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"The Military Police Corps is a really unique experience and I'm glad I got to be a part of it." –Sgt. Nicole Jenkins



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### ABOUT US

The Dragoon is the official publication of the Military Police Regimental Association.

#### Our Purpose

The purpose of The Dragoon is to promote professionalism, develop a sense of belonging, and enhance combat readiness and cohesion in the Regiment through information from active, reserve and retired components.

#### Become a Member

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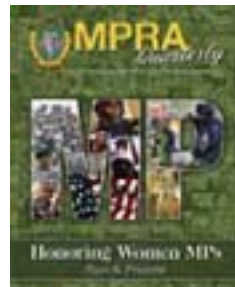
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### FROM THE COVER



**Honoring Women Military Police**  
*Past & Present*

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## From the President



On behalf of the National Board of Directors and staff of the Military Police Regimental Association, once again I send greetings. I hope while reading this month's MPRA Quarterly, you'll find that your MPRA is working hard for you.

As we begin a new year, we're off to a fast start in many ways. At the time of our last publishing of the Quarterly, I was presented a check for \$10,000 from Concurrent Technologies Corporation as a donation towards the MPRA Scholarship Fund. Through our Scholarship Fund we are able to provide many MP families with well deserved assistance. Last year we awarded 26 scholarships from \$250 to

\$1,500. Our scholarship application window has just opened with a closing date of 30 April 2011. For more information on our scholarship program or to download an application, please see the MPRA website ([www.mpraonline.org](http://www.mpraonline.org)).

While you're on the website, I would also ask that you check out information for the 2nd Annual MPRA Scholarship Fund Archery Tournament. I ask that you do this to make a point. This tournament has taken off tremendously. Last year we had contestants travel to Fort Leonard Wood from as far north as Wisconsin and from the south via Oklahoma. Many of them have contacted us letting us know they will attend again. The interesting part about this tournament is that this success was not the brain child of the MPRA Board of Directors or of the scholarship committee. But that of a single MPRA member—a noncommissioned officer who wanted to contribute some way and in his words "I don't golf." I share this with you as an example of how individual members and/or local chapters can contribute to programs at your duty station or local chapter area.

Our Benevolent Fund committee has been busy this quarter as well. Just before Christmas, we sent a Benevolent Fund grant to a Rhode Island National Guard MP whose house was destroyed by a fire. Then we sent a grant to a Fort Campbell MP who was seriously wounded during an on duty incident. MPRA receives requests for grants such as these from units often but recently we were faced with a situation that quite frankly we never anticipated. And more ironically, that incident occurred here at the Home of the Regiment. On New Years' Eve a tornado traveled through Fort Leonard Wood and destroyed 51 homes. Of those 51, fifteen were homes of military police families. MPRA, through your dedication and with the assistance of our corporate sponsors, we were able to disperse \$8,000 worth of grants to those affected MP families.

Please continue to spread the word about MPRA and what it does for our Soldiers. Our Benevolent Fund, Scholarship Fund, and other legacy programs cannot work without the support of our members. Every new membership, as well as renewals, count. Additionally, support those corporate sponsors who support MPRA. You can find them on the Supporting Firm Members (see page 38).

SGM (R) Don Rose  
President, MPRA  
National Board of Directors

As always, this magazine features information from the MPRA community, news from the home of the Regiment at Fort Leonard Wood, historical accounts, and stories from active duty and retired Military Police from around the world. This publication strives to be the common link among past and present Military Police men and women everywhere, and relies heavily on stories and news sent to us from the field. We are very grateful to those who contributed to this issue.

We welcome articles and photographs by and about soldiers of any rank, military spouses and families, DA civilians, and others. Articles and photograph submissions should be military police-related and may include human interest, military operations and exercises, history, personal viewpoints or other areas of general interest.

All information contained in submitted articles, photographs and graphics must be unclassified, nonsensitive, and releasable to the public. Publishing of all submissions cannot be guaranteed. All articles accepted for publication are subject to editing.

We look forward to hearing from you for future issues of the Dragoon!

*Amanda Stillwell*



**MPRA**  
Quarterly

THE DRAGOON: The Official Magazine of the Military Police Regimental Association

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# From the Commandant



As we near the end of our first decade of conflict following the terrorist attacks of 9/11, the Military Police Corps Regiment remains at the tip of the spear.

From those first days following the attacks, military police deployed worldwide protecting American interests, facilities and personnel. From the Maryland National Guard responding to the Pentagon as the smoke was still rising over Washington DC, to the 720th Military Police Battalion in Egypt on the Bright Star exercise to the 503rd Military Police Battalion in the National Capital Region.

These are but a few of the many military police units that reacted and secured our airports, bases and overseas facilities.

We'll never know what we prevented from happening or attack we thwarted, but most assuredly we did make a difference. Since 9/11, we've continually had military police forces in significant numbers deployed worldwide.

It's time to reflect on the past ten years as our nation changed and reacted to those who would attempt to hurl us back into the dark ages, but more importantly it is time

to look towards the next decade. How will we train, deploy and fight our MP forces against a changing enemy and continually transforming threat?

The answer is evident; we'll use our experiences, evolving doctrine, leadership, values and all of those intangible assets that make us such a versatile force. The Esprit-de-Corps and pride in being military police are just two of them. The members of the regiment, whether on active duty, reserve status, retired or post enlistment have something that few other branches possess; a pride in forever belonging and a spirit of being something special.

We will always be Soldiers, but when asked years later we identify ourselves a bit different; I was an MP, I am an MP, I will always be an MP.

"Mom, Dad, what did you do when you were in the Army?"

"I was an MP!"

We need say no more.

Brigadier General  
David Phillips

**BECOME A MEMBER OF THE MPRA**

**Visit us online at [www.MPRAonline.org](http://www.MPRAonline.org)**

The Military Police Regimental Association promotes professionalism, develops a sense of belonging and enhances combat readiness and cohesion in the regiment through information from active, reserve and retired components.



# From the Regimental Command Sergeant Major

When you stand back and take a look at the Military Police Corps you can't help but notice that we are very reflective of our society and our Army as it relates to our ethnic, religious and gender diversity. It is for these reasons that we are as strong as we are across all three lines of our Triple Strand of Strength. In this edition of the MPRA Quarterly we are focusing on our female Soldier's contributions to the Regiment. Our female Soldiers and leaders are valued members of our team and contribute greatly to our mission success. For all of us in the family it is just another day at work as our female Soldiers work integrated inside the team, alongside their male counterparts in combat and on the streets of our garrisons. They serve admirably and with valor and we couldn't be prouder to have them on our team.

From the youngest female Soldiers integrated into a team preparing for deployment, working Garrison Law Enforcement, working inside our Confinement Facilities or our newest Special Agent investigating felony crimes, our Soldiers are serving with distinction and representing us very well. In many respects they glean proof that gender integrated teams are not only effective, but essential in our profession.

I have had the opportunity to serve with and for many female Soldiers and leaders over the years. The leaders that I have worked for and with have been a group of the finest Officers and Noncommissioned Officers I have served with in my 27 years of service. Two of my personal heroes are MAJ Michelle Goyette who served as my Company Commander as a First Sergeant and COL Donna Martin who served as my Battalion Commander when I was a Battalion Command Sergeant Major. I value my time spent under their leadership and I grew professionally as a result. What I gained the most from these two leaders was



their unrelenting work ethic and their ability to serve as a positive role model for all of our Soldiers but specifically the young female Soldiers. The fact that they both served as Commanders inside Infantry Divisions in garrison and deployed environments adds to the dynamics. They not only fit in with their male counterparts, they outshined them in many respects in the performance of their duties. Role models indeed.

Representing our enlisted force we have three such female role models serving at the Brigade level. All three combat veterans that have lead Teams, Squads, Platoons, Companies, Battalions and now Brigade level organizations. When you look at their bios you see common themes between all of them and that is consistent performance in a variety of career developing positions in line units, garrison and training organizations as Drill Sergeants and Small Group Leaders. They have been mentoring all Soldiers but through

their actions directly and indirectly have been serving as role models for our female Soldiers for many years. All three were selected based on past duty performance and demonstrated potential. CSM Brenda Curfman currently serves as the 18th MP Brigade Command Sergeant Major. CSM Dawn Rippelmeyer serves as the 42nd MP Brigade Command Sergeant Major and CSM Ricky Haralson serves as the Commandant of the largest NCO Academy in the Army here at Ft Leonard Wood.

The bottom line is that approximately 13 percent of this great Regiment is manned by female Soldiers and we could not accomplish the mission we provide to the Army without them. They have served admirably for years sacrificing much and will undoubtedly continue to serve for many years to come. This edition of the Quarterly is full of outstanding examples of excellence in our female ranks and I am certain you will agree after you read about all of them. There were many before them and there will be many in the future to carry on a tradition of professional representation. A special thank you to our retired female community for paving the way and to those who served admirably for any length of time, choosing to move on yet continue to tell the MP story. To our youngest Soldiers just entering the Regiment, thank you for stepping up to the plate to serve your country and thanks for representing your gender with such professionalism.

As I always sign off, I would like to remind everyone to keep our Soldiers currently in harm's way and the families that await their safe return in your thoughts and prayers.

*"Of the Troops and For the Troops"  
"NCOs Lead the Way"*

CSM Charles R. Kirkland  
Regimental Command  
Sergeant Major



CSM Brenda  
Curfman



CSM Ricky  
Haralson



CSM Dawn  
Rippelmeyer

# From the Regimental Chief Warrant Officer

As we honor the service of women within the United States Army, I have begun to reflect on my own experiences and observations. In doing this, I realized that women have always been as much a part of the Army as men... at least during my own tenure of service; however that has not always been the case.

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) was a U.S. Army organization created in 1942 during World War II to enlist women as auxiliaries for noncombatant duty within the Army and in 1943 was converted to full status as the Women's Army Corps (WAC). During World War II WACs served as medical technicians, cartography clerks, and secretaries, within CONUS and in all theaters of the war. Almost 100,000 women had joined the WAC by 1945. Enlistment ended with the war's end and rapid demobilization followed, but by 1946 the War Department asked for reenlistments to meet shortages in Army hospitals and personnel centers. In 1948, a bill was passed by Congress formally establishing the WAC within the regular army. The WAC was dissolved in 1978, when women were allowed to serve within non-combat units alongside their male counterparts.

One of my greatest mentors began her military service in 1974 as a Military Police patrolwoman in the Women's Army Corps. She was accepted into the United States Army Criminal Investigation Command as a Special Agent in 1982 and was appointed as a Warrant Officer in 1987. Her last promotion was on 1 March 2005, when she became the first female CID agent promoted to the rank of Chief Warrant Officer Five. CW5 Jennifer Redfern retired this past summer after nearly forty years of honorable service to the Military Police Corps. Her expert experience, honest compassion and true dedication to the Corps will be greatly missed. However, her legacy of service will live on through all of those she coached, trained and mentored over the years, including myself, as I grew up never having a doubt that women were as good or better leaders than their male counterparts.

In October 1994 "The Risk Rule", which was used to determine which assignments should be closed to women, was rescinded making 91 percent of the career fields gender neutral and once again opened up even more opportunities for advancement. With the increased operational tempo of an Army at war for the past decade, female Soldiers have stepped up to take on some of the roles traditionally only filled by males, such as



providing unit and convoy security and commanding battalions and brigades in combat. Some branches, including the Military Police Corps, are using an ever-increasing number of females for patrols outside their bases and women are continuously validating their ability to accomplish Army missions previously believed beyond their capability. I think we can all agree, such roles were never truly beyond their capability but merely beyond their reach due to societal biases. This is a lesson I genuinely hope we have all learned from so we can prevent our gender biases from ever limiting the service of our nation.

Women currently make up about 20 percent of today's military population and about 13.9 percent of the Military Police Corps. With that said, many Military Police companies, battalions and brigades are or have been commanded by females and many more of those have had female 1SGs and CSMs. What a great accomplishment for such a small but vital part of our Regiment.

Females are thriving in some of the most senior positions within our Regiment. For example, if you take a look at the leadership within the United States Army Criminal Investigation Command, you will see what great and important roles in which female Military Police professionals are serving.

The Provost Marshal General of the Army and Commanding General of CID is a female. The USACIDC G3 is a former battalion and brigade commander female Colonel. The 3d Military Police Group (CID) Commander is a

former battalion commander female Colonel. The USACIDC deputy G3 is a former battalion commander and is currently a Lieutenant Colonel Promotable female officer. The USACIDC Command Chief Warrant Officer is a female Chief Warrant Officer Five and formerly served as the Regimental Chief Warrant Officer.

Furthermore, right here at the home of the Regiment, the Commandant of the MSCoE Non Commissioned Officer Academy (the largest NCO Academy in the United States Army) is a combat tested female Military Police CSM.

Just this week (early January 2011) as I was preparing this article, the Pentagon announced that the Army is studying whether to open combat arms units to female Soldiers. The Army's top officer, General George Casey said January 6th, "We're looking at revising the policy," "We've had some work going on for awhile, and that'll double back up to the secretary, I would think, in the next couple of months." "Women are currently barred from Infantry, Armor, and Special Forces branches," Casey said. The article continued to mention that General Casey did not say whether the Army is considering opening up all three areas to women, but he did say the study looked at the possibility of women in infantry. According to the reporter, "while female Soldiers have engaged in combat, they have done so as members of combat support units—transportation, maintenance and military police—not infantry." Our commanders, our civilian leaders and our society will make the final decision.

I am so proud to serve a nation of true equality, one that values the strengths of our diversity and honors the contributions of all who serve, not simply those associated with the gender norms or biases of a society. As nearly everyone in service today never knew an Army divided by gender bias, I am writing this in the hopes that we will all reflect on our history and embrace our future. Always remember, we are stronger because of our combined strengths and when you give people a chance to excel, they almost always do.

Always remember to support your Soldiers, your Families and MPRA... because they are always supporting you!

Do what has to be done...

David J. Albaugh, CW4, MP  
Regimental Chief Warrant Officer



Pictured Left to Right: Roger Macon, Don Rose, Roger Gunter, Mike True



## Thank You, CTC!

Each year the Military Police Regimental Association awards College Scholarships to MPRA Family Members. The team at Concurrent Technologies Corporation, a Gold Level Sponsor, contributed \$10,000 to the MPRA Scholarship Program this year. Mr. Roger Gunter and the entire CTC team are huge supporters of military programs and we here at the MPRA want to extend a heartfelt thank you to them. Your efforts allow us to continue our work, make a difference, and assist our Military Police Soldiers and their Families.

For more information or to make a donation to the MPRA Scholarship Fund, go to [www.mpraonline.org](http://www.mpraonline.org) or call Rick Harne at 573-329-6772.



# Corrections Command NCO Leading from the Front

Sgt. Nicole Jenkins, a corrections officer with U.S. Army Confinement Facility- Europe, took the Army commercial that said Soldiers do more before breakfast than most people do all day to heart. She has lived it the last four years and shows no signs of stopping any time soon.

Recently selected as the 2010 Army Corrections Command noncommissioned officer of the year, Jenkins will reach four years in the Army in October but has already achieved a lot in her short time in service.

The Foxborough, Mass. native, is already a member of the Sgt. Morales Club and has competed in several competitions.

After winning the ACC NCO of the Year competition held Jan. 22-23 at McGill Air Force base in Tampa, Fla., she went on to compete as the ACC representative at the National Capital Region NCO of the Year Board held at Ft. Belvoir, Va., where she placed third as the only female in a field of 14 NCOs, a major achievement by any measure.

The competition included weapons qualification and reflexive fire, a physical training test, a formal board, combatives, a day and night urban land navigation course, and a long overland course with multiple stations where each competitor had to complete specific warrior tasks like first-aid, and reacting to an improvised explosive device. The challenges she faced as the lone female competitor were illustrated by her experience during

the combatives double elimination tournament where Jenkins had to compete against much larger males.

"In the first round I was paired up against a guy who weighed 215 lbs. I didn't win but he didn't make me tap during our five minute round." Nor did she tap out when it came to taking the PT test, which was scored by the male standards. Not only did she hold her own she outperformed every other NCO competitor. It was a grueling few days but according to Jenkins it was well worth it.

Although her successes might make it seem like Jenkins was destined to be in the Army, she did not always feel that way.

It was her promotion to sergeant that was most significant to Jenkins.

"I didn't know this was what I wanted to do with my life until after I got promoted to sergeant and became responsible for Soldiers," she said.

What began as a three year commitment has become a calling and a career for Jenkins.

"I didn't think it would be such a good fit,

➤ Grueling few days, but well worth it.

but I think it turned out for the best. I really didn't think about law enforcement before, but I really like it," she said. "The Military Police Corps is a really unique experience and I'm glad I got to be a part of it. It's really humbling. You serve people, whether on the road or in the prison, who know they need you but don't necessarily like you."

Since joining the Army she has received a bachelor's degree in Social Science from the University of Maryland and is currently enrolled at the Chicago School of Professional Psychology where she is working on a master's degree in forensic psychology. The determination and ambition that has led her to succeed in the classroom has also led her to excel at work.

Jenkins will soon be moving on from USACF-E. She has been selected to become a drill sergeant at the MP school at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. where she will continue to set the standard for Soldiers. ✂

***"It's really humbling. You serve people, whether on the road or in the prison, who know they need you but don't necessarily like you."***

## WOMEN'S MEMORIAL

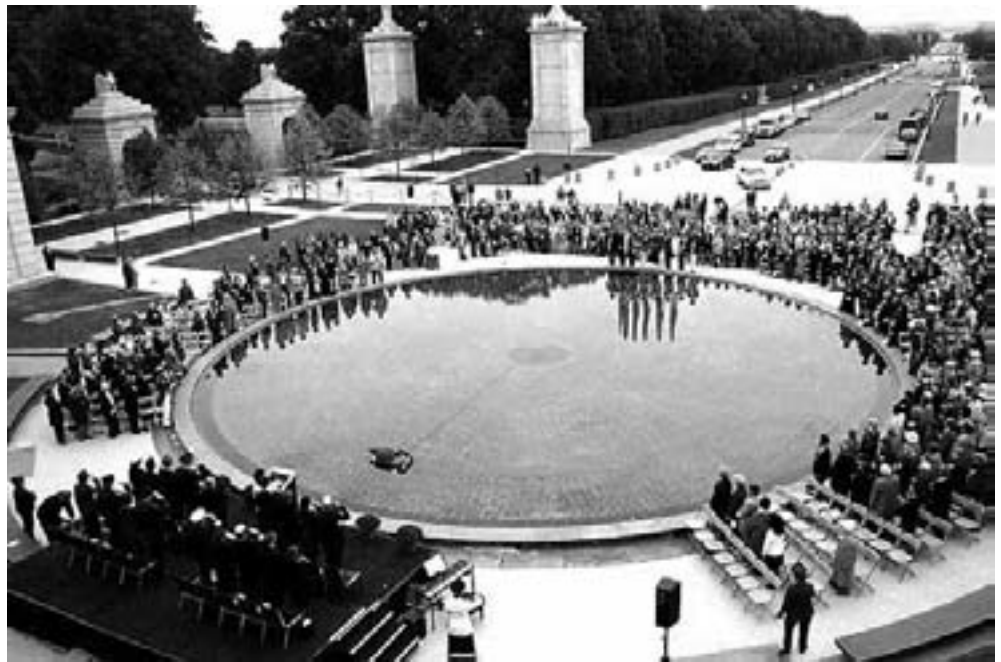
# Honoring Military Women— Past, Present and Future

**Duty. Honor. Pride.** These words reflect the spirit of generations of Americans who have sought to defend the rights and freedom of others. At the Women in Military Service for America Memorial, these words come to life in the stories and memories of the nearly two million women who have served in defense of our nation. The Women In Military Service For America Memorial Foundation, Inc., the non-profit organization established to build the Memorial, continues to raise the funds needed to operate and maintain the Memorial Education Center. Led by retired Air Force Brigadier General Wilma L. Vaught, the Foundation broke ground on June 22, 1995, for the only major national memorial in our nation's history to honor and pay tribute to all servicewomen of the United States Armed Forces—past, present and future. Dedication was October 18, 1997. The Women's Memorial officially opened to the public on October 20, 1997.

The history of women in the armed forces began more than 220 years ago with the women who served during the American Revolution and continues through the present day. The Women's Memorial honors all the women who have served courageously, selflessly and with dedication in times of conflict and in times of peace—women whose achievements have for too long been unrecognized or ignored.

### Support

The Women's Memorial was authorized by Congress and is supported by the Departments of Defense, Transportation and Veterans Affairs. Legislation passed in 1986 stated that the Memorial had to be built with non-federal funds. With the exception of federal grants to restore the existing structure and to complete the Memorial, the Memorial has been financed solely through private donations. Thus far, notable donors include foreign and



state governments, leading corporations, veterans organizations, a number of foundations and individuals. Proceeds from the sale of a commemorative coin are a continuing resource.

The Foundation has a National Tribute Committee whose members include current and former members of Congress, governors, corporate leaders, and government and civic leaders. Active support for the Memorial is also demonstrated by the prestigious National Sponsors Committee, made up of all living former Presidents and Secretaries of Defense. State chairs have been appointed in key states to lead the effort to locate, register and honor servicewomen and women veterans throughout the nation. State chairs work in coordination with the Foundation's volunteer force of field representatives, which number approximately 1,800.

The Women's Memorial preserves an important legacy for all generations by

➤ Clockwise from Top: A crowd gathers around the reflecting pool at the Women in Military Service to America Memorial at the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery. U. S. Army Women's Museum. Members of the Military District of Washington's Joint Service Color Guard present the colors in front of the reflecting pool at the Women in Military Service to America Memorial at the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery. Photo by Kathleen T. Rhem.

capturing the undocumented history of our American servicewomen. It is a place of honor for those who served in the past, those who serve today, and those who will serve in the future.

For more information on the Women's Memorial please visit [www.womensmemorial.org](http://www.womensmemorial.org).



## Women's Army Museum

FORT LEE VIRGINIA

The U.S. Army Women's Museum serves as an educational institution, providing military history training and instruction to soldiers, veterans and the civilian community. The museum is the custodian and repository of artifacts and archival material pertaining to the service of women across all branches and organizations of the U.S. Army from inception to the present day. The museum collects, preserves, manages, interprets and exhibits these unique artifacts as a means to provide training and educational outreach.

The museum opened on 14 May 1955 at Fort McClellan, Alabama as the Women's Army Corps (WAC) Museum. It was first located in one room of the WAC Headquarters building. Shortly thereafter, it was relocated to a wing of the WAC Training Battalion headquarters building at the WAC Center, Fort McClellan. In 1977 the WAC museum moved to a new building on Fort McClellan that was built entirely by private contributions raised by the WAC Foundation.

On 18 August 1961, the WAC Museum was renamed the Edith Nourse Rogers Museum in honor of the Congresswoman from Massachusetts who introduced bills in 1942 and 1943 which established the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) and later the WAC. The decision was made in 1977 to return to the original title of the Women's Army Corps Museum. This was done to reestablish the connection between the name of the museum and the artifacts it housed.

In 1997, Congress announced that Fort McClellan would close on 30 September 1999. Fort Lee, Virginia was chosen as the new home of the Women's Army Corps Museum. Again there was a name change to the U.S. Army Women's Museum. This name is more reflective of the new museum mission. Fort Lee has significant historical ties to the Women's Army Corps. It was the home of the first regular Army WAC Training Center and School from 1948 to 1954.

The groundbreaking for the current museum was held on April 9, 1999 and construction was completed in October 2000. This was followed by the installation of new exhibits and the dedication of the museum on 11 May 2001.

For more information on the U.S. Army Women's Museum please visit [www.awm.lee.army.mil](http://www.awm.lee.army.mil).

# Tip of the Spear Women

*“In many respects they glean proof that gender integrated teams are not only effective, but essential in our profession.”*

—RCSM Charles Kirkland, 2011

## Brigadier General Colleen L. McGuire

Provost Marshal General of the Army and Commanding General, United States Army Criminal Investigation Command

Brigadier General McGuire is a 1979 graduate of the University of Montana where she was commissioned in the Military Police Corps. She is a graduate of the Military Police Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, the Command and General Staff College, the Public Affairs Officer Course, and the Army War College. She holds a Master of Military Arts and Science from the Command and General Staff College, and a Master of Strategic Studies from the Army War College.

Brigadier General McGuire has been assigned in key command and staff billets from platoon level to the Army staff. Her initial assignment was to Germany where she served as a Platoon Leader, Company Executive Officer, and Battalion S4 with the 709th Military Police Battalion. In 1985, she took command of B Company, Law Enforcement Command, Fort Lewis, Washington. While assigned to Fort Lewis, Brigadier General McGuire also served as the Assistant Battalion S3 and Battalion S1 of the 504th Military Police Battalion. In March 1989 she began her first of multiple tours in the Washington, DC area when she was assigned as a staff officer in the Office of Public Affairs, Pentagon, and later, as the Battalion S3, Law Enforcement Battalion,

Fort Belvoir, Virginia. In 1992 Brigadier General McGuire was reassigned to Fort Bragg, North Carolina where she served as the Operations Officer for the 16th Military Police Brigade (Airborne) and later, the Battalion S3 and Executive Officer for the 503d Military Police Battalion (Airborne). Brigadier General McGuire returned to the Public Affairs arena in 1994 when she was reassigned as the Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Army Alaska, at Fort Richardson. She returned to Washington, DC to serve as the Assignment Officer for Army Public Affairs Officers, U.S. Army Personnel Command and then as the Public Affairs Officer, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Pentagon. In 1998, Brigadier General McGuire assumed command of the 705th Military Police Battalion, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Following battalion command and Senior Service College, she returned in 2002 to Fort Leavenworth and served as Brigade Commander of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. In 2004 she served as the



Assistant Commandant, US Army Military Police School. In 2006 Brigadier General McGuire served as the Provost Marshal, Multi National Corps-Iraq and Multi National Force-Iraq. She most recently served as the Director, Senior Leader Development Office, Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army since January 2008, where she was also the director of the Army's Suicide Prevention Task Force.

Brigadier General McGuire's awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit with 2 oak leaf clusters, the Bronze Star Medal, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with 4 oak leaf clusters, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with 3 oak leaf clusters, the Army Achievement Medal with 3 oak leaf clusters, the Iraqi Campaign Medal, the Senior Parachutist's Badge and the Army Staff Identification Badge.



# Command Sergeant Major Brenda K. Curfman

Command Sergeant Major Curfman is a Colorado native. She joined the Army in March of 1984 and completed Military Police One Station Unit Training at Ft. McClellan, Alabama. CSM Curfman holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice from the University of Maryland.

CSM Curfman's current assignment is as the Command Sergeant Major, 18th Military Police Brigade, Mannheim, Germany. Her past assignments include Command Sergeant Major, 95th Military Police Battalion, Mannheim, Germany; 295th Military Police Company, Seneca Army Depot, NY; Schofield Barracks Military Police Company, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, HI; Military District of Washington, Military Police Company, Fort Myer, VA; Bravo Company, 795th Military Police Battalion, Ft. McClellan, AL; 57th Military Police Company, 728 Military Police Battalion, Republic of Korea; 108th Military Police Company, Air Assault, 16th Military Police Brigade, Airborne, Ft. Bragg, NC; Secretary of the Army Inspector General Agency, Pentagon; U. S. Army Sergeant's Major Academy, Ft. Bliss, TX; HHD 728th Military Police Battal-

ion, Republic of Korea, and the 601st Military Police Internment Resettlement Battalion, Fort Sill, OK.

CSM Curfman has held every leadership position including Team Leader, Squad Leader, Platoon Sergeant, First Sergeant, and Command Sergeant Major. Additionally, she has held positions as a Military Police Investigator, Provost Sergeant Major, Operations Sergeant Major, and Assistant Inspector General.

CSM Curfman's military education consists of all levels of leadership courses, culminating with the Sergeant's Major Academy (Class 54), as well as the Master Fitness, Airborne, Air Assault, Rappel Master, Drill Sergeant, First Sergeant, Inspector General, Force Protection, Physical Security, and numerous other courses. She is a member of the prestigious Sergeant Audie Murphy Club as well as an Honorary Kentucky Colonel.

CSM Curfman's awards and decorations



include the Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal with third oak leaf cluster, the Army Commendation Medal with "V" device, the Army Commendation Medal with eighth OLC, the Army Achievement Medal with fourth OLC, the Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal, the Humanitarian Service Medal, the NATO Medal, the National Defense Service Medal with star device, the Iraq Campaign Medal with star

device, the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, the Armed Forces Service Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, the Korean Defense Service Medal, the Army Service Ribbon, the Overseas Service Ribbon with numeral 4, the Drill Sergeant Badge, the Parachutist Badge, the Air Assault Badge, the Combat Action Badge, the Army Staff Badge, the German Armed Forces Efficiency Badge and the Superior Unit Award with first OLC.

# CW5 T.L. Williams

CW5 T.L. Williams is a native of New Virginia, Iowa. In 1983, she entered the US Army and attended basic training at Fort Jackson, SC as a Light Wheeled Vehicle Mechanic. In 1988, she reenlisted and joined the Military Police Corps and received her badge and credentials upon graduation from the CID Special Agent Basic Course in 1990. In 1997, she graduated from The George Washington University with a master's degree in Forensic Sciences. She is currently serving as the Command Chief Warrant Officer, Headquarters, United States Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID), Fort Belvoir, VA.

CW5 Williams has served in various overseas and stateside assignments including as a Mechanic, 426th Supply & Service Battalion, Fort Campbell, KY; Shop Foreman, 97th Signal Battalion, Germany; Patrol Supervisor, Law Enforcement Activity, Fort McPherson, GA; Special Agent, Fort McPherson Resident Agency, Fort McPherson, GA; Special Agent/Protective Services Officer, Protective Services Unit, Fort Belvoir, VA; Student, The George Washington University, DC; Assistant Special Agent-in-Charge, Fort Hood Resident Agency, Fort Hood, TX; Policy Branch Chief, HQ, USACIDC, Fort Belvoir, VA; Special Agent-in-Charge/Commander, 20TH MP Detachment (CID), Camp



Casey, Korea; Operations Officer, 1000th MP Battalion (CID), Fort Campbell; Operations Officer, 11th MP Battalion (CID), Fort Hood (Iraq); Regimental Chief Warrant Officer, Ft Leonard Wood, MO; Command Chief Warrant Officer, Fort Belvoir, VA. Additional, CW5 Williams participated in Hurricane Andrew Relief and was the CID representative at the Pentagon during 9/11.

CW5 Williams' formal military training consists of Primary Leadership Development

Course; MP Basic Non-commissioned Officer Course; Protective Services Training; Advanced Fraud Investigation Course; Warrant Officer Candidate School; CID Special Agent Warrant Officer Basic Course; Airborne School; Anti-Terrorism Evasive Driving Course; Basic Forensic Pathology Course; Forensic Dentistry; Forensic Medicine Fellowship; Counter Drug Investigation Course; Child Abuse Prevention and Investigative Technique Course; Special Agent Laboratory Training Course; CID Special Agent Warrant Officer Advanced; the 211th Session of the FBI National Academy; Warrant Officer Staff Course; and the Warrant Officer Senior Staff Course.

CW5 Williams has received numerous awards and decorations recognizing her achievements, deployments and training to include the Legion of Merit; the Bronze Star Medal; the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal (3 OLC); the Joint Service Commendation Medal; the Army Commendation Medal (2OLC); the Army Achievement Medal (4OLC); Humanity Service Medal; Driver's/Mechanic Badge; Army Parachute Badge and Office of the Secretary Defense Badge.

# Sisters in Arms: A Father Remembers

The story of three sisters, all Wisconsin National Guard members, going off to war together brought local media attention—when Michelle Witmer became the first female National Guard member to be killed-in-action the story brought National attention. When her parents went public with their request to have their surviving daughters taken out of harm's way, the story went around the globe.

*Sisters in Arms* is a twenty-first century war story—the Witmer family's personal war story. The Witmer family's struggle with the complex issue of family members serving side-by-side received world-wide media attention and Michelle Witmer's story would later be included in the HBO documentary "*Last Letters Home*."

Using the letters, emails, and phone calls received during their deployment, John Witmer describes his daughters' experiences in Iraq and provides insight not only into the lives of female soldiers, but into the lives of families who wait for soldiers. *Sisters in Arms* illuminates the changing roles of women in the military while sharing the deeply personal story of a family's struggle to come to terms with profound loss.

Read an excerpt of the book below.

## Chapter 1: Up on My Roof

*Baghdad, Iraq, 2003*

Rachel and her squad took their positions on the roof of the battered concrete building that served as the neighborhood police station. In recent weeks, insurgents had focused their assaults on these fragile beacons of law and order. In this war without frontlines, the 32nd MPs were given the task of providing security for the Iraqi Police, so attacks on police stations were both an attack on the post-Saddam regime and the U.S. government. Police stations were a convenient and efficient target.

The sun was low and the day-shift convoy had just pulled out heading back to Camp Victory after their twelve-hour watch. The police station, in Al Adamia, was just large enough to house a few cells and some dingy offices. It was far from inviting, and Rachel never completely trusted the IPs (Iraqi Police) she worked with; if she found herself in

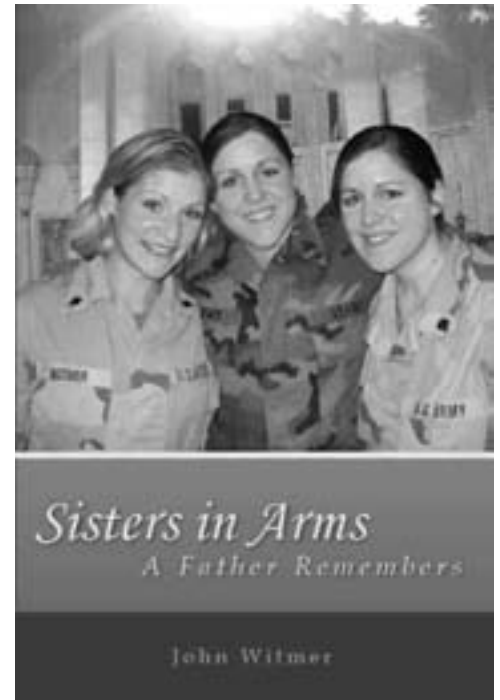
the unfortunate circumstance of needing to use the dilapidated commode, she kept her sidearm ready.

She began her routine, setting up her M-16 and scanning the streets below in slow, rhythmic sweeps, watching for anything that seemed out of place: a truck moving a little too slowly, a pedestrian moving a little too quickly, or a moment that was just a little too quiet. In the months that preceded this one, Rachel and her team had taken small arms fire and mortar fire and had dealt with their share of grenades. She was just a few minutes into her watch when she heard it, a sound she couldn't place. It was like the sound of the surf in the distance.

Rachel struggled to understand where the sound was coming from. Her apprehension grew as she attempted to find an explanation. Her eyes carefully traced the streets below until she saw it—a wave of humanity, off in the distance, making its way toward the station. Not the roar of the ocean, the roar of the crowd, an angry, roiling, gun-waving mob.

Now she could make out the voice of the mullah (a religious leader) crackling over a loudspeaker. The rapid-fire words seemed to be urging the crowd on. Rachel could only imagine what was being said, but the words erupted from the primitive speaker with anger. The streets of Iraq traded in rumor and conspiracy, and this uprising could have been sparked by any one of the wild stories that routinely circulated about American soldiers: that they desecrated mosques, molested children, or spread pornography. It was clear that the gun-waving mob was heading their direction, hell-bent on taking revenge on this handful of soldiers, the most visible manifestation of the American military. The sergeant radioed the day shift and told them to double-time it back to the police station. Rachel was grateful for the reinforcements, but still, there was no way they could fend off an armed mob of this size.

As Rachel took her stand on the roof, time began to expand, seconds passing like minutes, altered by the adrenaline that now pumped into her bloodstream. In that heightened state of awareness, in a moment of clarity, Rachel accepted the fact that it



might end here, that this might be her last stand, her last day on Earth. As she prepared herself, she was suddenly calm. Peace came over her as she reflected on the people she cared about, bringing their faces to mind, one-by-one, as the pounding of her heart subsided.

Her sisters came to mind first. Michelle served with her in the 32nd MPs. Michelle's platoon was pulling the same kind of duty in a different part of Baghdad. Then Charity: she was a medic with the Company B 118th Medical Battalion, stationed at BIAP, Baghdad International Airport, on the other side of town. She brought her brothers' faces to mind, little brother Tim, just two years younger, and baby brother Mark, now a senior in high school. Then she thought about Mom and Dad and aunts and uncles and dozens of cousins. She wondered what it would be like for them if it all came to an end, here, on this rooftop in Baghdad.

This was not the first time Rachel had experienced this: time standing still, recalling the faces of those she loved, making peace with death, bracing herself. There had been a mortar attack on her barracks, in the middle of the night, that had shaken her awake. As she lay on the floor calculating how long it would take the insurgents to dial in the next strike, which would likely be dead-on target, this same sensation came over her. Fear left her; she was resolute, ready to accept her fate. Then the choppers came in and she heard the report of a big gun and she knew the insurgents would not fire another round. The threat had been

neutralized. The chopper hovered, standing watch over the barracks, and the sound of helicopter blades sang Rachel to sleep that night.

A new noise pulled her back into real time: the unmistakable thudding of helicopter blades. The Blackhawk hovered above the crowd, and all forward motion stopped as its guns were trained on the throng below. The mob continued to shout and wave their weapons, but now tanks were rolling up the side streets, blocking the way to the police station. The standoff continued as the sun inched toward the horizon. But slowly and steadily the crowd thinned, melting into the twilight.

The recruiter hit the jackpot, a two-for-one special. Rachel and Charity sat at his desk looking at pamphlets. He explained that, yes, Charity could sign-up when she turned seventeen, as long as she had her parents' permission and a high school diploma. The sign-on on bonus? \$8000, half after basic-training and half after finishing three years of the six-year contract. "And don't forget the GI Bill," he reminded. All they had to do was pick one of the bonus-eligible

MOSs (Military Occupational Specialty) and military police or medical specialist both qualified.

It was the fall of 2000. Rachel was two years out of high school. She had worked at various jobs but hadn't quite settled on a direction in life. She was well-read and intelligent, but the last few years of high school had been a grind, and she wasn't ready to jump back into the books. But when she was ready to go to college, she wanted to do it on her own. If she asked for Mom and Dad to help with the expenses, there would be strings attached. She was supporting herself and she wanted it to stay that way. Joining the Guard seemed to be the answer: a bonus, job training, and money for school. She signed on the dotted line as sixteen-year old Charity looked on with envy.

In January 2001, we stood with Rachel as she checked in to a hotel across the street from Milwaukee's MEPS – military speak for "Military Entrance Processing Station." MEPS would be the first of hundreds of new acronyms Rachel would learn over the next four months. In the morning, she would receive a wake-up call at 4:00 a.m. and the

induction process would begin; the day would be full of medical tests and examinations. Then, late the next day, she would board a bus to Milwaukee's Billy Mitchell Field. A plane would take her to St Louis and another bus ride would land her at her destination: Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, one of the toughest basic training facilities in the country.

She had to be in her room and accounted for by 10:00 p.m. We lingered in the hotel lobby until the last minute, the whole clan: Mom (Lori), Dad, Tim, Michelle, Charity, and Mark, making small talk. "We'll be there for graduation—write us and tell us when it is just as soon as you find out," Lori reminded her again. We had always been a close-knit family, and saying goodbye, even for four months, was difficult.

Two days later, Rachel was moving through a line at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, collecting her gear as the drill sergeants screamed instructions to the new recruits. Finding combat boots in a size four had not been easy, but the gear was collected in a duffel bag. She wrote us describing carrying her duffel bag full of her new gear: "We had to hold the duffel bag in front of us as we walked. It was almost as tall as I was and weighed nearly as much." From the beginning, it was clear that the drill sergeants meant to tear the recruits down so that they could then be reassembled into soldiers. Many in this group would not make it. "A lot of recruits have washed out," she wrote a few weeks later, "we're down to 280 from about 320. One of the guys attempted suicide last night."

I marveled at Rachel's tenacity as I read her boot camp letters. It wasn't just that she endured the long days or the relentless physical training—she made it through the mind games. "For now, we're only allowed to eat with a spoon. When we get into the next phase, the drill sergeants may let us have a fork." Through it all, she remained positive, and when we saw her again, at her graduation, there was no doubt that my first-born daughter had become a soldier. ✂

*"Sisters in Arms: A Father Remembers," (www.librarylanepublishing.com). Copyright © 2010. Excerpts available now from Library Lane Publishing*



> Rachel Witmer and family.

# U.S. Army Soldiers—A New Era

## U.S. ARMY SOLDIERS

From the American Revolutionary War to the present Global War on Terror, women have served a vital role in the U.S. Army. Ever since Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley (“Molly Pitcher”) replaced her husband when he collapsed at his cannon, women have continually proven that the narrow stereotype, limiting their choice of occupation, was wrong.

As women expanded into different roles in the U.S. Army, it was clear that the heart of a warrior was not limited to one gender. When America went through a civil war and the world wars of the 20th century, women continued to show their patriotism and their fighting spirit even though they did not receive equal treatment or recognition. Throughout the U.S. Army’s history, women have proven that when freedom is threatened, they are equal to any task...and when their country calls, they respond — not in gender-hyphenated roles — but as U.S. Army Soldiers.

## A NEW ERA

Disestablishment of the WAC signaled an increasingly important role for women within the Army. In September 1977, men and women began training in the same basic training units at Fort McClellan and Fort Jackson and in October 1978 at Fort Dix and Fort Leonard Wood. Enlistment qualifications became the same for men and women by order of the Secretary of the Army on 1 October 1979. An act of Congress passed in October 1975 directing the Academy to accept women into its training program in 1976. The first women cadets graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point New York in 1980. Since then, women have continued to enter every class at the United States Military Academy. In August 1982, the Secretary of Defense ordered the increase in Army enlisted women’s strength from 65,000 to 70,000 and officers from 9,000 to 13,000, including medical personnel.

Women in the Army had opportunities equal to men to receive defensive weapons training, but could not be assigned to direct combat positions. However, women were trained as combat pilots on some aircraft. Women worked as pilots, intelligence officers, logistic specialists, support roles for the infantry, paratroopers, mechanics, and virtually in every role except direct combat. On 3 May 1982, the Army’s first experience with gender-integrated training came to an end when the Chief of Staff announced a return to separate basic training.

The last two decades of the twentieth have witnessed enormous changes in U.S. military policy, doctrine, tactics, weapons and equipment. With the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the end of the Cold War, the U.S. has emerged as the sole super power in the world today. While the chances for nuclear confrontation with former Eastern Block countries has all but disappeared, the world remains a dangerous place. The U.S. Army has been called upon repeatedly throughout the 1980s and 90s to respond to regional conflicts, natural disasters, and humanitarian crises – all of which at times have threatened to disrupt international peace and security, or have cried out for humanitarian relief. The Army has responded with a series of contingency force operations that have invariably included female soldiers as key players throughout.



➤ Sometimes a friend, sometimes family, but always a Soldier.

## INCREASING ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE ARMY

- Prior to the 1994 DoD assignment rule, 67 percent of the positions in the Army were open to women
- Today, 70 percent of the positions in the Army (AC) are open to women, and women serve in 93 percent of all Army occupations (AC & RC) as of JUN 09.
- Women represent about 13.4 percent of the active Army, 23.7 percent of the Army Reserve and 14.0 percent of the Army National Guard as of FY09.
- An increasing proportion of senior-level active duty and DoD positions are being filled by women.
- The percentage of female Officers in the Active-Duty Army in grades O-4 and above increased from 11.5% in FY95 to 13.3% in FY09.
- The same is true for active duty women in grades E-7 through E-9, who went from 8.3 percent in 1995 to approximately 10.8 percent as of FY09.
- Increased from 18.9 percent in 1995 to 30.9% percent as of FY09.



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RANGE - 10 km  
ENDURANCE - 60-90 minutes  
WEIGHT - 4.2 lbs (1.9 kg)



**PUMA<sup>AE</sup>**

RANGE - 15 km  
ENDURANCE - 2 hours  
WEIGHT - 13 lbs (5.9 kg)



# HIGHLIGHTS IN OF MILITARY

## **1775-1783 American Revolution:**

Women serve on the battlefield as nurses, water bearers, cooks, laundresses and saboteurs.

**1812 War of 1812:** Mary Marshall and Mary Allen nurse aboard Commodore Stephen Decatur's ship United States.

**1846-1848 Mexican War:** Elizabeth Newcom enlists in Company D of the Missouri Volunteer Infantry as Bill Newcom. She marches 600 miles from Missouri to winter camp at Pueblo, Colorado, before she is discovered to be a woman and discharged.

**1861-1865 Civil War:** Women provide casualty care and nursing to Union and Confederate troops at field hospitals and on the Union Hospital Ship Red Rover. Women soldiers on both sides disguise themselves as men in order to serve. In 1865, Dr. Mary Walker receives the Medal of Honor. She is the only woman to receive the nation's highest military honor.

## **1898 Spanish-American War:**

Thousands of US soldiers sick with typhoid, malaria and yellow fever, overwhelm the capabilities of the Army Medical Department. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee suggests to the Army Surgeon General that the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) be appointed to select professionally qualified nurses to serve under contract to the US Army. Before the war ends, 1,500 civilian contract nurses are assigned to Army hospitals in the US, Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines, as well as to the Hospital Ship Relief. Twenty nurses die. The Army appoints Dr. McGee Acting Assistant Surgeon General, making her the first woman ever to hold the position. The Army is impressed by the performance of its contract nurses and asks Dr. McGee to write legislation creating a permanent corps of nurses.

**1901 Army Nurse Corps** is established.

**1908 Navy Nurse Corps** is established.

**1917-1918 World War I:** During the course of the war, 21,480 Army nurses serve in military hospitals in the United States and overseas. Eighteen African-American Army nurses serve stateside caring for German prisoners of war (POWs) and African-American soldiers. The Army recruits and trains 233 bilingual telephone operators to work at switchboards near the front in France and sends 50 skilled stenographers to France to work with the Quartermaster Corps. The Navy enlists 11,880 women as Yeomen (F) to serve stateside in shore billets and release sailors for sea duty. More than 1,476 Navy nurses serve in military hospitals stateside and overseas. The Marine Corps enlists 305 Marine Reservists (F) to "free men to fight" by filling positions such as clerks and telephone operators on the home front. Two women serve with the Coast Guard. More than 400 military nurses die in the line of duty during World War I. The vast majority of these women die from a highly contagious form of influenza known as the "Spanish Flu," which sweeps through crowded military camps and hospitals and ports of embarkation.

**1920 Army Reorganization Act:** A provision of the Army Reorganization Act grants military nurses the status of officers with "relative rank" from second lieutenant to major (but not full rights and privileges).

**1941-1945 World War II:** More than 60,000 Army nurses serve stateside and overseas during World War II. Sixty-seven Army nurses are captured by the Japanese in the Philippines in 1942 and are held as POWs for over two and a half years. The Army establishes the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) in 1942, which is converted to the Women's Army Corps (WAC) in 1943. More than 150,000 women serve as WACs during the war; thousands are sent to the European and Pacific theaters. The Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) are organized and fly as civil service pilots. WASPs fly stateside missions as ferriers, test pilots and anti-aircraft artillery trainers. More than 14,000 Navy nurses serve stateside, overseas on hospital ships and as flight

nurses during the war. Five Navy nurses are captured by the Japanese on the island of Guam and held as POWs for five months before being exchanged. A second group of eleven Navy nurses are captured in the Philippines and held for 37 months. The Navy recruits women into its Navy Women's Reserve, called Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES), starting in 1942. Before the war is over, more than 80,000 WAVES fill shore billets in a large variety of jobs in communications, intelligence, supply, medicine and administration. The Marine Corps creates the Marine Corps Women's Reserve in 1943. Marine women serve stateside as clerks, cooks, mechanics, drivers, and in a variety of other positions. The Coast Guard establishes their Women's Reserve known as the SPARs (after the motto Semper Paratus - Always Ready) in 1942. SPARs are assigned stateside and serve as storekeepers, clerks, photographers, pharmacist's mates, cooks and in numerous other jobs. In 1943, the US Public Health Service establishes the Cadet Nurse Corps which trains some 125,000 women for possible military service. More than 400,000 American military women serve at home and overseas in nearly all non combat jobs. As the country demobilizes, all but a few servicewomen are mustered out, even though the United States, now a world power, is forced to maintain the largest peacetime military in the history of the nation.

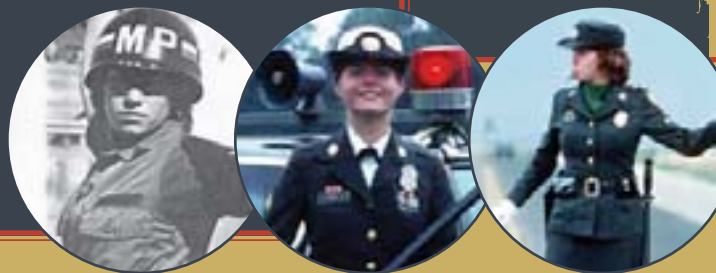
**1947 The Army-Navy Nurse Act of 1947** makes the Army Nurse Corps and Women's Medical Specialist Corps part of the Regular Army and gives permanent commissioned officer status to Army and Navy nurses.

**1948 The Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948** grants women permanent status in the Regular and Reserve forces of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps as well as in the newly created Air Force.

**Executive Order 9981** ends racial segregation in the armed services.



# THE HISTORY WOMEN



**1949** Air Force Nurse Corps is established.

**The first African-American women enlist** in the Marine Corps.

**1950-1953** Korean War:

Servicewomen who had joined the Reserves following World War II are involuntarily recalled to active duty during the war. More than 500 Army nurses serve in the combat zone and many more are assigned to large hospitals in Japan during the war. One Army nurse dies in a plane crash en route to Korea on July 27, 1950, shortly after hostilities begin. Navy nurses serve on hospital ships in the Korean theater of war as well as at Navy hospitals stateside. Eleven Navy nurses die en route to Korea when their plane crashes in the Marshall Islands. Air Force nurses serve stateside, in Japan and as flight nurses in the Korean theater during the conflict. Three Air Force nurses are killed in plane crashes while on duty. Many other servicewomen are assigned to duty in the theater of operations in Japan and Okinawa.

**1951** The Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS) is created to advise on the recruitment of military women for the Korean War.

**1953** The first woman physician is commissioned as a medical officer in the Regular Army.

**1953** Navy Hospital Corps women are assigned positions aboard Military Sea Transportation Service (MSTS) ships for the first time.

**1955** Men are accepted into the Army and Air Force Nurse Corps and the Army Medical Specialist Corps.

**1958** Lebanon Crisis. Military nurses are assigned to the hospitals which deploy during the crisis to support over 10,000 troops.

**1961** The first woman Marine is promoted to Sergeant Major.

**1965** Men are accepted into the Navy Nurse Corps.

**The Marine Corps assigns the first woman to attaché duty.** Later, she is the first woman Marine to serve under hostile fire.

**1965-1975** Vietnam War: Some 7,000 American military women serve in Southeast Asia, the majority of them nurses. An Army nurse is the only US military woman to die from enemy fire in Vietnam. An Air Force flight nurse dies when the C-5A Galaxy transport evacuating Vietnamese orphans she was aboard crashes on takeoff. Six other American military women die in the line of duty.

**1967** Legal provisions placing a two percent cap on the number of women serving and a ceiling on the highest grade a woman can achieve are repealed.

**1968** The first Air Force woman is sworn into the Air National Guard (ANG) with the passage of Public Law 90-130, which allows the ANG to enlist women.

**1969** Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps (AFROTC) opens to women.

**1970** The first women in the history of the armed forces, the Chief of the Army Nurse Corps and the Women's Army Corps Director, are promoted to brigadier general.

**1971** The first Air Force woman is promoted to brigadier general. An Air Force woman completes Aircraft Maintenance Officer's School and becomes the first woman aircraft maintenance officer. The first woman is assigned as a flight surgeon in the Air Force and the Air Force Reserve. A staff sergeant becomes the first female technician in the Air Force Reserve.

**1972** The Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) is opened to Army and Navy women. Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, publishes Z-116 declaring the Navy's commitment to equal rights and opportunities for women.

**The Hospital Ship USS Sanctuary** is the first Naval vessel to sail with a male/female crew.

**The Navy promotes the first woman to rear admiral,** Director of the Navy Nurse Corps.

**1973** The end of draft and the establishment of the All Volunteer Force opens the door for expanding servicewomen's roles and numbers.

**The first Navy women** earn military pilot wings.

**The first woman in the history** of the armed forces is promoted to major general.

**The Navy accepts its first** woman chaplain.

**The Supreme Court rules unconstitutional inequities** in benefits for the dependents of military women. Until then, military women with dependents were not authorized housing nor were their dependants eligible for the benefits and privileges afforded the dependents of male military members, such as medical, commissary and post exchange, etc.

**1974** An Army woman becomes the first woman military helicopter pilot.

**1975** DoD reverses policies and provides pregnant women with the option of electing discharge or remaining on active duty. Previous policies required women be discharged upon pregnancy or the adoption of children.

**The Air Force places the first woman** on operational crew status.

**1976** Women are admitted to the service academies.

**The Navy promotes the first** woman line officer to rear admiral.

**The Air Force selects** the first woman reservist for the undergraduate pilot training program.

**1977** The first Coast Guard women are assigned to sea duty as crew members aboard the Morgenthau and Gallatin. Military veteran status is granted to the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) who flew during WWII.

**1978** The Coast Guard opens all assignments to women.

**The Marine Corps promotes** its first woman to brigadier general.

**The first Army woman** is promoted to two-star general. She is also the first woman officer to command a major military installation.

**The Air Force Strategic Air Command (SAC)** assigns the first woman aircrew member to alert duty.

**Judge John Sirica rules the law** banning Navy women from ships to be unconstitutional.

Congress amends the law by opening non-combat ships to women. The USS Vulcan, a repair ship, receives the first of many Navy women to be assigned shipboard under the amended law.

**The Women's Army Corps (WAC)** is disestablished and its members integrated into the Regular Army.

**1979** An Army Nurse Corps officer becomes the first African-American woman brigadier general in the history of the armed forces.

**The first woman to command** a military vessel assumes command of the Coast Guard Cutter Cape Newagen.

**The first woman Naval aviator** obtains carrier qualification.

**The Marine Corps assigns** women as embassy guards.

**1980** The first women graduate from the service academies.

**The first woman is assigned** to command a Naval Training Command.

**1982** The Air Force selects the first woman aviator for Test Pilot School.

**The Marine Corps prohibits women** from serving as embassy guards.

**1983** The first Navy woman completes Test Pilot School.

**Approximately 200 Army and Air Force women** are among the forces deployed to Grenada on Operation Urgent Fury. Women serve on air crews, as military police, and as transportation specialists.

**The first woman in any reserve component**, an Air Force Reserve officer, is promoted to brigadier general.

**1984** The Naval Academy's top graduate is a woman for the first time in history.

**A Coast Guard officer** is the first woman to serve as a Presidential Military Aide.

**1985** For the first time in history, the Coast Guard Academy's top graduate is a woman.

**The first Air Force Reserve nurse** is promoted to brigadier general.

**1986** Six Air Force women serve as pilots, copilots and boom operators on the KC-135 and KC-10 tankers that refuel FB-111s during the raid on Libya.

**For the first time in history**, the Air Force Academy's top graduate is a woman.

**A Navy woman becomes** the first female jet test pilot in any service.

**The Coast Guard's rescue swimmer** program graduates its first woman.

**1987** The Navy assigns its first woman Force Master Chief and Independent Duty Corpsman to serve at sea.

**The first enlisted woman is assigned** as Officer-In-Charge aboard a Coast Guard vessel.

**1988** NASA selects its first Navy woman as an astronaut.

**The Coast Guard's "Chief Warrant Officer to Lieutenant" program** promotes its first woman.

**Marine women are again assigned** as embassy guards.

**1989** 770 women deploy to Panama in Operation Just Cause. Two women command Army companies in the operation and three women Army pilots are nominated for Air Medals. Two receive the Air Medal with "V" device for participation in a combat mission.

For the first time in history, the US Military Academy (West Point) names a woman as its Brigade Commander and First Captain.

**NASA selects its first Army woman** as an astronaut.

**The Navy assigns its first woman** as Command Master Chief at sea.

**A woman is the first person trained** for a new specialty, Coast Guard Flight Officer. These officers are responsible for tactical coordination of the drug interdiction efforts aboard Coast Guard aircraft.

**1990-1991** War in the Persian Gulf:

Some 40,000 American military women are deployed during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Two Army women are taken prisoner by the Iraqis.

**1991** The Navy assigns the first women to command a Naval Station and an aviation squadron.

**The first Navy woman** assumes command of a ship.

**The Air Force Reserve selects** its first woman senior enlisted advisor.

**Congress repeals laws** banning women from flying in combat.

**For the first time in history**, a woman is named Brigade Commander at the Naval Academy.

**1992** The first active duty woman Coast Guard officer is promoted to captain (O-6).

**1993** Congress repeals the law banning women from duty on combat ships. Women deploy with the USS Fox.

**The first woman Naval aviator** serves with a combat squadron.

**The first woman assumes command** of a Naval base.

**The Marine Corps opens pilot positions** to women.

**The Army names a woman "Drill Sergeant of the Year"** for the first time in the 24-year history of this competition.

**The Army assigned its first woman combat pilot.**

**The Air Force assigns the first woman** to command an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) unit.

**The first woman service secretary** in the history of the armed forces is appointed.

**The first woman in any reserve component** is promoted to major general.

**The Air Force assigns the first woman** to command an air refueling unit.

**The Coast Guard promotes** the first active duty woman to master chief.

**The Coast Guard assigns** the first woman as Chief Judge.

**1994** The USS Eisenhower is the first carrier to have permanent women crew members. Sixty-three women are initially assigned.

**The first woman assumes command** of a Naval Air Station.

**The first woman, an Air Force major**, copilots the space shuttle.

**The Air Force Reserve** gets its first woman fighter pilot.

**1995** An Air Force lieutenant colonel becomes the first woman space shuttle pilot. The first African-American woman, an Air Force officer, is promoted to major general.

**The first female Marine pilot** pins on Naval flight wings.

**1996** First women in the history of the armed forces are promoted to three-star rank.

**For the first time a woman** fires Tomahawk cruise missiles from a warship in a combat zone.

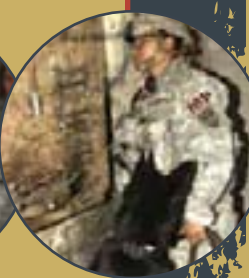
**The first woman commands** the Army's Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps.

**The first woman commands** an operational flying wing.

**1997** The Army promotes its first woman to lieutenant general.

**The Army assigns** the first woman and the first non-doctor to command an Army hospital.

**The first woman in history** is appointed as a state adjutant general.



**1998** For the first time, a woman fighter pilot delivers a payload of missiles and laser-guided bombs in combat. She is in the first wave of US strikes against Iraq in Operation Desert Fox.  
**The Air National Guard promotes** the first woman to major general.

**1999** Air Force promotes its first woman to lieutenant general.  
**For the first time, a woman, an Air Force lieutenant colonel, commands** the space shuttle.  
**The first women graduate** from the Virginia Military Institute and the Citadel.  
**The first woman and first African-American commands** the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Corps (NOAA).  
**The first African-American woman is selected** to command a Navy ship.

**2000** Air Force promotes the first woman pilot to brigadier general.  
**First Coast Guard women, an active duty officer and a reservist, are promoted** to flag officer rank.  
**Navy women** are among the victims and heroes when the USS Cole is attacked by a suicide bomber in Yemen.  
**First woman commands** a Navy warship at sea. The vessel is assigned to the sensitive Persian Gulf.  
**Air National Guard promotes** the first woman to major general.

**2001** Army promotes the first woman to brigadier general in the Judge Advocate General's Corps. She is also the first Asian-Pacific-American woman promoted to brigadier general.  
**Air National Guard security force woman** becomes the first woman to complete the counter-sniper course, the only military sniper program open to women.  
**US Army Women's Museum** opens at Ft. Lee, Virginia.  
**Terrorists hijack** four commercial aircraft, crash two into the World Trade Center, one into a field in Pennsylvania

and one into the Pentagon. In the attack at the Pentagon 125 people were killed on the ground and 59 passengers lose their lives; ten active duty, reserve and retired servicewomen are among the casualties. Servicewomen are activated and deployed in support of the war on terrorism.

**2002** An enlisted woman Marine is killed in an aircraft crash in Pakistan, the first woman to die in Operation Enduring Freedom, part of the Global War on Terror.  
**The Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (DACOWITS)** is issued a new charter narrowing its focus to issues pertaining to military families, recruitment, readiness and retention.  
 A retired Marine three-star general is appointed chairman of the new, downsized advisory committee.  
**For the first time in its history,** the Army National Guard promotes an African-American woman to the rank of brigadier general.  
**A woman becomes the top enlisted advisor** in any of the military components. She is sworn in as the Command Sergeant Major of the US Army Reserve.

**2003** The first Native American servicewoman is killed in battle. She was one of three women who became prisoners of war during the first days of the war in Iraq.

**2004** By year's end, 19 servicewomen had been killed as a result of hostile action since the war in Iraq had begun in 2003, the most servicewomen to die as a result of hostile action in any war that the nation had participated.  
**The first woman in US Air Force history** takes command of a fighter squadron.

**2005** The first woman in history is awarded the Silver Star for combat action. She is one of 14 women in US history to receive the medal.  
**An Air Force woman** becomes the Air Force Academy's Commandant of Cadets, the No. 2 position at the nation's service

academies. She is the first woman in the history of any of the academies to be appointed to this position.  
**The first woman in US Air Force history** joins the prestigious USAF Air Demonstration Squadron "Thunderbirds." She was also the first woman on any US military high performance jet team.

**2006** Coast Guard appoints the first woman Vice Commandant of the Coast Guard, making her the first woman in history to serve as a deputy service chief in any of the US Armed Forces.  
**The Marine Corps assigns** the first woman Marine in history to command a Recruit Depot.

**2007** The first woman in US Naval history takes command of a fighter squadron.  
**The last woman veteran of World War I** dies, a former yeoman (F).

**2008** For the first time in US military history, a woman is promoted to the rank of four-star general. She is promoted by the US Army.

**To date servicewomen are still restricted from serving in the following positions:** Army: Infantry, armor, special forces, combat engineer companies, ground surveillance radar platoons, and air defense artillery batteries. Air Force: Pararescue, combat controllers and those units and positions that routinely collocate with direct ground combat units. Navy: Submarines, coastal patrol boats, mine warfare ships, SEAL (special forces) units, joint communications units that collocate with SEALs, and support positions (such as medical, chaplain, etc.) collocated with Marine Corps units that are closed to women. Marine Corps: Infantry regiments and below, artillery battalions and below, all armored units, combat engineer battalions, reconnaissance units, riverine assault craft units, low altitude air defense units, and fleet anti-terrorism security teams. Coast Guard: None.





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Check/money order in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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# First Female Selected as Best Warrior's Soldier of the Year

WASHINGTON (Army News Service, Oct. 25, 2010)—For the first time since its inception nine years ago, a female Soldier has claimed the title of Soldier of the Year for 2010's Best Warrior Competition.

Sgt. Sherri Gallagher of the U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit, who represented U.S. Training and Doctrine Command at Best Warrior, beat out 11 other competitors from the Army's major commands. Gallagher, who is currently stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., is one of the top long-range rifle shooters in the country.

The title of Noncommissioned Officer of the Year went to Staff Sgt. Christopher McDougall, a military policeman now stationed in Stuttgart, Germany, representing the National Capital Region in the competition.

Best Warrior, which was held at Fort Lee, Va., Oct. 17-22, is backed by Sgt. Maj. Of the Army Kenneth O. Preston, and is a multi-faceted test of Soldiery. Events in this year's competition included hand-to-hand combat, urban orienteering, detainee operations, casualty evaluation, weapons familiarization and night firing.

"It's an honor," Gallagher said during an interview at the competition. "It's a lot of fun to be out here, because I don't get to do this on a daily basis. It's neat to be able to see how you compare to everyone else."

Gallagher fired her first weapon at 5 years old. She spent her childhood summers touring shooting competitions with her parents, both competitive shooters, and now participates in the World Championships every four years.

"My goal is to make the Olympic team," Gallagher said, although long-range shooting is not yet an Olympic sport.

The competition's winners were announced at the 2010 Association of the U.S. Army Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., Oct. 25 by the sergeant major of the Army and Gen. Peter W. Chiarelli, vice chief of staff of the Army.

"There are company, troop, battery commanders, and first sergeants out there that would literally give up body parts for the 24 warriors that you see here -- they are really that good," Preston said before naming the winners.



Chiarelli echoed Preston's sentiments.

"This is my favorite event of the AUSA conference, and that's because it celebrates the most important part of our Army: our people," Chiarelli said. "I couldn't be more proud." X



> Sgt. Leigh Ann Hester, vehicle commander, 617th Military Police Company, Richmond, Ky., stands at attention before receiving the Silver Star at an awards ceremony at Camp Liberty, Iraq, June 16. Hester is the first woman soldier since World War II to receive the Silver Star. Photo by Spc. Jeremy D. Crisp, USA

# Sgt. Leigh Ann Hester

By Sgt. Sara Wood  
American Forces Press Service

For the first time since World War II, an Army woman was awarded the Silver Star for valor June 16, 2005 in Iraq.

Sgt. Leigh Ann Hester of the 617th Military Police Company, a National Guard unit out of Richmond, Ky., received the Silver Star, along with two other members of her unit, for their actions during an enemy ambush on their convoy.

Hester's squad was shadowing a supply convoy March 20, 2005 when anti-Iraqi fighters ambushed the convoy. The squad moved to the side of the road, flanking the insurgents and cutting off their escape

route. Hester led her team through the "kill zone" and into a flanking position, where she assaulted a trench line with grenades and M203 grenade-launcher rounds. She and Staff Sgt. Timothy Nein, her squad leader, then cleared two trenches, at which time she killed three insurgents with her rifle.

When the fight was over, 27 insurgents were dead, six were wounded, and one was captured.

Hester, 23, who was born in Bowling Green, Ky., and later moved to Nashville, Tenn., said she was surprised when she heard she was being considered for the Silver Star.

"I'm honored to even be considered, much less awarded, the medal," she said.

Being the first female soldier since World War II to receive the medal is significant

to Hester. But, she said, she doesn't dwell on the fact. "It really doesn't have anything to do with being a female," she said. "It's about the duties I performed that day as a Soldier."

Hester, who has been in the National Guard since April 2001, said she didn't have time to be scared when the fight started, and she didn't realize the impact of what had happened until much later.

"Your training kicks in and the Soldier kicks in," she said. "It's your life or theirs. ... You've got a job to do—protecting yourself and your fellow comrades."

For more information on the valor of the 617th MPs, see Army awards MPs for turning table on ambush. ✕

# Sgt. Heather Johnsen

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is America's shrine to those who have given their lives and identities to their country. The tomb is under a permanent 24 hour Honor Guard of the Third United States Infantry, known as "The Old Guard".

Sergeant Heather Lynn Johnsen is the first female to guard the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. As a junior in high school, Johnsen realized that she wanted to have a career in the U.S. Army after seeing soldiers walking around with their Air Assault and Airborne wings on their uniforms. She knew right then that she wanted to be a part of it. She was into wrestling, sports, and everything her dad liked.

Her dad was a cross-country runner, so she was a cross-country runner. All the people she looked up to were male figures. In high school, she was mainly involved in cross-country and track. She also did one

season in junior varsity swimming and wrestled her junior year. And, from the time she was a little girl, she wanted to be a cheerleader.

The summer before her senior year, she tried out and made the varsity team. She was also the president and editor of her school newspaper. Johnsen graduated from Everton High School in Fremont, California and, soon after, joined the military. In 1994, she set her sights on becoming a tomb sentinel.

That same year, she joined the Third Infantry as a member of the regiment's military police platoon. After serving in "The Old Guard" for one year, she applied to become a tomb sentinel, in June, 1995.

## Training

Sgt. Heather Johnsen's training at the tomb started with an interview and a two-week trial assignment. During those two weeks, she posed back to back, which meant that she would go up to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier every other hour, on the hour, when the cemetery closed. Between times, there were dress drills, where she had three minutes to get dressed in full uniform and three minutes to get undressed. Candidates also had to memorize and recite the history of Arlington National Cemetery and Sentinel's Creed during the two-week training. Along with training to learn the procedures of the Tomb Guard, there was intense physical training. If a trainee made a mistake or cursed, he would have to do twenty-one push-ups



in front of the Tomb of Unknown Soldier, though this practice has been discontinued.

Now that she has permanent orders as a Tomb Guard, Johnsen has a regular schedule for guarding. It is 24-hours on duty, 24-hours off duty, 24-hours on duty, 24-hours off duty, and then four days off. During the four days of on and off duty, the sentinels stay in the guards' quarters, preparing for their next hour of walking.

## Interview excerpt

*"...some people think of it [the Unknown] like we think of it, but some people don't know what goes into it. But that's all right. As long as the Unknowns are given the highest respect and the highest honor ... you can't break composure. Think of what you're representing. All these [people watching], it could be their son or their daughter ... it could be anybody in there[in the tomb], and they've given up their identities. We can at least give up 18 of our 24 hours or 24 of our 24 hours for them [the Unknown.] ... they gave up their whole identity. Their identity ... imagine that! We are sitting here and one of us has to give up our identity. I know no one would raise their hands. I mean, that's your whole existence. So when you look at it like that, all the sacrifices aren't that great compared to the sacrifices that the Unknowns gave ... "*

➤ Sergeant Heather Lynn Johnsen became the first woman to earn the prestigious tomb guard identification badge.





# The New Year's Eve Tornado

By Jim Rogers, MP Museum Director

During the day New Year's Eve, Fort Leonard Wood was visited by a tornado. The twister touched down at about 0945 and proceeded east-northeast through training areas, the museum's WW2 area and vehicle park, near a water treatment plant and through a housing area. Although there were 35 homes destroyed and 141 damaged, luckily there were only minor injuries to a few residents.

The WW2 historic area, managed by the Engineer Museum, suffered the destruction of two historic structures and damage to others. In the historic vehicle park, the MP Museum's river patrol boat was overturned in addition to damage suffered to other historic equipment of the Chemical and Engineer museums. The MP Museum's V-100 armored car and UH-1B helicopter were surrounded by debris but were otherwise unharmed. The main museum structure, about 150 yards south of the tornado's path, was undamaged, although debris littered the grounds after the storm.

The MP Museum's MKII River Patrol Boat (PBR) is not one of the original MP boats, but it is an accurate representation of the 39 Army PBRs deployed by the 18th MP Brigade in Vietnam beginning in early 1968. Damage to the museum's PBR included the cockpit canopy frame that was bent and broken, a break to one side of the cockpit wall, and the front turret and mufflers that fell out of their mountings. It is expected that the damage will be relatively easy to repair. The boat will be repaired by the Fort Leonard Wood Directorate of Logistics (DOL) Maintenance shop, the same folks that accomplished the excellent restoration of the boat in 2003.

The good folks of the 458th Transportation Company reunion group have pledged their assistance as well and are providing a replacement radar dome that the boat had been lacking since the 2000 relocation from Fort McClellan. ✕



➤ Clockwise from Top: View of the PBR and the Chemical APC. One of the PBR mufflers is visible in the foreground. The main museum building and the helicopter are visible in the right background. To the left is a fitness center which suffered minor damage. The New Year Eve tornado at Fort Leonard Wood. (photo from the Fort Leonard Wood Facebook page). The PBR sits on its top, courtesy of the tornado. Its display pad and cradle are in the foreground. The Chemical Museum's armored personnel carrier is at left, a heavy armored vehicle that was moved 14 feet from its original position. A view of the MP Museum's V100 armored car and UH-1B helicopter after the storm. The main museum building is visible in the background.



# World War II Women MPs

The Military Police Museum currently has on display a collection of artifacts and archival materials from Marvel A. Joos, a former Woman's Army Corps Soldier who served as an MP at the St. Louis Union Station from 9 February, 1945 until 1 June, 1946.



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**1** Women's winter off-duty dress. **2** "The high top shoes we called 'Little Abners'. I thought they were really comfortable and we were also fitted with overshoes for our sturdy brown dress shoes." **3** Detail of WAAC graduation photo, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, 17 April 1943. "I enlisted in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in 1943. We were sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, an all women's induction center. Luckily we were told to wear walking shoes. Ft. Des Moines was previously a cavalry post and was being remodeled to accommodate the WACs. We were housed in large, newly remodeled buildings that had previously been the stables for the cavalry horses. The Commander and two assistants were women. ... The sergeant got us up at 6 a.m. to fall out for PT and breakfast. After getting into our winter uniforms, we went to the parade grounds where a male soldier with a brimmed hat started our education in marching, platoons, squads, right and left face, about face, and to the rear march. At the beginning he was yelling, but we couldn't understand his orders. Somebody must have told him to slow his yelling down and pronounce



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things more clearly. After getting out of basic, many of us were assigned to the post Headquarters Company... I was assigned to the clothing warehouse, handing out jackets and skirts to the new recruits." **4** Cartoon originally published on 9 February 1945 in the St. Louis Star-Times and reprinted in the Military Police Training Bulletin dated August 1945. **5** The Military Police Detachment formation at Forest Park in May, 1946. SSG Joos and SSG Helen Kuhn are in the back rank at right. **6** "The WACs were such a hit with the public that Col. Conrad requested a third woman MP as a relief person. ... Sgt. Helen Kuhn was sent to our detachment. She was a sweet shy young lady from Roundup, Montana. **7** Corporal Marvel Joos on duty at Union Station, February 1945 (photo courtesy of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch). **8** Marvel Joos with her brothers at home in North Dakota, Oscar on the left and Frank on the right, circa 1944. **9** SFC Lavone Durant Durant and CPL Marvel Joos, February 1945 (photo courtesy of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch). **10, 11** Women's all-weather utility coat and winter enlisted service jacket. The artifacts donated to the museum include full winter and summer uniforms, off-duty winter and summer uniforms, MP brassards, nightstick, overcoat, shoes, and related items. The museum's artifact collection did not have anything to represent WAC MPs prior to this welcome donation. Also, this combination of artifacts with archival materials and well-documented provenance represents an unusually comprehensive collection that is always sought after, but rarely obtained, by most museums. A selection of the Joos collection is currently on exhibit in the museum's WAC exhibit.



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ST. LOUIS STAR-TIMES  
St. Louis, Saturday Evening, June 1, 1946  
Retreat For Local WAC M.P.s



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PROBABLY THE LAST OF THE WAC M. P.s in the United States, S. Sgt. Helen Kuhn (left) of Circle, Miss., and S. Sgt. Marvel Jones of Dandridge, N. C., today smiled brightly at moments duty between them at Union Station when they left for Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to receive their discharges. The sole WAC M. P. detachment was demobilized two months ago at Ft. Des Moines, Ia.



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# History of Women in the Military Police Corps

By Dr. Ronald Craig

With the creation of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC) in 1941, women began serving in the U.S. Army. The WAAC established five training centers within a year at Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Daytona Beach, Florida; Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; Fort Devens, Massachusetts; and Camp Ruston, Louisiana. Those assigned military police-like duties were probably women on temporary assignment but not officially Army Military Police.

When the WAAC was converted to the Women's Army Corps (WAC) and became an official part of the Army on 1 July 1943, the training centers and detachments of women soldiers could be policed by female Army Military Police. One of the training locations for female MPs was at Orlando, Florida. They received rigorous training, including judo and familiarization with handguns, although they were not allowed carry firearms. By 1944, WACs received basic training only at Fort Des Moines, Iowa and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, which was closed in July 1945.

Female MPs had the same jurisdiction over all military personnel as male MPs and were sometimes called upon to exercise that authority over male soldiers. In locations where both female and male soldiers were stationed, mixed male and female patrols enforced regulations and patrolled the towns and post. The female MPs performed foot and jeep patrol, gate duty, directing traffic, checking nightclubs and bars in nearby towns and arresting violators of military regulations.

A large number of WAC MPs were detailed to administrative duties, and those in the Office of the Provost Marshal General were almost all assigned to such duties. Some served dual duties, such as female MPs in St. Louis in early 1945. They not only enforced military regulations and uniform conformity in the large railroad depot but also provided assistance and aid to the numerous military travelers. SSG Marvel Joos was one of the first WAC MPs assigned

to the St. Louis detachment and remained there until 1946.

Although most of the female MPs served within the United States, there were others sent to every theater of war. Some of the overseas duty locations of female soldiers, and some small detachments of female MPs, were: Bermuda, Puerto Rico, Panama, Labrador, Greenland, British Columbia, Yukon Territory, Alaska, Algeria, Morocco, Gold Coast, Egypt, Turkey, Italy, Trieste, England, Scotland, Wales, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, India, Celon, China, Australia, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Netherland East Indies, Philippines, Japan, Korea, Guam, and Hawaii. During World War II approximately 99,000 women served in the Women's Army Corps. The number of female MPs serving in the war is unknown but the entire military was severely reduced with the ending of hostilities and the return of peace. By May 1948 there were only 6,500 women on active duty in the Army but on 12 June 1948 President Harry S. Truman signed into law the Women's Armed Services Integration Act, which permitted women in the Regular Army and a new training center was opened at Camp Lee, Virginia, the next month. The 505th MP Service Company, composed of both male and female military police, was assigned the duties of policing Fort Lee.

Soon after the Korean War began in June 1950 many former WAC enlisted and officers returned to active duty and those were supplemented by the involuntary recall of a number of reservists. WAC detachments were transferred to Japan and Okinawa to support the troops fighting on the Korean peninsula and some individuals were sent to Pusan. Most of the limited number of female MPs serving during the Korean War did so in the United States, while a small number were integrated into male units in Japan and on Okinawa.

After the Provost Marshal General's School was relocated to Fort Gordon, Georgia in September 1948, some women officers and a limited number of enlisted female personnel received formal training as MPs at that location. An example of those women receiving training was Lt, Margaret



M. McCarthy, who graduated from MP Officers Class No. 6 at Camp Gordon, Georgia in July 1951. She was assigned to Colonel Caywood's staff of the Administrative Division of the school. Lt. McCarthy later participated in criminal investigations because she was an accredited Criminal Investigator.

Most female MP's in the 1950's and 1960's were still being assigned to administrative instead of operational jobs. An example was Captain Fanchon G. Prichard, who was a graduate of the Los Angeles Police Academy and had served with both the Los Angeles County Sheriff's and Los Angeles City Police departments. In April 1951, she was assigned as Administrative and Operations officer with the Provost Marshal department of the Sixth Army.

In 1953, for a female candidate for the Military Police School had to be 21 years old and over 5 feet and 4 inches, and had to have completed WAC basic training. The graduates performed criminal investigation, traffic control, gate duty, crime lab duties, and police patrol on post, but they were still not allowed to carry firearms.

When the Korean War ended in 1953, once again the number of WAC and thus the number of female MPs, were reduced. The result left 50 female enlisted and 20 women officers in the Military Police Corps. In 1954, Fort McClellan became the home of the Women's Army Corps, where basic and other training was conducted.

Only small detachments of WACs served in South Vietnam, and when the draft ended in 1972, the Women's Army Corps was enlarged to compensate for the losses resulting from the all-volunteer Army. The Corps increased from 12,000 to over 52,000 by 1978. With the increase of women in the Army came an increase in female MPs. To provide educated female Military Police, a formal program to train women in the

Military Police Corps was instituted at Fort Gordon on 1 May 1972. They could enter MOS 95B with certain restrictions but could not be assigned the MOS of 95C.

Twenty-four women were selected for the pilot program. Among the original 24 women in this class was Private Bonnie Bjorkquist, a 20-year-old who had completed WAC basic training. They began advanced individual training for the military occupational specialty 95B on 27 November 1972 and twenty-one graduated on 26 January 1973.

Lt. Laura Lynn Livingston was one of the first five female MP officers to enter the pilot program. She had an undergraduate degree in criminology and had worked with the Fresno, California Police Department. At the time she entered the MP school, she was serving with the 504th MP Battalion at the Presidio at San Francisco. She was trained at Fort Gordon's MP School in August-October 1972, along with 57 men and 4 other women. She became commander of a platoon of the battalion, composed of all male MP's, and within two years had been promoted to battalion assistant logistics officer.

By 1974, the female MP's were finally allowed to carry firearms, but not the .45 caliber automatic sidearm that male MP's carried. They were issued a .38 caliber revolver, which was smaller and more adaptable to their smaller hands. The next year the uniform issued to female MP's changed and their equipment was improved.

In 1975, women MP's were being assigned to organic military police units, such as Private Catherine Lyons with the 545th MP Company with the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Texas. The same year, SP4 Magda Caquias, a Puerto Rican female MP, was a member of Company A of the 728th MP Battalion at Taegu, Korea and manning the main gate at Camp Henry. She had been one of the first 21 women graduating at Fort Gordon in January 1973. On 1 December 1976, the Army green pantsuits for women were issued to females in the Military Police before other branches. The same month, CSM Helen J. Alien was the first woman assigned as Command Sergeant Major of an MP Training Battalion, the 11th MP Battalion, Fort McClellan, AL.

On 8 July 1977, the first One Station Training (OSUT) began at Fort McClellan with male and female combined in the class. Then in September of that year, women MPs served in the REFORGER (Restationing of Forces to Germany) NATO exercises, their first participation in such exercises. By 1977, the number of WAC



> Top to bottom: Colleen McGuire at the beginning of her Army career. BG McGuire is sworn in as the Provost Marshal General of the Army by General Peter W. Chiarelli, Vice Chief of Staff of the Army. (Photo by Jeffrey Castro)

officers increased dramatically, graduating 447 that year but the program was phased out by September 1977. The separation of men and women in the Army was coming to an end, integrated training began in 1977 throughout the Army.

On April 28, 1978, the positions of Director and Deputy Director of the Women's Army Corps were discontinued and members of the office were reassigned. BG Mary E. Clarke, outgoing director was reassigned as Commander, U.S. Army Military Police & Chemical Schools/Training Center, Fort McClellan. Then in October 1978, the Women's Army Corps was deactivated, integrating women into the Regular Army. The number of women in positions of command

increased, such as Captain Linda Norman, commander of the 108th MP Company at Fort Bragg, North Carolina in 1978, a company that was composed mostly of male MP's.

On 27 October 1983, United States forces invaded the island of Grenada to rescue American citizens in OPERATION URGENT FURY. Four women MPs were on the island just after the invasion as part of the 82nd Airborne Division. Then on 20 December 1989, Military Police women had the largest role among the over 600 female soldiers who participated in OPERATION JUST CAUSE, when U.S. forces invaded Panama to locate and capture President Manuel Noreiga.

Many women MP's served during Operation Desert Shield, Desert Storm, and Desert Saber in 1990-1991, as coalition and U.S. forces liberated Kuwait from Iraqi occupation. Following the liberation of Kuwait in 1991, the Military Police Corps was called upon with greater regularity for low-intensity operations, humanitarian operations, and operations-other-than-war as the branch became a "Force of Choice". Along with their male counterparts, MP women have served in locations as diverse as Kenya, Croatia, Somalia, Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, and others. In 1994, a new general policy is approved to allow Army women to serve with ground combat units.

Women MP's continue to provide valuable service during Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan and Operation Iraqi Freedom in Iraq, sharing the same risks and dangers as their male counterparts. Unfortunately, on 26 October 2003, the Military Police Corps suffered their first female combat death; PFC Rachel Bosveld of the 527th MP company, followed by others since then. In March of 2005, a Kentucky Army National Guard squad of the 617th MP Company successfully repulsed an attack by insurgents against an Army convoy near Salman Pak, Iraq. The squad of eight men and two women were awarded combat citations for their actions. SGT Leigh Ann Hester received the Silver Star and SPC Ashley Pullen was awarded the Bronze Star. Hester's Silver Star is the first awarded to a female soldier since World War II and the first ever for a close combat citation.

On 15 January 2010, BG Colleen L. McGuire became the first woman to command the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC), as well as the first to assume responsibility as the Provost Marshal General of the Army. ✂

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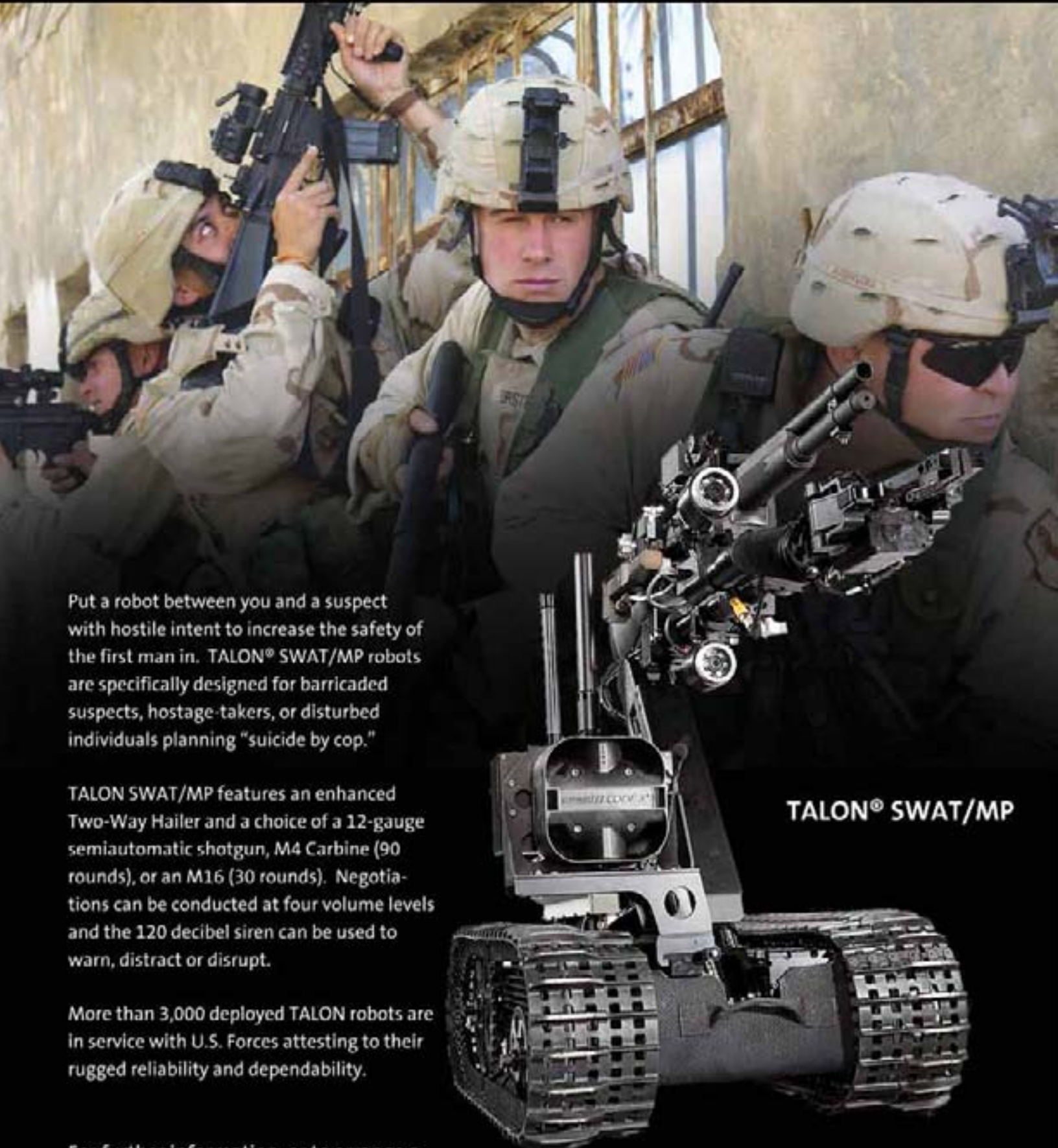
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### Get to Know Allied American University

Allied American University (AAU) is an accredited, online college that offers associate and bachelor's degrees, concentrations and certificate programs to military police worldwide. In fact, AAU was among a select group of universities named "Top Military Friendly School" for 2010 by *G.I. Jobs* magazine, as well as being recognized by *Military Advanced Education* magazine for accommodating the unique educational needs of the active duty

service member. The university is on track to earn these accolades once again in 2011.

At AAU, military police students can pursue an associate or bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice, Computer Information Systems, Business Administration or General Studies. A variety of certificate programs, such as Terrorism and Security, Criminal Investigations, Forensic Investigations, Law Enforcement and more, can provide a competitive edge to a military police career and reinforce a degree program.

"With the threat of our nation's security, these five-course certificate programs, like Terrorism and Security, can make an MP more marketable in the military and the civilian world," said David Richards, an AAU educational coordinator whose military background includes Army National

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Military police will experience an online university that is truly student-centered. For example, live, personalized support from academic progress advisors means that you’ll always have someone in your corner. Also, we welcome military tuition assistance, VA benefits and the Post-9/11 GI Bill for military police education.

AAU has staff and faculty members that have prior military experience and understand the types of benefits that military police students need to succeed, like a self-paced academic experience that allows students to place important military police duties first.

“As I learned by being a Military Policeman, most units are small and rank comes very slow, so every edge and the more knowledge (college) we have can help with promotions,” said Richards.

### AAU’s Military Police Focus

As an MPRA preferred school, AAU offers military police students the flexibility they need to access their courses from bases worldwide. And when military police enroll with AAU, we provide them with a complimentary MPRA membership upon completion of their first course.

#### AAU Military Student Benefits

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AAU seeks to broaden student education with flexible, online programs that instill the kind of real world knowledge that’s necessary to solve society’s modern challenges. And AAU is helping military police meet these challenges with courses that are relevant to the military police career tract.

What better way to understand the educational needs of its present and future military police

students than to meet them face-to-face? That’s exactly what AAU is doing. As a hands-on university, we believe having a military base presence, shaking your hand and listening to your goals is the best way to align you with the right degree or certificate program.

“The Military Police are a very tight knit group of soldiers that care about what they do for our country,” said AAU Education Coordinator Ryan McMillian. “They are very dedicated to the pursuit of their military career and advancement is paramount. When getting the opportunity to speak with these MP’s, I can see passion and desire to further their educations and to better themselves for their duties to our great nation.”

Having a presence on base and communicating directly with military police is a priority for AAU. In fact, it’s a vital part of AAU’s course development process. That way, the university is well-advised and better equipped to develop programs that will support the goals of today’s military police students. For example, after participating in several base events, AAU learned that many military policemen were interested in reinforcing their knowledge in the field of homeland security. As a result, AAU has developed a new homeland security certificate program that will be available 100% online in 2011.

“AAU provides many avenues for the MPs to further their careers whether they are National Guard who have civilian jobs or active Army who live for their work,” said McMillian. “AAU’s Criminal Justice related certificates and degrees cater well to the military police. AAU is also striving in the next year to develop more programs tailored to MPs.”

### AAU Looks Forward to Meeting You

In 2011, AAU looks forward to continuing its presence on military bases across the country, hosting and participating in events and further developing relationships with the military police communities.

For example, AAU will host a booth at the 2011 War Fighter Competition in September, as well as attend the MPRA’s annual golf tournament at Fort Leonard Wood.

“MPRA has given us the unique opportunity to brief the MPs on their benefits and has invited us to many events on base,” said McMillian. “Some of them include, MP Graduation, MP Family Day, briefings with NCO Academy and more. Rick Harne (Executive Director MPRA) has been instrumental in helping AAU get the word out.”

### Excel with Us

AAU looks forward to servicing the needs of its military police students and is dedicated to developing courses that enhance the military police career path. To learn more about how AAU can help you reinforce your future potential, please visit [www.allied.edu](http://www.allied.edu) or call 888-384-0849.

### AAU at a Glance

*Allied American University (AAU) is an accredited online university offering associate and bachelor’s degrees, concentrations and university-level certificate programs to students worldwide. From full-time professionals to active-duty service members, AAU embraces students from all walks of life and empowers them with live student support, textbook scholarships, no hidden fees, 100% online courses and more. Allied American University is located in Laguna Hills, CA.*



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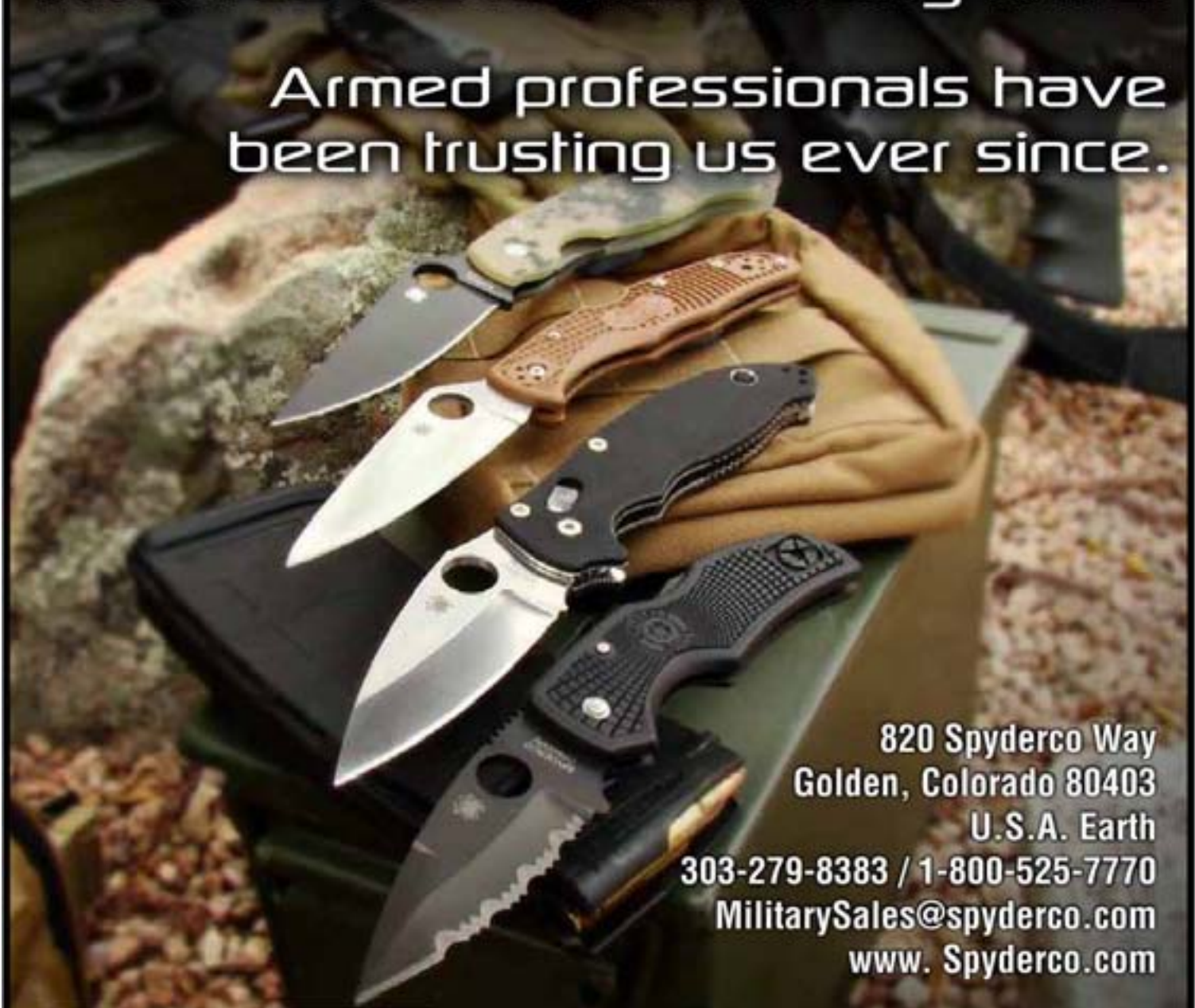


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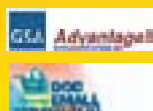
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