



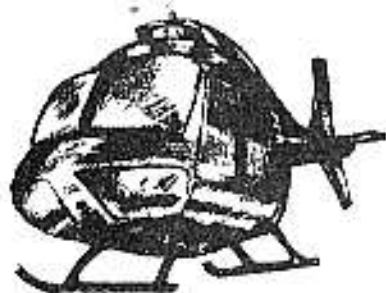
★★★★ SECURITY POLICE ★★

DIGEST

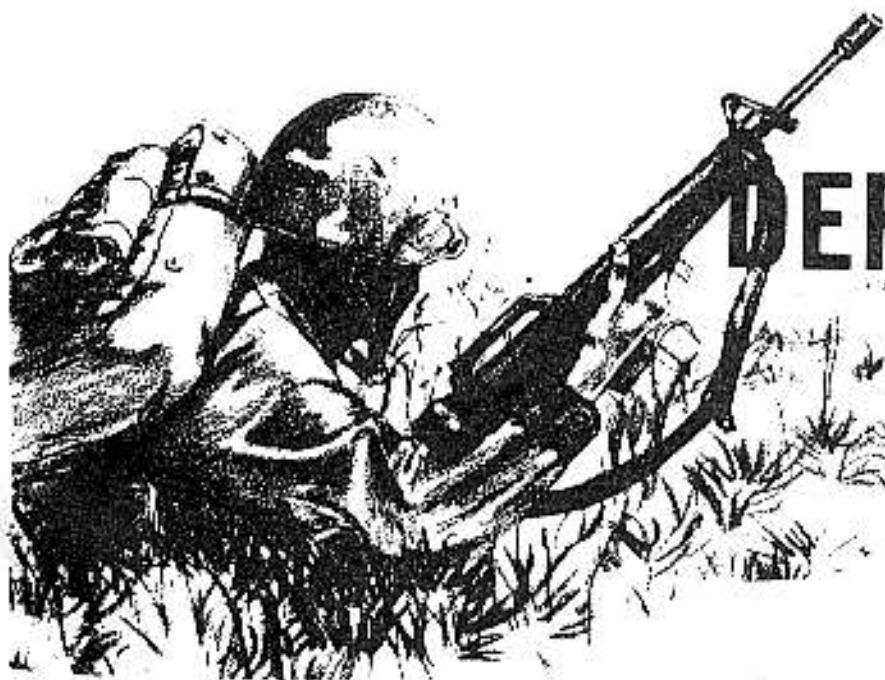
United States Air Force

AIR

BASE



GROUND



DEFENSE

AFRP 125-2

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SECURITY POLICE

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Correction to Issue 2, 1990 SP Digest: The 31st SFS, Cleveland AFB, Alaska (AAS), was inadvertently left out of the list of 1990 award recipients competing for recognition and My apology. -Editor

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THE SECURITY POLICE DIGEST, AIR FORCE RECURRING PUBLICATION 125-2, is published by the Air Force Office of Security Police (AFOSP) three times a year. Its purpose is to isolate problem areas, actual or potential; explain the relationships of particular functions to others in order to broaden understanding; introduce new developments; and communicate the general state of the art in police work to the career field at large.

SUBMISSION OF MATERIAL. Readers are encouraged to submit articles, black and white photographs, and artwork. Photographs must illustrate a point being made in the manuscript they support and must be technically accurate in all respects. Names of persons appearing in photos should be included in the outline. All contributions will be considered, and authors will be credited where appropriate. Selections of material will be made in AFOSP on the basis of suitability, timeliness and space availability. Copy material and manuscripts should be typewritten and double spaced. Submit originals. No extra copies are needed.

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FROM THE CHIEF'S DESK

In almost every meeting I hold with line policemen, I'm asked about our equipment—quantity and quality. My answer is always the same. We're working the problem and working it hard! In 10 years, for example, we've increased the SP budget over thirty-fold.

Perhaps the most confusing part of the issue is understanding how the equipment acquisition process works. The key word to remember is "lead-time." Once we decide we want something it takes an average of 3 to 6 years until it debuts in the field, and herein rests the problem. As a career field, we have not done well in identifying needs early enough so that equipment came on-line when it was needed.

I think we have now solved that problem. In early 1979, I formed a "Futures" Division. Their mission was looking 5 to 10 years ahead in order to identify technology that could be employed in our business. Major Burch McDonald and his people are presently following over 30 research projects. Some are quite promising.

• Lasers and particle beams could make conventional handguns obsolete. In fact, we may be

able to choose between lethal and nonlethal options. The latter could result from the controlled use of extremely low-frequency energy tuned to a specific electrical pulse range in the human brain. Directed at an intruder, it would quickly cause sufficient mental and physical discomfort to render him/her helpless.

• Lasers and other optics could play a role in automated entry control. For example, vehicles would be scanned for identification data, the information obtained would be computer verified, and the driver given an automatic stop-or-go signal. Thereafter, the role of the entry controller would be one of response only.

• Cops may find themselves responding to hostile situations wearing a new helmet that contains all their communications; a face shield that, at the flick of a switch, becomes a night vision device; and even a full-face, transparent gas mask.

These are but three of the star-wars-era equipment projects that may produce additions to our basic equipment in the near future.★

(Brig Gen William R. Brooksher)

SENIOR ENLISTED ADVISOR'S COMMENTS

SENIOR ENLISTED ADVISORS—WHAT THEY MEAN TO YOU

You now have senior enlisted advisors representing you in major commands, separate operating agencies and direct reporting units and most of you know about the Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, James M. McCoy. You also have senior enlisted advisors in each wing or comparable level, within large groups having unique missions, within the Air Force Reserve and the Air National Guard. AFR 39-20, para 3, defines the senior enlisted advisor's role as, "The individual filling this position is the Senior Enlisted Advisor to the commander on all matters relating to the enlisted force."

So why get to know your senior enlisted advisor? You should know your wing and MAJCOM senior enlisted advisors because they represent you to the respective commanders. They present your daily concerns and problems to the commander and provide input from the enlisted perspective on personnel policy matters and other areas affecting the enlisted force. They also are there to listen if you have a problem or need help with a matter which affects you or your dependents. These advisors can be effective only if they hear from you, the enlisted force they represent.

Remember, these advisors will be representing you at symposiums and seminars several times a year, and the Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force is always present and normally chairs these sessions. He, in turn, represents you before the Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

My duties as the Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Air Force Chief of Security Police are somewhat different insofar as tasking is concerned. As a part of the Air Force Office of Security Police (AFOSP) staff, I represent the enlisted members of the security police in matters regarding security police requirements, equipment, peculiar problems associated with the career field, and I work hand-in-hand with all the other advisors and members of the AFOSP staff to enhance the life of the enlisted member.

During my visits with your unit, I am interested in all things that affect you as a security police man or woman. I want to know if the regulations published at HQ AFOSP are effective, if the security systems provided are doing the job, if the equipment you are authorized and receiving is adequate and if your working environment is as it should be. I am interested in any suggestions you might have to improve our career field.

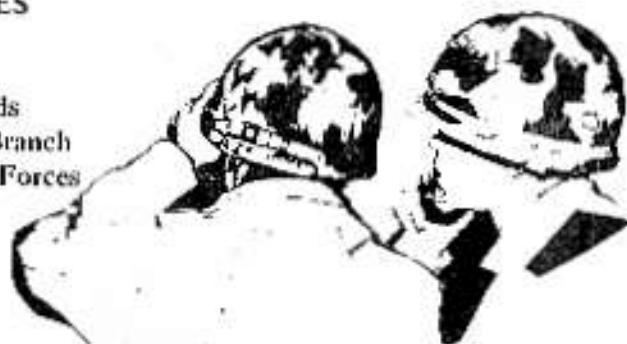
During the spring Senior Enlisted Advisor's Workshop this year, CMSAF McCoy and the advisors developed a paper from the theme of the workshop entitled "Individual Pride—Unit Pride" which can be directly associated with our PFACEKEEPER 80 Program. In conclusion, I suggest to you that these advisors, collectively, can impact very favorably on your life in the United States Air Force. You need only get to know them and help them to help you.★

(MSGT Robert J. McLaurine)



AIR BASE GROUND DEFENSE IN THE PACIFIC AIR FORCES

by
Capt Phillip B. Pounds
Chief, Air Base Defense Branch
Headquarters, Pacific Air Forces



Before his assignment to the PACAF/SP staff in October 1979, Capt Pounds served as a Shift Commander and Air Base Defense Planning Officer at Kunsan AB, Republic of Korea. He has been a part of PACAF's ABGD program since its inception.

There are many explanations given for the roller coaster levels of interest the Air Force has had in Air Base Ground Defense (ABGD). Certainly our modern-day base defense operations have evolved from our Korea and Vietnam experiences.

Following the Korean Armistice Agreement, our ABGD forces were reduced sharply, modified, and moved from a base defense posture to one structured to counter covert enemy operations.

Eleven years later, following engagements at Beir Hoa AB, Vietnam, significant ABGD planning and readiness preparation began again for the "Air Police." It was a tough "catch-up" program, with the Tet Offensive of January 1968 underscoring the need for Security Police in increased numbers and new state-of-the-art equipment. Resourcefulness and ingenuity brought new credibility and recognition to the career field throughout our Southeast Asia involvement.

A 1965 policy statement by General William C. Westmoreland, COMUSMACV, made the case for ABGD forces. In Westmoreland's words, "... All forces of whatever service who find themselves operating without infantry protection... will be organized, trained and exercised to perform the defense and security function." That statement found its way into Joint Chiefs of Staff guidance, providing impetus for expanded ABGD opportunities for Air Force Security Police forces.

Following Vietnam, programs built on that experience began to dwindle. As people were withdrawn from the Pacific theater in record numbers, Security Police forces were realigned and units reverted to a mission patterned after stateside security and law enforcement standards (AFR 125/207 series). In Korea, the 314th Air Division's Security Police staff and the Combat Preparedness Training School were deactivated. ABGD construction projects were discontinued and in-place towers and defensive fortifications were disassembled. The forces now consisted of small groups of security policemen trained to counter terrorist attacks, and other covert subversive activity. If necessary, we could call on nationally-tasked security police elements for contingencies (SPECs) units to respond to emergencies.

Developments during 1978 caused a reassessment of the security police mission in the Republic of Korea (ROK). First, the President decided to withdraw the U.S. Army Second Infantry Division ground forces from the ROK. This decision prompted a comprehensive reevaluation of the North Korean military capability, uncovering the second factor: The North Korean Army had developed an elite fighting force identified by U.S. intelligence as the "Commando/Rangers" numbering over 100,000 men. These forces are highly trained in unconventional warfare techniques and are proficient in air, sea, and land infiltration. They are expected to attack priority targets in the rear areas.

In August 1978, Lieutenant General James D. Hughes, Commander-in-Chief, PACAF, directed a survey of our ROK bases. The survey and follow-on ABGD initiatives are nicknamed "Commando Bead." Representatives from PACAF and 5th AF

security police staffs, assisted by U.S. Forces Korea, Army Special Forces, surveyed those bases in September and October 1978. ABGD progress resumed based on survey results and strong support from the PACAF staff.

A base defense branch was formed on the PACAF Chief of Security Police staff, the 314th AD Security Police staff was reconstituted, and a PACAF Heavy Weapons School was opened at Clark AB, Republic of the Philippines. The School conducts initial and recurring training on the .50 caliber heavy machine gun, 81mm mortar, and 90mm recoilless rifle. We will soon begin training on the Mark 20, Mod 0, 40mm machine gun for our ROK-based and contingency-tasked security policemen.

Based on the Commando Bead survey report finding that a full-time ABGD posture was warranted, General Hughes directed the Korean-based security police units to implement a time-phased ABGD posture effective 1 July 1979. The PACAF project began with on-hand resources, while several initiatives were undertaken to acquire more personnel and better equipment. The project cornerstone was the development of a PACAF Programmed Action Directive (PAD) entitled "Commando Bead." The milestones of the PAD were significant, yet attainable.

Initially, our units developed the concept of ABGD then wrote and implemented OPLANs 206. War Reserve Material munitions and vehicles were prepositioned in Korea. The number of Military Working Dog teams was increased and their working hours were adjusted to provide maximum coverage during high-threat periods.

Increased firepower is provided through the day-to-day employment of our heavier weapons (M60 and M203) and tactical vehicles, such as the M113 and M706 armored personnel carriers. Defensive fighting positions and mortar pits were constructed through self-help projects, and fire direction control centers established at our major bases. The WARSKIL program was modified in the ROK to provide more than 200 trained personnel to the ABGD force.

Fifty Mark 20, Mod 0, 40mm machine guns were procured from the U.S. Navy (at no cost to

the Air Force) and are in-place in Korea and other contingency support bases. This weapon alone will significantly improve the available firepower of the security police forces.

In addition to improved equipment and additional manpower, we are working for enhanced host nation ABGD support. Combined Defense Operation Centers have been built at our major Korean bases to ensure that the vital coordination between the ROK Army, ROK Air Force, and USAF ABGD forces is timely and effective. At our smaller ROK installations, security police representatives serve on the appropriate Korean battle staffs during periods of increased tension.

While we have achieved a limited increase in our defensive capability by using on-hand resources, we are working manpower and equipment issues with the Air Force Office of Security Police (AFOSP) to obtain fiscal support through the Program Objective Memorandum 83-87 cycle. We continue to be optimistic that our requirements will be fulfilled.

Many PACAF old-timers will recognize the dedicated and intense preparations this command has made in our short history of ABGD. We're proud of the work we have accomplished, and appreciate the superb support we receive from our Commander-in-Chief, other major commands, and AFOSP.

Meanwhile, we'll consider any ideas on how to improve our "bargain basement" approach to ABGD until a more supportable program of manpower and equipment resources becomes available.★

RETREAT—SOMETHING MORE THAN DUTY

Somehow a high safety sound
Its message of rescue,
And men inside their buildings wait
Until the flag comes down.

And officers run to get their men
Quarantined or demoted
Afraid they will not reach the gate
Before retreat is played.

Not thinking of the flag or men
Who fought to keep it flying.

How many would be glad to stand
Whose bodies now are rare
Or have no mind that they might rule
And stand in proud silence.

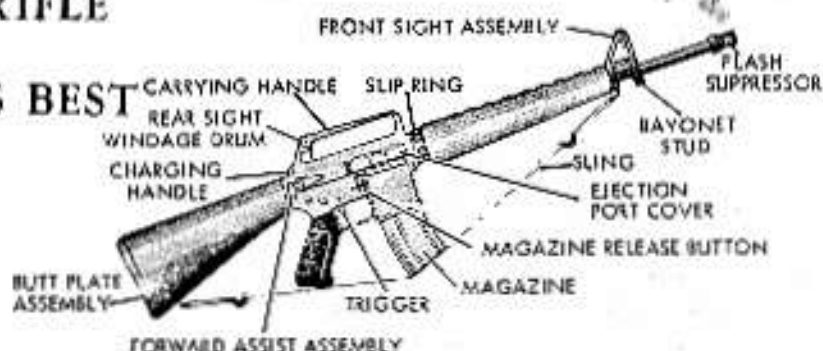
So accept it not as duty
But a privilege even more
And receive it as an honor
Instead of just a chore.

Author: Sgt. David B. Goss, Fawcett AFB, TX

ONCE-MALIGNED M16 RIFLE

NOW MAY BE WORLD'S BEST

By
Jack Kneece
Columbia, S.C. (UPI)
(Reprinted by permission of UPI)



In Vietnam, some cursed it. Some discarded it and used its Russian-made counterpart. Some called it the "Mattel Toy." Some blamed American deaths on it. Its weaknesses caused a congressional inquiry.

But the M16 rifle is still the United States' most basic weapon and it is a far cry from the weapon that brought on the wrath of GIs in the early days of Vietnam.

It is only 39 inches long, with plastic and fiberglass parts, a pistol grip, and it fires a .223 caliber bullet—once considered too light and too subject to wind and foliage deflection to be a good combat cartridge.

Sgt. Alvin York, using the Springfield 1903 rifle, demonstrated American marksmanship in World War I when a German force surrendered to him because they thought they were heavily outnumbered. They learned later they had surrendered to one sharp shooter from Tennessee.

The Springfield—often called the "03"—was so noted for accuracy that it became the choice of American snipers in World War II after it had been officially replaced by the Garand, America's first standard-issue automatic infantry rifle. Both the "03" and the Garand fired the .30-06 cartridge.

But the services were looking around for a new weapon in the years after Korea. Ordnance officials at the Pentagon were interested in using an ultra-velocity, light-weight cartridge similar to those used by "varmit hunters" to kill woodchucks and crows at long range.

The chief allure of a light-weight cartridge was the extra amount of ammunition a soldier could carry. Another factor was that a small bullet traveling at high speed was almost as effective as a heavier one at a slower speed.

The noise made by such a small cartridge could not be traced as easily—a lesson learned from the Japanese jungle snipers in World War II, who fired a .25 caliber rifle cartridge.

So in the early days of the administration of John F. Kennedy, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara learned of a small, 6.8-pound rifle that theoretically could fire up to 950 rounds per minute, but more practically from 150 to 200 aimed shots per minute.

Peter S. Copeland of the U.S. Army Materiel Readiness Command in Rock Island, Illinois, said the weapon, designed by Eugene Stoner, then with Armalite, Inc., at Costa Mesa, California, was a radical new concept in military weaponry.

Conventional wisdom in the pre-M16 days was that a military cartridge should be at least .30 caliber—as with the World War I and II .30-06 cartridge.

McNamara, however, was intrigued by the light weight and rapid rate of fire of the rifle. After tests proved it reliable, McNamara approved an 8,500 order for the Air Force in 1961. The Army took 85,000 later in the same year, followed by 85,000 more in 1963.

But the rifle that performed beautifully in tests, with a muzzle velocity of 3,250 feet per second, a mere 5.5 foot pounds of recoil, and a muzzle energy of 1,270 foot pounds, caused an uproar in the early days of Vietnam combat.

Will Davis, a civilian ordnance worker at Aberdeen, Maryland, Army Proving Ground and a former company commander in Vietnam, said U.S. troops complained that the slide action would jam closed. That action is operated by draining a tiny bit of gas from the cartridge detonation through a small hole in the barrel, which in turn rotated and unlocked lugs and opened the breech for another round.

"I still believe it's a fantastic weapon," said Davis, "but we had a lot of people who were still in love with the old M1."

He said there were some complaints that the light projectile drifted a good bit on a windy day, but he added this is true to a certain extent of any rifle bullet.

Congress learned that some troops actually began picking up captured Russian AK47 assault rifles to use in combat despite the tendency for the different sound of the weapon to draw fire from friendly forces.

An investigation in the mid-1960s showed that the Army had switched to a new kind of gunpowder that congealed in the breach, sometimes actually cementing it so tight that it could not be opened.

Ordnance experts went to work on the problem, supplying troops with cleaning kits during the interim. The rifle had been considered so foolproof that no cleaning kits were supplied.

Ordnance engineers have made a number of changes in the weapon used in the early days of Vietnam. They say a clip-on tripod and a three-clip arrangement make it as formidable as a light machinegun.

Marines at Parris Island are working with a heavier-barreled M16. The bore has been chromed—making it more resistant to fouling by gunpowder residue—and the "buffer" mechanism which shoves

another cartridge into the chamber has been strengthened. The rate of fire on automatic has been reduced, but the weapon is more reliable.

Sgt. Sheldon P. Truitt of Dayton, Ohio, a two-tour combat veteran of Vietnam who instructs recruits at Fort Jackson in the use of the new M16, said it is as good or better than any military rifle in the world.

The modified version, he said, rarely malfunctions, is extremely accurate, and enables one soldier to carry hundreds of rounds of the light ammunition into combat.

A reporter was skeptical of the space-age look of the weapon.

"You try it," said Truitt.

The reporter, firing semi-automatic, full-automatic and short bursts, missed man-sized targets only twice out of 50 shots, including targets at 300 meters that looked like specks.

Recoil was hardly noticeable. The rifle fell naturally to place. Its accuracy was satisfying. Because of the light recoil, it could be fired on full automatic with very little muzzle climb, an accuracy robbing characteristic of weapons like the old Thompson .45 submachine gun, and the simple .45-caliber "grease gun" used in Korea.

Most experts said that the modified M16—possibly built a bit heavier in the future—will be America's most basic weapon for a long time. ★



I will not use my weapon against persons who have committed only minor offenses.

TACTICS CORNER— PATROL LEADERS DUTIES

by
Major Aubrey R. Merrill, Jr., USA

One of the most important aspects of Air Base Ground Defense (ABGD) is the role of the screening force in Distributed Area Defense. Within the screening force, actions are taken through observation posts, listening posts, and active patrolling to determine enemy activity and to respond as rapidly as possible, mass fire power against the enemy to deny him freedom of movement and to seize the initiative. It is vital for security police lieutenants and senior noncommissioned officers to understand their roles in preparing for patrolling within their screening force activities. This section of Tactics Corner deals with those responsibilities that the security police leader in an ABGD situation must execute if he is to undertake a successful patrol. When your patrol is successful, you can choose the moment to fire as the enemy comes within effective range of your weapons system. Even if your patrol cannot totally surprise the enemy, by properly preparing for your mission you will be able to "fire first" from positions of advantage. The likelihood of your patrol's survival and mission accomplishment may one day be directly related to how well you learn and use patrol tips such as these.



GET COMPLETE INFORMATION WHEN YOU ARE BRIEFED

WHEN YOU RECEIVE YOUR MISSION. Listen carefully, take notes, but do not take a marked-up map when you depart on your patrol. Ask questions on anything you do not understand. Request from your squadron Intelligence Section an up-to-date

map or aerial photograph of the area you are patrolling. If possible, and if airlift capability exists, ask for a reconnaissance flight before your first time in a patrol area.

WHAT YOU SHOULD LEARN IN YOUR BRIEFING FROM SQUADRON HEADQUARTERS. At either your warning order briefing or in a later briefing and during reconnaissance, get data on the following:

a. **Terrain.** Make a thorough map reconnaissance. Make sure you understand critical features that have been reported by other patrols or reconnaissance activities. Note fields of observation and concealed routes. Look at existing road, trail and water networks. In particular, for streams, note their width, depth, predicted current and any underwater obstructions that would reduce vehicle or foot movement. Record bridges and fords. Look for poor footing such as swamp and quagmires that would be an obstruction to enemy foot infiltration. Subject to the weather in your area, look at the thickness and supporting qualities of both ice and snow and their effect on terrain.

b. **Weather.** Check with the Intelligence Officer and find out the forecast and moon phase during your predicted patrol activity. Find out the times of darkness and daylight.

c. **Enemy.** Whether in an exercise or in a real situation, inquire from the Intelligence Section of squadron headquarters about the strength, disposition and previous activity of your enemy. Find out all you can about known or predicted locations of weapons, enemy obstacles, warning devices, protective fires, the enemy's attitude, morale and peculiarities. In particular, ask the Intelligence Section if prisoners are to be secured and what information is to be "special items of intelligence interest."

d. **Your Supporting Troops.** Find out from the Operations Officer if there will be any supporting fires, additional patrols, intelligence specialists from the host nation or sister services who will accompany the patrol, and whether there are requirements for an interpreter. Find out if military working dogs will be furnished to perform scout activities.

e. **Equipment and Supply.** While you are preparing for your patrol, and as soon as you have

received your briefing, look at the requirement for special weapons and equipment. Such items as STANO devices, telephones and wire, binoculars, compasses, wirecutters, rope, and pyrotechnics must be included as you determine your equipment needs. Be sure (whether it be exercise or real life situation) that you have made allowances for necessary ammunition, water, and rations.



**STANO EQUIPMENT CAN MAKE
THE NIGHT YOUR ALLY**

f. Control Measures. During your briefing, check for any specific control measures that may have been established by headquarters. Make sure you are aware of the challenge and password during all periods in which you are on patrol. Determine if there are any prearranged codes. Find out from the Operations Officer what checkpoints and code designations have been established and when, where, and how you must submit reports.

ESTABLISH A TENTATIVE PLAN. Your next step is to begin your own active preparation of an Operations Order that you will give to the members of your patrol. Study the map; make sure it is up-to-date and that all necessary information will be available to you and to your subordinate leaders. Study the enemy situation and predict what its effect is going to be on your patrol mission. Look at the need for supporting fires from either other patrols or other ABGD flights. Decide on the patrol strength that you need to successfully accomplish your specific patrol mission. Select your weapons, the amount of ammunition and special equipment you must have to perform this task.

COORDINATE WITH OTHERS. Time permitting, make sure that you have discussed your patrol with the Intelligence Section, the Operations Section, the Logistics Section, the Communications Section, and any supporting units that have been identified to you by your squadron headquarters. Check to en-

sure that adjacent units and friendly patrols have been told of your route, your objective and the general plan of your patrol operation.

SELECT YOUR FORCE. Establish your chain of command. Take the smallest number of men and vehicles essential; make sure they are capable and in good physical condition. If you are to undertake a patrol during hours of darkness, do not include airmen who are night-blind. Look at the requirement for medical support, guides, and if necessary, interpreters.

ISSUE YOUR WARNING ORDER. Provide a brief warning order that gives a statement of the overall situation, the mission, the organization of the patrol, and directions to all members of the patrol concerning weapons, equipment, uniform, removal of identification, and requirements to draw special items, ammunition, or rations. Order your second in command to begin patrol preparation and camouflaging. Identify the time and place at which you will issue your patrol order. Issue this warning order as soon as possible. Use the chain of command to speed this function as much as you can.



**PLAN YOUR TIME CAREFULLY
AND MAKE A RECON**

UNDERTAKE YOUR RECONNAISSANCE. Where possible, take another representative in the chain of command on your recon. Check your tentative plan against the terrain, the situation, and enemy capabilities. Establish a route in and an alternate route out of your patrol area. For a night patrol, memorize the critical terrain features that you will traverse. If time does not permit a physical reconnaissance of the patrol area, make sure that you undertake a thorough map reconnaissance.

COMPLETE YOUR PLAN. Think over all of the possible plans and check against contingencies that you can predict. If there is time, include provisions for rallying points, assembly areas, patrol checkpoints, and make sure that you determine provisions for the care of wounded personnel. Make your notes for your final order.



**ISSUE YOUR ORDER
CLEARLY, COMPLETELY, CONCISELY**

ISSUE YOUR PATROL ORDER. At this point, the patrol leader will first give a terrain orientation and then his patrol order. The order is in a standard five paragraph field order sequence: Situation, Mission, Execution, Service Support, Command and Signal.

1. SITUATION.

- a. **Enemy Forces.** Weather, terrain, identification, location, activity, strength, and disposition.
- b. **Friendly Forces.** Mission of next higher unit, location and planned actions of units on right and left, fire support available for the patrol, missions and routes of other patrols.
- c. **Attachments and Detachments.**

2. MISSION. What the patrol is going to do.

3. EXECUTION.

- a. **General Plan.**
- b. **Specific Duties of Elements, Teams, and Individuals.**
- c. **Coordinating Instructions.** Time of departure and return; passage of friendly positions; route and alternate route of return; rehearsals and inspections; actions at danger areas,

upon enemy contact, at rallying points, and at the objective; initial formation; when, to whom, and how reports are to be made.

4. SERVICE SUPPORT. Weapons and ammunition; special equipment which patrol will carry and use; uniforms, camouflage; rations and water; method of handling wounded and prisoners.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL. Signals used for control within patrol; radio frequencies and call signs (CEOI); challenge and password; chain of command; location of leaders and other key personnel.

REHEARSE. Conduct as many and as real-life rehearsals as possible in available time. For a night patrol, rehearse both during daytime and rallying points, what to do on contact, what to do at the objective, how to orient on terrain, and how and when to fire, especially at night.

INSPECT YOUR PATROL. Make sure each man is in good condition and not coughing or suffering from a cold. Ensure that weapons, ammunition, and equipment are complete and in working order. Be sure that each man knows how to fire the weapon he is carrying and that he has tested the munitions to see that they are not in a state of disrepair. Make sure that the troops and equipment are camouflaged. If a foot patrol, make sure that sleeves and pant legs are taped down or strapped. Have each man jump up and down to test equipment for rattles; make sure they have nothing on that is shiny. Make certain that all papers and other identification have been removed. Check personally to see that canteens have been completely filled and that ammunition pouches contain what they are supposed to contain (not extra cigarette packs for example). Make certain that radio terminals are tight. Test telephone wires. Check compasses. Make certain that all other items are complete and in working order.

CONDUCT YOUR PATROL, THEN REPORT. At this point, you are ready to perform your patrol. *Get there—get the information—get the information back!* The best means to provide information back to the squadron headquarters is to use a standard patrol report. This patrol report format would be established by your squadron headquarters operating instructions. Normally, important components of this report are: the size and composition of the patrol, its mission, the time of departure, the time of return, the route in and out by map sketch, a

description of the terrain, a report of enemy activity (Size, Activity, Location, Unit, Time, Equipment), any map corrections that must be made, miscellaneous information, results of encounters with the enemy, condition of the patrol including disposition of any wounded, and recommendations.

Your patrol mission may well take your flight/squad away from the direct support and overwatch of your headquarters (squadron/flight). You must therefore be self-sufficient. If and when you become engaged, you must rely on your own resources and engage the enemy. If you are on a zone or area reconnaissance patrol, keep concealed from long distance observation, and do not engage unless necessary for survival of your patrol.

Whatever your mission, its success will depend directly on how well you have prepared your patrol. These tips, tried and tried as they are, should help you to prepare for your role in ABGD patrolling, and give you the edge necessary to survive and win during your first patrol. *

TRAINING

WEAPONS CLEARING PROCEDURES— A NECESSARY EVIL

AFOSP receives copies of reports on all unauthorized firearms discharges. In going over the reports, one thing is common—the individual(s) involved have either disregarded established firearms policies or failed to follow established procedures. The policies on the use of firearms are outlined in AFR 125-26 and clearing procedures are contained in AFR 125-3. These procedures were established after considerable review and testing. They must be used properly by all security police men and women who handle weapons. One thing we have noticed in the reports is a tendency by investigating personnel to “modify” established procedures because someone did not follow them. The procedures are sound; the problem is to ensure compliance. The importance of using established clearing procedures in a standard manner cannot be overemphasized. This is especially important when TDY personnel are mixed with your unit personnel or when various groups of security police are combined to perform as integrated units in exercises. We firmly believe if the established procedures are properly followed, clearing

barrel firearms discharges will become a thing of the past. You might want to check your current procedures to ensure they are in compliance with AFR 125-3. Any deviation to these procedures must be approved by HQ AFOSP/SP (Ref para 2-14, AFR 125-3).

(SMSgt Cochran, 244-2789, SPOT) *

NEW AFIT SHORT COURSE— CRIME PREVENTION

A new course is now available for those individuals working in the fields of crime prevention and resources protection. The National Crime Prevention Institute at the University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, is preparing a crime prevention/resources protection education program for the Air Force. The initial course will be 4 weeks long, but will eventually be reduced to 3 weeks and tailored to meet our needs. This course provides three undergraduate credit hours and is designed for the base and MAJCOM crime prevention and resources protection program managers (E-4 through E-7, O-1 through O-3 have priority). We presently have 35 spaces allocated for FY81 and have asked for a total of 50 spaces (with another 25 promised) for FY82. Instructions for personnel selection and quota allocations will be forthcoming. (Capt Doonan, 244-2789, SPOT) *

CONVERSION OF MILITARY WORKING DOG HANDLERS

The Air Force has begun a program to merge the two existing military working dog handler AFSCs into one. Beginning in October of this year all manpower authorizations for dog handlers and kennel support personnel changed from AFSC 811X0A to either 811X2 or 811X2A. Concurrently, a training program has been designed to retrain selected security handlers into the law enforcement specialty. Personnel within the CONUS will be trained at the Security Police Academy at Lackland AFB. Personnel overseas will be trained in theater by mobile training teams from the Academy. Eligibility criteria is being sent to all CBPOs. The entire conversion process will be completed by 30 Apr 81. (CMSgt Jack Flynn, HQ AFOSP/SPPA, 244-9613) *

SECURITY POLICE INVESTIGATORS

by
Lt Col H. H. Look
SPOL, AFOSP

We have seen significant progress in enhancing the professionalism of security police investigators (SPI). Formal training, a special experience identifier, credentials, expanded investigative responsibilities, increased SP/OSI teamwork, direct transmission of evidence to laboratories, a revised evidence tag, an increased use of the polygraph and OSI technical services and base-level joint SP/OSI training are examples of our progress. Another progressive achievement occurred during the 1979 Security Police Worldwide Symposium when an SP/OSI workshop was conducted to discuss and enhance the working relationship of the Air Force investigative team. The very positive results of this workshop were forwarded to all MAJCOM/SPs.

The following comments address several of our SPI concepts:

- **Security Police Investigator Credential.** AF Form 688 was created to provide distinctive identification for security police investigators. Its professional appearance can be enhanced by use of color photographs, attention to trimming and affixing photographs to the form, and completion of the form with an electric typewriter using Orator or speech-type print. The credential holder should contain both the SPI credential and the military/civilian ID card.

- **Use of the Army Military Police Investigator (MPI) course.** This is in keeping with the DOD single-manager-training concept and, while the course is Army managed, Air Force security police instructors provide the Air Force expertise for our personnel. Our SPIs have never received better training.

- **Wear of civilian clothes.** Air Force policy permits wear of civilian clothes when approved by the base commander. A check with our Army counterparts reflects this is also Army policy, except the Provost Marshal can approve wear of civilian clothes on a case-by-case basis. We have examined the policy several times but it has served us well and there are no plans for changes.

- **Prohibition on surveillance operations in drug abuse cases.** Security police do not investigate ring and dealer cases. Surveillance operations are not cost effective to develop possession/use cases and may compromise an OSI investigation. That does not preclude surveillance as an investigative tool to complete ongoing cases.

- **Unmarked vehicles.** SP sedans have been authorized for most SPI sections as the investigations mission normally does not require unmarked vehicles. We have given base chiefs of security police authority to authorize use of unmarked vehicles for special cases.

- **Informants.** The SPI charter does not require use of paid informers. OSI has the experience, detailed accounting procedures, and works the type of cases which required use of paid informers and we should not compete with OSI in this regard. SPIs do need and should develop informal sources of information who are willing to assist in investigations.

- **Security police investigators and OSI agents are not competitors;** they form the Air Force investigative team. SPIs fill the void between those incidents investigated by base patrols and unit commanders and those cases handled by the OSI. We serve the need best when our training and job performance permits freeing OSI agents to concentrate in areas for which they are specially trained, such as white collar crime, fraud, and counterintelligence. The Air Force does not need another OSI; we have a good one. The Air Force does need cooperation and teamwork to get maximum efficiency out of its limited investigative resource. *



SECURITY POLICE AND INFORMATION SECURITY

by
Mr. L. A. Browne
AFOSP, Directorate of Information Security

There is nothing, I suppose, more easily challenged in particular instances than a general rule. What I'm going to write here is a general feeling that I have developed after a number of years in the information security field. If it doesn't apply to your particular experience or case, forget it; if it does, maybe you can do something to change it.

My experience in the Air Force's Information Security Program has been at a major command headquarters and at the Air Force Office of Security Police. At the former, I drew heavily on the experience of several excellent senior NCOs, all of whom had worked the Information Security Program at base and command level. I also have listened to many officers and NCOs who have worked the program and what I say here reflects their commentary over the years as well as my "headquarters weenie" viewpoint.

Given the premise that few security police personnel have day-to-day exposure to handling classified material or administering an information security program, it is no surprise that the majority look upon information security as a sideline security police function. Assignment to information security is viewed with mixed emotions at base level. It is sometimes considered a gravy assignment for a favored member of a clique; at other times a source for extra tasking manpower which doesn't hurt the mission when tapped. Both views are wrong. Ideally the individual filling the information security slot should be one of the brightest persons in the unit who, if possible, has a Special Experience Identifier 322. This person will have as much contact with key commanders and supervisors on your base as any member of the unit. The right person in the position can present the security police in the most positive terms.

Units in short tour areas must be especially attentive to requirements when filling this slot; there just isn't time for a new person to become proficient before he/she is required to OJT a new assignee. Advanced planning is essential to having a viable program at short-tour locations.

Reflect on the fact that your information security person works with the least supervision of any of your squadron members, should have more contact with other unit leaders than anyone but The Chief of Security Police, and is in the best position to make a lasting impression on these leaders. A good many members have commented from time to time that the cops would be well rid of the Information Security Program; however, it is one of the aspects of security police work that makes us unique in that we alone among government security and police organizations have been entrusted with this difficult, and often exasperating, responsibility. We have greatly improved our performance in this area over the past decade and should continue this improvement in the coming years, with command and supervisory support.

For the Security Police NCO who may be selected for this position, the people who have "been there" have this advice: Read the directives relating to information security thoroughly. Write down questions as they occur to you, and talk to people involved in the local program. Get as much knowledge as you can in the areas of administration and communications (both written and spoken). Get into the training courses that help in these areas (the Air Force Effective Writing Course is one good example). Contact people who have established programs for ideas and guidance and, of course, talk to your training NCO and get yourself scheduled for attendance at the formal information security courses offered by DOD. In short, get the "know how." Learn to organize it and how to pass it on to others. This position, like any other security police position, deserves the best from the person who fills it and the chief who selects that person. ★



* SANDRA *

Editor's Note: The following story was written by SSgt Robert A. Bruno and was selected as the winner of the Pacific Air Force Security Police Drug-Alcohol Awareness Letter Writing Contest.

It was an Air Force News Service feature in December 1978, and we thought it was worth republishing.

"Sergeant Davis, did you check those orders?" asked the bespectacled captain as he was puffing on his pipe, the sweet aroma filling the room.

"No sir, I haven't had time yet," answered the heavy-set, gray-haired sergeant slouched in his chair.

"Sergeant David, you've had over a week to check those work orders, I expect them checked before you get off work today, do you understand me?"

"Yes sir, I'll get to them right away."

"That's better," replied the captain as he marched out of the office, slamming the door behind him.

The sergeant, with a sigh of relief that the captain had left, slowly opened his secured drawer and took out a paper bag. He opened it and nervously unscrewed the bottle cap. Glancing at the clock on the wall, he saw that it was almost 5 o'clock.

"The hell with that captain and all those work orders, I'm going home." Taking a quick drink from the half-empty bottle, he searched for his car keys.

"Mommy, Mommy, Daddy's home," shouted the little girl as she was playing in the yard, her long blond hair blowing in the summer breeze, her crystal blue eyes sparkling in the sun. "Hi, Daddy," she said, a smile brightening her face cheek-to-cheek as she rushed to meet him with her outstretched arms.

"Leave me alone, Sandra, I'm very tired," Pushing her aside, he stumbled into the living room where he went straight to the bar, throwing his hat on the floor.

"But Daddy, let me show you what I made in school today," she begged, anxiously waiting to show him the picture she painted. "Sandra, go upstairs to your room and leave me alone," her father yelled as he poured himself a drink. A tear started to roll down her small face, as she slowly walked up the stairs, meeting her mother half way.

"Mommy," she cried, "why is Daddy always so tired, and why doesn't he ever want to talk to me?"

"Sandra, darling," her mother said, wiping the tears from her little face, "Your father has a lot on his mind. Why don't you go wash your face and go to the movies? It's one you've wanted to see."

"Okay, Mommy," and with a kiss to the cheek from her mother, she started up the stairs. Standing at the top, she turned and said, "Yes, but I'd still rather talk to Daddy than go see any movie in the whole wide world," and with that she went to get ready.

Standing at the bottom of the stairs, she looked toward her husband. It was a familiar sight. A glass in one hand, a bottle in the other, and a cigarette burning in the ashtray. "Burt, just look at you," she said, picking the hat off the floor. Aren't you ashamed of yourself. I've begged you for over a year to go see a doctor. What kind of life are you giving your daughter?"

"Shut up, Marilyn, just leave me alone. All I want to do is just relax."

"Relax, is that what you call relaxing, sitting in that chair all night long drinking until you fall asleep?"

"Hell, Marilyn, if I can't relax in my own home, I'll just go to the club." Storming out the house, he got in his car and left.

"Give me another round, Charlie," he mumbled as he tried to light a cigarette.

"Burt, you've really had enough. You've been here for a couple of hours now, don't you think you should be getting home?"

"Gee, Charlie, you're starting to sound just like my wife."

"Come on, Burt, why don't you let me drive you home?"

"Drive me home! Damn, I'll drive myself home. I haven't had that much to drink."

Staggering out of the door, he headed for his car. "Now, I think I parked it over here. No wait a minute, there it is." After fumbling with his keys, he pulled out of the driveway and raced down the road.

"Hey Sarge," said the young airman, pointing to the car that had just sped by them. "What do you think?"

"Okay, Smith," the sergeant answered as he turned on the red lights.

"Boy! He must be in an awful hurry, and he's only got his parking lights on."

"Yeah, we better get him off the street before he injures someone."

"That's right, the movie just ended, so there's going to be a lot of youngsters walking home."

"Hell, it's the damn cops," Burt said, as he saw the red lights through his rear view mirror. "If they want me, they're going to have to catch me first." With a stomp of his foot, he floored the gas pedal.

"Sarge, look. He's speeding up, and there's someone up ahead crossing the street. Oh, no!" With a thunderous crash, the car struck the person crossing the street, then continued 500 feet coming to rest against a telephone pole.

"Quick, go see how the driver is. I'll check the person who got hit." Smith approached the car and met the driver who was staggering about.

"I'm sorry, I'm sorry," screamed the driver, blood running from his nose. "I just didn't see anyone in front of me. Is he hurt bad?"

"I don't know yet," Smith answered, as he checked the driver's identification. Smith escorted the driver to the ambulance and then walked over to the sergeant.

"How is he, Sarge?" Smith asked, as he picked a piece of paper from the ground.

"It's a little girl, Smith, and it's too late. She just died." Then pointing to the paper, he asked, "What do you have there?"

"It looks like a painting. Yes, it's a man holding a little girl's hand," Smith answered as he flashed his flashlight against the painting.

"There's even some writing. It says 'Dear Daddy, I wish this was me.' Sarge, what's the girl's name?"

Shining the flashlight to the ID card he held in his hand, the sergeant read the name, then looked up at Smith. "Sandra Davis."

"Did she say anything before she died?"

"Just one word," the sergeant said, staring at the man in the ambulance. "Daddy."★





They're cute as buttons, friendly as . . . as . . . well pups. In fact, they look like pups. Their names are Bob and Sally and they're small-breed, narcotics detector dogs.

Everyone at Lindsey Air Station, Wiesbaden, Germany, loves them. Well, not everybody. Drug users hate and fear them for Bob and Sally have them on the run. This year the two have made 1,496 searches and are batting .960 on finds (eat your heart out, George Brett). Their haul includes 2½ grams of heroin, 150 grams of hash, a large quantity of pot, and assorted other drugs.

Next time someone laughs at our small dogs, tell them about Bob and Sally. *

KUDOS—CUBAN REFUGEE SUPPORT

Editor's Note: We received the following message from Air Force Chief of Staff, General Brooksher wanted it to be published along with his personal "thanks" to all who were involved.

"Personal for Commander from General Allen

"1. The last refugee departed Camp Libertad at Eglin AFB on 26 Sep 80. Since 1 May 80, the camp has provided support for 10,025 Cuban refugees. An operation of this magnitude required hard work, dedication and cooperation by each individual involved.

"2. I want to thank you and your command for the superb way in which you supported the humanitarian effort at Eglin. Please extend my sincere appreciation to all personnel who participated in this successful endeavor.

"3. Congratulations for a job well done."*

Many people who stay in the Air Force say it's because of the Air Force family.

What is the family? To CMSgt Horace Danner, it's running into a co-worker 26 years after their last meeting.

In 1954 Chief Danner was an E-4 in a security police unit in the Philippines. In the same flight was Edward Johnson, an E-3. Both reenlisted as staff sergeants, then went their separate ways.

Chief Danner was granted an early release to go into the ministry. He earned a doctorate of educational psychology, wrote a book and now writes a newspaper column. He is an Air Force Reserve intelligence noncommissioned officer on active duty with Pacific Air Forces.

Airman Johnson was commissioned and is now a colonel. He is chief of security police for Pacific Air Forces.

The two were reunited recently at Hickam AFB, Hawaii. *

IN MEMORIAM

The Air Force Office of Security Police was saddened to learn of the recent passing to two retired senior security police officers. Colonel Robert J. Loughry died 6 October 1980 in Falls Church, Virginia. Colonel Loughry served as Deputy Director of Security Police (TIG) from 1965 until shortly before his retirement in July 1970. This was a period of significant growth for the security police and saw the challenge of an expanded force in Vietnam. Colonel Thomas A. Fleek, Sr., died 12 October 1980. He was a resident of McLean, Virginia. Colonel Fleek retired from the Office of the Director of the Security Police (TIG) in the Summer of 1971. At the time of his retirement, Colonel Fleek served as the Director of the Installation Security Division. Prior to his assignment to the Air Staff, he served as Chief of Security Police, US Air Forces Pacific. Both Colonels Loughry and Fleek will be remembered for their contributions to the security police career field and will be missed by many as personal friends. *