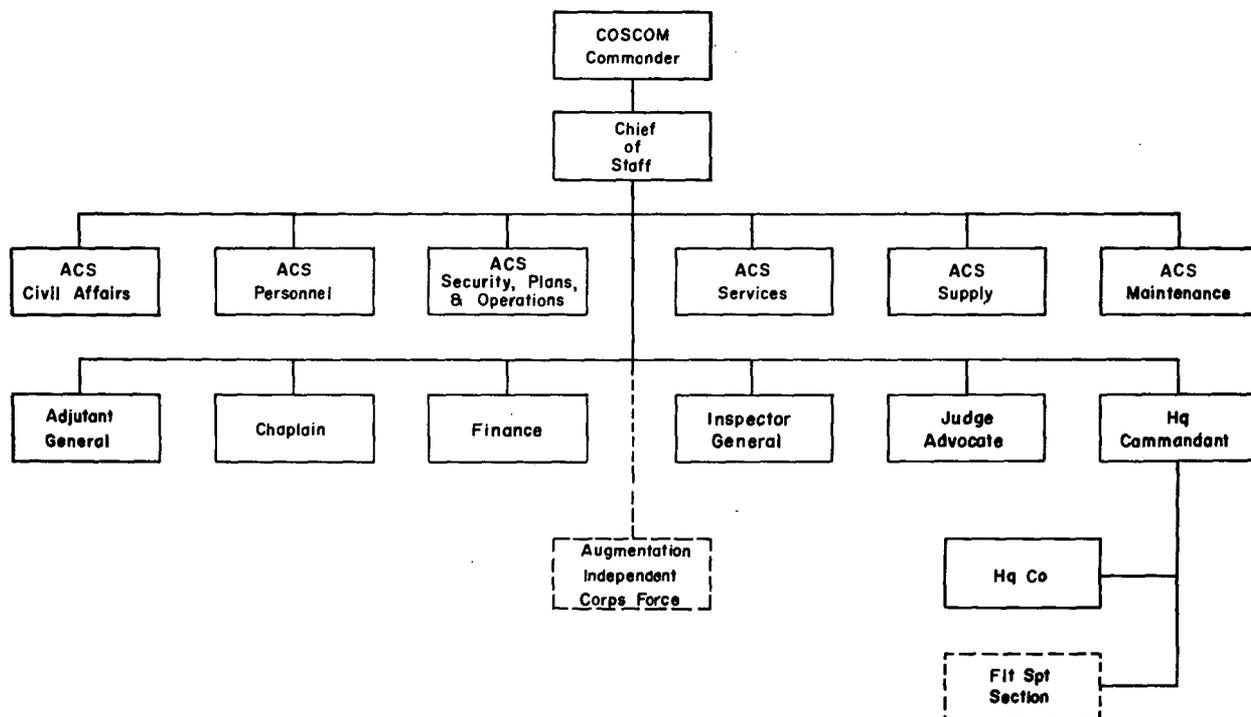


Figure 13. Type command and staff organization, corps support command (COSCOM).

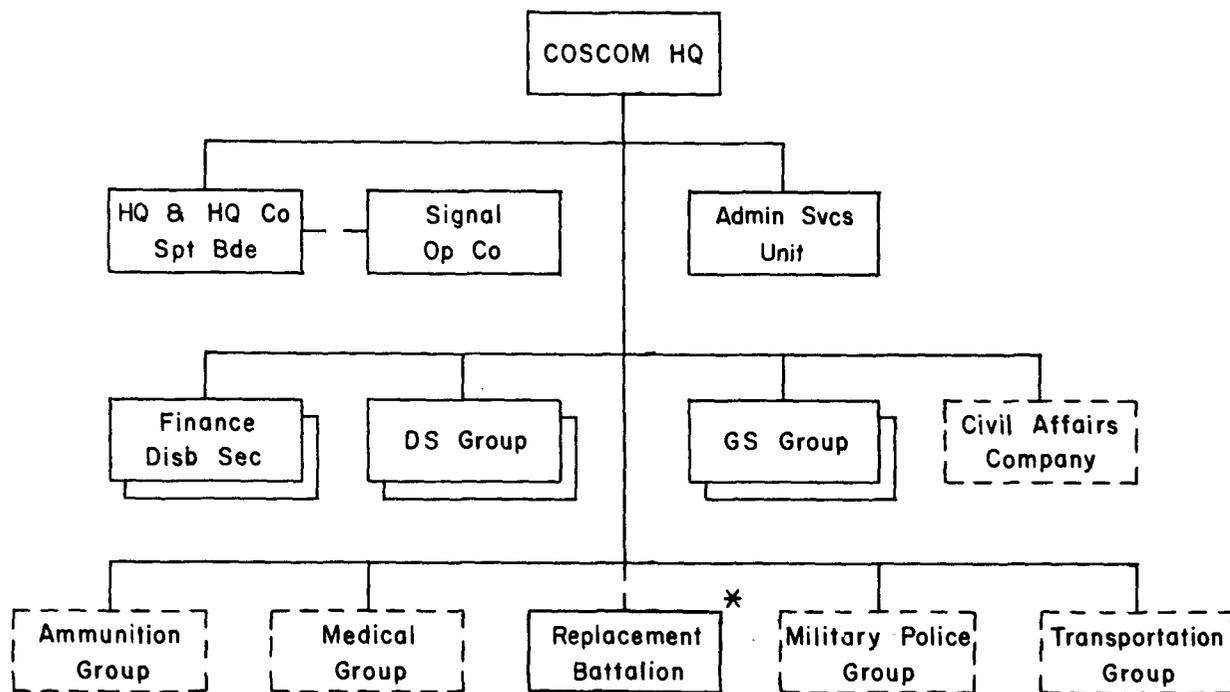
manner. A type command and staff organization, COSCOM headquarters, is illustrated graphically in figure 13.

- (2) *COSCOM task organization.* The task organization of the COSCOM is developed in the light of the anticipated combat service support requirements of the independent corps to be employed in specific tactical situations and operational environments. The actual structure will invariably differ as to types and numbers of units; however, a basic functional similarity will be apparent in the task organization. The normal units of a corps support brigade constitute the basic task organization of the COSCOM. The full combat service support capability is then tailored into the task organization by attaching appropriate ele-

ments from the various army-wide services. A type COSCOM task organization, tailored to support an independent corps of four divisions, is illustrated in figure 14.

*c. Military Police Support Organization.*

- (1) *General.* The military police support requirements of the independently employed corps are, in the majority of tactical situations and operational environments, similar to those of the field army except for correspondingly reduced magnitude. As in the case of the field army military police task organization, unit resources are required to provide the necessary degree of support in all the functional areas of military police support. Thus, the military police task organization for the support of an independent

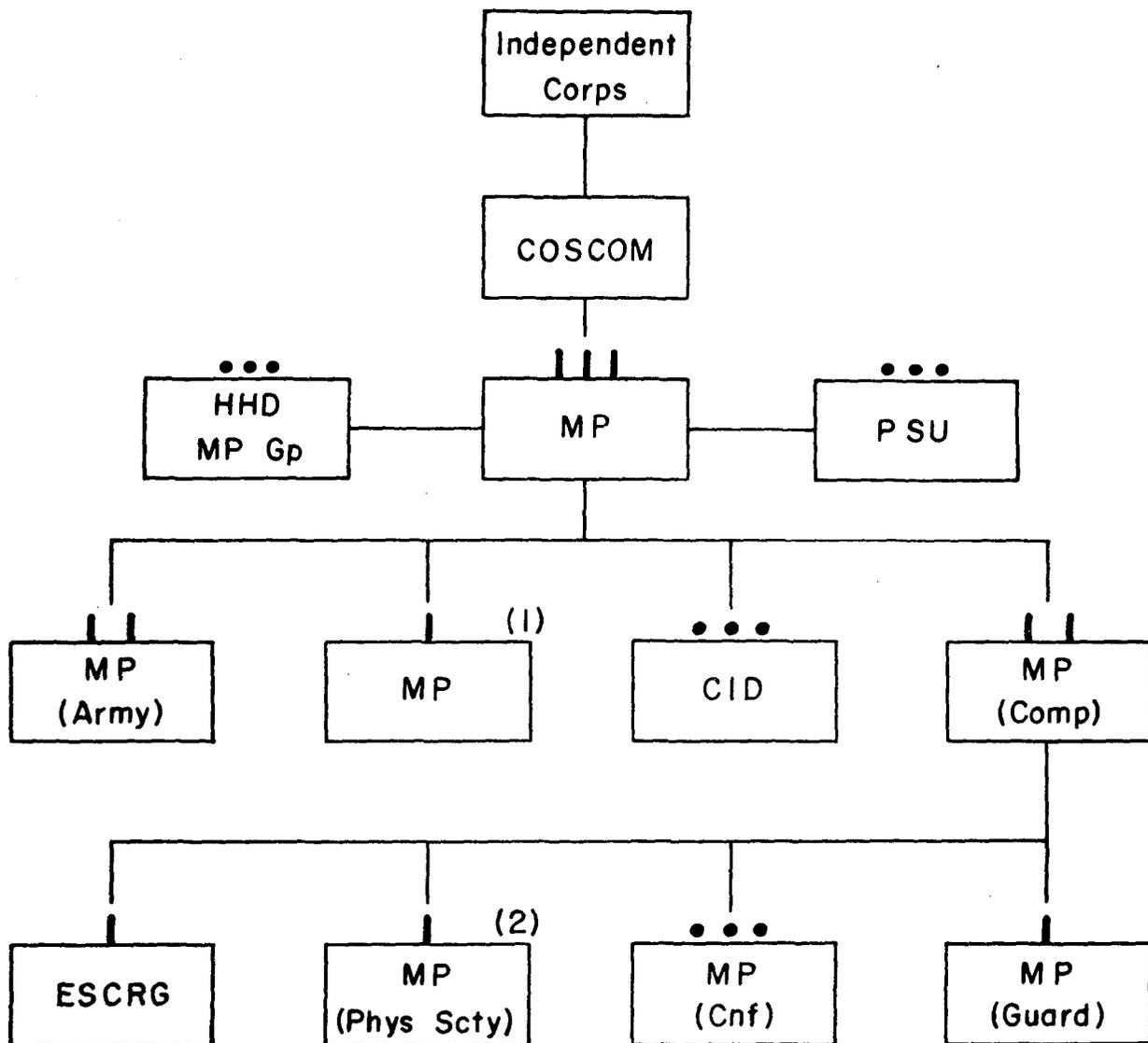


\* NOTE: Under operational control of Corps HQ.

LEGEND:  Normal unit of the Corps Spt Bde.

Attached unit when Spt Bde is established as COSCOM.

Figure 14. Type organization, corps support command (COSCOM).

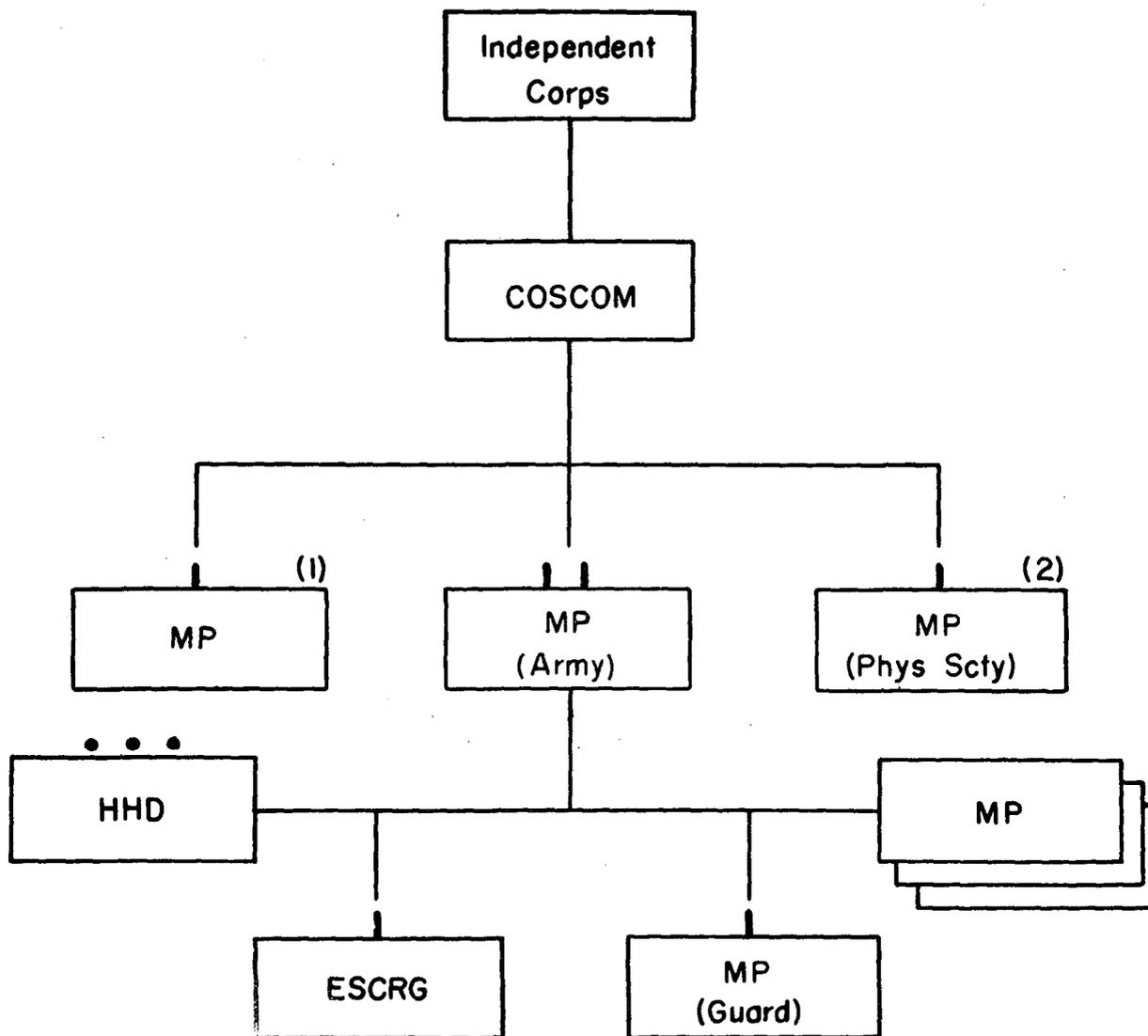


**NOTES:** (1) Atchd to COSCOM HQ, plat(s) further atchd to Corps HQ.  
 (2) Atchd to Ammo Bn.

*Figure 15. Type organization, military police support force, 4-division independent corps.*

corps force tends to duplicate on a proportionately smaller scale the military police task organization for support of the field army. A type military police support force for support of an independent corps of four divisions is depicted graphically in figure 15.

(2) *Organizational design.* The type military police organization for support of an independent corps force as depicted in figure 15 is a representative task organization illustrating those units which will usually be tailored into the structure of a force required



**NOTES:** (1) Atchd to COSCOM HQ, plat(s) further atchd to Corps HQ.  
 (2) Atchd to Ammo Bn.

*Figure 16. Type organization, military police support force, 3-division independent corps with reduced requirements.*

to provide full functional military police support. The organization constitutes a military police group and includes elements comparable to those found in the field army military police

brigade. The functional similarity of the organization with that of the field army military police brigade is readily apparent if figure 15 is compared with figure 8. When the anticipated

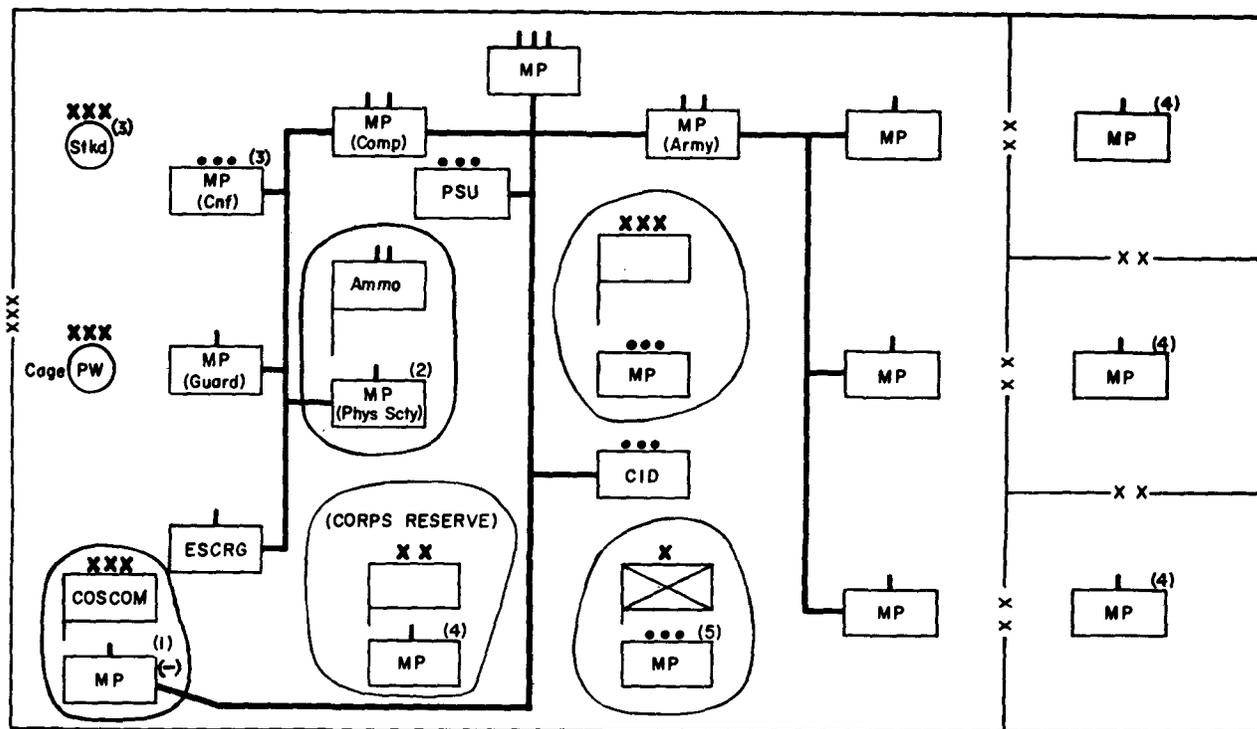
military police support requirements of the independent corps are reduced or when the corps force itself is smaller, the military police support task organization may be proportionately reduced. For example, figure 16 depicts a type military police organization tailored to support an independent corps of three divisions with reduced military police support requirements.

(3) *Employment.* The type military police support organization tailored for support of an independent corps force of four divisions, as depicted in figure 15, is organized as a military police group and includes both direct support and general support elements. The component units of this task or-

ganization are employed on an area basis or on a functional basis in the same manner in which they are employed when constituting elements of the field army military police brigade. This same task organization (fig. 15) is depicted in figure 17 in a type employment for military police support of the independent corps force. The employment illustrated in figure 17 is schematic and does not necessarily portray the actual geographical relationship of units and headquarters concerned.

### 34. Task Organization for Military Police Support, Independent Division

a. *General.* Although the division is both a tactical and an administrative unit, it requires



- NOTES: (1) Attached to COSCOM HQ; Platoon (s) further attached to Corps HQ.  
 (2) Attached to Ammo Bn.  
 (3) When required.  
 (4) Organic unit of the Division.  
 (5) Organic unit of the Separate Brigade.

Figure 17. Type employment, military police units, 4-division independent corps force (schematic).

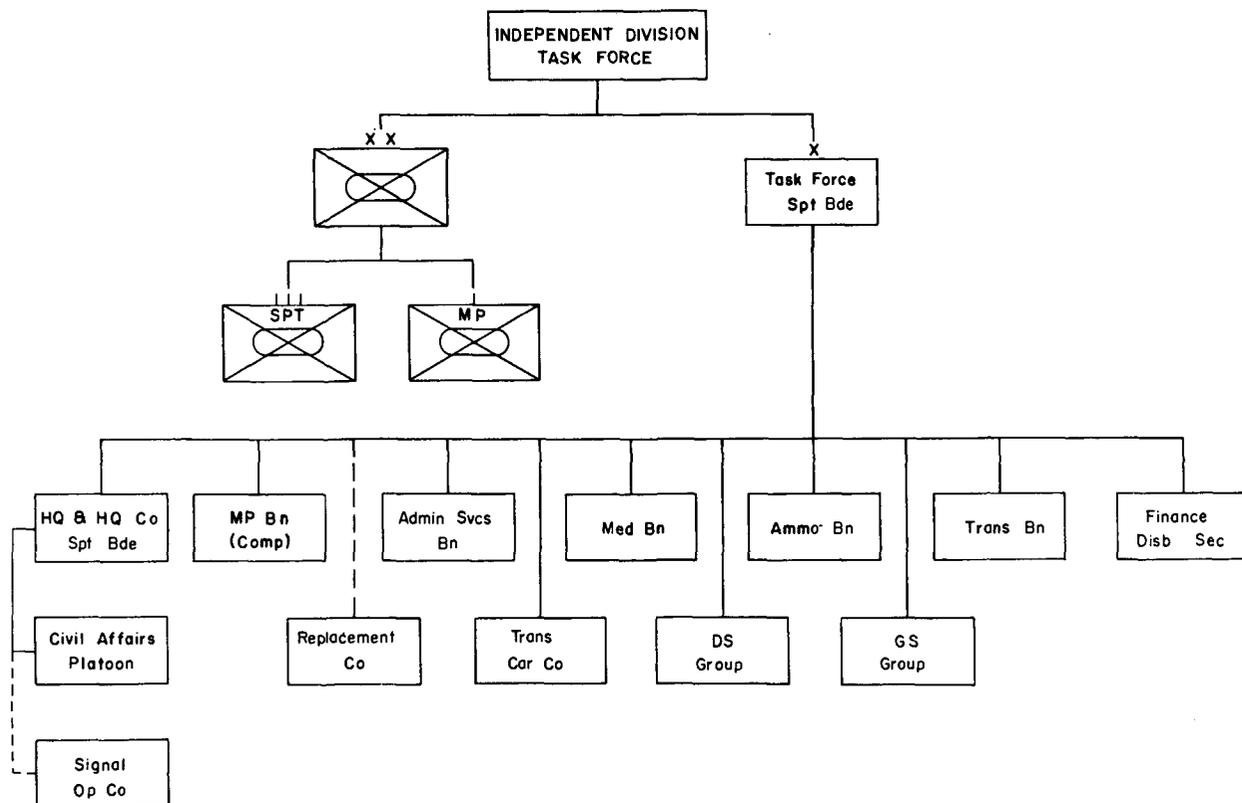


Figure 18. Type organization for combat service support of an independent mechanized division task force.

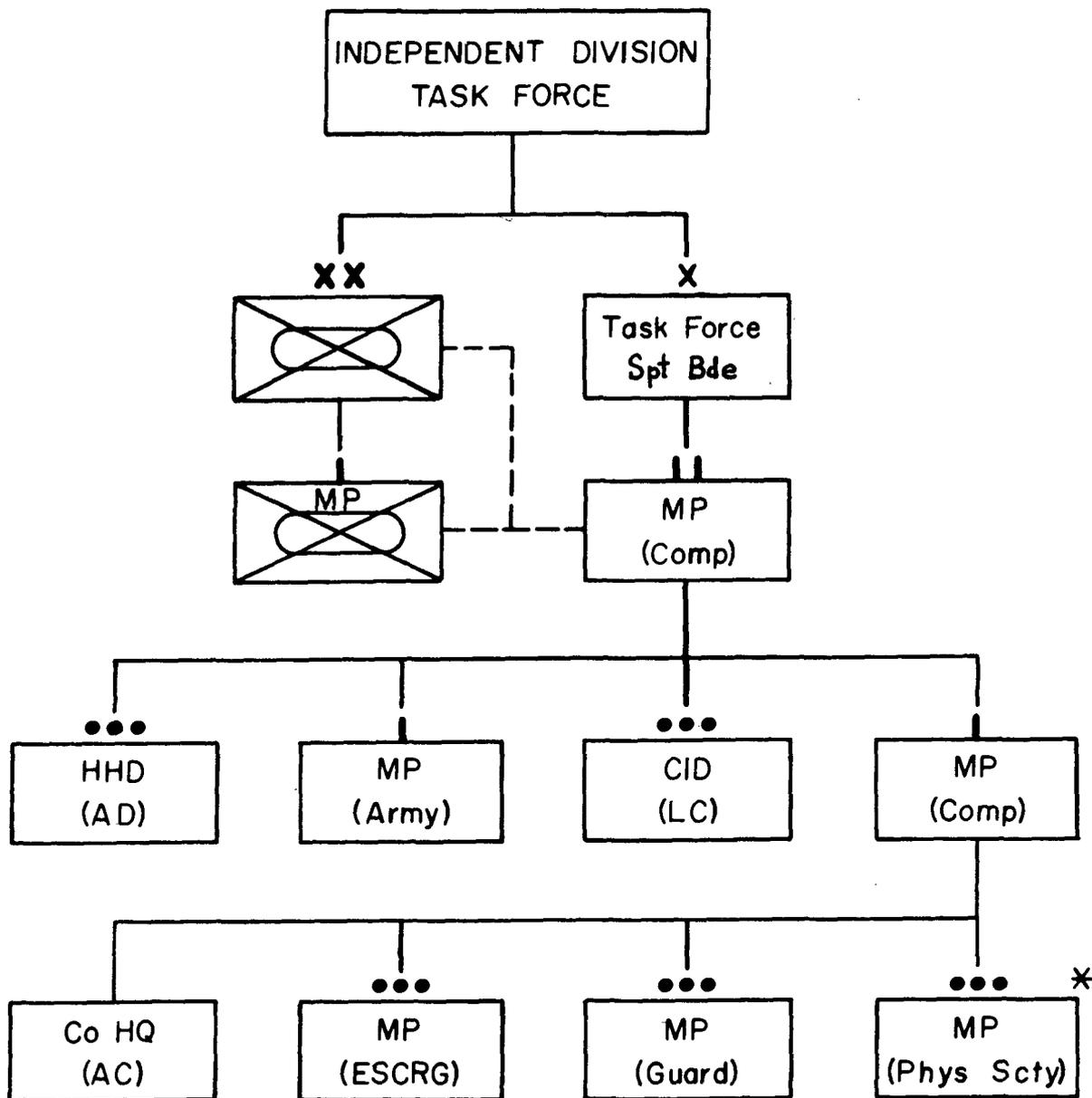
augmentation for extended employment as an independent division task force. As the commander of an independent division task force, the division commander takes on added requirements through the assumption of the responsibility for providing full service support for the task force. The division support command is capable of providing division level combat service support to the division employed as part of a corps field army task organization. However, when the division is independently employed the division support command requires backup support in the areas of maintenance (3d echelon), supply, transportation, medical service, civil affairs, military police, and personnel replacements.

*b. Organization for Combat Service Support.* To provide the commander of the independent division task force with an adequate subordi-

nate task organization for backup combat service support for divisional units and direct combat service support for nondivisional units, a task force support brigade or group is established. This support organization is tailored to the anticipated service support requirements of the task force and is organizationally designed to augment and supplement the division support command. Figure 18 illustrates a typical task force support command organization which might be employed to support an independent mechanized division task force. This type independent division task force support command employs the headquarters of a corps support brigade as the command and control element and includes units of the corps support brigade and the army-wide services.

*c. Military Police Support Organization.*

(1) *General.* The military police support



\* NOTE: Atchd to Ammo Bn.

LEGEND: — Command.

--- Operational control (Div PM).

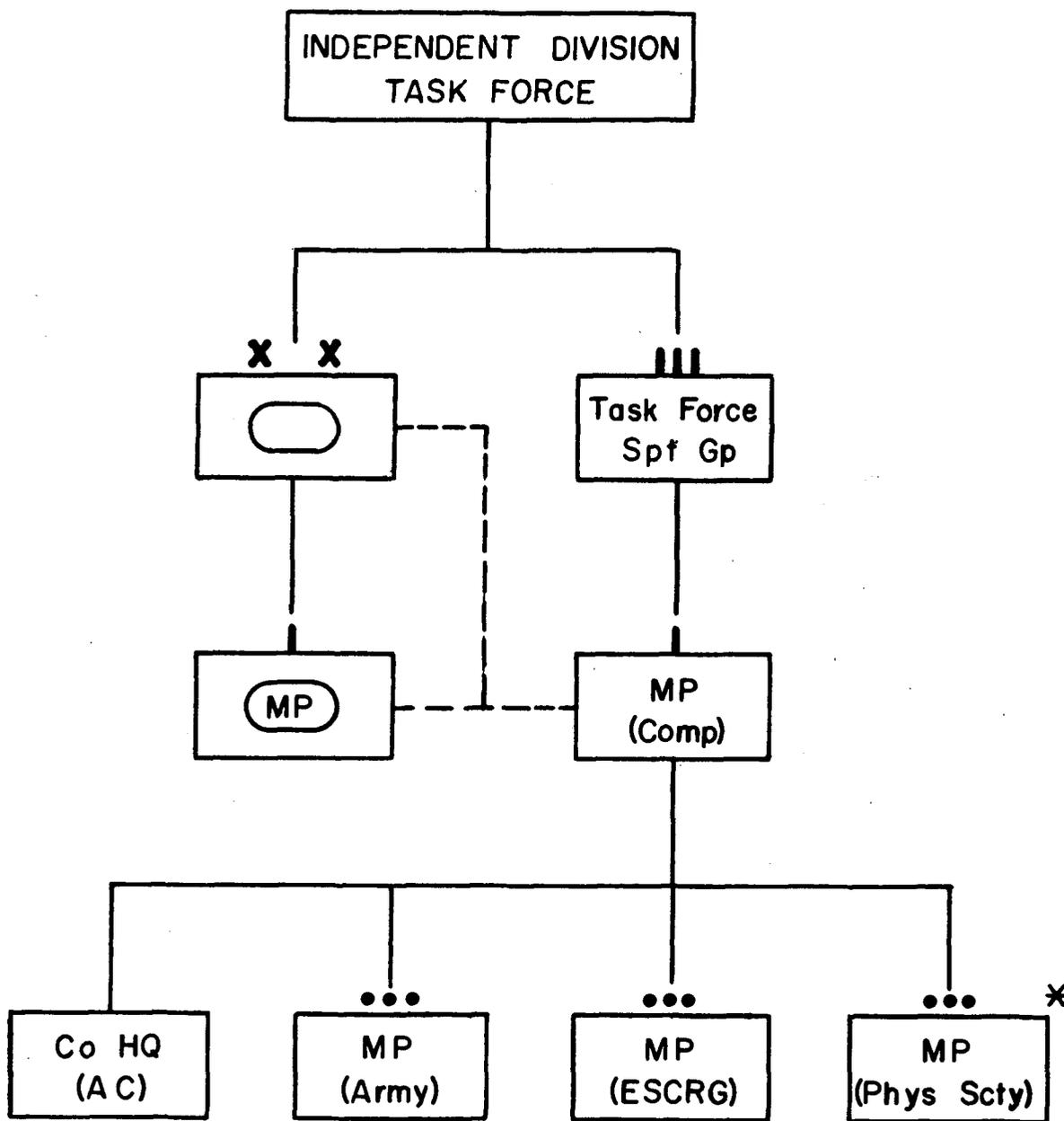
Figure 19. Type military police support organization, independent mechanized division task force.

requirements of the independent division task force are highly variable depending upon the operational environment, nature and attitude of enemy forces, extent and duration of tactical operations, and similar considerations. Unit resources must be tailored into the military police support task organization for accomplishment of all anticipated functions. Those functions which the military police support organization must perform in the majority of tactical situations include—

- (a) Area and command oriented support, including traffic control, law enforcement, circulation control of individuals, physical security, and crime prevention.
  - (b) Evacuation and custody of enemy PW's and civilian internees.
  - (c) Physical security of special ammunition storage areas.
  - (d) Confinement of military prisoners.
  - (e) Crime prevention and investigation.
- (2) *Organizational design.*
- (a) The military police support organization depicted in figure 18 as a subordinate element of the task force support brigade comprises a composite military police battalion. This is a type military police organization for support of an independent division task force; it is not necessarily suitable for specific employment but is intended to illustrate the typical functional elements which will usually be included in the task organization. The organization of this composite military police battalion is depicted in detail in figure 19.

- (b) In certain tactical situations, such as a rapid operation of relatively short duration, the military police support requirements may be appreciably reduced and some functions may not be required. When such is the case, the military police support task organization of the task force support group is altered proportionately. By way of example, a type military police support organization for an armored division task force to be employed in an independent operation of comparatively short duration is depicted in figure 20.

- (3) *Employment.* The component units of the military police organization for support of an independent division task force provide backup support to the division military police company and direct support to the nondivisional elements of the task force. Units are employed in essentially the same manner in which they are employed when operating as part of the field army military police brigade task organization, i.e., they provide the required degree of military police support on an area or a functional basis depending upon the particular unit concerned. One difference in employment, as compared to the military police support organization of an independent corps force or of the field army, is that in the case of the independent division task force the division provost marshal, acting as task force provost marshal, exercises operational control over both the division military police company and the military police task force organization of the task force support group (fig. 19 and 20).



\* NOTE: Atchd to Ammo Bn.

LEGEND: ——— Command.

----- Operational control (Div PM).

Figure 20. Type military police support organization, armored division task force employed in an independent operation of short duration.

**PART TWO**  
**THE FIELD ARMY MILITARY POLICE ARMY-WIDE SERVICE**

**CHAPTER 4**  
**GENERAL**

**Section I. BASIC CONSIDERATIONS**

**35. Command Responsibilities**

*a.* The FASCOM commander is normally responsible to the field army commander for the provision of all nondivisional military police support within the field army. In certain special situations, the responsibility for military police support may be retained by the field army commander or partially delegated to the corps commanders; however, such arrangements are largely detrimental to the coordination and flexibility of military police support operations and the responsibility is returned to the FASCOM commander as soon as the tactical situation permits.

*b.* The FASCOM commander carries out his responsibility for the provision of military police support through assignment of missions based on the policies and guidance of the field army commander, to the field army military police support task organization. This task organization constitutes a military police brigade, the commander of which is the field army military police support operator. The brigade commander is directly responsible to the FASCOM commander for the conduct of military police operations to support the army, the corps, the FASCOM and its subordinate commands, and other designated commands or organizations.

*c.* Certain functional areas in which military police support operations are of special significance are inseparable from basic command responsibility. Consequently, although the military police support rendered to commanders in these areas is often the key to success, the responsibility remains with the commander at all echelons and is not vested in the commander of

the supporting military police organization. Such areas include—

- (1) The maintenance of discipline.
- (2) The enforcement of laws, orders, and regulations.
- (3) The prevention of crime.
- (4) The circulation control of military personnel, including stragglers.

**36. Requirements Essential to Adequate Military Police Support**

*a. General.* The emphasis in military police support is from the rear forward, with priority given to the support of the tactical elements of the field army. Thus, a principal feature of support is the backup and augmentation of the organic military police units of the committed divisions. Prompt relief of division military police by the supporting field army military police enables the division military police to devote maximum effort to support of the combat brigades of the division and is a continuing consideration in military police operations. This relief may occur as far forward as the combat brigade area, e.g., acceptance by field army military police of enemy prisoners of war for evacuation to the rear. Similarly, the military police units operating in the field army service area backup and augment those operating in direct support of the corps.

*b. Mobility.* In order that military police units may successfully accomplish their support role, they must possess at least the same degree of organic mobility as the command or organizations supported. This is particularly true in the case of those units which provide

command and area oriented support. Some functional units, such as military police escort guard units (which characteristically use non-organic transportation) and military police guard units (which are characteristically employed in a semistatic situation), require a lesser degree of organic mobility. In the case of units which are normally employed on an area basis, the necessity to move quickly and efficiently from one place to another without recourse to nonorganic means is of such importance to mission accomplishment that their operational elements are characteristically 100 percent mobile using organic transportation.

*c. Flexibility.* Military police support must be immediately responsive to changes in the tactical and the service support situations. Traffic control, for instance, is a major consideration in the conduct of tactical operations. The military police task organization must have the inherent ability to react promptly in order that the necessary resources for traffic control are concentrated at the time and place needed. Decentralization of operations contributes greatly to this required flexibility. Organizational flexibility is of equal importance in military police support. A unit engaged in such activity as traffic control must be able to change rapidly to a very dissimilar activity, such as population control, physical security guarding, evacuation of prisoners of war, operation of internment facilities, etc. Due to this recognized need for organizational flexibility, the great majority of combat zone military police units are multicapable and may, with relative ease, be alternated from one primary mission to another. In some cases, equipment augmentations may be necessary if a mission of an entirely different type is to be performed over an extended period. For instance, while an area support unit may easily assume the mission of an escort guard unit, the escort guard unit requires vehicular augmentation to assume the mission of the area support unit.

*d. Economy of Force.* A basic characteristic of military police task organization is that no more troops are committed and no more installations are established than are required for the task at hand. Once a unit is committed to a specific mission, it is not immediately available for other employment until that mission

has been successfully accomplished. The establishment of an installation immobilizes the unit operating it until such time as it is closed. Consequently, planners must carefully allocate the available military police unit resources to the various component missions to be performed. Military police unit resources are always at a premium and military police units are characteristically never in reserve. Thus, not only the allocation of available resources but also the establishment of military police support priorities are extremely important aspects of planning. Only the unit, or part of a unit, which is necessary to accomplish the envisioned mission tasks should be allocated to a particular mission. Installations should be established only when it is envisioned that the tactical situation will necessitate the use of them. For instance, although the field army military police task organization has the capability of establishing and operating a field army civilian internee cage, the cage should not be established if the tactical situation is such that no civilians are expected to be interned and the troops which would normally operate the cage should be allocated to some other mission.

*e. Generalized vs. Specialized Support.* Military police support may be described as either generalized or specialized depending upon the tasks to be accomplished. Since there is, in the modern field army, a continuing requirement for both generalized and specialized military police support, planners must insure that adequate resources are available for both. The military police support task organization of the field army characteristically includes units designed for employment in both types of support. The normal mission assigned to a unit designed for generalized support will include a broad range of functional missions, e.g., traffic control, circulation control of individuals, crime prevention and investigation, physical security, etc. The unit designed for specialized support, e.g., criminal investigation, evacuation of prisoners of war, confinement of military prisoners, etc., normally is assigned a mission within a narrow functional area. The two types of units augment and supplement each other and the presence of both types enhances rather than detracts from operational flexibility and coordination.

**37. General**

Nondivisional military police support in the field army is on an army-wide basis under the control of the FASCOM commander. The military police brigade commander is the overall military police operator in the FASCOM. Military police support operations are conducted on both an area and a functional basis.

**38. Area Support**

That portion of the combat zone which lies between the rear boundaries of the divisions and the army rear boundary is divided into a forward and a rear military police group area. The forward military police group area coincides approximately with the corps rear areas and the rear military police group area is more or less delineated by the boundaries of the field army service area. This division is further expanded by assigning areas of responsibility and functional missions on a battalion, company, and platoon basis. A type organization of the two group areas into subordinate areas of responsibility is depicted in figure 21. This illustration is schematic only and is intended to portray a type organization of the combat zone into military police areas of responsibility. The area organization in an actual situation will be dictated by terrain, location of headquarters and installations, road nets in the area, troop and population concentration, etc.

**39. Direct and General Support**

Both the forward and the rear military police groups of the field army military police brigade characteristically perform both direct and general support roles.

*a.* In the case of the forward military police group, direct support is rendered to the corps, the corps support brigades, and other nondivisional units without organic military police. The group also provides general (backup) support to the divisions, separate combat brigades, and the military police units attached to the corps and corps brigade headquarters. The preponderance of the support, however, is direct in nature.

*b.* The rear military police group, similarly,

provides direct support to the FASCOM, the army rear support brigade, and other units within the field army service area which do not have organic military police. It further provides general (backup) support not only to the forward group but also to separate combat brigades located in the field army service area and to the military police units attached to field army, FASCOM, army rear support brigade, convalescent center, and special ammunition unit headquarters. The preponderance of the support rendered by this group is general (backup) in nature.

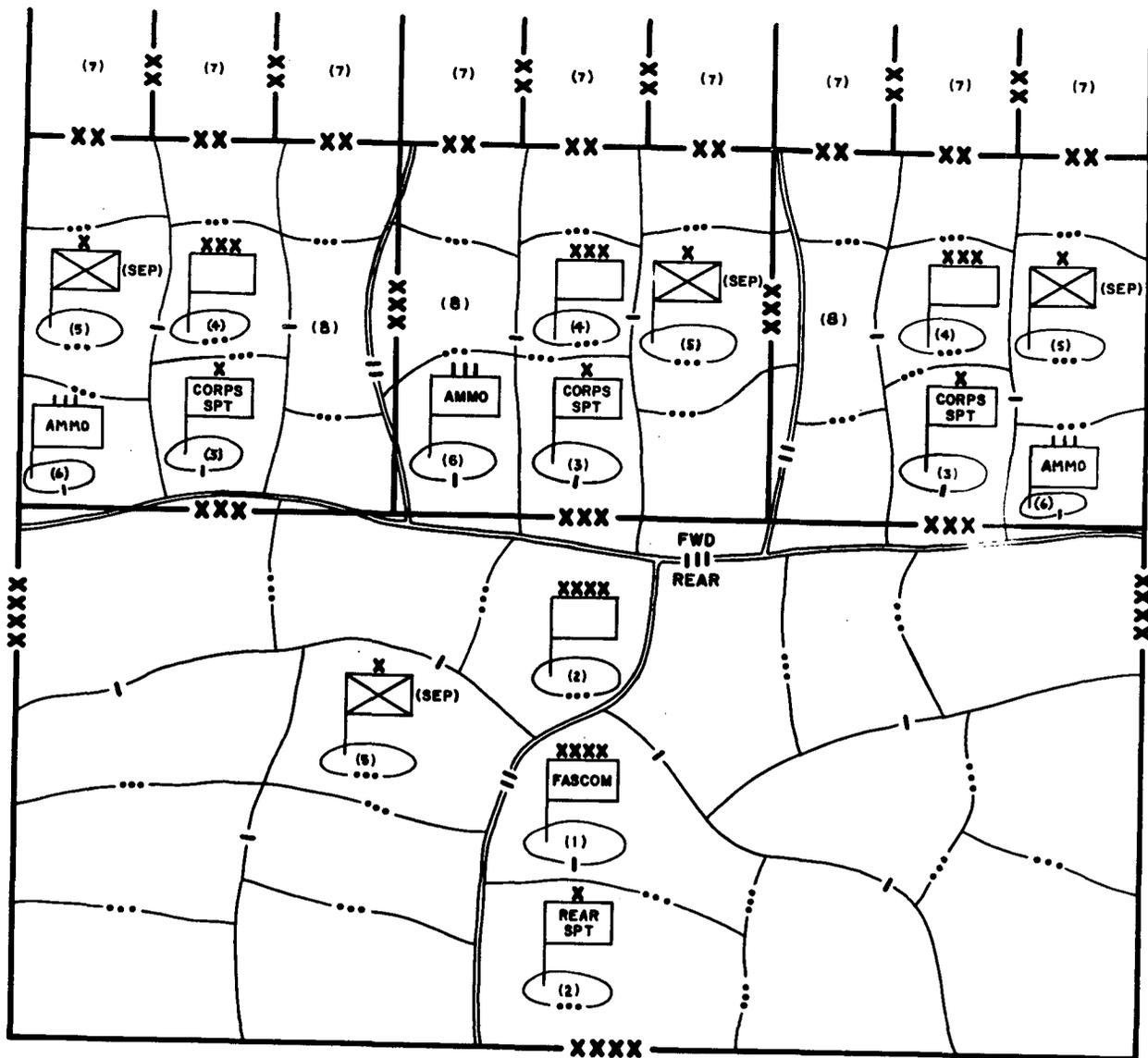
**40. The Forward Military Police Group**

The forward military police group characteristically includes unit resources for the provision of both area support and functionally oriented support.

*a.* The primary unit resources for area support are represented by the military police battalions, army. Normally, the forward group task organization includes one of these battalions for each corps of the field army. The group places the headquarters of its military police battalions well forward, one in support of each corps and associated units, where they can react rapidly and efficiently to the requirements of the corps and divisions for military police support. The battalions are assigned areas of responsibility by the group commander and, in turn, the battalion and company commanders assign company and platoon areas of responsibility. The battalions must maintain a capability of augmenting the military police units organic to the divisions and separate combat brigades when required.

*b.* The normal unit resources for functionally oriented support are—

- (1) A military police battalion (ESCRG) consisting of a battalion headquarters plus one military police escort guard company per corps. The primary responsibility of this battalion is the evacuation of enemy PW's and civilian internees from division (and separate brigade) collecting points to the field army PW and civilian internee cages operated in the field army serv-



- NOTES:**
- (1) Sep MP Co, atchd to FASCOM HQ.
  - (2) Platoon of the sep MP Co atchd to FASCOM HQ.
  - (3) Sep MP Co, atchd to Corps Spt Bde HQ.
  - (4) Platoon of the sep MP Co atchd to Corps Spt Bde HQ.
  - (5) Organic MP Platoon of the separate Bde.
  - (6) MP Phys Scly Co; employed at spec ammo stor areas.
  - (7) Area of responsibility of the Div MP Co.
  - (8) Not shown is the Corps reserve, the assembly area of which constitutes the area of responsibility of its organic MP unit.

- LEGEND:**
- Tactical boundaries.
  - Boundaries of military police group and battalion areas of responsibility.
  - Boundaries of military police company and platoon areas of responsibility.

Figure 21. Type organization of the combat zone into military police unit areas of responsibility (schematic).

ice area by the rear military police group. It may provide temporary holding areas for enemy PW's and civilian internees in the corps rear areas when area, distance, available transportation, and similar factors preclude unbroken evacuation to the army service area.

- (2) A military police criminal investigation detachment for both direct and general criminal investigation support.

#### 41. The Rear Military Police Group

The rear military police group also normally includes unit resources for the provision of both area support and functionally oriented support.

*a.* As in the case of the forward group, the unit resources for area support are the subordinate military police battalions, army. The rear group is characteristically tailored to include two of these battalions, which are assigned to the military police brigade on the basis of one per supported corps plus two per field army service area. The group commander assigns areas of responsibility to the battalions and the battalion and company commanders in turn assign areas of responsibility to companies and platoons. In addition to providing military police support on an area basis in the field army service area, the battalions must maintain a capability of augmenting the battalions of the forward group when required.

*b.* The unit resources for functionally oriented support which are normally found in the rear group include—

- (1) A composite military police battalion for the accomplishment of the group commander's responsibility for operating the field army PW cage, civilian internee cage, and stockade. The number and type of the component units of this battalion are dependent upon the anticipated number of enemy PW's, civilian internees, and military prisoners to be received, guarded, cared for, and evacuated out of the combat zone. In the type field army organization discussed in this

manual, based generally on the planning factors contained in FM 101-10, the battalion consists of a battalion headquarters, three military police guard companies, and a military police confinement detachment for operation (less guarding) of the field army stockade. In addition, a small military police criminal investigation detachment for direct criminal investigation support within the battalion is included.

- (2) A military police criminal investigation detachment for direct criminal investigation support in the field army service area and general criminal investigation support of the forward group and the battalions of the rear group.
- (3) A military police crime laboratory detachment for the provision of crime laboratory general support to all the criminal investigation units in the field army.

#### 42. Other Unit Resources

*a.* The military police brigade task organization includes unit resources for direct military police support of the principal nondivisional headquarters of the field army. These units are not normally included in the task organization of the groups of the brigade but are attached to or placed in direct support of the headquarters concerned. In the type field army organization portrayed in this manual, four separate military police companies, army, for direct headquarters support are included. These companies are normally employed as follows:

- (1) One company attached to the FAS-COM headquarters, with one platoon further attached to the field army headquarters and one platoon to the army rear support brigade headquarters.
- (2) Three companies attached, one to each corps support brigade headquarters, with platoon(s) in each case further attached to the supported corps headquarters.

b. One military police physical security company is assigned to the military police brigade per each ordnance special ammunition support company in the field army ammunition brigade. This unit provides both static and mobile security for the ordnance special ammunition support companies. In the type organization presented in this manual, the ammunition brigade includes three ammunition groups, each of which includes one ordnance special ammunition support company; consequently,

the military police brigade task organization includes three military police physical security companies. These units are not normally included in the task organization of the groups of the brigade but attached to, and under the operational control of the commanders of, the ammunition battalions (DS/GS).

c. A personnel services company, type A, is assigned to the military police brigade to provide second and third echelon personnel administration support.

### Section III. REAR AREA SECURITY AND AREA DAMAGE CONTROL

#### 43. General

a. In the combat zone, rear area security and area damage control are both functions of territorial control. Rear area security operations and area damage control operations are, however, fundamentally different.

(1) Rear area security is essentially an operational matter oriented mainly on enemy forces or actively hostile elements of some type. The purpose of rear area security operations is to prevent these hostile forces from overtly or covertly disrupting, diverting, or destroying friendly units and installations. It follows that a major part of rear area security is finding and destroying enemy forces operating in rear areas. As a minimum, rear area security includes local security of units and installations. Operations of major enemy forces in the rear areas exceed the scope of rear area security and operations against such major enemy forces become tactical operations rather than rear area security operations.

(2) Area damage control, on the other hand, is oriented on units, installations, activities, and things subject to physical damage. Area damage control operations can be likened to those of the fire and police departments of a city at the scene of a disaster or widespread disorder. The purpose of area damage control operations is to prevent the damage from becoming worse, seal off the affected area, save

lives, and salvage equipment. The initiation of area damage control operations may be triggered not only by enemy action but also by accidents and natural disasters. Except indirectly, the scope of area damage control does not include restoration of the capabilities of the units and activities concerned; such restoration is a responsibility of the parent organization or command.

b. Since both rear area security and area damage control are inseparable from territorial control, they evolve as basic responsibilities of those commanders charged with territorial responsibility. Overall responsibility in the field army area is vested in the field army commander, who normally delegates responsibility to subordinate commanders as follows:

- (1) To the division commanders for their division areas.
- (2) To the corps commanders for their corps rear areas.
- (3) To the FASCOM commander for the field army service area.

#### 44. Rear Area Security

a. *General.* The commander exercising territorial control over a particular area in the combat zone is assigned responsibility for the planning and conduct of rear area security operations in that area. The basis of the rear area security system is local security by each unit and installation in the area. Unit and installation commanders are responsible for their own internal security. The commander

exercising general territorial control divides the area into manageable segments and designates commanders of subordinate units in the area as subarea commanders for rear area security purposes. Provisional units are organized from units in the area for rear area security missions when required. When committed to rear area security operations, these provisional units come under the operational control of the designated subarea commanders. When the rear area security threat warrants, tactical units in the area may be designated as a rear area security force. When the rear area security threat in the field army service area reaches major proportions, the field army commander may withdraw responsibility from the FASCOM commander and either retain responsibility at field army headquarters or assign the rear area security mission to a subordinate tactical commander.

*b. Military Police Participation in and Support of Rear Area Security Operations.*

- (1) Because of their characteristic employment on an area basis and their close operational relationship to territorial control, military police units are important tools of command and control in rear area security operations. In many rear area situations, military police are the commander's "eyes and ears" and constitute the principal agency engaged on a continuing basis in the "finding" phase of rear area security operations. Through their familiarity with their area of operations and their close coordination with indigenous law enforcement agencies, military police typically acquire early information regarding the activities of enemy forces and other hostile elements within rear areas. This information is invaluable in the production of intelligence of prime utilization in the planning and conduct of operations against hostile forces in the rear areas. For a further discussion of police intelligence, see FM 31-15.
- (2) Within their capabilities, military police units assist in defense against enemy infiltrators, guerrillas, air-

borne attacks, and other actively hostile elements. Due to their relatively small size and their characteristic wide dispersal, military police units possess only a limited capability to combat enemy elements discovered in rear areas; however, they are ideally organized and equipped to engage and destroy such small hostile elements as raiding parties, road-block teams, sabotage teams, and harassment parties.

- (3) Military police group and battalion headquarters may be designated as rear area security subarea control centers. The group and battalion commanders may act as subarea commanders or, particularly in a situation where frequent employment of the rear area security force is necessary or anticipated, may designate a subordinate officer as subarea commander.
- (4) Because of the considerations set forth below, there exists a basic difference in the military police role in rear area security operations in the corps rear area and the field army service area.
  - (a) In the corps rear area, the military police task organization is tailored primarily to provide support to the tactical operations of the corps and its divisions. This support requires full utilization of available military police, leaving few resources for diversion to rear area security employment. Military police battalion headquarters are, furthermore, normally located well forward within the corps rear area in order that they may react promptly and efficiently to the support requirements of the divisions. In addition, the military police units supporting the corps are not a part of the corps task organization and, therefore, are not immediately subject to the control of the corps commander. Consequently, military police battalion headquarters are not particularly suited to act as subarea con-

trol centers in the corps rear area and the military police role in corps rear area security operations is limited to—

1. Internal and close-in perimeter security of themselves and their own installations.
  2. Providing normal military police support, including traffic control, circulation control of individuals, physical security, etc., to rear area security forces.
- (b) In the field army service area, where the responsibility for rear area security is normally vested in the FASCOM commander, military police units constitute integral resources available for rear area security employment. As opposed to the indirect command relationship existing between the commander responsible for territorial control and the supporting military police units in the corps rear area, the military police units in the field army service area are in the direct line of command from the FASCOM commander. Thus, their diversion to rear area security employment within their capabilities is facilitated. Consequently, military police group and battalion headquarters in the field army service area are ideally suited to act as subarea control centers and the assignment of such a mission is the rule rather than the exception.

#### 45. Area Damage Control

*a. General.* The commander vested with territorial responsibility for a particular area of the combat zone is charged with the responsibility for planning and conducting area damage control operations in that area. The area commander, as for rear area security operations, divides his area into manageable subareas. Subareas established for area damage control purposes do not necessarily coincide with those established for rear area security purposes. Area damage control subareas tend to be oriented on installations, while rear area security subareas tend to be oriented on terrain

and troop concentrations. Because of similar considerations, the subordinate commander designated as a rear area security subarea commander is not necessarily also designated as an area damage control subarea controller. Each unit is responsible for area damage control within its capabilities. Subordinate commanders designated as area damage control subarea controllers coordinate the area damage control plans of all units in the subarea and develop the subarea plan. Unit plans include the organization of provisional area damage control squads and teams within each unit. These provisional squads and teams are augmented by TOE area damage control units (ADCU) available to the area commander. In the field army service area, the FASCOM commander normally delegates to the army rear support brigade the responsibility for the planning and conduct of area damage control operations.

#### *b. Military Police Participation in and Support of Area Damage Control Operations.*

- (1) Military police units organize provisional teams and squads for internal area damage control and unit plans are prepared to agree with and supplement the area plan.
- (2) Whenever the military police support situation permits, military police units participate actively in area damage control operations. The activities performed by military police in support of area damage control operations include—
  - (a) Sealing off the affected area.
  - (b) Controlling traffic and the circulation of individuals, including stragglers and refugees.
  - (c) Preventing criminal incidences, such a looting, pilferage, etc.
  - (d) Securing critical installations, activities, facilities, and property.
  - (e) CBR monitoring while performing military police tasks.
- (3) The headquarters of military police groups and battalions may be designated as area damage control subarea control centers. However, they are not as well suited for this role as are the comparable headquarters of

logistical services. An exception is represented by the headquarters of the composite military police battalion which operates the field army PW cage and the field army stockade; this

battalion headquarters is well suited to serve as the subarea control center for that part of the army service area which includes the installations operated by the battalion.

## Section IV. COMMUNICATIONS

### 46. General

Responsive and dependable signal communications resources are absolutely essential to the successful provision of flexible and coordinated military police support in the field army. Because of the importance of rapid and efficient communications in military police support operations, military police units are characteristically equipped with organic communications resources, both radio and wire, in types and quantities adequate to insure mission accomplishment in the great majority of operational situations. Tie-in with the field army area communications system facilitates military police operational communications throughout the field army area.

### 47. Radio Communications

Radio constitutes the basic operational communications means upon which successful military police support is dependent. Military police radio communications are essentially the principal tool of command and control utilized by military police commanders in controlling, supervising, and directing the operations of their units. Independent point-to-point radio communications permit rapid reaction to changes in military police support requirements and are a prime characteristic of military police support operations. The organic radio communications of the various military police units of the field army task organization are discussed and illustrated in appropriate paragraphs of chapters 7 through 9.

### 48. Wire Communications

*a. Internal wire communications* are an essential extension and augmentation of the basic operational radio communications of military police units. The organic wire communications of the various military police units of the field army task organization are discussed and

illustrated in appropriate paragraphs of chapters 7 through 9.

*b. Telephone and teletype systems* contribute to the rapid interchange of information. In comparison with radio communications systems, wire systems are not readily vulnerable to interception or interference by enemy action. In field operations, wire communications are particularly valuable in traffic control operations at defiles and similar obstructions to traffic movement. A prime disadvantage of wire communications is the time and effort required to install the systems and, because of this consideration, radio and not wire is the principal means of communications utilized by military police in the combat zone.

### 49. Other Communications Means

*a. Messengers.* Messengers are used in military police operations for the delivery of low-precedence messages that would otherwise overload electrical facilities and for messages that, for various reasons, cannot be easily or practicably transmitted electrically. Military police units employ messengers both as an emergency means of communications and as a regularly established service. Military police operational patrols are frequently used concurrently as messengers.

*b. Visual.* In the course of military police support operations, visual communications of various types are often employed. The arm and hand signals used by traffic control posts in directing traffic are important visual means which must be understood by all military drivers. The emergency lights mounted on military police operational vehicles are a means of communicating a visual warning. Of particular significance in the modern field army are visual means of communicating between the ground and aircraft overhead and military police must be proficient in the use of such

communications equipment as ground-to-air signal panels, colored smoke, etc.

*c. Sound.* Similarly, means of communications utilizing sound are often important in military police operations. Siren equipped military police vehicles transmit an aural warning, as do the whistles sometimes used by traffic control personnel. Klaxons, horns, sirens, buzzers, and similar means may also be employed to transmit prearranged messages or warnings. Public address equipment is invaluable in such operations as riot control, population control, and handling prisoners of war.

## 50. Use of Civil Police Communications Facilities

Depending upon the availability and the quality of local civil police communications facilities, military police may effectively use such facilities to augment and extend organic communications. As a minimum, a direct telephone line for liaison purposes should be established between the military police headquarters (or station) and local civil police agencies. At times arrangements may be made for military police to use civil police radio and teletype facilities; however, care must be exercised not to overload or usurp the police network. The use of civil police communications resources should be carefully coordinated with civil affairs personnel.

## 51. Orders and Instructions Affecting Communications

Various orders and directives issued by commanders at the different echelons in the chain of command of military police support in the field army affect directly the employment of communications means in the military police task organization. The command signal/communications officer prepares these directives for approval and promulgation by the commander. Details of the preparation of signal orders and instructions are contained in FM 24-16. Applicable orders and instructions include—

### *a. Standing Operating Procedure (SOP).*

- (1) A communications SOP for the field army military police brigade is prepared by the brigade communications

officer for the approval of the brigade commander. This SOP is based on the FASCOM and field army signal SOP's, and the communications SOP's for subordinate groups and battalions are based on the brigade SOP.

- (2) An SOP is particularly applicable to communications, since many aspects thereof remain the same regardless of the type of tactical or service operations being supported by the military police task organization.

### *b. Paragraph 5 of Operation Order (OPORD).*

- (1) Paragraph 5 of an OPORD contains instructions and information relative to communications and command posts. In the field army military police brigade, the brigade communications officer submits his recommendations for this paragraph to the brigade plans and operations officer. The contents of paragraph 5 vary with the size of the command, the use of SOP's, and the situation. As a minimum, paragraph 5 contains reference to the SOI in effect and the location of the initial command post of the issuing unit.
- (2) Paragraph 5 of an OPORD may be oral or written. Applicable portions of the following instructions are covered in the sequence indicated:
  - (a) Paragraph 5a contains a reference to the signal annex or index to the SOI in effect. In addition, it may include—
    1. Restrictions, if any, on the use of any means of communication.
    2. Visual and sound signals.
    3. Other signal information not contained elsewhere in paragraph 5.
  - (b) Paragraph 5b includes the location of the command post of the next higher unit and the prescribed locations of command posts of subordinate units. It may also show the time of opening of command posts.
  - (c) Paragraph 5c shows the axis of command post displacement. If the

information relative to the axis of command post displacement is shown on an operation map or overlay, it need not be written out in paragraph 5c.

(d) Subsequent subparagraphs are added as necessary to give such information as the location and time of opening of an advance message center, march control point, or other place(s) where messages may be sent.

(3) A sample OPORD of the field army military police brigade is contained in appendix II.

*c. Signal Operation Instructions (SOI).*

(1) SOI are a type of order issued for the technical control and coordination of communications within a command. They include items covering codes and ciphers, radio call signs and frequencies, telephone directory, and visual and sound signals. Current items are listed in the index to the SOI.

(2) The command signal/communications officer prepares the command SOI. In the field army military police brigade, complete SOI are not normally prepared; instead, the brigade communications officer prepares extracts from the FASCOM or field army SOI as necessary.

*d. Standing Signal Instructions (SSI).*

(1) SSI contain items of operational data not subject to frequent change and instructions for the use of the SOI.

(2) The command signal/communications officer may issue SSI in a separate publication or consolidate them in the SOI. In the field army military police brigade, SSI are issued only infrequently since the majority of the instructions they contain may be adequately promulgated in other orders, particularly in the brigade communications SOP.

## 52. Special Considerations in Military Police Communications

*a. General.* Due to the nature and area

orientation of military police support operations, it is often necessary that special procedures and techniques be established for military police operational communications. Communications security is of particular importance in military police operations. Frequently, it is necessary to adopt the use of pre-established special radio transmission signals in order to shorten transmission time and deny information to unauthorized listeners.

*b. Communications Security.* Communications security is the safeguarding of messages and communications equipment from the enemy and unauthorized persons. The characteristic wide dispersal of military police units, together with the normally heavy communications traffic involved in military police operations, necessitates careful planning and meticulous execution of communications security measures in military police units.

(1) *Security of equipment and documents.*

Communications equipment, messages, and documents must be protected from capture, loss, and examination by unauthorized persons. All unit SOP's and operational plans must provide for securing classified and sensitive material. Loss or compromise of communications material is reported immediately and order for the destruction of equipment are executed thoroughly and promptly.

(2) *Radio transmission security.*

(a) *General.* Radio transmission security consists of the protection from interception of messages transmitted by radio. Radio messages are potential sources of intelligence to the enemy and radio operators must have a thorough understanding of the procedures and techniques for transmission security, including—

1. Strict compliance with instructions regarding radio silence ((b) below).
2. Use of minimum power for transmission.
3. Strict adherence to authentication procedures.
4. Elimination of unnecessary and unauthorized transmissions.

5. Careful compliance with local orders and instructions affecting communications.

(b) *During tactical radio silence.* Special consideration is necessary regarding military police radio transmission (or nontransmission) during periods of tactical radio silence. In many situations, the sudden cessation of military police radio transmission may be the clue to forthcoming tactical operations for which the enemy is listening. Consequently, extreme care must be given that the participation of military police in radio silence does not defeat the purpose for which the silence is imposed. In the majority of situations, it is desirable that "normal" police transmissions be maintained during radio silence. The maintenance of these "normal" police transmissions requires careful planning and strict monitoring by military police net control stations.

(3) *Wire security.* In the field army, wire is essentially a secondary means of communications with respect to mili-

tary police operations. Nevertheless, all military police personnel must be made thoroughly aware of the limitations of wire as a secure means of communications. The telephone should not be used for transmitting classified messages and the content of wire messages should be limited to that information authorized by the commander.

c. *Use of Special Radio Transmission Signals.* In the routine course of military police operations, there is a characteristically heavy traffic in radio communications. To shorten transmission time, thus reducing this radio traffic, and to deny undue information to enemy or other personnel listening to military police radio transmissions, a set of special police transmission signals may be established and prescribed for use either routinely or on order. These special police signals, designed primarily for lightening the transmission load rather than as a security measure, are published in the clear, usually as part of the command communications SOP. They consist of a series of numbers, each number standing for a pre-established message. The message imparted by a particular number may be locally established or adjusted but is not changed either often or periodically.

## Section V. THE FIELD ARMY MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE

### 53. Organization

The field army military police brigade is an administrative service, multifunctional task organization. It is a major subordinate element of the FASCOM. Type organization of the brigade is depicted in figure 8. The brigade characteristically includes the following kinds of elements or unit resources, each of which is discussed in detail in succeeding chapters as indicated:

a. Command and control elements, chapter 5.

b. Area and command support elements, chapter 6.

c. Functional support elements for enemy PW and civilian internee operations and for operations concerned with the confinement of military prisoners, chapter 7.

d. Functional support elements for criminal investigation and crime laboratory support, chapter 8.

e. Functional support elements for physical security of special ammunition installations and units, chapter 9.

### 54. Mission

The mission of the field army military police brigade is to provide full nondivisional military police support throughout the field army area. The missions assigned to subordinate elements and units of the brigade contribute to the accomplishment of this overall mission. The normal missions and functions of the subordinate elements of the type military police brigade are discussed in chapters 5 through 9.

## CHAPTER 5 COMMAND AND CONTROL ELEMENTS

### Section I. REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCES

#### 55. General

*a.* Command and control elements of various sizes and numbers are required in the field army military police army-wide service to provide control headquarters for the task organizations tailored to accomplish specific military police support missions.

*b.* These command and control elements are TOE units specifically designed to serve as the control headquarters of military police task organizations ranging in size from brigade to group, battalion, and company. Without exception they are control organizations only and they require the assignment or attachment of operational military police units, in the numbers and types as dictated by the functions and tasks to be performed, in order to accomplish assigned missions.

#### 56. Units

*a.* The task organization of the field army military police brigade may include one or

more of each of the following command and control units, each of which is discussed in detail in a subsequent section of this chapter:

- (1) Headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police brigade.
- (2) Headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police group.
- (3) Headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (AD).
- (4) Military police company headquarters (AC).

*b.* In addition to the above units, the task organization includes a number of headquarters and headquarters detachments, military police battalion, army. This unit serves as the command and control headquarters of a military police battalion, army. Since this battalion is characteristically employed as an operational entity, the headquarters and headquarters detachment is not discussed in this chapter but in chapter 6.

### Section II. HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT, MILITARY POLICE BRIGADE (TOE 19-262)

#### 57. Mission and Assignment

*a.* The primary mission of the headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police brigade, is to command, plan, supervise, coordinate, and control the operations of two or more military police groups plus all other assigned or attached battalions, companies, and detachments.

*b.* In the combat zone the headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police brigade, is assigned to the FASCOM on the basis of one per field army.

#### 58. Organization

The headquarters and headquarters detach-

ment, military police brigade, is organized to provide a command and control element for the direction and support of assigned and attached military police units. It consists of a brigade headquarters, a detachment headquarters, and a number of staff sections. The specific responsibilities and functions of these organizational elements are discussed in paragraph 61. The organization of the unit is depicted in figure 22.

#### 59. Capabilities and Limitations

*a.* When operating at full strength, the headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police brigade, provides—

- (1) Command, staff planning, and super-

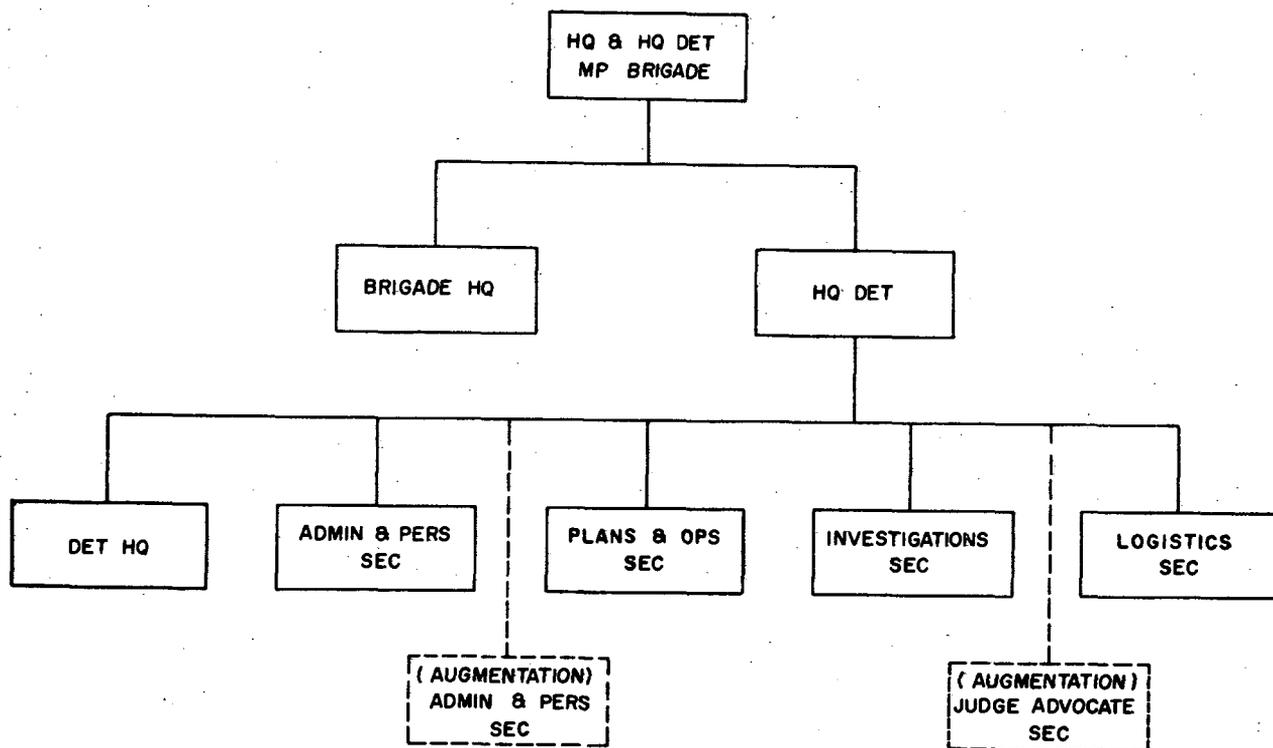


Figure 22. Organization, headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police brigade (TOE 19-262).

vision of the operations of two or more military police groups plus all other assigned or attached battalions, companies, and detachments.

- (2) Command, less operational control, of assigned units attached to other control headquarters.
- (3) Planning for future military police support operations, including recommendations on military police unit and personnel requirements and the employment of military police troops.
- (4) Operation of the brigade communications system, both radio and wire, to subordinate and superior echelons.
- (5) Organizational maintenance on organic communications equipment.
- (6) Coordination of rear area security and area damage control activities of the military police brigade.
- (7) Liaison with appropriate headquarters and agencies.

(8) An emergency successor headquarters in event of destruction of a military police group headquarters.

b. The unit is 100 percent mobile.

c. The detachment is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

d. The detachment is dependent upon one of the assigned or attached units for mess and motor maintenance. When separate mess and motor maintenance facilities are required, appropriate teams of TOE 29-500 must be provided.

e. The detachment is dependent upon an assigned or attached personnel service company for personnel services. When such personnel service company is not assigned or attached, or when personnel services are not provided by a central personnel unit, the detachment requires augmentation of a personnel section.

f. For judge advocate services the unit is dependent upon a higher or supporting head-

quarters. When the brigade commander exercises general court-martial jurisdiction, the detachment requires augmentation of a judge advocate section to provide legal assistance.

*g.* The detachment is capable of defending itself and its installations against limited hostile ground attack. Individuals of the unit can fight as infantrymen when required.

## 60. Communications

The headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police brigade, requires both radio and wire communications in order to accomplish effective command and control of the brigade task organization.

*a. Radio Communications.* Radio is the principal operational communications means used by the unit to accomplish its mission. Organic radio equipment of the unit, which is diagramed in figure 23, is adequate for mission accomplishment in the majority of situations.

*b. Wire Communications.* Internal wire communications are an essential extension and supplement of the basic radio communications of the detachment. Tie-in with the field army area communications system permits rapid wire communications throughout the field army area. The organic wire communications of the unit are diagramed in figure 24.

## 61. Employment

In the field army, the military police brigade headquarters is normally a major subordinate headquarters of the FASCOM. It serves as the control headquarters for all military police units of the military police army-wide service and as the command (less operational control) headquarters for those military police units attached for the direct support of other headquarters. The specific responsibilities and functions of the internal elements of the brigade headquarters and headquarters detachment are discussed below:

*a. Brigade Headquarters.* The brigade headquarters element includes the brigade commander, deputy commander/chief of staff, chiefs of principal staff sections, signal officer, sergeant major, and commissioned and enlisted aides. It is the command element of the brigade that coordinates the activities of the other organizational elements of the headquarters.

*b. Detachment Headquarters.* The detachment headquarters is under the supervision of the detachment commander, who is assisted by the detachment sergeant. The element also includes a unit supply sergeant, a detachment clerk, and a military policeman. The detachment clerk and the military policeman also are light vehicle drivers. The detachment headquarters provides the personnel and equipment for the command, training, unit supply (to include operating supplies and equipment for the brigade headquarters and staff sections), organizational maintenance (except vehicular and communications maintenance), and unit personnel service for the detachment. Communications personnel of the detachment headquarters operate the brigade communications center, including the brigade operational radio net control station. This center provides a 24-hour operational capability in maintaining communications between the brigade headquarters and higher, adjacent, and subordinate headquarters. The signal officer is assisted by a communications chief (NCO), who directs the activities of the other communications personnel of the detachment headquarters.

*c. Administrative and Personnel Section.* This element provides general administrative support for the brigade headquarters. The brigade S1 exercises staff supervision over the administrative support and personnel management functions of the headquarters and subordinate units, including the assigned or attached personnel service company. The S1 is also the information officer. He is assisted primarily by an administrative supervisor (NCO), who also directs the activities of the remaining clerical assistants.

*d. Plans and Operations Section.* This section provides extensive planning for the employment and training of subordinate units of the military police brigade. The brigade S3 supervises the activities of the section. He is assisted by an assistant plans and operations officer, two traffic control officers, a physical security officer, a PW officer, an intelligence officer, and a chemical staff officer. These officer assistants are complemented by enlisted assistants under the general supervision of an operations sergeant. The section has a multiple shift capability for maintaining 24-hour operation.

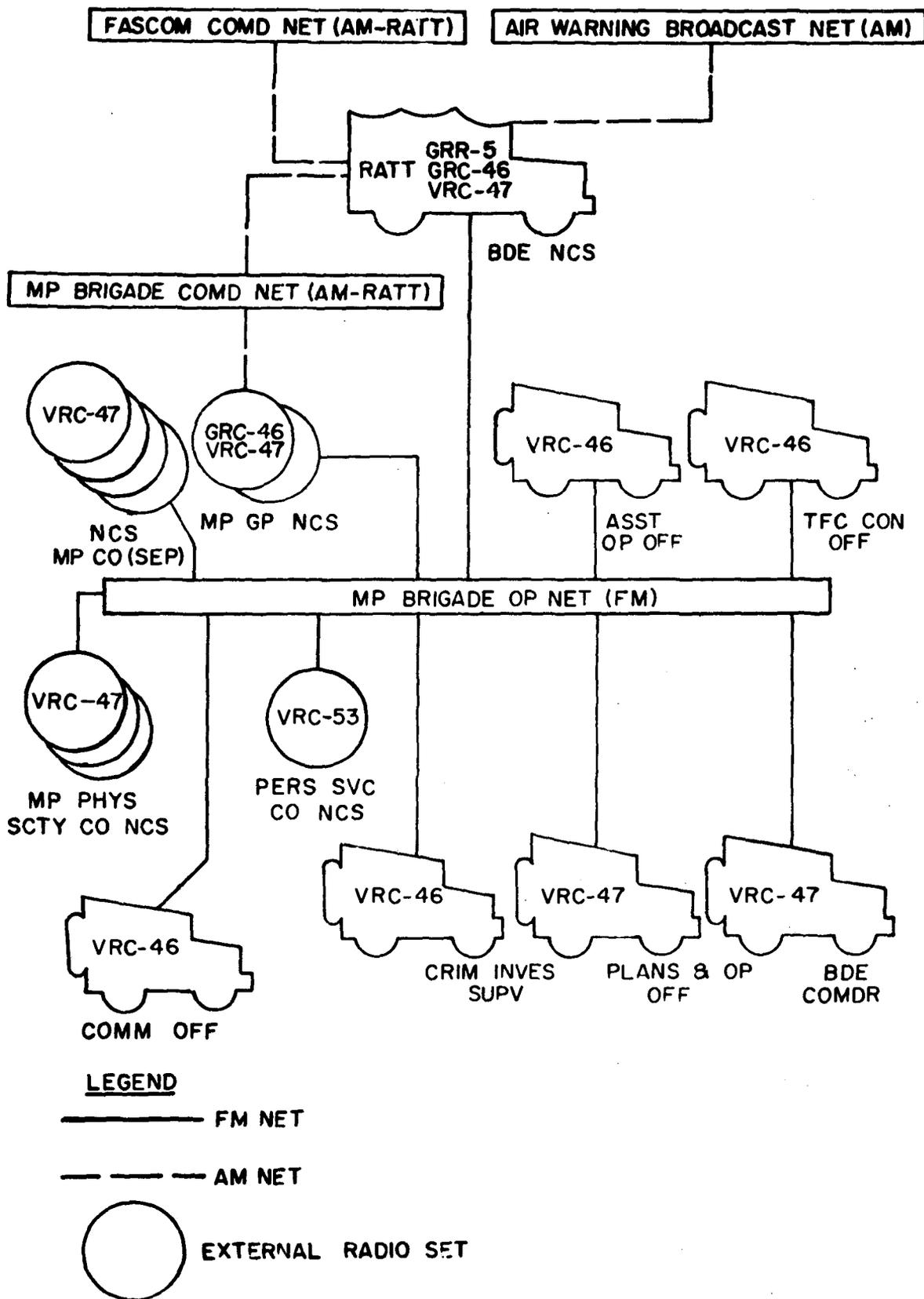


Figure 23. Radio communications diagram, headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police brigade.

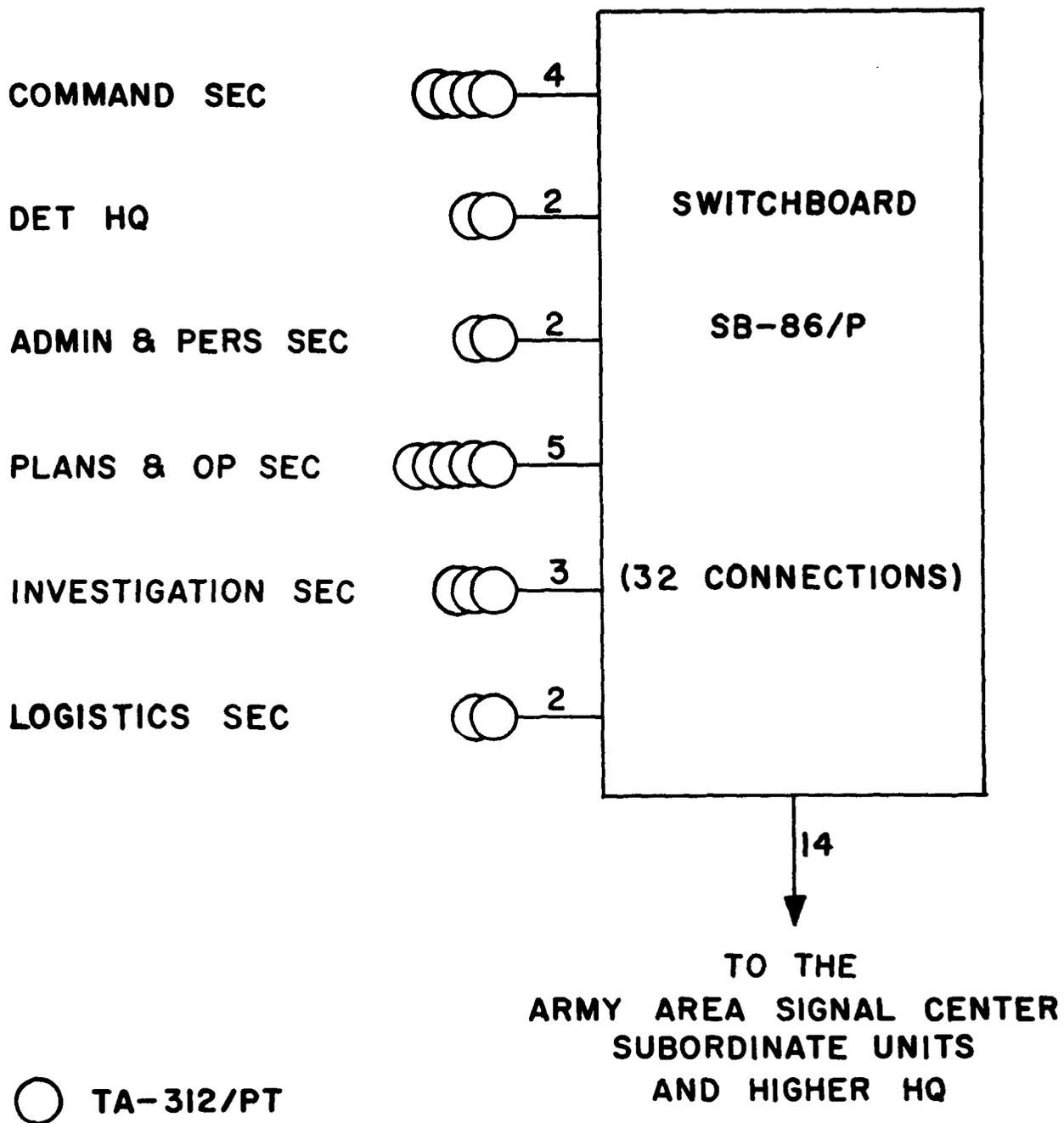


Figure 24. Wire communications diagram, headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police brigade.

The section prepares the plans and orders to implement the military police support mission of the brigade and its subordinate units.

*e. Investigation Section.* The investigation section, under the supervision of the brigade criminal investigation officer, exercises staff

supervision over the entire criminal investigation and crime laboratory support program of the field army. The section is primarily concerned with the planning of services and the allocation of resources for the prevention and investigation of crime within the field army

area. It accomplishes for the brigade commander the monitoring and review of investigative actions conducted by subordinate units. In addition, the section accomplishes special investigations for the brigade commander.

*f. Logistics Section.* Under the supervision of the brigade S4, this section coordinates and supervises all matters pertaining to the provision of supply, maintenance, training, and miscellaneous logistical services to the brigade. The brigade S4 is assisted by a chief supply noncommissioned officer and two supply assistants.

*g. Augmentations.*

- (1) An administrative and personnel section augmentation provides the necessary personnel service support for independent operation of the brigade when such support is not provided by an attached or assigned personnel

service company or by a central personnel unit of higher or supporting headquarters.

- (2) A judge advocate section augmentation provides the necessary legal assistance for the commander when exercising general court-martial jurisdiction. General court-martial jurisdiction for the brigade is normally exercised by a higher commander or by a designated supporting commander. When such is not the case and the brigade commander is designated the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction, the judge advocate section augmentation is required.

*h. Aviation Support.* Aviation support required by the military police brigade is obtained on a mission basis from aviation units in their respective areas of operations.

### **Section III. HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT, MILITARY POLICE GROUP (TOE 19-272)**

#### **62. Mission and Assignment**

*a.* The primary mission of the headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police group, is to command, plan, supervise, coordinate, and control the operations of two to five military police battalions plus all other assigned or attached companies and detachments.

*b.* In the combat zone the military police group headquarters and headquarters detachment is assigned to the field army military police brigade on the basis of one per two to five military police battalions or equivalent units. In the type field army task organization, two of these units are assigned to the military police brigade. The unit may also be assigned or attached to the headquarters of an independent corps or task force to serve as the command and control headquarters for the supporting military police task organization.

#### **63. Organization**

The headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police group, is organized to provide a command and control element for the direction and support of assigned and attached

military police units. It consists of a group headquarters and a headquarters detachment, the latter including a number of staff sections. The specific responsibilities and functions of these organizational elements are discussed in paragraph 66. The organization of the unit is depicted in figure 25.

#### **64. Capabilities and Limitations**

*a.* When operating at full strength, the headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police group, provides—

- (1) Command, staff planning, and control of two to five military police battalions or equivalent units.
- (2) Supervision of and assistance to subordinate units in training, personnel services, administration, and supply.
- (3) Operational planning for the group, including recommendations on requirements and employment of military police units and personnel.
- (4) Coordination and supervision of subordinate unit operations.
- (5) Operation of the group communica-

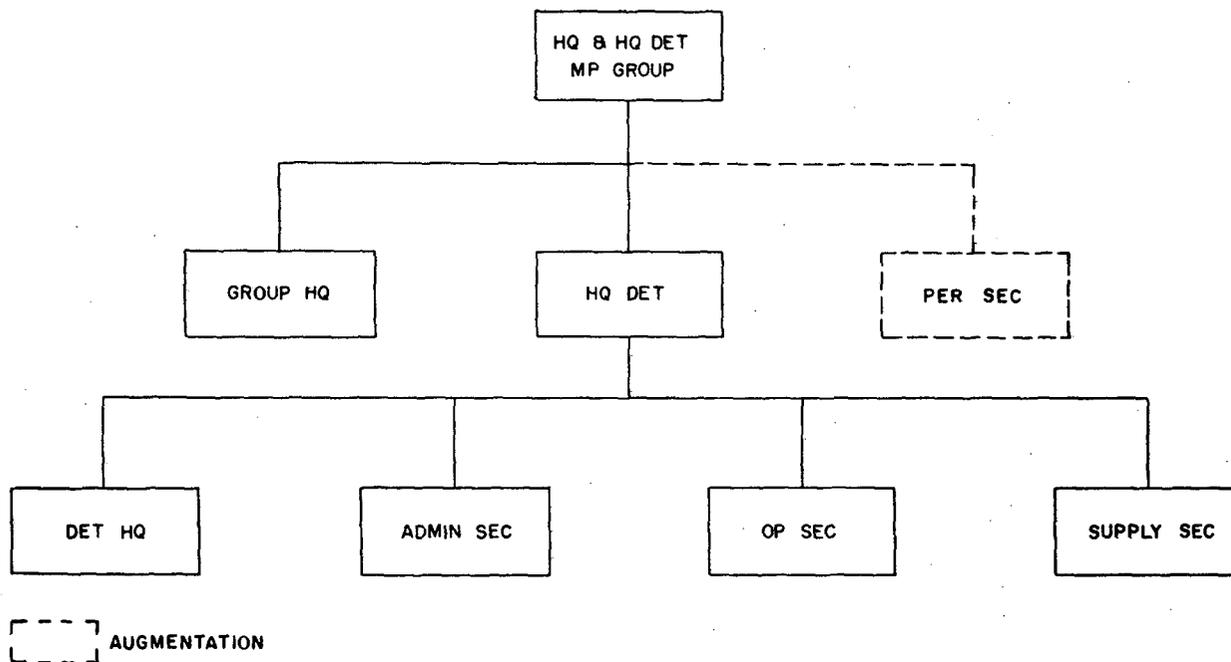


Figure 25. Organization, headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police group (TOE 19-272).

tions system, both radio and wire, to subordinate and superior echelons.

- (6) Organizational maintenance of organic communications equipment.
- (7) Coordination of rear area security and area damage control activities of the military police group.
- (8) A rear area security subarea control center when directed.
- (9) Liaison with appropriate headquarters and agencies.
- (10) An emergency successor headquarters in event of destruction of a military police battalion headquarters or the military police brigade headquarters.

b. The unit is 100 percent mobile.

c. The detachment is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

d. The detachment is dependent upon one of the assigned or attached military police battalions (or other unit) for mess and motor maintenance support. When separate mess and motor maintenance facilities are required, ap-

propriate teams of TOE 29-500 must be provided.

e. The unit is dependent upon higher headquarters (normally the military police brigade) for personnel service support. When the detachment is transferred or detached from a higher headquarters providing this support, or when the higher headquarters does not provide the support, a personnel section augmentation is required.

f. The detachment is capable of defending itself and its installations against limited hostile ground attack. Individuals of the unit, less the chaplain, can fight as infantrymen when required.

### 65. Communications

The headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police group, requires both radio and wire communications to accomplish effective command and control of the group task organization.

a. *Radio Communications.* Radio is the principal operational communications means used by the group headquarters to accomplish its

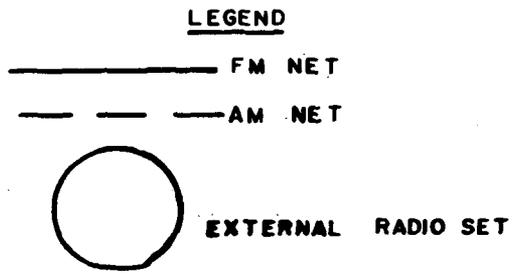
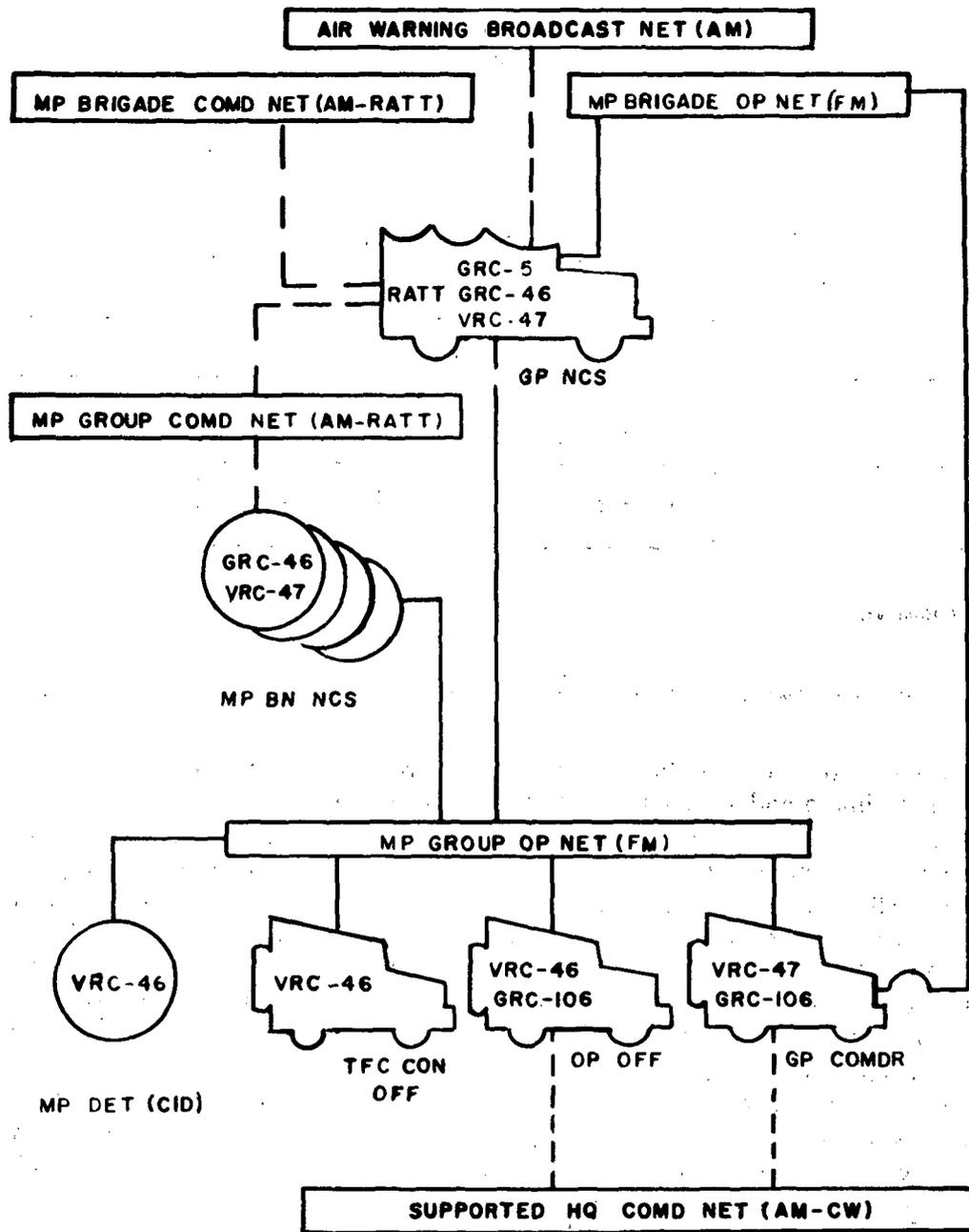


Figure 26. Radio communications diagram, headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police group.

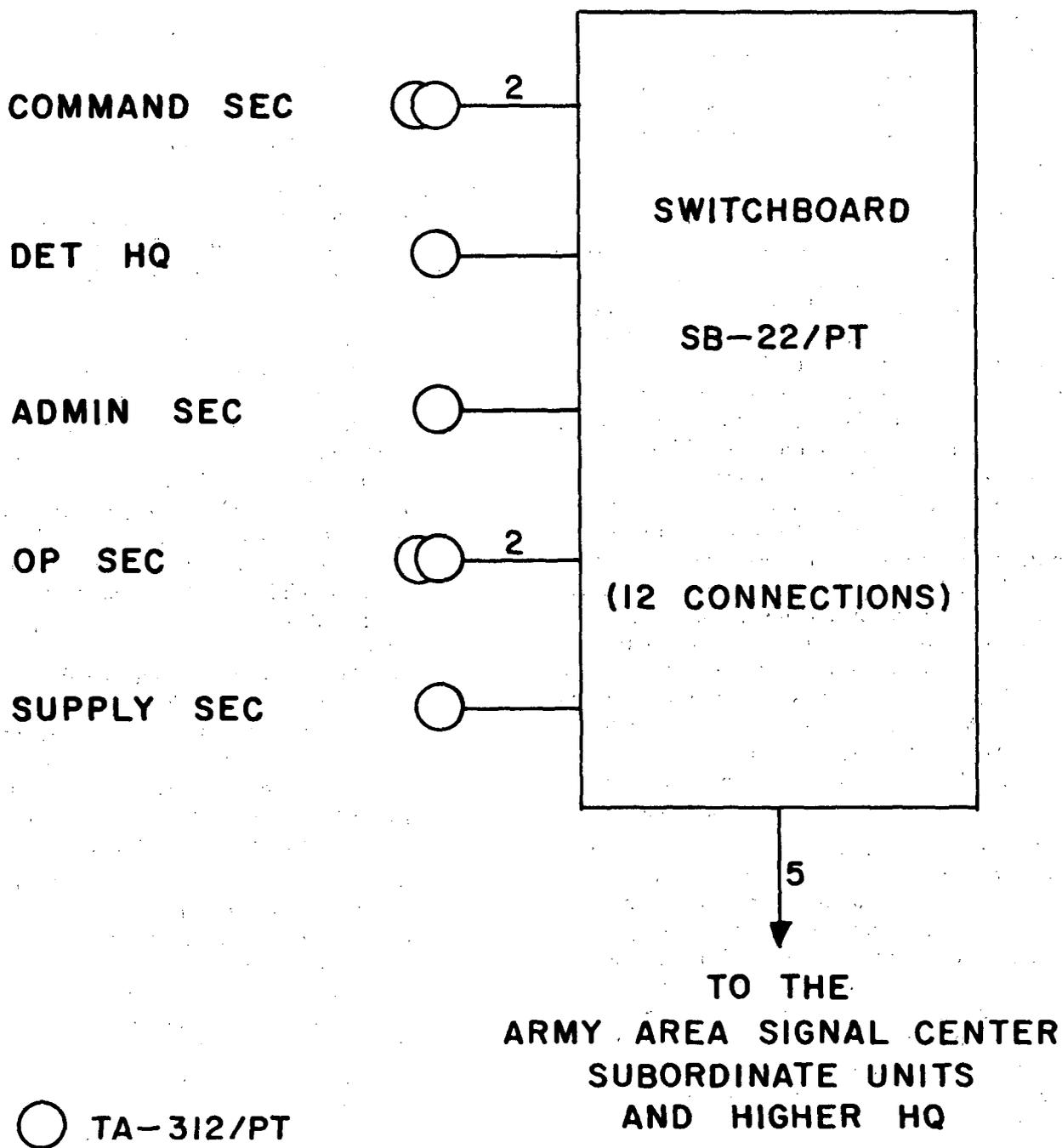


Figure 27. Wire communications diagram, headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police group.

mission. Organic radio equipment of the unit is adequate for mission accomplishment in the majority of situations. These organic radio communications are diagramed in figure 26.

b. *Wire Communications.* Internal wire communications are an essential extension and supplement of the basic operational radio communications of the unit. Tie-in with the field

army area communications system and with the military police brigade system facilitates rapid wire communications throughout the area of operations of the group, as well as with higher, adjacent, supported, and supporting headquarters. The organic wire communications of the detachment are diagramed in figure 27.

## 66. Employment

In the field army, the military police group headquarters is normally a major subordinate headquarters of the military police brigade. It serves as the control headquarters for all assigned and attached military police battalions and other units. In the type military police brigade (fig. 8), there is a forward military police group (fig. 9) and a rear military police group (fig. 10). The headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police group, may serve as the control headquarters for the military police support task organization of an independent corps or comparable task force (fig. 15). The unit is also ideally suited to serve as the command and control headquarters of the nondivisional military police support task organization for a corps-size amphibious operation. In this connection, see paragraphs 243 and 244. The specific responsibilities and functions of the internal elements of the group headquarters detachment are discussed below:

*a. Group Headquarters.* The group headquarters includes the necessary personnel for command, staff planning, coordination, and supervisory functions of the units assigned or attached to the group. Included are the group commander, executive officer, operations officer (S3), adjutant (S1), supply officer (S4), and sergeant major. The executive officer is the coordinator of all administrative activities of the headquarters and component units and is responsible to the group commander for liaison with adjacent, higher, supported, and supporting units; he also is responsible for the establishment of liaison with local civil enforcement agencies and with the military police forces of allied nations that may be operating in the group's area of responsibility. In addition to their primary functions—

- (1) The operations officer serves as the group intelligence officer (S2).

- (2) The supply officer serves as the group motor officer.
- (3) The adjutant serves as the group information officer and the detachment commander.
- (4) The sergeant major serves as the detachment first sergeant.

*b. Headquarters Detachment.* The group headquarters detachment includes a detachment headquarters plus three functional staff sections. The functions of each of these elements are discussed below:

- (1) *Detachment headquarters.* The detachment headquarters provides command, training, and communications personnel for the headquarters detachment. It consists of the group communications officer, a communications chief (NCO), a supply sergeant, mess personnel, a light truck driver, and a number of enlisted communications specialists. The detachment is commanded by the group adjutant, assisted by the group sergeant major (*a* above), who also acts as detachment first sergeant. The communications personnel, under the direction of the communications officer, operate the group communications center and perform organizational communications repair and maintenance.
- (2) *Administrative section.* Under the supervision of the group adjutant (*a* above), the administrative section provides general administration support for the group headquarters and the subordinate units of the group. A personnel staff NCO serves as the enlisted chief of the section and directs the activities of one administrative specialist, four clerk-typists, and one general clerk. This section's functions include compilation of military police statistics (crime rates, traffic accident and fatality rates, etc.). When personnel services are not provided to the group by higher or supporting headquarters, this section requires augmentation (*c* below).

(3) *Operations section.* The operations section is under the supervision of the group operations officer (*a* above); it is staffed with the necessary personnel to plan and coordinate the operations and training of all component units of the military police group. Included are an assistant operations officer (who is also the group CBR officer), a traffic control officer, an operations sergeant, a traffic control sergeant, a draftsman, and two military policemen.

(a) Under the supervision of the group operations officer (S3), the assistant operations officer acts as the section chief; his principal assistant is the operations sergeant. The latter exercises overall supervision over the enlisted personnel of the section. The section has a multiple shift capability for maintaining 24-hour operation. The section prepares the plans and orders to implement the military police support missions assigned to the group.

(b) The traffic control officer, assisted primarily by the traffic control sergeant, is responsible for detailed traffic control planning and for operating the group traffic information and control center on a 24-hour

basis. This traffic information and control center plans, coordinates, and directs (within established policy) all traffic control matters within the group's assigned area of responsibility. Officer and NCO personnel from subordinate units assigned to traffic control missions assist in manning the center.

(4) *Supply section.* Under the supervision of the group officer (*a* above), this section provides general supply support for the group headquarters and headquarters detachment and coordinates the supply support for all units assigned or attached to the group. The chief supply NCO is the enlisted section chief and he is assisted by a general supply specialist and a supply clerk.

*c. Augmentation.* Personnel administration support for the group headquarters and its subordinate units is normally provided by a personnel service company assigned or attached to the military police brigade or by a similar unit of a higher or supporting headquarters. When such support is not provided, a personnel section augmentation (consisting of a warrant officer personnel technician and two enlisted personnel specialists) is necessary to enable the unit to perform its own personnel services.

#### Section IV. HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT, MILITARY POLICE BATTALION (TEAM AD, TOE 19-500)

##### 67. Mission and Assignment

*a.* The primary mission of the headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (AD), is to command, plan, supervise, coordinate, and control the operations of two or three military police companies plus all other assigned or attached units.

*b.* In the combat zone the headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (AD), is assigned to the field army military police brigade on the basis of two for prisoner of war (including civilian internee) operations plus one per two or three military police companies as required. The type field

army military police brigade task organization (fig. 8) includes two of these units.

##### 68. Organization

The headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (AD), is designed to provide a command and control headquarters for the direction of assigned and attached military police companies and comparable units. It includes the minimum number of personnel necessary for this direction and is basically organized without component organizational elements. In actual practice the battalion commander tailors the unit to include a battalion headquarters and a headquarters de-

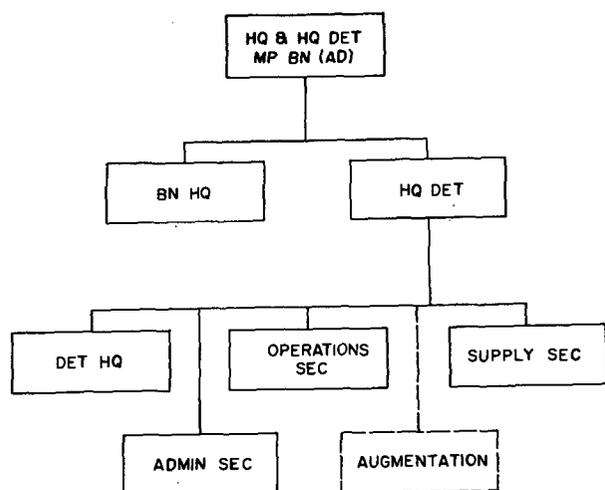


Figure 28. Organization, headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (Team AD, TOE 19-500).

tachment, the latter including a number of staff sections as depicted in figure 28. The specific responsibilities and functions of these tailored organizational elements are discussed in paragraph 71.

### 69. Capabilities and Limitations

a. At full strength, the detachment provides—

- (1) Command, staff planning, and control of two or three military police companies plus other assigned or attached units.
- (2) Supervision of and assistance to subordinate units in training, personnel services, administration, and supply.
- (3) Operational planning for the battalion task organization, including recommendations on requirements and employment of military police units and personnel.
- (4) Coordination and supervision of the operations of subordinate units.
- (5) Operation of the battalion communications system.
- (6) Coordination of rear area security and area damage control activities of the battalion.
- (7) A rear area security subarea control center when directed.

- (8) An area damage control subarea control center when directed.
- (9) Liaison with appropriate headquarters and agencies.
- (10) An emergency successor headquarters for a subordinate unit in event of the destruction of the unit headquarters.

b. The detachment is 100 percent mobile.

c. The unit is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

d. The detachment is dependent upon one of the assigned or attached military police companies (or other unit) for mess and maintenance support. When separate mess and maintenance facilities are required, appropriate teams of TOE 29-500 must be provided.

e. The unit is dependent upon a higher headquarters (normally the military police brigade) or other designated unit for personnel service support. When such external service support is not provided, a personnel section augmentation is required.

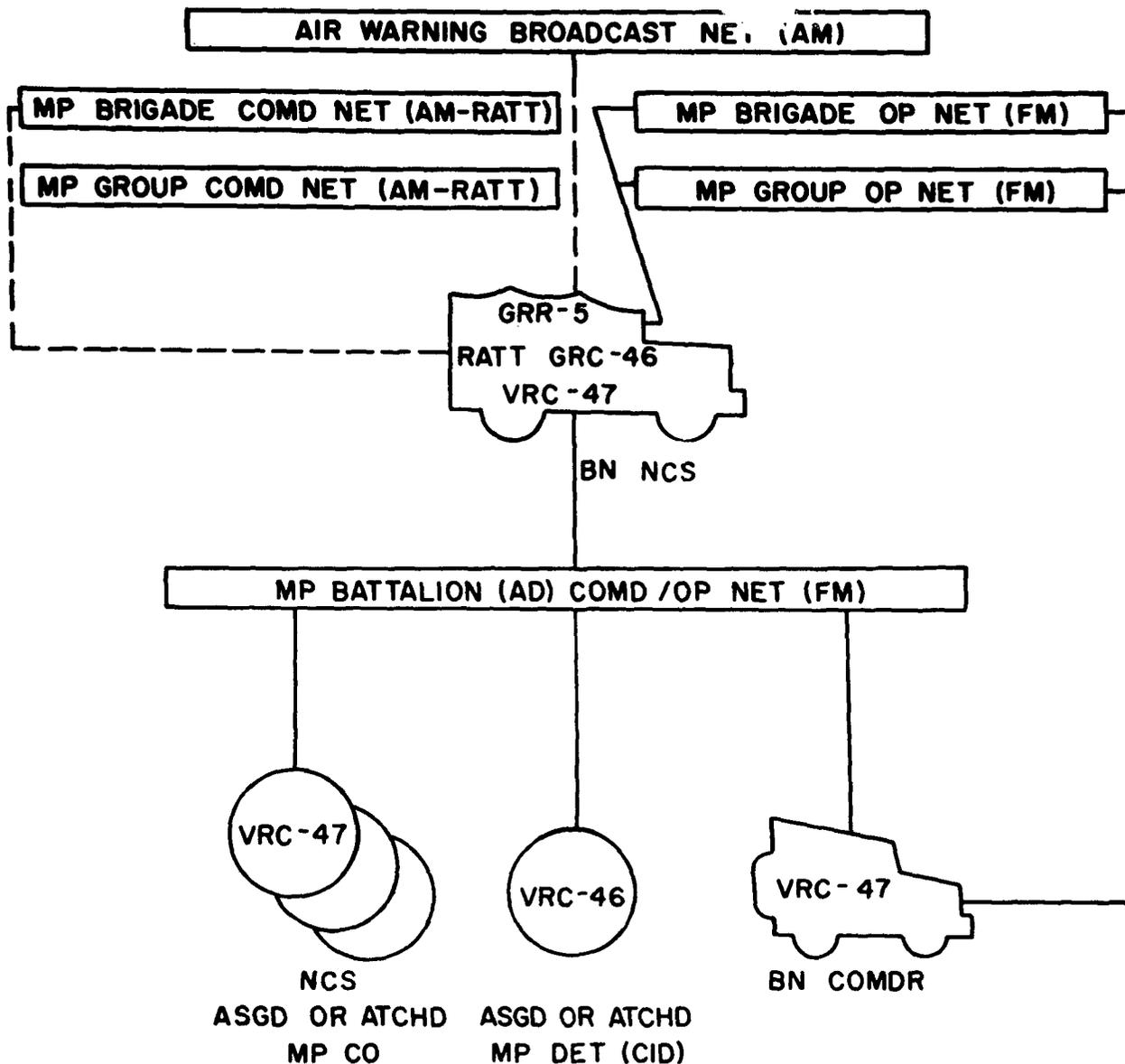
f. The detachment is capable of defending itself and its installations against limited hostile ground attack. Individuals of the unit can fight as infantrymen when required.

### 70. Communications

The headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (AD), requires both radio and wire communications to accomplish effective command and control of the battalion task organization.

a. *Radio Communications.* The battalion headquarters employs radio as its principal means of operational communications. The organic radio equipment of the unit, diagrammed, in figure 29, is adequate for mission accomplishment in the majority of situations.

b. *Wire Communications.* The organic wire communication of the detachment, diagrammed in figure 30, extend and supplement the basic operational radio communications. Tie-in with the field army area communications system and with the military police brigade and group systems facilitates rapid wire communications throughout the field army area.



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Figure 29. Radio communications diagram, headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (AD).

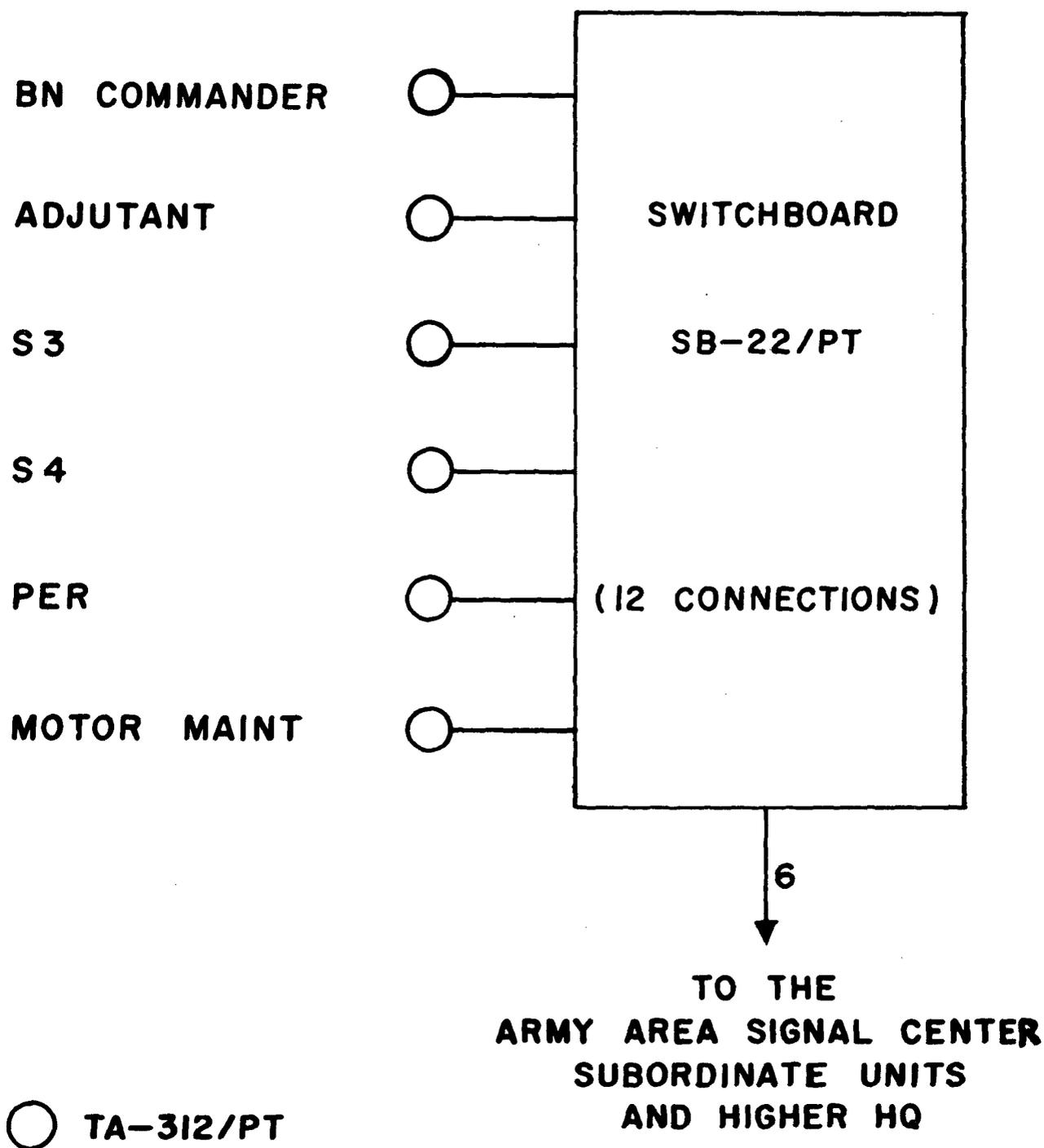


Figure 30. Wire communications diagram, headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (AD).

### 71. Employment

a. General. In the combat zone the headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion (AD), is a subordinate

unit of the field army military police brigade which serves as the control headquarters of tailored battalion-size military police support task organizations. The composite battalions

are normally attached or assigned to the military police groups of the brigade but may be retained under the direct control of the brigade headquarters. The subordinate units of such a battalion task organization may be of the same type (e.g., two or three military police escort guard companies) or of functionally different types (e.g., one escort guard company, one guard company, and one physical security company), depending upon the mission(s) to be assigned and the function(s) to be performed. The detachment is illustrated in this manual as controlling various kinds of task organizations as follows:

- (1) A battalion consisting of like units, i.e., three military police escort guard companies (fig. 9).
- (2) A battalion consisting of functionally similar units, i.e., three military police guard companies, plus a military police confinement detachment and a criminal investigation detachment (fig. 10).
- (3) A battalion consisting of functionally different units and employed as part of the military police support task organization for an independent corps (fig. 15).
- (4) A battalion consisting of functionally different units and employed as the military support task organization for an independent division task force (fig. 19).

*b. Responsibilities and Functions of Internal Organizational Elements.* The internal organization of the battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment is established by the battalion commander; that depicted in figure 28 illustrates a type internal organization of the detachment. The specific responsibilities and functions of the elements depicted in figure 28 are discussed below.

- (1) *Battalion headquarters.* The battalion headquarters includes the personnel resources for command, staff planning, coordination, and supervision of the subordinate units of the battalion, i.e., the battalion commander, executive officer (also S3), adjutant (S1), supply officer (S4), and ser-

geant major. The battalion executive officer coordinates the activities of the headquarters and makes the necessary arrangements for liaison with other headquarters and units. In addition to their primary functions—

- (a) The executive officer serves as the battalion operations officer (S3).
  - (b) The adjutant serves as the battalion communications officer and information officer and commands the headquarters detachment.
  - (c) The sergeant major serves as detachment first sergeant and as enlisted chief of the administrative section.
- (2) *Headquarters detachment.* The battalion headquarters detachment includes a detachment headquarters and three functional staff sections. The functions of each of these elements are discussed below:
- (a) *Detachment headquarters.* The detachment headquarters provides command, training, unit supply, and communications service for the unit. The battalion adjutant serves as the detachment commander, and the battalion sergeant major serves as the detachment first sergeant. They are assisted by the battalion sergeant (who also serves as the detachment supply sergeant) and clerical and communications specialists. The communications personnel operate the battalion communications center and message center.
  - (b) *Administrative section.* Under the supervision of the battalion adjutant, assisted by the battalion sergeant major, the administrative section provides general administration support for the battalion headquarters and subordinate units. When external personnel service support is not provided to the battalion, the administrative section requires augmentation of a personnel section (para 69e).

- (c) *Operations section.* The operations section is supervised directly by the battalion executive officer, who also serves as battalion S3. It is staffed with the necessary assistants to plan and coordinate the operations and training of the subordinate units of the battalion, including an assistant S3, an operations sergeant, and clerical specialists. The section prepares the plans and orders necessary to implement the missions assigned to the battalion.
- (d) *Supply section.* Under the supervision of the battalion supply offi-

cer (S4), the supply section provides general supply support for the battalion headquarters and coordinates the supply support for subordinate units. Additionally, the section provides motor transportation for the battalion headquarters and coordinates the motor transportation support for subordinate units. The section includes the battalion motor officer (who is also assistant S4), a battalion supply sergeant (who also serves as detachment supply sergeant), and a supply clerk.

## Section V. MILITARY POLICE COMPANY HEADQUARTERS (TEAM AC, TOE 19-500)

### 72. Mission and Assignment

a. The mission of the military police company headquarters (AC) is to command and direct the operations of two or more military police platoons or comparable units.

b. The military police company headquarters (AC) is assigned in the combat zone as required, on the basis of one per two or more military police platoons (or comparable units). The type field army military police brigade does not include this unit; however, in actual employment of the brigade, one or more company headquarters (AC) might be required. The unit provides a capability to tailor a company-size military police support task organization (or element of such a task organization).

### 73. Organization

The military police company headquarters (AC) is organized to provide command and administrative control of two or more military police platoons of similar or different types. It contains the minimum number of personnel necessary for directing and coordinating the operations of its subordinate units, including a company commander, an escort officer (who also serves as company executive officer), a first sergeant, a supply sergeant, and clerical assistants.

### 74. Capabilities and Limitations

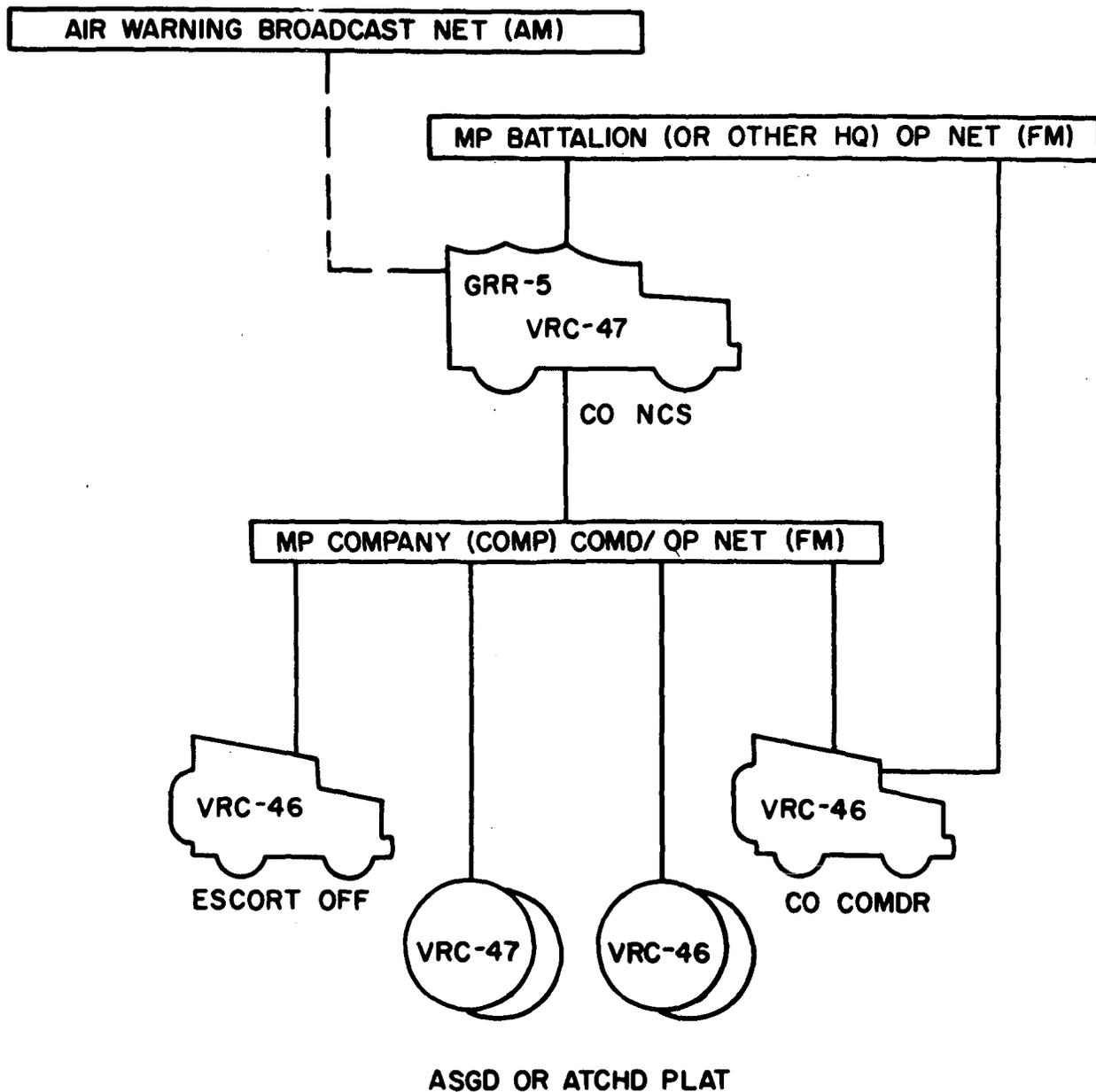
a. At full strength, the company headquarters provides—

- (1) Command, control, direction, and supervision of two or more military police platoons or comparable units.
- (2) Planning and direction of the training of subordinate elements.
- (3) Personnel services, administration, and supply for the company.
- (4) Operation of the company communications system.
- (5) Coordination and supervision of the rear area security and area damage control activities of the company.
- (6) Liaison with appropriate headquarters and agencies.
- (7) An emergency successor headquarters for one of its subordinate platoons in event of the destruction of the platoon headquarters.

b. The company headquarters is 100 percent mobile.

c. The unit is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

d. The unit and its subordinate platoons are dependent upon higher headquarters, a supported unit, or other designated unit for mess and maintenance support. When separate mess and maintenance facilities are required, ap-



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Figure 31. Radio communications diagram, military police company headquarters (AC).

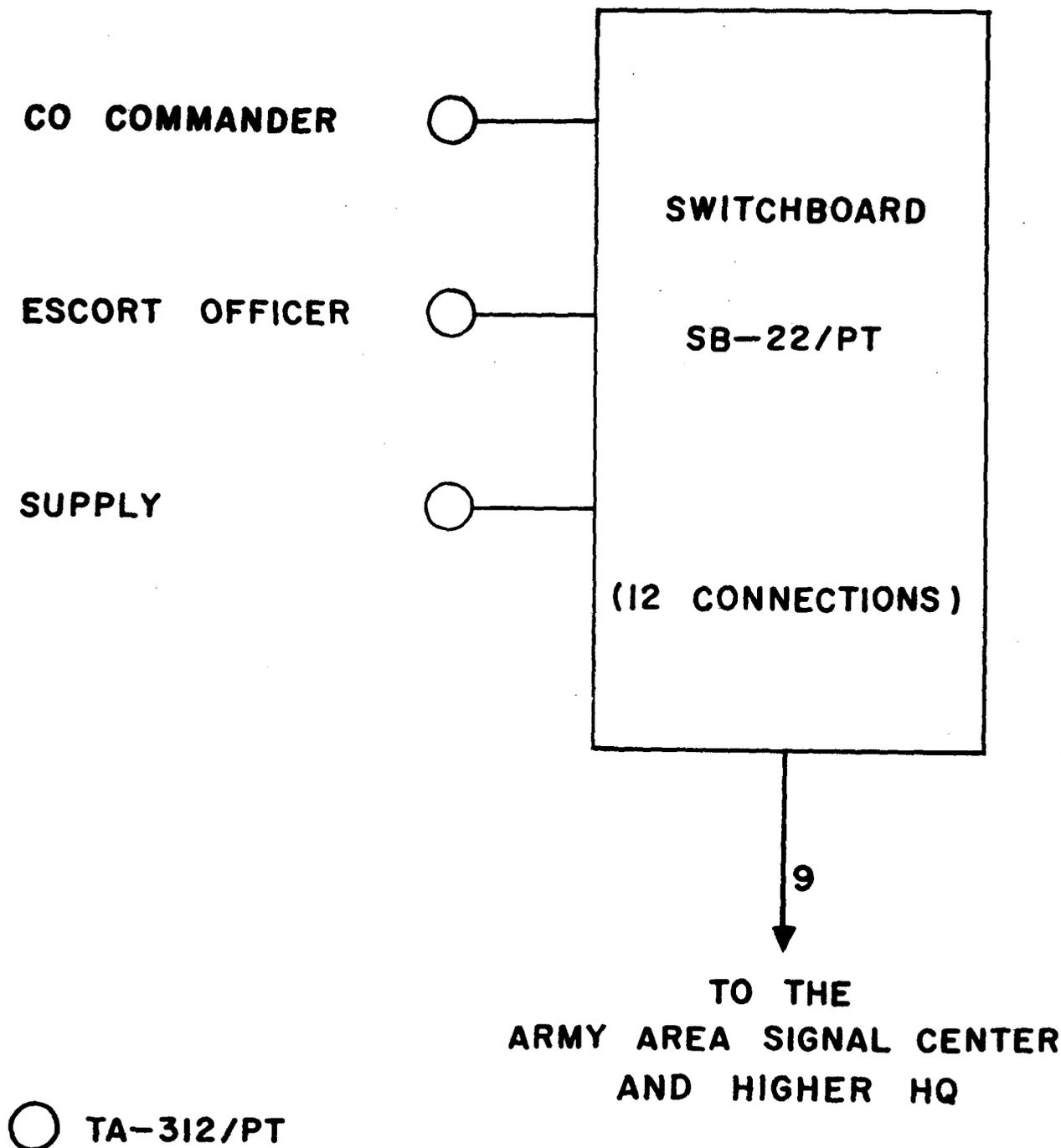


Figure 32. Wire communications diagram, military police company headquarters (AC).

appropriate teams of TOE 39-500 must be provided.

e. The unit and its subordinate platoons are dependent upon a higher headquarters or other designated unit for personnel service support.

f. The unit is capable of defending itself and its installations against limited hostile ground attack. Individuals of the unit can fight as infantrymen when required.

## 75. Communications

The organic communications equipment of the military police company headquarters (AC) is adequate for accomplishment of effective command and control of the company task organization in the majority of situations. Included are organic resources for both radio and wire communications.

*a. Radio Communications.* The company headquarters utilizes radio as its principal means of communications for controlling the operations of subordinate elements. The organic radio communications are illustrated in figure 31.

*b. Wire Communications.* The organic wire communications of the company headquarters extend and supplement the basic operational radio communications of the unit. Tie-in with the field army, independent corps, or task force area communications system and with the communications system of higher military police headquarters facilitates rapid area-wide wire communications. The organic wire communications of the company headquarters are diagramed in figure 32.

## 76. Employment

The military police company headquarters

(AC) is employed in the combat zone as required. In normal employment of the field army military police support task organization, this unit is not required; however, when a company-size military police support task organization is required, the unit is ideally suited to provide the control headquarters therefor. This is particularly the case when the platoons of the task organization are of different types. Consequently, while the unit is not characteristically a component element of the field army military police brigade task organization, it is often a component element of the military police support task organization for an independent corps force or an independent division task force. The unit is illustrated elsewhere in this manual as controlling company-size military police task organizations as follows:

*a.* A composite company consisting of the company headquarters plus one military police escort guard platoon, one military police guard platoon, and one military police physical security platoon (fig. 19).

*b.* A composite company consisting of the company headquarters plus one military police platoon (army), one escort guard platoon, and one physical security platoon (fig. 20).

## CHAPTER 6

### AREA AND COMMAND SUPPORT ELEMENTS

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#### Section I. REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCES

##### 77. General

*a.* Area and command support elements of various sizes and numbers are required in the field army military police army-wide service to provide area oriented or command oriented military police support. These elements characteristically provide support of a broad or generalized nature, i.e., embracing all or many of the functional areas of military police support. They differ, therefore, from functional support elements, which are designed to provide support within a narrow or specialized functional area.

*b.* These area and command support elements are TOE units specifically designed to provide either military police support on an area basis in the combat zone or close military police support for a specific headquarters or command. In addition to the military police area and command support units, the personnel service company normally assigned to the field army military police brigade may be described as a command support element since it pro-

vides personnel service support for the military police brigade.

##### 78. Units

*a.* The task organization of the field army military police brigade may include one or more of each of the following area or command support units, each of which is discussed in detail in a subsequent section of this chapter:

- (1) Military police battalion, army.
- (2) Military police company, army (separate).
- (3) Personnel service company, type A.

*b.* Military police criminal investigation units may also be characterized as area and command support elements; however, since their activities are characteristically confined to the narrow functional area of crime prevention and investigation, they are not discussed in this chapter but rather in chapter 8. Similarly, military police physical security units are discussed in chapter 9, although they may also be described as command support elements.

#### Section II. MILITARY POLICE BATTALION, ARMY (TOE 19-35)

##### 79. Mission and Assignment

*a.* The primary mission of the military police battalion, army, is to provide military police support on an area basis within the combat zone.

*b.* The military police battalion, army, is specifically designed for employment in the combat zone. It is assigned to the field army military police brigade as required, normally on the basis of one per corps plus two per field army service area. It may also be assigned to an independent corps or task force. In unusual situations requiring that the corps commander

exercise direct control over his supporting military task force, the battalion may be assigned to a corps employed as part of a field army.

##### 80. Organization

The military police battalion, army, is organized to include a command and control element (headquarters and headquarters detachment, TOE 19-36) and three operational military police companies (TOE 19-37). These component units of the battalion are discussed in detail in paragraphs 84 and 85 respectively. The basic organizational structure of the battalion is depicted in figure 33.

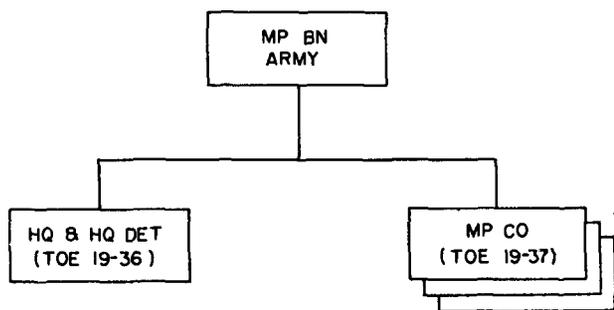


Figure 33. Organization, military police battalion, army (TOE 19-35).

### 81. Capabilities and Limitations

a. When operating at full strength, the battalion provides military police support within an assigned area of responsibility in the combat zone, to include—

- (1) Enforcement of military laws, orders, and regulations.
- (2) Traffic control.
- (3) Circulation control of individuals.
- (4) Prevention and investigation of crime.
- (5) Protection of property, installations, facilities, personnel, shipments, and movements.
- (6) Handling of enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees when required.
- (7) Rear area security and area damage control activities.
- (8) Augmentation of division military police companies and separate combat brigade military police platoons as required.
- (9) Route reconnaissance.
- (10) Combat patrolling as required.
- (11) Control of disturbances and aid in disasters.

b. The mobility of the battalion is a function of the mobility of its component units (para 84 and 85). Computed as an average of these units, the battalion is approximately 66 percent mobile.

c. The battalion is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

d. The capabilities and limitations of the subordinate units of the battalion are contained in paragraphs 84 and 85.

### 82. Communications

The military police battalion, army, requires both radio and wire communications to accomplish its military police support mission. Radio is the principal means of operational communications. Wire extends and supplements the basic radio communications. The battalion communications system consists of the component systems of the headquarters and headquarters detachment (para 84) and the three military police companies (para 85).

### 83. Employment

a. The military police battalion, army, is a subordinate unit of the field army military police brigade. In normal employment, it is assigned or attached to one of the military police groups of the brigade. In unusual situations, it may be retained under brigade control or attached to a corps. The battalion may also be employed as part of the military police support force for an independent corps force (fig. 15) as the principal element of the military police support force for an independent corps (fig. 16) or as part of the military police support force for a large amphibious operation (para 243, 244).

b. The battalion provides military police support within an assigned area of responsibility, which is further organized into company and platoon areas of responsibility (fig. 21).

c. Employment of the subordinate units of the battalion is discussed in paragraphs 84 and 85.

### 84. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Battalion, Army (TOE 19-36)

a. *Mission and Assignment.*

- (1) The primary mission of the headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion, army, is to provide command, control, staff planning, criminal investigation, and logistical support for the military police battalion, army.

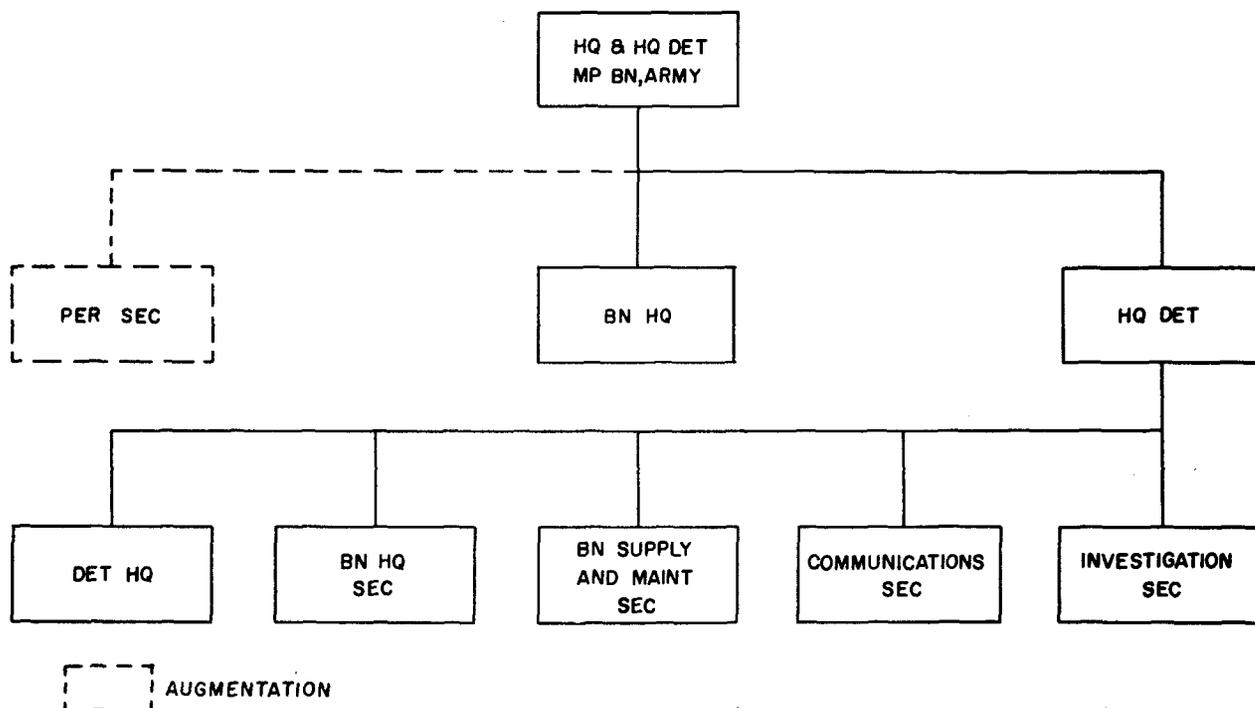


Figure 34. Organization, headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion, army (TOE 19-36).

(2) The detachment is organic to the military police battalion, army (TOE 19-35).

*b. Organization.* The headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion, army, is designed to provide a control headquarters for the battalion and its subordinate companies. It consists of a battalion headquarters and a detachment headquarters, the latter including a number of staff sections. The specific responsibilities and functions of these organizational elements are discussed in *e*

below. The organization of the unit is depicted in figure 34.

*c. Capabilities and Limitations.*

- (1) At full strength, the detachment provides—
  - (a) Command, staff planning, administration, and supervision of battalion operations.
  - (b) Supervision of battalion level supply, organizational maintenance, and communications.
  - (c) Criminal investigation support with—

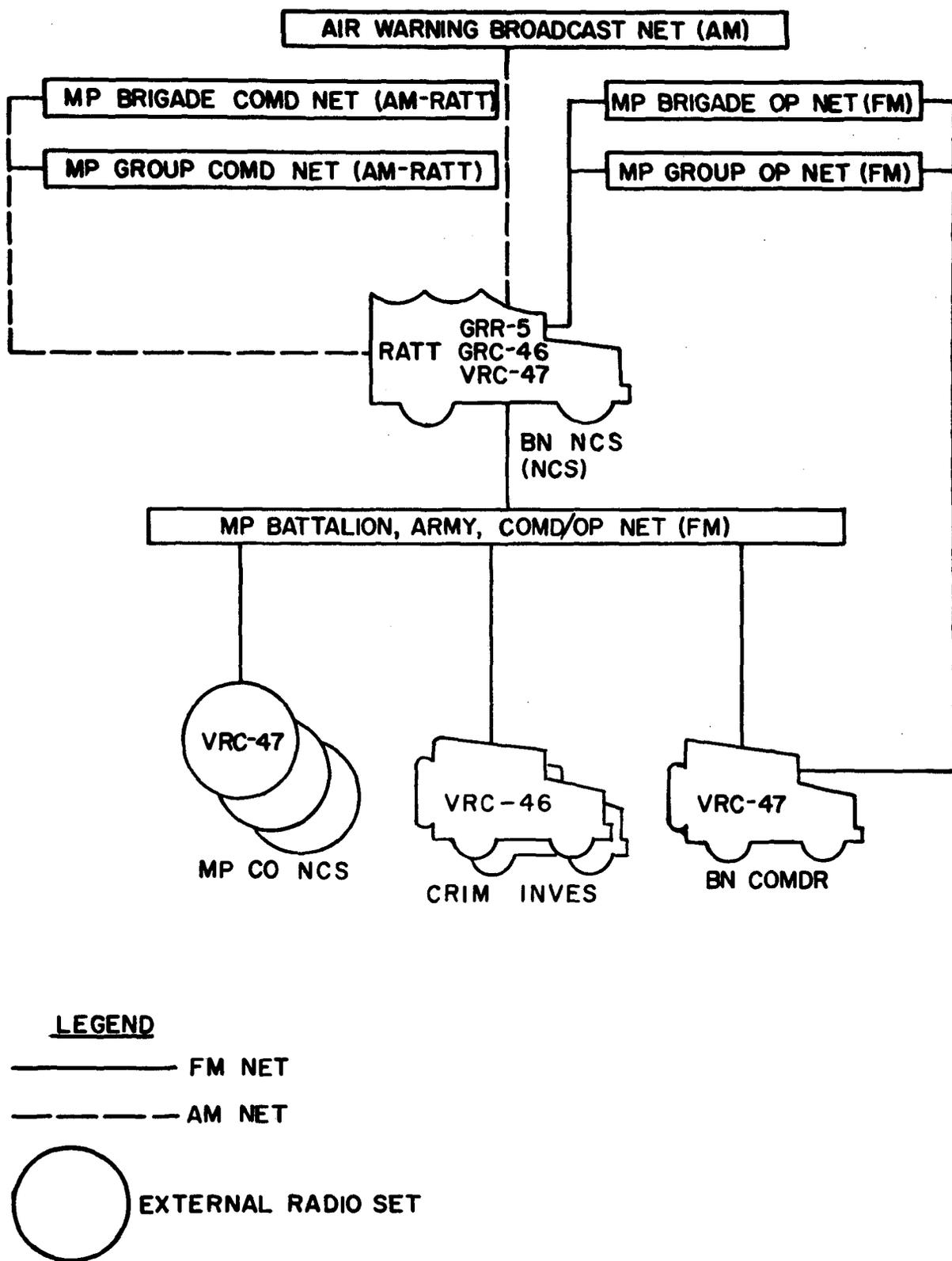


Figure 35. Radio communications diagram, headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion, army.

in the battalion area of responsibility.

- (d) Supervision of and assistance to subordinate units in training, personnel services, and administration.
  - (e) Operational planning for the battalion, including recommendations on requirements and employment of military police units and personnel.
  - (f) Operation of the battalion communications system.
  - (g) Coordination of rear area security and area damage control activities of the battalion.
  - (h) A rear area security subarea control center when directed.
  - (i) Liaison with appropriate headquarters and agencies.
  - (j) An emergency successor control headquarters in event of the destruction of a military police company headquarters.
- (2) The detachment is 75 percent mobile.
  - (3) The unit is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.
  - (4) The detachment is dependent upon a higher or supporting headquarters (normally the military police brigade headquarters) for personnel service support. Augmentation of a personnel section is authorized when operating independently.
  - (5) The unit is capable of defending itself and its installations against hostile ground attack. Individuals of the unit, except chaplain, can fight as infantrymen when required.

*d. Communications.* In providing effective command and control of the battalion, the detachment requires both radio and wire communications.

- (1) *Radio communications.* Radio is the principal operational communications means employed by the detachment. The organic radio equipment of the detachment, diagramed in figure 35, is adequate for mission accomplishment in the majority of situations.
- (2) *Wire communications.* The organic

wire communications of the unit, diagramed in figure 36, extend and supplement the basic operational radio communications. Tie-in with the field army area communications system and with the military police brigade and group systems facilitates rapid wire communications throughout the battalion area of responsibility and with adjacent, supported, and supporting commands.

*e. Employment.* The headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion, army, is employed in the combat zone to provide command and control for the military police battalion, army. Characteristically, the battalion is employed as an element of either the forward military police group or the rear military police group. In either case, the headquarters and headquarters detachment provides the control headquarters for the three organic military police companies of the battalion. It may, however, act as the control headquarters for other assigned or attached units in addition to the organic companies. For example, in figure 16 the detachment is illustrated as controlling a military police escort guard company and a military police guard company in addition to the organic companies of the battalion. The specific responsibilities and functions of the internal organizational elements of the headquarters and headquarters detachment are discussed below:

- (1) *Battalion headquarters.* The battalion headquarters includes the personnel resources for command, control, staff planning, and supervision of the battalion and its subordinate units. It is supplemented by the battalion headquarters section of the headquarters detachment ((2) (b) below). Included in this organizational element are the battalion commander, executive officer, S3, adjutant (S1), S4, chaplain, investigation officer, motor officer, and sergeant major. The executive officer supervises the activities of the headquarters and controls the liaison activities of the battalion; he also serves as the battalion information officer. The S3 serves as

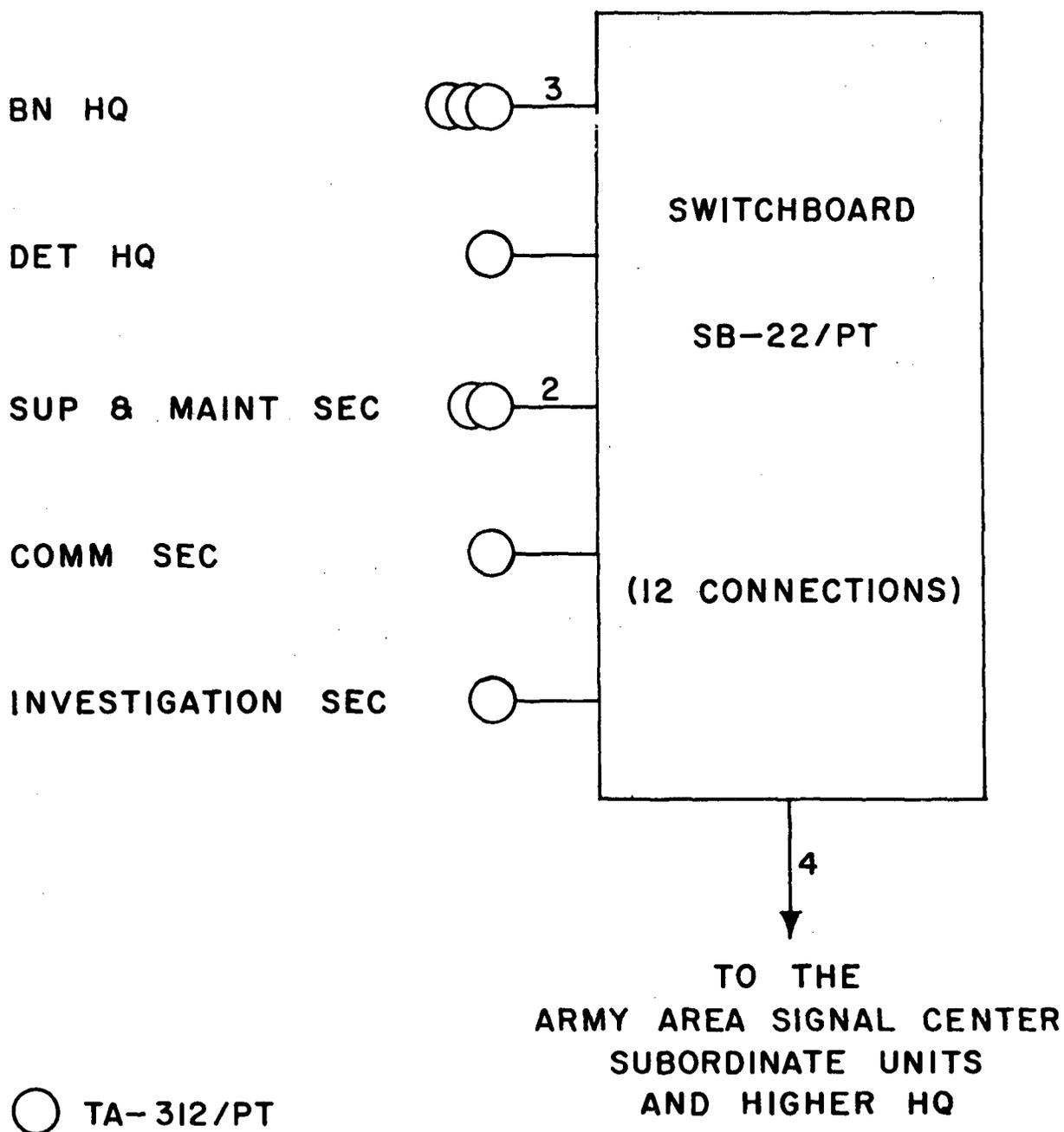


Figure 36. Wire communications diagram, headquarters and headquarters detachment, military police battalion, army.

battalion CBR officer in addition to his normal duties. The investigation officer is also the battalion S2. The battalion headquarters, assisted by the battalion headquarters section—

(a) Provides general administration support, including the coordination

of personnel service support, for the battalion.

(b) Plans, coordinates, and supervises the operations and training of the units of the battalion.

(c) Prepares the necessary plans and

orders for implementation of missions assigned to the battalion.

- (d) Provides or arranges liaison, as required, to—
    1. The corps headquarters.
    2. The corps support brigade headquarters.
    3. The army rear support brigade headquarters.
    4. The military police group headquarters.
    5. Appropriate civil law enforcement agencies.
  - (e) Provides or arranges representation in the military police group traffic information and control center as required (para 66b).
  - (f) Provides or arranges representation, as required, in—
    1. The corps traffic headquarters.
    2. The field army traffic headquarters.
  - (g) Plans and directs the crime prevention and investigation operations within the battalion area of responsibility.
  - (h) Coordinates and arranges the external support of the battalion criminal investigation operations, to include crime laboratory support.
  - (i) Plans, coordinates, and supervises the supply and maintenance activities of the battalion.
- (2) *Headquarters detachment.* The headquarters detachment includes a detachment headquarters and a number of functional sections as discussed below.
- (a) *Detachment headquarters.* The detachment headquarters provides command, training, unit supply, unit administration, and mess support for the battalion headquarters and headquarters detachment. It includes the detachment commander, detachment first sergeant, mess steward, supply sergeant, and administrative, food service, and motor maintenance specialists.
  - (b) *Battalion headquarters section.* The personnel of this section supplement the battalion headquarters with

enlisted assistants, including a battalion operations sergeant, chaplain's assistant, clerical specialists, and five military policemen.

- (c) *Battalion supply and maintenance section.* Under the supervision of the battalion S4 and the battalion motor officer, this section provides battalion level supply and motor maintenance support for the battalion. It includes a battalion supply sergeant, a battalion motor maintenance sergeant, and supply and maintenance specialists.
- (d) *Communications section.* The communications section is supervised by the battalion communications officer, who is assisted by the battalion communications chief (NCO). It operates the battalion communications center and is staffed to maintain 24-hour continuous operations. In addition to the communications officer and the communications chief, the section includes an RATT team chief, a senior switchboard operator, and other communications specialists.
- (e) *Investigation section.* The investigation section is, unlike the other elements of the unit, completely operational and performs no supervisory functions. It represents the first line of operations for crime prevention and investigation within the battalion area of responsibility. In this connection, see also chapter 13. The section is supervised by the battalion investigation officer and includes three warrant officer criminal investigators, one warrant officer lie detector examiner, and two enlisted clerical assistants.

## 85. Military Police Company, Army (TOE 19-37)

The military police battalion, army, normally has three organic military police companies, army; however, in unusual circumstances, it may include only two or more than three. All

of these companies are identical and have basically identical missions, although at any given time the specific operational missions may be appreciably different. The mission, assignment, organization, capabilities, limitations, communications, and employment of the military police company, army, when organic to the military police battalion, army, are discussed in *a* through *e* below.

*a. Mission and Assignment.*

- (1) The basic mission of the military police company, army, when organic to the military police battalion, army, is to provide military police support within an assigned area of responsibility in the combat zone, to include—

- (a) Traffic control.
- (b) Circulation control of individuals.
- (c) Protection of designated property, installations, facilities, personnel, shipments, and movements.
- (d) Enforcement of military laws, orders, and regulations.
- (e) Handling enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees when required.
- (f) Rear area security and area damage control activities.
- (g) Augmentation of division and separate combat brigade military police units as required.
- (h) Route reconnaissance.
- (i) Operation of checkpoints, information posts, traffic control posts, police patrols, and similar posts and patrols.
- (j) Combat patrolling as required.

- (2) The company is organic to the military police battalion, army (TOE 19-35). For a discussion of the company employed independently, see paragraphs 86 through 90.

*b. Organization.* As illustrated in figure 37, the company consists of a company headquarters and three military police platoons. The three military police platoons are identical and include a platoon headquarters and four military police squads each. The company may be augmented by a personnel section when operating as a separate company. The specific respon-

sibilities and functions of the subordinate elements of the company are discussed elsewhere in this paragraph.

*c. Capabilities and Limitations.*

- (1) When operating at full strength, the military police company, army, as an organic operational element of the military police battalion, army, performs the mission as set forth in *a*(1) above within its assigned area of responsibility. The specific capabilities of the unit within selected functional areas include—

- (a) Establishment and operation of two-man motor patrols, two-man traffic control posts (TCP's), or combinations thereof, when the three military police platoons are involved in no other duties—

- 1. Over a period of 12 hours or less ----- 24.
- 2. Over a period of 12 to 24 hours\_\_20.
- 3. Over an extended period ---- 17.

- (b) Establishment and operation on a continuing basis of two-man security posts or patrols, one-man security posts or patrols, or combinations thereof, when the three military police platoons are involved in no other duties—

- 1. Two-man posts/patrols \_\_ 17.
- 2. One-man posts/patrols ---- 34.

- (c) Establishment and operation of up to three 24-hour military police stations as required.

- (2) The company provides its own unit administration, mess, supply, and maintenance. It is dependent upon the battalion headquarters for personnel service support.
- (3) The unit is 65 percent mobile using organic motor transportation.
- (4) The company is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.
- (5) In order to operate as a separate company, the unit requires augmentation (para 86-90).
- (6) The unit is capable of defending itself and its installations against hostile

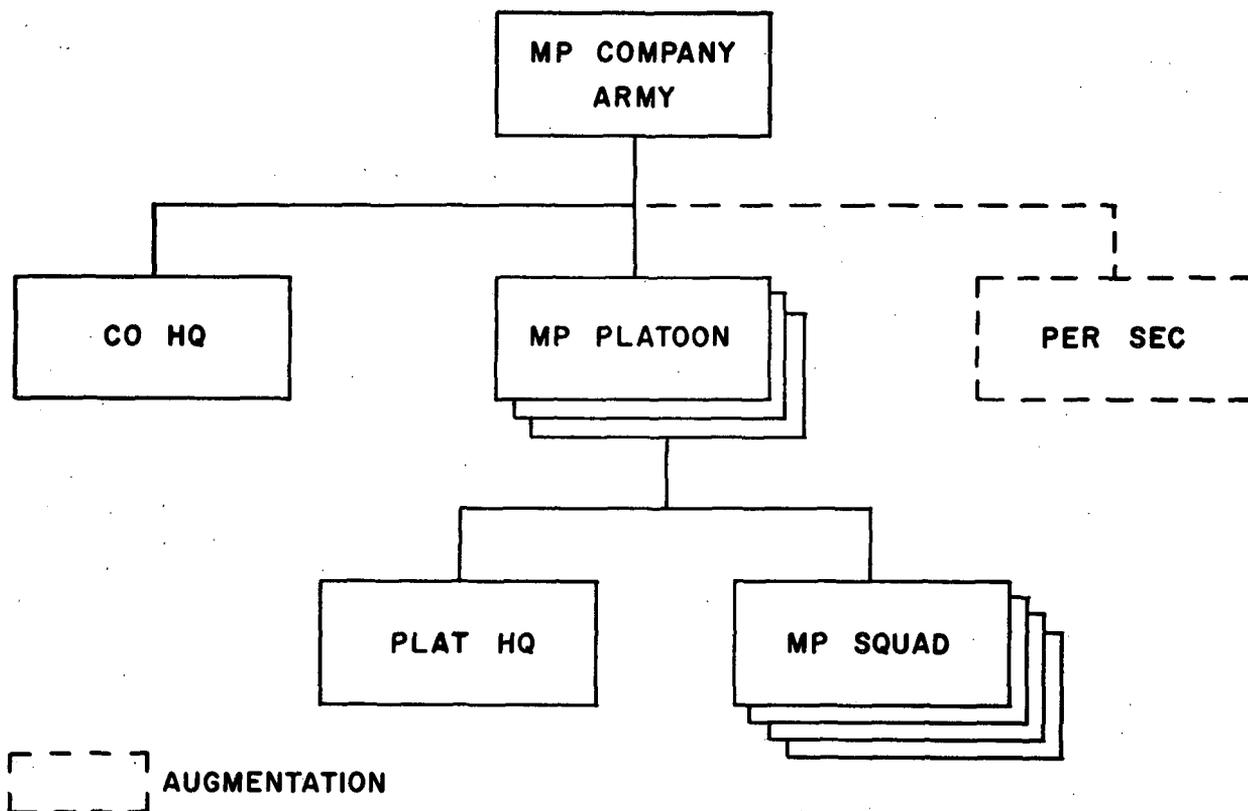


Figure 37. Organization, military police company, army (TOE 19-37), when organic to military police battalion, army (TOE 19-35).

ground attack. Individuals of the company can fight as infantryment when required.

d. *Communications.* Radio is the principal means of communications used by the company in accomplishing its assigned missions. Wire communications are used to extend and supplement the basic operational radio communications of the unit.

(1) *Radio communications.* The organic radio communications of the company are adequate for mission accomplishment in the majority of military police support situations. The radio communications of the unit are illustrated in figure 38.

(2) *Wire communications.* The organic wire communications of the company are diagramed in figure 39. Tie-in with the field army area communications system and the military police

battalion system facilitates rapid wire communications throughout the company's area of responsibility and with adjacent, supported, and supporting commands and units.

e. *Employment.* The company, when organic to the military police battalion, army, is employed in the combat zone to provide military police support within an assigned area of responsibility. This company area of responsibility is characteristically further divided into platoon areas of responsibility. The employment, responsibilities, and functions of the component elements of the company are discussed below.

(1) *Company headquarters.* The company headquarters provides command, control, unit administration, supply, maintenance, communications, and mess for the company. It includes—  
(a) A command and administration ele-

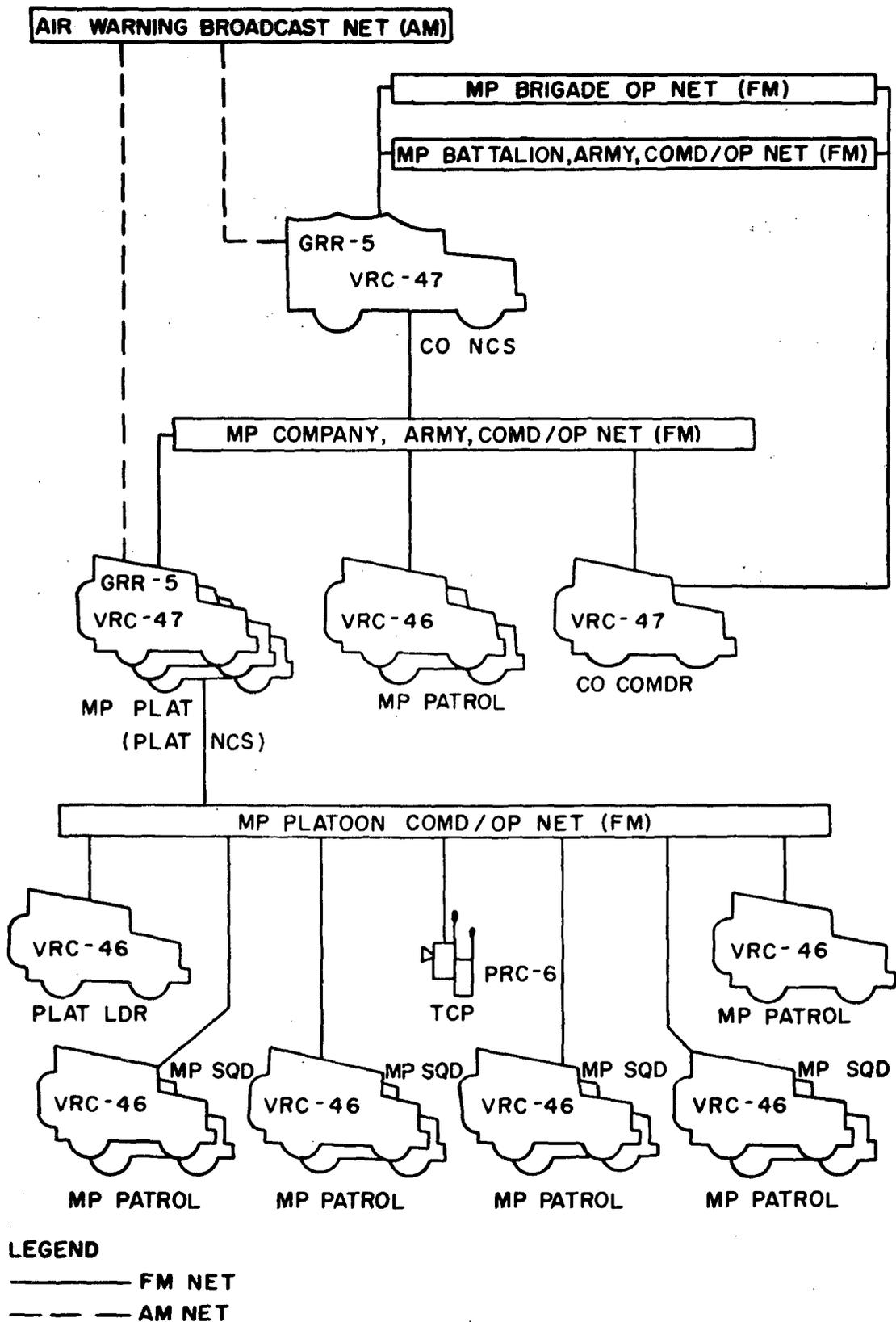


Figure 38. Radio communications diagram, military police company, army.

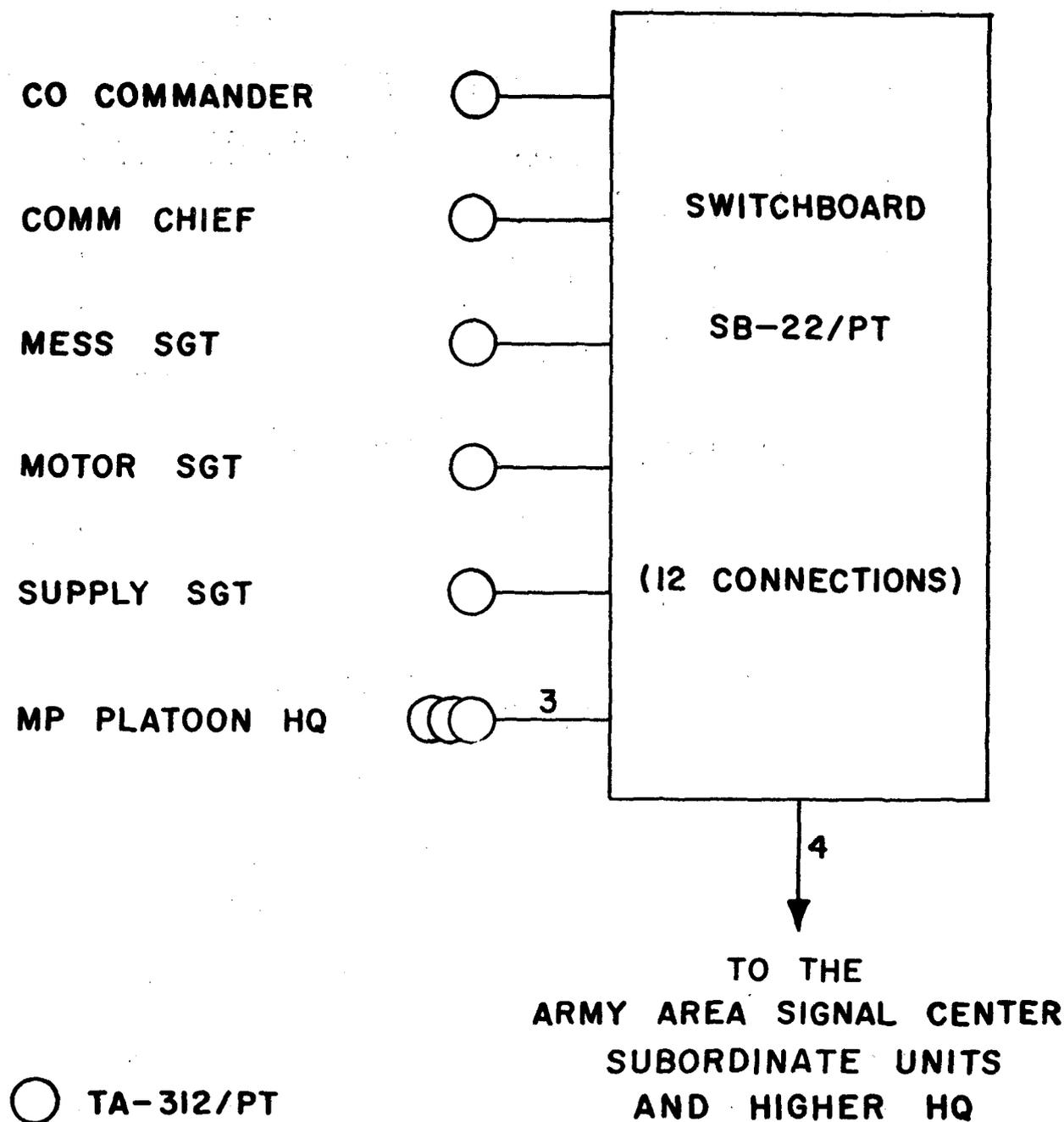


Figure 39. Wire communications diagram, military police company, army.

ment consisting of the company commander, first sergeant, company clerk, and two military policemen.

(b) A unit supply element consisting of the company supply sergeant and armorer.

(c) A unit motor maintenance element consisting of a motor sergeant, mechanics, and a mechanic helper.

(d) A communications element consisting of a communications chief, a radio mechanic, and a field wireman. This element operates the

company communications systems on a 24-hour basis.

- (e) A unit mess element consisting of a mess steward, cooks, and a cook's helper.

- (2) *Three military police platoons.* The three military police platoons are organized identically, i.e., a platoon headquarters plus four military police squads. The platoons execute assigned missions as directed by the company commander. Normally, the platoons provide military police support within an assigned area of responsibility; however, they may be assigned functional missions rather than area missions, e.g., traffic control, physical security, etc. A platoon can operate semi-independently if augmented with maintenance and mess personnel. Specific functions of the component elements of a military police platoon are discussed below.

- (a) *Platoon headquarters.* The platoon headquarters is the command and control element for the platoon. It

provides direction, supervision, limited administration, and coordination of the supply and maintenance requirements of the military police squads. In addition, it operates the platoon communications system. The platoon headquarters includes the platoon leader, platoon sergeant, platoon clerk (who is an operational, i.e., police records, clerk), and six military policemen. It is capable of 24-hour operation of a military police station or comparable operational headquarters.

- (b) *Four military police squads.* The platoon organization includes four identical military police squads. The squad is supervised by a squad leader (NCO) and includes five senior military policemen and five military policemen. The squad operates motor patrols, foot patrols, traffic control posts, information posts, security posts, checkpoints, and similar patrols and posts as directed.

### Section III. MILITARY POLICE COMPANY, ARMY (SEPARATE) (TOE 19-37)

#### 86. Mission and Assignment

a. The primary mission of the military police company, army, when organized and employed as a separate company, is to provide close military police support for the command to which assigned or attached.

b. Separate (numbered) military police companies, army, are assigned to the field army military police brigade on the basis of one per corps plus one per FASCOM headquarters.

c. The separate company may be assigned to an independent corps, in which case it is designated military police company, corps.

d. The unit is organic to the airborne corps and, when so assigned, is parachute qualified. When organic to the airborne corps, the unit is designated military police company, airborne corps.

#### 87. Organization

The separate military police company, army (corps or airborne corps), is organized basically like the organic military police company of the military police battalion, army (fig. 37). However, to compensate for the personnel service and maintenance support provided by the battalion headquarters in the case of the latter, the separate company requires augmentation of the company headquarters. The organization of the separate military police company, army, with this augmentation, is illustrated in figure 40.

#### 88. Capabilities and Limitations

a. When operating at full strength, the company provides close military police support to the headquarters of the command to which assigned or attached, to include—

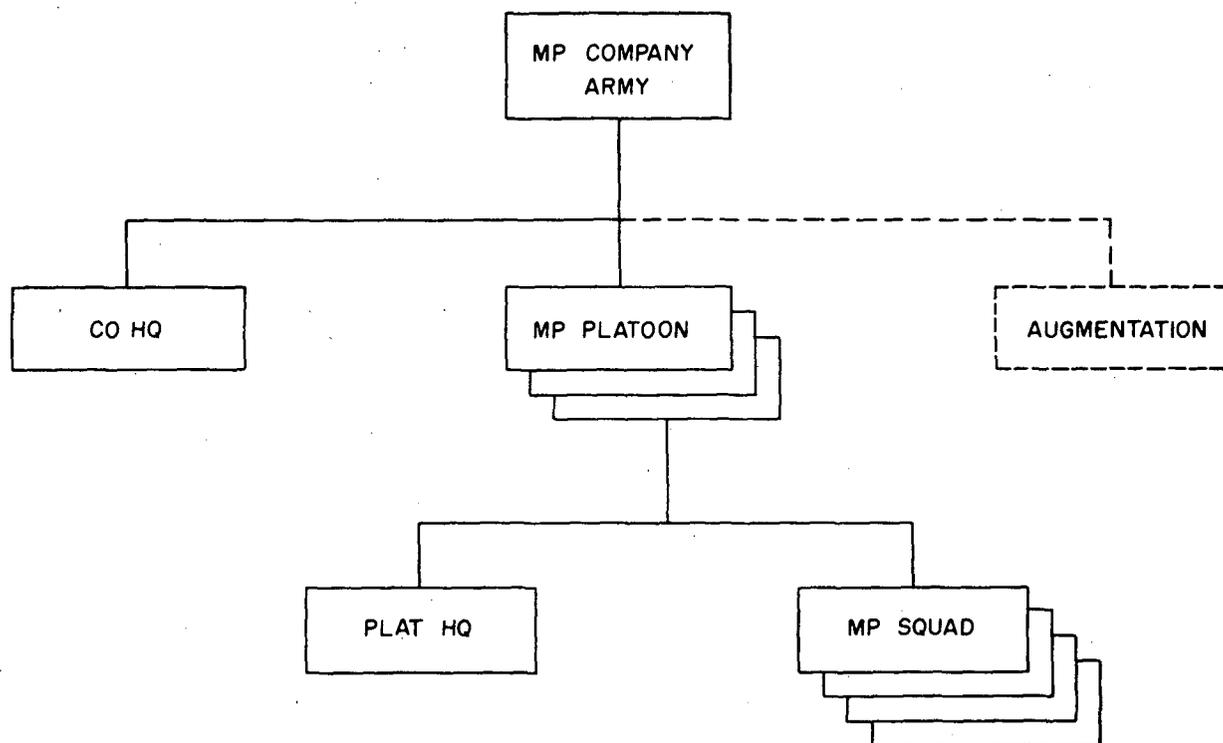


Figure 40. Organization, military police company, army (separate) (TOE 19-37).

- (1) Enforcement of military laws, orders, and regulations.
- (2) Traffic control within and in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters.
- (3) Circulation control of individuals, including the operation of a pass and identification system for the headquarters when required.
- (4) Physical security of headquarters and command post installations, facilities, and property.
- (5) Security and escort of designated individuals.
- (6) Rear area security and area damage control activities.
- (7) Limited handling of enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees when required.

b. The company is 65 percent mobile on organic transportation.

c. The company is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

d. The company provides its own unit level administration, mess, supply, and maintenance.

e. The unit is capable of defending itself and its installations against hostile ground attack. Individuals of the unit can fight as infantrymen when required.

f. The specific capabilities of the company in selected functional areas are the same as those of the organic military police company of the military police battalion, army (para 85c).

### 89. Communications

The organic communications of the separate military police company, army, are identical with those of the organic military police company of the military police battalion, army. In this connection, see paragraph 85d.

## 90. Employment

*a.* The separate military police company, army, is normally employed to provide close military police support for the headquarters of a major command in the combat zone. In the type employment of the field army military police brigade illustrated in figure 11, four separate military police companies, army, are depicted. These companies are assigned to the military police brigade and attached as command support units as follows:

- (1) One company is attached to each corps support brigade headquarters, with one platoon further attached to the corps headquarters.
- (2) One company is attached to the FASCOM headquarters, with one platoon further attached to the field army headquarters and one platoon further attached to the army rear support brigade headquarters.

*b.* The employment outlined above is merely one way in which the separate military police companies of the military police brigade may be employed. Adjustments are made as dic-

tated by the military police support requirements of the various headquarters concerned. For example, when the FASCOM inventory control center is geographically separated from the FASCOM headquarters, it may be necessary that the military police company supporting the FASCOM headquarters further attach an element to the inventory control center headquarters. Similarly, in specific situations, the platoons supporting the corps headquarters may be inadequate and require augmentation.

*c.* The military police brigade commander exercises command less operational control over the separate military police companies, army, attached to the various command headquarters. Operational control of the companies is exercised by the commander of the supported command, normally through the headquarters commandant.

*d.* The employment, responsibilities, and functions of the component elements of the company are essentially the same as those of the comparable elements of the organic military police company of the military police battalion, army (para 85*e*).

## Section IV. PERSONNEL SERVICE COMPANY, TYPE A (TOE 12-67)

### 91. Mission and Assignment

*a.* The mission of the personnel service company is to provide second and third echelon personnel support to all units served.

*b.* Within the field army, the personnel service company is assigned to brigade-size organizations which furnish nondivisional combat service support. One of these companies is normally assigned to the field army military police brigade.

### 92. Organization

The personnel service company, type A, is organized to include a company headquarters and five functional divisions as illustrated in figure 41.

### 93. Capabilities and Limitations

*a.* At full strength, the personnel service company, type A, provides—

- (1) Personnel service support for a bri-

gade-size organization with a strength of from 5,000 to 8,000. This capability involves manual type service only.

- (2) Unit level personnel administrative support for personnel assigned to the company.
- (3) Mess facilities for personnel assigned and attached to the company.
- (4) Internal signal communications.

*b.* The unit is organized to permit the formation and detachment of personnel specialists to organizations detached from the supported headquarters for prolonged periods. The personnel service unit illustrated in figure 15 as part of the military police group for support of an independent corps is an example of such detachment.

*c.* The company is 5 percent mobile.

*d.* The company is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

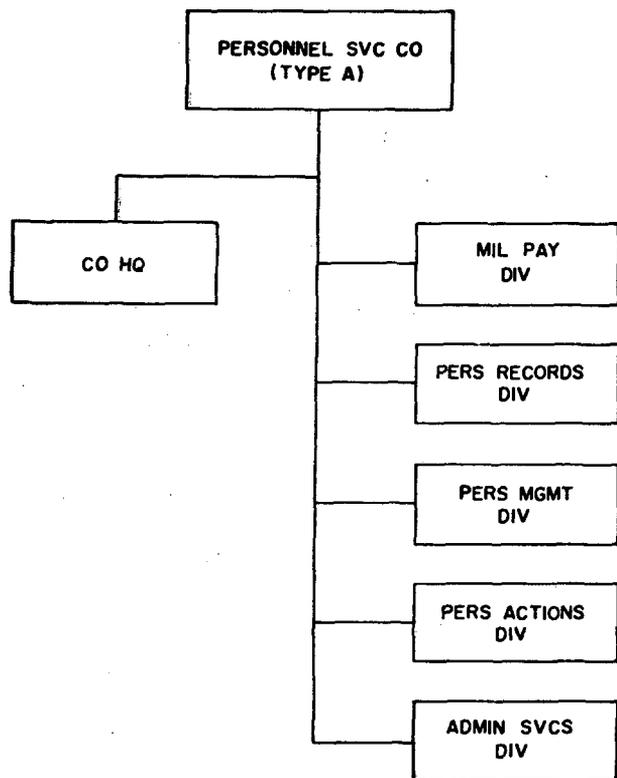


Figure 41. Organization, personnel service company, type A (TOE 12-67).

e. The unit is dependent upon a signal unit or the supported headquarters for external communications and upon a supporting unit for third echelon motor maintenance and medical care.

f. The company has the capability of assisting in the defense of itself and its installations against hostile ground attack. Individuals of the unit can fight as infantrymen when required.

#### 94. Communications

The personnel service company utilizes wire communications as its primary means of communications, both internal and with higher headquarters. The organic wire communications of the unit are diagramed in figure 42.

#### 95. Employment

The personnel service company, type A, is employed to provide personnel service support for a brigade-size organization with a strength of 5,000 to 8,000. When providing this support for the field army military police brigade, the

company is assigned to the brigade and controlled by the brigade commander. The unit possesses the capability of detaching teams of personnel specialists to constitute group personnel service units or battalion personnel sections when required because of the detachment of supported task organizations of group or battalion size. Details of the employment of the unit and its component organizational elements are contained in FM 12-2; a general coverage of the responsibilities and functions of these elements is presented below:

a. *Company Headquarters.* The company headquarters performs unit administration, mess, supply, and maintenance functions. The company commander supervises all phases of the administrative, tactical, training, and technical missions of the unit. His principal assistant is the unit first sergeant. His principal assistant with respect to the technical mission of the unit is the personnel sergeant.

b. *Military Pay Division.* This division performs the personnel service functions associated with pay of military personnel and maintains close operational liaison and coordination with the supporting finance disbursing section.

c. *Personnel Records Division.* This division maintains the individual personnel records (less health and pay records) of both the officer and the enlisted members of supported units and accomplishes the associated functions of personnel reporting, personnel actions, and records management. The division is organized into teams; each team includes specialists from the records unit, reports unit, control unit, and processing unit.

d. *Personnel Management Division.* This division is responsible for all classification and reclassification actions, including personnel testing. It handles personnel assignments and reassignments, selection for training and schooling, and details and special assignments. It operates the enlisted evaluation system and supervises the promotion and reduction of enlisted personnel. In addition, it supervises the procurement and promotion of officer and warrant officer personnel.

e. *Personnel Actions Division.* The personnel actions division is responsible for the accomplishment of all personnel actions not specifically assigned to other divisions, including elimi-

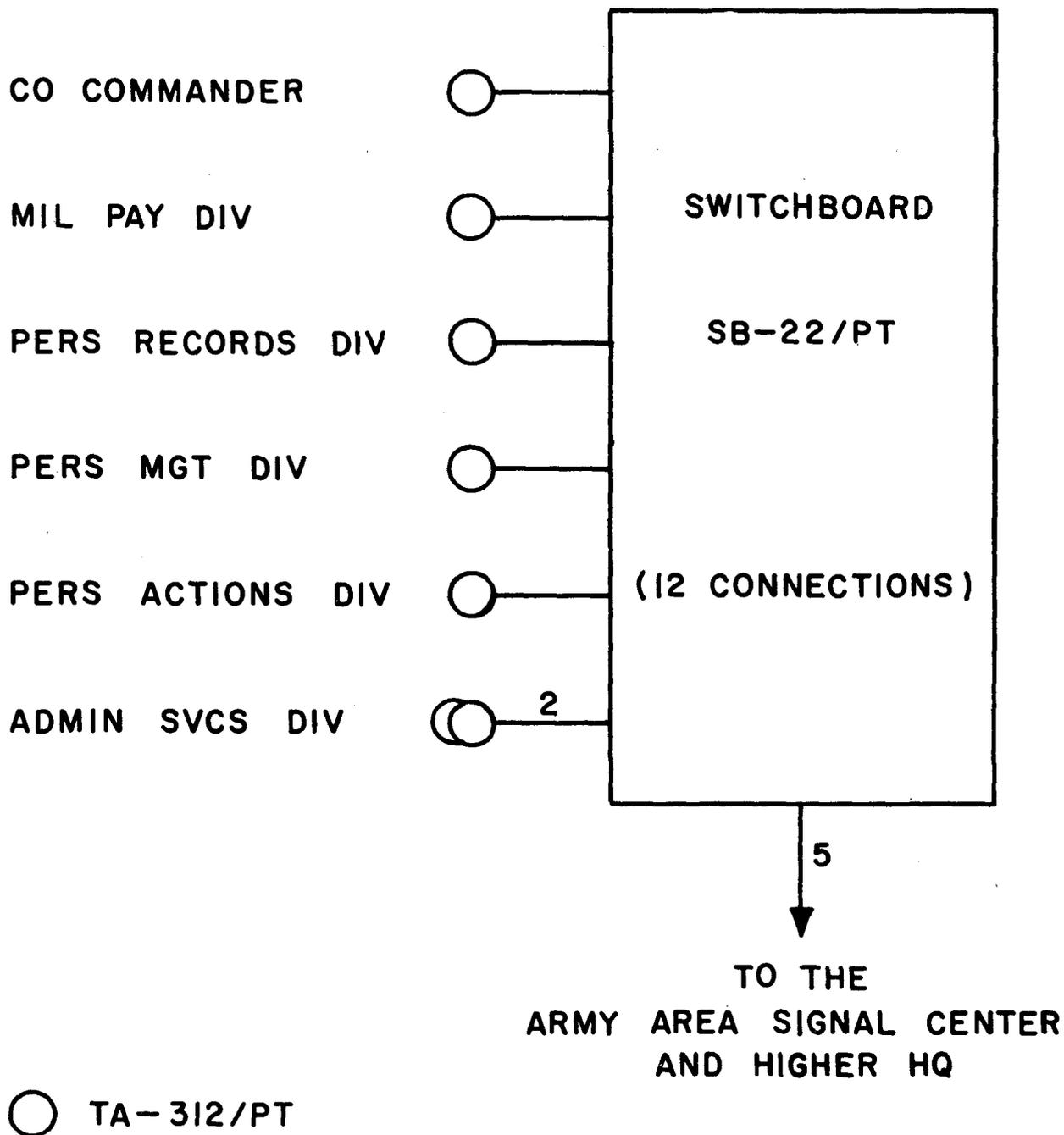


Figure 42. Wire communications diagram, personnel service company, type A.

nations, separations, resignations, retirements, reenlistments, extensions, deaths, transfers, details, identification cards, and security clearances. It also coordinates replies to congressional inquiries and to correspondence received from civic organizations and private citizens.

*f. Administrative Services Division.* This division is a service support element for the

other functional divisions. It makes distribution of orders and reports; prepares copies and extracts of various personnel orders, records, and reports; procures and distributes office supplies, publications, and blank forms; and performs internal administration for the company, including records management and classified document control.

## CHAPTER 7

FUNCTIONAL SUPPORT ELEMENTS FOR PRISONER OF WAR  
OPERATIONS AND CONFINEMENT OF MILITARY PRISONERS

## Section I. REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCES

**96. General**

a. The military police army-wide service requires functional support elements for the accomplishment of specific continuing missions concerning—

- (1) The evacuation of enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees.
- (2) The guarding of enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees.
- (3) The confinement of United States military prisoners.

b. Support elements for prisoner of war and military confinement operations are specifically designed to provide military police support

within a narrow or specialized functional area. They are TOE units of company size or smaller.

**97. Units**

The task organization of the field army military police brigade may include one or more of each of the following functional support units for prisoner of war, civilian internee, or military confinement operations; each of these units is discussed in detail in subsequent sections of this chapter:

- a. Military police escort guard company.
- b. Military police guard company.
- c. Military police confinement detachment.

## Section II. MILITARY POLICE ESCORT GUARD COMPANY (TOE 19-47)

**98. Mission and Assignment**

a. The primary mission of the military police escort guard company is to provide supervisory and security personnel for the evacuation and movement of enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees.

b. In the combat zone the military police escort guard company is assigned to the field army military police brigade on the basis of one per corps. It may also be assigned to an independent corps, task force, or amphibious task force. In the type field army military police brigade organization there are three of these companies, i.e., one per corps.

**99. Organization**

As illustrated in figure 43, the military police escort guard company is organized to include a company headquarters and three escort guard platoons, each of the latter consisting of a platoon headquarters and four escort guard squads.

The specific responsibilities and functions of these component elements of the company are discussed in paragraph 102.

**100. Capabilities and Limitations**

a. When employed at full strength, the military police escort guard company has the capability of evacuating the following numbers of enemy prisoners of war or civilian internees by the methods indicated:

(1) *Vehicular evacuation.*

- (a) One company can provide security for the daily evacuation of prisoners of war and civilian internees from six separate collecting points (including corps cages) over a road distance not to exceed 150 miles.
- (b) One company can provide security for the daily evacuation of prisoners of war and civilian internees from four separate collecting points (in-

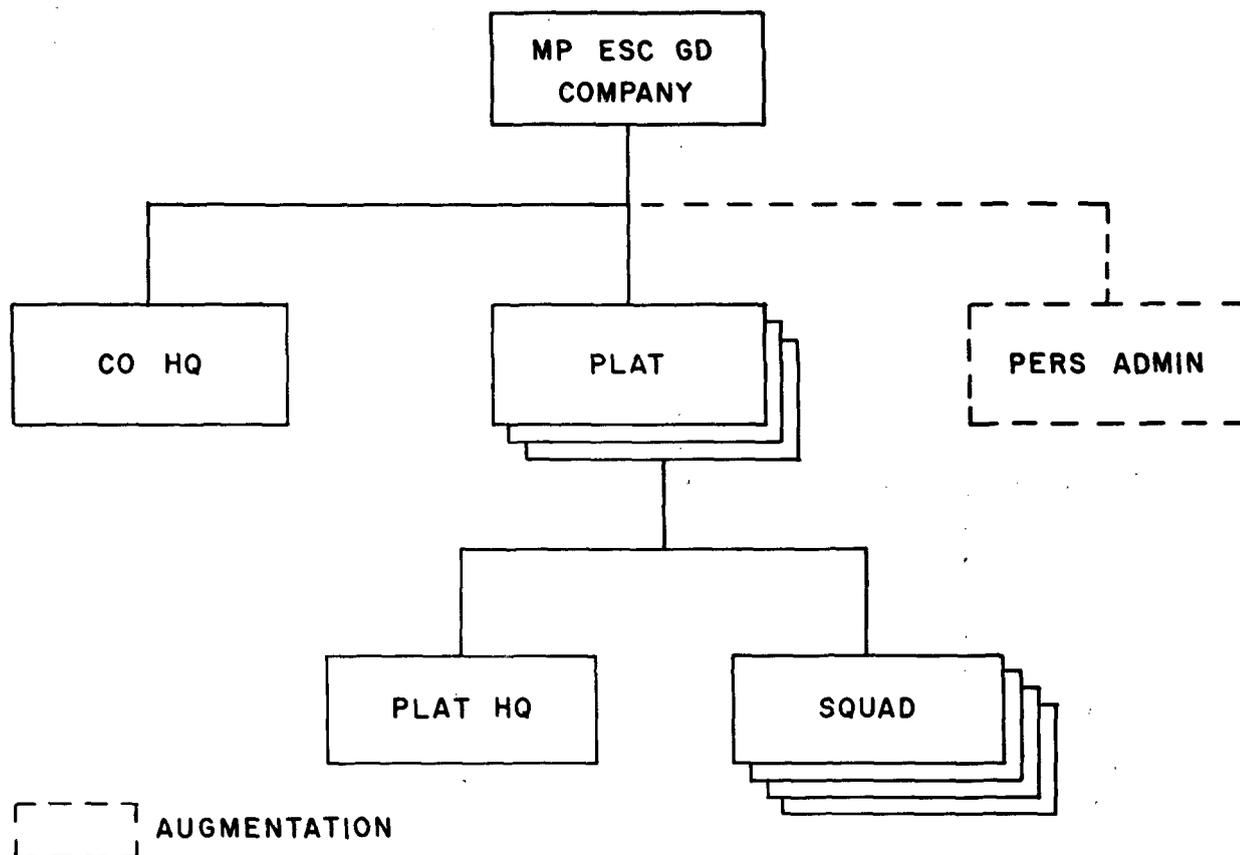


Figure 43. Organization, military police escort guard company (TOE 19-47).

cluding corps cages) over a road distance of 250 miles.

(2) *Marching evacuation.*

(a) Two squads can provide 24-hour security for the evacuation of 75-125 prisoners of war and civilian internees; a platoon, 150-250; a company, 450-750. This capability is doubled when security is not required for overnight halts.

(b) A normal march consists of 15 miles per day at an average of 2 miles per hour. This will vary depending upon the morale and physical condition of the prisoners, distance and type terrain to be traversed, possibility of enemy attack, and light conditions.

(3) *Rail evacuation.*

(a) One company can provide security

for the movement of 1,400-2,400 prisoners of war and civilian internees. To determine the frequency of this movement capability, this figure must be divided by the number of days required for the guards to make one round trip.

(b) Loading and guard criteria (per guard relief)—

Coach	60 prisoners	2 guards
Boxcar	40 prisoners	2 guards
Gondola car	40 prisoners	2 guards

b. Using organic transportation, the unit is 75 percent mobile.

c. The company is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

d. The unit provides its own unit level supply, personnel administration, and mess. It is dependent upon a higher headquarters (norm-

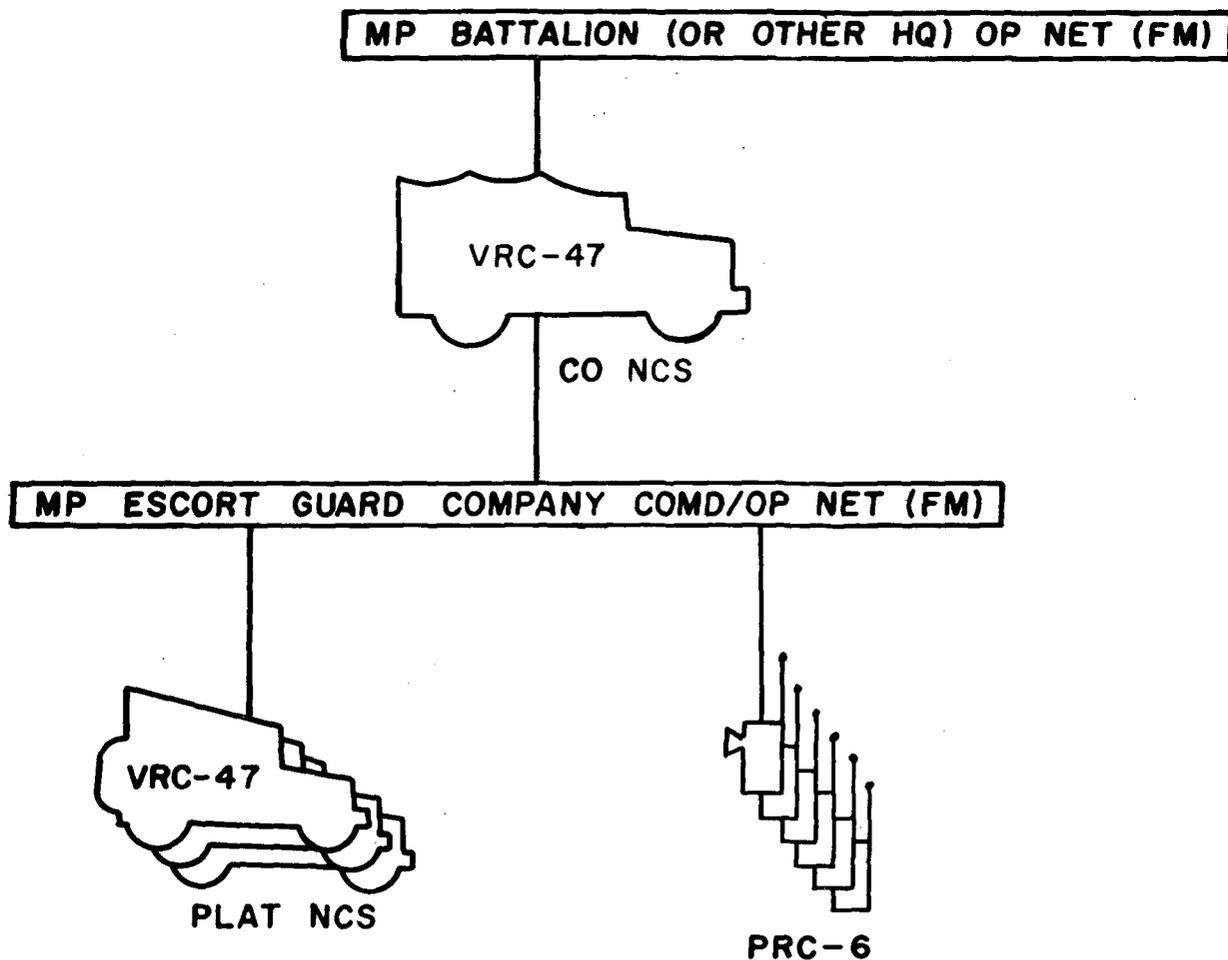


Figure 44. Radio communications diagram, military police escort guard company.

ally the military police brigade) or other designated unit for personnel service support and motor maintenance.

e. The company has the capability of defending itself and its installations against hostile ground attack. Individuals of the unit can fight as infantrymen when required.

### 101. Communications

Radio is the primary means of communications employed by the military police escort guard company in accomplishing its assigned mission. Wire communications supplement the basic operational radio communications. Tie-in with the field army area communications system and the systems of the military police brigade and group facilitates rapid communica-

tions throughout the field army and division areas.

a. *Radio Communications.* The organic radio communications of the company, which are adequate for mission accomplishment in the majority of situations, are diagrammed in figure 44.

b. *Wire Communications.* The organic wire communications of the military police escort guard company are diagrammed in figure 45.

### 102. Employment

a. In the combat zone the military police escort guard company is a subordinate unit of the field army military police brigade. In normal employment it is attached to a military police battalion headquarters (AD) which is part of the forward military police group (fig.

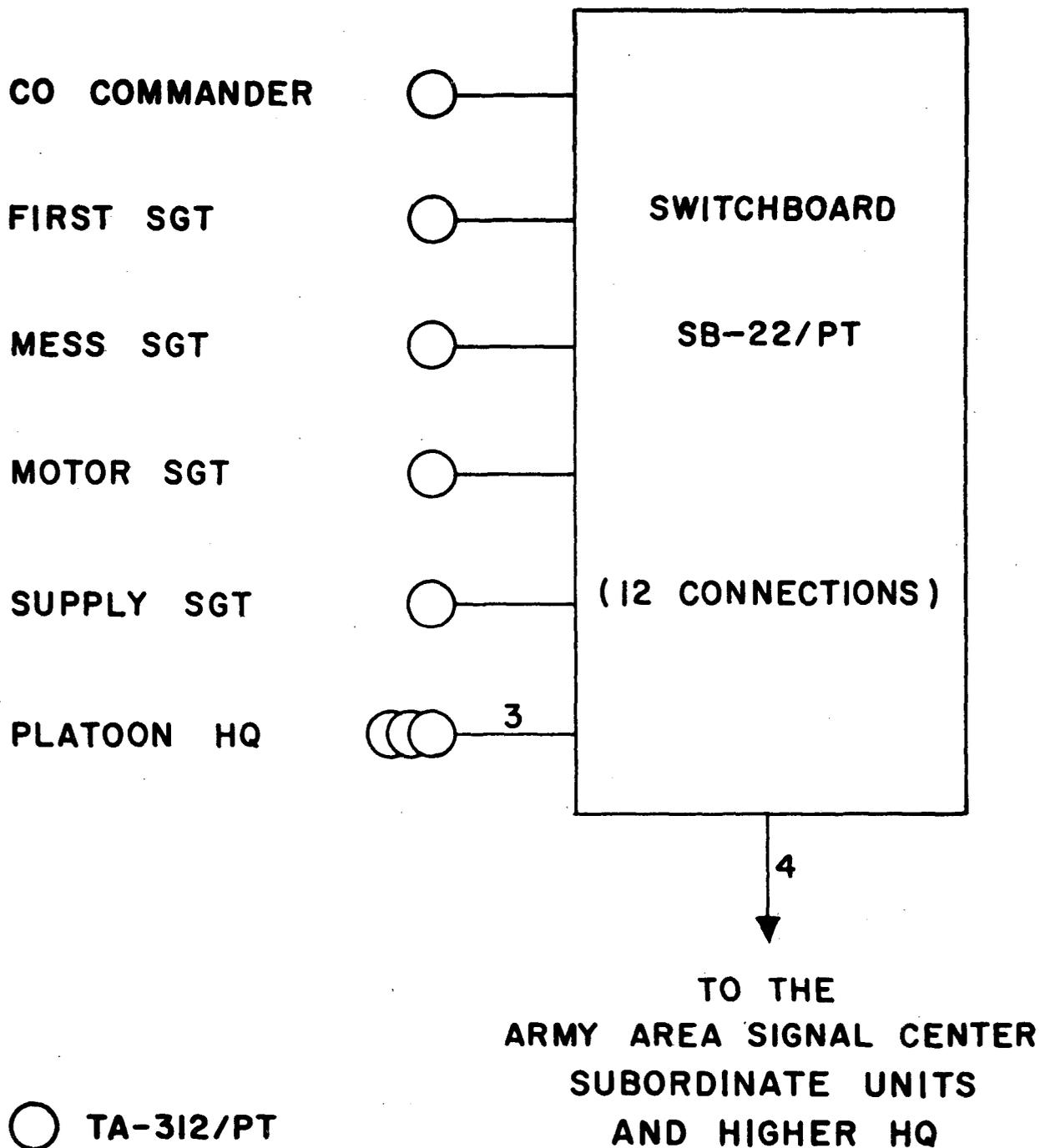


Figure 45. Wire communications diagram, military police escort guard company.

9, 11, and 12). The company (or elements thereof) may also be part of the military police support task organization for an independent corps or task force; such employment is illustrated in this manual as follows:

(1) In figure 15 the company is depicted as one of the units of a composite military police battalion which is part of the military police support organization for an independent corps.

- (2) In figure 16 the company is depicted as a subordinate unit of a military police battalion, army, which constitutes the principal element of the military police support force for an independent corps.
- (3) In figures 19 and 20 a platoon of the company is depicted as one of the elements of a composite military police company supporting an independent division task force.
- (4) In paragraphs 243 and 244 the company is discussed as one of the units included in the military police support task organization for an amphibious task force.

b. In general, one military police escort guard company supports one corps and its subordinate divisions and separate combat brigades; however, adjustments in this basic support arrangement are made as dictated by the numbers of enemy prisoners of war which must be evacuated from specific divisions and brigades.

c. Escort guard teams from the escort guard company go forward to the division (and separate brigade) collecting points to accept custody of the PW's from division (and separate brigade) military police. Normally, prisoners thus accepted are evacuated directly to the field army PW cage. At times certain prisoners may be held temporarily in a corps PW cage. At other times the escort guard company may evacuate PW's all the way from division collecting points to camps in the communications zone. Coordination with the appropriate G2 is effected prior to evacuation of

PW's in all cases. For a more detailed coverage of the evacuation of PW's and civilian internees, see chapter 15 and FM 19-40.

d. The specific responsibilities and functions of the subordinate elements of the military police escort guard company are discussed below.

- (1) *Company headquarters.* The company headquarters provides command, control, unit administration, supply, maintenance, and mess for the company. The company commander's principal assistant is the company first sergeant. In addition, the headquarters includes a mess steward and food service specialists, a supply sergeant, a motor sergeant and a mechanic, a company clerk, and two military policemen. The company headquarters operates the company communications system which ties together the systems of the subordinate platoons and of higher headquarters.
- (2) *Three military police escort guard platoons.* The company organization includes three identical escort guard platoons. Each platoon, under the supervision of a platoon leader and platoon sergeant, performs escort guard missions as assigned by the company commander. The four identical escort guard squads of each platoon constitute the direct-worker elements for accomplishment of the escort guard functions. Each squad includes a squad leader and nine escort guards.

### Section III. MILITARY POLICE GUARD COMPANY (TOE 19-247)

#### 103. Mission and Assignment

a. The basic mission of the military police guard company is to provide static guard services for prisoners of war, civilian internees, military prisoners, and others in confinement and to perform security guard functions for fixed or semifixed installations and facilities.

b. In the combat zone the military police guard company is normally assigned to the field

army military police brigade in sufficient numbers to provide static guard for the anticipated number of enemy PW's, civilian internees, and military prisoners. It may also be assigned to an independent corps or task force. The assignment of this unit in the combat zone for security of installations and facilities, other than confinement or custodial facilities, is discussed in chapter 9.

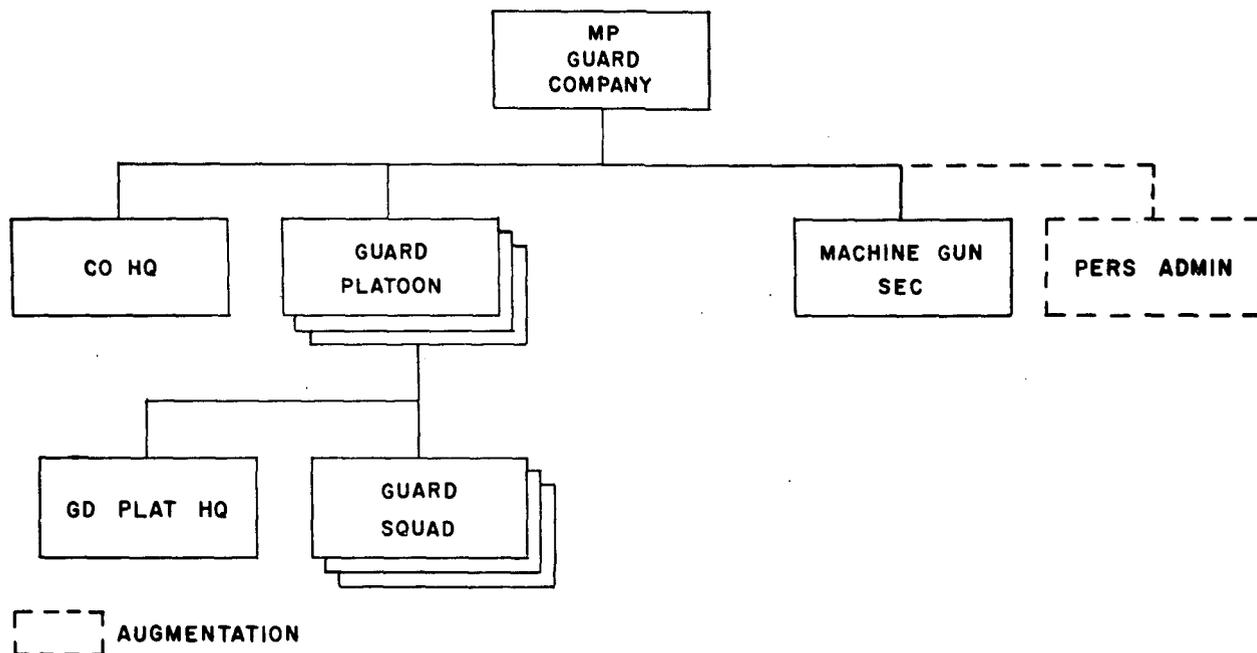


Figure 46. Organization, military police guard company (TOE 19-247).

#### 104. Organization

The military police guard company is functionally organized to provide static security guard services and includes a company headquarters, three guard platoons, and a machine-gun section. The responsibilities and functions of these subordinate elements are discussed in paragraph 107. The organization of the company is depicted in figure 46.

#### 105. Capabilities and Limitations

a. When employed in the combat zone for the guarding of enemy PW's, civilian internees, or military prisoners, the military police guard company has the following capabilities:

(1) At full strength, provision of any one of the following (or appropriate combinations thereof):

- (a) Operation of a PW cage.
- (b) Guards for 15 two-man posts or dismounted patrols.
- (c) Four semifixed machinegun security posts.

(2) At reduced strength, provision of any one of the following (or appropriate combinations thereof):

- (a) Operation of a PW cage.
- (b) Guards for 12 two-man guard posts or dismounted patrols.
- (c) Four semifixed machinegun security posts.

b. The unit provides its own mess, organizational maintenance, administration, and unit supply. It is dependent upon a higher headquarters (normally the military police brigade) or other designated unit for personnel service support and for external communications.

c. The guard company is a fixed organization and is approximately 6 percent mobile on organic transportation.

d. The guard company is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

e. The guard company is capable of defending itself and its installations against hostile ground attack. Individuals of the unit can fight as infantrymen when required.

#### 106. Communications

The military police guard company utilizes wire as its sole means of both internal and ex-

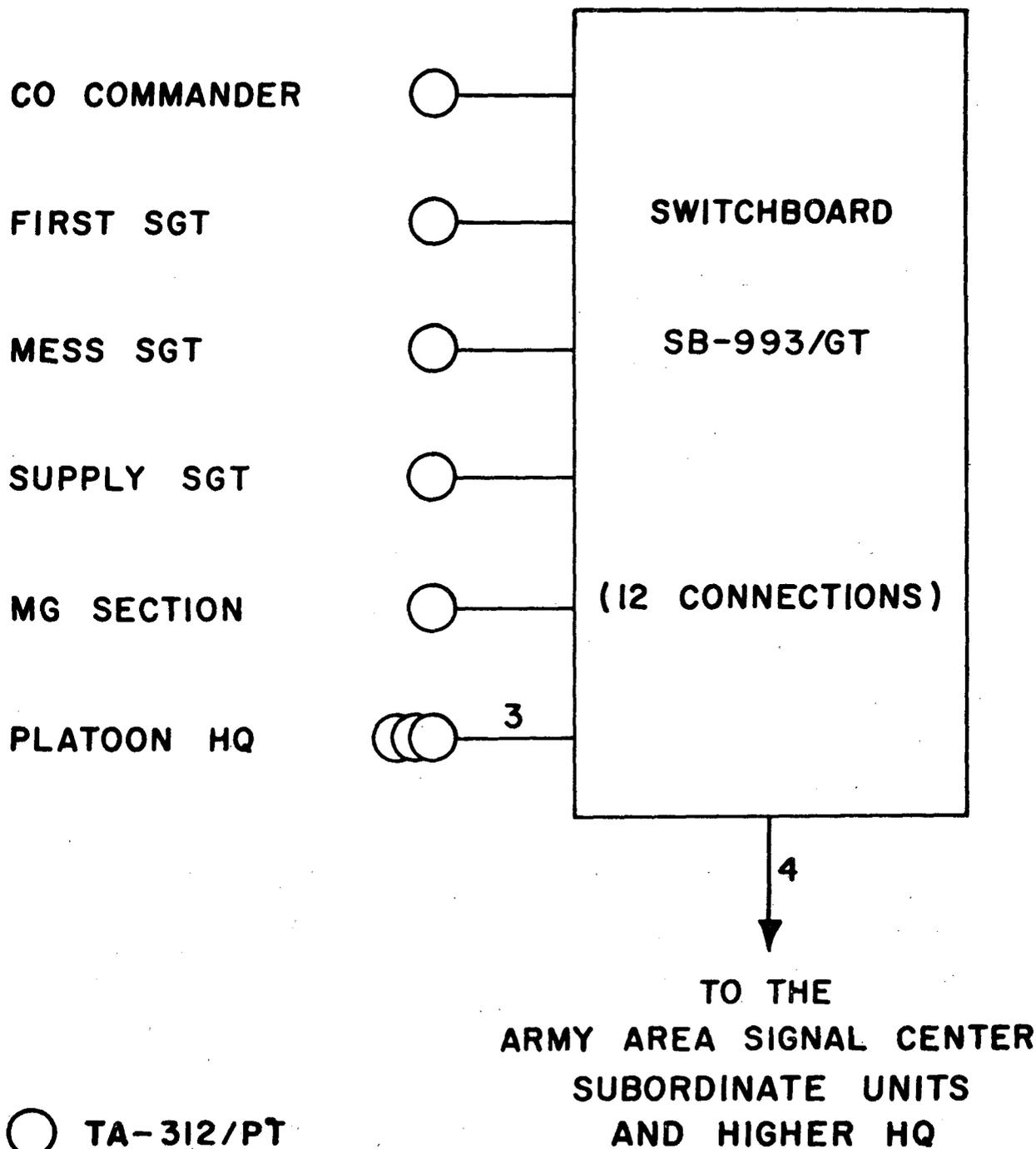


Figure 47. Wire communications diagram, military police guard company.

ternal communications. Tie-in with the area communications system and the systems of higher and supported headquarters facilitates rapid wire communications necessary for mission accomplishment. The organic communications of the unit are diagrammed in figure 47.

### 107. Employment

a. In the combat zone the military police guard company is a subordinate unit of the field army military police brigade, and is normally employed as an element of a composite bat-

talion of the rear military police group (fig. 10 and 11). The company (or elements thereof) may also be part of the military police support task organization for an independent corps, task force, or amphibious task force; such employment is illustrated in this manual as follows:

- (1) In figure 15 the unit is depicted as one of the component organizations of a composite military police battalion which is part of the military police support organization for an independent corps.
- (2) In figure 16 the company is shown as a subordinate of a military police battalion, army, which constitutes the principal element of the military police support force for an independent corps.
- (3) In figure 19 a platoon of the company is depicted as one of the operational elements of a composite military police company which is a unit of a composite military police battalion supporting an independent division task force.
- (4) In paragraphs 243 and 244 the unit is discussed as one of the elements of a military police support task organization for a corps-size amphibious operation.

*b.* In the type military police brigade organization (fig. 8) there are three military police

guard companies. Two of these units operate and secure the field army PW cage; the third company secures, but does not operate, the field army stockade for military prisoners. When assigned to an independent corps or task force, the company is employed to operate and secure the corps or task force PW cage and stockade.

*c.* The specific responsibilities and functions of the subordinate elements of the guard company are discussed below:

- (1) *Company headquarters.* The company headquarters provides command and control, unit administration, supply, mess, and communications for the company. It includes the company commander, first sergeant, mess steward and food service personnel, supply sergeant, company clerk, and a light truck driver.
- (2) *Three guard platoons.* Each of the three guard platoons consists of a platoon headquarters and three identical guard squads. Under the supervision of the platoon leader and platoon sergeant, the ten-man squads perform security guard duties as directed.
- (3) *Machinegun section.* The machinegun section includes four machinegun squads, each consisting of a squad leader and three security guards. The section provides up to four machinegun posts as directed.

#### Section IV. MILITARY POLICE CONFINEMENT DETACHMENT (TEAMS 2MA, MG; TOE 19-500)

##### 108. Mission and Assignment

*a.* The mission of the military police confinement detachment is to operate a confinement facility for United States military prisoners.

*b.* In the combat zone the military police confinement detachment is assigned to the field army military police brigade to operate the field army stockade. It, or elements thereof, may also be assigned to an independent corps or task force to operate a temporary confinement facility for military prisoners.

##### 109. Organization

The internal organization of the military police confinement detachment is determined by the detachment commander with the approval of the higher headquarters to which assigned or attached. A type internal organization of the unit is illustrated in figure 48.

##### 110. Capabilities and Limitations

*a.* When employed at full strength, the detachment is capable of operating a temporary confinement facility for up to 360 military

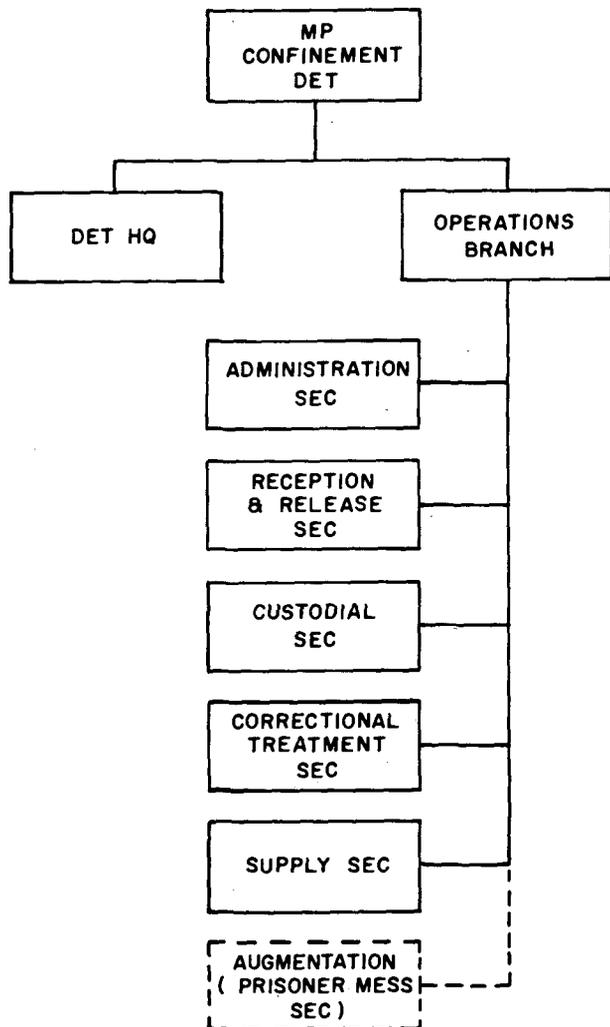


Figure 48. Organization, military police confinement detachment (Teams 2MA, MG; TOE 19-500).

prisoners. This capability includes the provision of command and administrative control, but does not include the provision of security guard services.

b. The unit is capable of dividing itself into smaller functional detachments to provide command and administrative control for smaller temporary confinement facilities as follows:

- (1) One facility for 330 military prisoners plus one facility for 30 military prisoners.

- (2) One facility for 300 military prisoners plus one facility for 60 military prisoners.

- (3) One facility for 300 military prisoners plus two facilities for 30 military prisoners each.

c. The detachment is approximately 95 percent mobile using organic transportation. It requires external transportation support to move persons in confinement.

d. The detachment is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

e. The detachment is dependent upon a military police guard company or comparable unit to provide security guard services for the temporary confinement facility.

f. The unit is dependent upon higher headquarters or other designated unit for mess, communications, medical service, motor maintenance, and personnel service support.

g. The detachment is capable of assisting in defending itself and its installations against hostile ground attack.

### 111. Communications

The military police confinement detachment has no organic communications other than public address equipment for internal control of the confinement facility. It is dependent upon higher headquarters, a supported or supporting unit, or other designated unit for wire communications. It has no requirements for radio communications.

### 112. Employment

In the combat zone the military police confinement detachment is a subordinate unit of the field army military police brigade and is normally employed as an element of a composite military police battalion of the rear military police group (fig. 10 and 11). The unit (or elements thereof) may also be part of the military police support task organization for an independent corps or task force (fig. 15 and ch. 19).

## CHAPTER 8

### FUNCTIONAL SUPPORT ELEMENTS FOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND CRIME LABORATORY SERVICE

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#### Section I. REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCES

##### 113. General

*a.* The military police army-wide service requires criminal investigation and crime laboratory functional support elements in the numbers and types to accomplish the command crime prevention and investigation responsibilities at the various echelons.

*b.* The "first line" of criminal investigation operations in the combat zone consists of the organic criminal investigation resources of the divisions and the military police battalions, army. These units provided primarily direct criminal investigation support; although, within its capabilities, the military police battalion provides general criminal investigation support to the division military police companies. The remaining criminal investigation unit resources of the military police brigade provide both direct and general support. These support elements are TOE detachments of varying size and

are specifically designed to provide criminal investigation and crime laboratory services for the commands supported.

##### 114. Units

The task organization of the field army military police brigade may include one or more of each of the following functional support units for criminal investigation or crime laboratory services; each of these units is discussed in detail in subsequent sections of this chapter.

*a.* Military police criminal investigation detachment (Team LB(FS)).

*b.* Military police criminal investigation detachment (Team LB(RS)).

*c.* Military police criminal investigation detachment (Team LA).

*d.* Military police crime laboratory detachment (Team LD).

#### Section II. MILITARY POLICE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DETACHMENT (TEAM LB (FS), TOE 19-500)

##### 115. Mission and Assignment

*a.* The mission of the military police criminal investigation detachment (Team LB(FS)) is to provide required services for the prevention and investigation of crime among military personnel and other persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

*b.* In the combat zone the military police criminal investigation detachment (Team LB (FS)) is assigned to the field army military police brigade as required, normally on the basis of one per military police group. It may also be assigned to an independent corps or comparable task force.

##### 116. Organization, Capabilities, and Limitations

*a.* The detachment is organized to include a detachment commander (criminal investigation officer), seven warrant officer criminal investigators (one of whom is a qualified polygraph examiner), three assistant criminal investigators, a photographer, and two clerks.

*b.* When employed in the combat zone at full strength, the detachment is capable of providing—

- (1) Direct criminal investigation and crime prevention support for a troop population of up to 30,000.

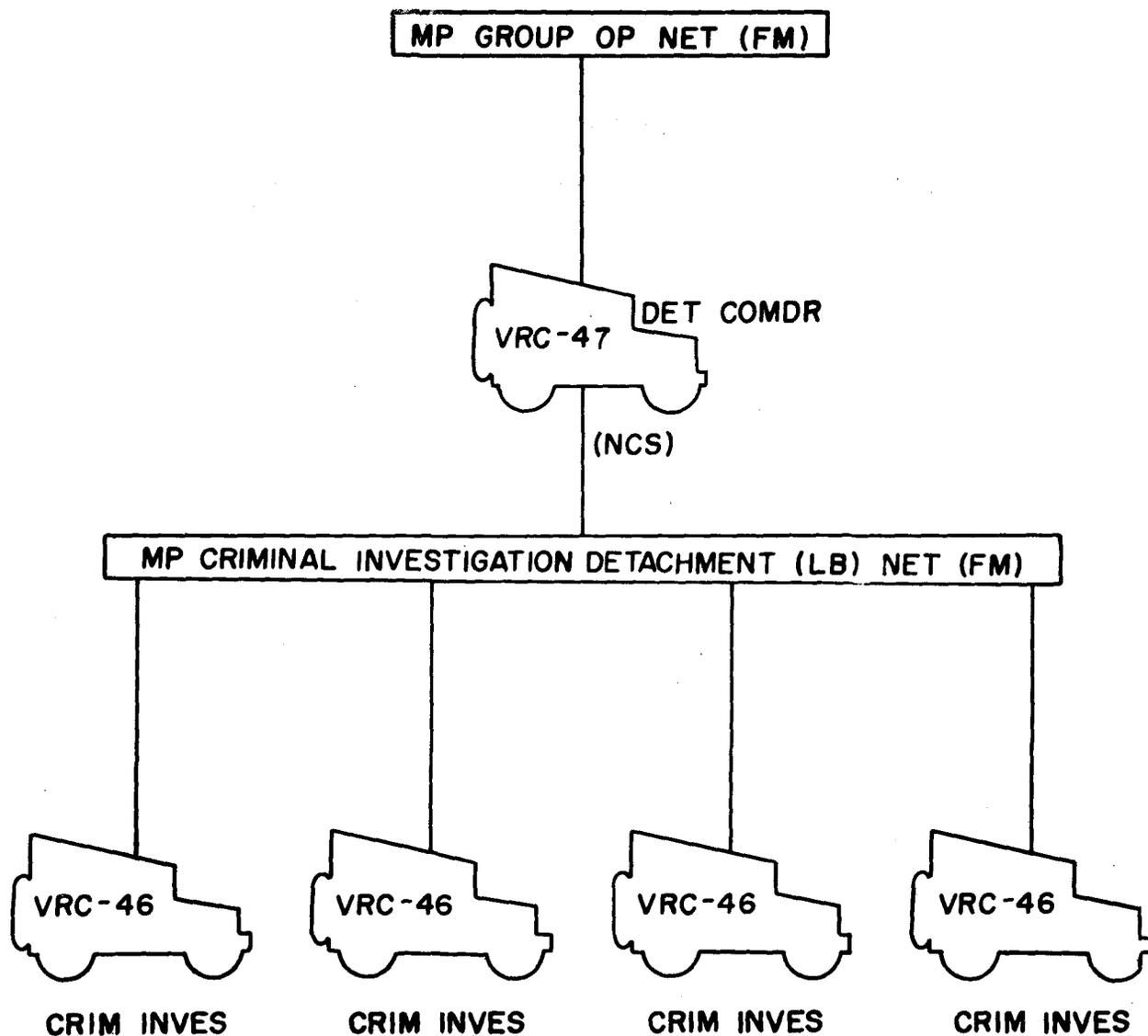


Figure 49. Radio communications diagram, military police criminal investigation detachment (Team LB(FS), TOE 19-500).

(2) General (backup) criminal investigation support for three or more military police battalions or comparable organizations.

c. The detachment is 100 percent mobile on organic motor transportation.

d. The detachment is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

e. The detachment is dependent upon a higher, supported, or supporting unit for sup-

ply, mess, maintenance, personnel service, and wire communications support.

f. The unit is capable of defending itself and its installations against limited hostile ground attack.

### 117. Communications

Radio is the means of operational communications employed by the detachment for both internal and external communications. It requires supplementary wire communications provided by higher, supporting, or supported

headquarters. The organic radio communications of the unit are diagramed in figure 49.

### 118. Employment

*a.* In the combat zone the military police criminal investigation detachment (Team LB (FS)) is the principal unit for general criminal investigation and crime prevention support. It is normally attached to the military police group headquarters, but may be retained under direct control of the military police brigade commander. In the type field army there are two of these detachments which, in type employment, are attached one to the forward and one to the rear military police groups. Both of these detachments provide both general and direct support, generally as follows:

- (1) That attached to the forward group provides general support to the military police battalions, army, which are also attached to the group, and to the division military police companies

and separate brigade military police platoons as required. It provides direct support to the corps headquarters, corps support brigade headquarters, and other units without organic criminal investigation support elements as required.

- (2) That attached to the rear group provides general support to the detachment of the forward group and the military police battalions of the rear group. It provides direct support to the field army and FASCOM headquarters, the army rear support brigade, and other units without organic criminal investigation support elements as required.

*b.* The detachment may be employed as an element of the military police support task organization for an independent corps force (fig. 15) or for a large amphibious operation (para 243, 244).

## Section III. MILITARY POLICE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DETACHMENT (TEAM LB (RS), TOE 19-500)

### 119. Mission and Assignment

*a.* The mission of the detachment is to provide services required for the prevention and investigation of crime among military personnel and other persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

*b.* In the combat zone the military police criminal investigation detachment (Team LB (RS)) is assigned to the field army military police brigade, independent corps, task force, or other organization as required. It does not normally appear on the troop list of the field army military police brigade, but is characteristically an element in the military police task organization for support of an independent task force of division or comparable size.

### 120. Organization, Capabilities, and Limitations

*a.* The detachment is organized to include a detachment commander (criminal investigation officer), four warrant officer criminal investigators (one of whom is a qualified poly-

graph examiner), two assistant criminal investigators, and a clerk.

*b.* When employed in the combat zone at full strength, the detachment can provide—

- (1) Direct criminal investigation and crime prevention support for a troop population of up to 20,000.
- (2) General (backup) criminal investigation and crime prevention support for one or two military police battalions or comparable organizations.

*c.* The detachment is 100 percent mobile on organic transportation.

*d.* The unit is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

*e.* The detachment is dependent upon higher, supported, or supporting headquarters for supply, mess, maintenance, personnel service, and wire communications support.

*f.* The detachment is capable of assisting in the defense of itself and its installations.

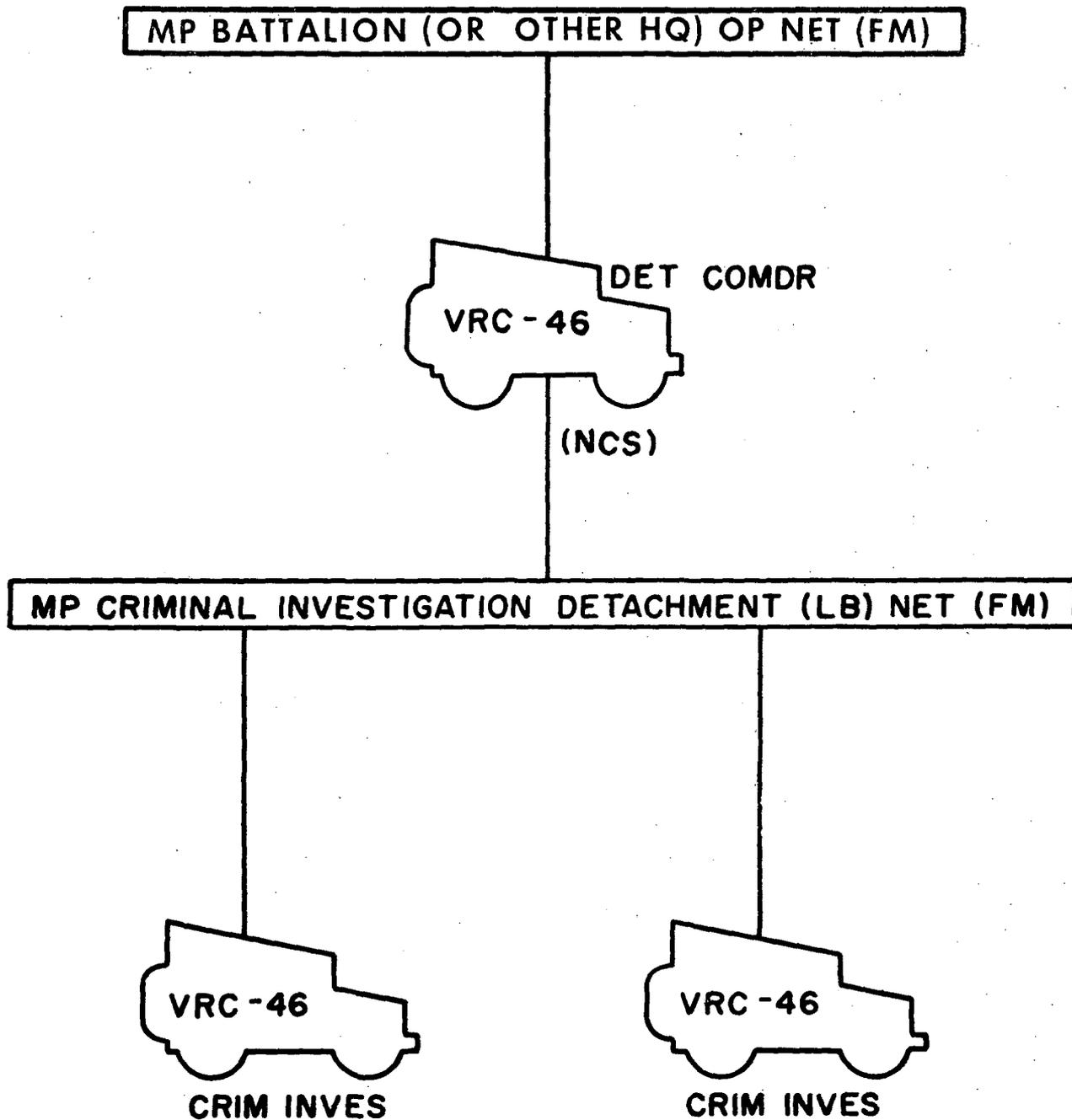


Figure 50. Radio communications diagram, military police criminal investigation detachment (Team LB(RS), TOE 19-500).

**121. Communications**

The detachment employs radio as its principal means of operational communications. It requires supplementary wire communications from a higher, supported, or supporting headquarters. The organic radio communications of the detachment are diagrammed in figure 50.

**122. Employment**

In the combat zone, the military police criminal investigation detachment (Team LB (RS)) is employed to provide direct and general military police criminal investigation and crime prevention support as required. In fig-

ure 19 the detachment is depicted as an element of the military police support task

organization for an independent division task force.

**Section IV. MILITARY POLICE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DETACHMENT (TEAM LA (RS), TOE 19-500)**

**123. Mission and Assignment**

a. The mission of the military police criminal investigation detachment (Team LA(RS)) is to provide services required for the prevention and investigation of crime among military personnel and others subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

b. The detachment is assigned in the combat zone as required. In the type field army military police brigade there is one of these detachments for direct criminal investigation support of the custodial installations operated by the brigade.

**124. Organization, Capabilities, and Limitations**

a. The unit is organized to include two warrant officer criminal investigators (the senior of whom is the detachment commander) and one assistant criminal investigator.

b. When employed at full strength, the detachment is capable of providing direct military police criminal investigation and crime prevention support for a troop population of up to 8,000.

c. The unit is 100 percent mobile on organic transportation.

d. The detachment is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

e. The unit is dependent upon higher, supported, supporting, or other designated headquarters for supply, mess, maintenance, personnel service, and wire communications support. During periods of peak performance, it is also dependent upon higher or supported headquarters for clerical services.

f. The detachment can assist in defending itself and its installations against hostile ground attack.

**125. Communications**

The unit employs radio as its principal means of operational communications. It requires supplemental wire communications from higher or supported headquarters. The organic radio communications of the detachment are listed in figure 51.

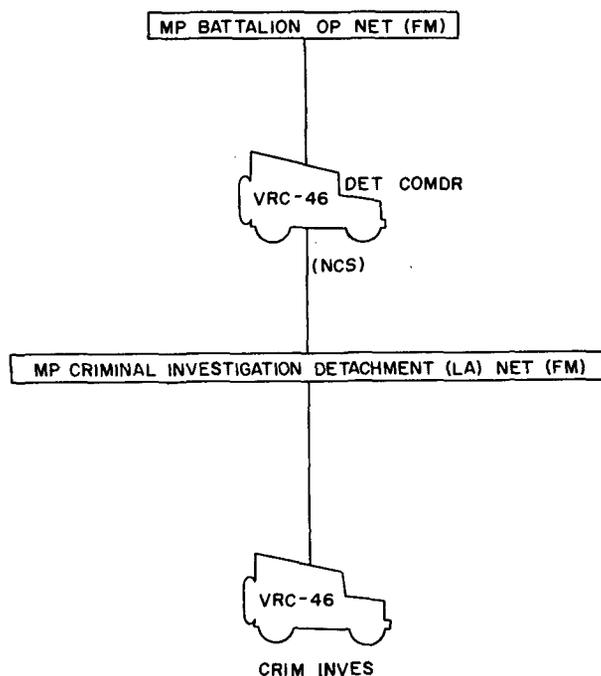


Figure 51. Radio communications diagram, military police criminal investigation detachment (Team LA (RS), TOE 19-500).

**126. Employment**

In the combat zone the military police detachment (Team LA(RS)) is employed to provide direct criminal investigation and crime prevention support to a small command or organizational element. In the type field army military police brigade, the unit is normally employed to provide direct support to the unit (or units) operating the custodial installations established to support the field army (army PW cage and army stockade).

**Section V. MILITARY POLICE CRIME LABORATORY DETACHMENT  
(TEAM LD, TOE 19-500)**

**127. Mission and Assignment**

a. The mission of the military police crime laboratory detachment is to provide crime laboratory services for the command to which assigned or attached.

b. The detachment is assigned to the field army military police brigade on the basis of one per field army. It is not normally assigned to a command smaller than a field army.

**128. Organization**

The military police crime laboratory detachment is organized internally by the crime laboratory officer, with the approval of the military police brigade (or comparable) commander. A type functional organization of the detachment is depicted in figure 52.

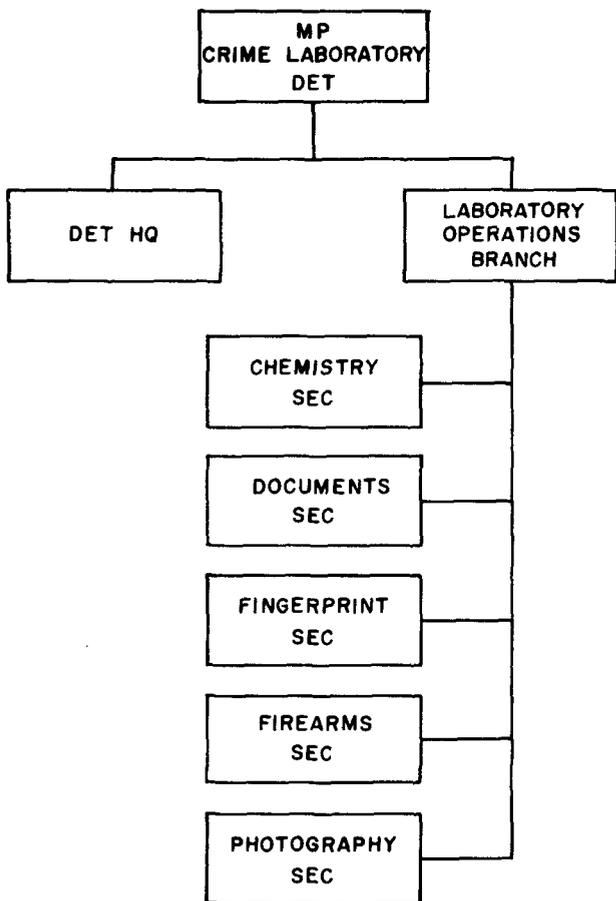


Figure 52. Type organization, military police crime laboratory detachment (Team LD, TOE 19-500).

**129. Capabilities and Limitations**

a. The crime laboratory detachment when employed at full strength provides services required to conduct investigations and examinations in all phases of scientific criminology, to include—

- (1) Chemical and physical analyses.
- (2) Documents examination.
- (3) Fingerprint identification, classification, and reproduction.
- (4) Firearms and ammunition identification and examination.
- (5) Investigative photography, including microphotography.

b. The detachment is approximately 30 percent mobile.

c. The detachment is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

d. The unit is dependent upon higher headquarters, a supported or supporting unit, or other organization for mess, supply, maintenance, personnel service, and wire communications support.

e. The unit can assist in defending itself and its installations against hostile ground attack.

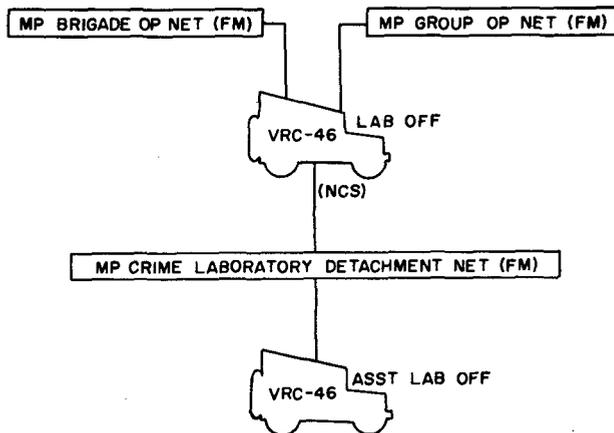


Figure 53. Radio communications diagram, military police crime laboratory detachment.

### 130. Communications

The principal internal means of communications used by the detachment is wire, for which it is dependent upon a higher or supported headquarters. It utilizes radio as an alternate means of communications and for operational communications with a supported military police criminal investigation unit. The organic radio communications of the detachment are diagrammed in figure 53.

### 131. Employment

In the combat zone the military police crime laboratory detachment is employed to provide general support (crime laboratory services) to all of the criminal investigation units in the field army, including those of the divisions and separate combat brigades. It is a subordinate unit of the field army military police brigade and is employed either as an element of the rear military police group or under the direct control of the brigade headquarters.

## CHAPTER 9

## FUNCTIONAL SUPPORT ELEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL SECURITY OPERATIONS

## Section I. REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCES

**132. General**

*a.* The military police army-wide service requires physical security functional support elements in the numbers and types as dictated by the general and special physical security tasks and missions to be performed.

*b.* The day-to-day operations of all military police units include recurring physical security tasks. Area and command support elements, particularly, are routinely engaged in providing physical security services for installations, facilities, property, shipments, movements, and individuals. Such physical security services are, however, a normal part of generalized military police support and are outside the scope of this chapter.

*c.* Included within the task organization of the military police army-wide service are special units designed primarily for employment in physical security roles. These are TOE units, usually of company or smaller size, which are organized to provide physical security services for specific activities or installations.

*d.* Within the type field army, in addition to

those physical security organizations which are assigned to the field army military police brigade, there are other units (or elements) which are organic to the units requiring their services. These are also military police units, but are commanded and employed by their parent organizations outside the military police task organization. Units in this category include—

- (1) The military police security guard sections which are organic to each ordnance special ammunition supply company (TOE 9-47).
- (2) The security section which is organic to the FASCOM inventory control center (TOE 29-402).

**133. Units**

The military police brigade task organization may include one or more of each of the following functional support units for physical security services; these units are discussed in detail in subsequent sections of this chapter:

- a.* Military police physical security company.
- b.* Military police guard company.

Section II. MILITARY POLICE PHYSICAL SECURITY COMPANY  
(TOE 19-97)**134. Mission and Assignment**

*a.* The primary mission of the military police physical security company is to provide close-in physical security for special ammunition and classified or sensitive supplies both in transit and in storage.

*b.* In the combat zone, the unit is assigned to the field army or independent corps, normally to the military police brigade (or com-

parable headquarters) for attachment to the special ammunition support company of the ammunition group. It may also be assigned or attached to a rear security subarea control center.

**135. Organization**

As depicted in figure 54, the military police physical security company is organized to include a company headquarters and three mili-

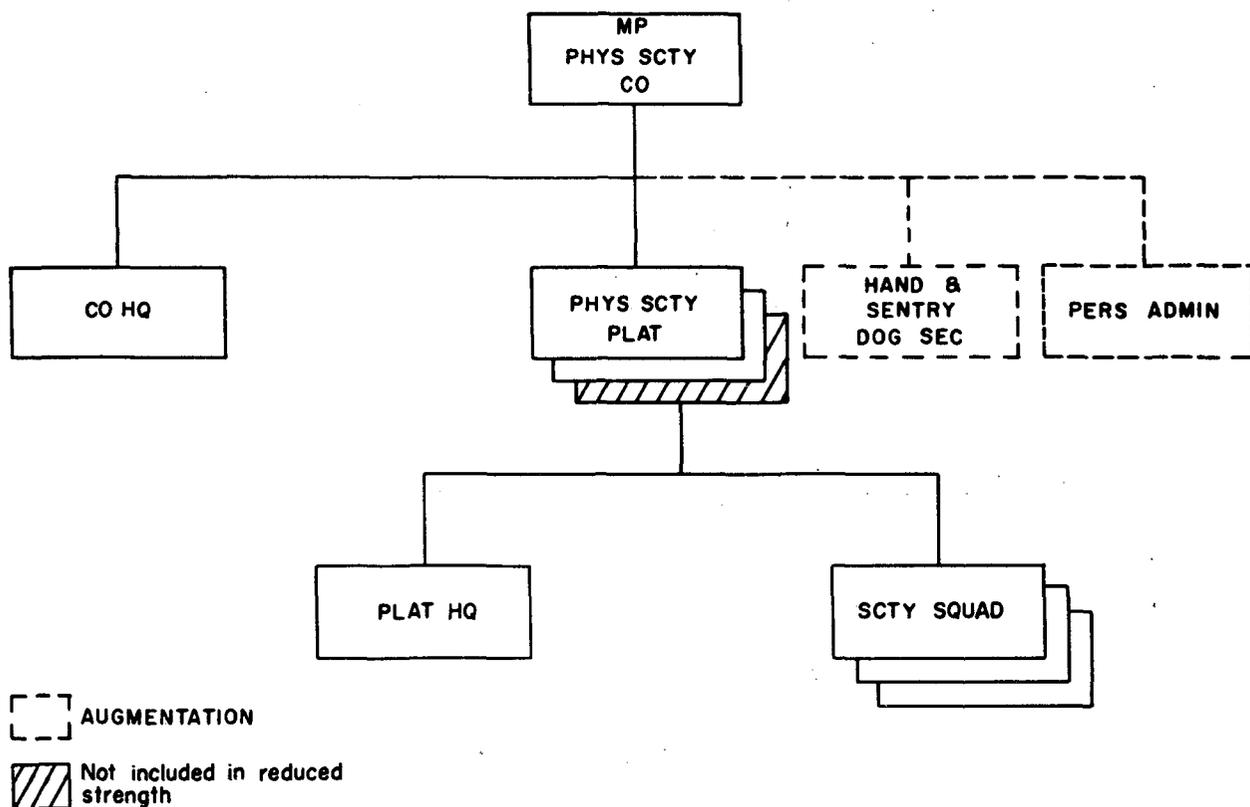


Figure 54. Organization, military police physical security company (TOE 19-97).

tary police physical security platoons. It may, when its mission dictates, include a handler and sentry dog section.

### 136. Capabilities and Limitations

a. When employed at full strength, the military police physical security company provides—

- (1) A maximum of 9 motor patrols and 24 physical security posts over a 24-hour period when the 3 physical security platoons are engaged in no other duties. The capability to operate physical security posts may be increased by up to nine additional posts at the expense of the motor patrols.
- (2) Local and internal security for classified operating areas and sensitive logistical installations, to include the operation of specialized physical security devices.
- (3) Motorized escort and security of high priority shipments and movements, including off-road shipments and movements.
- (4) Control of the circulation of individuals in connection with physical security operations, including the regulation of ingress and egress at installations being secured.
- (5) Enforcement of military laws, and regulations in conjunction with other activities.
- (6) Operational liaison with the area military police commander as necessary to coordinate the internal and intransit physical security requirements of supported logistical units.
- (7) Conduct of physical security surveys to evaluate the adequacy of existing safeguards and determine the protection necessary for sensitive or critical equipment and supplies.

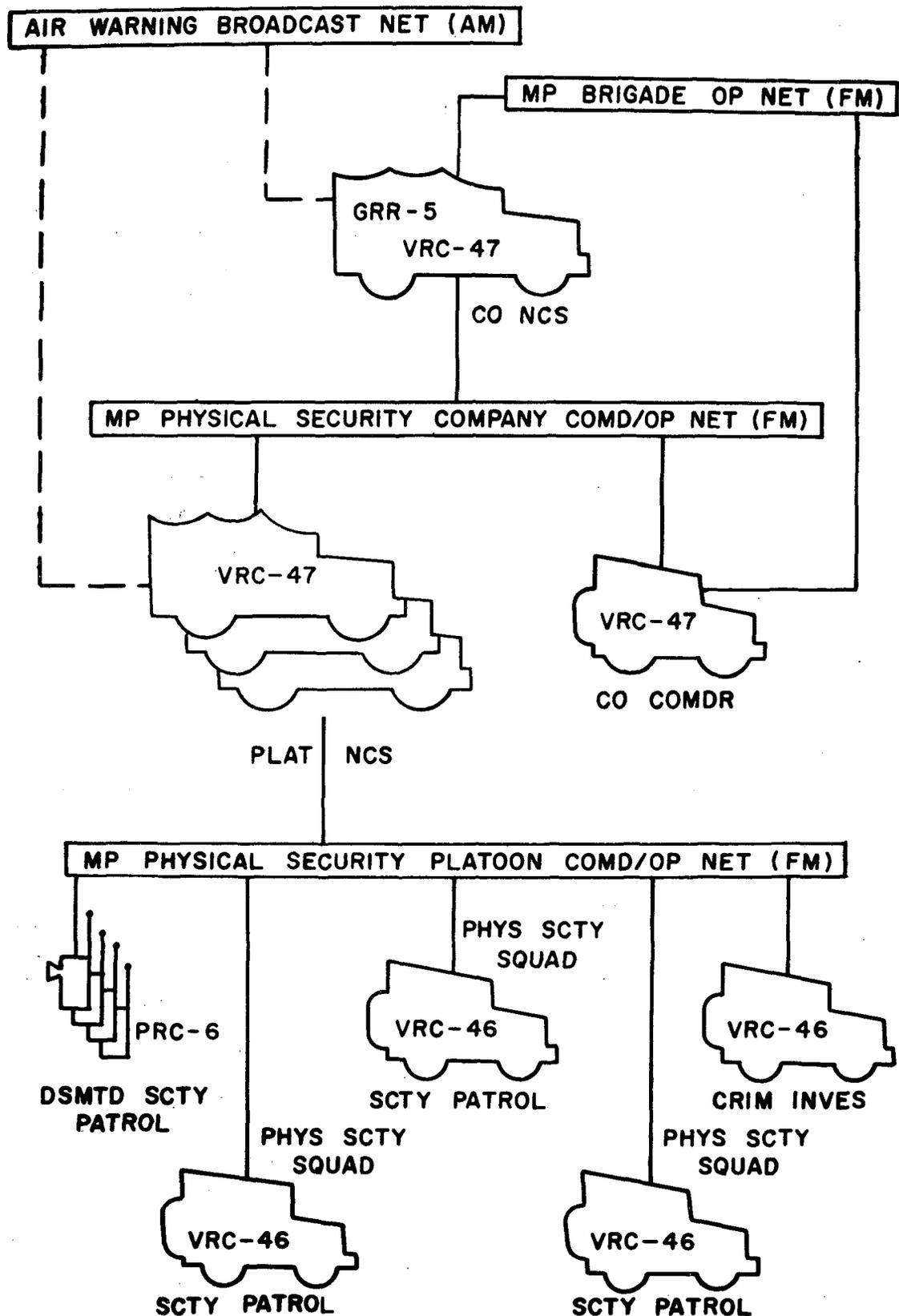


Figure 55. Radio communications diagram, military police physical security company.

b. The unit is particularly well suited for employment as a rear area security unit; when so employed it may be assigned or attached to a rear area security subarea control center to provide—

- (1) Route and area reconnaissance.
- (2) Combat patrolling.
- (3) Destruction of small hostile elements, such as raiding parties, sabotage teams, harassment parties, and guerilla bands of company size or smaller.

c. The company provides its own unit administration, supply, mess, and maintenance. It is dependent upon higher headquarters (normally the military police brigade) for personnel service support and upon higher headquarters or a supported unit for resupply of all classes of supply.

d. The unit has the capability of detaching platoons for separate physical security missions. Platoons so detached require mess support from the supported unit.

e. The company is 100 percent mobile on organic transportation.

f. The company is a category II unit (AR 320-5) and is not adaptable to type B organization.

g. The unit requires augmentation of a handler and sentry dog section when a sentry dog capability is necessary. When so augmented, it can provide 15 sentry dog patrols to enhance physical security of installations and facilities protected.

h. The unit has the capability of defending itself and its installations against hostile ground attack. Individuals of the unit can fight as infantrymen when required.

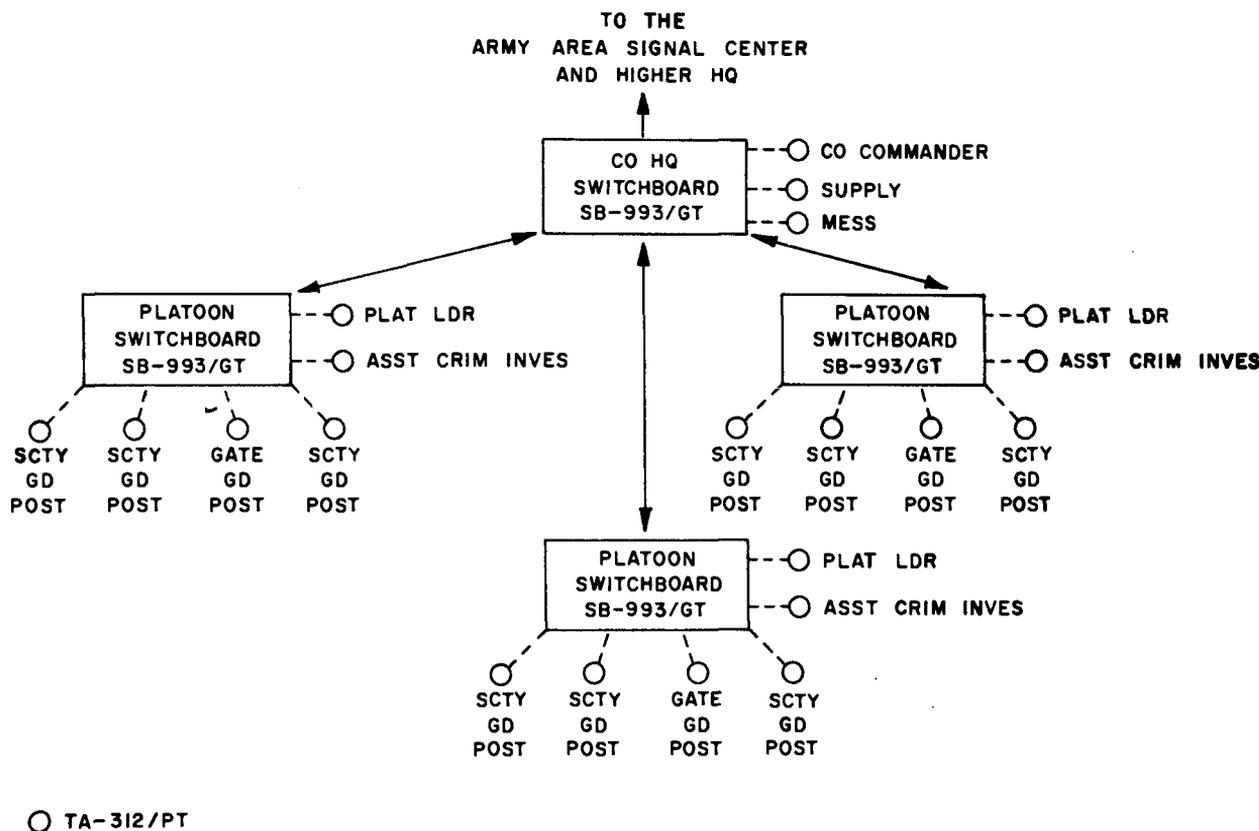


Figure 56. Wire communications diagram, military police physical security company.

### 137. Communications

The military police physical security company employs both radio and wire communications in accomplishing its mission.

*a. Radio Communications.* Radio is the primary means of operational communications used by the unit. Organic radio equipment, as diagramed in figure 55, is adequate for mission accomplishment in the majority of situations.

*b. Wire Communications.* The unit requires wire communications to supplement and extend the basic operational radio communications. Tie-in with higher and supported headquarters wire communications systems and with the area system permits rapid and dependable wire communications throughout the field army. The organic wire communications of the company are diagramed in figure 56.

### 138. Employment

*a.* In the combat zone, the military police physical security company is a subordinate unit of the field army military police brigade (or of the military police support task organization of an independent corps). It is normally employed to provide physical security services, both static and intransit, for the ordnance special ammunition support company (TOE 9-87). When so employed, the military police brigade commander retains command of the unit but relinquishes operational control to the commander of the special ammunition support company.

*b.* The company may also be employed to provide physical security services for other logistical installations, terminals, or facilities.

*c.* When employed as a rear area security unit (force), the company is normally attached to the headquarters of a rear area security subarea control center.

*d.* The specific responsibilities and functions of the subordinate elements of the company are discussed below.

- (1) *Company headquarters.* The company headquarters, employed at or in the vicinity of the headquarters of the supported unit or logistical complex, provides the command element and equipment for the unit administration, operations, training, unit supply, and organizational maintenance of the company. It is capable of providing motor and communications maintenance support for independently operating platoons. The company headquarters includes the company commander; first sergeant; mess, supply, and maintenance personnel; company clerk; and one military policeman. The company headquarters operates the unit communications system on a continuing basis.
- (2) *Three military police physical security platoons.* The unit includes three identical security platoons, each consisting of a platoon headquarters and three twelve-man physical security squads. The platoon headquarters includes a platoon leader, a platoon sergeant, a criminal investigator, and a light truck driver. Each platoon provides up to three motor patrols and eight physical security posts.
- (3) *Handler and sentry section (augmentation).* When sentry dog services are required, the company is augmented with a handler and sentry dog section. This section consists of a section sergeant, a veterinarian animal specialist, and 15 security guards (dog handlers). It provides up to 15 sentry dog patrols.

## Section III. MILITARY POLICE GUARD COMPANY (TOE 19-247)

### 139. Mission and Assignment

*a.* The basic mission of the military police guard company, when employed in a physical security role, is to provide static security guard services for fixed and semifixed logistical installations and facilities.

*b.* When employed in the combat zone for a physical security mission, the military police guard company is assigned to the field army military police brigade for attachment to the headquarters or organization operating the logistical installation or complex to be pro-

tected. The assignment of the unit for security of confinement or custodial installations in the combat zone is discussed in paragraph 103.

## 140. Organization

The organization of the military police guard company, when employed in a physical security role, is the same as when the unit is employed in a security guard role for confinement and custodial installations (para 104).

## 141. Capabilities and Limitations

a. When employed in the combat zone to provide physical security services for logistical installations or facilities, the military police guard company has the following capabilities:

- (1) Providing railway security guard posts for approximately 240 kilometers of mainline military railroad.
- (2) Providing pipeline security guard posts for approximately 240 kilometers of military pipeline.
- (3) Providing guards for 15 two-man security posts for close-in security of logistical installations and facilities.

b. The other capabilities and limitations of the unit in physical security employment are the same as when employed for security of confinement and custodial installations (para 105).

## 142. Communications

The communications requirements and resources of the military police guard company in a physical security role are identical with those of the unit employed in a security guard role for custodial installation (para 106).

## 143. Employment

a. When employed in the combat zone in a physical security mission, the military police guard company is a subordinate unit of the military police brigade. The brigade commander attaches the unit to the headquarters of the unit or organization which operates the logistical installation(s) or facilities to be protected. The brigade commander retains command of the company but relinquishes operational control to the commander of the logistical installation or facility.

b. In the type field army military police support task organization, there are no military police guard companies for physical security employment. However, in specific situations, the unit may be required in the numbers as dictated by the complexity and missions of the logistical installations and facilities requiring physical security services.

c. For additional details on the employment of the unit and its subordinate elements, see paragraph 107.



**PART THREE**  
**MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS**

**CHAPTER 10**  
**GENERAL**

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#### **144. Introduction**

Set forth in this part of the manual are operational concepts, doctrine, procedures, and techniques for the performance of military police support operations in the combat zone (exclusive of division and separate combat brigade levels). Included are details of military police support planning, supervision, coordination, and mission implementation. This chapter contains general considerations and information applicable to all or several of the functional areas of military police support. Succeeding chapters set forth details of operations in specific functional areas of military police support as follows:

- a. Traffic control.
- b. Discipline, law, and order.
- c. Prevention and investigation of crime.
- d. Physical security.
- e. Prisoners of war and civilian internees.
- f. Circulation control of individuals.
- g. Confinement of military prisoners.
- h. Security of command post installations.

#### **145. Military Police Support Planning**

Planning is an essential and continuing process in the provision of military police support. Military police support planning is a coordinated and integrated activity involving the headquarters of all echelons in the combat zone, from the field army headquarters to the headquarters of the operating units of the military police task organization. The planning activities at the various levels, while they may be characterized as falling into a particular phase of planning, are necessary elements of the overall military police support planning effort. Within military police command and control headquarters, planning is accomplished

by the plans and operations officer (S3); at operational unit level, the commander performs the planning function, assisted by the unit operations officer/sergeant and the commanders of subordinate elements. At the different levels of command and control within the field army, military police support planning tends to fall primarily into certain phases or categories. Each of these phases or categories of planning is discussed below.

*a. General—Long Range Planning.* Field army and FASCOM headquarters habitually plan for subsequent operations during current operations. Military police support planning at field army and FASCOM, therefore, is of necessity very broad and generalized. Military police support plans, like other combat service support plans at these levels, are based upon the overall situations and requirements of these commands for support of future assigned or assumed tactical and administrative tasks.

*b. Detailed Guidance and Medium Range Planning.* The military police brigade and group headquarters provide detailed guidance and medium range planning based upon the orders of higher headquarters and/or the supported command. Plans are prepared by the brigade/group plans and operations officer (S3) for the approval of the brigade commander. The plans, as approved by the commander, are announced in the form of operation orders (OPORD) of the military police brigade or group. An example of a brigade/group OPORD is contained in appendix II.

*c. Immediate Planning and Implementation of Guidance.* Subordinate elements of the military police brigade and group conduct immediate planning and implementation of bri-

gade orders, instructions, and directions. At battalion level, unit plans as approved by the commander may be issued in the form of verbal or written orders. At company and lower levels, approved plans are normally announced in verbal or fragmentary orders.

#### 146. Supervision and Coordination of Military Police Support Operations

*a. General.* The supervision and coordination of military police support operations are command and staff functions which afford the integration and cohesiveness necessary to the provision of efficient and flexible military police support. Supervision and coordination activities—

- (1) Facilitate the timely and properly phased implementation of military police support plans.
- (2) Contribute to the rapid and organized adjustment of support plans in reaction to changes in the tactical and support situations.
- (3) Provide the means for centralized direction with maximum decentralization of execution.
- (4) Facilitate the integration of military police operations with other support operations.
- (5) Provide services to operating units which permit them to concentrate on direct mission functions.

*b. Supervision.* The supervision of military police support operations may be identified as either command or staff supervision. Command supervision is a function of command and control. Staff supervision is an adjunct of command and control which supplements and facilitates command supervision. Staff supervision includes no control or direction functions except as exercised through or in the name of the appropriate commander. The interrelationships and directions of both command and staff supervision are illustrated in figure 57.

- (1) *Command supervision.* In the field army command, supervision of military police support operations, as illustrated by the solid lines in figure 57, follows a direct course from com-

mander to commander and generally coincides with the chain of command.

- (2) *Staff supervision.* Staff supervision of military police support operations in the field army, as illustrated in figure 57, follows channels from staff officer to staff officer or from staff officer to commander of a subordinate unit. It includes no directive authority and consists primarily of the provision of technical advice and information plus such other actions as the commander may direct.

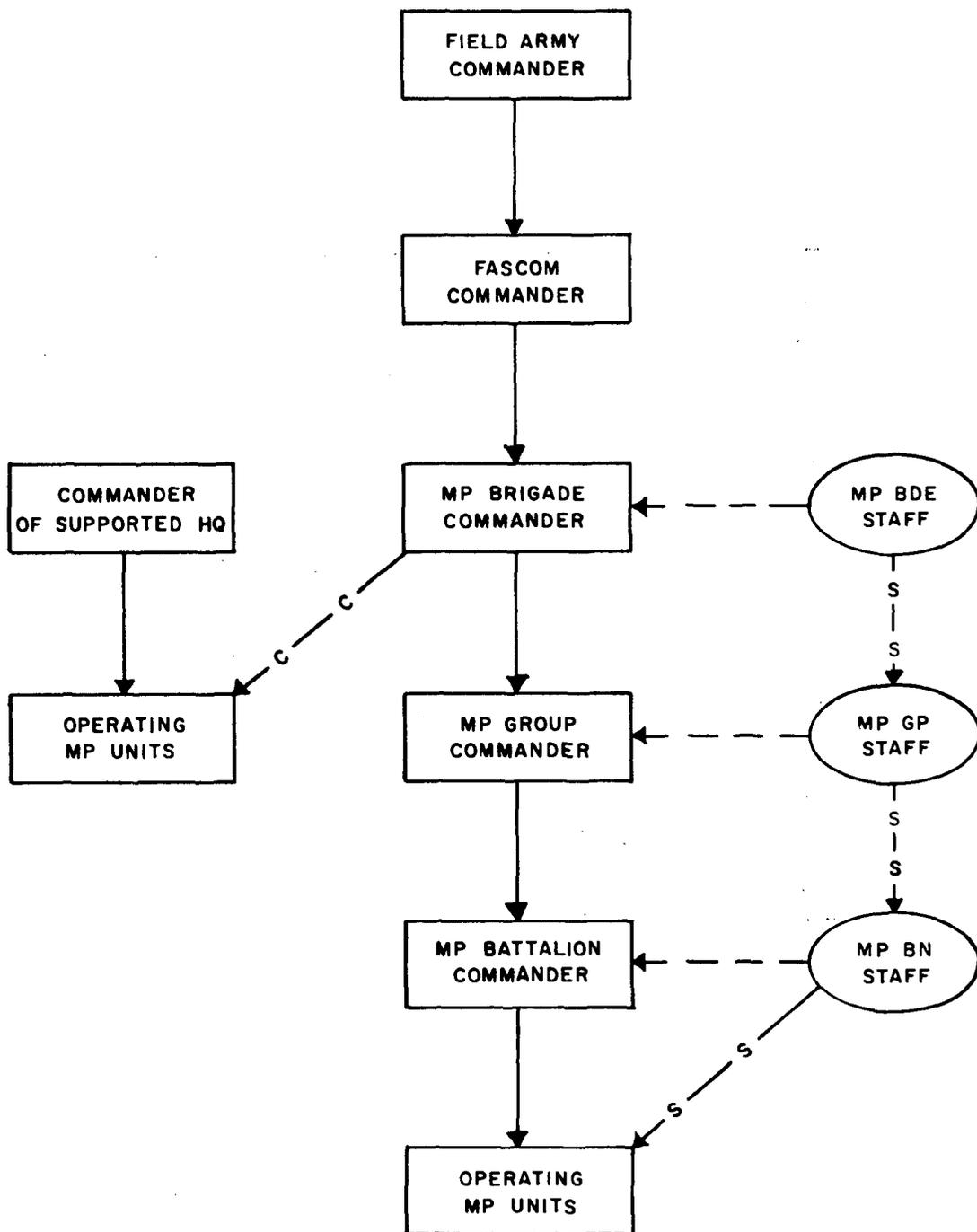
*c. Coordination.* The coordination of current and planned military police support operations is an essential aspects of command and staff functioning at all levels. Coordination is essentially an element of both supervision and operations, and it is effected both externally and internally by elements of the military police support task organization. The coordination of current operations is enhanced through the exchange of liaison personnel and the provision of military police representation in such facilities as traffic headquarters, traffic information and control centers, and other operations centers or headquarters as required.

#### 147. Military Police Liaison Offices

Liaison offices are also established by military police units as required for the coordination of current and planned military police operations. The military police brigade and group headquarters characteristically establish such offices, and battalion and company headquarters frequently do. These unit level liaison offices serve to effect the coordination of military police support and related activities at the operating level. They include liaison personnel from subordinate military police units, adjacent military police units, supported and supporting units, local civil enforcement agencies, police and security units of other services, and other units and agencies as dictated by the current military police support situation.

#### 148. Special Facilities for Coordination of Traffic Control Operations

*a. Traffic Headquarters.* At corps and field army headquarters, a special facility for centralized motor traffic regulation may be estab-



LEGEND

- > COMMAND SUPERVISION
- S —> STAFF SUPERVISION
- - -> STAFF ADVICE
- C -> COMMAND, LESS OPERATIONAL CONTROL

Figure 57. Command and staff supervision of military police support operations in the field army (schematic).



lished. This facility is designated the command traffic headquarters and is normally operated by the field army transportation brigade (or elements thereof). Because of the close relationship between traffic regulation and traffic control, military police representation is required on a continuing basis in the traffic headquarters. For further details regarding the traffic headquarters, see chapter 11.

*b. Traffic Information and Control Center.* A traffic information and control center is a facility established by a military police control headquarters to provide centralized planning, direction, and coordination of traffic control operations within a particular area. The military police group commander habitually establishes such a center, and subordinate units of the group provide continuing representation therein. The military police brigade commander may, on occasion, establish a traffic information and control center, particularly when no field army traffic headquarters has been established. Military police battalion commanders establish traffic information and control centers as required. For further discussion of traffic information and control centers, see chapter 11.

#### **149. Direct and General Military Police Support**

Military police support in the combat zone may be classified as either direct or general

support depending upon the operational arrangements through which the support is provided. Military police units characteristically provide both direct and general support.

*a. Direct Support.* As used in this manual, the term direct support refers to military police support provided to a headquarters or unit which has no organic or attached military police resources. Thus, by way of example, the army military police battalion employed in the corps rear area provides direct support to the corps headquarters, the corps support brigade, and other units in the corps rear area which do not have their own military police support elements. Type military police direct support relationships in the field army are illustrated by the solid arrows in figure 58.

*b. General Support.* General support is that support provided by a unit to another support unit of the same general type. For example the army military police battalion employed in the corps rear area, in addition to providing direct support as outlined in the preceding subparagraph, provides general (backup) support to division military police companies, separate combat brigade military platoons, and the separate army military police company attached to the corps support brigade headquarters. Type military police general support relationships in the field army are illustrated by the broken arrows in figure 58.

## CHAPTER 11

### TRAFFIC CONTROL

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#### Section I. GENERAL

##### 150. Characteristics of Military Traffic

Military traffic consists of the planned movement of groups of vehicles on a common mission and the independent movement, characteristic of civilian traffic, of individual vehicles, animals, and individuals. Since military agencies are subject to centralized control at all times, military traffic is more readily controlled than civilian traffic. Measures that are impracticable for civilian traffic can be adopted, such as for scheduled movements and movements under blackout conditions.

##### 151. General Principles

*a.* Traffic control is a command responsibility. Efficient staff planning and coordination and close cooperation of unit commanders and other agencies concerned are required for effective traffic control. The use of well-trained military police is important in achieving uniform and forceful traffic control.

*b.* The basic principle is to exercise the minimum control necessary to permit the maximum flow of traffic consistent with safety. In the combat zone, emphasis is placed on uninterrupted movement. For a detailed discussion of traffic control procedures and techniques, see FM 19-25.

##### 152. Staff Responsibilities

The G4/ACofS, Services, is responsible for recommending plans, policies, and procedures pertaining to traffic control, and for staff supervision of enforcement by military police of traffic regulations and orders. His specific responsibilities include recommending traffic control policies; coordination of rescheduling and rerouting in emergencies; furnishing timely information to subordinate units and operating personnel; liaison with other agencies concerned with traffic regulations and traffic control; and reports of current traffic conditions, including progress of all important movements.

#### Section II. TRAFFIC CONTROL PLANNING

##### 135. Traffic Planning

Traffic planning is the progressive and continuous adaptation of road movements to the changing needs of the tactical and logistical situation. As a rule, the general plan of traffic circulation and control is built around the supply and evacuation system, because supply and evacuation movements are readily determined and are of a recurring nature. Troop movements are superimposed on and are usually given priority over supply and evacuation traffic in accordance with tactical requirements. Effective traffic planning depends on planned movements and planned enforcement.

##### 154. Traffic Circulation Plan

*a.* The traffic circulation plan is an integral part of the highway regulation plan prepared by the traffic headquarters of the command having area jurisdiction and includes the road net and direction of movement, classification of routes, bridge capacities, tunnels, and other route restrictions. Military police representatives in the traffic headquarters assist in the preparation of the traffic circulation plan, which provides the basis for the preparation of the traffic control plan.

*b.* The fundamental requirements of a traffic circulation plan include—

- (1) Flexibility and adaptability.
- (2) Simplicity.
- (3) Minimum restrictions.
- (4) Alternate plans.
- (5) Provisions for future operations.
- (6) Necessary signal communications.
- (7) Timely issuance of movement plans and orders.
- (8) Security.
- (9) Trained traffic personnel.

c. The planning phase or planning procedure requires—

- (1) The gathering of intelligence, such as with regard to movement requirements, existing or anticipated conditions priorities, restrictions and limitations, and security requirements.
- (2) An estimate of the traffic situation.
- (3) The preparation of a traffic schedule covering route assignments, time apportionment, priorities, and coordination.
- (4) The determination of the necessary control measures.
- (5) The determination of protective measures.
- (6) The classification of routes as to condition, control, and restrictions.
- (7) The planning of communications.
- (8) The preparation of necessary orders.
- (9) The preparation of the traffic circulation plan.
- (10) The final review of the plan in detail to assure that it fulfills the mission.

### 155. Traffic Control Plan

a. The traffic control plan, which is predicated upon the traffic circulation plan, promotes uniformity in planning, coordination, supervision, movement, and control of road traffic. The effectiveness of the traffic plans for circulation and control is directly related to the adequacy of traffic enforcement.

b. Standing operating procedures are of great aid in controlling the movement of traffic. They may be based upon, or may be a part

of, the traffic control plan. An example of a corps traffic control plan is contained in appendix II.

### 156. Traffic Control Planning in the Field Army

a. *General.* Traffic control planning in the field army is centered in the headquarters of those commanders exercising territorial control. Because the responsibility for territorial control is decentralized to the corps and FASCOM commanders, the responsibility for traffic control is similarly decentralized. Thus, detailed traffic control planning is conducted by the corps G4 and FASCOM ACofS, Services, and coordinated by the field army G4. Traffic control plans of the corps and FASCOM are published as annexes or appendixes to orders issued by the commanders concerned.

b. *Traffic Control Planning by the Corps.* The corps G4 prepares guidance for traffic control planning for the corps area. The corps traffic control plan is prepared and the execution is accomplished by the military police battalion providing traffic control within the corps area. Close coordination is maintained between the military police battalion and the corps G3, since traffic control vitally affects tactical operations of the corps and its divisions.

c. *Traffic Control Planning by the FASCOM.* The FASCOM ACofS, Services, is responsible for the preparation of the detailed traffic control plan for the field army service area and for the integration of the corps traffic control plans with the field army service area plan to produce the overall traffic control plan for the field army. This overall plan is issued as an annex to the OPORD of the FASCOM (or the ADMINO of the field army) and may incorporate the corps and field army service area plans as appendixes.

d. *The Role of Traffic Headquarters in Traffic Control Planning.* The traffic headquarters of the appropriate command keeps the commander and his staff informed as to all highway movements, changes in routing and scheduling, locations of possible congestion, and all matters involving requirements for traffic control.

## Section III. OPERATIONS

**157. General**

Military police units perform traffic control operations within their assigned areas of responsibility, to include the establishment and operation of TCP's, motor patrols, and checkpoints. Battalion and group headquarters provide supervision and coordination of traffic control operations. Separate military police units supporting the field army, FASCOM, corps, and other headquarters provide traffic control within and in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters concerned and coordinate their activities with the area military police.

**158. Traffic Headquarters**

At corps and field army (or FASCOM) headquarters a staff facility, the command traffic headquarters, is established to provide centralized planning and coordination of traffic regulation. The close relationship between traffic regulation and traffic control necessitates that there be continuous military police representation in the command traffic headquarters. This representation is, in normal employment, provided—

*a.* In the corps traffic headquarters by—

- (1) The headquarters of the forward military police group as required.
- (2) The headquarters of the army military police battalion supporting corps operations as required.

*b.* In the field army (or FASCOM) traffic headquarters by—

- (1) The FASCOM ACoS, Services, on a continuing basis.
- (2) The headquarters of the forward and rear military police groups as required.
- (3) The headquarters of the army military police battalions employed in the army service area as required.

**159. Traffic Information and Control Centers**

Traffic information and control centers are coordination and direction facilities established by operating military police units to facilitate the accomplishment and adjustment of the traffic control mission within established poli-

cies. They supplement command traffic headquarters operations and function as a staff facility of the military police commander on whose authority they are established. The military police group commander habitually establishes such a traffic information and control center, and the military police brigade commander and military police battalion commanders establish centers as required. In the case of a military police battalion employed in support of a corps, a battalion traffic information and control center is usually established; while a battalion employed in the field army service area does not customarily operate its own center but rather provides representation in the center operated by the rear military police group.

**160. Unit Operations**

*a.* Based on the corps, field army, and FASCOM traffic control plans, the military police brigade commander issues implementing instructions (OPORD, etc.) to the subordinate military police group task organizations. The group and battalion commanders, in turn, assign traffic control missions to their subordinate units. Traffic control operations are performed within the general framework of area support, i.e., military police battalions, companies, and platoons perform traffic control missions within their assigned areas of responsibility. Interarea aspects of traffic control are coordinated at the appropriate level of supervision and command.

*b.* In the corps rear area the supporting military police battalion commander implements the corps traffic control plan prepared by corps. Close operational liaison between the planner (the corps G4) and the operator (the supporting battalion commander) is necessary for coordinated and flexible traffic control support. This essential operational liaison is normally affected through an exchange of liaison personnel or, as a minimum, the continuing location of a battalion liaison officer in the corps G-4 section.

*c.* Military police unit commanders charged with the implementation of appropriate traffic control plans (or portions thereof) establish

TCP's, patrols, and posts as established in the plans. In addition, they establish other TCP's, patrols, and posts as directed or as dictated by the current support situation.

### **161. Enforcement of Military Traffic Regulations**

An integral part of military police traffic control operations is the enforcement of applicable military traffic regulations, orders, and directives. Basic command policies and regulations for traffic movement and regulation are announced in command directives which are given wide distribution. When operating as members of NATO or ABCA armed forces, United States military police provide traffic enforcement services in accordance with the following NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAG) and "ABCA" nations Standardization of Operations and Logistics (SOLOG) agreements.

a. STANAG 2025, 22 June 1962, *Basic Military Road Traffic Regulations*. This STANAG provides for standard practices among NATO armed forces for road traffic movements and the control thereof. See FM 19-3.

b. STANAG 2024, 1 August 1962, *Military Road Traffic Lighting Regulations* (and SOLOG 55, same title). This STANAG and the SOLOG establish standard practices among NATO and ABCA armed forces for both the

lights to be displayed on military vehicles and the lighting of routes. See FM 19-3.

c. STANAG 2151, 16 October 1963, *Road Network — Definitions and Characteristics*. This STANAG standardizes definitions of terms to be adopted with the use of the road network and the characteristics of this network and methods of evaluating its potential. See FM 19-3.

### **162. Military Route Signing**

In connection with traffic control operations, engineer units classify roads and bridges as indicated by their physical condition; prepare or procure, post, and maintain permanent signs for route marking; and issue materials for the preparation of temporary signs. Military police prepare and post temporary route marking and traffic control signs on temporary and permanent routes. The types of temporary signs erected are established by command policy and may be standard United States route and regulation markers, adaptations of the standard signs used by the nation(s) in which the supported force is employed, or standard signs established by international agreement. When operating as members of NATO armed forces, the route signs erected are those prescribed in STANAG 2012, *Military Route Signing*. For a detailed coverage of military route signing by military police, see FM 19-25.

## CHAPTER 12

### DISCIPLINE, LAW, AND ORDER

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#### Section I. GENERAL

##### 163. Command Responsibility

The maintenance of discipline and the enforcement of laws, orders, and regulations are inherent responsibilities of command. Commanders at all levels are responsible for the maintenance of good order and the enforcement of laws and regulations within their commands and organizations. The commander's staff assists in the formulation of policies and procedures relating to law and order. The G1/ACofS, Personnel, is the commander's principal advisor in respect to the state of discipline and order within the command.

##### 164. Discipline

Enforcement and control with regard to matters of discipline must be applied judiciously. Discipline is a prerequisite to, and an integral part of, the maintenance of order and enforcement of law. Discipline is the habit of intelligent obedience. This habit, although common to experienced military men, is not common to the mass of men newly inducted into the service during a national emergency. New men must be trained in the willing, intelligent, and cheerful response to orders and commands even when the orders and commands are given under the most adverse circumstances.

##### 165. Measures for Maintaining Order

*a.* The activities of the commander and his staff in maintaining order and enforcing laws may be classified as preventive or corrective.

- (1) Preventive measures are employed to induce military personnel to develop habits and attitudes conducive to obedience to, and respect for, authority. They are used to nullify or to eliminate existing or potential causes of violations.
- (2) Corrective measures are employed when actual offenses occur. They are used as a means of maintaining order and enforcing compliance with laws when preventive measures fail. They consist of nonjudicial punishment or, if more stringent measures are necessary, trial by courts-martial.

*b.* The commander may establish conveniently located summary courts to which military police may bring offenders subject to military jurisdiction who are charged with offenses too serious to be disposed of by nonjudicial punishment.

##### 166. Prevention of Crime

Crime prevention is an integral facet of all military police operations, whether conducted for this specific purpose or for the provision of other types of service. The mere presence of military police serves as a basic deterrent to crime, and military police patrols and posts constitute the first line of common assistance in the crime prevention program. For a more detailed discussion of crime prevention and investigation, see chapter 13.

#### Section II. ENFORCEMENT

##### 167. General

*a.* The basic purpose of enforcement is to encourage voluntary compliance by all military personnel with laws, orders, and regulations.

Although enforcement, to have the necessary deterrent effect, encompasses the frequent apprehension of violators, this does not imply that the purpose of enforcement is punishment,

or that enforcement serves its purpose only in terms of violators apprehended. Of at least equal importance is the effect on potential violators, who are apprised that enforcement is in fact operative, and that laws, regulations, and orders cannot be violated without risking apprehension. Enforcement best serves its purpose when the greatest compliance with laws is effected with a minimum number of apprehensions.

*b.* Selective enforcement is enforcement in proportion to time, place, and type of violation. Selective enforcement is logical and efficient in the use of personnel: personnel are assigned on the basis of the distribution of future violations which, based upon past experience, may be predicted with considerable accuracy.

### **168. Off Limits**

The G1/ACofS, Personnel, makes recommendations to the commander for placing establishments off limits that are detrimental to the health, morale, or welfare of members of the military forces. Demolished towns, populated areas not yet cleared of enemy resistance, cities and towns without adequate law enforcement protection, unsanitary locations, and similar places are usually declared off limits to military personnel not on duty. Off limits enforcement is effected by military police in the course of routine operations.

### **169. Control of Vice**

*a.* The repression of prostitution is an established policy of the Department of the Army, and is applicable in all oversea commands as well as in commands within the continental limits of the United States and its territories and possessions. No deviation from the policy of repression is authorized. The commander takes appropriate steps to have all identified houses of prostitution declared off limits to military personnel at all times, and extends full cooperation to all governmental and civilian agencies engaged in the repression of prostitution and the elimination of the sources of venereal infection.

*b.* In an oversea area, the military police normally enlist the aid of local civil authorities in identifying houses and areas to be placed off limits to military personnel in the interest of the control of vice.

### **170. Riots, Rebellions, and Other Disorders**

Coordinated plans must be prepared in advance setting forth the actions to be taken, the procedures to be followed, and the military police units and individuals to be responsible for preventing or eliminating any large-scale disorders which arise. Special attention must be given to critical localities in order to forestall or to quell any riot or rebellion, or any other type of mass action prejudicial to the mission of the command. Military police must be informed of the likelihood of such an outbreak and must be given sufficient instructions and training in order that they may be utilized judiciously and effectively in the quelling of any disturbance. For further details regarding military police operations in civil disturbances, see FM 19-15.

### **171. Currency Manipulation and Counterfeiting**

The discovery and elimination of currency manipulation and counterfeiting activities, such as with regard to United States currency, military payment certificates, ration cards, or identification credentials, are of concern to the military police. The military police commander insures that personnel are supervised and trained in the detection of counterfeit articles and in the use of scientific means and mechanical aids for detection. See TB PMG 2.

### **172. Black-Marketing**

Because of the destruction caused by military operations, the resultant scarcity of necessities and luxury items, a low standard of living, and similar factors, there may be an extensive demand in the combat zone for United States military supplies, such as gasoline, food, clothing, cigarettes, weapons, and vehicles. This condition may give rise to an extensive and well-organized black market in these supplies. The problem may be magnified by the nonexistence, or the lack of cooperation, of civil police authorities. Unless preventive or remedial controls are aggressively and continuously applied, black-marketing activities may become well organized and widespread, particularly with regard to certain necessities or luxuries otherwise unobtainable. The enforcement machinery should be designed to

combat both casual and organized black-marketing. The enforcement activities of military police include the detection and apprehension of black-marketing offenders. See TB PMG 32.

### **173. Fraternalization**

The association of military personnel with enemy civilians or other groups may constitute a serious security risk. Command regulations may prohibit fraternization of military personnel with designated groups, except in the performance of official duties. Military police enforce nonfraternization regulations as directed.

### **174. Customs Enforcement**

*a.* Military police may be employed to enforce the customs laws and regulations of the command, and to supervise the enforcement of the customs laws of the indigenous government.

*b.* The supervision is normally accomplished by customs supervisory groups or detachments. These units may be composed of personnel drawn from other military police units and specially trained in the operational procedures and techniques that are employed in customs control.

## CHAPTER 13

### PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

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#### Section I. GENERAL

##### 175. Crime Defined

A crime is an act (or an omission of an act) prohibited or enjoined by law for the protection of the common good and punishable by constituted authority in a judicial proceeding in its own name.

##### 176. Command Responsibility

The prevention and investigation of crime

are direct functions of command responsibility. The crime prevention and investigation services provided by military police are tools available to the commander to accomplish his basic responsibility. Military police augment and extend the command crime prevention program in the course of their day-to-day enforcement activities and provide specialized services as required.

#### Section II. CRIME PREVENTION

##### 177. Command Crime Prevention Program

*a.* The purpose of a crime prevention program is to eliminate crime within the command, and to provide each individual in the command with the protection of his property and person, which is his right under law.

*b.* A program for crime prevention within the Army has its basis in two distinct approaches—

- (1) A strong preventive program must endeavor to make certain that soldiers do not become offenders.
- (2) Offenders must be apprehended, tried, and disposed of promptly through procedures best suited to rehabilitation in order that they will not commit further offenses.

*c.* The suppression of criminal impulses is extremely broad in its psychological and sociological implications and, therefore, is generally beyond the scope of law enforcement personnel. The Army, however, through training, discipline, religion, and the fostering of high morale, acts to restrain impulses or tendencies that may lead to criminal acts. The Army also takes positive steps to prevent known criminals or persons with criminal tendencies from serving within its ranks.

##### 178. Staff Responsibilities for Crime Prevention

*a.* Although the Assistant Chief of Staff, G1, is charged with general staff responsibility for the maintenance of good discipline, law, and order, all staff sections are generally concerned with discipline and the enforcement of rules and regulations. For example, the program of the chaplain, the special services officer, and the troop information and education officer are in part designed to counteract conditions that may be conducive to crime.

*b.* The G1/ACofS, Personnel, may measure the value of assistance to the command in the crime prevention program by determining the degree to which preventive measures have reduced the incidence of crime. He is responsible for compiling and analyzing records pertaining to crime, for maintaining charts and other visual evidence of the crime trend in the command, and for assuring that the nature, type, and details of crimes are studied and evaluated. Any change in a crime trend should be analyzed to determine the reason for the change.

##### 179. Crime Prevention Surveys

*a.* A crime prevention survey is an examination and inspection of any or all the physical

and geographical features within, and adjacent to, a military installation in order to determine the conditions that may be conducive to crime. Each condition, as indicated by the survey, is evaluated to determine its relative importance in the plan for preventive action.

b. A crime prevention survey should include a study of the composition of the population of both military installations and adjacent civilian communities, a review of the law enforcement procedures within the communities, and a study of the physical features and the facilities of the communities. The survey should be thorough, complete, and continuing. It should be the guide for determining the number and type of personnel and the quantities and type

of equipment necessary for the execution of the crime prevention program. It should indicate the *who*, *what*, *where*, and *when* of that which is needed.

c. Investigations conducted by military police criminal investigators should be studied carefully to determine, if possible, the factors that caused specific crimes. Military police and criminal investigators should be required to submit recommendations on matters relevant to the crime prevention program.

d. The results of crime surveys should be widely circulated in order to keep the commander and staff informed of military police activities and to gain their support for the crime prevention program. See TB PMG 29.

### Section III. INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

#### 180. Matters Requiring Investigative Action

The investigation of crimes and offenses is required in the maintenance of order and the enforcement of laws and regulations. A matter requiring investigative action may be classified according to the gravity of the offense, i.e., as a felony or a misdemeanor, or it may be classified as a military offense or a common crime. Other classifications frequently used are—offenses committed against property of the United States Government, crimes committed by military personnel or other persons subject to military law, crimes committed against such persons, and traffic accidents.

#### 181. Criminal Investigation

a. A criminal act is investigated for the purpose of determining, through the collection of evidence, the identity of the perpetrator and all the facts connected with the crime committed by him in order that he may be apprehended and subjected to appropriate disciplinary action.

b. Military police criminal investigators are warrant officers and enlisted men of the Military Police Corps who are selected and accredited

for CID duties by The Provost Marshal General and specially trained and professionally qualified. Military police criminal investigators may be assigned to military police criminal investigation detachments and to military police units. In some instances, they may be attached to other organizations. Their principal duty is the investigation and prevention of crimes affecting Army personnel and other persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and of crimes affecting the property of the United States Government. For further details of military police criminal investigation operations, see FM 19-20.

#### 182. Decentralization and Centralization

The commander's responsibility for criminal investigation is normally decentralized. Decentralization is accomplished by attaching or assigning military police criminal investigation detachments to subordinate headquarters of the command. Decentralization does not relieve the commander of a higher echelon of the responsibility for providing investigative assistance to a lower echelon of command when required, or of the responsibility for assuming complete control of an investigation when so ordered.

### Section IV. CRIME LABORATORY SERVICE

#### 183. General

Military police crime laboratories are maintained for the use of the military law enforce-

ment agencies of the United States. Each laboratory is equipped to perform chemical analyses, firearms identification, investigation pho-

tography, document examination, and fingerprint analysis.

**184. In the Combat Zone**

A military police crime laboratory detachment is normally assigned to the field army

military police brigade. It provides complete laboratory backup support to the military police criminal investigation units in the field army area, including support to other services as directed.

**Section V. ORGANIZATION FOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND CRIME LABORATORY SUPPORT**

**185. General**

Military police criminal investigation personnel and units are provided in the field army military police brigade task organization in sufficient numbers to provide full area coverage and command support. Certain of these units are fully committed to the provision of direct criminal investigation support; others provide a combination of direct and general (backup) support; while the military police crime laboratory detachment provides general support only.

**186. Type Employment of Criminal Investigation Units in the Field Army**

Figure 59 portrays schematically the employment, including the direct and general support relationships, of military police criminal investigation and crime laboratory units and resources in the type field army.

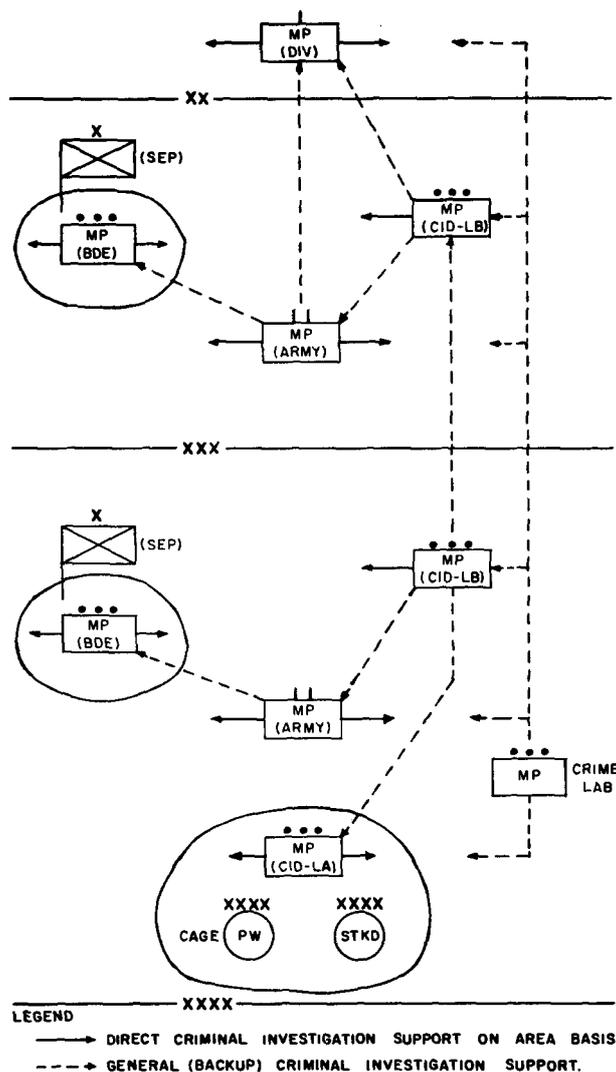


Figure 59. Type employment, military police criminal investigation resources in the field army (schematic).

## CHAPTER 14

### PHYSICAL SECURITY

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#### Section I. GENERAL

##### 187. Introduction

*a.* The term physical security, as used in this chapter, denotes all measures taken to protect supplies and equipment in transit and in storage from loss, damage, destruction, or compromise. The means utilized include mechanical devices, personnel, active and passive measures, and preventive and corrective actions.

*b.* This chapter does not purport to discuss active or passive defense measures against enemy action by land, sea, or air, or indirect protective measures, such as camouflage, concealment, deception, or dispersion. Reference to, or discussion of, these matters is confined to the recognition of their existence and of the essential security responsibility for planning the overall defense.

##### 188. Responsibility

Security is a command responsibility. The commander, however, may delegate the administrative and the operational responsibilities to a subordinate who is normally referred to as the security officer. Military police officers are ideally suited for this type of duty.

##### 189. Physical Security Resources

Resources for physical security operations may include military police units, other units, individuals detailed for guard duty on a daily basis, or civilian guard personnel. For a detailed discussion of physical security, see FM 19-30.

#### Section II. SECURITY OF SUPPLIES IN TRANSIT

##### 190. Basic Considerations

*a.* The security of supplies in transit is a normal function of the carrier agencies. The military police, however, may be required to plan the security of supplies in transit, particularly when military police or security guard personnel are employed.

*b.* Physical security operations for supplies in transit may be classified as to type; i.e., railway security, ship and wharf security, truck and convoy security, and pipeline security. Each type has security problems peculiar to the carrier or to the transport method involved.

*c.* The amount or degree of security required for supplies in transit will vary with the terrain, the methods of transport, the economic conditions in the area, and the enemy capabilities to attack or employ guerrillas or saboteurs.

##### 191. Railway Security

*a.* Railway security is a part of the inter-sectional mission of rail transport. As such, in all normal circumstances, military police railway security units are provided by COMMZ.

*b.* Military police security units are usually allocated on the basis of one company to each railway operating battalion. The organization and strength of military police security units will, however, vary widely according to the tactical situation, rail network, pilferage rate, distance between supply points, and type and amount of goods transported.

*c.* When railway security units are required in the combat zone, military police guard companies are included in the military police brigade task organization as required.

## 192. Railway Security Operations

*a.* The railway security guard units should have sufficient personnel and special equipment to provide security for supplies on trains. Guard crews should consist of not less than four men. Additional personnel may be required for the security of cars placed on sidings as a result of mechanical breakdown.

*b.* Train guard crews should be given explicit instructions concerning their duties. They should be posted on trains in such a manner as to insure maximum security. Trains should be patrolled at all halts. When cars are received from depots, documentation and sealing should be checked for discrepancies.

*c.* Yard inspectors may be maintained at marshalling yards and relief points to inspect incoming and outgoing trains for security, to effect the relief of security guards on trains that are to be marshalled or held over, and to post guards on outgoing trains.

*d.* When security guards are used in marshalling yards, they operate in a manner similar to interior guards. Security posts may be established in yards, in repair shops, on loading ramps, or in warehouses.

*e.* The operation of each security unit must be completely coordinated with the operations of adjacent security units. Personnel, acting as

liaison between guard personnel and railroad officials, should evaluate all rail movements in the area and should insure that guards are dispatched in sufficient time to be posted properly on each outbound train that requires security.

## 193. Truck and Convoy Security

*a.* Measures necessary for the security of trucks and supply convoys against loss or pilferage include a comprehensive security program; proper packing, stowing, and shipment of supplies; and an adequate and well-trained security force.

*b.* Traffic into and out of loading and unloading areas should be so routed that the security force has ample opportunity to check all vehicles. Foot, passenger car, and truck traffic should be routed through separate gates.

*c.* Military police security for convoys and other road movements in the combat zone is provided by the area military police.

## 194. Pipeline Security

Pipelines are normally secured by foot and motor patrols whose mission is to detect or prevent tampering with the line. Pipeline security is the responsibility of the commander of the area through which the pipeline passes.

### Section III. SECURITY OF SUPPLIES IN STORAGE

#### 195. Basic Considerations

*a.* The security measures that are applicable to the security of supplies in storage are related to the nature of the material stored, the geography of the area, the economic or political situation, the potential enemy action, and the available logistical support.

*b.* The degree of protection required may vary with the property and installation as well as with the activities or areas within the installation. To provide for differentiation and, at the same time, to facilitate and simplify security, appropriate restrictions, controls, and protective measures are applied. In some installations, entire areas or activities may require only one type of protection; in other installations, specific activities or areas may

require additional protection, such as by segregation, compartmentalization, and multiplication of protective measures.

#### 196. Prevention of Pilferage

*a.* Measures for the prevention of pilferage are both active and passive and include physical control devices, alert aggressive guard forces, the investigation of incidents, and apprehension of pilferers.

*b.* Each installation should prepare its own security plan. Although no general set of rules can be established for all installations, three elements must be considered in planning—

- (1) Valuable supplies must be guarded to prevent ready access by pilferers.
- (2) Trespassers must be kept away from storage areas.

- (3) Mechanical devices must be provided to deter pilferage.

### 197. Personnel Identification and Control

a. A bureau for the issuance of identification cards should be established at a convenient location within an installation.

b. Positive identification of individuals must be established prior to the issuance of identification cards. The cards must bear a definite expiration date. They should be renewed upon expiration; revalidated by stamping, notation, or other easily distinguishable method; or reissued at frequent intervals.

c. All visitors should be registered, cleared by proper authority, and issued temporary identification cards instantly distinguishable from permanent cards. Whenever necessary, a visitor may be escorted to and from his destination. The temporary identification card should be surrendered by the holder when he leaves the installation.

d. For security purposes, it is necessary to ascertain the contents of packages carried in or out of a terminal or storage area. Packages or lunch pails carried by employees or visitors leaving the installation should be examined carefully. Whenever possible, a checkroom should be provided at the gate of an installation for employees or visitors to check packages.

### 198. Entry and Exit Control

Separate gates or entrances may be provided for "in" and "out" traffic, both vehicular and

pedestrian. Double entrances or exits, permitting both vehicular and foot passage, may be used to reduce the number of gates, to economize on guard personnel, and to expedite movement. All traffic should be required to pass a checkpoint in a single line.

### 199. Mechanical Devices

Mechanical equipment and devices are of value in securing supplies in storage. Internal construction and devices, such as fences, door locks, and bars, should be designed to keep trespassers out and to prevent the unauthorized removal of property. Mechanical devices, such as the electric eye, audible alarm system, ultraviolet fluorescent mineralight, and closed-circuit television, may be used to augment security.

### 200. Investigation and Apprehension in Security

a. Investigators assigned to physical security investigations must be thoroughly trained in investigative methodology and in special techniques applicable to the identification and apprehension of pilferers. The early apprehension and speedy conviction of pilferers act as deterrents to pilferage.

b. Detailed investigation of a theft by a guard should be avoided. When a guard discovers evidence that he believes to be connected with larceny or black-marketing, he should report such evidence immediately to his superiors.

## Section IV. ORGANIZATION FOR PHYSICAL SECURITY OPERATIONS

### 201. General

All military police units perform physical security operations of some type. Recurring physical security requirements are an integral part of the area oriented military police support provided by military police battalions, companies, and platoons. Command support military police units provide essential physical security services within the command post complexes of the headquarters concerned. Military police units for primary mission employment in the functional area of physical security are

included in the field army military police brigade task organization as required.

### 202. Military Police Physical Security Company

Within the type military police brigade task organization in the field army, there are military police physical security companies on the basis of one per ordnance special ammunition support company. These units are specially designed for employment in the combat zone to provide both in storage and intransit security for special ammunition supplies. They may also be employed to provide security services for other installations.

Section V. PHYSICAL SECURITY . . . . . JAYS

**203. General**

A physical security survey is a technical examination and determination of the necessary measures for providing and improving the physical protection of a specific installation or facility. Specially trained military police criminal investigators customarily perform physical security surveys. For further details of physical security surveys, see FM 19-20 and FM 19-30.

**204. In the Field Army**

Military police criminal investigation units in the field army perform physical security survey actions as directed. The military police security company has organic resources for physical security survey requirements of the ordnance special ammunition support company. Backup support of the physical security company in this functional area is provided by the area military police or by a military police group headquarters as required.

## CHAPTER 15

### ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES

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#### Section I. GENERAL

#### 205. Introduction

*a.* The handling of enemy prisoners of war (PW's) and civilian internees constitutes a major functional service provided by the military police support task organization in the combat zone. PW and civilian internee operations contribute to the effectiveness of tactical units through the early relief from the responsibility for guarding and moving prisoners they have captured or are securing; they contribute to the efficiency of combat and combat service support operations through the timely evacuation of captured and interned persons from the combat zone. The functions performed by military police in connection with the handling of enemy PW's and civilian internees may be categorized as collection operations, evacuation operations, and custodial operations.

*b.* PW's and civilian internees requiring medical care and treatment are turned in to the nearest medical facility with the required capability. Military police security is provided as necessary. Prisoners determined by a medical officer to be fit for duty are transferred to the nearest PW facility.

*c.* For a detailed coverage of the doctrine, techniques, and procedures of PW and civilian internee operations, see FM 19-40.

#### 206. Geneva Conventions

The United States, in the treatment of enemy personnel in the custody of United States forces, is governed by international agreements known as the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The following specific Conventions apply:

*a.* *Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949*, hereinafter referred to as the Geneva (PW's) Convention of 1949. The governing motive of

this Convention is to provide for the humane treatment of PW's by the parties to a conflict. It regulates in detail the treatment of PW's, including care, food, clothing, and housing; discipline and punishment; labor and pay; external relations; representation; international exchange of information; and termination of captivity. For further details of the Convention, see FM 27-10.

*b.* *Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949*, hereinafter referred to as the Geneva (Civilian Persons) Convention of 1949. This Convention regulates in detail the treatment, handling, and repatriation of those enemy persons in the custody of United States forces who do not fall within the definitions of PW's as set forth in the Geneva (PW's) Convention of 1949. For further details of the Convention, see FM 27-10.

#### 207. Prisoners of War

Persons belonging to one of the following categories are classified by Article 4A of the Geneva (PW's) Convention of 1949 as prisoners of war upon capture:

*a.* Members of the armed forces of an enemy party to the conflict as well as members of militias or volunteer corps that are a part of such armed forces.

*b.* Members of other militias and of other volunteer corps, including those of organized resistance movements, belonging to an enemy party to the conflict, provided that they fulfill the following conditions:

- (1) That of being commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates.
- (2) That of having a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance.
- (3) That of carrying arms openly.

(4) That of conducting their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

c. Members of regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government or an authority not recognized by the detaining power.

d. Persons who accompany the enemy armed forces without actually being members thereof, such as war correspondents and supply contractors, provided that they have received authorization from the armed forces which they accompany and have in their possession the prescribed identification card.

e. Members of crews of the merchant marine and the crews of civil aircraft of an enemy party to the conflict, who do not benefit by more favorable treatment under any other provisions of international law.

f. Inhabitants of a nonoccupied territory, who on the approach of the enemy spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces, without having had time to form themselves into regular armed units, provided they carry arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war.

### 208. Retained Personnel

The term "retained personnel" refers to certain categories of enemy personnel, such as medical personnel and chaplains. Retained personnel are not treated as prisoners of war, but for security purposes and in order that their services may be properly utilized, they are retained in prisoner of war installations and are accorded treatment no less favorable than that of prisoners of war of equivalent rank.

### 209. Civilian Internees

a. Enemy civilians who do not fall within the definitions of prisoners of war of Article 4 of the Geneva (PW's) Convention of 1949 but whose internment is deemed necessary in the

interests of security are processed and administered as "civilian internees."

b. Civilian internees are segregated, as soon as practicable after detention, from personnel of the enemy armed forces held as prisoners of war. Thereafter, segregation is maintained. Civilian internees are initially detained, confined, interned, and administered, except insofar as disciplinary and judicial punishment is concerned, in a manner similar to that prescribed for prisoners of war by the commanders receiving them.

c. Civilian internees are interned in family groups, insofar as practicable in the general area of the point of capture.

### 210. War Criminals

Prisoners of war, displaced persons, and civilian internees held in camps may be screened for known or suspected war criminals and witnesses to war crimes. Such war criminals and witnesses are confined at separate stockades where they are closely guarded pending trial or release. See also paragraphs 230-232.

### 211. Other Foreign Nationals in United States Custody

In the course of military operations, it may become necessary to intern or take into custody foreign nationals who do not fall into the category of either PW or civilian internee. Such persons are segregated from PW's and civilian internees and are safeguarded, cared for, and administered in accordance with applicable international agreements and command directives. Groups in this category may include—

a. Nationals of Allied countries.

b. Nationals of neutral countries.

c. Enemy civilians taken into custody for their protection.

d. Enemy civilians suspected of having committed criminal offenses, other than war crimes, who are not civilian internees within the meaning of paragraph 209.

## Section II. COLLECTION OPERATIONS

### 212. General

The collection phase of military police PW and civilian internee operations involves principally the establishment and operation of

collecting points at which the custody of captured persons passes from the capturing troops to the supporting military police. While limited numbers of enemy PW's and civilian internees

may be collected within the corps rear areas and the field army service area, collection takes place primarily in division and separate combat brigade areas. The collection of enemy PW's and civilian internees is, therefore, largely a function of division level military police support.

### 213. Collection Points

a. A PW collecting point is a field installation operated by military police at a designated location in the combat zone where enemy PW's are assembled and guarded pending local ex-

amination for information of immediate tactical value and subsequent evacuation.

b. Committed divisions and separate combat brigades establish collecting points as dictated by the tactical situation and current capture rates. Collecting points may be established by the area military police in the corps rear areas or the field army service area when required. Under normal operating conditions, collecting points are not, however, established to the rear of division areas, and collection services are provided by the military police units operating the corps and army PW cages.

## Section III. EVACUATION OPERATIONS

### 214. General

The preparation for evacuation and the actual evacuation of enemy PW's and civilian internees constitute the area of primary emphasis in field army level military police PW and civilian internee operations. Both collection and custodial operations in the combat zone are performed mainly to facilitate the rapid and orderly evacuation of captured enemy personnel to the rear areas of the theater of operations. PW's are not held within the combat zone for labor or other employment but, as a matter of basic policy and procedure, are evacuated from the combat zone as rapidly as military operations permit in order to relieve combat forces of the problems of guarding, feeding, and housing prisoners of war. This timely evacuation from the combat zone is a basic provision of the Geneva (PW's) Convention of 1949.

### 215. "Intersectional" Nature of PW Evacuation

The evacuation of PW's (and civilian internees) is essentially an intersectional operation in the theater of operations. The process of evacuation begins in the forward areas of the combat zone and flows, either directly or indirectly, to the PW camps in the COMMZ. Evacuation is accomplished primarily by military police escort guard units. The operations of the escort guard units of the field army characteristically overlap and intermingle with those of the escort guard units of the COMMZ

to achieve a continuous rearward flow in the chain of evacuation. The bulk of prisoners being evacuated moves directly from front to rear in this chain of evacuation, while selected prisoners are held over temporarily in the corps and field army cages. The intersectional nature of the evacuation of PW's in a theater of operations is illustrated schematically in figure 60.

### 216. Organization for Evacuation Operations

a. The task organization of the field army military police brigade includes military police escort guard companies in sufficient number to accomplish the anticipated evacuation mission. Generally, one military police escort guard company is included per supported corps or comparable task force.

b. Military police escort guard companies are located well forward to be responsive to the evacuation requirements of the corps and their subordinate divisions and separate brigades. Escort guard teams go forward to the division (and separate brigade) collecting points. At the division and separate brigade collecting points, the escort guard teams accept, from the division and brigade military police, custody of the prisoners to be evacuated. Utilizing returning logistical transportation, the teams evacuate the prisoners to the field army PW cage. Prisoners who possess information of tactical importance may be delivered to corps cages.

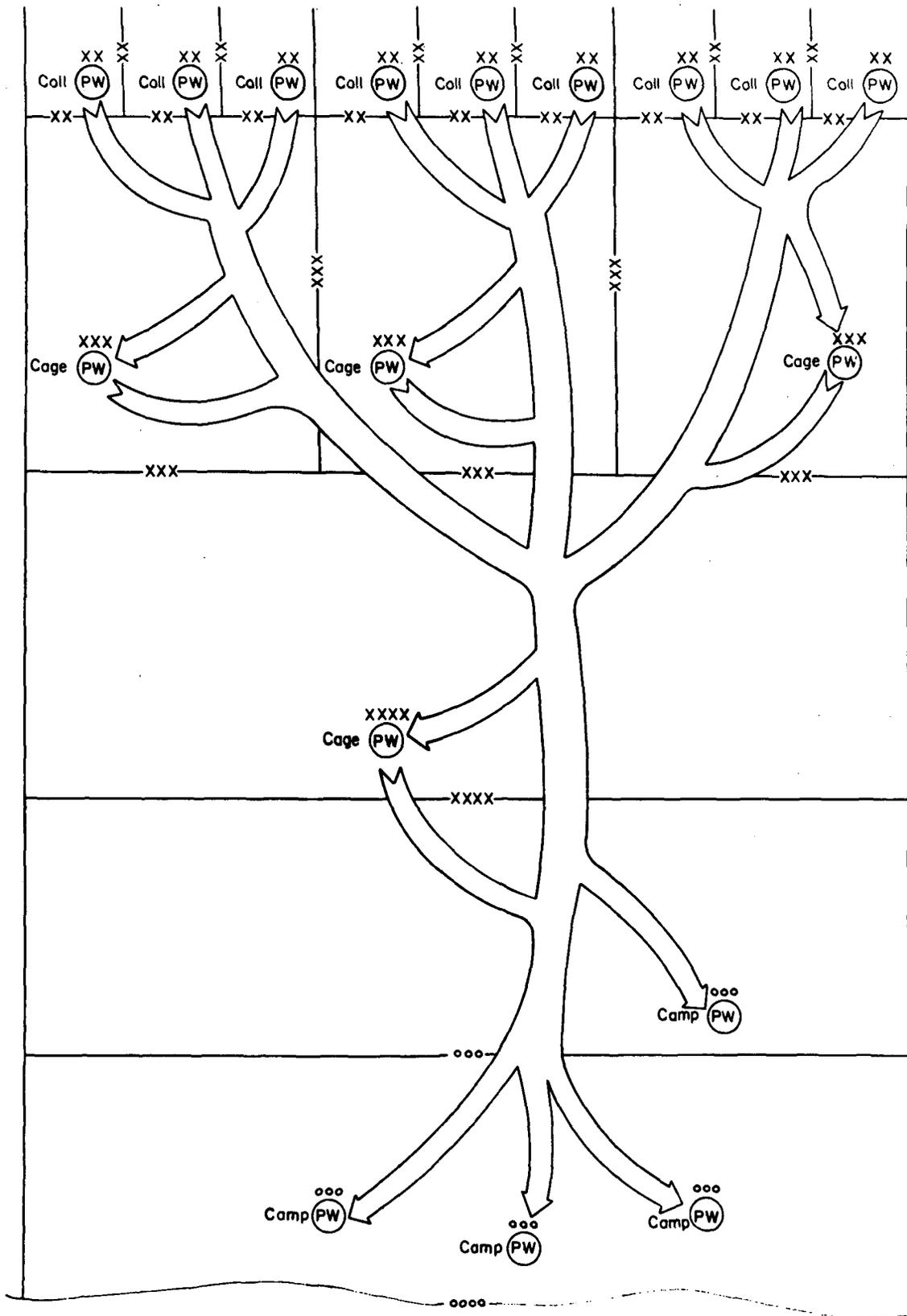


Figure 60. Evacuation of enemy prisoners of war in a theater of operations (schematic).

c. Military police escort guard units of the COMMZ evacuate prisoners from the field army and corps cages.

d. In certain instances, the field army escort guard units may evacuate prisoners all the way to the COMMZ camps. Conversely, at times the COMMZ escort guard units may go as far for-

ward as division collecting points to accept custody of prisoners to be evacuated. This flexibility in employment of field army and COMMZ escort guard units is essential to the smooth flow of evacuation operations. It is planned and coordinated jointly by the FASCOM (or field army) and the ADLOG (or TALOG) headquarters.

#### Section IV. CUSTODIAL OPERATIONS

##### 217. General

Although timely evacuation of enemy PW's and civilian internees from the combat zone is a fundamental tenet of military police PW operations, installations for temporary static custody are required in the field army service area and, at times, in the corps rear area. These installations are usually the rearward terminals of field army evacuation operations and the forward terminals of COMMZ evacuation operations.

##### 218. Prisoner of War Cages

a. A PW cage is a temporary field installation, operated by military police at a designated location in the combat zone, to which PW's are evacuated for interrogation and temporary detention pending further evacuation.

b. A field army PW cage is habitually established to support the tactical operations of the

army. It is normally located in the field army service area in the vicinity of transportation terminals and is operated by one or more military police guard companies (fig. 60).

c. A corps PW cage is established in the corps rear area as required (fig. 60). It is operated by one of the following units as appropriate:

- (1) The military police company, separate, providing close support to the corps support brigade headquarters and the corps headquarters.
- (2) The military police battalion, army, supporting corps operations.
- (3) The military police escort guard company supporting corps operations.
- (4) An element (normally one platoon) of a military police guard company.

## CHAPTER 16

### CIRCULATION CONTROL OF INDIVIDUALS

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#### Section I. GENERAL

#### 219. Introduction

*a.* The control of the circulation of individuals is a basic function inherent in all military police operations. All military police patrols and posts perform circulation control activities in conjunction with their other activities regardless of the basic purpose for which they were established. Special patrols and posts for this exclusive function are established only in unusual circumstances.

*b.* Military police circulation control operations contribute to command effectiveness through—

- (1) Enforcement of laws, orders, and regulations.
- (2) Maintenance of order and discipline among military personnel.
- (3) Apprehension of deserters and personnel absent from their organizations without proper authorization.
- (4) Suppression of crime.
- (5) Suppression of vice.
- (6) Return of lost personnel to their units.
- (7) Prevention of civilian movements from interfering with military operations.
- (8) Restriction of free movement of the enemy and enemy sympathizers in the rear area.
- (9) Control of disturbances and aid in disasters.

*c.* The control exercised by military police is effected through the operation of patrols, posts, roadblocks, checkpoints, and control points. Activities conducted may include the enforcement of identification systems, registration systems, and leave and pass regulations.

*d.* Within established command policies, military police exercise circulation control of both military and civilian persons, with special at-

tention to stragglers, refugees, and displaced persons.

#### 220. Identification Control

In controlling circulation, a thorough examination of the means of identification and authorization may be required in order to establish facts, such as the identity of the bearer, the authenticity of the authorization, and the time and locality limitations prescribed. Individuals may be required to report to the military police headquarters for an examination of their identification and authorization documents, or to report to specified checkpoints at such locations as rail, motor, and air terminals; boat and ship landings; road intersections; or easily identified places on boundaries and on lines of communication. Military police patrols may occasionally be given the sole mission of checking identification and authorization. A thorough canvass may be conducted in an area under military jurisdiction, when necessary, in order to examine identification documents.

#### 221. Registration Systems

Military police may frequently be required to establish a system of registration for the identification of personnel and the issuance of badges, passes, or permits. A registration system, for example, is normally maintained in a military installation or other area under military jurisdiction for all civilians, either employees or visitors.

#### 222. Curfew Enforcement

Military police enforce curfew and pass regulations. Where feasible, military police obtain the cooperation of civilian police and local authorities in order that the closing and clearing of civilian establishments may be more readily effected. Pass violations are reported according to established procedures.

## Section II. OTHER AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH CIRCULATION CONTROL

### 223. Military Agencies

a. The following agencies within the field army organization are, in addition to the military police, directly concerned with activities for the regulation of the movement of individuals:

- (1) *Civil affairs staffs and units* are concerned with the control of civilian travel and the movement of refugees and displaced persons to prevent interference with the military effort and to prevent disruption of the civilian economy.
- (2) *Intelligence Corps units* conduct travel control activities in connection with the detection and prevention of enemy espionage and sabotage and the detection of treason, sedition, subversive activity, and disaffection among military personnel.

b. Military enforcement and security agencies of Allied nations and of the Navy and Air Force, which may be operating in the combat

zone, are concerned with circulation control within their areas and installations.

### 224. Local Enforcement Agencies

Local civil enforcement and security agencies represent an important adjunct to the circulation control activities of military police. Depending upon the efficiency and the attitudes of local police, their activities may be integrated into the overall circulation and enforcement plans. In many instances, the entire circulation control of civilians may be handled by civil police under the supervision and coordination of civil affairs or military police commanders.

### 225. Coordination

Because of the interrelationship of military police circulation control activities with the activities of other military and civil agencies, close coordination at the operating level is essential. As a minimum, such coordination is maintained with Intelligence Corps and civil affairs headquarters and units and, either directly or through the civil affairs headquarters, with civil enforcement agencies.

## Section III. STRAGGLER CONTROL

### 226. Responsibility

Commanders at all echelons are responsible for straggler control within their commands and areas of responsibility. Military police provide assistance to commanders as required.

### 227. Operations

a. Military police units providing military police support on an area basis perform straggler control in conjunction with their other activities. Traffic control posts and patrols perform straggler control duties as a routine

part of their day-to-day operations. Special posts and patrols for the exclusive function of straggler control are established only in unusual situations involving large numbers of lost and demoralized military personnel following mass nuclear attacks.

b. When employed as part of the NATO or ABCA armed forces, United States military police perform straggler control operations in accordance with STANAG 2067, Straggler Control, 28 July 1958, as amended, and/or SOLOG 68, same title (app III).

## Section IV. REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

### 228. General

The control and regulation of refugees, displaced persons, and indigenous civilians in the

combat zone are exercised primarily by civil affairs units. Military police assist in the control of civilians within unit capabilities. When

large numbers of civilians are moving about within an area of tactical importance, they must be regulated and controlled to preclude their interfering with the conduct of military operations.

## **229. Operations**

When directed, military police assist civil affairs in the operation and security of refugee

camp and other installations for the control of civilians. At times, military police may operate or assist in the operation of refugee collecting points. Of prime importance in the control of the circulation of civilians are the military police operations performed to keep routes and facilities free of civilian movements which might impede the conduct of tactical and support operations.

## CHAPTER 17

### CONFINEMENT OF MILITARY PRISONERS

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#### 230. General

In the combat zone every effort is made to attain a minimum number of military personnel in confinement. To the extent possible, personnel awaiting trial are kept with their units and are placed in pretrial confinement only in cases where physical restraint is necessary. Convicted military prisoners sentenced to relatively short terms of confinement are retained in field confinement facilities in the combat zone. Those whose sentences as approved include longer terms of confinement are evacuated to the COMMZ or to CONUS as appropriate. For details of the confinement of military prisoners, see FM 19-60.

#### 231. The Field Army Stockade

*a.* Despite efforts to keep the number of persons in confinement in the combat zone to a minimum, within an organization as large and as complex as the field army there is a continuing requirement for confinement facilities. The military confinement facility supporting the field army and its subordinate commands is designated the field army stockade.

*b.* The field army stockade is a field installation operated by the military police brigade to—

- (1) Serve as the place of confinement for those United States military prisoners who are confined within the field army.
- (2) Serve as the processing point for United States military prisoners being evacuated to confinement facilities in the COMMZ or CONUS.

*c.* The field army stockade is operated by a military police confinement detachment, which is a basic operational unit of the military police brigade task organization. Security of the stockade is provided by a military police guard company (or elements thereof).

#### 232. Special Confinement Facilities

In certain situations it may be necessary to establish special facilities within the field army area for the confinement of persons in special categories, such as war criminals, enemy PW's and civilian internees convicted of criminal acts, local civilians convicted by courts or tribunals established by the field army commander or subordinate commanders, etc. Such prisoners are segregated from United States military prisoners and from each other and are confined in special stockades established and operated by military police units as required.

## CHAPTER 18

### SECURITY OF COMMAND POST INSTALLATIONS

#### 233. General

a. Local and internal security of certain command post installations within the field army is provided by units assigned to the field army military police brigade for this specific function. As a minimum, close military police support for security of the command post installation concerned is provided to—

- (1) Field army headquarters.
- (2) Each corps headquarters.
- (3) FASCOM headquarters.

b. In addition to those headquarters listed in a above, military police security is provided when required for—

- (1) Each corps support brigade headquarters.
- (2) Army rear support brigade headquarters.
- (3) The FASCOM inventory control center.

#### 234. Operations

a. A military police unit employed to provide security for a particular command post installation establishes and operates security posts and patrols within and around the command post complex. Security operations include traffic control, physical security, circulation control of individuals, enforcement of laws and regulations, crime prevention, and limited handling of enemy PW's when required.

b. In the combat zone, except at division and separate combat brigade levels, the headquarters commandant of the command concerned normally exercises operational control over military police units attached for command post security.

c. In the provision of command post security, military police give special attention to the security of such key portions of the installation as the tactical operations center (TOC),

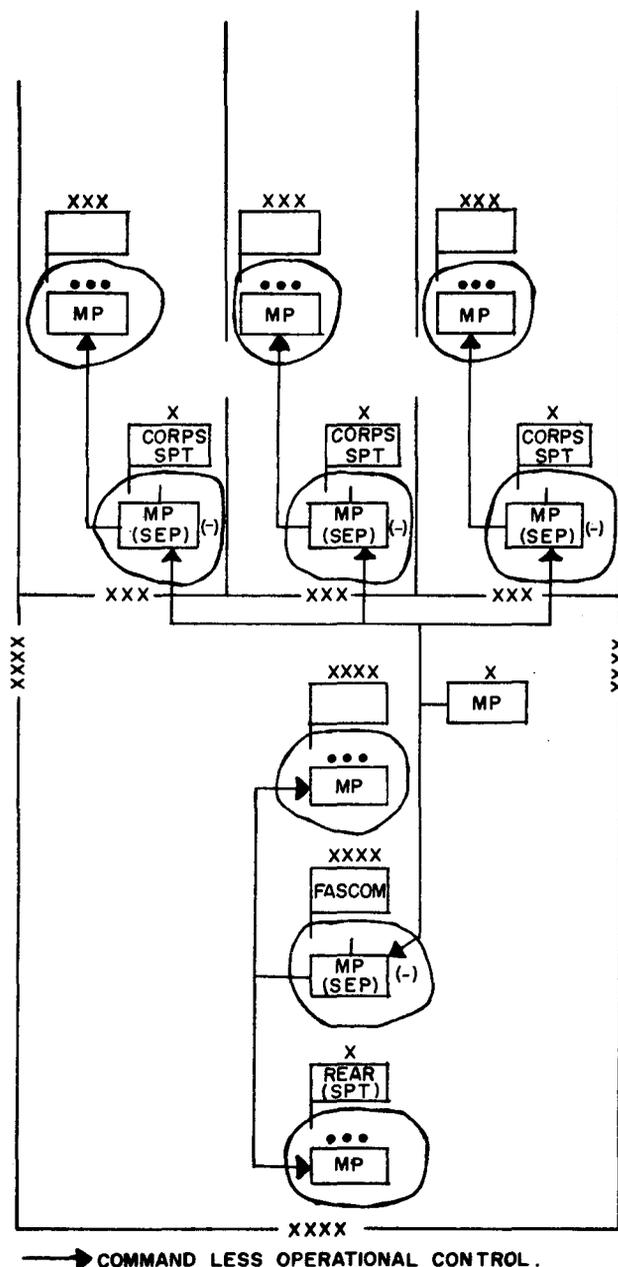


Figure 61. Type employment of military police command post security units in the field army.

war room, signal center, cryptofacilities, and the commander's quarters.

*d.* Type employment of military police units

for command post security within the field army, exclusive of divisions, is depicted schematically in figure 61.

**PART FOUR**  
**SPECIAL AND COMBINED OPERATIONS**  
**CHAPTER 19**  
**MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT IN SPECIAL OPERATIONS**

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**Section I. GENERAL**

**235. Introduction**

The field army resources for military police support may be readily tailored to support the army or subordinate commands thereof when employed in special operations. Employment of the supported command in special operations may necessitate adjustments or changes in the command relationships bearing upon the military police support task organization. In certain special operations, unit resources not normally included in the military police support task organization of the field army may be required. Both the adjustments in command relationships and the augmentation of special units which may be necessary in the military police support of tactical commands employed in special operations are discussed in this chapter.

**236. Employment of Military Police Units in Other Than Military Police Missions**

Although military police units and organizations are basically designed to provide military

police support within one or several of the functional areas included within such support, the majority of the units are multicapable and assume limited combat and combat support missions of certain types when necessary. The high degree of organizational flexibility, organic mobility, and operational communications of military police units contributes to their capability to assume roles in such operational areas as route reconnaissance, screening, rear area security, and close combat on a limited scale. The traditional secondary mission of military police units has been to fight as infantry when required. Planners should bear in mind that, if military police units are to be committed to other than military police missions, the military police support for the command(s) concerned will be seriously reduced unless additional unit resources are made available.

**Section II. COUNTERINSURGENCY—COUNTERGUERRILLA**

**237. General**

It is envisaged that certain subordinate elements of the field army may be employed in counterinsurgency operations. Such employment may involve the provision of mobile training teams, operational assistance to indigenous forces, or direct military operations to combat and eliminate insurgent elements. Military police support of counterinsurgency operations is provided generally in accordance with procedures for such support in other combat situa-

tions. The unit resources of the field army military police brigade are tailored to support the counterinsurgency mission; special military police units are attached from resources available to higher commanders as required. Examples of such special units which might be required are military police PW processing units, criminal investigation detachments, and military police guard and escort guard companies. See also FM 31-15, FM 31-16, and FM 31-22.

### 238. Command Relationships

In counterinsurgency operations the task organization for military police support of the command concerned is a very important tool for direct mission accomplishment. Consequently, the military police task organization is usually retained under the direct control of the commander responsible for the counterinsurgency mission. Thus, in the case of the employment of a specially trained brigade-size counterinsurgency force, the military police organization which may augment this force will be under the control of the counterinsurgency force commander.

### 239. U. S. Army Counterinsurgency Forces Operations

The military police units normally assigned to the field army military police brigade are not organized or equipped to perform extensive training and instruction operations for indigenous military, paramilitary, and civilian police forces. Continuing requirements for this type of support necessitate the assignment or attachment to the brigade of one or more special military police training and advisory detachments (Teams QA-QH, TOE 19-500). See FM 31-22 for a more detailed coverage of the organization, mission, and employment of military police detachments as part of a special action force.

### 240. Counter guerrilla Operations

Employment of the field army or a major subordinate command thereof in conducting active military counter guerrilla operations against irregular forces or guerrilla elements which may be in rear areas of conventional operational areas may greatly alter the military police support situation. Military police organizations, in addition to providing normal military police support, will often be employed to perform direct counter guerrilla operations, particularly such police type operations as riot control, population control, cordon searches, etc. The capabilities of the military police brigade task organization may be exceeded, neces-

sitating augmentation from resources available to a higher commander.

*a. Riot Control Operations.* Employment of the supported command in extensive riot control operations requires greatly increased military police support. Although combat units may be employed to execute the basic riot control operations, the military police support requirements are increased through the need to accomplish intensified activities with respect to personnel identification; search and seizure; traffic control; guarding and movement of captured insurgents; and physical security of critical installations, facilities, and movements. Due to their specialized training and knowledge, military police can perform riot control operations more effectively than other troops; consequently, whenever possible riot control operations should be conducted basically by military police task organizations augmented as necessary by other units. See also FM 19-15.

*b. Population Control Operations.* Counter guerrilla operations may involve extensive police type operations to control the indigenous population, including relocation, screening, identification, registration, and movement control. Within their capabilities, military police units perform these operations assisted or augmented by other troops. See also FM 31-15, FM 31-16, and FM 31-22.

*c. Cordon Searches.* A cordon search is a military operation in which a powerful force descends rapidly and unexpectedly upon a town, village, community, or similar area; stops all ingress and egress; and systematically ferrets out all persons and property of military interest. Military police units conduct such searches within their capabilities and support larger cordon search operations conducted by combat units. Of particular importance in the military police support of cordon search operations are the manning or supervising of searching parties, securing the persons and property captured, and evacuating prisoners. Further discussion of cordon search operations is contained in FM 31-15.

### Section III. OTHER COLD WAR OPERATIONS AND OPERATIONS IN SITUATIONS SHORT OF WAR

#### 241. General

Employment of the field army and its subordinate commands in other cold war operations or in operations in a situation short of war greatly alters the military police support situation. Limitations on the authority of troops and on the use of firepower, roads, installations, facilities, etc., may seriously hamper the effectiveness of combat support and combat service support organizations and may, in some instances, preclude the employment of combat organizations.

#### 242. Military Police Support

Military police support of the field army in other cold war operations and in operations in a situation short of war involves greatly increased requirements in the functional areas of discipline maintenance; enforcement of laws, orders, and regulations; traffic control; physical security; and crime prevention and investigation. The capabilities of the normal military police support resources of the field army will characteristically be exceeded, and additional military police units must be assigned or attached as required.

### Section IV. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

#### 243. General

Amphibious operations are major tactical operations conducted by specially tailored task forces. Military police support of the amphibious task force is of great importance due to the operational necessity for precise and flexible traffic control, timely evacuation of enemy PW's and civilian internees, and security of command post facilities ashore. For further details of amphibious operations, see FM 31-12.

#### 244. Organization for Military Police Support

*a.* The military police task organization tailored to provide military police support to an amphibious task force is normally retained under the direct control of the task force or the shore party headquarters. It includes unit resources for the provision of full-scale military police support, including operations in each of the following functional areas:

- (1) Traffic control.
- (2) Circulation control of individuals.

- (3) Enforcement of laws, orders, and regulations.
- (4) Crime prevention and investigation.
- (5) Physical security.
- (6) Security of command post installations.
- (7) Evacuation of enemy PW's and civilian internees.
- (8) Guarding of enemy PW's and civilian internees.
- (9) Temporary confinement of military prisoners.

*b.* Depending upon the size of the amphibious task force and the shore party, the military police support organization may constitute a company, a battalion, a group, or a brigade. In general, a battalion-size military police organization is required to support a division-size shore party, and a group-size military police organization is required to support a corps-size shore party. Figure 62 depicts a tailored military police group task organization to support a type corps-size amphibious operation.

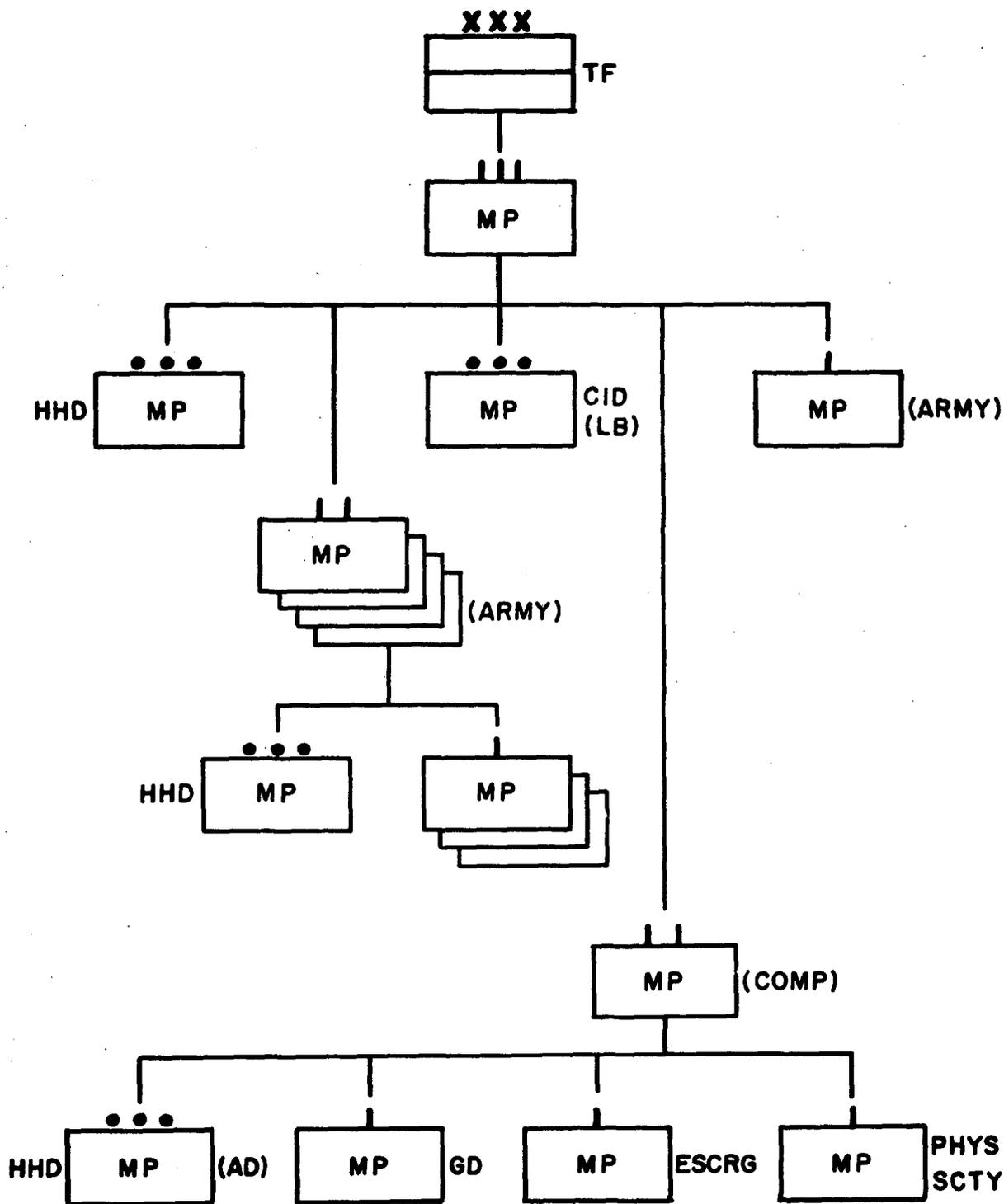


Figure 62. Type organization, military police support force for a corps amphibious operation.

## Section V. RIVER-CROSSING OPERATIONS

### 245. General

A deliberate river-crossing operation is a major tactical operation normally planned and controlled by corps headquarters. The military police support of a deliberate river-crossing operation has a direct bearing upon the success or failure of the operation due to the importance of traffic control operations at crossing sites and on both near and far shores. Consequently, the supporting military police task organization is normally under the direct control of the corps (or other) headquarters directing the crossing.

### 246. Organization for Military Police Support

The required military police resources for the support of a deliberate river-crossing oper-

ation are attached to the headquarters controlling the crossing (normally a corps headquarters). Provision must also be made for the augmentation of the organic military police units of the divisions and separate combat brigades engaged in the crossing. In general, the following requirements will exist for military police support:

a. The military police platoon organic to each separate combat brigade requires augmentation of up to one full military police platoon.

b. The military police company organic to each combat division requires augmentation of up to one full military police company.

c. The corps requires attachment of one military police battalion, army.

## Section VI. OTHER SPECIAL OPERATIONS

### 247. Combat in Fortified or Built-up Areas

In the military police support of tactical operations in fortified or built-up areas, primary emphasis is placed on the traffic control and population control functions. The employment of nuclear weapons in such situations may greatly increase the problems of personnel circulation control and necessitates the diverting of additional military police to assist in enforcement and circulation control. See further, FM 31-50.

### 248. Desert Combat

Military police support of the field army and its subordinate commands in desert operations is provided in essentially the same manner as in normal operational environments. Due to greatly extended distances involved, the control of military police operations may be decentralized to the extent that those elements supporting a corps may be attached to the corps during periods of geographical separation. Special communications equipment may be required to insure coordination and responsiveness in military police support operations. See further, FM 31-25.

### 249. Jungle Combat

Due to the nature of the terrain and a comparative inability to maneuver units or move supplies on the ground, the military police support of operations in a jungle environment may be increased as compared to more normal environments. Supply and evacuation operations depend to a greater extent upon air lines of communication, and provision must be made for increased security requirements with respect to air terminals, airfields, and disabled aircraft. Both traffic control and circulation control operations are intensified, and the coordination of military police support operations is made more difficult by the comparative inability to establish line-of-sight communications. In many instances, decentralization of the control of military police support operations may be necessary. See further, FM 31-30.

### 250. Combat in Mountain and Arctic Regions

During combat operations in mountain and arctic regions, decentralized control of military police support operations is characteristic. The physical security of supplies, installations, and

facilities often presents increased problems; and traffic control operations are intensified by the necessity to control numerous defiles and similar obstacles. See further, FM 31-70 and FM 31-71.

## **251. Passage of Lines**

A passage of lines is a major tactical operation normally involving the passing of one combat division through the lines of another division. Like the river-crossing, the passage of

lines is usually planned and coordinated by corps headquarters. Close coordination between the military police elements of the divisions involved is essential (for further details, see FM 19-1). Non-divisional military police support of the passage of lines must be carefully planned and must include provision for adequate traffic control, evacuation of enemy PW's, circulation control of individuals, adjustments in areas of responsibility, etc.

## CHAPTER 20

### COMBINED MILITARY POLICE OPERATIONS

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#### Section I. GENERAL

#### 252. Establishment of Combined Military Police Units

Under certain circumstances it is both feasible and desirable to place under the operational control of a combined force commander military police units of two or more nations for the purpose of providing combined military police support to the combat operations of divisions, corps, or field armies. The establishment of combined military police, under such circumstances, may be—

*a.* Pursuant to the terms of existing international treaties or agreements.

*b.* Pursuant to the terms of treaties or international agreements negotiated specifically for the establishment of combined military police. See appendix IV, STANAG 2085—NATO Combined Military Police.

*c.* In accordance with operational agreements between the United States and allied military commanders concerned.

*d.* As directed in appropriate military directives of the supreme headquarters controlling a combined force.

#### 253. Basic Principles for Combining Military Police

Although there will be major differences between any two specific combined military police units, certain basic principles will generally apply for successful combined military police operations. These principles are as follows:

*a.* There must be some legal basis, such as a treaty, an international agreement, or a military operational agreement, for the establishment of the combined military police and the conduct of combined military police operations.

*b.* It is essential that there be prior agreement as to jurisdiction, extent of unification of

national component forces, and any functionalization of the military police support to be rendered.

*c.* There must be early agreement upon and timely publication of details as to command and control channels, organizational structure, and operational policies.

*d.* The combined military police must be appropriately identified and officially designated as a combined unit.

*e.* Consideration must be given to the effect upon combined military police operations of domestic legislation of the various national states involved.

*f.* To the extent practicable, the composition of the combined military police should correspond approximately with the overall composition of the combined force supported.

*g.* Ideally, operational orders for the combined military police should be mission type orders issued by or in the name of the combined force commander.

*h.* Normally, combined force commanders will exercise operational control (command) only with command of national elements remaining with national commanders concerned.

*i.* Combat service support of the national elements of the combined military police normally will remain in national channels.

#### 254. Model International Agreement for Combined Military Police Operations

In some instances of combined operations, existing Status of Forces Agreements may satisfactorily provide a basis for the establishment of combined military police operations. In other instances, applicable Status of Forces Agreements may require modification to permit the successful operation of combined military police support in a combat situa-

tion. Thus, at the outset of combat operations of the combined force, negotiations at one or more levels will be necessary to reach agreement and understanding regarding combined military police operations. The model agreement set forth in appendix V has been designed to provide negotiators with a guide as to subject areas which should be explored. Depending upon the nature and extent of related agreements with the nations concerned in a par-

ticular instance, this model agreement, or portions thereof, might be used by—

- a. Diplomatic personnel in negotiating a formal international agreement.
- b. Military negotiators in arriving at an operational agreement.
- c. Combined force commanders, or their staff representatives, in drafting operations and administrative orders.

## Section II. MISSION AND ORGANIZATION OF COMBINED MILITARY POLICE

### 255. Mission

a. The mission assigned to combined military police will be determined in the light of such considerations as the composition and mission of the combined force, relative strengths of the component national elements of the combined force, relative numbers of national military police units and personnel available, area of operations, type of anticipated military operations, degree of police enforcement required, and the extent to which combined military police effort has been agreed. The mission assigned such a force will vary considerably from one combined operational situation to another.

b. In general, however, the missions of a combined military police shall be to—

- (1) Contribute to the general and physical security of installations and property of the combined force.
- (2) Maintain law and order with respect to members of the combined force.
- (3) Enforce military directives of a disciplinary or regulatory nature pertaining to members of the combined force.
- (4) Control the military traffic of the combined force and civilian traffic subject to their jurisdiction.
- (5) Control the circulation of military personnel of the combined force and of civilian personnel subject to their jurisdiction.
- (6) Participate in rear area security, area damage control, counterinsurgency, and counter guerrilla operations.

- (7) Provide, within jurisdictional authority, aid to military and civilian authorities in civil disturbances and natural or other disasters.
- (8) Operate confinement facilities for military offenders of the combined force.
- (9) Conduct required criminal investigations relative to offenses by or against members of the combined force.
- (10) Perform such other enforcement or related activities as may be necessary in the support of the combat operations of the combined force.

c. In certain instances, such as where the various national component elements of the combined military police differ greatly as to organizational structure, mobility, operational flexibility, or equipment, it may be desirable to functionalize the military police support mission within the combined military police. In such cases, it might be necessary to assign the traffic control mission to one national component unit, the physical security mission to another, and the criminal investigation mission to a third. In most combined military police operational situations, however, best results accrue when national military police elements are combined for all military police support functions.

### 256. Organization

a. The prime consideration in the organization of combined military police is the mission to be assigned. If the mission is broad and embraces all operational activities of military

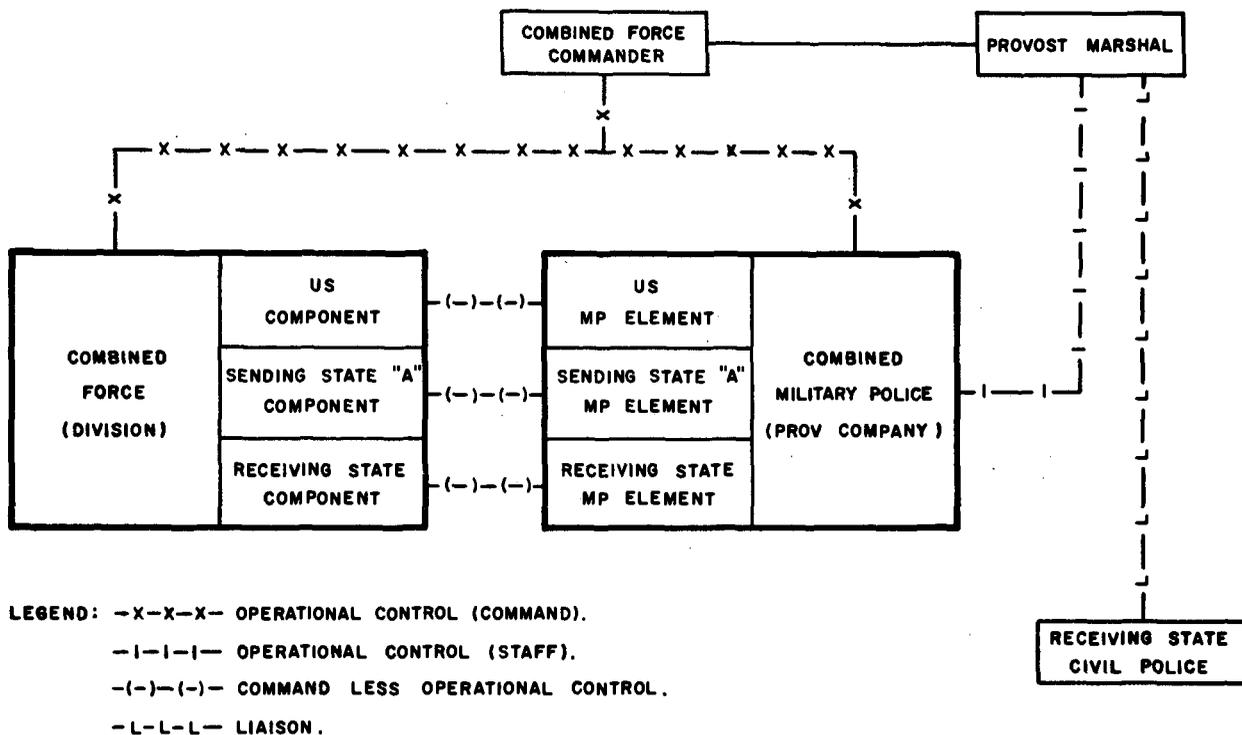


Figure 63. Type organization, combined military police, division level.

police support, the organization will be more complex and diversified than if limited to one of a few functional areas, such as traffic control or physical security.

b. In every case, the organization must be so established as to insure mission accomplishment with adequate direction and control. Due to the varying complexities and differences in emphasis of military police support at different levels of command, the organizational structure of combined military police will differ somewhat at combined division, corps, field army, and other levels.

c. A type organization of a division level combined military police, involving approximately equal elements from three different participating nations, is depicted in figure 63.

d. A type organization of a corps level combined military police, involving unequal elements from five different participating nations, is depicted in figure 64.

e. A type organization of a field army level combined military police, involving approximately equal elements from three participating nations and a smaller element from a fourth participating nation, is depicted in figure 65.

f. The composition of combined military police patrols and posts should be such as to insure proportionate representation of all national components in the combined military police. Special consideration should be given, to the extent practicable, to the inclusion of a member of the military police of the host nation. When such is impracticable, liaison with such force should be assured. In all cases, liaison should be maintained at operational levels with the civil law enforcement agencies of the host state operating within the area for which the combined force commander concerned is responsible. Liaison with agencies of the civil government will be coordinated with the combined staff section responsible for civil affairs or the operational civil affairs command, as

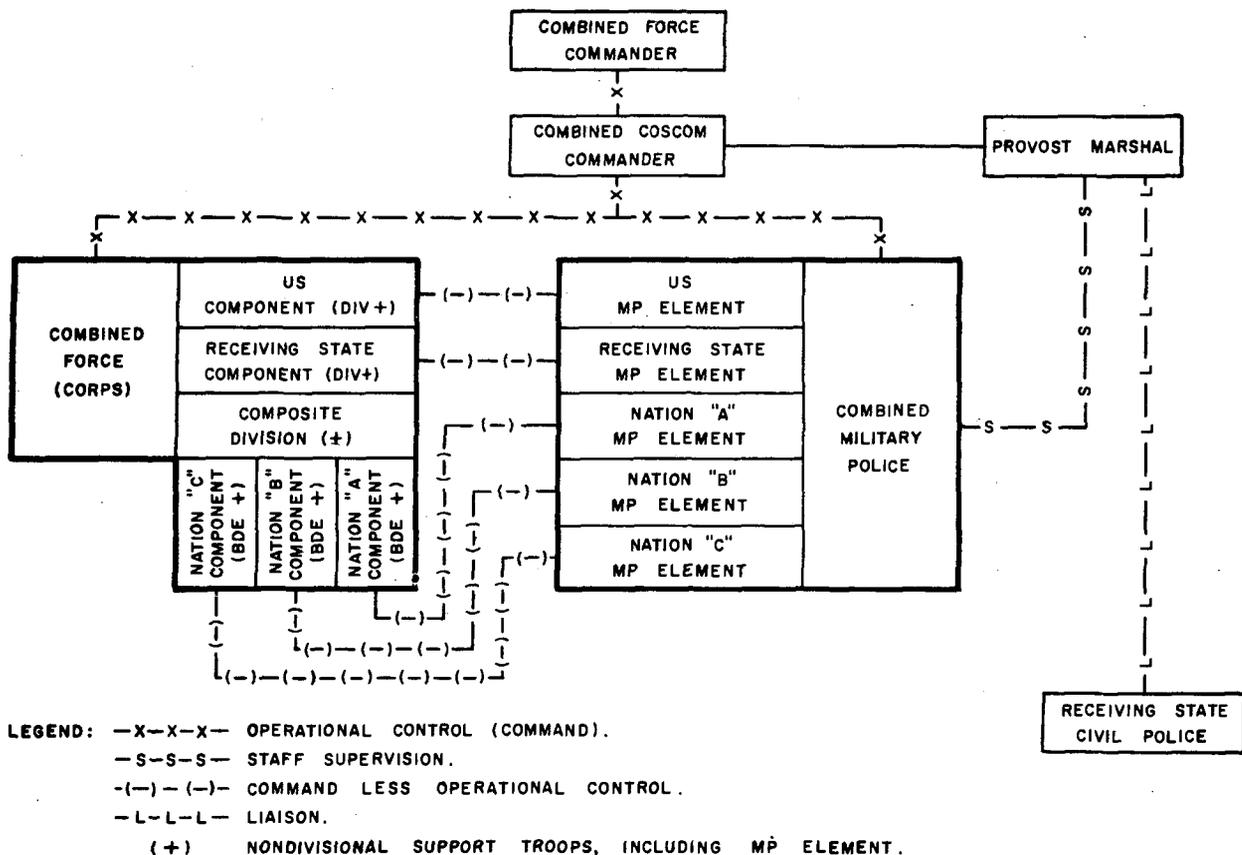


Figure 64. Type organization, combined military police, corps level.

prescribed by the commander. When within the provisions of applicable agreements, civil police may participate as operating members of the

combined military police. A type composition of a combined military police operating element is depicted in figure 66.

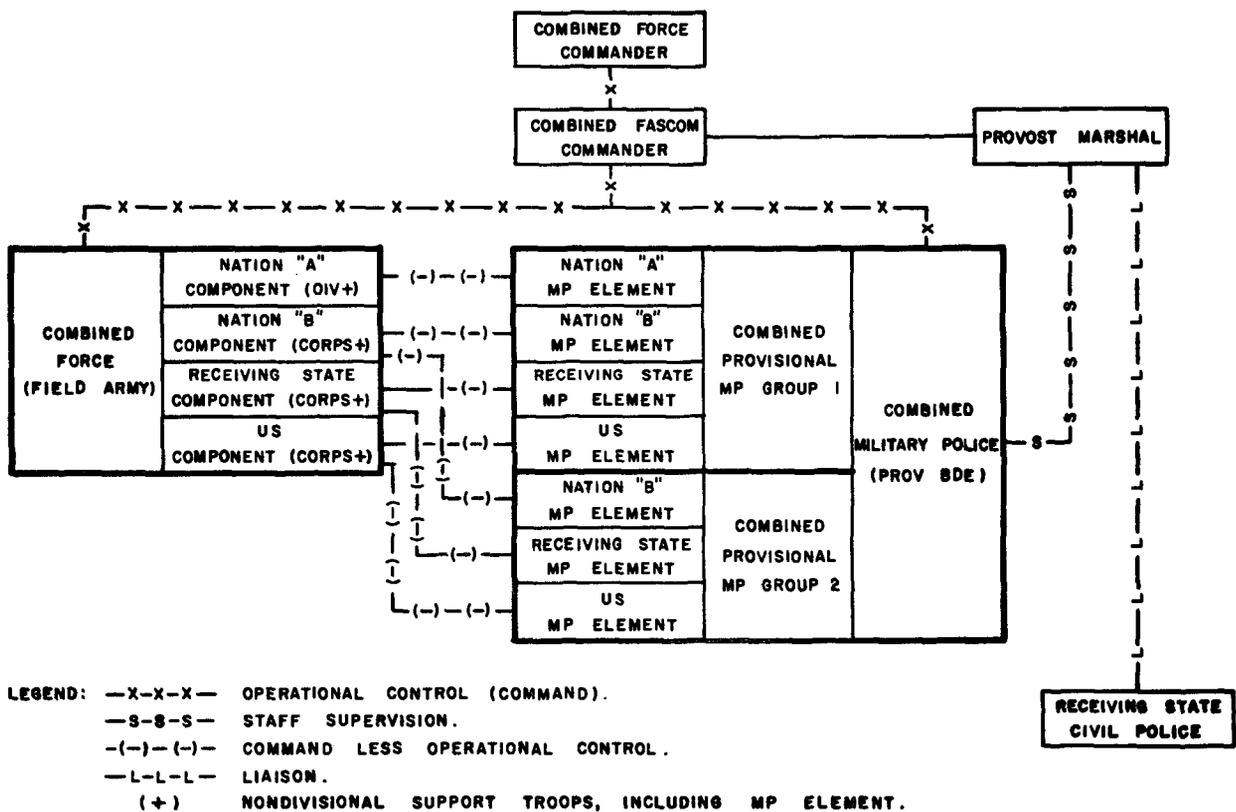


Figure 65. Type organization, combined military police, field army level.

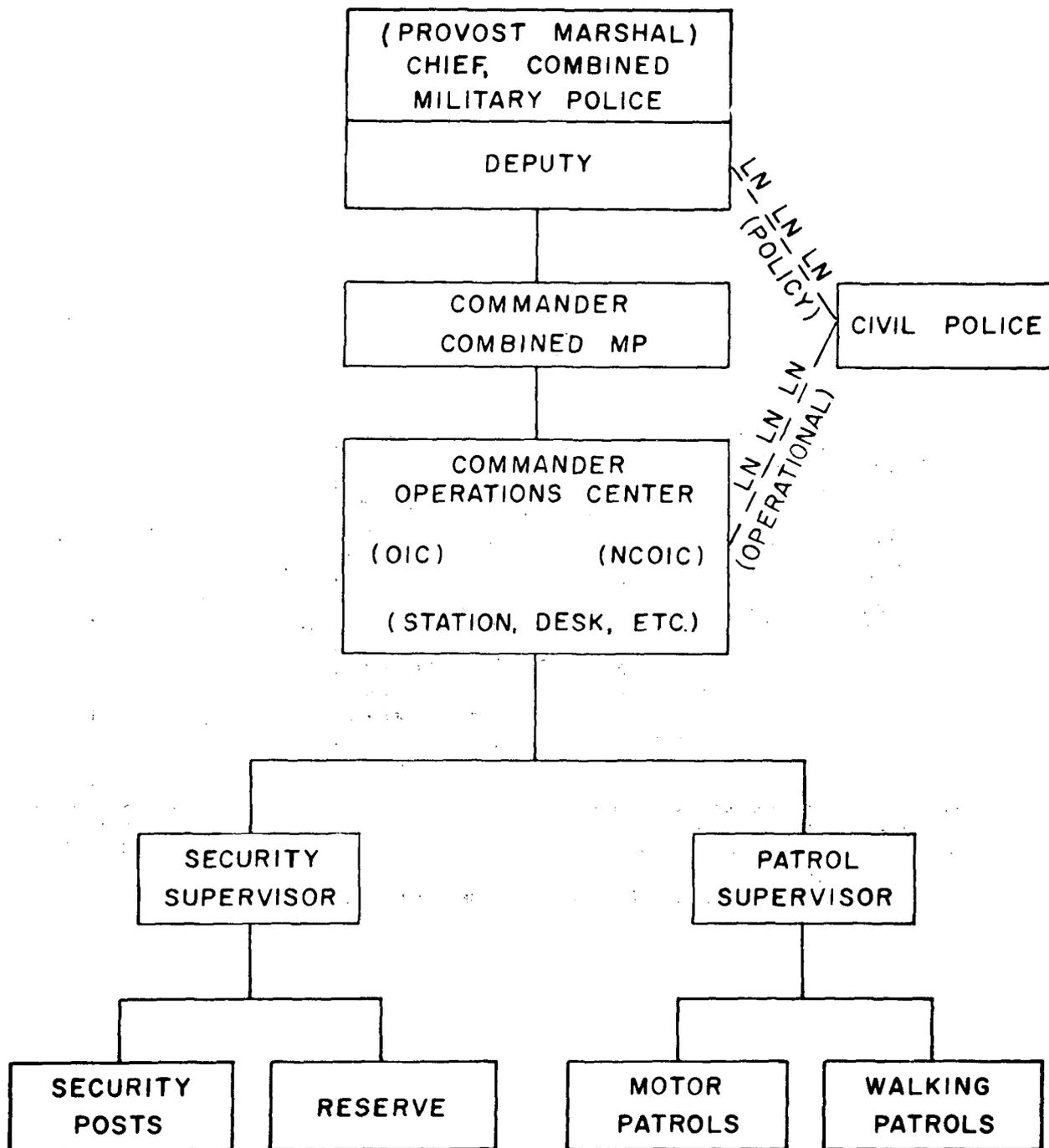


Figure 66. Type composition, combined military police operating element.

### Section III. COMBINED MILITARY POLICE STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES, FUNCTIONS, AND RELATIONSHIPS

#### 257. Staff Responsibilities

a. Under certain conditions, the combined force commander may determine it operationally necessary to appoint a combined staff provost marshal (or a chief of the combined military police for NATO countries in accordance with STANAG 2085, app IV) to plan, coordinate, and control military police operations of the combined force. The responsibilities of this officer in such cases would differ little from those of a provost marshal of a United States force of comparable size. At division and lower levels, such as post, camp, or station, the combined staff provost marshal will normally exercise operational control of the combined military police in the name of the commander. At separate corps and field army levels where military police staff activities are usually integrated into the general staff, a combined staff provost marshal usually exercises only staff supervision over the combined military police. However, except in unusual instances, the provost marshal should not exercise actual command of the unit or units comprising the combined military police; usually, national command lines would be retained.

b. Ideally, the provost marshal of a combined staff should be a member of the same national component as both the combined force commander and the major element of the combined military police. When such is not feasible, each of these factors should be considered in determining the component national force from which the provost marshal is to be selected. The advantages of the provost marshal's being familiar with the national policies which might exert influence upon the decisions and operational procedures of the combined force commander, i.e., of his being a member of the same national component as the commander, must be weighed against the advantages of his being thoroughly aware of the normal manner and method of operation of the combined military police.

c. To assist the combined staff provost marshal in carrying out his responsibilities,

there should be a deputy provost marshal and such other commissioned and enlisted assistants as the particular situation might dictate. In most instances, it would be both prudent and desirable that the provost marshal and deputy provost marshal be from different national component elements of the combined force. The other members of the provost marshal section should be drawn from the various national components in approximate ratio to the composition of the combined military police.

d. Specific staff responsibilities assigned to the combined force provost marshal include advising the commander, making recommendations to the commander, participating in planning activities, exercising such control or staff supervision over the combined military police as might be delegated to him by the commander, and preparing such reports and records as necessary to the success of the operations of the combined force.

#### 258. Staff Functions

a. Specific functions of the combined staff provost marshal approximate those normally performed by the provost marshal of a United States force of comparable size and composition and include all or any combination of the following:

- (1) Providing advice to the combined force commander with respect to combined military police operations.
- (2) Making recommendations to the commander regarding the strength and composition of the combined military police.
- (3) Preparing, within the framework of existing agreements, standing operating procedures, operations and administrative orders, operational instructions, and similar official documents for promulgation by the commander to the combined military police.
- (4) Transmitting directives and orders of the combined force commander to the

commanders of the national elements of the combined military police.

- (5) Planning, in coordination with other members of the combined staff, the employment of the combined military police to support the combat operations of the command.
- (6) Establishing and maintaining liaison as required and as appropriate.
- (7) Exercising, in the name of the combined force commander, operational control and/or staff supervision over the combined military police.
- (8) Preparing appropriate reports and maintaining necessary records pertaining to the activities of the combined military police.
- (9) Supervising and directing the activities of the members of the provost marshal section, division, or office.
- (10) Performing such additional functions

as directed by the combined force commander.

*b.* The deputy provost marshal of the combined force assists the provost marshal in the accomplishment of his staff responsibilities and functions and acts for the provost marshal in that officer's absence. A specific function normally performed by the deputy provost marshal is the coordination of the liaison officers furnished from the various military police forces.

### **259. Staff Relationships**

The relationships between the provost marshal of a combined staff and the various other members of the staff differ from those normally existing among staff members of comparable United States commands principally only to the extent that composition of the staff might differ. In addition, staff relationships may be modified by the terms of the applicable agreements between the nations or national commanders concerned.

## **Section IV. OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS, COMBINED MILITARY POLICE**

### **260. General**

As implied by the missions assigned to combined military police and in consonance with the basic principles governing combined military police operations, the operational concepts for the conduct of such operations must be specific yet provide for flexibility and responsiveness.

### **261. Authority and Jurisdiction**

*a.* The operational authority of component elements of a combined military police unit shall be clearly delineated in the international or operational agreement under which the unit is employed.

*b.* In the performance of their duties, members of the combined military police must be authorized to enter installations, camps, facilities, and other premises used jointly by the allied forces concerned.

*c.* Exercise of authority by combined military police units outside installations utilized by the combined forces will be as provided by agreements or the provisions of local law and

the authority vested in the combined military police unit by the combined forces commander.

*d.* Offenders who are subject to military jurisdiction should be processed by a member of the combined military police of the same nationality. When such is not initially possible, standing operating procedures should assure that an offender be turned over to the military authorities of his own nation as soon as practicable. In situations where a particular national component does not have representation in the combined military police unit, the commander of the combined military police unit should designate a member of his staff to coordinate with the national commander concerned and, whenever possible, should arrange for an exchange of liaison officers.

*e.* Generally, members of a combined military police will exercise authority over persons as follows:

- (1) Each member of the combined military police will exercise authority over persons subject to the military laws of his own nation provided this

exercise of authority is permissible under existing arrangements.

- (2) When the receiving state is capable of exercising its law enforcement responsibilities (or a significant portion thereof), the representatives of that state will have jurisdiction over all persons present in the territory of the receiving state (including members of the combined force) unless otherwise provided in applicable international and operational agreements.
- (3) The exercise of jurisdiction by members of the combined military police over members of the combined force of different nationality than their own must be in consonance with pertinent international agreements and local law and specifically delineated in the instruments of agreement upon which the operations of the force are based.

*f.* Generally, members of a combined military police will have jurisdiction only over offenses committed by any person subject to the military law of the countries involved in combined military operations within the territory for which the combined force commander is responsible.

*g.* The agreement establishing combined military police should provide procedures for the orderly and timely resolution of questions of jurisdiction.

## 262. Use of Force

Members of combined military police will carry weapons as directed by the combined force commander exercising operational control. The amount of force permitted shall be that which is authorized by international agreement under which the combined military police is organized. In the absence of agreement, the provisions of local law shall apply. Generally, the use of weapons is restricted to self-defense.

## 263. Disposition of Offenders and Evidence

Offenders taken into custody by members of the combined military police, along with related items of evidence, will be turned over

to the appropriate national authority or commander. Where such is not practicable, or is otherwise provided for in applicable agreements, written notification will be made to the national commander of the apprehension and custody of members of his national component.

## 264. Interrogation of Personnel

Agreements should be concluded which vest in the combined military police responsibility for the conduct of initial interrogation of personnel subject to military law of the participating nations for offenses committed within the territory of the combined force commander. Whenever possible interrogations should be conducted by or in the presence of a representative of the same national component as the person being interrogated. Results of interrogations, including written statements, should be furnished appropriate national commanders.

## 265. Investigations

Criminal investigation of offenses committed by persons subject to the military law of one of the nations of the combined force against the person or property of such a person will normally be initiated on the authority of the combined force commander and will be conducted by appropriate investigative personnel of such forces unless otherwise provided by international agreement. In situations involving interests of only one national component, investigative personnel of that component should conduct the investigation. In situations involving the interests of two or more national components, combined investigative teams may be formed to conduct the investigation. The combined military police desk station, when established, should be utilized by investigative teams as their headquarters or central office. Close cooperation between national elements is essential to efficient investigative effort, and clear lines of authority must exist with respect to—

- a.* The collection of evidence.
- b.* The conduct of investigations.
- c.* The seizure and disposition of property.
- d.* The custody and disposition of offenders.

## 266. Uniforms and Equipment

*a.* In most situations it will be neither feasible nor necessary that a distinctive uniform be prescribed and adopted for the members of a combined military police. However, some method of distinction will usually be desirable. This can normally be accomplished by the adoption of a distinctive emblem, brassard, or similar device, which can be worn in conjunction with the various national uniforms concerned.

*b.* Except as otherwise specified in the agreements establishing the combined military police, individual members will utilize equipment provided through national channels. Standardization of equipment, while desirable, is not essential to the success of combined military police operations. Vehicles utilized by the combined military police will usually be those organic to the various national elements. In most cases it will be desirable to establish distinctive signs or markings for the operational vehicles.

*c.* Radio and telephone communications for the combined military police will normally be provided on an equitable basis by the various national elements. Control and assignment of communications frequencies will be exercised by the combined force commander or as otherwise agreed to by the receiving state.

## 267. Operation of Combined Military Police Desk Stations

*a.* In many combined military police operational situations, particularly within the field army service area, it will be necessary to establish one or more desk stations. The number of these operated will depend upon the assigned mission, the availability of facilities and personnel, the size of the operational area, the nature of the operation of the major and subordinate combined forces supported, and numerous other considerations. Desk stations should be so located as to facilitate operations while utilizing existing facilities, such as buildings at or near the main point of ingress-egress at an allied installation or available facilities at civil police installations.

*b.* The combined military police desk station should be—

- (1) Utilized as the operational headquarters of the combined military police or such portion thereof as appropriate.
- (2) Under the operational direction of an officer or a noncommissioned officer from one of the national elements operating thereunder, preferably from the national element representing the major strength in the area.
- (3) The center of focus of operational liaison efforts between combined military police and the subordinate national element representatives and with the civil police and other authorities of the receiving state.

*c.* If composition of the force is such that other considerations would not require that the representative of the receiving state be in charge, consideration should be given to the designation of such representative as the assistant in charge.

*d.* To the extent possible, the principal participating nationals at the combined military police desk station should possess a multilingual capability. Adequate translator/interpreter staffing is an absolute requirement.

## 268. Composition and Employment of Combined Military Police Patrols

*a.* A primary consideration in patrol composition in the combined military police is the nationality of patrol members. Generally, the assignment of the patrol supervisor will be based upon considerations approximating those applicable in the selection of the officer or noncommissioned officer to be placed in charge of the combined military police desk station. However, the advantages to be gained from rotating this task among the various national elements of the force should not be discounted. In some instances, terms of the agreement upon which the combined operation is based may require that patrol supervisors be nationals of that state.

*b.* To the extent practicable, all national elements of combined military police should be represented in the patrol force. The senior member of a particular patrol should ideally be rotated among the various national elements. Consideration must always be given to

assuring adequate representation by member nationals of the receiving state. Additional factors to be considered in the composition of combined military police patrols include—

- (1) The number of different national forces represented within the combined military police.
- (2) The number of different national force members likely to be encountered in the patrol area.
- (3) Compatibility of the component units constituting the combined military police.
- (4) The number of individual military policemen which can be effectively utilized on a walking patrol or accommodated in the vehicle utilized for a motor patrol.

c. In consonance with basic concepts and as provided for in applicable agreements, operations orders, etc., patrol operations should be guided by the following general procedures:

- (1) The officer or noncommissioned officer in charge of the combined military police desk station designates the patrol supervisor based upon prescribed considerations (*a* above). In the event the national representative so designated is not in fact senior, procedures should allow for his being so designated during tenure as patrol supervisor.
- (2) In similar manner, the patrol supervisor designates the senior member of each subordinate patrol and specifies or approves the composition of each patrol under the same criteria as provided above.
- (3) Compliance with the operational orders and instructions from force members of a different nationality should be governed by the terms of the basic agreements establishing the force and by implementing directives of the national commanders. When an individual member of the combined military police refuses to com-

ply with operational orders or instructions or otherwise renders himself unfit to continue his duties, he is reported to his national representative.

- (4) In effecting apprehensions, primary responsibility is vested in the combined military police patrol member who is of the same nationality as the offender. Whenever a member of the same nationality is not present or is otherwise employed, apprehensions are made by local civilian police. In such cases, custody of the offender is turned over to the representative of the same national force as soon as practicable.
- (5) When it is uncertain whether an offender is a person subject to the military law of one of the nations participating in combined operations, apprehensions should be effected by a civil police patrol member from the receiving state, by the military patrol member who is from the receiving state, or by the senior patrol member in that order.

### 269. Military Police Support Functions

The extent to which the various functional areas of military police support is covered by the basic agreements establishing combined military police will depend primarily on the nature and extent of the anticipated integration of the various national military police elements. Thus, in instances where planning and direction of the military police effort are to be integrated but execution is to be functionalized among the various national elements, the agreement or the directives implementing it must clearly specify the functions to be accomplished by each of the national military police elements. Where fully integrated military police support efforts are envisioned, there is little need to specify the accomplishment of support functions except in areas where misunderstanding or misinterpretation might be expected to arise.

## Section V. MILITARY POLICE UNITS IN COMBINED OPERATIONS

**270. Military Police Group**

*a. General.* When United States forces are engaged in combined military operations with the forces of one or more allied nations, it may often be desirable and operationally expedient to combine the military police units of the nations concerned. Within the resulting combined military police, United States Army military police units perform their proportionate share of the overall military police support mission. Where such a combined military police unit is established at field army level or in the communications zone, military police groups will usually be a part of the combined organization.

*b. Military Police Group Headquarters.* The Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Group, augmented as required by the operational situation and by the terms of applicable agreements establishing the combined military police, is ideally suited to serve as the command and control element in a large combined military police unit. In this capacity the unit might be utilized solely as a unination headquarters supervising the combined military police operations or, more likely, it might serve as the nucleus of a combined supervisory headquarters.

*c. Operational Concepts.*

- (1) The basic operational concepts for combined military police operations, as set forth in section IV above, apply to the military police group functioning as an element of a combined military police.
- (2) In certain instances of combined military police operations, the military police group may be designated an integral part of the combined military police force and may constitute all or part of the United States element thereof. In other instances, the basic group organization may be altered internally in order to incorporate elements of other national military police units; and thus the

group itself may become a combined unit.

- (3) The combined military police group receives mission type orders from the appropriate combined force commander. Staff supervision of the group is exercised, in the name of the combined force commander, by a staff provost marshal. Command, less operational control, of national component units of the combined military police force normally remains vested in national commanders concerned.

*d. Organization, Combined Military Police Group.* The internal organization of a combined military police group and of its subordinate units depends upon many factors, among which are—

- (1) Legal considerations, such as—
  - (a) The terms of the international agreement upon which the combined force is based.
  - (b) The impact of the domestic legislation of the state in which the combined military police is to operate.
  - (c) The impact of domestic legislation of the various states furnishing units to the combined military police.
- (2) Operational considerations, such as—
  - (a) The extent of the area of operations.
  - (b) The availability of general and specialized military police units and individuals.
  - (c) The extent to which military police support functions are to be combined.

**271. Military Police Battalion, Army**

*a. General.* The army military police battalion may be employed in combined military police operations similar to such employment of a military police group (para 270). In certain instances, the army military police battalion may be designated an integral part

of a combined military police group and may constitute all or part of the United States element of such combined military police. In other instances, the basic battalion organization may be internally altered to incorporate elements of other national military police; and thus, the battalion itself may become a truly combined unit.

*b. Operational Concepts.* The operational concepts for combined military police operations, as set forth in paragraphs 260-269, applicable to the army military police battalion functioning as an element of a combined military police unit.

## **272. Military Police Company (Separate)**

*a. General.* Separate military police companies may be employed in combined military police operations in either the combat zone or the communications zone. In most situations, a military police company will likely be the typical unit furnished as a national element of a combined military police force. When employed in combined military police operations, the military police company may be kept intact as a national unit and designated as a com-

ponent element of a larger combined military police unit. On the other hand, the company may be reorganized internally to incorporate personnel or elements of other national forces and thus become a truly combined unit.

### *b. Concept of Operations.*

- (1) The basic operational concepts for combined military police operations, as set forth in section IV above, apply to the military police company when it is employed as part of a combined military police unit.
- (2) When employed in support of a combined division or a combined corps, the military police company engaged in combined military police operations will characteristically function as a separate company. When employed in combined military police operations in support of the field army or in the communications zone, the company may function either separately or as part of a combined battalion or group, depending upon the operational requirements.

## APPENDIX I

### REFERENCES

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#### 1. Army Regulations

1-32	Disciplinary Control of U. S. Army Personnel Stationed Overseas.
1-70	Standardization among Armies of the United States—United Kingdom—Canada.
1-71	Standardization among the Countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
11-8	Logistics Policy.
190-15	Traffic Accident Investigation.
190-22	Seizure and Disposition of Property.
190-45	Records and Forms.
190-46	Provost Marshal Activities.
(C) 190-60	Physical Security of Atomic Weapons (U).
190-90	Suppression of Prostitution.
195-10	Military Police Criminal Investigative Activities.
195-11	Accreditation of Military Police Criminal Investigators.
210-181	Stockades and Hospital Prisoner Wards.
220-5	Designation and Classification of Units.
310-10	Orders.
310-32	Organization and Equipment Authorization Tables; Personnel.
320-5	Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
320-50	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
415-35	Minor Construction.
500-50	Civil Disturbances.
500-60	Disaster Relief.
(C) 515-1	Army Cold War Activities (U).
633-1	Apprehension and Restraint.
633-5	Prisoners—General Provisions.
633-30	Military Sentences to Confinement.
633-50	Prisoners of War; Administration, Employment and Compensation.

#### 2. Pamphlets

20-151	Lectures of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.
27-1	Treaties Governing Land Warfare.
310-series	Military Publications Indexes.

#### 3. Joint Chiefs of Staff Publications

1	Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage.
2	Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF).
(C) 3	Joint Logistics and Personnel Policy and Guidance (U).

**4. Field Manuals**

- 1-100 Army Aviation.
- 3-5 Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Operations.
- 3-10 Chemical and Biological Weapons Employment.
- 3-12 Operational Aspects of Radiological Defense.
- 5-20 Camouflage, Basic Principles and Field Camouflage.
- 5-34 Engineer Field Data.
- 5-36 Route Reconnaissance and Classification.
- 5-142 Nondivisional Engineer Combat Units.
- 7-30 Infantry, Airborne, and Mechanized Division Brigades.
- 8-5 Medical Service Units, Theater of Operations.
- 8-10 Medical Service, Theater of Operations.
- 8-15 Division Medical Service, Infantry, Airborne, Mechanized, and Armored Divisions.
- 8-35 Transportation of the Sick and Wounded.
- 9-1 Ordnance Service in the Field.
- 9-5 Ordnance Ammunition Service.
- 9-47 Ordnance Special Ammunition Supply Company.
- 9-87 Ordnance Special Ammunition, General Support Company.
- 10-20 Organization for Supply of Petroleum Products in Theaters of Operations.
- 10-60 Supply of Subsistence in a Theater of Operations.
- 10-63 Handling of Deceased Personnel in Theaters of Operations.
- 10-64 Quartermaster Class II and IV Supply in Theaters of Operations.
- 11-8 Field Radio Relay Techniques.
- 11-20 Signal Operations, Theater of Operations.
- 11-21 Tactical Signal Communications Systems, Army Corps, and Division.
- 12-2 Adjutant General Operations in the Field Army. (When published.)
- 16-5 The Chaplain.
- 17-1 Armor Operations.
- 17-30 The Armored Division Brigade.
- 17-95 The Armored Cavalry Regiment.
- 19-1 Military Police Support, Army Divisions. (When published.)
- 19-3 Military Police Support in the Communications Zone.
- 19-5 The Military Policeman.
- 19-15 Civil Disturbances and Disasters.
- 19-20 Military Police Investigations.
- 19-25 Military Police Traffic Control.
- 19-30 Physical Security.
- 19-40 Enemy Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.
- 19-60 Confinement of Military Prisoners.
- 20-20 Military Dog Training and Employment.
- 20-32 Land Mine Warfare.
- 21-5 Military Training.
- 21-18 Foot Marches.
- 21-26 Map Reading.
- 21-30 Military Symbols.
- 21-40 Small Unit Procedures in Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Operations.
- 21-60 Visual Signals.
- 21-75 Combat Training of the Individual Soldier and Patrolling.

21-77	Evasion and Escape.
22-100	Military Leadership.
24-1	Tactical Communications Doctrine.
24-16	Signal Orders, Records and Reports.
24-17	Tactical Communications Center Operations.
24-18	Field Radio Techniques.
24-20	Field Wire and Field Cable Techniques.
26-5	Interior Guard.
27-10	The Law of Land Warfare.
30-5	Combat Intelligence.
31-10	Barriers and Denial Operations.
31-11	Doctrine for Amphibious Operations.
31-12	Army Forces in Amphibious Operations (The Army Landing Force).
31-15	Operations Against Irregular Forces.
31-16	Counter guerrilla Operations.
31-21	Guerrilla Warfare and Special Forces Operations.
31-22	U. S. Army Counterinsurgency Forces.
31-25	Desert Operations.
31-30	Jungle Operations.
(C) 31-40	Tactical Cover and Deception (U).
31-50	Combat in Fortified and Built-up Areas.
31-60	River-Crossing Operations.
31-70	Basic Cold Weather Manual.
31-71	Northern Operations.
31-72	Mountain Operations.
(CM) 32-5	Communications Security (U).
33-5	Psychological Operations.
41-5	Joint Manual of Civil Affairs/Military Government.
41-10	Civil Affairs Operations.
45-25	Field Press Censorship.
54-1	The Logistical Command.
54-2	Division Logistics and the Support Command.
54-3	The Field Army Support Command (FASCOM). (When published.)
54-4	The Support Brigade. (When published.)
55-4	Transportation Movements in Theaters of Operations.
55-6	Transportation Services in Theaters of Operations.
55-9	Transportation Services and the Transportation Brigade in the Field Army. (When published.)
55-21	Transportation Railway Supervisory Units.
55-22	Transportation Railway Battalion.
55-30	Motor Transportation Operations.
55-31	Motor Transport Service in Theaters of Operations.
57-35	Airmobile Operations.
61-100	The Division.
(S) 100-1	Doctrinal Guidance (U).
100-5	Field Service Regulations—Operations.
100-10	Field Service Regulations—Administration.
100-15	Field Service Regulations—Larger Units.
101-5	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Staff Organization and Procedure.

101-10:	
Part I	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organizational, Technical and Logistical Data. Part I—Unclassified Data.
Part II	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organizational, Technical and Logistical Data. Part II—Extracts of Tables of Organization and Equipment.
(S) 101-10-3	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organization, Technical and Logistical Data. Classified Data (U).
101-31-1	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Nuclear Weapons Employment.
105-5	Maneuver Control.
110-101	Intelligence: Joint Landing Force Manual.
110-115	Amphibious Reconnaissance; Joint Landing Force Manual.

## 5. Training Circulars

55-10	Off-Road Motor Transport Operations.
101-2	Tactical Operations Centers.

## 6. Technical Manuals

3-210	Fallout Prediction.
5-220	Passage of Obstacles Other than Minefields.
5-302	Construction in the Theater of Operations.
57-210	Air Movement of Troops and Equipment.

## 7. Technical Bulletins

PMG 2	Counterfeiting.
PMG 10	Search and Seizure by Military Police.
PMG 19	Crime Prevention.
PMG 29	Crime Prevention Surveys.
PMG 32	Investigation of Black-Market Activities.

## 8. Tables of Organization and Equipment

9-47	Ordnance Special Ammunition Supply Company.
9-87	Ordnance Special Ammunition Support Company.
12-67	Personnel Service Company.
19-27	Military Police Company, Armored Division; or Military Police Company, Infantry Division; or Military Police Company, Infantry Division (Mechanized).
19-35	Military Police Battalion, Army.
19-36	Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Battalion, Army.
19-37	Military Police Company, Corps, Airborne Corps or Army.
19-47	Military Police Escort Guard Company.
19-97	Military Police Physical Security Company.
19-247	Military Police Guard Company.
19-262	Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Brigade.
19-272	Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Military Police Group.
19-500	Military Police Service Organization.
29-500	Composite Service Organization.
51-1	Headquarters, Army.
51-2	Headquarters Company, Army.

51-3	Headquarters, Special Troops, Army.
52-1	Headquarters, Corps or Airborne Corps.
52-2	Headquarters Company, Corps or Airborne Corps.
54-12	Headquarters and Special Troops, Field Army Support Command.
54-22	Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Support Brigade.

## 9. Others

*Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1951.*

STANAG 2012, Military Route Signing.

STANAG 2019, Military Symbols.

STANAG 2024, Military Road Traffic Lighting Regulations.

STANAG 2025, Basic Military Road Traffic Regulations.

STANAG 2044, Standard Procedures for Dealing with Prisoners of War.

STANAG 2067, Straggler Control.

STANAG 2085, NATO Combined Military Police.

STANAG 2151, Road Network—Definitions and Characteristics.

SOLOG 22, Standard Procedures for Dealing with Prisoners of War.

SOLOG 55, Military Road Traffic Lighting Regulations.

SOLOG 68, Straggler Control.

**APPENDIX II**  
**EXAMPLES OF MILITARY POLICE STANDING OPERATING  
 PROCEDURE (SOP), ORDERS (OPORD), AND ANNEXES**

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*Example 1. SOP, Field Army Military Police Brigade*

(Classification)

20th MP Bde  
 RUESSELSHEIM (MA5838), GERMANY  
 190800 June 1964

**STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE**

Reference: Standing Operating Procedure (SOP), 30th Army Support Command, 131000 June 1964, with which this SOP conforms.

**I. GENERAL**

- A. Purpose. This SOP standardizes routine recurring operational and administrative procedures within the bde. It applies except when modified by bde order.
- B. Conformity. Subordinate unit SOP will conform.
- C. Organization.
  1. The following operational groupings will normally be used:
    - a. 25th MP Gp.
    - b. 26th MP Gp.
    - c. Bde trp.
    - d. Units atchd to other HQ.
  2. Bde comd instl. (The echelon in which the bde comdr is located or from which he normally operates is designated the CP.)
    - a. Bde comd gp. CG; aides; plans and op officer, intel officer; communications officer; MP gp LO; other staff officers as CG deems necessary; operating personnel.
    - b. Bde CP. CG; aides; sgt major; admin and pers, plans and op, flight spt, investigation, supply secs; bde commo cen; LO; HQ det. Others as designated.
    - c. Alternate CP. Deputy bde comd; asst op officer; others as designated.

(Classification)

(Classification)

- D. Operation Orders, Reports, and Distribution.
1. Bde OPORD limited in distribution to gp, sep bn, and sep co. Others informed by comdr or LO.
  2. Standard procedures for recurring administrative reports and both recurring and emergency operational reports are contained in appropriate annexes to this SOP.
  3. Distribution A, when used, includes—
    - a. Field army HQ.
    - b. Corps HQ.
    - c. FASCOM HQ.
    - d. Corps and army rear support bde HQ.
    - e. Attached units.
    - f. Supporting units.
    - g. Supported units.
    - h. Adjacent units.
    - i. Each MP gp.
    - j. Each MP bn, sep co, and sep det.
    - k. Each staff sec.
    - l. File.
  4. Bde communications off will assign msg reference number for OPORD, annex, appendix, tab, and inclosure thereto. When annex, appendix, tab, or inclosure is issued at the same time as the basic order and is to be given the same distribution, it will bear the same msg reference number as the order. When annex, appendix, tab, or inclosure is to be issued before or after the basic order or is to receive different distribution, it will bear a different msg reference number.
  5. Gp and sep bn deliver two copies of OPORD to bde plans and op officer; two copies of ADMINO to bde supply officer.

## II. COORDINATION OF MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS

### A. Command and Control.

1. Command Posts.
  - a. Gp, sep bn, and other units immediately subordinate to bde HQ select and report location and time of opening and closing. Report location of nearest airstrip with each change of CP location.
  - b. During move HQ remain operational.
  - c. To reduce the possibility of multiple loss of control HQ as a result of enemy use of nuclear weapons, gp and bn HQ maintain a minimum of 5,000 meters distance from each other.
  - d. When a HQ facility has been destroyed or neutralized—
    - (1) Senior surviving officer will assume command and move promptly to a new HQ location.
    - (2) Surviving staff personnel will move promptly to the new HQ facility and resume operations.

(Classification)

(Classification)

- e. In the event of the destruction or neutralization of the bde CP, in the absence of specific instructions, bde command facility will be reestablished by following HQ in the sequence in which listed:
    - (1) Bde alternate.
    - (2) HQ, rear gp.
    - (3) HQ, forward gp.
  - f. Gp and bn establish sequence of alternate command facilities and report to bde.
2. Liaison and coordination.
- a. Bde liaison officer facility established and coordinated by CofS or plans and op officer.
  - b. LO from gp, sep bn, sep co, and atchd units not further atchd to subordinate HQ report to CofS or plans and op officer prior to unit move or initiation of major support operation.
  - c. Except as directed otherwise, liaison personnel provided—
    - (1) From supporting unit to supported unit.
    - (2) From subordinate unit to HQ to which atchd.
    - (3) Laterally between units from left to right.
  - d. Flank units maintain liaison with adjacent parallel units.
  - e. Bde plans and op officer will provide a situation map for LO.
  - f. Liaison with German civil enforcement agencies coordinated by bde HQ.
3. Signal communications.
- a. General.
    - (1) Report immediately loss or compromise of current SSI or SOI to both bde intel officer and communications officer.
    - (2) Responsibility for establishing communications circuits, unless otherwise specified by bde order—
      - (a) Higher unit to subordinate unit.
      - (b) Supporting unit to supported unit.
      - (c) Laterally from left to right.
    - (3) Annex A (Signal).
  - b. Radio.
    - (1) Radio limited to operational transmissions when radio relay or wire communications established.
    - (2) Listening silence (transmitter off; receiver on) or radio silence (transmitter and receiver off) when prescribed.
    - (3) Special police transmission signals (10-series) used only when authorized by this HQ.
- B. Intelligence. Annex B (Intelligence).
- C. Coordinating Agencies.  
Traffic control agencies. See Annex C (Traffic Control).

(Classification)

(Classification)

## D. Procedures.

1. Security. Bde plans and op officer coordinates defense against enemy ground, air, and airborne attack. Each unit responsible for own local security.
2. Rear Area Security. See Annex D (Rear Area Security).
3. Area Damage Control. See Annex E (Area Damage Control).
4. Military Police Operations.
  - a. Traffic control. See Annex C (Traffic Control).
  - b. Circulation control of individuals. See Annex F (Circulation Control).
  - c. Discipline, law, and order.
    - (1) Military police have authority and jurisdiction and are empowered to enforce laws and regulations and effect apprehensions within areas of responsibility without regard to nationality, service, or civilian status, and to require any U.S. military personnel to assist them.
    - (2) Report apprehension of Allied nationals to this HQ and appropriate LO by most expeditious means available.
    - (3) Report apprehension of German civilians to this HQ, local civil affairs HQ, and local German police HQ promptly.
    - (4) All MP patrols and posts perform enforcement duties in addition to other functions.
  - d. Physical security. See Annex G (Physical Security).
  - e. Enemy PW's and civilian internees. See Annex H (Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees).
  - f. Confinement of military prisoners. See Annex I (Confinement of Military Prisoners).
  - g. Prevention of crime. See Annex J (Crime Prevention).
  - h. Criminal investigations. See Annex K (Criminal Investigation).
  - i. Security of command post installations. See Annex L (Command Post Security).
  - j. Chemical and biological.
    - (1) Employment of riot control agents only on authority of bn or higher comdr. Report employment to this HQ expeditiously.
    - (2) For defensive measures, see Annex M (Actions to Minimize Effects of Enemy Chemical and Biological Attack).
  - k. Defense against air attack.
    - (1) Maintain ground dispersion of vehicles and installations.
    - (2) Aircraft fired on only when hostile markings are clearly visible or when they commit hostile acts.

(Classification)

(Classification)

- l. Defense against nuclear attack. See Annex N (Actions to Minimize Effects of Enemy Nuclear Attack).
- m. VIP escorts. See Annex G (Physical Security).
- E. Techniques.
  - 1. Orders.
    - a. Fragmentary or verbal orders during operations. Maximum use of overlays, tables, and charts. Written orders when time permits and for record.
    - b. Warning orders to own troops for friendly tactical moves, nuclear attack, and employment of chemicals.
  - 2. Reports. The following reports will be submitted by gp, sep bn, and other sep units:
    - a. Intelligence. See Annex B (Intelligence).
    - b. Operations.

<i>Report</i>	<i>How submitted and precedence</i>	<i>Time</i>
Unit progress report	By expeditious means—operational immediate	See Annex O
Situation report	Message form—routine	As of 1800 daily; reach bde by 2200 daily
Serious incident report	By expeditious means—operational immediate	At once (See Annex K)
Command report	Formal written report—routine	As of 2400 end of each month by 5th of fol month
Traffic control reports	See Annex C (Traffic Control)	

- F. Special Considerations.
  - 1. CBR monitoring and survey. (See Annex M, Actions to Minimize Effects of Enemy Chemical and Biological Attack; and Annex N, Actions to Minimize Effects of Enemy Nuclear Attack.) MP patrols and posts perform CBR monitoring as directed.
  - 2. Mobility. See Annex P (Movements).
  - 3. Reconnaissance and combat patrolling. See Annex Q (Route and Area Reconnaissance and Patrolling).
  - 4. Riot control. See Annex R (Riot Control Operations).
  - 5. Raids and searches. See Annex S (Raids, Searches and Seizure).
  - 6. Town patrolling. See Annex T (Town Patrol).
  - 7. Aid and assistance to civil authorities. See Annex U (Civil Assistance).

III. LOGISTICS AND ADMINISTRATION

- A. Logistics. See Annex V (Logistics).
- B. Administration. See Annex W (Administration).

(Classification)

(Classification)

C. Quartering party. See Annex X (Quartering Party).  
SMITH  
Brig Gen

Annexes: (omitted)

- A—Signal
- B—Intelligence
- C—Traffic Control
- D—Rear Area Security
- E—Area Damage Control
- F—Circulation Control
- G—Physical Security
- H—Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees
- I—Confinement of Military Prisoners
- J—Crime Prevention
- K—Criminal Investigation
- L—Command Post Security
- M—Actions to Minimize Effects of Enemy Chemical and Biological Attack
- N—Actions to Minimize Effects of Enemy Nuclear Attack
- O—Unit Progress Reporting
- P—Movements
- Q—Route and Area Reconnaissance and Patrolling
- R—Riot Control Operations
- S—Raids, Searches and Seizures
- T—Town Patrol
- U—Civil Assistance
- V—Logistics
- W—Administration
- X—Quartering Party

Distr: A

OFFICIAL

/s/Jones

JONES

Plans & Op Off

(Classification)

*Example 2. OPORD, Field Army Military Police Brigade*

(Classification)

(No Change from Oral Orders)

Copy No. 3

20th MP Bde

FRANKENTHAL (MV5387), GERMANY

230930 July 1964

DB 951

OPORD 5

Reference: Map, FRANCE and GERMANY, AMS Series M406, UTM,  
1:500,000, Sheets 2, 5, 6, and 7

Time Zone: A

Task Organization:

25th MP Gp	211th MP Co
HQ 25th MP Gp	
HQ 200th MP Bn	212th MP Co
202d MP Bn	
203d MP Bn	213th MP Co
204th MP Bn	
215th MP ESCRG Co	214th MP Co
216th MP ESCGR Co	
217th MP ESCRG Co	221st MP Phys Scty Co
2061st MP ESCRG Co	
5202d MP Det (CID)	222d MP Phys Scty Co
1st Hel Plat, 1305th Trans Co (Lt Hel)	223d MP Phys Scty Co
26th MP Gp	Bde Trp
HQ 26th MP Gp	HQ Det, 20th MP Bde
HQ 201st MP Bn	230th Pers Svc Co (A)
205th MP Bn	1305th Trans Co (Lt Hel) (-)
206th MP Bn	5205th MP Det (Crime Lab)
2010th MP Co	
218th MP Gd Co	
219th MP Gd Co	
220th MP Gd Co	
5201st MP Det (CID)	
5203d MP Det (CID)	
5206th MP Det (Stkd)	
1st Plat, 2095th MP PW Proc Co	

1. SITUATION

a. Enemy forces, Annex A, Intelligence.

b. Friendly forces.

(1) 30th Army troop list, 19 July 1964.

(2) Annex B, Operation Overlay.

(Classification)

(Classification)

## c. Attachments and detachments.

- (1) 2061st MP ESCRG Co attached eff 241200 July 1964.
- (2) 1st Plat, 2095th MP PW Proc Co attached effective 250800 July 1964.
- (3) 1305th Trans Co (Lt Hel) and 2010th MP Co remain attached.
- (4) 2072d MP Gd Co detached eff 231500 July 1964.

## d. Assumptions.

- (1) Assumptions in OPORD 6, 30th Army Spt Comd.
- (2) Aggressor supported guerrilla bands will conduct small-scale harassing and sabotage activities against LOC and isolated installations in the corps rear areas and the Army service area.
- (3) Enemy PW's and civilian internees in custody of 30th Army troops will be so indoctrinated as to present custodial difficulties, including attempts to disrupt custodial operations.
- (4) U.S. military offense rate will not exceed 100 per day under nonnuclear conditions or 175 per day under nuclear conditions.
- (5) U.S. military confinement rate will not exceed 12 per day under nonnuclear conditions or 24 per day under nuclear conditions.
- (6) Enemy PW capture rate.
  - (a) Annex A, Intelligence.
  - (b) PW capture rate will not exceed 575 per day under non-nuclear conditions or 750 per day under nuclear conditions.
- (7) Enemy civilian internee internment rate.
  - (a) Annex A, Intelligence.
  - (b) Civilian internee internment rate will not exceed 15 per day except during capture of major population centers when the rate will not exceed 75 per day.

## 2. MISSION

20th MP Bde provides area and functional military police support to all assigned and attached troops, 30th Army.

## 3. EXECUTION

- a. Concept of Operation. The operation will be conducted in accordance with 20th MP Bde SOP to support 30th Army buildup and offensive commencing 260800 July 1964. Traffic control and circulation control activities will be emphasized during periods of rapid advance of corps and divisions. Physical security priority to classified weapons and cryptographic systems as directed.
- b. 25th MP Gp, MILTENBERG (NA1707) :  
Provide area military police support, to include criminal investigation support, within assigned area of responsibility (Annex B, Operation Overlay) ; support corps operations as required; evacuate captured enemy PW's and civilian internees from corps, divisions, and separate combat brigades; support corps rear area security and area damage control activities as directed; be pre-

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pared to augment division MP companies with not more than one MP plat each on order.

- (1) 200th MP Bn, REMLINGEN (NA5018).
- (2) 202d MP Bn, (NB1420) vic ZELL.
- (3) 203d MP Bn, VERSBACH (NA6920).
- (4) 204th MP Bn, (PV2843) vic GUENZENHAUSEN.
- (5) 5202d MP Det (CID), (NA1907) vic MILTENBERG.

c. 26th MP Gp, LUSSHEIM (MV6560) :

Provide area military police support, including criminal investigation support, within assigned area of responsibility (Annex B, Operation Overlay); support 113th Spt Bde, (MV1178) vic KAISERSLAUTERN, operations as directed; operate 30th Army PW Cage and 30th Army Civilian Internee Cage; operate 30th Army Stockade; support rear area security and area damage control activities in the Army service area as directed; be prepared to support 29th CA Gp, SPEYER (MV5964), with one MP plat and one MP gd plat on order.

- (1) 201st MP Bn, PIRMASENS (LV9852).
- (2) 205th MP Bn, BAD SCHWALBACH (MA3355).
- (3) 206th MP Bn, (NV0409) vic DITZINGEN.
- (4) 2010th MP Co, STUTTGART (NV0601).
- (5) 5203d MP Det (CID), HOCKENHEIM (MV6764).

d. 211th MP Co, REISKIRCHEN (MB8805). Remains attached to HQ 110th Spt Bde with one plat further attached to HQ 1st Corps, BERNSEFELD (MB9914).

e. 212th MP Co, (NV6795) vic ZIMMERN. Remains attached to HQ 111th Spt Bde with one plat further attached to HQ 2d Corps, HOECHBERG (NA6316).

f. 213th MP Co, (NV8325) vic ELLWANGEN. Remains attached to HQ 112th Spt Bde with one plat further attached to HQ 3d Corps, DINKELSBUEHL (NV9637).

g. 214th MP Co, BAD DUERKHEIM (MV3979). Remains attached to HQ 30th Army Spt Comd with one plat further attached to HQ 30th Army LUDWIGSHAFEN (MV5971) initially, EBERBACH (NV0080) eff 301100 July 1964, and one plat further attached to HQ 113th Spt Bde, (MV1178) vic KAISERSLAUTERN.

h. 221st MP Phys Scty Co, BUTZBACH (MA 7788). Remains attached to 958th Sp Ammo GS Co.

i. 222d MP Phys Scty Co, (NV2793) vic WALDDUERN. Remains attached to 959th Sp Ammo GS Co.

j. 223d MP Phys Scty Co, (NU4995) vic GOEPPINGEN. Remains attached to 960th Su Ammo GS Co.

k. Bde Trp:

- (1) HQ Det, 20th MP Bde, FRANKENTHAL (MV5387) initially, (MV9274) vic SCHOENBRUNN eff 310800 July 1964.

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(Classification)

- (2) 230th Pers Svc Co (A), HESSHEIM (MV5088) initially, DILSBURG (MV8875) eff 010800 August 1964.
  - (3) 1305th Trans Co (Lt Hel) (-), (MV6086) vic FRANKENTHAL initially, (MV9370) vic WALDWIMMERSBACH eff 310800 July 1964.
  - (4) 5205th MP Det (Crime Lab), SCHIFFERSTADT (MV5571). Provide crime laboratory support in accordance with 20th MP Bde SOP.
1. Cordinating instructions.
- (1) Attachments, detachments, changes in areas of responsibility, and changes of mission unless otherwise directed are effective upon receipt.
  - (2) Operational reports.
    - (a) 20th MP Bde SOP.
    - (b) Report immediately enemy guerrilla activity in area.
    - (c) Flash reports on disabled aircraft in area.
    - (d) Submit hourly spot reports on progress of tactical moves of company size or larger.
  - (3) All units coordinate activities with:
    - (a) Local rear area security subarea control center.
    - (b) Local area damage control subarea control center.
4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS
- a. ADMINO 5.
  - b. Discipline, law, and order.
    - (1) 20th MP Bde SOP.
    - (2) Military curfew 2130-0500; civilian curfew 2000-0600.
  - c. Custodial.
    - (1) 20th MP Bde SOP.
    - (2) No change in evacuation policies.
    - (3) 30th Army Stockade, MOERSBACH (LV8373), 5206th MP Det (stkd).
    - (4) 30th Army PW Cage, (LV9649) vic WINZELN, 218th MP Gd Co.
    - (5) 30th Army Civilian Internee Cage, (LV9555) vic RODALBEN, 219th MP Gd Co.
    - (6) 1st Corps PW Cage, (MB9512) vic GEILSHAUSEN, 215th MP ESCRG Co.
    - (7) 2d Corps PW Cage, GREUSSENHEIM (NA5519), 212th MP Co.
    - (8) 3d Corps PW Cage, (NV8935) vic UNTERDEUFSTETTEN, 217th MP ESCRG Co, initially, (PV2542) vic UNTERWURMBACH, 204th MP Bn, eff 301500 July 1964.
    - (9) Location of division PW collecting points, division civilian internee collecting points, and COMMZ PW and civilian internee camps. Annex C (PW and Civilian Internee Installations, 30th Army and COMMZ).
  - d. Unit boundaries. Annex B, Operation Overlay.

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5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

a. Signal.

- (1) Annex D, Signal. SOI Index 1-9.
- (2) Minimum radio transmission during tactical movements of company size or larger. Restriction lifted on order.
- (3) Special police (10-series) transmission signals for traffic control and enforcement operations eff 260800 July 1964.

b. Reports. 20th MP Bde SOP.

c. Command.

- (1) Bde commander, FRANKENTHAL (MV5387) initially, (MV-9274) vic SCHOENBRUNN eff 310800 July 1964.
- (2) Gp commanders.
  - (a) 25th Mp Gp commander, MILTENBERG (NA1707).
  - (b) 26th MP Gp commander, LUSSHEIM (MV6560).

d. CP displacement. Annex B, Operation Overlay.

Acknowledge.

SMITH  
Brig Gen

- Annexes: A—Intelligence (omitted)  
B—Operation Overlay (omitted)  
C—PW and Civilian Internee Installations, 30th Army and  
COMMZ (omitted)  
D—Signal (omitted)

Distribution: A

OFFICIAL:

/s/ Jones

JONES

Plans & Op Off

(Classification)

*Example 3. OPORD, Forward Military Police Group*

(Classification)

(No Change from Oral Orders)

Copy No. 4  
25th MP Gp  
MILTENBERG (NA1707), GERMANY  
240800 July 1964  
EX 210

OPORD 7

References: Map, FRANCE and GERMANY, AMS Series M406, UTM,  
1:500,000, Sheets 2, 5, 6, and 7.  
OPORD 5, 20th MP Bde, 230930 July 1964, DB 951.

Time Zone: A

Task Organization:

200th MP Bn	Gp Trp
HQ 200th MP Bn	HQ Det, 25th MP Gp
215th MP ESCRG Co	5202d MP Det (CID)
216th MP ESCRG Co	1st Hel Plat, 1305th Trans Co.
217th MP ESCRG Co	(Lt Hel)
2061st MP ESCRG Co	

202d MP Bn

203d MP Bn

204th MP Bn

1. SITUATION

- a. Enemy forces. Annex A (Intelligence) to OPORD 5, 20th MP Bde.
- b. Friendly forces. Annex A, Operation Overlay.
- c. Attachments and detachments.
  - (1) 2061st MP ESCRG Co attached eff 250800 July 1964.
  - (2) 1st Hel Plat, 1305th Trans Co (Lt Hel) remains attached.
- d. Assumptions. OPORD 5, 20th MP Bde.

2. MISSION

25th MP Gp provides area and functional military police support to all 30th Army troops within assigned area (Annex A) and interarea evacuation of enemy PW's and civilian internees.

3. EXECUTION

- a. Concept of Operation. The operation will be conducted in accordance with 20th MP Bde SOP and 25th MP Gp SOP to support the 30th Army buildup and offensive commencing 260800 July 1964. Emphasis to close support of corps tactical operations, to include augmentation of division and separate brigade military police units as required.

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- b. 200th MP Bn, REMLINGEN (NA5018) :
- Evacuate captured enemy PW's and civilian internees from division and separate brigade collecting points and corps cages to 30th Army cages or other designated locations; priority to support of 1st Corps operations during 30th Army offensive commencing 260800 July 1964.
- (1) 215th MP ESCRG Co, (MB9312) vic GEILSHAUSEN; support 1st corps operations by:
    - (a) Evacuating PW's and civilian internees from collecting points operated by 52d Mech Div, 313th Inf Bde (Sep), and 23d Armd Div (when committed).
    - (b) Operating 1st Corps PW Cage, (MB9512) vic GEILSHAUSEN.
  - (2) 216th MP ESCRG Co, ROSSBRUNN (NA5517); support 2d Corps operations by evacuating PW's and civilian internees from division and separate brigade collecting points.
  - (3) 217th MP ESCRG Co, MATZENBACH (NV8835); support 3d Corps operations by:
    - (a) Evacuating PW's and civilian internees from division and separate brigade collecting points.
    - (b) Operating 3d Corps PW Cage, (NV8935) vic UNTERDEUFSTETTEN until 301500 July 1964.
    - (c) Be prepared to augment 216th MP ESCRG Co with one platoon on order.
  - (4) 2061st MP ESCRG Co (attached eff 250800 July 1964), HARTMANNSHAIN (NA2091); support 1st Corps operations by evacuating PW's and civilian internees from collecting points operated by 16th Inf Div and 17th Inf Div; coordinate closely with 215th MP ESCRG Co.
- c. 202d MP Bn, (NB1420) vic ZELL:
- Support 1st Corps operations by providing area military police support in assigned area; implement 1st Corps Traffic Control Plan; augment division and separate brigade military police units as directed.
- (1) HQ Det, 202d MP Bn, (NB1420) vic ZELL.
  - (2) A/202d MP Bn, GILSERBERG (NB1445); be prepared to augment 52d MP Co, (NB3865) vic MELSUNGEN, with one platoon on order.
  - (3) B/202d MP Bn, BRAUERSCHWEND (NB2317); be prepared to augment 16th MP Co, BEBRA (NB5547), with one platoon on order.
  - (4) C/202d MP Bn, (NA5898), vic BRONZELL; be prepared to detach one platoon to 23d Armd Div on request of div commander.
- d. 203d MP Bn, VERSBACH (NA6920) :
- Support 2d Corps operations by providing area military police support in assigned area; implement 2d Corps Traffic Control Plan;

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augment division and separate brigade military police units as directed; be prepared to detach one company to 202d MP Bn, (NB1420) vic ZELL, on order.

- (1) HQ Det, 203d MP Bn, VERSBACH (NA6920).
- (2) A/203d MP Bn, GEMUENDEN (NA5046).
- (3) B/203d MP Bn, (NA7938) vic WERNECK; be prepared to augment either 18th MP Co, TENN (NB7211), or 53d Co, (PA-3454) vic KALTENBRUNN, with one plat on order.
- (4) C/203d MP Bn, GEISELWIND (PA0515); be prepared to augment 19th MP Co, (PA5527) vic BURGGRUB, with one plat on order.

e. 204th MP Bn, (PV2843) vic GUENZENHAUSEN:

Support 3d Corps operations by providing area military police support in assigned area; implement 3d Corps Traffic Control Plan; establish 3d Corps PW Cage, (PV2542) vic UNTERWURMBACH, eff 301500 July 1964; augment division and separate brigade military police as directed; establish and operate RAS subarea control center for 3d Corps RAS Subarea GUENZENHAUSEN-WEISSENBURG.

- (1) HQ Det, 204th MP Bn, (PV2843) vic GUENZENHAUSEN.
- (2) A/204th MP Bn, (PV1665) vic ANSBACH.
- (3) B/204th MP Bn, ELLINGEN (PV4337); establish 3d Corps PW Cage, (PV2542) vic UNTERWURMBACH, eff 301500 July 1964; establish subarea control center for 3d Corps RAS Subarea GUENZENHAUSEN-WEISSENBURG; provide one plat each to RAS subarea control centers as follows:
  - (a) 3d Corps RAS Subarea NOERDLINGEN-TREUCHTLINGEN; control center operated by 961st Maint Bn, MONHEIM (PV3612).
  - (b) 3d Corps RAS Subarea AALEN-HEIDENHEIM; control center operated by 60th Engr Gp, AALEN (NV3010).
- (4) C/204th MP Bn, (PV4123) vic DIETFURT; be prepared to augment MP Plat, 315th Inf Bde (Sep), (PU3399) vic DONAUWOERTH, with one plat on order.

f. Gp Trp:

- (1) HQ Det, 25th MP Gp, MILTENBERG (NA1707); operate Gp Traffic Info and Control Center per 25th MP Gp SOP.
- (2) 5202d MP Det (CID), KLEINHEUBEN (NA1608); provide criminal investigation and crime prevention support on an area basis throughout the Gp area of responsibility; provide backup support to criminal investigation elements of MP Bn, div MP Co, separate bde MP Plat, and MP Phys Scty Co.
- (3) 1st Plat, 1305th Trans Co (Lt Hel) (remains attached), (NA-1307) vic RUEDENAU; provide hel transport support as directed.

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- g. Coordinating instructions.
  - (1) Attachments, detachments, changes in areas of responsibility, and changes of mission effective upon receipt.
  - (2) Operational reports.
    - (a) 20 MP Bde SOP and 25th MP Gp SOP.
    - (b) Report immediately enemy guerrilla activity in area.
    - (c) Flash reports on disabled aircraft and armored vehicles in area.
    - (d) Submit hourly spot reports on progress of tactical and combat support moves of company size or larger.
  - (3) Units provide off or NCO representation in Gp Traffic Info and Control Center on order.
  - (4) Units coordinate operations with:
    - (a) Local RAS subarea control center: Annex B, Rear Area Security.
    - (b) Local area damage control center. Annex C, Area Damage Control.

#### 4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- a. ADMINO 5, 20th MP Bde.
- b. Discipline, law, and order.
  - (1) 20th MP Bde SOP and 25th MP Gp SOP.
  - (2) Military curfew 2130-0500; civilian curfew 2000-0600.
- c. Custodial.
  - (1) OPOD 5, 20th MP Bde.
  - (2) Division PW and civilian internee collecting points. Annex D, Division and Separate Brigade PW and Civilian Internee Installations, 30th Army.
- d. Unit boundaries. Annex A, Operation Overlay.

#### 5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

- a. Signal.
  - (1) OPOD 5, 20th MP Bde.
  - (2) Annex E, Signal.
- b. Command.
  - (1) Gp Commander, MILTENBERG (NA1707).
  - (2) Bn Commanders.
    - (a) 200th MP Bn, REMLINGEN (NA5018).
    - (b) 202d MP Bn, (NB1420) vic ZELL.
    - (c) 203d MP Bn, VERSBACH (NA6920).
    - (d) 204th MP Bn, (PV2843) vic GUENZENHAUSEN.
- c. CP displacement. Annex A, Operation Overlay.

Acknowledge.

BROWN  
Colonel

(Classification)

(Classification)

Annexes: A—Operation Overlay (omitted)  
B—Rear Area Security (omitted)  
C—Area Damage Control (omitted)  
D—Division and Separate Brigade PW and Civilian Internee  
Installations, 30th Army (omitted)  
E—Signal (omitted)

Distribution: A-P

OFFICIAL:

/s/Nesmith

NESMITH

Plans & Op Off

(Classification)

*Example 4. Traffic Control Plan Annex, Corps OPORD*

(Classification)

Copy No. 2  
1st Corps  
BERNSFELD (MB9913), GERMANY  
230800 July 1964  
OC 910

Annex D (Traffic Control Plan) to OPORD 7

Reference: Map, FRANCE and GERMANY, AMS Series M404, UTM,  
1:1,000,000, Sheet 6.

Time Zone: A

Acknowledge.

MEREDITH  
Lt Gen

Distribution: A  
/s/ Wall  
WALL  
G3

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(Classification)

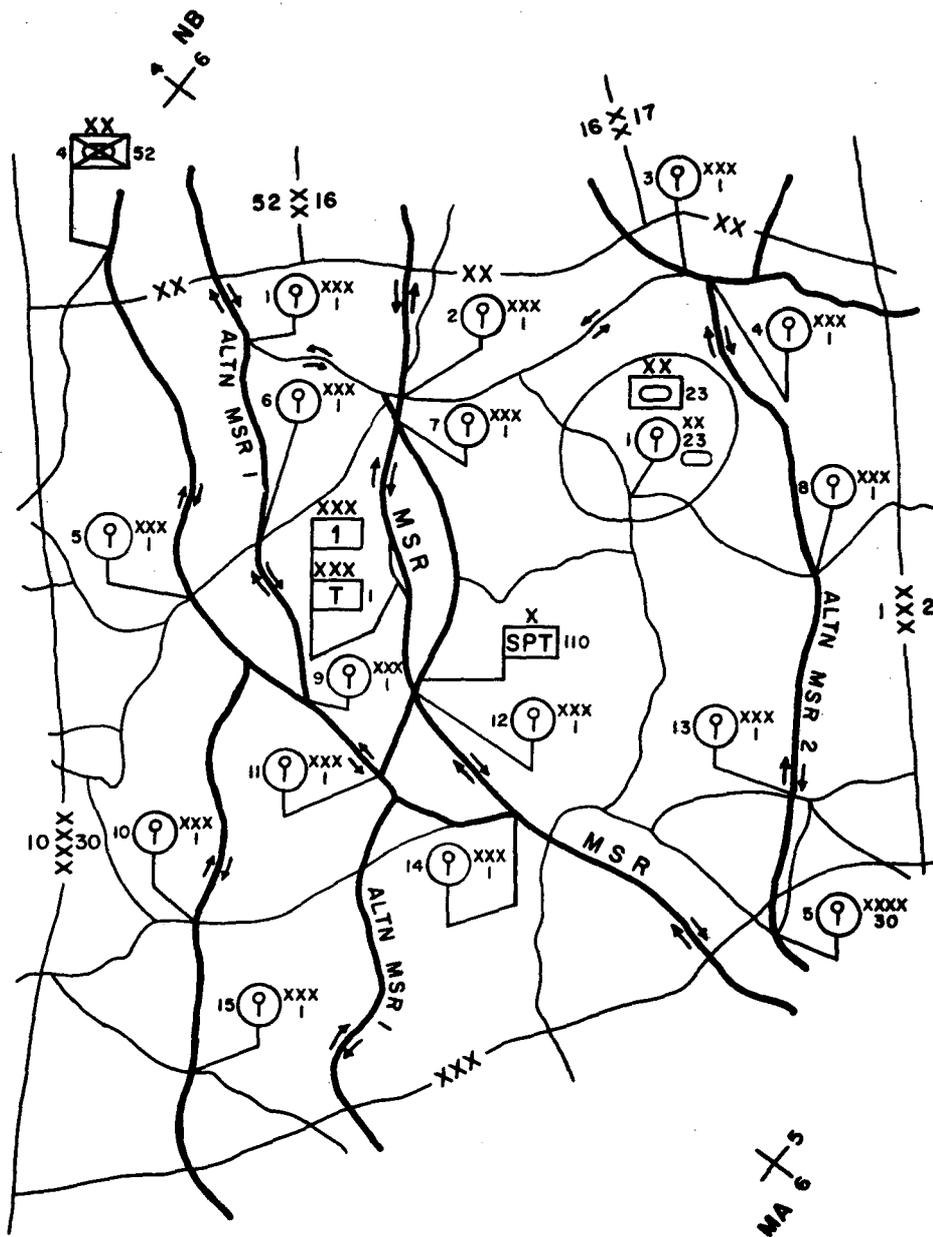


Figure 67. (Uncaptioned traffic control plan diagram.)

(Classification)

**APPENDIX III**  
**STANAG 2067 (2D EDITION), 24 MARCH 1960,**  
**REVISED 20 JULY 1962, STRAGGLER CONTROL (SOLOG 68)**

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NATO—UNCLASSIFIED

DETAILS OF AGREEMENT

GENERAL

1. The NATO Armed Forces agree to standardize the procedure to be used for the effective control and prompt disposal of stragglers.

DEFINITION

2. Stragglers are defined as military personnel who, in action, become separated from their units without proper authority.

CATEGORIES OF STRAGGLERS

3. Stragglers normally fall into the following categories:
- a. Any man who has genuinely lost his way and is definitely attempting to rejoin his unit.
  - b. Any person who cannot be held responsible for his action by reason of his dazed or shocked condition.
  - c. Any person running away through fear or other cause.
  - d. Wounded personnel.

It is important that these be recognized and individuals handled accordingly.

METHOD OF ESTABLISHING CONTROL

4. Straggler posts should be established as required and connected, if necessary, by patrols. Where stragglers of more than one nationality are expected, arrangements must be made for combined posts and patrols, i.e.: those containing persons of each of the nations involved who have the necessary rank and authority to deal with stragglers belonging to their own national forces.

5. a. A straggler post may include other functions, such as: an information and/or check-post.
- b. Posts within the division should normally be sited near the rear of brigades/regiments/combat groups, however, suitability of the ground will influence the exact siting of the post. Posts should be situated astride a main route and if possible close to a medical installation in the chain of evacuation. All posts should remain laterally in touch at all times by maintaining contact with patrols, thus ensuring that as many stragglers as possible are apprehended.

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- c. Straggler posts in the forward area should be equipped with:
  - (1) Map and location statement.
  - (2) First aid box.
  - (3) Rations and facilities for making hot beverages.

DISPOSAL OF STRAGGLERS

- 6. The object is to return all stragglers to their units as soon as possible.
  - a. Those in Category a. should be directed to their units at once.
  - b. Those in Category b. should be treated for shock and evacuated through medical channels.
  - c. Those in Category c. should be returned to their units under escort.
  - d. Those in Category d. should be directed or conveyed to the nearest medical installation in the chain of evacuation.
  - e. Stragglers must be screened, and any straggler who appears to be of security interest should be passed to security personnel for further interrogation.

RECORDS

- 7. The following particulars should be kept at each straggler post of all personnel dealt with at the post; and periodic reports submitted to the appropriate headquarters.
  - a. Number, Rank, Name and Nationality.
  - b. Unit.
  - c. Whether armed or not.
  - d. Where and when found.
  - e. Place: to which he was going.
  - f. Place: from which he was coming.
  - g. Why he left his unit, etc., and when he was last with it.
  - h. Disposition.
  - i. Any other additional information.

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**APPENDIX IV**  
**STANAG 2085, 29 MAY 1964**  
**NATO COMBINED MILITARY POLICE**

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NATO—UNCLASSIFIED

DETAILS OF AGREEMENT

NATO COMBINED MILITARY POLICE

AGREEMENT

1. It is agreed that the NATO Armed Forces will conform to the following principles when operating NATO Combined Military Police.

GENERAL

2. In certain circumstances, it may be desirable that a commander appointed within NATO has at his disposal military police composed of personnel of several national forces, to carry out jointly certain military police missions. The military police thus created will be designated "NATO Combined Military Police (NCMP)" (in French, "Police Militaire Mixte OTAN (PMMO)"). Units of this police are designated as NCMP detachments.

3. The NATO Commander is authorized to organize NCMP detachments when he deems it necessary to ensure the maintenance of order and security.

4. This STANAG does not constitute an "Arrangement with the authorities of the receiving state" within the meaning of Article VII paragraph 10.b of the Status of Forces Agreement. Thus the NATO Commander is not authorized to use NCMP detachments for the performance of military police duties outside installations unless in compliance with an arrangement as mentioned in Article VII paragraph 10.b. of this Agreement.

DEFINITIONS

5. For the purposes of this STANAG, the definitions set forth in Article I of the Status of Forces Agreement shall apply.

6. It is further agreed that:

- a. "Installations" shall include camps, establishments or other premises occupied by the forces concerned.
- b. "NATO Commander" shall mean the commander appointed within NATO having under his operational control or being responsible for units or formations consisting of forces of various nations.

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- c. "Police of the receiving state" shall mean, for each particular case, the appropriate police of that state.
- d. "Military Police" shall mean a formation empowered under national law to carry out military police duties.
- e. "Operational control" shall mean the authority granted to a Commander to direct forces assigned so that the Commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time or location; to deploy units concerned, and to retain or assign tactical control of those units. It does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned. Neither does it, of itself, include administrative or logistic control.

COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION

- 7. The NATO Commander concerned shall lay down the organization and define the manner in which the various national military police elements constituting the NCMP shall be used, taking into account national laws and regulations. The Chief of the NCMP is at his disposal, for this purpose.
- 8. Insofar as the special arrangements mentioned in paragraph 4 do not specify the conditions of appointment of the Chief of the NSMP, the NATO Commander shall choose the Chief from members of the military police forces represented; however, in this latter event, the greatest importance will be attached to appointing a member of the military police of the receiving state as Chief of the NCMP.
- 9. Command of each of the national elements constituting the NCMP shall be in the hands of the head of that element, who shall receive the necessary technical instructions from the Chief of the NCMP.
- 10. Disciplinary control over each national element will remain vested in the appropriate national authorities.

AUTHORITY OF MEMBERS OF THE NCMP

- 11. The authority of members of the NCMP concerning persons is as follows:
  - a. Any member of the NCMP may act with reference to persons subject to the military law of his sending state in accordance with the applicable provisions of his national law, of the Status of Forces Agreement and of the particular arrangements referred to in paragraph 4 above.
  - b. Any member of the NCMP being a member of the Military Police of the receiving state may act with reference to persons subject to the law of the receiving state in accordance with the applicable provisions of his national law, of the Status of Forces Agreement and of the particular arrangements referred to in paragraph 4 above.

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12. The authority of members of the NCMP, within and outside installations, is laid down as follows:
- a. Within the installations, members of the NCMP are empowered to carry out duties covered by the police rights of the NATO Commander, recognized under Article VII, paragraph 10.a. of the Status of Forces Agreement.
  - b. Outside the installations, use of the NCMP is subject to arrangements with the competent authorities of the receiving state, as laid down in Article VII, paragraph 10.b. of the Status of Forces Agreement. In such cases, the action they may take is governed by the provisions of the arrangement.
13. Any member of the NCMP may act with reference to persons of a state other than his own as follows:
- a. Within their national territory, members of the NCMP shall exercise the powers conferred upon them under national law over persons of another state.
  - b. Outside their national territory, members of the NCMP shall exercise with reference to the same persons and within the limits of their national law only those powers which are given to any person by the laws and regulations of the receiving state.
14. Breaches of discipline may be dealt with by the members of the NCMP provided they are subject to the same national military law as the delinquents.

MISSION OF THE NCMP

15. The mission of the NCMP within installations is:
- a. to assist in maintaining good order and military discipline among persons subject to military law;
  - b. to assist in achieving general and military security.
16. The mission of the NCMP outside installations is to maintain good order and military discipline among the members of the forces for whom the NATO Commander is responsible.
17. The police of the receiving state and the NCMP shall assist each other, on request, as laid down in Article VII, paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Status of Forces Agreement.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHIEF OF THE NCMP

18. The responsibilities of the Chief of the NCMP are as follows:
- a. He shall ensure that the orders on combined military police matters given to him by the NATO Commander are performed.
  - b. He shall exercise, on behalf of the NATO Commander, operational control of the NCMP. Additionally, he shall act as technical advisor to the NATO Commander concerned, on combined military police matters.

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- c. He shall establish and maintain liaison with the appropriate police authorities of the receiving state.
- d. He shall prepare recommendations as required relating to resources in personnel and equipment and to the composition of the various national military police elements making up the NCMP.
- e. He shall draw up detailed operational regulations adapted to conditions of local utilisation of the NCMP and consistent with the laws and regulations of the receiving state, and of the sending states concerned.

ORGANIZATION OF NCMP DETACHMENTS

19. NCMP detachments will be constituted according to the requirements set forth by the NATO Commander and the following principles:

- a. They should be constituted from military police personnel of the national elements under the operational control of the NATO Commander.
- b. Within installations the officer or NCO in charge of a NCMP detachment will be appointed by the Chief of the NCMP.
- c. As to a NCMP detachment operating outside installations, the officer or NCO in charge of such detachment shall be of the nationality of the receiving state unless otherwise agreed between the Chief of the NCMP and the competent authorities of the receiving state.

LIAISON WITH THE POLICE OF THE RECEIVING STATE

20. The Chief of the NCMP, and, as will be directed by him, the officers or NCOs in charge of detachments shall, each at his own level, ensure that the necessary liaison is maintained with the corresponding authorities of the receiving state police.

21. In the case where the officer or NCO in charge of the detachment is not of the nationality of the receiving state, liaison should, if possible, be carried out through the local military police commander of the receiving state.

COOPERATION BETWEEN FORCES

22. The national military authorities of the forces concerned shall give their troops all necessary instructions to respect members of the NCMP. To the extent that this is permitted by national legislation, these authorities shall lay down that instructions given by members of the NCMP are to be complied with and that, when required, they shall be given physical assistance.

NCMP DESK STATIONS AND PATROLS

23. The NCMP detachment shall consist of one or more desk stations or patrols, as required.

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24. Each desk station shall consist of a variable number of members, to be determined in the light mainly of the task to be performed and the nationality of the members of the forces concerned.

25. Where the desk station is outside the installations, the Head of the NCMP desk station shall be of the nationality of the receiving state, unless otherwise agreed between the Chief of the NCMP and the competent authorities of the receiving state. Wherever possible, desk stations should have temporary detention facilities.

26. Each patrol shall consist of a variable number of members, to be determined in the light mainly of the task to be performed and the nationality of the members of the forces concerned.

27. Within installations the patrol leader shall be appointed by the officer or NCO in charge of the NCMP detachment. When the patrol operates outside installations, the patrol leader shall be of the nationality of the receiving state unless otherwise agreed between the Chief of the NCMP and the competent authorities of the receiving state.

28. The patrol leader should, in principle, be of higher rank than the other members of the patrol.

29. Members of patrols shall act in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 11 to 14 of this STANAG. They shall receive instructions to this end from the patrol leader.

ARRESTS

30. Arrests shall be made by members of the nationality of the receiving state or by members of the same nationality as the delinquent taking account of the provisions regarding the authority of the various members of the NCMP as laid down in paragraphs 11 to 13 above.

31. The person arrested shall be brought immediately before the Head of the NCMP desk station or detachment who shall notify promptly the appropriate authority of the arrest, and make arrangements with such authority for the acceptance by it of the custody of the arrested person.

SEIZURE

32. Seizure and disposition of objects and documents shall be effected by members of the NCMP patrol under the provisions of paragraphs 29 to 31 of this STANAG and according to regulations issued by the Chief of the NCMP. Members empowered to act shall do so in accordance with their national legislation.

INTERVIEW OF WITNESSES

33. Members of the NCMP being members of the Military Police of the receiving state, within the authority given to them by their national law, may conduct formal interviews of witnesses in cases coming under the jurisdiction of that state.

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NATO—UNCLASSIFIED

34. Other members of the NCMP can conduct such interviews in the case of witnesses subject to the military law of their sending state. Where other witnesses are concerned, they merely obtain information as to identity, so that such witnesses may be heard by the appropriate authorities.

35. The procedure governing the interview of witnesses shall be in accordance with the national legislation of the member of the NCMP conducting the interview.

REPORTS

36. Any official action taken by the NCMP will be reported in writing. All reports produced by members of the NCMP shall be passed through the Head of the desk station or patrol leader and forwarded as determined by the Chief of the NCMP as quickly as possible to appropriate authorities.

CARRIAGE AND USE OF ARMS

37. Members of the NCMP may carry arms as provided in Article VI of the Status of Forces Agreement and, if applicable, in accordance with the special arrangement referred to in paragraph 4 of this STANAG.

38. Rules for the use of arms are governed, if applicable, by the special arrangement referred to above.

DISTINCTIVE MARKINGS

39. Members of the NCMP on duty wear national uniform. In addition, they shall wear a NATO blue armband, bearing the NATO-star in white, between the letters MP.

40. Vehicles used by the NCMP will carry, in addition to their national markings, a NATO blue metal plate affixed to the front and rear, and marked with the symbol described above.

COMMUNICATIONS

41. The NATO Commander shall lay down conditions for the use of means of communication by the NCMP.

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**APPENDIX V**  
**MODEL AGREEMENT FOR COMBINED**  
**MILITARY POLICE OPERATIONS**

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The following model agreement for the establishment of combined military police forces is based upon an assumed operational environment in which a hypothetical three-nation allied force is engaged in combined military operations against a common enemy. The three nations concerned are the United States of America (a sending state), Nation "A" (a sending state), and Nation "B" (the receiving state). The overall composition of the allied force embraces approximately equal components from each of the three nations concerned. The combined allied force has been established within the framework of previously existing international treaties and has been designated the BUSA Armed Forces. By mutual agreement of the three nations concerned, the Government of Nation "B" has designated the Supreme Commander, BUSA Armed Forces.

**AGREEMENT**  
**BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**  
**NATION "A," AND NATION "B"**  
**CONCERNING**  
**COMBINED MILITARY POLICE OPERATIONS**  
**IN SUPPORT OF BUSA ARMED FORCES**

Whereas, the peoples of the United States of America, Nation "A," and Nation "B" are engaged in a common struggle against the mutual enemy of \_\_\_\_\_ and her adherents, and

Whereas, the Governments of the United States of America, Nation "A," and Nation "B" have agreed to conduct combined military operations against this common enemy, and

Whereas, in pursuance of the aforesaid agreement the Governments of the United States of America, Nation "A," and Nation "B" have established a combined military force, designated the "BUSA Armed Forces," and

Whereas, it is now further agreed between the aforesaid Governments that it may be desirable under certain circumstances to place under the operational control of a BUSA Armed Forces commander units of the military police forces of the several nations for combined military police operations in support of the operations of the BUSA Armed Forces.

**IT IS NOW, THEREFORE, AGREED**

That the BUSA Armed Forces shall follow the guiding principles set forth herein when operating combined military police functions.

GENERAL

1. When the local military situation warrants, combined military police utilization shall be established through promulgation of an appropriate military directive by the Supreme Commander, BUSA Armed Forces, or by a subordinate commander designated by him.

2. National military police units utilized in combined military police operations shall be formally designated as integral elements of the "BUSA Armed Forces Police" and combined military police units shall be designated in official military orders as brigades, groups, battalions, companies, or detachments of the BUSA Armed Forces Police as appropriate.

3. BUSA commanders at combined operational levels of command shall give sympathetic consideration to any request from the national, provincial, or local authorities of Nation "B" that a BUSA Armed Forces Police unit be established for a particular area. However, actual establishment of such unit will not be accomplished without prior approval of the Supreme Commander, BUSA Armed Forces.

4. It is recognized that the provisions of this Agreement extend only to military operations within the national territory of Nation "B." The Supreme Commander, BUSA Armed Forces, is specifically authorized to approve such modifications that are met in violation of the laws of Nation "B" or the laws of the sending States and are necessary to the conduct of military combat operations of the BUSA Armed Forces. Modifications imposed because of such contingency will be promptly reported to the Governments of the signatory nations.

DEFINITIONS

5. For the purposes of this Agreement, the definition set forth in Article II, BUSA Treaty, shall apply.

CONTROL AND ADMINISTRATION

6. The BUSA commander concerned shall exercise operational control only over national military police units utilized as BUSA Armed Forces Police for the performance of general military police support duties and functions. This operational control shall normally be exercised in the name of the BUSA Armed Forces commander concerned—

a. In the case of the BUSA Armed Forces Police force established to support the combat operations of a combined division, through a staff provost marshal of the division commander; or

b. In the case of a BUSA Armed Forces Police force established to support the combat operations of a combined force of corps or larger size, through a designated commander of the BUSA Armed Forces Police force, with staff supervision being exercised by a staff provost marshal of the combined corps or larger formation.

7. Command, less operational control, of national military police units utilized in a BUSA Armed Forces Police unit shall remain vested in the national commander concerned. Specifically, disciplinary action against members of a BUSA Armed Forces Police detachment shall be exercised only by competent national military authorities.

8. Operational directives issued by or in the name of the Supreme Commander, BUSA Armed Forces, or by or in the name of a subordinate BUSA Armed Forces commander, shall be transmitted to the personnel of the BUSA Armed Forces Police simultaneously through operational command channels and through the national military police commanders concerned.

9. The administrative management of BUSA Armed Forces Police operational reports, records, and files will generally be accomplished in accordance with the principles of administrative management existing within the United States Army. The military authorities of all signatory nations will advise the Supreme Commander, BUSA Armed Forces, of their national requirements for source data derived from military police reports. In the event the personnel and administrative systems and procedures patterned upon the United States Army principles of administrative management are inadequate to meet the needs of a participating nation with respect to provision of source data, the Supreme Commander, BUSA Armed Forces, will cause the necessary changes or adjustments to be effected and will advise the national authorities of each participating nation of the specific changes made.

10. Except as specifically provided herein, or as may be provided by specific agreement, administration of the national military police units and personnel utilized in BUSA Armed Forces Police units shall be in accordance with applicable national regulations.

11. Except as may be specifically provided by separate agreements, logistical support of BUSA Armed Forces Police units shall be provided through national channels.

#### MISSION AND ORGANIZATION

12. The missions of a BUSA Armed Forces Police force shall be, generally, to—

a. Contribute to the general and physical security of installations, property, and personnel of the BUSA Armed Forces.

b. Enforce military directives of a disciplinary or regulatory nature applicable to military personnel of the BUSA Armed Forces, civilian components thereof, and dependents of either.

c. Maintain law and order with respect to members of the BUSA Armed Forces, civilian components thereof, and dependents of either.

d. Exercise control of the military traffic of the BUSA Armed Forces and of such civilian traffic as may be necessary to the success of the combat operations of the BUSA Armed Forces.

e. Cooperate, to the degree requested by them and permissible under applicable national domestic legislation, with the civil law enforcement agencies of Nation "B" in the control of vehicles, convoys, and pedestrians belonging to, operated by, or consisting of members of the BUSA Armed Forces, civilian components thereof, or dependents of either.

f. Conduct required criminal investigations, in liaison with the civil law enforcement agencies of Nation "B," with respect to offenses involving the property or the security of a sending State, or against the property or person of (or involving) a member of the BUSA Armed Forces, a civilian component thereof, or the dependents of either. Whenever practi-

cable, competent military police investigators of the sending State concerned and of Nation "B" will be assigned as members of the investigation team.

g. Conduct the inspection and registration of the personal vehicles, firearms, and pets of members of the BUSA Armed Forces, civilian components thereof, and dependents of either, in accordance with procedures approved by the authorities of Nation "B."

h. Conduct inspections at the entrance to installations and similar premises of the BUSA Armed Forces in accordance with instructions issued by competent authority. Such inspections may include the check of identity and right of entry and the physical check of vehicles, cases, cartons, luggage, and similar containers. Individuals who refuse to undergo such inspections will be denied entry into the premises concerned. Persons attempting to leave a BUSA Armed Forces installation or similar premises who refuse to undergo such inspections will be denied egress and will be detained in the vicinity of the point of attempted exit until specific instructions have been given by the commander of the BUSA Armed Forces Police unit, or his authorized representative, assigned to the installation concerned.

i. Conduct such inspections as may be necessary within the installations or similar premises of the BUSA Armed Forces to check the identity and the right of presence of persons therein.

j. Provide command post security forces for designated headquarters installations of the BUSA Armed Forces.

k. Provide honor guard and escort services for high ranking dignitaries, international and national representatives, and other designated personages who visit the BUSA commands or installations concerned.

l. Perform such other military police duties as necessary to the overall mission of the BUSA command concerned and of the BUSA Armed Forces.

13. BUSA Armed Forces Police units generally shall be organized in accordance with the following principles with respect to constituent national elements:

a. Except where the authorities of Nation "B" formally decline to furnish such personnel, armed services police of Nation "B" shall be included as an element.

b. Except where the authorities of the national Government concerned decline to furnish such personnel, or as dictated to the contrary by the exigencies of combat operations, armed services police of each of the nations represented in the BUSA command concerned shall be included as an element.

c. In the event any nation represented in the BUSA command is not represented by an element in the BUSA command unit(s) supporting that command, the appropriate military commander of such nation shall formally designate an agency or an individual to serve as a central point of contact for matters relating to military police functions and to individuals of the forces of that nation.

d. With the approval of the Supreme Commander, BUSA Armed Forces, civil police units or individuals of the police force of Nation "B"

may be utilized in combined military police operations in lieu of, or in augmentation of, armed services police units or individuals of Nation "B." When civil police units or individuals are so utilized, they shall be afforded full recognition as auxiliary military forces of Nation "B" as provided in the laws of that nation.

DESIGNATION OF BUSA ARMED FORCES PROVOST MARSHALS  
AND DEPUTY PROVOST MARSHALS

14. The Supreme Commander, BUSA Armed Forces, shall appoint the staff provost marshal and two deputy provost marshals to the special staff of the Supreme Command, BUSA Armed Forces, within the following provisions:

a. The staff provost marshal, Supreme Command, BUSA Armed Forces shall be a member of the armed forces of Nation "B," except when formally agreed to the contrary by the Government of Nation "B."

b. The two deputy provost marshals, Supreme Command, BUSA Armed Forces, shall be members of the armed forces of the two signatory nations other than that of the staff provost marshal.

15. The staff provost marshal and deputy provost marshal(s) of BUSA Armed Forces subordinate commands and installations shall be appointed by the BUSA Armed Forces commander concerned, within the following general provisions:

a. Except where the BUSA command does not contain elements of the armed forces of Nation "B," or where the nature of combat operations precludes such action, either the provost marshal or the deputy provost marshal shall be a member of the armed forces of Nation "B."

b. Generally, the staff provost marshal shall be a member of the armed forces of the participating nation which provides the major portion of the personnel constituting the BUSA Armed Forces Police unit(s) of the command and the deputy provost marshal shall be a member of the armed forces of a different nation. Where, under this provision, neither the provost marshal nor the deputy provost marshal is a member of the armed forces of Nation "B" and the BUSA Armed Forces concerned contains elements of the armed forces of Nation "B," a second deputy provost marshal who is a member of the armed forces of Nation "B" will be designated unless the authorities of that nation formally decline to have such deputy provost marshal designated.

c. Whenever the situation exists in which neither the provost marshal nor the deputy provost marshal of a particular BUSA Armed Forces command is a member of the armed forces of Nation "B," this fact will be promptly reported through the Supreme Commander, BUSA Armed Forces, to the national authorities of Nation "B."

PROVOST MARSHAL STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

16. At division and lower levels of command, and at installations, BUSA Armed Forces provost marshals shall normally exercise operational control, in the name of the BUSA Armed Forces commander concerned, over the BUSA Armed Forces Police of the command.

17. At corps and higher levels of command, BUSA Armed Forces provost marshals shall exercise staff supervision only over the BUSA Armed Forces Police force of the command.

18. Within the provisions of paragraphs 15 and 16 of this Agreement, and as directed by the BUSA Armed Forces commander concerned, BUSA Armed Forces provost marshals, generally, shall be responsible for—

a. Furnishing the BUSA commander concerned with advice concerning the primary fields of military police support.

b. Making recommendations to the BUSA commander concerned regarding the strength and composition of the BUSA Armed Forces Police force of the command.

c. Establishing detailed military police operational procedures adapted to local conditions, utilizing this Agreement as a broad framework.

d. Transmitting to the national commanders and liaison officers concerned, and to BUSA Armed Forces Police detachment commanders concerned, the operational directives pertaining to BUSA Armed Forces Police operations.

e. Establishing and maintaining liaison with—

(1) The national commanders concerned.

(2) The local civil law enforcement authorities of Nation "B."

f. Insuring that BUSA Armed Forces Police personnel are instructed in and kept thoroughly aware of the contents of this Agreement, operational directives implementing this Agreement, and those laws and regulations of Nation "B" pertinent to military police operations.

g. Planning and supervising police surveillance with regard to BUSA personnel and property within the installations in which they are accommodated, giving due regard to local arrangements and agreements with the authorities of Nation "B."

h. Representing the BUSA Armed Forces commander concerned in local negotiations with the civil law enforcement authorities of Nation "B."

i. Making reports and maintaining records as appropriate and in accordance with competent instructions covering the operational activities of the BUSA Armed Forces Police force of the command.

j. Performing such other duties as the BUSA Armed Forces commander concerned may direct.

19. The deputy provost marshal shall assist the provost marshal in the discharge of his responsibilities, shall act for the provost marshal in case of the latter's absence, and shall perform such other duties as the provost marshal may direct.

#### LIAISON WITH THE POLICE AGENCIES OF NATION "B"

20. The BUSA Armed Forces commander exercising operational control over each BUSA Armed Forces Police unit or force shall issue appropriate directives concerning liaison with the law enforcement agencies of Nation "B." Generally, liaison of a policy determining nature shall be a responsibility of the appropriate BUSA Armed Forces provost marshal. Day-to-day operational liaison will be maintained, in accordance with command directives, by the officers, noncommissioned officers, and patrolmen of BUSA Armed Forces Police units.

#### COOPERATION WITH BUSA ARMED FORCES POLICE

21. It is specifically agreed that the personnel of the armed forces of

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each signatory nation, when they are members of a national component of the BUSA Armed Forces, will respect, obey, and cooperate with the BUSA Armed Forces Police. National implementing or supplementing military directives will emphasize the provisions of this paragraph.

22. The BUSA Armed Forces Police may police any camp, installation, or similiar premises occupied by the BUSA Armed Forces.

23. The BUSA Armed Forces Police may operate patrols and perform such other military police functions as may be necessary to support the combat operations of the BUSA Armed Forces, outside the installations of the BUSA Armed Forces. The jurisdiction of such patrols will depend, generally, upon—

- a. The authority of the individuals of the different national military police elements making up the patrol.
- b. The locality in which the patrol is operating, i.e., the combat zone or the communications zone.
- c. The nationality of the offender(s) concerned.
- d. Applicable provisions of the laws and regulations of Nation "B."

24. Normally, the jurisdiction of BUSA Armed Forces policemen shall be as follows:

- a. Over persons—
  - (1) Each national armed forces policeman shall have jurisdiction over persons subject to the military laws of his nation as provided by the laws and regulations of that nation.
  - (2) Each BUSA Armed Forces policeman shall have jurisdiction, while actually engaged in the performance of military police duties, over all members of the BUSA Armed Forces with respect to apprehension.
  - (3) Representatives of the civil police forces working with a BUSA Armed Forces Police unit shall have jurisdiction over all such persons as are made subject to his jurisdiction by the laws of Nation "B."

- b. Over offenses—
  - (1) Each national armed forces policeman shall have jurisdiction over acts which are offenses against the military laws of his nation.
  - (2) Each BUSA Armed Forces policeman shall have jurisdiction over acts which are offenses against the regulations and directives of the Supreme Commander, BUSA Armed Forces.
  - (3) Representatives of the civil police forces working with a BUSA Armed Forces Police unit shall have jurisdiction over acts which are offenses against the laws of Nation "B."

c. Actual exercise of jurisdiction shall be in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 37 and 40 of this Agreement and of such special agreements between Nation "B" and the sending states as may be applicable.

BUSA ARMED FORCES POLICE DESK STATIONS

25. BUSA Armed Forces Police desk stations shall be established as necessary to facilitate the provision of military police support to the BUSA Armed Forces command concerned. The number of desk stations

to be established for any given BUSA Armed Forces Police unit shall be determined by the scope of the mission assigned, the facilities and personnel available, the size of the area to be covered, and the relative strength of the command being supported.

26. For activities within BUSA Armed Forces installations, the desk station should be located within the installation at a point reasonably convenient to the main point of ingress and egress.

27. For activities outside BUSA Armed Forces installations, the desk station should be located, whenever possible, in or near the physical facilities of the civilian police force of Nation "B."

28. Where such facilities can be made available, temporary detention facilities shall be located in conjunction with each desk station.

## COMPOSITION OF PATROLS

29. The following factors shall be taken into consideration with respect to the composition of patrols formed to operate as part of a BUSA Armed Forces Police unit:

a. The number of separate national forces, member of which are likely to be encountered in the area in which the patrol is to operate.

b. The national military police elements constituting the BUSA Armed Forces Police unit providing the patrol.

c. The number of individuals which can be—

(1) Effectively utilized on a walking patrol; generally, this number will not exceed three.

(2) Accommodated in the vehicle utilized for a motorized patrol; generally, this number will not exceed four.

30. The responsibility for furnishing the senior member of each patrol shall rotate equitably on a weekly basis among the national elements constituting the particular BUSA Armed Forces Police unit providing the patrol.

31. In all cases where the patrol is to operate outside BUSA Armed Forces installations, the patrol shall include at least one member of the national military or civil police forces of Nation "B."

## CONTROL OF PATROLS

32. The overall operation of all patrols provided from a given BUSA Armed Forces Police unit shall be controlled from a desk station or a series of desk stations established in accordance with paragraphs 25 through 28 of this Agreement.

33. Each desk station shall be under the operational control of an officer or a noncommissioned officer of the BUSA Armed Forces Police unit concerned. The responsibility for furnishing such officer or noncommissioned officer shall rotate equitably on a weekly basis among the national elements constituting the BUSA Armed Forces Police unit operating from the desk station concerned. Where the officer or noncommissioned officer in charge of a particular desk station is a member of the armed forces of a nation other than Nation "B," he shall habitually be assisted by a representative of either the military police or the civil police forces of Nation "B." This latter provision shall be followed in all cases of desk stations operated out-

side of BUSA Armed Forces installations or controlling patrols which operate outside of such installations; it may be waived in the case of desk stations operated inside BUSA Armed Forces installations in which there are no elements of the armed forces of Nation "B," provided such stations do not control patrols which operate outside such installations.

34. In accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 29 through 31 of this Agreement, the officer or noncommissioned officer in charge of the desk station concerned shall designate the senior member of each patrol under his supervision. In the event, pursuant to the national rotation procedure, the national representative designated as senior patrol member is not in fact the senior member, his designation as senior member for the purposes of that particular patrol shall be controlling.

35. Each nation furnishing national military police elements to a BUSA Armed Forces Police unit shall issue, in accordance with national policies and procedures, appropriate directives requiring its participating military police personnel to comply with the lawful orders and instructions issued by members of other participating national forces in connection with the accomplishment of the various missions involved in the performance of duties in support of the operations of the BUSA Armed Forces. Whenever any nation signatory hereto is unable to issue such directives, it shall immediately notify the authorities of the other nations concerned.

36. In the event any individual BUSA Armed Forces military policeman engaged in the performance of military police duties as a member of a BUSA Armed Forces Police unit refuses to cooperate with other members of the unit or otherwise acts in an improper manner, such individual shall be returned, as soon as possible, to the desk station controlling the operations of the particular unit and shall be reported to the appropriate national commander for such action as that commander deems appropriate. Under no circumstances shall either the senior patrol member of the officer or noncommissioned officer in charge of the desk station attempt to take any disciplinary action against such offending individual military policeman; their actions in such an event shall be limited to relieving the individual from duty and turning him over to his appropriate national commander.

## OPERATION OF PATROLS

37. Patrols of the BUSA Armed Forces Police shall operate in the following manner:

a. In the event circumstances require that corrective action, including apprehension, be taken against an offender, primary responsibility shall rest with the member of the BUSA Armed Forces Police who is a member of the same national force as the offender.

b. If for any reason the member of the BUSA Armed Forces Police who is a member of the same national force as the offender is unable to act, the required action shall be taken by the police representative, military or civil, of Nation "B."

c. If for any reason neither the member of the BUSA Armed Forces Police who is a member of the same national force as the offender nor the police representative of Nation "B" is able to act, the required action shall be taken by the senior patrol member or other patrol member depending upon the urgency of the situation.

INVESTIGATIONS AND INVESTIGATIVE LIAISON

38. In connection with the conduct of criminal investigations and the conduct of activities connected with the establishment and maintenance of effective police liaison, members of the BUSA Armed Forces Police shall assist the civil police forces of Nation "B" in the taking into custody of members of the BUSA Armed Forces, civilian components thereof, of their dependents in the territory of Nation "B;" in the handing over of such persons to the authority which is to exercise jurisdiction; in the collection and production of evidence; in the conduct of investigative activities; in the seizure of property; and, in proper cases, in the handing over of objects connected with an offense.

INTERROGATION OF INDIVIDUALS

39. Except for urgent inquiries necessary at the scene of a crime or incident and required in the overall interest of justice, the interrogation of persons shall be carried out by or in the presence of either a military policeman of the same national force as the individual being interrogated or a police representative of Nation "B." Copies of any statements taken in the course of interrogations shall be furnished to the appropriate military authorities of the national force with which the individual interrogated is associated.

DISPOSITION OF OFFENDERS AND EVIDENCE

40. Offenders taken into custody by members of a BUSA Armed Forces Police force shall, whenever possible, be expeditiously turned over to the appropriate military authorities of the national force with which they are associated.

41. Articles of evidence seized or discovered by members of a BUSA Armed Forces Police force shall generally be turned over to the appropriate military authorities of the national force with which the associated offender is associated or to the police authorities of Nation "B," depending upon the circumstances of each particular case.

42. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the right is specifically reserved for the authorities of any participating nation to prescribe the conditions for the security and return of property of that nation turned over to the authorities of another nation in connection with the investigation and disposition of offenses.

DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA AND VEHICLE MARKINGS

43. Members of the national contingents of the BUSA Armed Forces Police, while engaged in combined military police duties, shall wear their respective national uniforms and distinctive insignia; in addition, they shall habitually wear on the left uniform sleeve an identifying armband of dark blue felt. This armband shall be 10 centimeters wide and shall bear in white 2½-cm letters the three-line inscription:

BUSA  
ARMED FORCES  
POLICE

44. In addition to or in lieu of national markings, BUSA Armed Forces Police operational vehicles shall have affixed to the front and rear of the

body, generally on the bumpers, a blue rectangular metal plate approximately 20 centimeters high by 40 centimeters wide bearing in white 5-cm letters a three-line inscription corresponding to that prescribed for the identifying armband in the preceding paragraph.

COMMUNICATIONS

45. Radio, telephonic, and special communications utilized in BUSA Armed Forces Police operations may vary in accordance with local needs and the availability of supplies. In general, the equipment utilized will be that organic to the national elements constituting the BUSA Armed Forces Police unit(s) concerned. Radio and related frequencies utilized will correspond to those assigned by the appropriate signal agency of the Supreme Command, BUSA Armed Forces.

MISCELLANEOUS

46. Each Government signatory hereto may propose modifications of this Agreement by advising all other signatory Governments of its intent to do so and requesting that a conference be convened to consider modification. Except in cases of extreme urgency as dictated by military necessity, such notification of intent to propose modification of this Agreement will be made at least thirty days prior to the convening of a conference to consider the proposal.

47. Each Government signatory hereto reserves the right to withdraw from the terms of this Agreement but specifically agrees that before actually effecting such withdrawal it shall formally notify all other participating Governments, at least sixty days in advance, of its intent to withdraw. Each Government further agrees that, in the event it has served notice of its intent to withdraw from the terms of this Agreement, it shall exert every effort possible to confer with the other Governments concerned and attempt to arrive at a solution acceptable to all Governments of the foreseeable problems arising from such withdrawal.

48. This Agreement shall be ratified or approved by the signatory nations and Instruments of Ratification or Approval shall be deposited by them with the Government of Nation "B" which shall notify each signatory nation of the deposit of each Instrument of Ratification or Approval. This Agreement shall be entered into force when all the signatory nations have made such deposit.

49. This Agreement shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of Nation "B" which will furnish each signatory nation with certified copies thereof.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned Representatives duly authorized thereto have signed this Agreement.

DONE at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, in three texts, in the English, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ languages, all being equally authentic.

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA \_\_\_\_\_

FOR NATION "A" \_\_\_\_\_

FOR NATION "B" \_\_\_\_\_

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By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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NG: State AG (3); units—same as active army except allowance is one copy to each unit.

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For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50