

THE NGO JOURNAL

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JANUARY 2005

A QUARTERLY FORUM FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT



WOMEN: THE CHANGING FACE OF TERRORISM



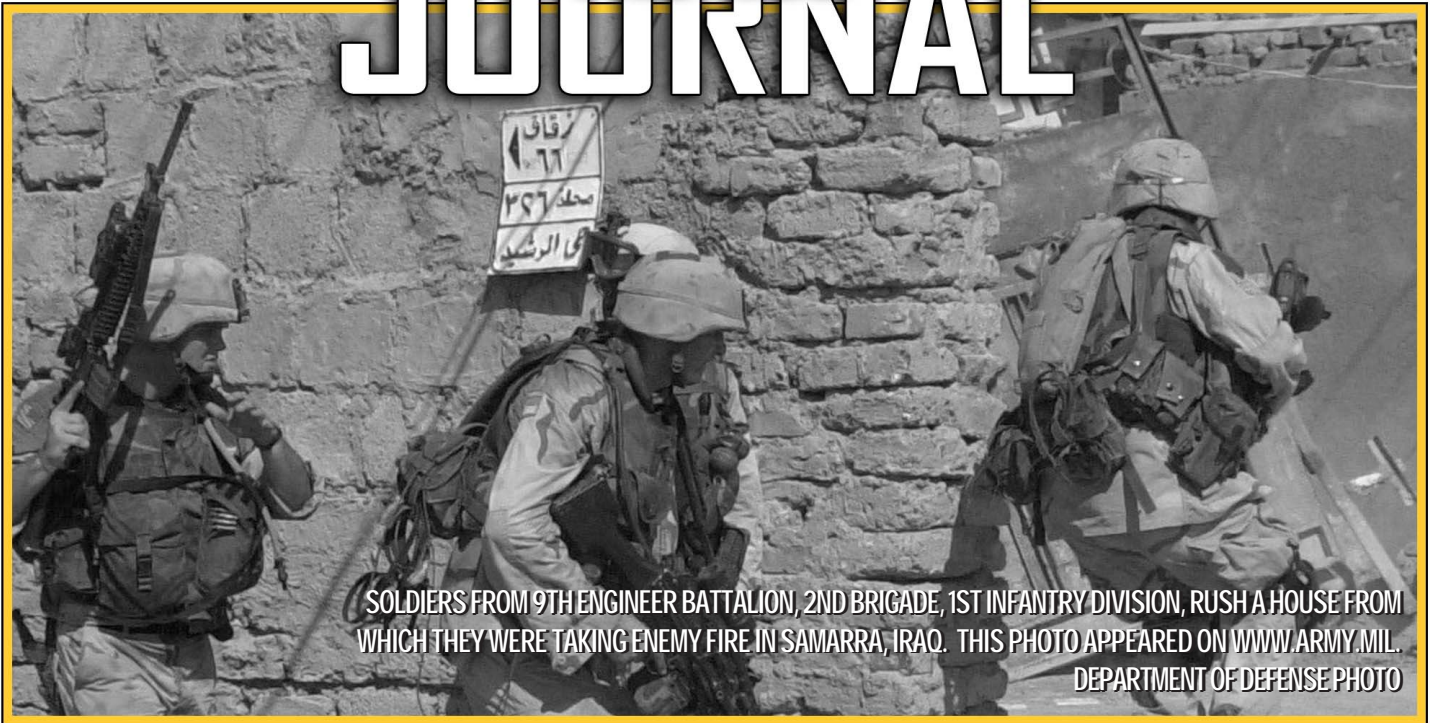
DEPLOYMENT TOOL-KIT: ARE YOU READY?

- VBIEDs
- CONVOY OPERATIONS
- HANDLING EPWs



ART OF WARRIOR TASKS

THE NGO JOURNAL



SOLDIERS FROM 9TH ENGINEER BATTALION, 2ND BRIGADE, 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION, RUSH A HOUSE FROM WHICH THEY WERE TAKING ENEMY FIRE IN SAMARRA, IRAQ. THIS PHOTO APPEARED ON WWW.ARMY.MIL. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PHOTO

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ON POINT

WOMEN: THE CHANGING FACE OF TERRORISM

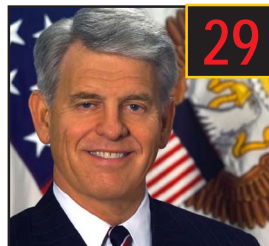
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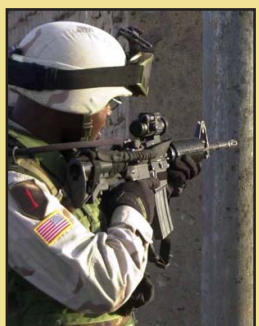


PHOTO BY:
Sgt. 1st Class Johancharles Van Boers

www.siteinstitute.org

SITE INSTITUTE
the search for international terrorist entities



TRAINING

CONVOY OPS

The US Army Center for Army Lessons Learned shares valuable information you need to know prior to your next "road-trip."
Master Sgt. Sue Harper



VBIEDs

Vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices are a huge problem facing our deployed Soldiers. We take an in-depth look at these killers to help you understand the threat.
Dave Crozier



AOWT: CONVOY

The first in a new NCO Journal Series, The Art of Warrior Tasks, gives you performance measures and leader comments on the tasks.
Spc. Joseph Edmondson



LEADERSHIP

EPW TREATMENT

The military is now paying special attention to the handling of EPWs. In this article we discuss just that, and incorporate the associated Warrior Task.
Sgt. Chad Jones



ALIBIS

PHOTO JOURNAL

An NCO Journal tradition, in which we present our picks of Army photos that show the real life of Soldiers in today's Army.
Dave Crozier



HONOR ROLL

In every issue we list the names of the men and women that have given their lives in service to our country to pay tribute to their sacrifice.
Dave Crozier



THE NCO JOURNAL

VOL. 14, No. 1

JANUARY 2005

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Our mission is to provide a forum for the open exchange of ideas and information, to support training, education and development of the NCO Corps and to foster a closer bond among its members.

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JANUARY 2005

Non-citizen Soldiers deserve our highest respect

I want to share a story with you. It is the story of a young, courageous patriot, who came to the United States seeking opportunity and was so thankful for his freedoms, he chose to join the Army to help defend them. The Soldier's name was Sgt. Catalin Dima. He came to this country to work and start a new life. An Army Reservist with the 411th Engineer Brigade out of New Jersey, Dima felt compelled to join the service with a desire to give back. The 411th was mobilized to rotate into Iraq as part of Operation Iraqi Freedom II.

I met Dima's roommate and good friend, Sgt. Henry Chin-Hong, while visiting troops in Iraq on August 12 of this year. Dima, a specialist at the time, had asked his roommate to come see me to express some issues he was having getting his paperwork through the immigration process to become an American citizen. He was very anxious to be a U.S. citizen and hoped I could help. Chin-Hong told me the problems and in the weeks after, my staff worked with Immigration and Naturalization Services to help the process along.

On October 3, then Spc. Dima, along with numerous other Soldiers, were sworn in as American citizens in the very palace where Saddam Hussein used to live. Dima was overjoyed. His roommate tells how he walked into the trailer where they lived that day and wouldn't stop screaming "USA, USA."

Chin-Hong wrote to me shortly after the ceremony to tell me about Dima's great accomplishment. I was overjoyed and humbled that my assistance helped this American Soldier become a citizen of the United States. He deserved it. He was defending the very country and the people he was trying so hard to be a part of.

Dima was the type of individual who followed President Kennedy's famous phrase, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." Chin-Hong told us of the late night stories by Dima and the hardships he suffered in his native Romania. Dima would talk about how as a Soldier in the Romanian Army, he would have to deliver pizzas at night and live in a basement with his family. Dima couldn't understand why natural-born Americans weren't just walking on air with all the opportunities they had available to them. Chin-Hong recalls Dima telling him that he loved President Bush and would vote for him forever if it were

possible because the President allowed him to become a member of the greatest society the world has ever known.

I received an email from Chin-Hong a few weeks ago. He wanted to inform me that Dima had been promoted to sergeant on November 11. He also wanted me to know that Dima died that same afternoon from wounds suffered in a mortar attack on his convoy. His best friend, Chin-Hong was injured as well but survived his wounds.

Dima left behind his wife Florika and three children, Christian, Angela and John. All are under six years of age.

He gave more in his 39 days of citizenship than most Americans give in their whole lives. He is an American hero. He deserves to be remembered and recognized with all the great heroes of this century. He lived the Soldiers Creed and the Warrior Ethos everyday. He always placed the mission first, never accepted defeat, never quit, and never left a fallen comrade. He was an expert and a professional. He was, an American Soldier.

Today, 14,921 of our Soldiers are not U.S. citizens. Many of them are working on their citizenship. Many of them are also in harm's way, serving alongside their 280,000 brothers and sisters in arms in more than 120 countries worldwide. These heroes have chosen to defend their adopted country against all enemies, foreign and domestic. They've committed to serving the people of the United States and living the Army values. They deserve our highest respect. Those of us lucky enough to be born under the stars and stripes can learn something from these great Soldiers.

For me, Sgt. Catalin Dima will forever be remembered and honored as a great American hero. I only wish I had been given the opportunity to meet him face-to-face to tell him so.

*Sgt. Maj. of the Army Kenneth O. Preston
13th Sergeant Major of the Army*



File photo

SMA Preston

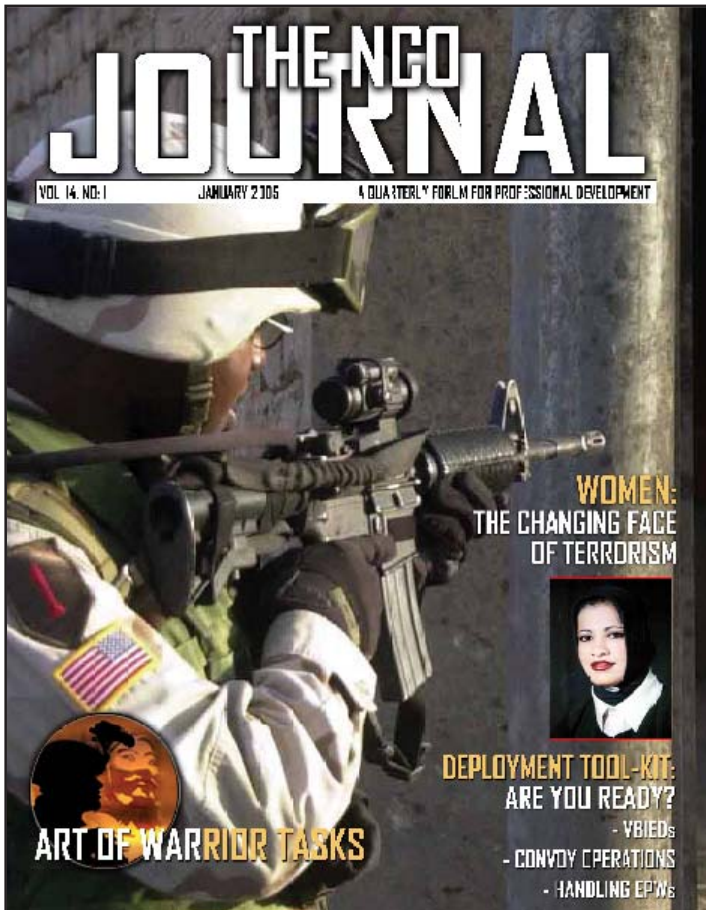


Courtesy photo

Sgt. Catalin Dima



It's the same *NCO Journal*, just a different look, feel



You might have noticed that the cover of the Journal has changed with the help of our new graphic artist Spc. Joseph Edmondson. But it is still “The Popular Mechanics” for NCOs. The design change was needed to stay in tune with the Warrior Ethos and other initiatives designed to improve the Army’s war fighting ability, and the military’s ability to fight the war on terror such as Soldiers as Sensors. For example, to assist you in educating your “Sensors” Dave Crozier has written a review on the Web site we found very helpful in preparing for this issue. You can find the review on page 12. While this Web site has a pay for information side, it’s free side is very informative as well. The Search for International Terrorists Entities (SITE) Web site is run by the woman who wrote, *Terrorist Hunter*, by Anonymous. No longer anonymous, Rita Katz is the creator and director of SITE, which is used by various government agencies. But the public domain or free part of her site is very helpful. You should be aware that she has been branded a zealot or witch hunter, but in this Web site, unlike others that claim to be of the same ilk, you get free facts without rhetoric.

Along with Soldiers and Sensors and the war on terrorism, Dave interviewed Katz and other experts in the field of terrorism on what is current on the terrorism front and what Soldiers should look for. Katz warns that one new element of terrorism for the Al Qaeda is the use of women terrorists. Also those experts warn that as we get closer to the elections in Iraq at the end of January, Soldiers should be on the look out for suicide bombers and VBIEDs

An article on VBIEDs can be found on page 18. And when you are talking about VBIEDs, it might also mean you need to speak about Convoys. If you are going to Iraq, you might hear different TTPs on how to react to contact while in a convoy, unblocked. The NCO Journal looks at two of these TTPs and explains why both are valid on page 14. To go along with the Convoy piece, the NCO Journal also offers you a quick reference with guidance from experts in the field. This reference, called the Art of Warrior Tasks, appears twice in the Journal. There is one on Convoy operations and one on the handling of Enemy Prisoners of War. The Art of Warrior Tasks will be a reoccurring feature and is set up as a one page, rip and post, or rip and read or rip and train item.

The NCO Journal relies on the help and quick response of many people to get the NCO Journal published, and we appreciate the ongoing support. Sometimes people take extraordinary measures to give us the support we need like several Command Sergeants Major who despite being deployed, getting ready to retire and/or being involved in Transition of Authority for their respective units were able to respond quickly to our questions and requests. Without the help of people like Command Sgt. Major Jeffrey Butler, 16th Military Police Brigade (Airborne); Command Sgt. Maj. Dan Elder, 13th COSCOM; and Command Sgt. Maj. Vernon Praymous of HHC, 57th Signal Battalion, this issue would not be the issue it is. For one command sergeant major who religiously made time for the NCO Journal, this issue might be his last time to assist us. After more than 30 years of Army service, Training and Doctrine Command’s Command Sgt. Maj. Anthony J. Williams recently announced he would retire in February. Williams always made the time to help the NCO Journal team whenever it was needed despite guiding TRADOC through unprecedented fast-paced growth. He pulled TRADOC through daily evolutions as the Army sought to not only improve, but keep training in real time with lessons learned in OIF and OEF.

*Master Sgt. Susanna Harper
Editor*

Harvey sworn in as new Secretary of the Army

Dr. Francis J. Harvey was sworn in Nov. 19 at the Pentagon as the 19th Secretary of the Army. The Senate confirmed President Bush's nomination of Dr. Harvey Nov. 16.

As Secretary of the Army, Harvey has statutory responsibility for all matters relating to Army manpower, personnel, reserve affairs, installations, environmental issues, weapons systems and equipment acquisition, communications, and financial management. Secretary Harvey is responsible for the department's annual budget of \$98.5 billion. He leads a work force of over one million active duty, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve Soldiers, 220,000 civilian employees, thousands of contractors, and has stewardship over 15 million acres of land.

Prior to his appointment, Harvey was a business executive with broad experience centered on the defense industry. He held various professional, management and executive positions within the Westinghouse Corporation from 1969 to 1997, including president of the Electronics Systems Group, president of the Government and Environmental Services Company, and chief operating officer of the \$6 billion Industries and Technology Group.

Most recently, Harvey was a director and vice chairman of Duratek, a company specializing in treating radioactive, hazardous, and other wastes. In his career, he has been involved



Photo by Staff Sgt. Carmen L. Burgess

Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld looks on while Raymond DuBois, director of administration and management, swears in Dr. Francis J. Harvey as the 19th Secretary of the Army Nov. 19.

in one or more phases of more than 20 major Department of Defense programs.

Harvey earned his doctorate in Metallurgy and Material Sciences from the University of Pennsylvania and his Bachelor of Science at the University of Notre Dame in Metallurgy Engineering and Material Science. He was a White House Fellow at the Department of Defense in the late 1970s.

Harvey succeeds Les Brownlee, who served as the acting Secretary of the Army for the past 18 months.

Gipe named to succeed Lever as Army National Guard CSM

Command Sgt. Maj. John D. Gipe of the Kentucky Army National Guard has been selected as the 8th command sergeant major of the Army National Guard. He will succeed Command Sgt. Maj. Frank Lever III who was appointed to the position on Jan. 8, 2001.

The promotion of Gipe, a 22-year military veteran and resident of Floyds Knobs, Ky., was announced Dec. 3 by Lt. Gen. Roger C. Schultz, director of the Army National Guard.

Gipe will report for duty in January, first deploying to Operations Iraqi and Enduring Freedom, and then assuming his new responsibilities in August.

As command sergeant major, Gipe will serve as the director's adviser on enlisted matters, with special emphasis on quality of life and training. He also will act as a representative and advocate for the 50 states, three territories and the District of Columbia to the Army

leadership and Congress.

He was born in Owensboro, Ky., on June 12, 1957. He graduated high school in 1975 from Madison Consolidated High School in Madison, Ind. His military education includes the Primary Leadership Development Course, Basic Noncommissioned Officers Course, Advanced Non-Commissioned Officers Course and the Sergeants Major Course.

He joined the Kentucky Army National Guard as a member of the Scout Platoon, Combat Support Company, 2/123



CSM John D. Gipe

AR Battalion in July 1982. His Army National Guard leadership assignments have included: Scout Section Leader and Scout Platoon Sergeant, Det #1, 2/123rd AR Battalion; Mortar Platoon Sergeant, Det #2, 2/123AR Battalion; First Sergeant, Co D, 2/123AR Battalion; Operations Sergeant Major, 2/123 AR Battalion and NCO Academy Commandant / Command Sergeant Major, 238th Regiment. Other assignments include ANCOG / BNCOG Branch Chief, 238th Regiment and Chief Instructor, 238th Regiment.

His awards include the Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal 1OLC, Army Achievement Medal 2OLC, the Kentucky Distinguished Service Medal, the Kentucky Merit Ribbon, the Kentucky Commendation Ribbon with 2OLC and the Air Assault Badge. He is a member of the Honorable Order of Saint Barbara.

Department of Defense announces next Iraq, Afghanistan rotations

The Stryker Brigade in Alaska and a brigade of the Georgia National Guard are scheduled to begin deploying to Iraq in mid-2005, along with the returning 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and 4th Infantry Division, a brigade of the 10th Mountain Division and a brigade of the 1st Infantry Division from Fort Riley, Kan.

Two other brigades of the 10th Mountain division from Fort Drum, N.Y., will deploy to Afghanistan next year along with the headquarters of the Florida National Guard's 53rd Infantry Brigade, Defense officials announced.

As other units are identified and alerted, officials said subsequent announcements will be made.

OIF Rotation

For Operation Iraqi Freedom, the rotation is consistent with the current force structure in Iraq of 17 brigades and three division headquarters, DoD officials said. The partial troop deployment list includes:

48th Infantry Brigade (Separate),



Photo by Spc. Sean Kimmons

Georgia Army National Guard; 172d Stryker Brigade Combat Team, Fort Wainwright, Alaska; 1st Brigade, 10th Mountain Division, Fort Drum, N.Y.; 101st Airborne Division, Air Assault (division headquarters and 4 brigades), Fort Campbell, Ky; 4th Infantry Division (division headquarters and 4 brigades), Fort Hood, Texas; and 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

The first units deploying to Iraq in the next rotation are scheduled to arrive in

mid-2005 and successive units will deploy at various times through mid-2006.

OEF Rotation

For Operation Enduring Freedom, the 3rd and 4th Brigades and headquarters elements of the Army's 10th Mountain Division from Fort Drum, N.Y., will deploy to Afghanistan along with the headquarters of the Florida National Guard's 53rd Infantry Brigade.

This OEF rotation is consistent with the current force structure of three brigades and a division headquarters in Afghanistan, DoD officials said. They said the first units deploying to Afghanistan are scheduled to arrive in mid-2005, and successive units will deploy at various points through mid-2006.

DoD's goal is to increasingly pass responsibility for security and governance of Iraq and Afghanistan to the security forces of those nations, officials said. They added that U.S. force rotations may be tailored based upon changes in the security situation in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Task Force Eagle cases its colors, leaves Bosnia-Herzegovina

Just like the 14 rotations before them, the Cyclone Soldiers of the 38th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Indiana National Guard, are packing up and preparing to go home. However, this Stabilization Force rotation will end differently than previous rotations.

Task Force Eagle, the U.S.-led effort of the SFOR in Bosnia-Herzegovina, cased its colors during a disestablishment ceremony Nov. 24.



Sgt. Luis Lopez and Sgt. 1st Class Malcolm Peoples, 529th Military Police Company, prepare one of two 105mm howitzers for the Task Force Eagle disestablishment ceremony held Nov. 24, at Eagle Base, Bosnia. The disestablishment marks the end of the major U.S. involvement in Bosnia after nine years, and is in conjunction with the end of the Stabilization Force as NATO transfers control to the European Union. About 250 Soldiers will remain in Bosnia as part of a quick reaction force in support of the EU.

The close of the nine-year mission of TF Eagle is part the completion of the SFOR mission and the inauguration of the European Union Force. The EUFOR is a coalition involving 33 countries, 11 of which are non-EU members.

The EUFOR will reinforce the EU's political engagement, its assistance programs and its ongoing police and monitoring missions, officials said, to help BiH continue to progress toward European integration. More than nine years ago, on Dec. 16, 1995, NATO launched the largest military operation ever undertaken by the Alliance with the Implementation Force or IFOR, in an effort to enforce the General Framework Agreement for Peace, negotiated in Dayton, Ohio, and generally referred to as the Dayton Peace Accord.

The Dayton Peace Accord brought to an end a four-year civil war which is estimated to have left more than 200,000 people dead.

The disestablishment of TF Eagle does not, however, mark the end of NATO or U.S. involvement in Bosnia, officials said. "NATO will maintain a small, but meaningful headquarters in Sarajevo. Also the United States will contribute small but important numbers of forces that will be stationed both in Sarajevo and at Eagle Base in Tuzla," Gen. B.B. Bell, Commander U.S. Army Europe, said.

Editor's note: This is a condensed version of a story written by Jason Austin, U.S. Army Europe, Public Affairs.

Registration underway for Bataan Death March

The 2005 Bataan Memorial Death March will be March 20 at White Sands Missile Range, N.M.

The memorial march recognizes the sacrifices made by thousands of U.S. and Filipino service members overwhelmed by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands during World War II.

Bataan Memorial Death March information and registration is available at www.bataanmarch.com. There is a limit of 4,000 marchers.

The 26.2-mile march starts on the Army



Photo by Miriam Rodriguez

More than 3,000 people, both military and civilian, participated in the 2004 Bataan Memorial Death March at White Sands Missile Range.

installation's main post, crosses hilly terrain, winds around a small mountain and returns to the finish line

through sandy desert trails and washes. The elevation varies from about 4,100 to 5,300 feet. While marathon length, the memorial march is not a sanctioned marathon.

The event is open to military (active-duty, Reserve, National Guard, ROTC, JROTC or retired) and civilian teams and individuals in either heavy or light divisions. Military personnel marching in any military category must wear full field gear. Civilian marchers in any category should wear attire appropriate for a road march through desert terrain. All marchers entered in heavy division categories must also carry a 35-pound rucksack.

For information about the march call the White Sands Missile Range Community Recreation Division at 505-678-1256 or the Public Affairs Office at 505-678-1134. Questions and comments may be e-mailed to bataan@wsmr.army.mil.



Photo by George Baird

Generations meet at the finish line. Marchers in the Junior ROTC category shake hands with Bataan survivors after completing the march.

International Web surfers find 30,000 ways to connect to a Soldier

Every day in cities, towns and rural outposts throughout America and around the world, hundreds of people sit down at their computers to carry out one mission: they head to the "To Our Soldiers" Web site.

The Army.mil Web team first envisioned "To Our Soldiers" a week after the ground war started in Iraq, said Donnie Steele, Army.mil technical director.

Less than month after the idea started being discussed, it was a reality.

The site, which has been accepting well wishes for more than 18 months, receives about 35,000 visitors per month. On Oct. 1, the 30,000th message was posted to the Web site, addressed to a Soldier with the 4th Infantry Division.

The Army community relations team posts several dozen messages per day, from supporters in countries from Iceland to Australia, and from Iraq to Afghanistan. In many cases, the screening staff has attempted to connect friends and family members

To Our Soldiers

NOTE: We are providing this service as an opportunity to send a message of support to Soldiers who are serving in the War on Terrorism. It is not designed to be a letter writing service, instant-messaging service, e-mail service, bulletin board or general chat service. These messages are viewed individually and edited or deleted based on content. Profanity and violations of operational security, privacy, and propriety will not be posted. Soldiers around the world appreciate your thoughts and feelings of support.

[view 2004 holiday messages](#)

search messages:

Total Search Results: 33,903
Displaying 1 - 15

To: Everyone not home
From: Kevin and Irene Mullen in New York
Praying you have a peaceful thanksgiving reflecting on family and fond

with deployed loved ones, considering the restriction on posting senders' e-mail and mailing addresses.

Initially, there was some concern about the site being used as a means to lash out at Soldiers or the administration, Steele said. However, there were only about 30 negative messages out of thousands sent the first year, he said, and those were mainly spouses venting their frustration at their Soldiers being deployed.

The site went live in April 2003 to meet a demand for ways to support

Soldiers, according to an officer who was involved in the inception.

Some messages have even touched off their own campaigns of patriotism.

Earlier this year, Tammi Ketteman of Ohio, whose son was deployed, wrote a tribute and submitted "A Letter from Mom" to the site. The community relations staff turned the composition over to the U.S. Army

Field Band and Soldiers Chorus, whose arrangers set the letter to music and performed a dramatic reading at a concert near Ketteman's hometown.

Those wishing to express their support for Soldiers deployed around the world are encouraged to log on to www.army.mil/tooursoldiers/ and submit a message.

Editor's note: This is a condensed version of a story written by Mark Heeter for Army News Service.

Army families not responsible for utility bills

Despite what an official called confusing news reports, Army families in privatized housing will not be responsible for utility bills until at least the spring of 2006.

Technicians began reading utility meters last month for new and remodeled privatized housing at some installations, said Ivan Bolden, Residential Communities Initiative Program Manager for Policy. Under RCI, about 40,000 family housing units at 15 installations have been turned over to private developers.

Bolden said the meters are being installed to collect data to determine a monthly allocation for utilities that will be supported by a Soldier's basic allowance for housing or BAH/rental payments.

The data will be reviewed in March, Bolden said, and then a "mock utility billing" program will begin sometime thereafter.

The mock billing period will accomplish several things: First, it will help residents track their usage and consumption patterns; Second, residents will receive monthly tips on how to conserve;



Photo by Master Sgt. Lisa Gregory

Residents of the new privatized housing at Fort Meade, Md., will participate in the mock utility billing program, along with those at five other installations.

and house type will need to pay the difference, he explained.

Families that use less than the allocated rate may, in fact, earn a rebate, Bolden said.

Installations participating in the mock utility billing program include: Fort Carson, Colo.; Fort Hood, Texas; Fort Meade, Md.; Fort Bragg, N.C.; Fort Stewart, Ga.; and Fort Campbell, Ky.

For more information on the RCI program visit <http://www.rci.army.mil/>.

and finally, they will be offered training to help families learn to be more energy efficient, Bolden said.

The mock billing program is scheduled to last a year, Bolden said. After this period, he said the Army will make adjustments (if needed) to the program and then begin the phase where Soldiers will be responsible for excessive use of their utilities.

Even after billing begins, good conservation will mean that most families will not be required to send in payments, Bolden said. Only those who use more than the average for that area

Tricare benefits improved significantly for Reservists

The National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal 2005 improves the overall health benefits available to guardsmen, reservists and their families and makes permanent several of the Tricare benefits while extending secretarial authorization for others.

For reserve component members with delayed effective date orders to serve on active duty in support of a contingency operation for more than 30 days, the new legislation permanently authorizes Tricare eligibility for up to 90 days prior to member's activation date for eligible members and their families. It also makes permanent a 180-day transitional Tricare health benefit after deactivation for Transitional Assistance Management Program (TAMP) eligible members and their families. Members must also now receive a comprehensive physical examination prior to separating from active duty service.

The legislation also authorizes waiver of the Tricare standard and extra deductibles of reserve component family members for members ordered to active duty for more than 30 days and authorizes Tricare to pay nonparticipating providers up to 115 percent of the Tricare maximum allowable charge, which enhances continuity of care

for these family members with their civilian providers. In order to ensure seamless implementation of these provisions, Tricare has extended the Tricare Reserve Family Demonstration Project through Oct. 31, 2005. The demonstration, which began on Sept. 14, 2001, was due to end Nov. 1.

Members of the reserve component called after Sept. 11, 2001, to serve for



more than 30 days in support of a contingency operation, who served or will continuously serve for 90 or more days, are now given the opportunity to purchase Tricare standard healthcare coverage for themselves and their family members after they demobilize. The member must sign an agreement to continue serving for a period of one year or more in the selected reserve after their active duty ends. For every 90 days of consecutive active

duty service, the member and family member may purchase one year of Tricare standard coverage for the same period they commit to serve in the selected reserves. Members will be able to purchase the new Tricare standard coverage on a self-only or self and family basis. The Tricare standard coverage under this program will begin once the member's eligibility for 180 days of transitional Tricare coverage under the TAMP program ends. Members who served on active duty in support of a contingency operation for 90 days or more on or after Sept. 11, 2001, and were released from active duty before Oct. 28, 2004, or within 180 days of that date, may enter into an agreement to serve continuously in the selected reserve for a period of one or more years and begin participation in this program at that time. These members must enter into this agreement to serve in the selected reserve within one year of Oct. 28, 2004.

Congress requires implementation of the new Tricare standard enrollment program by April 26, 2005.

Additional information can be found at <http://www.tricare.osd.mil/> and <http://www.defenselink.mil/ra>.

The changing face of Terrorism

By Dave Crozier

Spc. Valerie A. Garcia posed as the model for this graphic by Dave Crozier and Spc. Joseph Edmondson.

“Although women represent a fraction of terrorists worldwide, it is naïve to assume they’re not recruited to violent extremists groups. Women are responsible for one-third of the suicide attacks perpetrated by the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka, and two-thirds of those by the Kurdistan Workers’ Party. Women have founded and led terrorist groups, hijacked planes, served on all-female tank units, blown up buildings and assassinated national leaders. What is new is that women are participating in attacks on behalf of organizations that promote Islamic causes.”

Jessica Stern, lecturer at Harvard’s John F. Kennedy School of Government, in an opinion piece printed in the *Washington Post* on Dec. 18, 2003.

The next rotation of Operation Iraqi Freedom Soldiers will be transitioning into theater just in time for the elections. This will be a time when some experts say that hostilities will increase and Soldiers might see a change in terrorists’ tactics.

“The individual Soldier is the most capable, sophisticated collector of intelligence in today’s Army. To fully harness this capability, we must ensure “Every Soldier is a Sensor” (ES2). One impetus for the Army’s emphasis on the Warrior Ethos is the recognition that “rear areas” no longer exist. Just as Soldiers must be prepared to fight as infantry, they must also serve as intelligence collectors. In Iraq and Afghanistan, Soldiers are immersed in a dynamic operating environment.” This statement was taken from a discussion paper on key issues that the Army sees as relevant to the current force. As “Sensors” Soldiers also need to be sensitive to the changing face of terrorism.

Ellen Goodman, a columnist with the Boston Globe begs the question, “Tender terrorists?” Leela Jacinto, a journalist

writing for *ABCNEWS.com*, coined them “Jihad’s Girl Power.” Practically every news organization in the free world referred to the Chechen female terrorists as “Black Widows.” All of the reports, while documenting the violence, seem to minimize the impact and severity of female involvement in terrorist activities, or at least try to establish a gentler defense for it. Rita Katz, director of the Search for International Terrorist Entities (SITE) Institute, an organization that seeks out and reports on terrorist organizations throughout the world, said she believes these

“Female Jihadis,” or holy warriors, are more radical than their male counterparts and are a growing component of the terrorist world.

“We have seen interviews with women whose sons were killed, and they said they wished their other children would be killed also; that there is nothing more for them to wish for than being a mother of a martyr,” Katz said. “There was one women whose son, fighting with Al Qaeda, was injured and she wished that he was dead instead. It is things like that which makes women seem even more radical and willing to go far, very far.”

And now Al Qaeda is actively recruiting women into its ranks, something that was not part of the norm for the terror organization, Katz explained.



File photo

Wafa Idris, right, became the first female Palestinian bomber in 2002 when she blew herself up in the center of Jerusalem.

“There is no doubt that we are seeing more women involved in the [terrorist] war; not that it is a brand new phenomenon either. We know that terrorist organizations, especially the Palestinian organization have used women in the past, but this is a new phenomenon where we see this relationship with Al Qaeda,” Katz said. “Part of that reason is that when Al Qaeda was associated with the Taliban they could not have allowed this because of the Taliban opinion about women – seeing women as nothing more than another product and not something that has any brain they can use for anything.”

Al Qaeda’s new recruiting tool – a webzine entitled Al Khansaa – is named after revered female Arab poet who converted to Islam during the time of the prophet Muhammad and wrote eulogies for her brother and also encouraged her four sons to take part in the jihad to spread Islam. Her sons died in battle.

An editorial passage in the new webzine, which surfaced in August of 2004, reads, “We will stand covered in our veils and abayas, with our weapons in our hands and our children in our arms. The blood of our husbands, and the limbs of our children are our offering to God.” The magazine also talks of female military training camps where future Mudjahidats, the feminine for Mujahadeen, can learn how to use weapons.

Katz explained that she believes Al Qaeda, by recruiting women, is showing that it understands women are very important from the sense that they can infiltrate the enemy better than the men, especially when they (coalition forces) are not looking for women.

“When you think about the women and how they are

dressed, they are wearing this special outfit, the big dress, the long dress; it is easy to hide things on their bodies,” she said. “It is so easy for women to get it done. For one, you are looking for men and when you see a woman walking with children, or a pregnant, woman no one is going to suspect that she might actually be loaded with explosives.”

Jessica Stern, lecturer at Harvard



Two magazines that help to spread the word for the terrorists are the newly created Webzine, Al-Khansa, left, and Al-Battar. Al-Khansa is the new vehicle being used to recruit women into the Jihad, while Al-Battar is Al-Qaeda’s biweekly online training manual that is used to educate terrorist cells on activities that range from properly using weapons and planning attacks, to building improvised explosive devices and setting land mines.



On Feb. 27, 2002, 21-year-old Dareen Abu Aisheh detonaed explosives strapped to her waist at a Maccabim checkpoint. Her actions only slightly injured the two policemen at the checkpoint.

University’s John F. Kennedy School of Government and author of the book, *Terror in the Name of God*, agrees.

“The dress code for devout Muslim women and norms regarding body searches could make it easier for women to hide weapons. Women still arouse less fear and suspicion when it comes to physical violence and as a result they often receive less attention,” she explained. Stern also said that the traditional opposition for the use of female martyrs has seen erosion in recent years.

“In responding to the first female suicide-bombing attack in Israel in January 2002, Sheik Ahmed Yassin, spiritual leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement, or Hamas, seemed to soften on this when he said that women could participate in such attacks if there were no men available, provided they were accompanied by male

chaperones,” Stern said. “Sheik Yusuf Qaradawi, dean of Islamic studies at the University of Qatar and leading Islamic scholar, removed even these strictures, declaring, that ‘women’s participation in martyrdom operations is one of the most praised acts of worship.’”

Stern added the Sheik went on to say that women could go out for jihad even without the permission of her husband and may, if necessary, travel without male chaperones and veils.

Soldiers going into Iraq or Afghanistan for the first time, or even if they have been there before, should be cognizant of this, Katz explains.



File photo

On Oct. 2003, 29-year-old Hanadi Tayseer Jaradat killed 19 people in an attack on a Haifa restaurant and became the fifth woman to carry out such an attack since the current intifada began. Jaradat, a trainee lawyer, was only days away from qualifying as a lawyer.

“The Soldiers need to understand that the women are a part of this, and they have an important part to contribute,” she said. “It has always been stated in [the terrorist organizations’] publications saying that women have to educate the new generation for jihad and martyrdom, and that women have an important role, this is just taking it to the next step.”

Soldiers going to Iraq or Afghanistan also need to be aware of the facts that the terrorist network is quite extensive; the terrorists are very educated and that attacks can come from anywhere.

“In Iraq today, you can’t really tell where [an attack] is going to come from. [The terrorists] are basically everywhere. It may even be little kids. This is what we are seeing. Their videos and propaganda are all over the Internet showing how they are attacking American targets everywhere,” Katz said. “Their explosives abilities are just unbelievable, and they are also up-to-date on the technology we are using. That is very scary.”

Katz said that many messages appear on the internet relating to American Soldiers, and what they are using to fight the war with.

“They really know what we are doing. We know less about what they are doing, and that is why it is so scary, and they are so successful,” she said. “In the situation we have there today, it is very difficult to tell who is a good guy or a bad guy. That’s the

part that makes it so difficult because you really don’t know where it is coming from.”

One thing that Katz said every Soldier in or deploying to Iraq should be aware of is that there will be more attacks on coalition and Iraqi forces during the upcoming election.

“We are going to see more and more attacks because it goes to the reason for most of their attacks; to cause instability in Iraq. They really don’t want the American Soldiers to leave. That’s their bottom line,” Katz said. “They understand that if we stay there, they attack us financially, and it is also the best way for them to attack us, both economically and physically.”

While Soldiers in the field prepare for the increased threats of violence surrounding the pending Iraqi elections, they can take heed of Goodman’s remarks in her September 23 Boston Globe column, *The sexes aren’t so different* – “Today in the Middle East there is a new comic book with the first Super Heroine. And there is an online magazine recruiting Islamic women to the jihad. It’s said that Osama bin Laden is wooing women to suicidal missions. In places where women are by no means liberated, they are offered the equal opportunity to blow themselves and others to smithereens. ‘I am woman, hear me roar.’ It’s not always a pretty tune.”

Headlining the news on terrorism

Government bulletin details how Al-Qaeda sizes up potential targets

Associated Press Dec. 31

A new government intelligence bulletin describes in the greatest detail yet Al-Qaeda’s techniques for assessing potential targets, extolling the lethal power of flying, shattered building glass and advising that kerosene and tires are effective for a deadly arson attack.

“The focus is on maximizing the destructive and killing power of an attack,” the bulletin says.

It provides a fresh glimpse of terrorist reports found in computers and disks seized in Pakistan in July. The reports described the casing by terrorists of several buildings in the United States and prompted U.S. authorities to raise the terror threat level in early 2004 for high-profile financial facilities in New York, Washington and Newark, N.J.

General: Insurgents growing more effective

Associated Press Dec. 16

Iraqi insurgents are growing more effective, and it will take time to get U.S. troops the \$4 billion in armor they need for protection, defense officials said. “This is not Wal-Mart,” one general said.

Pentagon: All vehicles armored by June

Chicago Tribune Dec. 16

Pentagon officials, confronting a growing furor that has thrown the military on the defensive, have begun firing back at

those questioning whether it has supplied enough armored vehicles in Iraq.

As part of the offensive, an Army general said Wednesday the military will spend more than \$4 billion to ensure that all U.S. military vehicles in the war zone carry protective armor by June.

Al-Zarqawi claims Baghdad attack

Al-Jazeera Dec. 13

Fighters loyal to Al-Qaeda-linked Abu Musab al-Zarqawi have claimed responsibility for a bomb attack in Baghdad early on Monday in which at least seven people were killed and up to 19 wounded. A police officer said the blast occurred when a car that had been waiting in line to enter the Green Zone in central Baghdad exploded as it drove up to a checkpoint.

Terrorists using new technology: Keelty

Australian Associated Press Dec. 7

Criminals and terrorists are using rapidly advancing technology to wreak havoc far beyond their own countries’ borders, Federal Police Commissioner Mick Keelty says.

Musharraf says ‘we have broken back of Al-Qaeda’ in Pakistan

Agence France Presse Dec. 6

The Pakistani authorities have “broken the back” of Osama bin Laden’s al-Qaeda network in Pakistan after virtually removing its operatives from the cities and the mountains, President Pervez Musharraf declared while visiting Britain.

Checking your terrorism 'six'

Suicide Terrorism

Suicide Terrorism is defined as the readiness to sacrifice one's life in the process of destroying or attempting to destroy a target to advance a political or personal goal. The main goal is to inflict devastating physical damage and have a negative psychological impact on an entire population.

Trends

Increased use of females since mid 1990s.
Ages: primarily late teens to late 20s, attractive, young, well-educated - just as dedicated as male counterparts and also attract less attention.
Viewed as less threatening, have used disguises including that of being a nurse or being pregnant. Dress to blend in or not attract attention.

Methods of delivery

Individual - wearing or carrying explosives.
Confined public areas, at checkpoints.
Vehicle borne IED - cars, trucks, boats, planes, etc.

Terrorist mindset

Martyrdom mentality - grooming of younger generation. Revered as martyrs by peers, notion of ticket to everlasting happiness in afterlife.
Revenge - retaliation for death/injury of friends or family. Attacks against occupying forces or those not aligned with their beliefs.
Feeling of despair - belief that they have no future. They feel their life or death is out of their control.

Al Qaeda

No incidents involving female suicide bombers to date. Females are increasingly being used in support roles. Recent arrests and raids on Al Qaeda have found female clothing believed to be disguises.

Al Qaeda

Mid March 03 - In an Arabic-language newspaper article Umm Osama claimed Al Qaeda was setting up training camps for women to become martyrs. Osama's job was to oversee the training of female mujahedeen affiliated with Al Qaeda and the Taliban using the Arabic word for holy warriors.
Increased interest following Palestinian and Chechen female suicide bombers.

Al Qaeda

Organization is open to all Muslim women wanting to serve the (Islamic) nation.
Women will not only be trained for martyr operations but will also receive training:
* In weapons such as the Kalashnikov, grenades and assault rifles.
* Provide logistical and intelligence support to the mujahedeen.

Defending against

Trust your instincts. Look for out of the ordinary - young pregnant woman who lacks a glow, carries no purse, enters and walks directly to center of a crowded area, establishment.

Defending against suicide bombers

Ensure standoff distances of at least 100 feet (300 preferred) between vehicles and facilities, and control traffic by using bollards or reinforced planters.
Schedule in advance all deliveries and inspect trucks prior to entering a secured area. If possible deliveries should be scheduled during non-business hours or when facility/establishment is not heavily occupied.

Defending against

Maintain a high visibility security presence with uniform officers patrolling all areas. Inspect allowable hand-carried articles, require coats be opened or removed when entering secure areas, buildings.

Defending against suicide bombers

Private and semi-private facilities should issue employee/tenant ID badges and require visitors to sign in/out.
Install adequate security lighting and maintain landscaping in a manner that will provide unobstructed lines of sight.
Remove outside trash receptacles in close proximity of facilities.
Be observant for potential surveillance of your facility (most attacks are planned).
Report unattended packages, bags, and briefcases.

Web SITE educates surfers on terrorism

By Dave Crozier

Before Sept. 11, 2001, most Americans thought of terrorism as something that happened in third world countries, in the air over Scotland, on the streets of Israel, in South and Central America, or in other far away places. Since then Americans read about it in the newspapers, see it on the headline newscasts and talk about it over coffee breaks. But how much does the American public really know about the terrorist networks and their ability to effectively communicate their desires across the world?

Thanks to the efforts of Rita Katz, author of the book *Terrorist Hunter* and director of the SITE (Search for International Terrorist Entities) Institute, an organization dedicated to educating the public about the history, ideology, tactics, and methods of Islamic terrorists; Americans get to go face-to-face with the terrorist mindset. Located at <http://www.siteinstitute.org/index.html> the Institute's Web site takes surfers on both an educational and virtual tour of the terrorist Internet network while at the same time providing links to headline news generated by the news leaders such as the Associated Press, Washington Post, New York Times, Reuters and more.

The SITE Institute (Search for International Terrorist Entities) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that provides information related to terrorist networks to the government, news media, and general public. It has been said by some that Katz and her organization are conducting terrorist witch hunts, but there is nothing that this writer can find which substantiates that claim. Everything this site provides is straight from open source documents, Web sites, news reports and news wire. While the SITE Institute does reserve its complete library of material to those who pay a subscription service for complete translations of

documents and Web sites they obtain, much of the information on the site is free and open to all.

When entering the site the reader is greeted by a news ticker and an INTEL Update area that gives the surfer a quick glimpse

This is a snapshot of SITE's front page for Dec. 2 which shows just how current their information is.

of world happenings, click on any of the links and you are taken to a synopsis of the topic highlighted. For instance on Nov. 30, a Web surfer would have found at the top of the INTEL Update a link to "11-29-2004 Zawahiri Releases New Video Tape Message" which took them to a SITE Institute Publications page that provides you with an overview of that very message.

At the top of the site there are links to several different sections. They are outlined below:

ABOUT – As one would imagine, this section introduces SITE; its staff and its purpose. This page explains a bit of the history behind SITE; its unique methodology of obtaining information; its track record and educational mission.

SITE Publications – Here the surfer can look at articles written by SITE staff members that outline the most recent news events regarding all aspects of extremist activities. The most recent events in this section at the time of the writing of this article included Zawahiri's video release, information on the recruitment of Indonesian volunteers for the Iraq Jihad, Zarqawi's latest audio message and other information making the terror news headlines. Each publication is but a snippet of

the entire story, but gives enough information so the reader can discern the overall message.

News – Here is the latest and greatest from around the globe concerning extremist/terrorist activities. On Nov. 30, the headlines grab stories from the Associated Press – *Arab States Launch Terror Financing Watchdog*, Agence France – *Jailed Militant Says Bashir Never Spoke to Him of Plotting Attacks*, the Daily Telegraph – *Hamas Calls Halt To Suicide Bombings*, and more.

Each of the stories found in the Current News section have added links to the entire story as it appeared in the press.

Terrorism Library – Surfers can go here to find out all the background information of designated foreign terrorist organizations. Find out information on Al-Qaeda, Jama'at al-Tawhid wa' al-Jihad (Al-Zarqawi network), Ansar al-Islam, Hamas and more. Learn about their beginnings, leaders, activities, strength. Location/area of operations and external aid. For instance clicking on Al-Qaeda one learns that it was established by Usama Bin Ladin in the late 1980s to bring together Arabs who fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union. Their current goal is to establish a pan-Islamic Caliphate throughout the world by working with allied Islamic extremist groups to overthrow regimes it deems “non-Islamic” and expelling Westerners and non-Muslims from Muslim countries-particularly Saudi Arabia. Issued statement under banner of “the World Islamic Front for Jihad Against the Jews and Crusaders” in February 1998, saying it was the duty of all Muslims to kill US citizens-civilian or military-and their allies everywhere.

When the Terrorism Library link is clicked, other information also becomes available in linked areas to the far left of the page. Here one can link to Terrorist Publications, Government Documents, Court Cases involving terrorists, charts and maps and a Library search area.

Terrorist Web sites – Most of the Web sites shown on SITE are captured websites and are not active links. The sites are however updated as soon as personnel from SITE find an active link. Most terrorist Web sites are quickly shut down by the host servers who are finding them piggybacking on their networks. So if the Soldier clicks on a particular link he/she might find that it no longer works. Still SITE checks some of the links on



SITE INSTITUTE

- Background on Terrorist Groups
- Terrorist Publications
- Government Documents
- Court Cases
- Charts & Maps
- Library Search
- News Ticker

December 2, 2004 - Two Pakistani Physicians, Suspected of Treating Militants, Released on Bail
Associated Press

There are many documents to peruse at SITE, including government documents, court cases and terrorist publications. If video is your choice of medium, there's plenty of that also, some very graphic in nature.

a regular basis to provide its readers with at least a glimpse of the content and messages being purported by the terrorist groups.

Multimedia – Be careful here. This section shows disturbing pictures and events, including videos of dead Soldiers, body parts, suicide bombings and more. Those areas are labeled, “GRAPHIC CONTENT.” If a surfer wants to see it all, he/she will see some tactics the terrorists are using to build improvised explosive devices, setting land mines, using suicide bombers to attack positions and convoys and more. Surfers soon realize it is the terrorist’s video and shows just how close they are to the actual scene in taping these various events. It is rather mind-numbing.

Lastly, there is the **Donation** section where Katz hopes visitors will contribute to SITE’s ongoing mission of seeking out and exposing terrorist Web sites, activities and information while at the same time educating the general public.

Surfers who want more translations and deeper intelligence, can purchase a subscription. But as said before, much of the information on the Web site is free to peruse. So if the surfer is looking for the latest information on terrorist activities, this is one “SITE” you should visit.

Multimedia - Video Clips

Displaying Video Clips 1-10 of 13. Sorted by Newest First

Date	Name
November 16, 2004	Insurgent Fighting in Iraq
November 11, 2004	Nighttime Fallujah Attack
November 7, 2004	Martyrdom Operations - Car Bomb
November 7, 2004	Martyrdom Operations - Ramadi
October 29, 2004	Osama Bin Laden on Al Jazeera
October 11, 2004	Humvee Attack in Iraq
September 16, 2004	Russian Hell 1 [GRAPHIC CONTENT]
September 16, 2004	Russian Hell 2 [GRAPHIC CONTENT]
September 16, 2004	Russian Hell 3 [GRAPHIC CONTENT]
September 16, 2004	Russian Hell 4 [GRAPHIC CONTENT]

"Our enemy on freedom's frontier is adapting to our tactics every day, so we must adapt and change our tactics to defeat this threat." SMA Kenneth O. Preston

As convoy training and operations continue to evolve, Soldiers in various mission occupational specialities and locations learn about convoy operations differently. The bottom line is that mission and situation determine reaction, and that training is key to taking the correct action. All Soldiers learn that in an asymmetrical combat environment, every movement is a . . .

Movement to contact

By Master Sgt. Sue Harper

An infantry unit is attacked while mounted, and the road is not blocked. The infantry unit attacks. Under the same conditions, a combat service support unit is attacked. That unit lays down suppressive fire and speeds out of the area. Is this tactic, known in the theater vernacular as "blast," wrong?

No, experts say. The answer to the question of to blast or not to blast lies in the mission and in training. Combat service support (CSS) units and infantry units react to enemy fire on an unblocked convoy in different ways and both are correct. In an effort to keep up with, or stay ahead of, changing enemy tactics, convoy operations training continues to evolve with the help of leaders who assist in developing tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs). While this evolution of training and tactics takes different shapes at different locations, one element remains steadfast; vigilance by every Soldier in the convoy is a major factor for success.

"Every Soldier must now have the mindset that every movement is a movement to contact," said the Company B

Commander at the United States Army Sergeants Major Academy, Command Sgt. Maj. Edwin Moten who served as a command sergeant major for a unit that is still serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF).

But an attitude adjustment alone is not enough without training. And training evolves quickly in today's Army of innovation. Because of this, convoy live-fire classes are not conducted in the same way throughout the Army.

"At every installation where Convoy Operations training is conducted, it is done a little bit differently and continues to evolve with every lesson learned, said Training and Doctrine Command's Command Sergeant Major Anthony J. Williams. "This is because every installation conducting training on convoy operations has integrated combat veterans who also bring their lessons learned to the table."

But it's not just a difference of training from one coast to the other, it's a difference in training from one time to the next. Soldiers say, "This is not how we did this last time."

"This is of course a sentiment that is heard from every convoy live fire class, but even so, every convoy live fire class is not the same, and as long as there are lessons learned, the class will not be the same the next time the Soldier goes through the training," said Staff Sgt. Edward M. Stepp, an instructor for NCOES and Training



Photo by Maj. Mark Wright, 21st Theater Support Command PAO

Spc. Annie J. Fletcher, a gunner with 272nd Military Police Company, 95th Military Police Brigade, 37th Transportation Command, 21st Theater Support Command, keeps watch outside an Iraqi police station in downtown Baghdad.

Convoy Defense at the Transportation Officers Basic Course at Fort Eustis, Va.

For example, because of past lessons learned, the Transportation school trains its Soldiers to react as though they have no infantry escort, Stepp said. When the officer and Soldier graduates arrive in Iraq they will find that method of training valuable. Most CSS units currently supporting Operations Iraqi and Enduring Freedom, from small units like the Headquarters, Headquarters Command, 57th Signal Battalion, to large units like 13th COSCOM operating in the Baghdad area, provide their own security. Signal Soldiers providing security for signal Soldiers does not and has not invoked undue alarm from the command sergeant major of that unit.

"It all comes back to training. A trained Soldier will definitely react," said Command Sgt. Maj. Vernon Praymous. His Soldiers run in small convoys of homemade up-armored HMMWVs every 72 hours in the Baghdad area.

Command Sgt. Maj. Dan Elder of 13th COSCOM echoed this sentiment adding that in a combat environment with no clear front or rear lines -- which can translate into more military traffic -- convoy training is even more critical. In general, Elder's unit covered a million miles weekly. This mileage was reached by having about 1,000 vehicles on the road in around 200 convoys daily.

In roughly 111 convoy missions, the signal Soldiers have come under fire four times. That number of attacks might seem low, but Soldiers who are prepared and vigilant are less likely to come under fire, said Command Sgt. Maj. Jeffrey Butler of the 16th Military Police Brigade, which has a variety of missions in the Baghdad area including main supply route patrols and convoy security



Photo by Maj. Mark Wright, 21st TSC PAO

Capt. Jason Marquiss, 272nd MP Company commander, looks out through the bullet-scarred windshield of his Armored HMMWV in Baghdad, Iraq

escorts. Preparedness and vigilance are basic ingredients to convoy operations and training no matter the mission.

"There are no admin moves. You must always be on the offensive. Every Soldier must maintain a 360-degree security and alternate high-low," Moten said.

While remaining alert is not a magic talisman guaranteed to ward off all attacks every time, the opposite behavior is virtually an invitation to contact.

"We have seen that generally a softer

looking convoy is going to be attacked," Butler said. "Softer looking might be convoys containing contractor SUVs and civilian tractor trailers. Hard targets are convoys with vigilant gunners in the turrets and passenger Soldiers actively watching their sectors," Butler said.

Vigilant or not, once a convoy is attacked and the road ahead is unblocked, the convoy commander has two options; attack or blast.

"[The Soldiers of 16th Signal] have blasted through each time," Praymous said. "Our main objective is to complete the mission. My Soldiers are prepared to attack should the circumstances dictate that reaction."

Aside from the mission, the other reason his Soldiers don't stop and engage is the



For more information see page 21

CONVOY OPS



DoD photo by Air Force Staff Sgt Ashley Brokop

Soldiers with the "Steel Dragons" of the 1st Cavalry Division provide security for a convoy to Taji, Iraq, June 14.



Photo by Spc. Brandi Marshall Coalition Press Information Center

A U.S. Army convoy rolls into Fallujah, Iraq, Nov. 13, in support of Operation Al Fajr (New Dawn).

risk of attrition of equipment.

“Never, ever leave anything with a U.S. on it behind,” Praymous said.

This blast through course of action can be the most tactically sound decision available.

“If you have a log pack of (military tractor trailers) maintaining tactical distance, you could have a convoy that stretches a mile and a half. To have a handful of Soldiers stretched out for a mile and a half launch a counter attack would not be tactically sound,” Stepp said.

With this in mind, units like the 16th Military Police, use both the blast-through and the attack to react to contact while mounted and unblocked as mission and

situation dictate, Butler said. His unit has endured 350 Improvised Explosive Device attacks and discovered 200 IEDs before they could be detonated during its 12-month tenure in the Baghdad arena. That number includes suicide bombers or vehicle borne IEDs, VBIEDs.

To combat VBIEDs, the versatile MP unit also helped develop TTPs, one of which calls for convoys to maintain a buffer zone that civilian vehicles cannot enter.

Warning shots are fired at suspicious looking vehicles that violate the buffer zone.

“This of course depends on the road you are on, traffic conditions, and other factors. Say for example, the buffer is

encroached by a family — man, wife and children — riding in a car. That is not going to be as suspicious, as say a younger single male driving an older car,” Butler said. That is not to say that tactics won’t change, and terrorists and insurgents won’t next use family groups for suicide missions.

“Convoy operations are critical in asymmetrical warfare or while fighting an insurgency because there are no front lines, there is no ‘rear’ area in which to stage and travel safely from, and every stretch of the MSR and ASR should be considered hostile territory,” Elder said. “Everybody has to get somewhere so no unit or individual is exempt from this requirement.”



Photo by Sgt. April Johnson, Coalition Press Information Center

U.S. Soldiers provide security during a convoy to Baghdad, Iraq, May 28.

Engagement considerations for convoy operations

Sources for this story suggest NCOs need to stress that while moving offensively in reaction to an ambush the following is kept in mind:

- Rules of Engagement do not change during an ambush.
- Target enemy, not the noncombatant.

- Soldiers should always be aiming; targeting what they are going to shoot and then shoot it. "Don't throw rounds at a direction or a sound. Soldiers should be acquiring a target and firing at that target."
- Direct target firing is preferred over suppressive fire.

- Muzzle awareness should always be maintained.
- Soldiers should return fire and shoot to kill.
- Before contact, Soldiers should know the unit Standard Operation Procedures and their chains of command.



Photo by Maj. Mark Wright, 21st Theater support command PAO

Sgt. Charles Bowers of the 272nd Military Police Company, 95th Military Police Brigade, 37th Transportation Command, 21st Theater Support Command, waves traffic away from convoy as he attempts to maintain a buffer zone between the convoy and downtown Baghdad traffic.

Training considerations for convoy operations

Sources for the story advise that in country training should continue in:

- React to contact from a vehicle – a non-standard class, and dismounted. Each of these areas must be graduated in difficulty and in urban threat environment.
- Familiarization and hands on training of foreign weapons including AK-47s, RPKs, RPG launchers and warheads, and PKMs.
- Load, fire, clear, and reduce misfires and stoppages of all crew-served weapons.

- Reflexive and quick fire training using burst fire. This training should include 9 mm, M249 Automatic weapons and shotguns.
- Conduct terminal effects demonstration on engine blocks, vehicle doors concrete and various materials using FM 3-06.11 as a guide. This training will help leaders choose the right weapon system and facilitate decision-making in combat.
- Practice weak-side firing and tactical magazine changes.
- Dismount drills upon contact.

- Mounted firing while moving.
- How to react to an IED/VBIED attack.
- How to respond during a mortar attack.
- Vehicle hardening techniques.
- Pedestal-mounted, crew-served weapons techniques.
- Radio communications.
- First aid and buddy aid.
- Crew drills.
- 9-line MEDEVAC procedures.
- Submitting spot/ salute reports.
- Unit SOPs and chains of command.
- Premovement, precombat checks.

Killer traffic

Vehicle borne IEDs are insurgent's weapon of choice

By Dave Crozier

On August 7, 2003, a truck bomb was detonated outside the Jordanian Embassy in Baghdad, killing 19 individuals. Twelve days later, another truck bomb was detonated outside the United Nations Headquarters in Baghdad killing 22 more. Since that time, the use of vehicle borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) has quickly become a weapon of choice for insurgents attacking Coalition Forces and Iraqi security personnel.







Information obtained from Wikipedia (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia>), the free encyclopedia developed by the non-profit Wikimedia Foundation Inc., shows that since then VBIEDs have been used extensively to bomb Iraqi police stations, military targets, Coalition Headquarters, Iraqi Army recruiting centers and facilities, etc., while racking up more than 890 deaths. VBIEDs have also been used to conduct the assassinations of a prominent Iraqi official, Iraqi cleric Ayatollah Mohammed Baqr al-Hakim (with 84 others), and Sergio Vieira de Mello, a United Nations Special representative (along with 29 others).

A mobile version of the equally effective improvised explosive devices (IEDs) used mainly alongside Iraqi roads and medians, VBIEDs come in all shapes and sizes. The Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) reports that vehicles being used vary in size from passenger cars to large delivery or sewage trucks and there have even been instances where donkey carts, ambulances and generators have been used to deliver the explosive attack. One of the reasons VBIEDs are gaining in popularity, according to experts, is the fact the vehicles can carry large amounts of explosives, from 100 pounds to more than 1,000 pounds and

the vehicle acts as its own delivery system. Items used in making the VBIED include the use of mortar rounds, rocket motors, rocket warheads, PE4 (plastic) explosives and artillery rounds.

In a recent Coalition Provisional Authority Force Protection Working Group briefing outlining the threat of IEDs and VBIEDs used in Iraq, officials warned the explosives can be disguised as anything or hidden anywhere and that it is difficult to spot IEDs at convoy speeds. In the realm of VBIEDs, the Authority cautioned Soldiers to be on the lookout for "a beater with worn shocks and springs; overloaded, trash on seats; good tires on a junk car. This is a one-way trip, the driver wants no flats."

In a recent issue of Countermeasure Magazine Command Sgt. Maj. Jeff Butler, 16th Military Police Brigade, told a story about an incident he experienced in Iraq when his vehicle encountered an improvised explosive device. In telling this story

BATF Explosive Standards					
ATF	Vehicle Description	Maximum Explosives Capacity	Lethal Air Blast Range	Minimum Evacuation Distance	Falling Glass Hazard
	Compact Sedan	500 pounds 227 Kilos (In Trunk)	100 Feet 30 Meters	1,500 Feet 457 Meters	1,250 Feet 381 Meters
	Full Size Sedan	1,000 Pounds 455 Kilos (In Trunk)	125 Feet 38 Meters	1,750 Feet 534 Meters	1,750 Feet 534 Meters
	Passenger Van or Cargo Van	4,000 Pounds 1,818 Kilos	200 Feet 61 Meters	2,750 Feet 838 Meters	2,750 Feet 838 Meters
	Small Box Van (14 Ft. box)	10,000 Pounds 4,545 Kilos	300 Feet 91 Meters	3,750 Feet 1,143 Meters	3,750 Feet 1,143 Meters
	Box Van or Water/Fuel Truck	30,000 Pounds 13,636 Kilos	450 Feet 137 Meters	6,500 Feet 1,982 Meters	6,500 Feet 1,982 Meters
	Semi-Trailer	60,000 Pounds 27,273 Kilos	600 Feet 183 Meters	7,000 Feet 2,134 Meters	7,000 Feet 2,134 Meters

The above chart depicts the capacity and lethality of varying vehicle sizes and classes. SUVs, pickup trucks or large delivery trucks can carry the most explosives and are most likely to be used to transport VBIEDs, but smaller cars can also carry enough explosives to cause significant damage.

Butler also points out a technique his team developed to combat VBIEDs.

An excerpt of that story follows: “The explosion rocked our M1114 up-armored HMMWV as shrapnel from an improvised explosive device (IED) shredded the right rear tire and tore into the quarter panel above it. The powerful concussion slammed into the HMMWV and spun it to the right as the passenger side tires grabbed the road and the vehicle began to roll over. The earth and sky changed positions three times before the damaged vehicle and now burning HMMWV finally landed on its wheels. The driver was unconscious. The gunner had been blown back inside the vehicle and tumbled around as the HMMWV rolled over. But at least he was alive ... Although we all had suffered minor injuries during the attack, the major loss was the vehicle, which burned to a shell. As I reflected on this, I was thankful for the safety measures that were in place that greatly contributed to our surviving this incident ... I’m here to testify to their effectiveness when it counts. I want to list and discuss some of these safety factors along with tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs).”

One TTP Butler described was “Route position” in which he outlines “vehicles should travel in the middle of the lane as much as possible.” Butler’s unit had adopted this technique so the rear vehicle would block traffic from passing on the left side. This, the article stated, is in response to recent vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIEDs) attacks.

Countermeasures vary for VBIEDs, but remaining alert to possible signs is the greatest defense, according to experts. OIF Smart Card 4 states that a growing technique of the insurgents is to have multiple vehicles involved. The lead vehicle is used as a decoy or barrier buster. Once the vehicle has been stopped or neutralized and the coalition forces move in to inspect or detain



Photo by Staff Sgt. Michael Nasworthy

In November, Soldiers from the 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment secured a mass weapons cache. The cache included 400 mortars, 15 rockets, two anti-aircraft rockets, 20 lbs of plastic explosives, 300 rounds of 7.62 ammo, multiple mortar tubes and stands, and one large VBIED.

the individuals involved, the main VBIED vehicle comes crashing through and into the crowd and detonates, thus increasing its lethality.

“Servicemembers need to stay alert to signs and indicators of VBIEDs. Of these are false markings and plates, official symbols in the wrong location, drivers unfamiliar with the workings of their vehicle controls and drivers that seem to be agitated or lost,” states Smart Card 4.

Wikipedia also points out that very same tactic and adds that suicide car-bombers typically employ one or more suicide bombers to ram a car into a building and simultaneously detonate it. Defending against a car bomb involves keeping cars at a distance from buildings, often using Jersey barriers or similar devices, and hardening buildings to withstand an explosion.

Another tactic used by insurgents that involves cars or other vehicles is the use of abandoned/broken down vehicles alongside roadways to force convoys to move into close proximity to an IED either inside the broken down vehicle or along the median strip. Car bombs are also placed in broken down vehicles outside of the building or in close proximity to large crowded areas.

In any case, following proper SOPs and TTPs when dealing with IEDs and VBIEDs will go a long way to keeping Soldiers safe. The CPA also says Soldiers should “trust your instincts, be and look vigilant, especially when forced to slow down for a disabled vehicle or an accident, vests and helmets save lives, glasses save eyesight, and force protection is everyone’s business.”

Check out the VBIED smart card on the next page ➡



USAF Photo by Technical Sergeant Lee Harshman

What is left after an explosion as members of the Iraqi Police and Company A, 1st Battalion 21st Infantry Regiment secure a stretch of road near the city of Amel Shabi, in northeast Iraq. The area was the site of a VBIED attack that struck near a traffic control point.

Vehicle Borne IEDs

Vehicle borne IEDs come in all shapes, colors, and sizes. From a simple passenger car, to a large delivery or sewage truck. There have even been instances of what appeared to be generators, donkey drawn carts, and ambulances used to attempt attacks on Coalition Forces and the New Iraqi Government. To include using vehicles that are familiar to coalition forces.

VBIEDs have increasingly used larger amounts of explosives, and the explosive charge has ranged anywhere from 100lbs to well over 1000 pounds. And has included things such as mortar rounds, rocket motors, rocket warheads, PE4 explosives, and artillery rounds.

A growing technique is to have multiple vehicles involved. The lead vehicle is used as a decoy or barrier buster, once it has been stopped or neutralized and the coalition forces start moving to inspect or detain – the main VBIED comes crashing through and into the crowd and detonates. Thus increasing their casualty ratio.

Service members need to stay alert to signs and indicators to prevent the VBIED from reaching its destination. Of these are fake markings and plates, official symbols in the wrong location, drivers that are not familiar with the vehicles controls, and drivers that seem to be agitated or lost in their directions.

Why are VBIEDs more dangerous?



8ft wide by 3ft deep hole left by vehicle IED. The auto disintegrated upon detonation.

Suspected 155mm artillery rounds as the main charge, unknown number of rounds used.

Wires connected to battery running back to the charge in the trunk, under the rear seat, and to the switch above the drivers sun visor. This VBIED was captured intact.



After ramming through the serpentine barrier, this VBIED detonated when the vehicle became disabled in gunfire. The vehicle vaporized.



They bring the attack to YOU.



Fake Ambulance, had over 1000 pounds of explosives inside it.

Single vehicle, well over 1000 pounds of explosives. Was a white sewage pumping truck. Explosives hidden inside the tank.

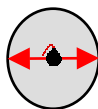


Delivery truck that detonated right outside the camp.

IED Actions on the Scene

1) Immediately establish a security perimeter

- Clear the area of all civilians and soldiers
 - Airspace included
- Search for secondary devices
- Request Local MP support



300ft 360°
1000ft for large IED
2000ft for truck sized

2) Gather as much info as possible.

- What does the object look like?
- Where is the device?
- Who first identified the object?*
- Let them tell their story

* Have the person that identified the IED present for EOD to interview and question.

3) Notify EOD

- Request an expanded perimeter
- EOD will conduct analysis/diagnostics
- Remote Reconnaissance/Disruption
- Use EOD UXO/IED 9-Line



The enemy has increased its use of false IEDs to draw personnel into the kill zone. Using collapsing circuits, and using booby traps to catch personnel attempting to disarm IEDs.

REMEMBER – DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DISARM AN IED YOURSELF.

LEAVE IT TO THE EXPERTS.

Countermeasures

- Use counter-recon and route security patrols along highly traveled MSR and other convoy routes. Aggressive patrolling can mitigate the threat; devices have been encountered that the perpetrator had not had time to finishing emplacing.
- While traveling in a convoy, watch the sides of the roads for objects that look out of place and stay alert.
- Increase the knowledge of Coalition forces on IED awareness and minimize knowledge of operations to non-Coalition personnel.
- Assume any manmade object encountered can contain an IED. Do not drive over or step on sandbags, garbage bags, burlap material, boxes, or garbage in the road while on patrol.
- Upon discovering an IED, assume it can be remote detonated. Be aware of any suspicious individuals in the area and secure a safe distance around the device.
- IEDs have been found that were targeting vehicles traveling in either the left or right lanes on the highways; drive aggressively and keep vigilance when driving for the above mentioned objects.
- IEDs currently used to target an initial Coalition activity (ex: convoy or patrol); future incidents could target a secondary activity (ex: first responders-MPs, EOD) as the devices and employment TTPs gain complexity.

Key to Defeating the IED Threat

- LET THEM KNOW THAT YOU ARE READY:** The enemy is looking for an easy mark. He wants to get away. Show him that you are not an easy target.
- VEHICLE DISPERSION:** 75 m to 100 m or greater, makes it more difficult to correctly target the convoy – this results in late or early detonation and the likelihood that the enemy will not get away.
- KNOW THE INDICATORS:** Bags, piles of rocks, piles of dirt in or beside the road. If you don't like what you see, trust your instinct, stop, turn around, and go another way. Report observation through the chain of command. Let the experts check it out.
- VARY THE ROUTE AND TIME AND SPEED OF TRAVEL:** We know the enemy is watching us and attempting to determine our patterns; make every attempt to vary this pattern; never take the same route twice in two days. The enemy placed the IED there for a reason, and he is targeting you!
- ALWAYS HAVE FRONT AND REAR SECURITY OUT:** Roll up or remove HMMWV/FMTV canvas, so that you can see behind you, and pay attention to where you are going. Determine who has what security responsibilities before you move, face out during movement and constantly scan assigned sectors of fire. Many ambushes are initiated with an RPG shot from the rear.
- REPORT, SECURE AND REDUCE CACHE SITES:** The enemy is drawing his supply of explosives from somewhere.
- TRAVEL IN CONVOYS OF 3 OR MORE VEHICLES:** The enemy may not detonate the IED if he believes that he will be caught. It is very difficult to successfully attack 3 or more vehicles if they are widely dispersed.
- VEHICLE MODIFICATIONS:** Install machinegun mounts and outward facing seats.
- SANDBAG VEHICLES, WEAR IBA AND HELMETS:** ...these actions have saved lives.

THE ART OF WAR

WARRIOR TASKS

PLAN CONVOY SECURITY OPERATIONS



Sergeant Maj. of the Army Kenneth O. Preston
13th Sergeant Major of the Army

“Our enemy on freedom’s frontier is adapting to our tactics every day, so we must adapt and change our tactics to defeat this threat.”

Command Sgt. Maj. Dan Elder
13th COSCOM

“The greater challenge for noncommissioned officers is how to train your Soldiers on reacting to hidden improvised explosive devices and vehicle borne improvised explosive devices. The fact of the matter is that no one can be trained to a level that totally guarantees 100 percent accuracy in locating and identifying these hazards, so Soldiers must be taught how to withstand an attack and how to respond correctly. This includes vehicle hardening techniques, pedestal mounted crew served weapon operations, communicating with a radio, first aid/buddy aid, crew skills, combat marksmanship techniques while in a moving vehicle, 9-line MEDEVAC procedures, submitting spot/SALUTE reports, and more. A thinking enemy who changes his own tactics on the fly as we change ours requires the NCO to keep one step ahead of his aggressor and to always be seeking new and better ways.”

Command Sgt. Maj. Jeffery A. Butler
16th Military Police Brigade (Airborne)

“Every NCO needs to know the planning requirements to safely execute a convoy operation. In combat, any portion that is not properly planned, briefed and rehearsed can and will result in serious consequences. Note that convoy tasks refer to MP escorts numerous times. Usually, only critical or sensitive military convoys receive MP escorts in combat. Military Police currently escort only civilian supply convoys (KBR, fuel, construction, etc.) and those designated as sensitive. An example would be a recent escort of the Republic of Korea element supporting the coalition.”

Mr. Ralph D. Nichols
Center for Army Lessons Learned

“For more information on convoy operations please refer to the United States Army Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL). The CALL site has many products that can help deployed Soldiers. To access the site you will have to go to <http://call.army.mil> and on the left side of the screen you will see “DOD Users” click there and then use your AKO login information to access the site. You will be brought to the CALL Products screen, under the left column, Warfighting, you will find a link to handbooks. For the article mentioned below, from the same CALL Products screen, click on News From the Front, Nov-Dec, and you will see the article.

Convoy-related products include:

No. 04-5: USSOCOM Combat Convoy Handbook
 No. 03-33: Convoy Leader Training, Version V
 No. 03-31: Route Clearance Handbook
 No. 03-6: Tactical Convoy Operations
 News From the Front article, “Evolving Convoy Operations TTP: Recent Observations from OIF.”



U.S. Army Photo

A convoy of vehicles from the 1st Cavalry Division prepares to move from the Abu Ghraib neighborhood in Baghdad to White Gold Village.

TASK 191-379-4407**GO****NO-GO****Plan convoy security operations.****Performance Measures**

1. Received the OPORD.

Note: Followed all steps in troop-leading procedures.

2. Coordinated with the host nation security personnel.

3. Consulted all sources of information, especially the engineers and the HTD, to obtain as much information as possible.

4. Reconnoitered the convoy route and identified the following:

a. Likely trouble spots and ambush sites.

b. Possible locations for TCPs and/or checkpoints.

c. Route conditions.

d. Location of friendly units in the area.

5. Coordinated with the convoy commander to determine:

Note. Ensured 360-degree security was maintained from the point of origin to destination when escorting special weapons.

a. Actions to be taken if enemy contact was made.

b. Protective measures for mines and booby traps.

c. Convoy organizations.

d. Primary and backup frequencies.

e. Emergency communications procedures.

f. The timetable for movements (especially for serials and march units).

g. Coordination points (assembly area for everyone).

h. Start and release points.

i. Security measures to be used at halts and rest stops.

j. The time and place that MP support begins and ends.

k. Expected changes in the routes.

l. Road conditions.

m. Supporting fires to include artillery support, engineer support (for minesweeping of the route), gunship support, and host nation support, if applicable.

n. Primary and alternate routes.

o. The location where MP vehicles and personnel would be positioned in the convoy.

p. The method of escort for the convoy.

6. Briefed personnel on the mission, enemy situation, and specific individual duties to be performed.

7. Coordinated with friendly units (in the area where the convoy would pass) to identify:

a. The support the friendly units could provide.

b. What restrictions applied for the use of indirect fire?

8. Coordinated with artillery units.

9. Coordinated with helicopter and/or Air Force units for gunship support.

10. Inspected equipment.

Army standards

Treating EPWs humanely

Sgt. Chad T. Jones

Published reports about a Marine holding a pistol to the head of a detainee in Karbala, Iraq, and multiple incidents of abuse in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba prove that the proper handling of Enemy Prisoners of War is not just an Army issue, but it is an issue the Army has always taken seriously. Soldiers have been trained up on the Laws of War and the Geneva Convention long before most knew what or where Abu Ghraib Prison was. Of course every- and anybody with access to the media knows about the prison formerly used by Saddam Hussein as a torture chamber. More importantly, the global community has heard how a handful of U.S. Soldiers discredited a nation by their actions while they served there.

There's probably a good chance that many of the combatants abused at the prison were involved with



Photo by Master Sgt. Susanna Harper

One of several Warrior Tasks participants of the 2004 U.S. Army NCO/Soldier of the Year competition held at Fort Lee, Va., had to deal with was the handling of EPWs. Above, Staff Sgt. John Thompson, 80th Area Support Group, Chievres Air Base Belgium, left, reacts to possible EPW abuse.

killing American Soldiers, but the Laws of War, which are designed to protect all combatants, clearly states that a Soldier's actions during combat have no bearing on how they must be treated once captured, Sgt. Maj. Tony McGee, U.S. Army Military Police School, (USAMPS) director of training, said.

"Captives and detainees are entitled to respect and honorable treatment as human



Photo by PH1 (AW) Shane T. McCoy, U. S. Navy

Pfc. Keith Perkins hands lunch to a detainee in Camp X-Ray's F Block at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, Cuba. Camp X-Ray is the holding facility for detainees in support of Operation Provide Freedom.

beings. They are protected against violence, insults, public curiosity, and reprisals. They are not subjected to physical mutilation or medical or scientific experimentation that is not required for normal medical, dental, or hospital treatment," said McGee who oversaw nine holding cages and more than 2,000 detainees in Iraq.

In an attempt to help Soldiers meet the increased demands being put on them to handle EPWs and detainees since the beginning of Operations Iraqi and Enduring Freedom (OIF/OEF), USAMPS designed the Detainee Operations Training Support Package (TSP). The package outlines 26 tasks which give U.S. Armed Forces personnel a foundation of the basic



Photo by Seaman David P. Coleman, U.S. Navy

A detainee is escorted to a medium security facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.



Photo by Dave Crozier

Spc. Wilfredo A. Mendez, U.S. Army 2004 Soldier of the Year, tapes the mouth of a prisoner at the EPW processing center during this year's competition.

TSP, but Baldwin is quick to point out that "all tasks are equally important to the overall success of the Detainee Operations mission globally to ensure continuity of the humane treatment of all captured and detained persons."

There are many reasons why it is imperative that Soldiers treat EPWs humanely, McGee said.

First of all, it's the law.

"The American Soldier is bound to obey all the rules of the Customary Law of War and The Hague and Geneva Conventions. We are bound by them just the same as we are [bound] by the Constitution or any law enacted by the U.S. Congress. The Army field manual on the Law of Land Warfare makes clear that we are equally bound to obey the rules of the customary Law of War. Every one of us is required to respect and obey these rules, which are designed to make warfare more humane," Bradley said.

Anyone who partakes in, or witnesses and does not report, inhumane actions can be charged with committing a war crime. AR 190-8 adds that the "inhumane treatment of EPW, detainees is prohibited and is not justified by the stress of combat or with

skills needed to perform detainee operations globally, Master Sgt. Ed Baldwin, a senior corrections specialist for USAMPS who recently returned from handling detainee operations in OIF/OEF, said.

The *Use of Force within Detainee Operations, Personal Safety Awareness with Detainee Operations' and Communicate with Detainees (Muslim Cultural Awareness)* might be some of the more notable tasks in the



U.S. Army photo

Military police school instructors, Spc. Richard Redmond, on ground, and Staff Sgt. Daniel Skipper, searching, teach enemy prisoner of war searches to new Soldiers.

deep provocation.” Inhumane treatment is a serious and punishable violation under international law and the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Grave offenses such as murder or rape can be punishable by death. Allegations of criminal acts or war crimes committed by or against detainees will be immediately reported to and investigated by the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC) or other competent investigative authority.

The following acts are specifically prohibited when dealing with EPWs and detainees:

- ➔ Any measures of such character as to cause the physical suffering or extermination of the detainee. This prohibition applies not only to murder, torture, corporal punishment, mutilation, and medical or scientific experiments, but also to any other measure of brutality, humiliation or other degrading treatment.
- ➔ Punishment of detainees for any offense they did not personally commit.
- ➔ Collective penalties and all measures of intimidation and terrorism against detainees.
- ➔ Reprisals against detainees and their property.
- ➔ The taking and holding of the detainees as hostages.
- ➔ Deportations from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying power or to that of any other country occupied or not, are prohibited.

Besides the legal aspects, treating EPWs properly can also help Soldiers involved with Detainee Operations because in many cases, “If the staff treats all detainees as they would want to be treated: firm but fair and humanely with respect and dignity, they, will discover that the detainees will be more cooperative,” McGee said.

The one aspect of EPW treatment the new TSP can’t enforce or teach is good leadership, which McGee said is the best

deterrent from something like Abu Ghraib from happening again.

“Every leader has a personal stake in knowing about and understanding The Hague and Geneva Conventions and AR 190-8 in understanding how they work, for we are required to obey them, as well as other rules of international law, just as we must obey the Uniform Code of Military Justice. International treaties, no less than Congres-



U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Stephen Lewald

Comfort items issued to detainees in Camp Delta, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, include: mattress, sheet, blanket, prayer mat, 2-piece suit, flip-flop shoes, prayer cap, wash cloth and towel, and a salt packet for seasoning food.

sional statutes like the UCMJ, are under our Constitution, the supreme law of the land,” McGee said. “As leaders we must ensure that we continue to provide the ‘BE, KNOW, DO’ attitude to our subordinates through our daily interaction which is displayed through our character, competence, and action.”

Maybe the worst result of the Abu Ghraib scandal, outside of the abuse itself, is the stereotype the Soldiers involved in the situation left behind for every Soldier that’s ever wore the uniform.

Fortunately a majority of the Soldiers dealing with detainee operations are doing their best

to prove that stereotype is a myth.

“All Soldiers are continuing to perform their assigned duties professionally ensuring that all detained and captured personnel are treated humanely, with dignity and respect while providing a safe and secure environment for all detainees IAW all applicable references to include but not limited to AR 190-8 and the Geneva Conventions,” Baldwin said.



U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Stephen Lewald

The operating room at the detainee hospital, at Camp Delta Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Proper medical treatment is a part of the requirements under the Law of Land Warfare and the Geneva Conventions.



For more
Information
see page
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EPW TREATMENT



Photo by Sgt. Justin Harris

Members of the 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Battalion 327th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), move in and take Iraqis for questioning during a mass air assault and raid on a village in search of weapons and smugglers near Qayyarah West, Iraq during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Simple EPW rules to follow/practice

Besides mastering the 26 tasks in the Detainee Operations Training Support Package, Soldiers involved with detainee operations should also learn and practice these simple rules.

Must do actions

- While enforcing rules and regulations, you must develop a “rapport” with the detainees, rather than relationships.
- Report to your supervisor any changes you see and facts that lead you to believe a detainee may become a problem.
- Be cognizant of your own complacency and vary your routine so as not to feel that nothing ever changes.
- Maintain a safe distance and your professionalism while enforcing all policies and procedures.
- Ensure you know your own vulnerabilities and stress level and identify your individual methods for reducing your stress level and be alert of your peers stress.

Prohibited actions

- Physically or verbally abuse detainees.
- fraternize with detainees or their families.
- Use your position to obtain personal favors from detainees.
- Manipulate or reward detainees.
- Make sexually explicit or obscene gestures.
- Bring contraband or unauthorized items into the facility.
- Make derogatory and/or political comments about detainees or their cause.
- Engage in commerce or trade, or give gifts to, or receive gifts from, detainees/EPWs.
- Make promises to detainees/EPWs.
- fraternize with detainees/EPWs.
- Take photographs of detainees/EPWs without approval from competent authority.

THE ART OF WAR



WARRIOR TASKS

SUPERVISE HANDLING OF ENEMY PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

Marine Colonel Terry Carrico
Joint Detention Operations Group Commander

“The average American probably thinks we are doing too much for the detainees. But we are a nation of laws - no matter what we personally feel, and we all have feelings, we have to do this professionally and Soldiers are doing that”

Army News Service

Col. Alan Ecke
800th MP Brigade

“I think of them (detainees) as another country’s patriots, they are fighting vehemently for what they believe in, just as we are. We should treat them with care and dignity. They are not criminals. They are Soldiers.”

Army News Service

Brig. Gen. Mark Kimmitt
Army Spokesmen

“Our Soldiers could be taken prisoner as well, and we expect our Soldiers to be treated well by the adversary, by the enemy. And if we can’t hold ourselves up as an example of how to treat people with dignity and respect, we can’t ask that other nations do that to our Soldiers as well.”

Army News Service

Department of the Army Inspector General’s Office

“Abuse occurred when one or more individuals failed to adhere to basic standards of discipline, training, or Army Values and that in some cases abuse was accompanied by the failure of leaders at the tactical level to enforce standards of discipline and provide oversight and supervision.”

One of the findings of the Department of the Army Inspector General (DAIG) inspection report of detainee operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The inspection report was completed in July 2004. The DAIG inspected internment, enemy prisoner of war, detention operations, and interrogation procedures in Iraq and Afghanistan. The inspection focused on the adequacy of Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership, Personnel, and Facilities (DOTMLPF), standards, force structure, and policy.



Photo by Sgt. Christopher Stanis

A Soldier from Company A, 1st Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment leads away a detainee during Operation Bulldog Mammoth.

Gen. George Casey
Vice Chief of Staff

“It’s very basic for us, how we treat detainees. We treat all of the folks we come in contact with, with dignity and respect.”

Washington Post and USA Today

TASK 191-379-4450**Supervise handling of enemy personnel and equipment.****GO****NO-GO****Performance Measures****1. Search captives.**

a. Thoroughly search each captive and confiscate any weapons, ammunition, military equipment, and items with intelligence value and record on DD Form 2745.

Note. Any weapons or ammunition that are impractical to retain should be destroyed in place after recording what the items were.

b. Allow captives to keep personal property (except items that could be used as weapons or that could have intelligence value) of nominal or sentimental value, such as wedding rings. Personal property also includes chemical protective equipment (if in a chemical environment or a potential chemical environment), helmets, and identification cards. Allow the EPW/civilian internee (CI) to retain his own rations in the early stages of captivity.

Note. Conduct same gender searches when possible; however, this may not always be possible due to speed and security considerations. Therefore, mixed gender searches must be performed in a respectful manner using all possible measures to prevent any action that could be interpreted as sexual molestation or assault. The squad leader must carefully control soldiers doing mixed gender searches to prevent allegations of sexual misconduct. This does not mean the search will not be thorough, as the safety of you and your soldiers comes first.

2. Segregate captives.

a. Segregate by rank (officers, NCOs, or enlisted), sex, civilian and military and, when possible, nationalities and/or ideologies.

b. Segregate captives who surrendered willingly or who deserted from those who resisted capture.

c. Segregate captives who cannot be readily identified as belonging to one of the above listed groups.

d. Segregate captives who do not provide the information needed to make a correct classification, until their status can be determined.

3. Ensure that each captive has DD Form 2745.

a. Ensure that the form contains the following:

(1). Date and time of the capture.

(2). Grid coordinates of the capture.

(3). Capturing unit.

(4). Circumstances of the capture.

b. Use either DD Form 2745 or a locally produced three-part form.

(1). Place part A on the captive and instruct him not to remove or alter it.

(2). Place part C on the bag or bundle of property taken from the captive.

(3). Maintain part B of the form, as you are the capturing unit.

4. Report the acquisition of captives through your chain of command.

5. Safeguard each captive until they are released to the military police.

6. Evacuate captives to the rear and turn them over to the MP as soon as possible.

Do not delay evacuation to obtain name, rank, service number, or date of birth.

a. Ensure that you receive receipts from the MP for the captives transferred to them.

b. Give items taken from the captives (for security and/or intelligence reasons) to the MP, ensuring that each item is tagged by the MP to identify the owner.

Secretary Brownlee bids Army farewell

To the Men and Women of the United States Army,

It has been a great honor and privilege for me to serve as the Under Secretary of the Army for the past three years and concurrently, for the past eighteen months, as the Acting Secretary of the Army.

Our Nation's greatness was achieved by the generations of Americans who have served their country with honor. From your grandparents who fought and won the Second World War and assured freedom for South Korea, to your parents who served our Nation in Vietnam and in the Cold War, in Panama and Desert Storm, to the conflicts of today, the courage and sacrifices demonstrated by American Soldiers remain the foundation of our United States Army.

Soldiering is an affair of the heart, and it is that spirit, that fundamental commitment to volunteer, to place the Nation's needs above one's own, that makes our Soldiers the best in the world today. Your professionalism, dedication, and valor are the hallmarks of the values our Army has upheld for over 229 years of service to our Nation.

I am immensely proud of what our Army has accomplished over the past three years. Our Army has carried the heaviest burden in fighting this Global War on Terror. Soldiers have set two nations - Iraq and Afghanistan - on the path to democracy and economic recovery. Less than twelve months since we first rotated our combat formations in Iraq, the Army, for the second time, is executing the most massive movement of troops and equipment seen since WWII. And, even as we continue to take the fight to our Nation's enemies and improve the quality of life for our Soldiers' families, our Army continues transforming its training, organization, and equipment.

Our Army is far more than people and equipment - it is made of men and women with hopes and dreams, a passionate commitment to the ideals of freedom, and the willingness to fight for those ideals. But freedom is not free! And in today's War on Terror, some of our Soldiers have lost their lives, and many have been wounded. I have had the honor of visiting many of these wounded Soldiers, and I am always moved by their unanimous expressions of dedication, their commitment



Photo by Staff Sgt. Daniel Reynolds

Acting Secretary of the Army Les Brownlee visits with 1st Armored Division Soldiers at their headquarters in Baghdad in June 2003 .

to service, and their desire to return to their units and comrades-in-arms. I'm equally touched by the tremendous commitment displayed by their families, and the support that they provide. When we talk of service and sacrifice, we must never forget the wives, husbands, sons, daughters, mothers, fathers, and other loved ones who stand behind our Soldiers. Their unconditional love and their steadfast loyalty to our Soldiers are invaluable in every aspect of what our Army does. The devotion and support of our Army families represent all that we fight for and all that we hold dear.

It has been my honor to represent the wonderful men and women who volunteer to be a part of the Army - and their families as well. The Nation will be eternally indebted to you for your service and sacrifice.

God bless each of you, God bless the United States Army, and God bless this wonderful Nation we all love and so proudly serve.

Les Brownlee

Photo Journal

Welcome to another edition of *Photo Journal*, the place where everyone has the opportunity to tell their stories in photos. The guidelines for submitting pictures are as follows: the picture should depict NCOs in action, whether it's leading Soldiers in the field, conducting training or just plain taking care of business. You don't have to be a professional photographer to enter. When submitting photos please include the name of person(s) in the photo, a brief description of the action to include location, and, of course, your name and unit. Photos may be submitted in either hard copy or digitally. If you plan on e-mailing a digital photo, make sure it is at least 300 dpi. Mail photos to: *The NCO Journal*, Commandant, USASMA, ATTN: ATSS-SJ, Editor, 11291 SGT E Churchill St., Fort Bliss, TX 79918-8002 or email the electronic version to: ATSS-SJ-NCOJOURNAL@bliss.army.mil.

Top right, Gardez Provincial Reconstruction Team medic, Sgt. Seth McKay, treats a cut on a local national at the PRT's aid station in Afghanistan. Right, Sgt. 1st Class Nery Calderon-Hernandez passes a handful of candy to a child at an orphanage in Parwan province. Center, Sgt. 1st Class Shayne Beckert, 141st Engineer Combat Battalion, 1st Infantry Division, shows an Iraqi woman and a boy an image of them in his digital camera. Bottom right, Soldiers from the 1st Infantry, stationed at Camp Caldwell, patrol the outskirts of the village of Ashbilia, Iraq.



U.S. Army photo



U.S. Army photo



Photo by Sgt. Amy Dabler



Photo by Spc. Sean Kimmons

Above, Sgt. Rick Abner, 350th Psychological Operations Company, gives coloring books to Iraqi school children in Hawija, Iraq.



Department of Defense photo

Below, the U.S. Army Parachute Team, Golden Knights, Style and Accuracy Teams swept the 2004 National Skydiving Competition in Perris Calif., winning two team medals and 10 individual medals. The picture below shows the team performing a practice jump prior to the competition. Right, Soldiers from 1st Platoon, Apache Troop, 2nd Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division move tactically as they enter and clear their objective during recent combat operations in Fallujah, Iraq.



Photo by Sgt. 1st Class Johancharles Van Boers



Department of Defense photo



Photo by Sgt. J. Antonio Francis

Left, a Soldier from 1st Battalion, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division searches for enemy hideouts near Ganjgal, Afghanistan. Above, Sgt. Amanda Bittner and Spc. Jennifer Roszynski, 450th Civil Affairs Battalion, U.S. Army Special Operations Command, 82nd Airborne Division, bring Thanksgiving cheer to children in an orphanage in Herat, Afghanistan.



Photo by Spc. Harold Fields

Roll call

o f t h e f a l l e n

Operation Iraqi Freedom

Spc. Segun Frederick Akintade, 34, Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 28, 2004 ♦ Pfc. Lionel Ayro, 22, Jeanerette, La., Dec. 21, 2004 ♦ Spc. Travis A. Babbitt, 24, Uvalde, Texas, Nov. 9, 2004 ♦ Spc. Brian K. Baker, 27, West Seneca, N.Y., Nov. 7, 2004 ♦ Spc. Ronald W. Baker, 34, Cabot, Ark., Oct. 13, 2004 ♦ Pfc., Mark A. Barbret, 22, Shelby Township, Mich., Oct. 14, 2004 ♦ 1st Lt. Christopher W. Barnett, 32, Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 23, 2004 ♦ Sgt. 1st Class Michael Battles Sr., 38, San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 28, 2004 ♦ Spc. Bradley S. Beard, 22, Chapel Hill, N.C., Oct. 14, 2004 ♦ Pfc. Stephen C. Benish, 20, Clark, N.J., Nov. 28, 2004 ♦ Cpl. Joseph O. Behnke, 45, Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 4, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Michael L. Boatright, 24, Whitesboro, Texas, Dec. 4, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Dennis J. Boles, 46, Homosassa, Fla., Oct. 24, 2004 ♦ Chief Warrant Officer William I. Brennan, 36, Bethlehem, Conn., Oct. 16, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Jack Bryant Jr., 23, Dale City, Va., Nov. 20, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Michael L. Burbank, 34, Bremerton, Wash., Oct. 11, 2004 ♦ Spc. Alan J. Burgess, 24, Landaff, N.H., Oct. 15, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Andrew W. Brown, 22, Pleasant Mount, Penn., Oct. 8, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Marshall H. Caddy, 27, Nags Head, N.C., Nov. 16, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Pablo A. Calderon, 26, Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 30, 2004 ♦ Spc. Jonathan Castro, 21, Corona, Calif., Dec. 21, 2004 ♦ Spc. Jessica L. Cawvey, 21, Normal, Ill., Oct. 6, 2004 ♦ Spc. Jeremy E. Christensen, 27, Albuquerque, N.M., Nov. 27, 2004 ♦ Spc. Don A. Clary, 21, Troy, Kan., Nov. 8, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Russell L. Collier, 48, Harrison, Ark., Oct. 3, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Todd R. Cornell, 38, West Bend, Wis., Nov. 9, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Darren J. Cunningham, 40, Groton, Mass., Sept. 30, 2004 ♦ Spc. Daryl A. Davis, 20, Orlando, Fla., Nov. 29, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Mike A. Dennie, 31, Fayetteville, N.C., Sept. 29, 2004 ♦ Spc. Sergio R. Diazvarela, 21, Lomita, Calif., Nov. 24, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Catalin D. Dima, 36, White Lake, N.Y., Nov. 13, 2004 ♦ Spc. Thomas K. Doerflinger, 20, Silver Spring, Md., Nov. 11, 2004 ♦ Spc. Thomas J. Dostie, 20, Somerville, Maine, Dec. 21, 2004 ♦ Pfc. Stephen P. Downing II, 30, Burkesville, Ky., Oct. 28, 2004 ♦ Spc. Brian M. Ebert, 22, Washutucna, Wash., Nov. 22, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Kyle AS. Eggers, 27, Euless, Texas, Dec. 5, 2004 ♦ Spc. Andrew C. Ehrlich, 21, Mesa, Ariz., Oct. 18, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Christian P. Engeldrum, 39, Bronx, N.Y., Nov. 29, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Donald B. Farmer, 33, Zion, Ill., Dec. 19, 2004 ♦ Command Sgt. Maj. Steven W. Faulkenburg, 45, Huntingburg, Ind., Nov. 9, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Damien T. Ficek, 26, Pullman, Wash., Dec. 30, 2004 ♦ Spc. David M. Fisher, 21, Green Island, N.Y., Dec. 1, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Maurice Keith Fortune, 25, Forestville, Md., Oct. 28, 2004 ♦ Spc. Bryan L. Freeman, 31, Lumberton, N.J., Nov. 8, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Cari A. Gasiewicz, 28, Depew, N.Y., Dec. 4, 2004 ♦ Sgt. 1st Class Todd C. Gibbs, 37, Angelina, Texas, Dec. 9, 2004 ♦ Pvt. Brian K. Grant, 31, Dallas, Texas, Nov. 26, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Jose Guereca Jr., 24, Missouri City, Texas, Nov. 30, 2004 ♦ Pfc. George D. Harrison, 22, Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 2, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Omer T. Hawkins II, 31, Cherry Fork, Ohio, Oct. 14, 2004 ♦ Spc. Erik W. Hayes, 24, Cascade, Md., Nov. 29, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Jack T. Hennessy, 21, Naperville, Ill., Oct. 1, 2004 ♦ Spc. Cory M. Hewitt, 26, Stewart, Tenn., Dec. 21, 2004 ♦ Spc. Robert W. Hoyt, 21, Ashford, Conn., Dec. 11, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Sean P. Huey, 28, Fredericktown, Pa., Nov. 11, 2004 ♦ Pfc. Isaiah R. Hunt, 20, Green Bay, Wis., Nov. 15, 2004 ♦ 1st Lt. Edward D. Iwan, 28, Albion, Neb., Nov. 12, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Henry E. Irizarry, 38, Bronx, N.Y., Dec. 3, 2004 ♦ Spc. Morgen N. Jacobs, 20, Santa Cruz, Calif., Oct. 7, 2004 ♦ Capt. William W. Jacobsen Jr., 31, Charlotte, N.C., Dec. 21, 2004 ♦ Capt. Christopher B. Johnson, 29, Excelsior Springs, Mo., Oct. 16, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Robert S. Johnson, 23, Castro Valley, Calif., Dec. 21, 2004 ♦ Spc. Rodney A. Jones, 21, Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 30, 2004 ♦ Sgt. 1st Class Paul D. Karpowich, 30, Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 21, 2004 ♦ Pvt. 2 Jeungjin Na Kim, 23, Honolulu, Hawaii, Oct. 6, 2004 ♦ Pfc. Cole W. Larsen, 19, Canyon Country, Calif., Nov. 13, 2004 ♦ Chief Warrant Officer Patrick D. Leach, 39, Rock Hill, S.C. Dec. 9, 2004 ♦ Spc. Jeff LeBrun, 21, Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 1, 2005 ♦ Sgt. Carl W. Lee, 23, Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 28, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Jerome Lemon, 42, North Charleston, S.C., Oct. 27, 2004 ♦ Spc. David P. Mahlenbrock, 20, Maple Shade, N.J., Dec. 3, 2004 ♦ Spc. Victor A. Martinez, 21, Bronx, N.Y., Dec. 14, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Trinidad R. Martinezluis, 22, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 28, 2004 ♦ Spc. Nicholas C. Mason, 20, King George, Va., Dec. 21, 2004 ♦ Sgt. James C. Matteson, 23, Celoron, N.Y., Nov. 12, 2004 ♦ Spc. Daniel James McConnell, 27, Duluth, Min., Nov. 16, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Julian S. Melo, 47, Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 21, 2004 ♦ Pfc. Jose Ricardo Flores-Mejia, 21, Santa Clarita, Calif., Nov. 16, 2004 ♦ Spc. Christopher A. Merville, 26, Albuquerque, N.M. Oct. 12, 2004 ♦ Pfc. Harrison J. Meyer, 20, Worthington, Ohio, Nov. 26, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Berry K. Meza, 23, League City, Texas, Dec. 19, 2004 ♦ Pfc. Dennis J. Miller Jr., 21, LaSalle, Mich. Nov. 10, 2004 ♦ Sgt. David A. Mitts, 24, Hammond, Ore., Dec. 4, 2004 ♦ Pfc. Anthony W. Monroe, 20, Bismarck, N.D., Oct. 11, 2004 ♦ Maj. Horst G. Moore, 38, San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 9, 2004 ♦ Spc. Jaime Moreno, 28, Round Lake Beach, Ill, Oct. 12, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Richard L. Morgan Jr., 38, St. Clairsville, Ohio, Oct. 5, 2004 ♦ Spc. Craig L. Nelson, 21, Bossier City, La., Dec. 29, 2004 ♦ Spc. Allen Nolan, 38, Marietta, Ohio, Sept. 30, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Joseph M. Nolan, 27, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Nathaniel J. Nyren, 31, Reston, Va., Dec. 28, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Maj. Robert D. O'Dell, 38, Manassas, Va., Dec. 21, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Todd D. Olson, 36, Loyal, Wis., Dec. 27, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Pamela G. Osbourne, 38, Hollywood, Fla., Oct. 11, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. Michael C. Ottolini, 45, Sebastopol, Calif., Nov. 10, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Michael G. Owen, 31, Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 15, 2004 ♦ Staff Sgt. James L. Pettaway Jr., 37, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 3, 2004 ♦ Lt. Col. Mark P. Phelan, 44, Green Lane, Penn., Oct. 13, 2004 ♦ Capt. Dennis L. Pintor, 30, Lima, Ohio, Oct. 12, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Christopher S. Potts, 38, Tiverton, R.I., Oct. 3, 2004 ♦ Sgt. Lynn R. Poulin Sr., 47, Freedom, Maine, Dec. 21, 2004 ♦ Pfc. James E. Prevete, 22, Whitestone, N.Y., Oct. 10,

2004 ◆ Pvt. 2 Carson J. Ramsey, 22, Winkelman, Ariz., Oct. 10, 2004 ◆ Pfc. Joshua A. Ramsey, 19, Defiance, Ohio, Dec. 12, 2004 ◆ Spc. Jeremy F. Regnier, 22, Littleton, N.H., Oct. 13, 2004 ◆ Sgt. Carlos M. Camacho-Rivera, 24, Carolina, Puerto Rico, Nov. 5, 2004 ◆ Spc. Edwin W. Roodhouse, 36, San Jose, Calif., Dec. 5, 2004 ◆ Spc. David L. Roustum, 22, West Seneca, N.Y., Nov. 20, 2004 ◆ Spc. David A. Ruhren, 20, Stafford, Va., Dec. 21, 2004 ◆ Pfc. Aaron J. Rusin, 19, Johnstown, Penn., Oct. 11, 2004 ◆ Pfc. Oscar Sanchez, 19, Modesto, Calif., Dec. 29, 2004 ◆ Spc. Jonathan J. Santos, 22, Whatcom, Wash., Oct. 15, 2004 ◆ Spc. Jose A. Rivera-Serrano, 26, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, Dec. 27, 2004 ◆ Staff Sgt. Michael B. Shackelford, 25, Grand Junction, Colo., Nov. 28, 2004 ◆ 1st Lt. Andrew C. Shields, 25, Campobello, S.C., Dec. 9, 2004 ◆ Sgt. Jonathan B. Shields, 25, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 12, 2004 ◆ Capt. Sean P. Simms, 32, El Paso, Texas, Nov. 13, 2004 ◆ Maj. Charles R. Soltes Jr., 36, Irvine, Calif., Oct. 13, 2004 ◆ Capt. Mark N. Stubenhofer, 30, Springfield, Va., Dec. 7, 2004 ◆ Sgt. Tina S. Time, 22, Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 13, 2004 ◆ Spc. Quoc Binh Tran, 26, Mission Viejo, Calif., Nov. 7, 2004 ◆ Staff Sgt. Marvin L. Trost III, 28, Goshen, Ind., Dec. 5, 2004 ◆ Sgt. John B. Trotter, 25, Marble Falls, Texas, Nov. 9, 2004 ◆ Staff Sgt. Salamo J. Tuialuuluu, 23, Pago Pago, American Samoa, Dec. 4, 2004 ◆ Pfc. Wilfredo F. Urbina, 29, Baldwin, N.Y., Nov. 29, 2004 ◆ Sgt. Michael A. Uvanni, 27, Rome, N.Y., Oct. 1, 2004 ◆ Spc. Josiah H. Vandertulip, 21, Irving, Texas, Oct. 14, 2004 ◆ Staff Sgt. Darren D. VanKomen, 33, Bluefield, W. Va., Dec. 21, 2004 ◆ Spc. Jose A. Velez, 23, Lubbock, Texas, Nov. 13, 2004 ◆ Staff Sgt. Michael S. Voss, 35, Aberdeen, N.C., Oct. 8, 2004 ◆ Pfc. Andrew M. Ward, 25, Kirkland, Wash., Dec. 5, 2004 ◆ Pvt. 2 David L. Waters, 19, Auburn, Calif., Oct. 14, 2004 ◆ Sgt. Charles J. Webb, 22, Hamilton, Ohio, Nov. 3, 2004 ◆ Spc. Michael S. Weger, 30, Rochester, N.Y., Oct. 12, 2004 ◆ Spc. Cody L. Wentz, 21, Williston, N.D., Nov. 4, 2004 ◆ Spc. Raymond L. White, 22, Elwood, Ind., Nov. 12, 2004 ◆ Sgt. Arthur C. Williams IV, 31, Edgewater, Fla., Dec. 8, 2004 ◆ Staff Sgt. Clinton L. Wisdom, 39, Atchison, Kan., Nov. 8, 2004 ◆ 1st Lt. Luke C. Wullenwaber, 24, Lewiston, Idaho, Nov. 16, 2004 ◆ Pvt. Justin R. Yoemans, 20, Eufaula, Ala., Nov. 6, 2004

Operation Enduring Freedom

Cpl. William M. Amundson Jr., 21, The Woodlands, Texas, Oct. 19, 2004 ◆ Spc. Isaac E. Diaz, 26, Rio Hondo, Texas, Dec. 1, 2004 ◆ Cpl. Billy Gomez, 25, Perris, Calif., Oct. 27, 2004 ◆ Spc. Kyle Ka Eo Fernandez, 26, Waipahu, Hawaii, Oct. 14, 2004 ◆ Cpl. Jacob R. Fleischer, 25, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24, 2004 ◆ Cpl. Dale E. Fracker Jr., 23, Apple Valley, Calif., Nov. 24, 2004 ◆ Chief Warrant Officer Travis W. Grogan, 31, Virginia Beach, Va., Nov. 27, 2004 ◆ Staff Sgt. Brain S. Hobbs, 28, Mesa, Ariz., Oct. 14, 2004 ◆ Spc. James C. Kearney III, 22, Emerson, Iowa, Nov. 1, 2004 ◆ Lt. Col. Michael J. McMahon, 41, Connecticut, Nov. 27, 2004 ◆ Spc. Harley D.R. Miller, 21, Spokane, Wash., Nov. 27, 2004 ◆ Sgt. 1st Class Pedro A. Munoz, 47, Aquada, Puerto Rico, Jan. 2, 2005 ◆ Sgt. Michael C. O'Neill, 22, Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 21, 2004 ◆ Staff Sgt. Alan L. Rogers, 49, Kearns, Utah, Sept. 29, 2004 ◆ Sgt. Jeremy R. Wright, 31, Shelbyville, Ind., Jan. 3, 2005

(Editor's note: This list is a continuation of previous lists printed in the October 2003, January 2004, April 2004, July 2004 and October 2004 issues. The names that appear in this Honor Roll are those that have been released since October 1, 2004 and are current as of January 4, 2005.)

You Are Not Forgotten

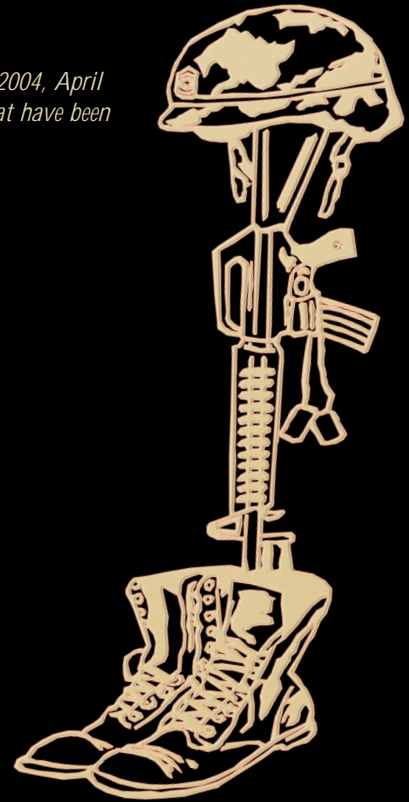




Photo by Mr. Melvin G. Tarpley, Visual Information Services Europe, 2nd Signal Brigade (NETCOM)

Staff Sgt. Anthony R. Purnell, 51st Infantry, (Long Range Surveillance), V Corp, demonstrates the correct use of the camouflage Ghillie Suit during the United States Army Europe's Land Combat Expo on the Patrick Henry Village Pavilion, in Heidelberg, Germany, Sept. 28. Purnell and his unit have just recently returned from Operation Iraqi Freedom.

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