

JOURNAL

FOR THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROFESSIONAL

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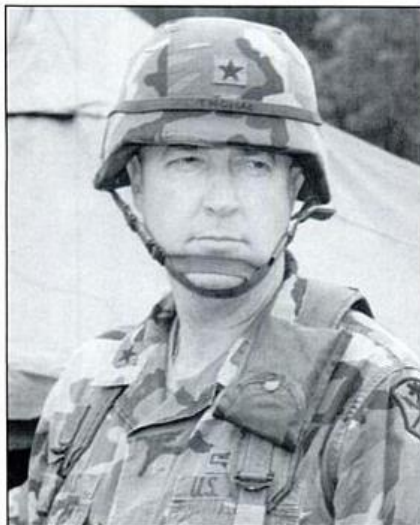
This document is an extract from the November/December 1995 issue profiling innovative platoon-level tactical training lead by Jeff Moran, owner of TSM Worldwide LLC. At the time Mr. Moran was a Second Lieutenant in the Military Intelligence Branch.

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Training the Force





Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas looks for the end result: fielding one team for one fight. (Photo by Shirley Startzman)

Everywhere you look today, you can see changes in the world and in our Army. We serve in rapidly changing environments which require us to quickly meet the needs of our warfighting soldiers. We sometimes forget the end result of our information, our weapons, and our computer output is not just knowledge, bullets or print-outs: *the result is fielding one team for one fight.* We're all in this together over the long haul, and INSCOM's holding an important spot on the Army's team of winners.

Our job is to make warfighting soldiers' jobs easier by providing them with information and technology with which they can make informed decisions on the battlefield. The challenge isn't just providing the numbers of systems or the amount of information, but the analysis from those systems and information which enables the warfighter to make competent decisions. Isolated facts and statistics may be of some help to the warfighter, but the understanding of what it all means within a certain context provides total support. INSCOM soldiers and civilians do that better than anybody else in the Army.

We at INSCOM have two concepts guiding us to our future: Force XXI (of which Intel XXI is a part) and innovation. Innovation means finding new and better ways of doing things. Unlike creation which fills a void, innovations make things work better, faster, or more effectively. Our field training exercises, advanced warfighter experiences and command post exercises are innovations.

One of the hallmarks of American soldiers is their ability to make-do with whatever is available. Many of the things

procedures we take for granted were, at one time, innovations. More often than not, the innovative idea came from a soldier or civilian stationed somewhere within the field.

The challenge to all of us at INSCOM is to teach our people to be innovative; to take risks in finding solutions, to be proactive in changing ways of doing business, and to resist going along just because "it has always been that way." Innovation is simply putting together a group of facts, things or ideas in a logical fashion and then studying the logic from different perspectives; it is analyzing those facts, things or ideas logically with a willingness to arrive at all possible outcomes...not just the one we have always seen. At INSCOM, you all have a license to think.

The Force XXI Army must be an innovative Army, proactive in making needed changes and improvements. It must be an Army of professional soldiers and civilians who know their jobs and how to do them from several different perspectives. Leaders must be willing to reward the innovator who rocks the boat to test its durability.

The Army is made up of people, and INSCOM has the best people. Many of you are already working the process of transitioning to Force XXI and Intel XXI. You are looking at the way we do business from several points of view: an historical perspective; a here-and-now perspective; and a future perspective. Each one of you is sharing the innovative things you are doing which help train the MI soldier, which ultimately supports the warfighters.

Our schoolhouse experts at Fort Huachuca continue to find new and innovative ways to train our MI soldiers. In the last two years, the INSCOM Training and Doctrine Support Detachment personnel incorporated INSCOM's military intelligence support into doctrine written by the U.S. Training and Doctrine Command. In the 21st century, commanders drive intelligence; our doctrine gives them the knowledge map to drive it effectively.

Our Reserve soldiers are part of the transitioning process, too. They have innovative plans on INSCOM's drawing board, and those plans will make a difference to us. Just as in Desert Shield/Desert Storm, when the active Army goes to war now, the Reserve Component goes with us. We welcome the expertise that comes with them.

Over the next four issues, the INSCOM Journal will spotlight areas of Force XXI and Intel XXI. All of you own a part of that future, and you do have a say in how it is going to be. Be innovative in helping us stay on the right course, even if it means jumping a few tracks. This whole business of Force XXI is one of a journey together and not a destination carved in stone. You are sitting in the driver's seat, so keep your eyes on the desired outcome as we make this journey together.

★
Trent N. Thomas



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About our cover: Innovative training is helping INSCOM soldiers prepare for the Army of the 21st Century. (Photos by Shirley Startzman and U.S. Army)

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Miles and Miles of Miles Gear

During the "Mighty Pig" exercise, if a soldier didn't use tactical patrolling techniques, the soldier was "shot;" results were undeniable

Story and photos by Shirley K. Startzman

"This training will give the military police soldiers a broader set of experiences from which to understand how military police perform combat support missions. We have tactical scenarios planned into the training to enable soldiers to work on several skills simultaneously. If a soldier is 'wounded,' team members need to administer first aid, and

call for an air medical evacuation, for example. The Mighty Pig's (exercise) purpose was to train up and build a cohesive team," said 2nd Lt. Jeffrey W. Moran, platoon leader for the Military Police Platoon, 297th MI Battalion, 513th MI Brigade, Fort Gordon, Ga.

Leaders of the Mighty Pig exercise aimed their sights at triple objectives: (1) develop basic soldiers skills and military police related skills in a wartime environment; (2) cultivate leadership skills in junior

NCOs and enlisted soldiers; and (3) build unit cohesion. They used MILES gear to provide realistic training to soldiers, forcing them to think more tactically as a unit.

MILES gear, known as the Infantry System in Training Manual 9-1265-

211-10, is worn by soldiers participating in field training exercises. The gear allows a soldier to "shoot" an aggressor without fear of injury while receiving immediate feedback: if the soldier's aim is true, the "hit" sounds an immediate, electronic tone through the use of battery-powered laser transmitters and detector assemblies.

When a soldier fires a weapon equipped with a small arms transmitter, the transmitter sends an invisible beam of radiated energy (laser) toward a target. The target is usually another soldier wearing a man-worn laser detector assembly which senses the laser beam and sounds an alarm when hit. The alarm signals one of two tones; a "kill" of the soldier wearing the detector assembly, or a "near miss" by the laser beam. A soldier wears two parts to the detector assembly: a helmet harness and a torso harness. A "hit" can be scored by receptors in either harness.

The signal from the laser detector is turned off by using a green controller key carried by the exercise umpire. A hit sounds until the exercise umpire or controller physically

Military police soldiers return to the rendezvous point to have MILES gear activated for the next scenario. Inset: The M-16A1 Small Arms Transmitter was modified for the M-16A2 weapon.

turns it off, so there is never a dispute on whether or not a soldier was hit. The umpire also carries the controller's gun, trigger and switches. The umpire uses the small arms alignment fixture assembly to align the transmitter to the weapon sights and verify the transmitter's operability.

Soldiers learn after a few short scenarios to think as a team; if a team loses two members, their ability to achieve an objective is severely threatened. MILES gear is unforgiving; if a soldier is spotted and "killed," aggressors know the soldier's unit is near and will look for them, too. Conversely, if an aggressor is spotted and "killed," the unit uses extra caution because they know other aggressors are near.

According to Moran, his platoon learned to stay calm when an aggressor



Spc. Chris Potter wears the Man Worn Laser Detector torso harness, part of the receiving unit of MILES gear.

sur jumped up and drew attention....often this was "bait" to lure his soldiers into firing and giving away their own positions.

"By training in a tactical environment with blanks, flares, artillery and grenade simulators and MILES gear, we were able to get more out of our time in the field and become better soldiers," said Moran.

The field training exercise allowed the military police platoon to work as a team on several soldier skills needed during wartime. Junior NCOs and enlisted soldiers also learned to take the initiative to warn others if they observed aggressor actions in the field.

"These soldiers normally work in a garrison environment providing physical security for the 513th MI Brigade," said Sgt. 1st Class Luis Abreu, platoon sergeant. "By coming out to the field, we experienced a chance to do something different. We shared ideas, learned from each other and got a chance to train somewhere other than in a garrison environment, which is essential for maintaining tactical military police skills," he said.

Mrs. Startzman is editor of the INSCOM Journal.



Sgt. 1st Class Luis Abreu (left) holds the controller's gun while discussing the concept of the next scenario with 2nd Lt. Jeff Moran.



Sgt. Douglas Guy gets the alarm activated on his torso harness. Activated by a laser beam, the green controller key turns off the alarm.