

# T Training Journal

## Nonlethal weapons

go 'onstage' at Hohenfels

**Plus:**

**Get out the VOTE!**

**Sabot Academy**

**New Feature: 'There I was ...'**

**CG discusses Expeditionary Training Center**

# Important Phone Numbers, Grafenwoehr

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Deputy GTA Operations	475-6556
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GTA Fax	475-6927
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GTA Coordinators	475-6173
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Artillery	475-6909
Aviation	475-6912/6913
Engineer	475-6622
Infantry	475-6918/6919

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Range Safety Fax	475-7369
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Safety Office	475-6904
7th ATC Safety	475-6162

7ATC EOC	475-6613/6614
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DPW	475-7096
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Fire Department	475-8303 (Emergency 117)
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Vilseck Operator	476-1110
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Red Cross	475-1760/8330
TISA	475-6150/7112
TMP	475-8304/6223
Training Area Maintenance	475-6131
Troop Billeting	475-6300/7128
Weather Station	475-8349

## Emergency Numbers

Military Police	114
Medical	116
Fire Department	118

On the cover:  
**Marines,  
Soldiers and  
Civilians on the  
Battlefield clash  
during a  
nonlethal  
weapons  
scenario at  
Hohenfels Feb.  
12. See story,  
page 8.**

photo by  
Karen S. Parrish

## 7th ATC Training Journal

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Commander  
Brig. Gen.  
Robert M. Williams

Public Affairs Officer  
Maj. Scott Gibson  
475-7776  
(09641-83-7776)

Editor  
Karen S. Parrish  
475-6287  
(09641-83-6287)

Contributing writer  
Chuck Gordon  
(09641-83-7127)

# Contents

## Training Journal



photo by Karen S. Parrish

**A Marine, working alongside Soldiers from the 1st Battalion, 4th Infantry Regiment OPFOR, stands ready to repel civilian 'rioters' during a nonlethal weapons demonstration at the Combat Maneuver Training Center's Übungsdorf military operations on urban terrain site Feb. 12.**

**'Job well done'** 2  
Commander's Column

**Safety hot topics:** 3  
Summer, motorcycles

**'There I was...':** 4  
Soldier commentary

**Sabot Academy** 6  
The University of Gunnery

**Nonlethal weapons:** 8  
Marines, Soldiers demonstrate  
NLW capabilities

**Voting** 13  
Registration how-to

**CG Q&A:** 14  
Expeditionary Training Center

# 'Job Well Done'

## For America's Expeditionary Training Center

It has been a year since the 7th Army Training Command successfully conducted the Two-Minute Drill to help prepare the 1st Armored Division for their deployment to Operation Iraqi Freedom, and since that time the 7th ATC has continued to provide the best possible training to the 1st Infantry Division and other U.S. Army, Europe, and V Corps units rotating into the Central Command theater of operations.

There can be no question that the Grafenwoehr and Hohenfels Training Complex has made a difference in the past year, nor is there any doubt that we will continue to make a difference in the years to come. Each and every one of the Soldiers, Department of the Army civilians and contract employees of the 7th ATC needs to understand that what you do every day is having a positive impact in the Global War on Terrorism. I want to personally commend you and thank you for your efforts.

One thing that the best Soldiers instinctively know is that in a moment of victory you need to tighten your chin strap and get yourself prepared for the next mission.

For us in the 7th ATC, this means that although we have successfully trained up the 1st Infantry Division to replace the 1st Armored Division, and successfully conducted mission readiness exercises for the Kosovo and Bosnia peace support operations, we still have a big job in front of us.

As the European Command transforms into a more expeditionary force, so too the 7th ATC will transform to become America's Expeditionary Training Center.



photo by Spc. Kristine S. Smedley

As the Expeditionary Training Center, we must challenge ourselves, and our subordinates, to think of new ways of delivering training to Soldiers. This will begin with the retraining of the 1st Armored Division, the 173rd Airborne Brigade, and other V Corps elements as they complete their reintegration from Iraq.

Be excited about the opportunities that retraining gives us to try out some of our new ideas, such as the deployment of mobile training teams. This ability to take our training on the road will be showcased in an upcoming training event in Bulgaria and during Exercise Immediate Response in Poland with the 173rd Airborne Brigade.

Another of the challenges that will face the Expeditionary Training Center in the future will be training

our NATO partners as they step forward to take a more active role in the Global War on Terrorism. Whether it be training them on the Grafenwoehr and Hohenfels Training Complex, or taking the training to them with our mobile training teams, this partnership training will happen, and the 7th ATC will make it happen.

As we continue to prepare our Soldiers and those of our NATO partners for operations worldwide, you can take great pride in the knowledge that nearly every USAREUR Soldier who is now deployed to contingency and peace-keeping operations came to the 7th ATC for live-fire training, maneuver training, simulation training and leadership training.

The unprecedented success that our Army has witnessed in the past year is very much tied to your efforts. I am very proud of each one of you, and am very excited to be part this great team as the 7th ATC transitions to become the premier Expeditionary Training Center in the world.

**Robert M. Williams**  
**Brigadier General**  
**Commander, 7th ATC**

# Safety hot topics: Summer hazards, motorcycles



“All Soldiers who are licensed to operate a motorcycle in USAREUR and who have not attended a Motorcycle Safety Foundation Course within the last 6 months **must attend a refresher class** conducted by the motorcycle safety foundation instructor at their local area support group or base support battalion **by May 15.**”

- Gen. B.B. Bell, U.S. Army, Europe, Commanding General

source: USAREUR 2004 Summer Safety Campaign memorandum

## 7ATC revs up new motorcycle program

7thATC/100th ASG Safety Office

At the direction of 7 th Army Training Command Commanding General Brig. Gen. Robert M. Williams, all 7 th ATC and 100th Area Support Group USAREUR-registered motorcycle owners are expected to attend a Motorcycle Safety Round Up in March.

Sessions will be held in both Vilseck and Hohenfels. The Vilseck session is scheduled for 10 to 11 a.m. at the Langenbruck Center; time and location for the Hohenfels session will be announced.

Topics covered will include:

- Improper Passing Techniques
- Which Part Of The Lane To Use
- Braking Techniques And Stopping Distances

- Driver Blind Spots
- Dangers Of Driveways And Other Entrances
- Accident Statistics and Causes
- Checks To Make Before Braking
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Proper Cornering
- Wildlife
- Motorcycle Hazard
- Local Hazards
- Work Zone Hazards

Also, in accordance with new USAREUR policy, all motorcyclists will be required to attend a Motorcycle Safety Foundation rider course by May 15. Course dates and more information will be available at the Motorcycle Safety Round Up.

• depression • stress • suicidal thoughts • depression • stress • suicidal thoughts

## Army One Source 24/7 crisis hotline.

from overseas:

# 1-800-464-81077

from the U.S.:

# 1-800-464-8107

Speak to a trained behavioral health professional - no information will appear in your medical records.

## March 30-31 7th ATC Summer Safety Training

(time and location to be determined)

*Organizations may also use training materials which will be distributed by the 7ATC Safety Office to meet their training requirements.*

Safety training will be focused on:

- heat-injury prevention
  - POV safety
  - risk management
  - water safety
- sports and recreational activities
- seasonal hazards affecting the family and community.

We've all heard them, and many of us have told a few. The "War Stories." The accounts of those times during a military career when a Soldier was challenged: combat, exercises, deployments, equipment failure ... the subjects are nearly endless, but the stories themselves have some common elements. Usually, they begin with, "There I was, no <BLEEP>, knee-deep in grenade pins ..." (or "blown down by rotor wash," "smothered in brief-

ing slides" or a number of other variations.)

The Training Journal invites you to send us your War Stories (see contact information on Contents page): to share with our readers your achievements against great odds, or the difficulties you've overcome as a professional Soldier.

Our first War Story comes from 7th ATC's top noncommissioned officer, Command Sgt. Maj. William L. Ellenburg, Jr.

## SOLDIER COMMENTARY

# 'There I was ...'

'... I lost my vision again ... I woke up seven days later to see machines breathing for me and feeding me.'

by Command Sgt. Maj. William L. Ellenburg, Jr.

The morning of May 15, 1989, started as another duty day; just like any other day in my 13 years in the United States Army. This day would be the start of a great adventure and have a great impact on my life forever.

The platoon, a 53-man artillery platoon, was scheduled to deploy to the Republic of Thailand at 2000 hundred hours (8 p.m.). The plane was finally airborne at 2200 hundred hours (10 p.m.). It was an 18-hour flight before the wheels finally touched down in Thailand.

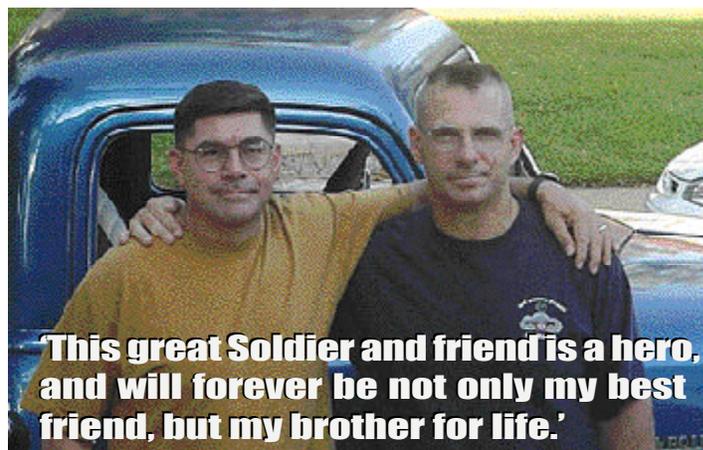
As we landed, the pilot informed the passengers that the temperature was 96 degrees, and the humidity was 106 percent. The doors of the plane opened and it seemed as though I was stepping into an oven.

At that moment, thoughts flashed through my mind about the trouble the American Soldiers encountered in the Vietnam War. This was a great concern to me, because our final destination would be only a few miles

"... no showers like I had ever seen ... the biggest task was not to dip out a frog or a bug and pour it over your head."

from the borders of a hostile enemy; the Cambodian Border.

After loading the Soldiers on the buses, we started the trip toward the port to unload the unit's vehicles. This was an eight-hour task after it finally started, and everyone was ready for some rest. The buses transported us to some buildings that were our sleeping quarters for the next day. It was very hard to sleep because of the heat. After a very uncomfortable night, the morning would prove to be another experience. There were showers –



*courtesy photo*

Command Sergeants Major Armando Ramirez and William L. Ellenburg Jr., in 2002.

that is, no showers like I had ever seen. There was only a big concrete box filled with water and coffee cans setting beside it. The biggest task was not to dip out a frog or bug out and pour it over your head. I could not believe I would be showering this way for 30 days.

We loaded all our equipment and started the two-day road march to our final destination; Pitsanuloke, Thailand, in the northern part of the country. It was soon apparent why Thailand was known as the "Land of Smiles". The kids were standing on the sides of the road waving as we passed and greeting us with the biggest smiles I had ever seen. As we completed each mile, I realized that this country had more people than money to support them.

We finally reached Pitsanuloke, and were housed in the same type of buildings as before. After pulling maintenance on our equipment, we immediately went to

the field the following morning.

The field usually meant that we were isolated from the civilian population. In Thailand, we emplaced our M198

**“The field usually meant that we were isolated from the civilian population. In Thailand, we emplaced our M198 Howitzer in the back yards of the Thais, and always had an audience watching us fire.”**

Howitzer in the back yards of the Thais, and always had an audience watching us fire. We were in the middle of a jungle and had to cut out firing positions.

The crowds consisted mostly of children who begged for food. This was very sad as I thought of how the American children live. Americans were nonexistent in Thailand. I continually gave the kids the entire extra food we had and in many cases gave them my MRE's; Meals Ready to Eat issued to Soldiers. I wiped tears from my eyes on many occasions.

After three weeks of training, we started to Base Camp. It was very hot, and I was exhausted from working 18 hour days for the past three weeks. I had decided to lie on my cot for a few hours to rest. After I rested for about 15 minutes, the room seemed as though it was spinning.

My gunnery sergeant, Sgt. 1st Class Armando Ramirez, asked me if I was feeling OK. I replied, “You better get a doctor!”

The doctor soon arrived, and began asking me all types of questions. The right side of my body was numb and my hand and foot were turning blue. I could hardly see at this point and was beginning to realize that something was seriously wrong.

I was transported to a UH1H helicopter, where my life would be lost several times. I looked up at my gunnery sergeant, who had a Combat Vehicle Crewman helmet on so he could talk to the pilot.

He asked, “Are you OK, Bill?” I could barely see him at this point, but remember my vision coming back a few minutes later. As I looked up again, Mooney, the name I had called Sgt. 1st Class Ramirez for two years, was standing over me. He was shouting at the pilot, “Get this damn helicopter to the hospital”!

As the helicopter turned sharp, my vision went away again. I woke up a few minutes later. At this point Mooney was shouting at me, “don't you die, you are my best friend!” The helicopter hit the ground as though we had crashed.

The doors opened and Mooney and the helicopter crew chief carried me out. Again, my vision went away for a few minutes. I woke up again to see Mooney pushing my chest and the doctor helping me breathe. After a short trip to the Thai emergency room, there seemed like 20 doctors around me. At that point, I lost my vision again. This time, it lasted for more than a few minutes.

I woke up seven days later to see machines breathing for me and feeding me. I could not talk, but could respond to questions by moving my head. The Thai and American doctors asked, “Do you know where you are, or what happened?” Of course I shook my head to reply, no. After a few minutes of listening to the doctor, I discovered I had been in intensive care for four days at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. The doctors started doing all kinds of tests on me, and it started feeling as though I was a

pincushion.

I was medevaced back to Hawaii after spending 10 days in the intensive care unit at Clark Air Force Base. It was several weeks before I realized I had died three

times, and owed my life to Mooney and the many individuals who kept me alive.

I am taking medication for seizures, the problem the doctors said I had, and will be taking for the rest of my life. At 38 years of age, I never realized that anything like this could happen to me. I had never been seriously ill one day of my life on this earth, but will never take life for granted, and will live every moment of it to the fullest.

I will always have a special place in my heart for this guy named Mooney, who reacted and made sure

I remained on this earth to live a longer life. He refused to accept that my life would be cut short or let any of the medical personnel give up on me. I was even told he threatened their lives if they let me die that day. This great Soldier and friend is a hero and will forever be not only my best friend, but my brother for life.

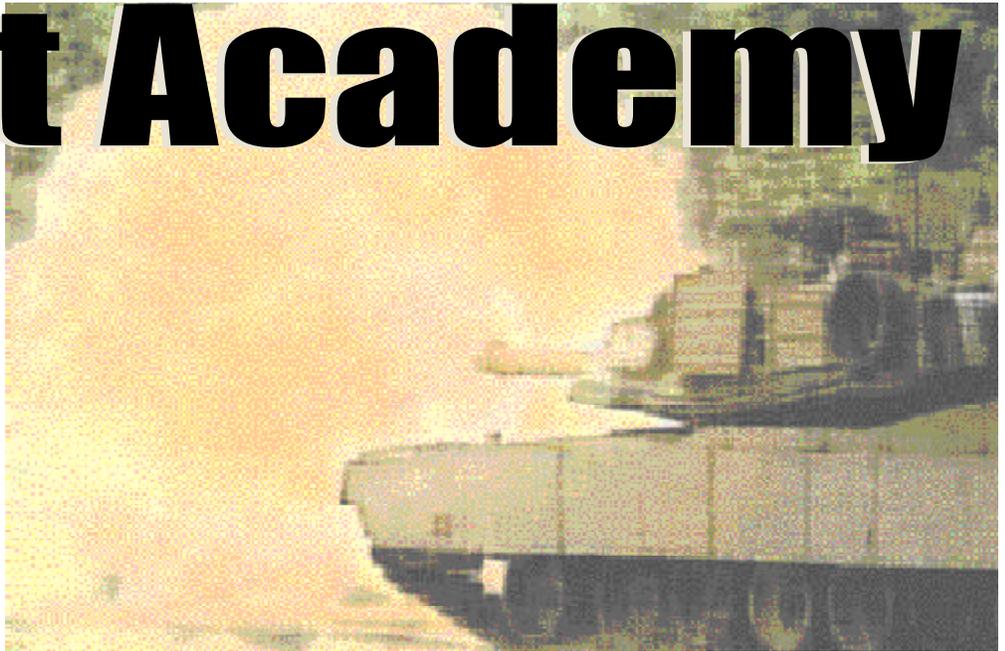


*Editor's note: Command Sgt. Maj. William L. Ellenburg Jr. , 7th ATC command sergeant major, is now 52 years old and has served in the Army for 28 years. He's renowned at 7th ATC headquarters for his 10-mile morning runs. Command Sgt. Maj. Armando Ramirez is command sergeant major for the 17th Field Artillery Brigade, and is soon due to return with his brigade from deployment to Iraq.*

# Sabot Academy

Keeps armor,  
infantry  
gunners  
aiming for  
excellence

by Karen S. Parrish



**E**FFECTIVE TRAINING, THE EXPEDITIONARY Training Center's experts will tell you, consists of not just developing new methods, but refining the processes in existing training methods: putting all those after-action reviews to good use.

It's no secret the big guns – and the Soldiers who operate them – are frequent visitors to the 7th Army Expeditionary Training Center. Armor and mechanized infantry units from throughout the European theater are only some of the forces that customarily travel to Grafenwoehr and Hohenfels for training and evaluation.

For these units, Hohenfels provides force-on-force maneuver training, while Graf's ranges are the setting for tank and Bradley gunnery qualification tables, where crews measure their abilities against the Army standards.

But in addition to these resources, the 7th Army ETC boasts another training asset for tank and Bradley crewmen: Grafenwoehr's Sabot Academy.

## Subject-matter experts

Home to U.S. Army, Europe's infantry and armor master gunners – Master Sgt. John Poff and Sgt. 1st Class Robert Anderson, and the academy's mobile training team – Sgt. 1st Class

Sean Rinder, Staff Sgt. Rafael Gallo, Staff Sgt. Brandon Tapia and Staff Sgt. Joshua Whitmore – the Sabot Academy functions as part think tank, part consulting firm and, perhaps most importantly, the theater's pre-graduate school for tank and Bradley Master Gunners.

Poff specializes in the firing systems of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, Anderson in those of the Abrams Main Battle Tank. But either man will tell you that's just the beginning of what they're expected to know.

Both were assigned to the Sabot Academy on the same day, approximately a year and a half ago. Once there, they found themselves with the task of developing and extending an ambitious program of study, including helping to prepare all USAREUR master gunner hopefuls for success at their respective schools in the States.

But first, as Anderson points out, there were a few other master gunner tasks they had to take care of.

"I'm a tanker," he said. "But my first

mission here was to go to Hungary to help plan helicopter gunnery."

Poff and Anderson say their primary function as USAREUR's master gunners is to assist the Directorate of Training in the development, coordination, dissemination, and supervision in the execution of all USAREUR and joint/national training policies and strategies.

They also assist the Directorate of Training and represent USAREUR on training issues, and provide deployable training support, policy, standards, and information on training resources including training aids, devices, and simulators within and outside of the European theater of operations.

Poff and Anderson evaluate and design ranges, certify and serve on mobile training teams, and inspect ranges for out-of-sector gunnery in Kosovo, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Spain and other countries. They work with 7th ATC's Safety Office to investigate gunnery-related accidents, and are called on as subject-matter experts in any matter involving projectile weapons.

Still, both men point to the courses offered at the Sabot Academy as perhaps their greatest challenge.

## The curriculum

The Bradley Crew Evaluation Course and Tank Crew Evaluation

Course offer training to would-be gunnery evaluators. Every tank and Bradley unit is required to maintain a pool of certified evaluators, and the Sabot

on fire control system failure and malfunctions.

With such a variety of competencies required of master gunners, it's prob-

· Fire control systems (turret components and functions)

· Surface danger zones: figuring trajectories and ricochet possibilities

· "Gun tube tech" – weapon assembly and disassembly

· Ammunition capabilities and symbology, and

· Briefing a gunnery plan.

"The master gunner courses are really, really demanding," Poff said. "Every student we've had in the pre-courses has said the training they get here was a big help when they got to the actual course. The bottom line is, we teach them as much as we can of what they'll need to know, but we also teach them proper study habits and teamwork, the tools they'll need to make it through master gunner's school."

Poff recently left the Sabot Academy for a new assignment at Fort Benning, but plans to expand the school's role continue. Anderson said, "These pre-courses will soon be a USAREUR requirement for anyone going to the master gunner schools in the States."

### Sabot Academy facilities

The Sabot Academy can be found at Grafenwoehr's Camp Aachen, Building 1383. The academy has two classrooms equipped to instruct a maximum load of 20 students per classroom, TADSS setup and training ar-

reas consisting of a Laser Marksmanship Training Systems range -- designed for use by any unit, Anderson said, not just Bradley- and armor-specific units.

The facilities also include a Soldier sleeping area, available when units train onsite. Latrine and shower facilities are available for training Soldiers and staff, and the school is located so that Soldiers training at the Sabot Academy have convenient access to main-post facilities.

## Bradley and Armor Master Gunner Pre-Courses: the Sabot Academy, where the courses were developed, is also the only place in the Army where they're taught.

Academy is where Soldiers get certified or recertified "Each company is required to have minimum of four evaluators certified to conduct gunnery up to Table VIII," Anderson said. So the need for training is constant, he added.

While deployments have decreased the number of classes offered lately, the academy normally averages two to three of these evaluation courses per month, Poff said.

The Sabot Academy also offers classes in:

· Conduct of fire

· Instruction and operation of the Bradley Unit Conduct of Fire Trainer, a gunnery simulation system.

· Instruction and operation of the Tank COFT Advanced Gunnery Training System.

· Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS) Train the Trainer

· Training Aids Devices Simulation Systems (TADSS) Train the Trainer.

· Range Safety Course (Surface Danger Zone, Overlays, Terrain Analysis and General Range Safety

· Armored Fighting Vehicle Identification (AFVID) and Recognition of Combat Vehicles (ROC-V).

### Master Gunner Pre-Course

According to Anderson and Poff, master gunners at the company and battalion level are responsible for:

· Managing and employing gunnery training aids and devices

· Monitoring and advising commanders at all levels on turret maintenance programs and trends

· Assisting maintenance personnel in troubleshooting and diagnosing turret malfunctions as necessary

· Providing technical feedback to the maintenance supervisor/officer

ably not surprising that the Bradley and Armor Master Gunner Pre-Courses are probably the highlight of the Sabot Academy's offerings. Poff and Anderson pointed out that 7th ATC's Sabot Academy, where the courses were developed, is also the only place in the Army where they're taught.

"Our instructors prepare master gunner students for what they're going to need to know when they get to the schoolhouse," Anderson said.

Army Infantry Master Gunners get their training at Fort Benning, Ga., and Armor Master Gunners receive their certification at Fort Knox, Ky., Poff explained. Either way, the title of master gunner is not easy to earn.

"Before 7th ATC started the Master Gunner Pre-Course, USAREUR master gunner students were failing out of the schools at about a 60-percent rate; the lowest in the Army. The rest of the Army maintains a 50-percent failure rate," Poff said.

"But of the students who come to the pre-course, we get a 95-percent graduation rate," Poff said. And with

**"USAREUR master gunner students were failing at about a 60-percent rate ... of the students who come to the pre-course, we get a 95-percent graduation rate."**

the temporary detached duty – TDY – costs involved in sending students to the Knox and Benning schools, he said, that adds up to a big payoff for USAREUR.

Poff and Anderson said they tailor the two-week pre-courses to concentrate on course material students traditionally struggle with at the master gunner schools. What the pre-courses focus on specifically, they said, is primarily the science and mechanics of gunnery, including :

Below: During rehearsal Feb. 11 for a nonlethal weapons demonstration at Hohenfels' Ubungsdorf MOUT site Feb. 12, Soldiers and Marines portray a platoon confronted with a mob of angry civilians. The civilian on the battlefield roleplayer, left, simulates having been hit by a sponge grenade.

Far right: platoon members assume a defensive posture as they prepare to escort the COB roleplayer to police headquarters.



photos by Karen S. Parrish

## The date is Feb. 12, and a riot is about to break out.



**“In support of Balvaria, U.S. forces have been assigned to Ubungsdorf, where insurgents are suspected of organizing terrorist activities and trafficking illegal weapons and contraband. The citizens of Ubungsdorf are frustrated and anxious to return to some sense of normalcy.**

**“The U.S. forces are conducting peace enforcement operations in an assigned sector of Hohenfels. The forces have been tasked to conduct mounted and dismounted combat patrols, combat and security**

**operations and to establish flash checkpoints within the sector boundaries. They are also tasked to assist in the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance supplies.”**

*Soldiers and Marines come into view, holding weapons at the ready and scanning high and low as they began a tactical movement through the “town.” As the camouflaged forms progress up the street, the narrator continues: “The platoon’s mission is to conduct a tactical movement toward the local police headquarters... in order to conduct a meeting with the chief of police. The platoon will conduct a security patrol along the route into Ubungsdorf.”*

*While some troops take up defensive positions around the route, others set up a checkpoint to search people and vehicles entering the town. Part of their task, the narrator continues, is to “be prepared to disarm and detain violators in accordance with the established rules of engagement.” The ROE the Soldiers and Marines had been given in the scenario, the narrator explains, included the right to use “sufficient force to protect yourself, your unit, and other coalition forces from any attack or threat of attack.”*

*The dismounted platoon is backed by a humvee-mounted 50-caliber machine gun, and the troops are covered from above by snipers at second- and third-story windows. The narrator points out: “As you note, nonlethal capabilities will never be employed by them-*

# OPFOR teams with Marines on a mission

## MARFOREUR visits ETC to host NATO NLW conference

by Karen S. Parrish

**UNITED STATES MARINE FORCES, EUROPE, HOSTED A Nonlethal Weapons Conference in Grafenwoehr Feb. 10 to 12. Representatives from more than 20 NATO nations gathered to discuss applications for weapons designed not to kill, but to quell.**

As the conference’s culminating event, MARFOREUR hosted a demonstration of nonlethal weapons capabilities and applications at the Combat Maneuver Training Center’s showcase site for Military Operations on Urban Terrain: the Ubungsdorf MOUT site. The conference and demonstration marked the launch of MARFOREUR’s nonlethal weapons program for the United States European Command.

According to Marine Forces Reserve Lt. Col. Laura Falkenbach,

MARFOREUR Civil/Military Operations officer, the first two days of the conference were devoted to sessions designed to familiarize attendees with nonlethal weapons currently in the U.S. inventory, as well as to discussion of concepts such as “continuum of force,” which outlines considerations for when nonlethal weapons should be used, and under what circumstances lethal force is called for. Subject-matter experts from Fort Leonard Wood’s Interservice Nonlethal Individual Weapons Instructor Course led the

discussion sessions.

For the demonstration, 25 Soldiers from CMTC’s OPFOR, 1st Battalion, 4th Infantry Regiment, teamed with 33 Marines from Marine Corps Security Forces Company, based in Rota, Spain, to form the “platoon” demonstrating the weapons.

Conference attendees watched as Soldiers and Marines fired individual nonlethal weapons (see page 11). The NATO representatives also had an opportunity to fire some of the weapons. The event concluded with a staged scenario, enacted by the Marines and Soldiers, demonstrating circumstances under which nonlethal weapons would typically be used.

The scenario: The country of Balvaria is in a state of unrest: the former president is now in exile, and

the new government is struggling with issues of economic uncertainty and rebel activity. A joint force of United States Marines and Soldiers is on hand to help maintain peace. As part of their gear, they carry several varieties of nonlethal weapons. From Oleoresin Capsicum (pepper) spray to grenades (beanbag, rubber and flash/bang), from riot shields to Taser™ “stun” pistols, these troops are equipped – they hope – to quell civil disturbance without causing any deaths.

The date is Feb. 12, and a riot is about to happen.

Narrator: **“In front of you is the town of Ubungsdorf, a small town in the country of Balvaria. The former president of Balvaria was sent into exile, and replaced by a newly-elected president. Despite substantial political progress, there is still economic instability, food shortages, and frequent (indications of) a possible resurgence of rebel activity. All of this poses considerable threat to the country, and surrounding European Command security interests.**



Soldiers and Marines begin a "patrol" through Ubungsdorf as the scenario portion of the nonlethal weapons demonstration begins Feb. 12.

**selves ... the Marines and Soldiers you saw moving into position here will have both nonlethal and lethal capabilities, (which are employed here) in an overwatch position."**

*While the troops establish their positions, "civilians" (portrayed by CMTC COBs, civilian on the battlefield role-players) stroll through the streets, talking and smiling while the narrator's voice booms through the speakers: "There is a sense of normalcy."*

Normalcy gives way to crisis as a vehicle runs the checkpoint. The scenario script outlines the resulting action:

**9:40 a.m.:** Vehicle enters town from right and fails to stop at the checkpoint. The squad deploys the Portable Vehicle Arresting Barrier, bringing the vehicle to a halt. A three-man fire team reacts and establishes security around the vehicle. Two Soldiers provide perimeter security and the third Soldier approaches the vehicle and tells the driver to exit the vehicle. The driver refuses to exit the vehicle. The Soldier then slings his shotgun over his shoulder and draws the Taser, while one of the other Soldiers opens the driver-side door. *(Tasers fire dart-like projectiles that transmit an electrical current, causing loss of muscular control resulting in collapse.)* The Soldier with the Taser employs the weapon,

and the driver is removed from the vehicle and placed in Flexi-Cuffs™.

**9:45 a.m.:** Because of the commotion, villagers start to come out of their homes. Second squad has secured the vehicle and is searching it for explosive devices. The villagers then start shouting at U.S. coalition forces. Second squad submits a situation report to the platoon leader, who then directs first squad to assist at the checkpoint. On first squad's arrival at the checkpoint, second squad establishes position as a barrier (show of force) between first squad and the villagers.

**9:50 a.m.:** One villager emerges from a building holding a weapon (at no time will the villager actually point the weapon at anyone, simply holds weapon over head, chanting). Bravo Team leader, second squad, directs his fire team in the direction of the villager with team members keeping their weapons trained on villager. One Marine loads an M1006, 40 mm sponge grenade, (announcer describes how the hostile is not directly attacking the Soldiers, therefore the ROE has not been met and deadly force is not authorized; however, the hostile still presents a threat with the ongoing situation) and engages the villager. The villager goes down and the team secures the hostile with flexi-cuffs.

(The vehicle is cleared and does not have any explosive devices and

## >>> Nonlethal Individual Weapons Instructor Course

**History:** In 1996, the Secretary of Defense signed Department of Defense Directive 3000.3, which designated the Commandant of the Marine Corps as the lead proponent of nonlethal development and technology.

With this assignment, CMC developed program recommendations for stimulating and coordinating nonlethal weapons requirements. Soon after, the Joint Nonlethal Weapons Directorate was formed at Quantico, Va., under the direction of Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (Plans, Policies, and Operations).

The JNLWD is responsible for concept exploration and program development, while the tactical employment of NL technology was assigned to the Nonlethal Individual Weapons Instructor Course, located at the U.S.M.C. Military Police School, Fort McClellan, Ala.

June 12, 1998, NIWIC officially began training nonlethal instructors, primarily for U.S.M.C. Forces; however, other services also received NIWIC instruction. Shortly afterward, the NIWIC was evaluated by the Interservice Training Review Organization, and was further designated as the only Department of Defense organization authorized to conduct nonlethal instructor training.

Oct. 1, 1999, NIWIC relocated to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. In June 2000, the course was assigned a military article and services list number, which makes the course available to those allies who participate in United States security assistance programs.

The Interservice Non-Lethal Individual Weapons Instructor Course stood up in fiscal year 2001 with an annual throughput of over 300 students from all services and several allied nations.

**Mission:** The course is designed to "train the trainer" and produce instructors who will conduct basic user level NL capability set training. The INIWIC graduate may also serve as the nonlethal operations advisor to his/her respective commander.

*Source: <http://mcdetflw.tecom.usmc.mil/INIWIC/NIOVERVIEW.asp>*

the villager with the weapon had the appropriate documentation to have the weapon.)

10 a.m.: Both individuals are then taken to the police station and handed over to local authorities.

*Soldiers, Marines and COBs act out the script. Once the armed villager and the driver are escorted to the police station, the “villagers” disperse and the demonstration ends. The narrator concludes: “The scene before you could be any city around the world, where military forces are called upon to conduct peacekeeping operations.”*

### ‘After-action review’

Falkenbach, who attended the demonstration, explained MARFOREUR’s involvement with nonlethal weapons. “In November of last year, Gen. (James L.) Jones (commander, U.S. European Command) designated MARFOREUR as the executive agent to establish a nonlethal weapons program in EUCOM. This was to serve as the first step towards establishing that program,” she said.

The Marine Corps serves as the executive agent for nonlethal weapons at the Department of Defense level, Falkenbach said. She explained, “They have a joint facility at Quantico, Va., with officers from each of the services. They hire contractors, consolidate all the requirements, and connect those requirements with emerging technologies. The Marine Corps coordinates the programming efforts, and is

the focus of nonlethal weapons for the Department of Defense. So it was nice for MARFOREUR, over here, to take the lead as well.”

Falkenbach said MARFOREUR’s intent for the conference and demonstration was to build awareness of nonlethal weapons’ potential.

“We hoped, through this event, to conduct a familiarization event for our partner nations, and to increase the awareness and visibility of nonlethal weapons among the U.S. service components,” she said. “We hope to encourage their active participation in the nonlethal weapons program. We expect to have many more events such as this, and we’re also looking at other areas of nonlethal applications.”

Falkenbach said nonlethal weapons, since they offer military members the chance to resolve conflict situations before they reach high-threat levels, could potentially save both military and civilian lives. “Part of what we’re doing is trying to convince people that nonlethal weapons definitely have their place,” she said. “They’ll never replace lethals, but they complement them, and they help protect our Soldiers and Marines.”

Gunnery Sgt. D.T. Thornberg, MARFOREUR’s Anti-Terrorism Officer, said the joint training opportunity made the event a success for the Soldiers and Marines involved.

“When we arrived, we had an excellent opportunity to link up with the Soldiers of the OPFOR training group, Colonel Copeland’s (Lt. Col. George R. Copeland) men,”

## >>> The Weapons

Weapons and munitions demonstrated Feb. 12 at Ubungsdorf included:

- 12-gauge Rubber Fin Stabilized Round (23FS)  
Made of a molded, durable hard rubber. Travels at 530 feet per second. Has an impact pressure of 280 foot-pounds. Point target is 15-30 meters. Area target capabilities outside of 30 meters. Do not engage closer than 15 meters unless deadly force is required. Designed for direct fire
- 12-gauge Rubber Fin Stabilized Round (M1012)  
Made of a molded, durable hard rubber. Travels at 500 feet per second. Has an impact pressure of 223 foot-pounds. Point target is 10-20 meters.\*\* Designed for direct fire.
- 12-gauge Bean Bag round (23BR)  
Made of pliable cloth filled with sand or lead shot. Travels at 300 feet per second. Has an impact pressure of 123 foot-pounds. Point target at 30 meters Area target at 50 meters. Do not engage closer than 30 meters unless deadly force is required. Designed for direct fire.
- 12-gauge Area Round (M1013)  
Made of hard durable rubber balls. Contains a count of 18, .32 caliber rubber balls. Travels 300 feet per second. Has an impact pressure of 123 foot-pounds. Point target is 10-20 meters. Area target capabilities outside of 30 meters.\*\* Designed for direct fire, capable of affecting single or multiple targets
- 40 mm Foam Rubber Multiple Baton Round (40F)  
Made of durable foam rubber. Contains (3) 1” 40 mm batons. Travels 325 feet per second. Point and Area target capabilities is 10-30 meters.\*\* Very effective against a group.
- 40 mm Sponge Grenade (M1006)

- Made of a soft foam rubber head and a hard plastic base. Travels at 265 feet per second. Point target capabilities are 10-50 meters.\*\* Considered a long range, direct fire round. Designed to engage and affect a single target
- 40 mm Rubber Ball Round (40B)  
Made of hard durable rubber balls. Contains a count of 22 .60-caliber rubber balls. Travels at 325 feet per second. Point and Area target capabilities is 10-30 meters.\*\* Very effective against a group
- 40 mm Crowd Dispersal Round (M1028)  
Made of hard durable rubber balls. Contains a count of 22 .60-caliber rubber balls. Travels at 325 feet per second. Point and area target capabilities is 10-30 meters.\*\* Very effective against a group
- Stinger Ball Grenade  
Projectiles that are .25 caliber hard durable rubber balls. Each grenade contains 100 pellets. Distance relative to individual throwing grenade. Effective engagement range is 2-3 meters. Maximum range is 15-20 meters. Grenade engages targets at 360 degrees from detonation. Minimum safe distance is 4 meters. Grenade is either hand thrown or muzzle launched from 12-gauge shotgun.
- Diversionary Grenade (Mk141)  
Hand thrown. Designed to be used in crowd control situations. Air burst is recommended at 10 meters from control force.
- Stun Grenade (M84)  
Hand thrown. Made of durable hard aluminum shell, quickly reloaded. Primarily made for Special Reaction Team use in a forced-entry situation
- FN-303 Less Lethal System  
Fires a .68 caliber Fin Stabilizer round. Powered by

compressed air. 15-round magazine capacity.

- M26 Advanced Air Taser  
Created for human nervous systems. Human nervous system communicates with simple electrical impulses. TASER uses similar electrical impulses called TASER-Waves. Affects both the sensory and motor nervous system. Overrides the central nervous system and achieves incapacitation. 50,000 volt (est.) per pulse energy. 21-foot and 15-foot interchangeable cartridges made of poly carbonate plastic.
- Modular Crowd Control Munition (M5)  
Outside characteristics are similar to that of the M18A1 lethal claymore mine. A direct fire, low hazard munition that produces a counter-personnel, nonlethal effect upon impact. Provides commanders with both a force multiplier and more flexibility with its sprayed application of nonlethal force over a wide area. Uses 600 PVC balls (.32-caliber). Maximum effective range is 15 meters
- 66 mm Riot Control Grenades:  
L96A1 Anti-Riot, Irritant  
Employ at 100 meters. 23 canisters containing CS.  
XM98 NL, Distraction  
Employ at 50, 75, or 100 meters. 3 canisters, 170 decibels, burst of light.  
XM99NL, Blunt Trauma Grenades  
Employ at 50, 75, or 100 meters. 140 .32 caliber plastic balls

\*\*Do not engage closer than 10 meters unless deadly force is required



Clockwise from top: The FN-303 Less Lethal System, the lightweight shotgun (attaches to the M-16), a Taser probe (which delivers the electric charge) and a Taser pistol.



bring the two services' members together smoothly.

"The Soldiers and Marines had not trained together previously, so while we share a lot of the same doctrine and the same tactical concepts, the chance to train together was invaluable," he said. "The ability of the Marines and the Soldiers to quickly meld one platoon out of the group

of personnel was the key to this. They trained

without question, without complaint, (and) we didn't have anyone go down due to injury, illness or any other problem.

"It was cold and snowy and a challenging environment, and all the training had to start from basic concepts, so that we are consistent in the way that we all move as a team and as a unit. Every fire team has to know what

the other teams are doing, while never trying to do someone else's job. So ... the joint and mutual effort is the biggest thing that helped this come together," Thornberg said.

He added that several people in leadership positions helped make the effort a success. "The Marines who came from Rota, Spain, had Gunnery Sgt. Groves as staff NCOIC. His right hand is Staff Sgt. Brown. My right hand here was Staff Sgt. Long. Gunnery Sgt. Long (who trained the troops and also participated in the conference sessions) is the chief instructor trainer at the INIWIC school (see page 10) which is the interservice nonlethal weapons instructor course, out of Fort Leonard Wood (Missouri)."

Thornberg said the demonstration was about more than the weapons. "Our interest was to demonstrate, to the U.S. forces leadership and to the foreign leadership, how good tactics and techniques, and good equipment, can all be used together by a compila- see NONLETHAL, page 16

Thornberg said. "(And) Sgt. 1st Class (James P.) Spikes has been a fantastic asset to us." (Spikes, assigned to Company A, 1st Bn., 4th Inf. Rgt., served as the noncommissioned officer in charge of the OPFOR contingent.)

Thornberg explained that it took some coordination and training to

**>>> Nonlethal weapons in U.S. Army, Europe**

Eric Niver, nonlethal weapons action officer for U.S. Army, Europe, provides training to units in theater and is based at 7th Army Training Command.

"I train USAREUR units in nonlethal capabilities, (and) I provide guidance to the commanders on nonlethal capabilities and technologies, mainly for deployment and contingency operations," he said. Niver has worked for the Army in USAREUR for two years, and for nine years in the United States before that, in the field of nonlethal weapons.

Niver said the Army's interest in nonlethal weapons has increased over the last decade. "In the early years, (nonlethals were) mainly employed by the MPs (military police), but recently we've seen a real increase in use. We trained 1st Armor Division and 1st Infantry Division before they deployed. We're trying to get it out there more," he said.

"If you give Soldiers a less-lethal system, it gives them a capability," he said. "Most of the nonlethals were originally developed by civilian law enforcement for first-responders, the guys who are first on the scene. For the infantry Soldiers who are in Iraq and Afghanistan,

the guys who are out on patrol, they're our first responders. They should have the same capability, and not have to call for an MP unit or a QRF (quick reaction force). Nonlethals need to be integrated into the squads."

All the weapons have utility, Niver said, but he added, "The one that really stands out as different from all the others is the Taser. All the other weapons rely on pain compliance – pain causes you to react and go away. With the Taser, you are actually incapacitated. It locks you up, so you can't do anything."

Niver said concept exploration programs for other nonlethal weapons systems are ongoing. "One is area denial to personnel. Basically, nonlethal mines," he said. "You could have nonlethal mines mixed with lethal mines, with the nonlethal mines placed out further." Essentially, such mines would serve as a warning, he said, delivering an electric charge, or deploying nonlethal projectiles or OC clouds.

Other projects in development involve millimeter waves, plasma charges, and many other technologies, Niver said.

Niver said USAREUR training strategy mandates that units maintain nonlethal

training capability in-house. 7th ATC can assist where the units cannot meet their own requirement, he said, but added it's important for commanders to understand that USAREUR places emphasis on nonlethal weapons training: Army Europe Regulation 350-1 directs units to maintain their own training capability.

USAREUR leaders who want assistance in nonlethal weapons training, Niver said, should contact him. "They need to request it through their S-3s, and go through USAREUR to get a tasking order," he said.

Mobile Training Teams are available, and will tailor courses to meet the commander's intent, he said. "That's what we've done for units deploying to Kosovo, Bosnia and Iraq," he said.

Some nonlethals are available for unit purchase through the U.S. General Services Administration, Niver said, and in some cases can be issued through USAREUR.

"Soldiers have been using these weapons – especially the Taser – in Iraq, mainly in enemy prisoner of war facilities," he said. "They've been very effective."

# Get out the VOTE 2004

7th ATC Public Affairs

Registering to vote is one of many things service members and their families living overseas do a little differently than most Americans.

Recognizing this, the Army directs that units provide Soldiers with voting assistance officers to help them figure out how to register and vote: in most cases, registration means filling out a post card and mailing it to your city, state or county's voter registration office.

The 7th Army Training command voting assistance officer is Master Sgt. Charles S. Cook. Cook said he's willing to help anyone who comes to him, but his best advice is simple: go to the Web.

"I guess the most important thing to know is that everything is on the website: [www.FVAP.gov](http://www.FVAP.gov). It's the Federal Voting Assistance Program website. Over on the left-hand side are two little bullet comments: one is the state-by-state instructions, and the other one is the Federal Post Card application. Those two little links – just click them – will take you to a list of everything you need to register to vote."

The information includes line-by-line instructions for filling out the Federal Post Card application, Cook said, as well as mailing addresses for hometown voter registration offices

throughout the United States.

He continued, "The website has information for every voting district in the nation, including the four territories. All the specifics on whether or not you can fax a request, or the ballot, and all the specifics for how many days before the election the ballot has to be post-marked, or in their hands – and that's different from state to state."

Once someone registers to vote via the Federal Post Card application, Cook said, the registration is good for two years. "If you move, and when you move you change your state of registry and register to vote in two states, you might think, 'Am I doing something illegal? Now I'm registered to vote in two states.' You're not doing anything illegal unless you send both of those ballots in. But when you move ... it's a good decision to 'unregister' to vote in the state you're leaving."

Cook said one thing military families should be aware of is that many states automatically register residents to vote when they receive a state driver's license.

While such "motor voter" laws don't affect voter registration in another state, he said, the best decision is to make sure you're only registered to vote in one state.

## >>> Schedule of Primaries

### MARCH

California 3/2 (P, S\*)  
Connecticut 3/2 (P)  
Georgia 3/2 (P)  
Maryland 3/2 (P, S)  
Massachusetts 3/2 (P)  
New York 3/2 (P)  
Ohio 3/2 (P, S)  
Rhode Island 3/2 (P)  
Vermont 3/2 (P)  
Florida 3/9 (P)  
Louisiana 3/9 (P)  
Mississippi 3/9 (P, S)  
Texas 3/9 (P, S)  
Illinois 3/16 (P, S)

### APRIL

Pennsylvania 4/27 (P, S)

### MAY

Indiana 5/4 (P, S)  
North Carolina 5/4 (P, S)  
Nebraska 5/11 (P, S)  
West Virginia 5/11 (P, S)  
Arkansas 5/18 (P, S)  
Kentucky 5/18 (P, S)  
Oregon 5/18 (P, S)  
Idaho 5/25 (P, S)

### JUNE

Alabama 6/1 (P, S)  
New Mexico 6/1 (P, S)  
South Dakota 6/1 (P, S)  
Iowa 6/8 (S)  
Maine 6/8 (S)  
Montana 6/8 (P, S)  
New Jersey 6/8 (P, S)  
North Dakota 6/8 (S)  
South Carolina 6/8 (S)  
Virginia 6/8 (S)  
Utah 6/22 (S)

### JULY

Georgia 7/2 (S)  
Oklahoma 7/27 (S)

### AUGUST

Kansas 8/3 (S)  
Michigan 8/3 (S)  
Missouri 8/3 (S)  
Tennessee 8/5 (S)  
Colorado 8/1 (S)  
Connecticut 8/1 (S)  
Wyoming 8/17 (S)  
Alaska 8/24 (S)  
Florida 8/31 (S)

### SEPTEMBER

Guam 9/4 (S)  
Arizona 9/7 (S)  
Nevada 9/7 (P, S)  
Delaware 9/11 (S)  
Virgin Islands 9/11 (S)  
District of Columbia 9/14 (S)  
Massachusetts 9/14 (S)  
Minnesota 9/14 (S)  
New Hampshire 9/14 (S)  
New York 9/14 (S)  
Rhode Island 9/14 (S)  
Vermont 9/14 (S)  
Washington 9/14 (S)  
Wisconsin 9/14 (S)  
Hawaii 9/18 (S)  
Louisiana 9/18 (S)

### NOVEMBER

American Samoa 11/2 (S)

\* (P) Presidential Primary, (S) State Primary

## Get your Federal Post Card Application ...

**Online:** The online version of the Federal Post Card Application is an alternative to the cardstock Federal Post Card Application.

The territories of American Samoa and Guam cannot accept the OFPCA. If you send the OFPCA to American Samoa or Guam, the OFPCA will not be processed.

The form is in Adobe Acrobat format and can be filled in on-line, printed out, signed, dated, placed in an envelope with proper postage and then mailed to the appropriate local election official.

If you wish to print out a blank form, you must then complete the form on a typewriter or print with blue or black ink. Once completed, you must sign and date the form, fold it, place it in an envelope, affix proper postage and mail it to the Local Election Official.

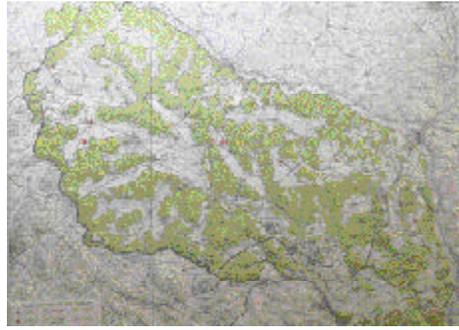
Note: Unlike the postage-paid cardstock FPCA, users of the OFPCA must affix postage on the envelope before mail-

ing the form. The OFPCA is being provided as a convenience and as a timesaving alternative when you cannot get the postage-paid cardstock FPCA through other means and so that you will not miss the opportunity to register or make timely request for a ballot. You are entitled to get the postage-paid FPCA and you may request a copy from a Voting Assistance Officer or the Federal Voting Assistance Program.

When completing the OFPCA, please refer to the 2004-05 Voting Assistance Guide. At present, there are no provisions to allow for submission of the FPCA through the Internet.

**In person:** Contact your voting assistance officer for information on where to pick up a Federal Post Card Application. Delivery of FPACs has in some cases been delayed; call for availability.

# Expeditionary CGG Training Center



# Q&A

7th ATC Public Affairs

The Training Journal recently had the opportunity to ask the Commander of the 7th Army Training Command, Brig. Gen. Robert M. Williams, a series of questions

related to his vision of the future of the 7th ATC in light of ongoing mission requirements and DoD plans for military transformation. What follows is a question and answer transcript of the interview.

**Q.** Recent history has demonstrated that U.S. servicemen are being called on for a wide range of missions, from combat to stability operations, disaster assistance and emergency relief.

Will the 7th Army Training Command make any changes to accommodate this wide range of mission requirements?

**A.** There is no question that as our nation's forces continue to meet increasing mission requirements that their need for high-quality mission-focused training will intensify. It is apparent that the focus of our military – particularly in Europe – is becoming increasingly more expeditionary in nature, and because of this the 7th ATC has taken

on the role of becoming America's premier Expeditionary Training Center.

The Grafenwoehr/Hohenfels training complex is uniquely suited to meet this challenge. The Expeditionary Training Center of Grafenwoehr and Hohenfels offers a joint and combined capability that can draw on the strengths of light, heavy, conventional and Special Operations training experts.

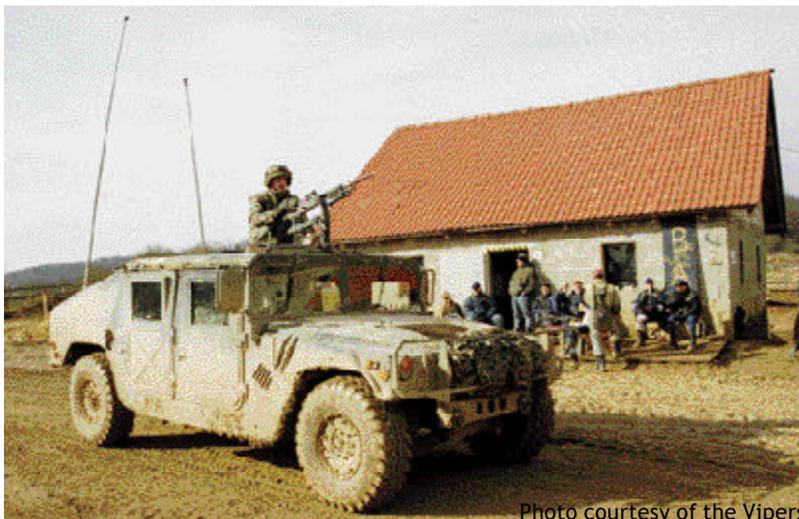


Photo courtesy of the Vipers

With both terrain and technology unequalled elsewhere in the Army, the new ETC will offer unparalleled training opportunities.

**Q.** You mentioned the Grafenwoehr/Hohenfels Training Complex. In the past many people have considered the two locations as separate entities with a different mission focus. Does the combined name indicate a change in how the two locations will be used?

**A.** Not really. Grafenwoehr will continue to be the primary live-fire training area in the United States Army, Europe; and Hohenfels – with the Combat Maneuver Training Center – will continue to provide the best force-on-force joint and combined task force training area in the world.

But make no mistake, the Grafenwoehr and Hohenfels training areas are absolutely linked together in their importance to providing trained and ready forces to conduct any mission, anywhere. V Corps units preparing for Operation Iraqi Freedom are a perfect example of this. 1AD and 1ID Soldiers were not only able to conduct necessary live-fire and gunnery training on Grafenwoehr Training Areas, and to conduct Mission Readiness Exercises and maneuver training at Hohenfels, but they were also able to take advantage



Photo by Paula J. Guzman

of the 80 kilometer distance between the two locations to practice tactical road marches and establish lines of communication through the populated Bavarian countryside that they would need to replicate while conducting split-based operations in Iraq.

The training they have gained within the 7th ATC area of operations has proven to be extremely beneficial, as they have put that training to the test downrange.

**Q.** How will the Expeditionary Training Center evolve to meet current and future training requirements?

**A.** First, Grafenwoehr and Hohenfels will continue to lead the way in Live, Virtual and Constructive Training. Hohenfels in particular is a unique fully-instrumented training area with the ability to provide immediate digital feedback for the training unit.

The simulations and communications capability at Grafenwoehr and Hohenfels enables live and virtual training up to the company level, but also enables mission rehearsals for even larger formations, to include joint and

combined forces up to the Corps or Joint Task Force level.

Another way the ETC will continue to evolve will be by taking our training on the road to provide full battlefield simulation and tracking systems to anywhere forces are located. The CMTC Operations Group will provide mobile operations teams to make this a reality. With its array of sophisticated simulations and training support systems, the Expeditionary Training Center can provide units force-



Photo by Paula J. Guzman

on-force maneuver training opportunities across the full spectrum from individual to brigade level tactical operations. This mobile operations group will have the ability to track everything moving on a training battlefield, down to an individual Soldier, record what happens, and instantly provide an after-action review anywhere.



Photo by Sgt. Kristine Smedley

**Q.** As the Army focuses more on NATO partnerships to the east, what role will the ETC play in these developing relationships?

**A.** The Expeditionary Training Center, located close to the borders of many of our allies, is the perfect stage to conduct interoperability training with our emerging partners from Eastern Europe. One example of how we are already forming these relationships is the aviation and artillery deep strike training known as Victory Strike. From Central Europe, aviation units can easily reach airspace in

Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic to conduct training over doctrinal distances in a multinational environment.

Victory Strike offers U.S. Army Europe, in conjunction with EUCOM, the chance to fully integrate the expeditionary capabilities of the Operations Group to deliver a doctrinally correct, realistic operating environment unequalled elsewhere in the Army.

Victory Strike offers the deep-strike aviation and field artillery communities a CTC-like experience, while providing units the opportunity to operate in a Joint, Interagency, and Multinational environment.

As our new NATO partners begin to take on larger roles in some of our current contingency areas of operation,

we could also see an increasing need to provide MRX-type training to these partnership countries either in our training areas, or by sending mobile teams to them.

**Q.** What unique capabilities does the Expeditionary Training Center offer as a combined training center, or in comparison to other CTCs?

**A.** As I mentioned earlier, being so near many of our partnership nations is a major benefit.

But another area that gives CMTC in particular an advantage over other CTCs is our ability to provide a faithful representation of the contemporary operating environment and a more complete MOUT (Military Operations,

Urban Terrain) capability than any other combat training center.

The Expeditionary Training Center provides MRXs to prepare Army active and reserve component forces for operations throughout the European Area of Responsibility, by training them in MOUT sites incorporated directly into the training maneuver area. These MOUT sites replicate actual villages, complete with mosques, residences and government buildings.

Add to that our ethnically diverse population of civilians on the battlefield, and you have a level of realism that fully represents the complex environment our expeditionary forces face today.

## **NONLETHAL** from page 12

tion of personnel,” he said.

“If we all train together and we can employ the equipment and tactics effectively together, then we work much more effectively and more readily when we’re required to do so,” Thornberg said. “When we include NATO countries and Partnership for Peace countries in our same type training, if there are circumstances when NATO forces or PFP nation forces are working with us in the theater, then we are all trained the same way, on the same equipment, using the same tactics. That’s invaluable, especially when we have language barriers. If we recognize each other’s tactics, and everyone is familiar with the equipment, then we really, really are huge steps forward.”

Spikes said both the chance to get hands-on experience with the nonlethal weapons and the opportunity to work with Marines made the demonstration and its trainup valuable for the OPFOR Soldiers.

“They weren’t very familiar with the weapons systems at all. In fact, here at CMTC, we have never actually done nonlethal weapons training per se,” he said. “Now back in the early 90s, early in my career, we did civil disturbance training, which looks a whole lot like (some of the nonlethals) – riot shields, face shields and batons – but certainly not the Tasers, certainly not the beanbags, certainly not the 40 mm sponge round. It was great experience.”

Spikes said training for the demonstration was conducted in phases. “Training with the Marines, we actually rehearsed the scripted “play” that we put on for the demonstration. But we in the OPFOR actually did a trainup in the week prior to that on the doctrinal aspects, so we would be familiar with the terminology and we’d understand exactly what our role would be,” he said.

Spikes said he thought nonlethal weapons would be a valuable addition to a deployed Soldier’s equipment. “I’ve always been a big believer in nonlethal weapons training,

as well as civil disturbance training,” he said. “Simply because of things like what’s going on in Iraq today ... it’s like when I was in Somalia – you have the indigenous population there, discontent with the situation that’s going on. They would often assemble, throw rocks, or riot. Because the rules of engagement would not permit direct engagement with unarmed civilians, (nonlethal weapons) would give you an option ... Nonlethals give you the halfway point. You can nonfatally neutralize either an individual target or a crowd, so you can continue throughout the spectrum of your operations.”

While the use of nonlethal weapons for the demonstration was scripted, Spikes said, he thought they would also work well in a spontaneous situation. “The munitions, and the Taser gun, would be extremely effective ... without being a danger to (a civilian’s) life. It’s definitely the card to play, if the rules of engagement are so restrictive ... and nobody wants to shoot anybody, but you certainly want to discourage them from jeopardizing your level of security,” Spikes said.

Of the nonlethal weapons in the set, Spikes said, he thinks that within the force continuum at a low-level threat, “To get someone to comply with your instructions, I think the Taser is most effective. Simply because pepper spray is simply going to incapacitate someone. It’s pretty horrifying. And the beanbag or the 40-mm sponge are going to leave a welt, or quite potentially break a bone. Plastic bullets have killed people ... given all the choices, I’d say the Taser is the way to go, for that reason.”

Spikes said he thought CMTC’s Ubungsdorf MOUT site was a natural choice for MARFOREUR’s demonstration.

“This is the premium location in all of Europe to come in and train,” he said. “We have a professional OPFOR, we have the urbanized MOUT sites – five of them – and the training center has the resources and the budgeting. Everything is in place here to make it happen ... CMTC is ground level for any type of training in Europe.”

# **USAREUR Commanding General welcomes Soldiers back from Iraq**

Welcome home from Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and thank you (and your family if they are here in USAREUR with you) for your incredible performance in Iraq. I am extremely proud of you.

The range of challenges you have overcome during the OIF deployment has been extremely complex. On a daily basis your families and friends have witnessed, with freedom-loving people around the globe, the hardships and risks you have endured. Your training, sense of pride, and commitment have ensured your success.

Now, our goal is to ensure that you are effectively reintegrated with your community, friends, and family, formally recognized by the command for your achievements, and prepared to return to a more normal military lifestyle. Commanders at all levels have and will continue to take an active role to assist you, either individually or as a unit. This effort includes you as the Soldier, civilian employee, and family member. All of you have endured similar hardships associated with this deployment. We recognize that, and have included everyone who has served in OIF in the reintegration program.

USAREUR leaders have developed a three-phase reintegration program to assist all of you as you return to Europe. Senior tactical commanders, in coordination with the major agencies supporting USAREUR, have coordinated to ensure your reintegration goes smoothly. This “Soldiers, Civilians, and Family Members Reintegration Guide” is intended to provide you with helpful checklists, telephone numbers, and information to organize and make your transition easier. (See below for download information.)

Your performance over the last many months has proven to the world that the United States Army is a professional and lethal force capable of defeating any enemy. Meanwhile, your compassion and honor were ever-present, as you demonstrated America’s will to achieve the goal of eliminating the threat of terrorism and tyranny to our citizenry.

Thank you for everything you do in our collective pursuit to secure our Constitution for future generations.

B. B. BELL  
General, USA  
Commanding

To download reintegration information, go to  
<http://www.per.hqusareur.army.mil/reintegration/>

# The Way Ahead

download at <http://www.army.mil/thewayahead/foreword.html>

Introduction: Our Army is serving a Nation at war. This war requires that all elements of our national power be applied in a broad, unyielding, and relentless campaign. This campaign will not be short; it will require deep and enduring commitment. Our Army is a proud member of the Joint Force expertly serving our nation and its citizens as we continuously strive toward new goals and improve performance. Our individual and organizational approach to our duties and tasks must reflect the seriousness and sense of urgency characteristic of an Army at war. Our Soldiers and our nation deserve nothing less. This is not business as usual. The purpose of this document is to provide the reader with a short guide to the Army's Way Ahead. It explores how we will obtain a more relevant and ready campaign-quality Army with a Joint and Expeditionary Mindset. My intent is to communicate the Army senior leadership's view of how the Army will fulfill its mission to provide necessary forces and capabilities to the Combatant Commanders in support of the National Security and Defense Strategies. I encourage you to become familiar with the ideas presented here so that you can contribute to improving our Army.

Are *you* wearing your dog tags?

Peter J. Schoomaker  
General, United States Army  
Chief of Staff

## Immediate Focus Areas

The Senior Leadership of the Army has established the following immediate focus areas to channel Army efforts on winning the Global War on Terrorism and increasing the relevance and readiness of the Army.

The Focus Areas are:

- **The Soldier** - Develop flexible, adaptive and competent Soldiers with a Warrior Ethos.
- **The Bench** - Prepare future generations of senior leaders. Identify and prepare select Army leaders for key positions within joint, interagency, multinational and Service organizations.
- **Combat Training Centers/Battle Command Training Program** - Focus training at CTC and BCTP to meet requirements of current security context, and Joint and Expeditionary team.
- **Leader Development and Education** - Train and educate Army members of the Joint Team.
- **Army Aviation** - Conduct a holistic review of Army Aviation and its role on the Joint battlefield.
- **Current to Future Force** - Accelerate fielding of select Future Force capabilities to enhance effectiveness of Current Force. Army transformation is part of constant change.
- **The Network** - Leverage and enable interdependent, network-centric warfare.
- **Modularity** - Create modular, capabilities-based unit designs.
- **Joint and Expeditionary Mindset** - Retain our campaign qualities while developing a Joint and Expeditionary Mindset.
- **Active Component /Reserve Component Balance** - Redesign the force to optimize the active and reserve component (AC/RC) mix across the defense strategy.
- **Force Stabilization** - Ensure unit stability and continuity, and provide predictability to Soldiers and their families. <<https://www.stabilization.army.mil>>
- **Actionable Intelligence** - Provide situational understanding to Commanders and Soldiers with the speed, accuracy and confidence to impact current and future operations.
- **Installations as Flagships** - Enhance Installation ability to project power and support families.
- **Authorities, Responsibilities, and Accountability** - Clarify roles and enable agile decision-making.
- **Resource Processes** - Redesign resource processes to be flexible, responsive and timely.
- **Strategic Communications** - Tell the Army Story so that the Army's relevance and direction are clearly understood and supported.