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ASSIGNMENT OF WOMEN TO MILITARY POLICE UNITS IN THE CORPS BATTL--ETC(U)
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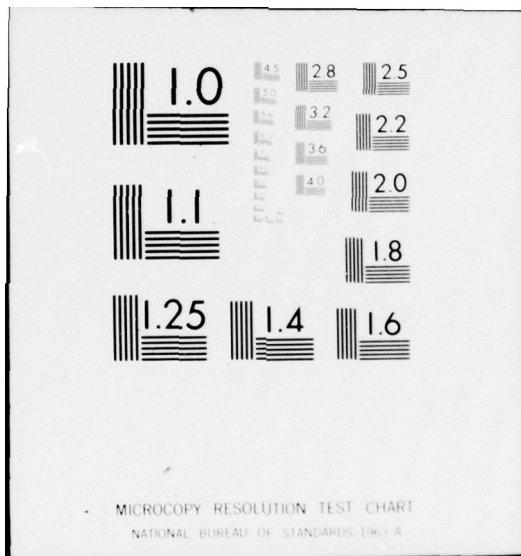
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ASSIGNMENT OF WOMEN
to
MILITARY POLICE UNITS
in the
CORPS BATTLE AREA

A STUDENT PAPER WRITTEN FOR THE
STUDENT RESEARCH REPORT

EDWIN R. RUFF, MAJOR, USA
SECTION 10

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

We are all aware of the long range mobility and destructive capability of our conventional weapons of war as evidenced by the 1973 Mideast War. We also know of the tremendous range and destructive power of nuclear weapons when they are employed. If hostilities break out in Europe and the Warsaw Pact Forces employ either conventional or nuclear weapons according to their established doctrine, the combat zone will stretch from the FEBA back into the Corps rear area. Acknowledging these considerations it is essential that we must accept the reality that women soldiers will be exposed to combat action anywhere they are assigned in the Corps battle area. With this reality and keeping in line with the intent of the United States Congress and the U.S. public that women will not be used in a combat role, the U.S. Army is trying to determine where on the battlefield and in what units women should not be allowed to serve.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The purpose of this paper is to study which Military Police units and what Military Police support functions in the Corps battle area women should not be assigned to in order to meet the intent of Congress and the U.S. public that women not be used in a combat role.

METHODOLOGY

The method used to research the stated problem was descriptive. The research was done through the use of questionnaires completed by Commissioned Officers of the Military Police Corps ranks from O-1 through O-5. The questions were designed to find which Military Police functional areas

that women can perform, and what percent of fill by women should be allowed in Military Police units in the Corps battle area. A copy of the questionnaire is attached at Appendix A.

SCOPE

The study is limited to problems concerning assignment of women to and the functions performed in TOE Military Police units that would be operating in a Corps battle area.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. Current DA policy is in effect for this paper.
2. Any women who become pregnant in the Corps battle area will be reassigned to CONUS and the unit authorized a replacement.

DEFINITIONS

Corps battle area - from the line of contact with the enemy to the Corps rear boundary line.

FEBA - forward edge of the battle area.

CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

Chapter II will concern history of the noncombatant role of women in the U.S. Army. Then a short discussion on the physiological factors which affect utilization of women in the U.S. Army.

Chapter III will document information gained from the questionnaires. Conclusions drawn from these questionnaires will be presented in Chapter IV.

CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND

NONCOMBATANT ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE ARMY

"The issue of a combat role for servicewomen continues to arise in numerous forums. Some believe it is a woman's right to participate directly in combat on a voluntary basis. Others believe women have both the right and the responsibility for combat duty. Still others reject a combat role for women. Some view the Army's combat constraint as arbitrary and self-imposed in the absence of specific statutory limitations. A review of our history serves to clarify the combat issue.

--The United States has never officially sanctioned or used women in direct combat roles. Women have served in combat zones, but in noncombatant duties.

--The Army's regulatory combat restraint is but an application of the national policy which proscribes the utilization of women in direct combat roles.

--Proceedings for later legislation affecting the WAC -- i.e., the 1943 law to drop the auxiliary status and the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948 -- make clear the Congressional intent to continue the combat constraint, including considerable testimony regarding noncombatant duties envisioned for WAC members.

--No subsequent legislative action alters the sense of Congress as expressed by the Congress.

PHYSIOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN

"The following is a summary of an evaluation of physiological differences between men and women, as developed recently by the United States Military Academy.

--Much of the basis for the physical performance dissimilarity between men and women is due to physiological differences.

--Because of differences between men and women on anthropometric and body composition measures, men perform far better than women in activities which require strength, speed, and power. These differences include: women have less bone mass, less muscle component, but more fat than men; men have a higher center of gravity, different pelvic structure, wider shoulders, narrower hips, longer legs, and a greater ventilation capacity.

--Women have less tolerance to heat than men. Accordingly, under higher levels of heat condition, a woman has to work relatively harder than a man to achieve similar workloads.

--Research suggests that sports activity has little effect on menstruation and that no restriction should be placed on the physical activity of average women at any phase of their cycle."²

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

This chapter will present the results of the questionnaires completed by thirty-two Military Police Officers assigned to the Command and General Staff College and Fort Leavenworth. The questions were constructed so that they could be answered yes or no with amplification as deemed necessary by the respondent.

The respondents to the questionnaire were thirty-two Military Police Officers ranging in rank from O-1 through O-5. These thirty-two officers represent 357 years of Military Police experience. All but two of the officers have had women assigned to military police duties in their units.

Question 1. Do you agree that women have a place in the U.S. Army?

Thirty-one (96.9%) responded that they agreed that women do have a place in the U.S. Army.

Question 2. Have you had women assigned to your unit in the past?

Thirty (93.7%) responded that they had had women assigned to their unit giving them some idea of the performance capability and problems concerning women in the U.S. Army. Any respondent who answered question 2 with a no was asked to disregard questions 3 and 4. Two respondents had not had women assigned to their units before so did not answer questions 3 and 4.

Question 3. Were you satisfied with their performance of duty?

Twenty-six (86.7%) of the thirty respondents who had been in units with women said that they were satisfied with the women's performance of duty.

Question 4. Do you think women MP's receive adequate training to perform in Military Police units in the following areas?

Physical Training? Seventeen (56.7%) of the thirty respondents stated that women MP's do receive adequate physical training to perform duties in Military Police units.

Weapons Training? Nineteen (63.3%) of the thirty respondents agreed that women receive adequate weapons training to perform duties in Military Police units.

Tactical Training? Twenty-four (80.0%) of the thirty respondents stated that women do not receive adequate tactical training to perform duties in Military Police units.

Self Defense Training? Twenty-one (70.0%) of the thirty respondents stated that women do not receive adequate self defense training to perform in Military Police units.

Field Training? Twenty-one (70.0%) of the thirty respondents stated that women do not receive adequate field training to perform in Military Police units.

For questions 5 and 6 the thirty-two respondents were asked to disregard any Department of the Army policies now in existence and any social or political mores of the U.S. society. They were asked to answer the questions based on the ability of women to perform the function.

Question 5. Do you feel that women have the physical strength and/or stamina necessary to perform in the following Military Police support functions in the Corps combat zone?

MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT FUNCTION	YES RESPONSES	PERCENT
1. Transporting enemy prisoners of war under guard to Corps rear?	25	78.1
2. Securing enemy prisoners of war in Corps holding area?	28	87.5
3. Confinement of military prisoners at Corps Detention Facility?	28	87.5
4. Military Police planning support to the command?	30	93.7
5. Implementing straggler control measures both enemy and friendly?	20	62.5
6. Implementing refugee control measures?	26	81.2
7. Security of forward resupply depots?	23	71.9
8. Operating tactical control points?	25	78.1
9. Route and area reconnaissance?	27	84.4
10. Military Police investigations?	31	96.9
11. Personal security of commander?	22	68.7
12. Joint police enforcement?	27	84.4
13. Criminal investigations?	29	90.6
14. Station operations?	30	93.7
15. Crime prevention?	29	90.6
16. Rear area security?	24	75.0
17. Area damage control?	30	93.7

Question 6. Do you agree that women can be trained to be technically and physically proficient in performing in the following Military Police support functions in the Corps combat zone?

MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT FUNCTION	YES RESPONSES	PERCENT
1. Transporting enemy prisoners of war under guard to Corps rear?	25	78.1
2. Securing enemy prisoners of war in Corps holding area?	29	90.6
3. Confinement of military prisoners at Corps Detention Facility?	28	87.5
4. Military Police planning support to the command?	31	96.9
5. Implementing straggler control measures both enemy and friendly?	21	65.6
6. Implementing refugee control measures?	26	81.2
7. Security of forward resupply depots?	25	78.1
8. Operating tactical control points?	26	81.2
9. Route and area reconnaissance?	29	90.6
10. Military Police investigations?	32	100.0
11. Personal security of commander?	23	71.9
12. Joint police enforcement?	30	93.7
13. Criminal investigations?	32	100.0
14. Station operations?	31	96.9
15. Crime prevention?	31	96.9
16. Rear area security?	26	81.2
17. Area damage control?	31	96.9

Question 7. Do you think it is the national will of the U.S. public that women should not be used in combat?

Twenty-two (68.7%) of the thirty-two respondents agreed that it is the national will of the U.S. public that women will not be used in combat.

Question 8. Do you think that the following DA policy adequately precludes women's assignment in Military Police units to meet the intent of Congress and the law opposing the use of women in combat?

DA Policy. Women will not be assigned to Category I units. Women will not be assigned to units whose primary mission is to engage and inflict casualties on the enemy. Women will not be assigned to units that habitually operate forward of the brigade rear boundary where close combat is likely.

Seventeen (53.1%) of the thirty-two respondents stated that the DA policy did not adequately preclude women's assignments to Military Police units to meet the intent of Congress and the will of the U.S. public that women not be used in combat.

Question 9. Do you agree with the Army policy to not assign women to Physical Security Companies (TOE 19-974) which have a mission to provide security to chemical and/or nuclear weapons and/or ammunition for them?

Twenty-five (78.1%) of the thirty-two respondents stated that they did not agree with the Army policy to not assign women to duties providing security to nuclear or chemical weapons or ammunition for them.

Question 10. The following are quotes from CINCUSAREUR.

"Depending on unit mission, female soldiers should not be assigned in such numbers that their inability to defend themselves detracts from the ability of the unit to do its job," and "A unit with a high density of women may experience inordinate difficulty in defending itself on a modern battlefield and may in fact become a special target of enemy forces." 3

A TRADOC study has recommended the following percentages on maximum fill of Category II and III TOE units: Units which habitually operate forward of the brigade rear boundary --- zero percent; between brigade and division rear boundary --- 10 percent; and between division and corps rear boundary --- 15 to 30 percent depending on type of unit.

What do you think the maximum percent of fill by women should be in the following Military Police units?

<u>TOE #</u>	<u>UNIT DESCRIPTION/MISSION</u>	<u>PERCENT FILL</u>	<u>RESPONDENTS RECOMMENDING</u>
19-77	Military Police Company. Mission: To provide military police support for an assigned area or command headquarters.	0- 9	5
		10-19	12
		20-29	6
		30-39	3
		40-49	0
		50-up	6
19-97	Military Police Physical Security Company. Mission: To provide close-in physical security services for installations, facilities, field depots, and special ammunition and classified or sensitive supplies both in transit and in storage.	0- 9	8
		10-19	10
		20-29	4
		30-39	3
		40-49	1
		50-up	6
19-237	Military Police prisoner of War Processing Company. Mission: To receive, search, and process prisoners of war and civilian internees.	0- 9	8
		10-19	9
		20-29	6
		30-39	4
		40-49	0
		50-up	5
19-247	Military Police Guard Company. Mission: To guard prisoners of war and civilian internees and provide security for military prisoners, installations, and facilities.	0- 9	6
		10-19	13
		20-29	6
		30-39	3
		40-49	0
		50-up	5
19-256	HQ and HQ Co. Military Police Prisoner of War Camp. Mission: To provide command, administration and logistical support in the operation of a prisoner of war and/or civilian internee camp and assigned units.	0- 9	3
		10-19	13
		20-29	2
		30-39	5
		40-49	2
		50-up	7

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

From the data received from the questionnaires it has been possible to draw a few general conclusions about what Military Police support functions women can perform in the Corps battle area. A notable comment made on several of the questionnaires was that there were no mediocre females in Military Police units, they were either excellent or poor in their performance of duty. All but one of the respondents agreed that women do have a place in the U.S. Army.

The majority of the respondents agreed that women do not receive adequate Military Police training in self defense, tactical situations and in a field environment to perform duties in the Corps battle area. The respondents did agree that women do receive adequate weapons training and physical training to perform Military Police duties in the Corps battle area. In all of these training areas changes can easily be made during basic training and advanced individual training to correct these deficiencies.

The respondents were asked to disregard any Department of the Army policies in existence and any social or political mores of the U.S. society so they could answer whether or not women have the physical strength and/or stamina necessary to perform all Military Police support functions in the Corps battle area. The following graph shows that a majority of the respondents agreed that women do have the physical strength and/or stamina necessary to perform duties in the Corps battle area.

MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

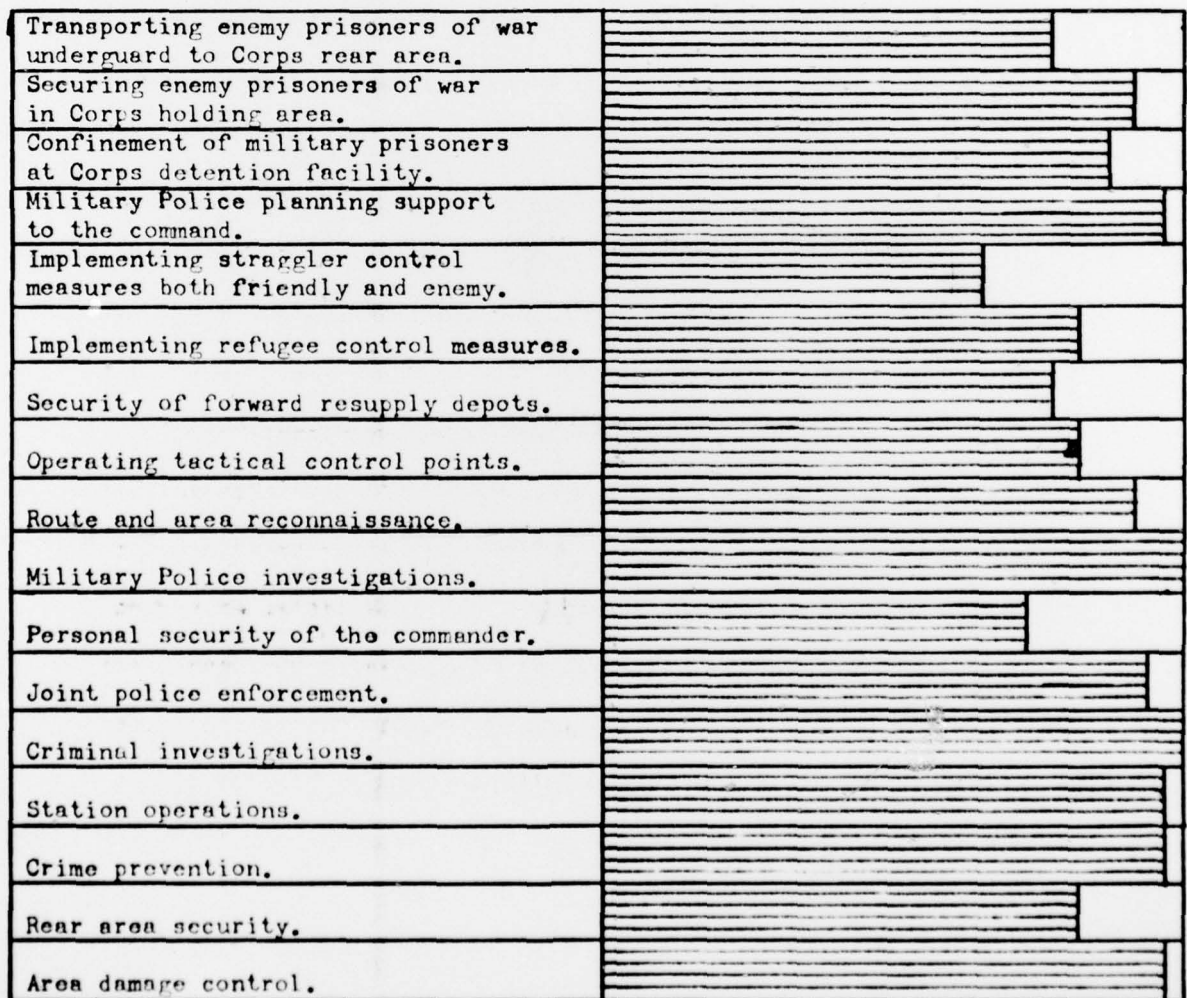
Transporting enemy prisoners of war underguard to Corps rear area.	85
Securing enemy prisoners of war in Corps holding area.	90
Confinement of military prisoners at Corps detention facility.	90
Military Police planning support to the command.	90
Implementing straggler control measures both friendly and enemy.	70
Implementing refugee control measures.	80
Security of forward resupply depots.	75
Operating tactical control points.	80
Route and area reconnaissance.	85
Military Police investigations.	95
Personal security of the commander.	70
Joint police enforcement.	85
Criminal investigations.	90
Station operations.	95
Crime prevention.	90
Rear area security.	75
Area damage control.	95

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Percentage of respondents agreeing that women have the physical strength and/or stamina necessary to perform support functions in a combat zone.

Still disregarding any Department of the Army policies, and any social or political mores of the U.S. society; the respondents were asked if women could be trained to be technically and physically proficient to perform all Military Police support functions in the Corps battle area. The following graph shows that a majority of the respondents agreed that women can be trained to be technically and physically proficient to perform all Military Police support functions in the Corps combat area.

MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT FUNCTIONS



0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Percentage of respondents agreeing that women can be trained to be technically and physically proficient to perform support functions in a combat zone.

One other mission which would be a Military Police function in the Corps battle area is the security of chemical or nuclear weapons, and their ammunition. It is now Department of the Army policy not to assign women to Military Police Physical Security Companies (TOE 19-974) which has the mission of securing these weapons and ammunition. Twenty-five of the thirty-two respondents agreed that women should be allowed to perform this function.

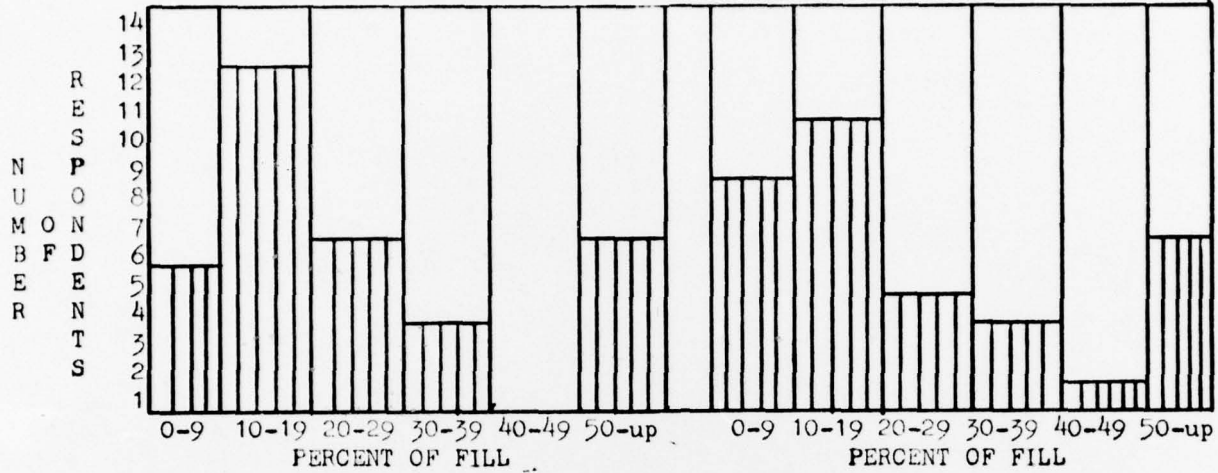
The most controversial problem concerning women in the Corps battle area is whether it is the national will of the U.S. public that women should not be used in combat. Only twenty-two or 68.7% of the thirty-two respondents agreed that it is the national will of the U.S. public that women should not be used in combat. All of the respondents were male, so this survey does not reflect the will of the women population in the U.S.

When the respondents were asked if present D.A. policy adequately precluded women's assignment in Military Police units, to meet the intent of Congress, and the law opposing women in combat; seventeen or 53.1% of the thirty-two stated that it did not in light of the realities of combat in today's Corps battle area.

The maximum percent of fill by women in Military Police units that have missions in the Corps battle area was found to be ten to twenty percent as shown in the following graphs.

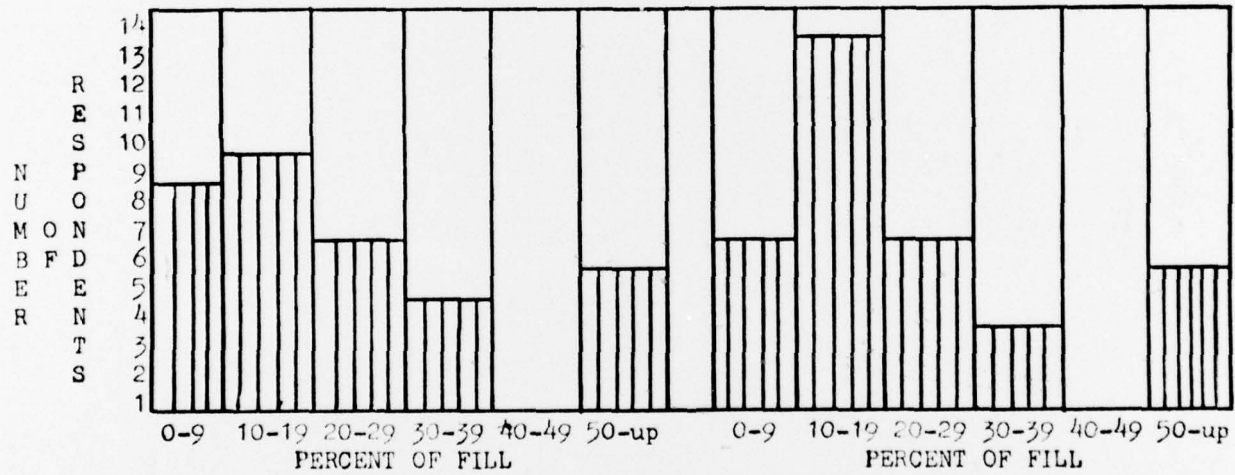
TOE 19-77

TOE 19-97

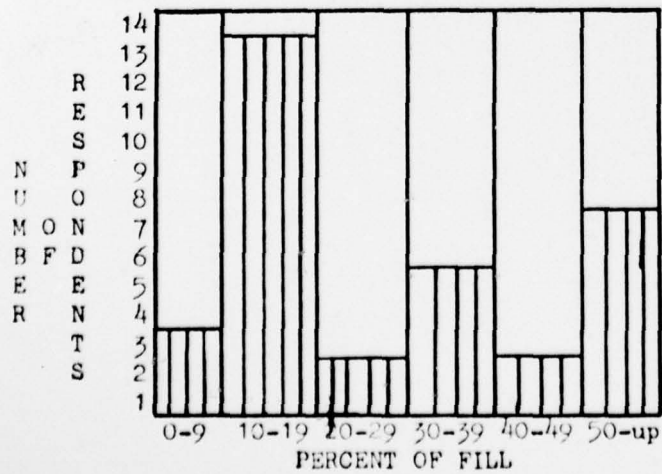


TOE 19-237

TOE 19-247




TOE 19-256



REFERENCES

1. ODWAC notes, Office of the Director, Women Army Corps, September, 1976.
2. Ibid.
3. Memorandum from the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.
Subject: Women in the Army, 15 November 1976.

Return to: Major Edwin R. Ruff
Section: 10
Project Proponent Approval: *jat*

Approved for Distr. to:
CGSC Military Police Students
Class Director: 

QUESTIONNAIRE

Rank _____. Age _____. Sex _____. Years service _____.
Years service as MP _____. Years enlisted service (if any) _____.

To answer questions 1 through 9 please circle a Yes or No.

1. Do you agree that women have a place in the US Army? Yes No
2. Have you had women assigned to your unit in the past? Yes No

If you answered question 2 with a No please disregard questions 3 and 4.

3. Were you satisfied with their performance of duty? Yes No
4. Do you think that women MP's receive adequate training to perform in Military Police units in the following areas?

Physical Training?	Yes	No	Self Defense Training?	Yes	No
Weapons Training?	Yes	No	Field Training?	Yes	No
Tactical Training?	Yes	No			

For questions 5 and 6 please disregard any DA policies now in existence and any social or political mores of the US society. Answer the question based on the ability of women to perform the function.

5. Do you feel that women have the physical strength and/or stamina necessary to perform in the following Military Police support functions in the combat zone:

Transporting enemy prisoners of war under guard to Corps rear?	Yes	No
Securing enemy prisoners of war in Corps holding area?	Yes	No
Confinement of military prisoners at Corps Detention Facility?	Yes	No
Military Police planning support to the Command?	Yes	No
Implementing straggler control measures both enemy and friendly?	Yes	No
Implementing refugee control measures?	Yes	No
Security of forward resupply depots?	Yes	No
Operating tactical control points?	Yes	No
Route and area reconnaissance?	Yes	No
Military Police investigations?	Yes	No
Personal security of commander?	Yes	No
Joint police enforcement?	Yes	No
Criminal investigations?	Yes	No

Major Edwin R. Ruff, Section 10

Station operations? Yes No

Area damage control? Yes No

Rear area security? Yes No

Crime prevention? Yes No

6. Do you agree that women can be trained to be technically and physically proficient in performing in the following Military Police support functions in the combat zone:

Transporting enemy prisoners of war under guard to Corps rear? Yes No

Securing enemy prisoners of war in Corps holding area? Yes No

Confinement of military prisoners at Corps Detention Facility? Yes No

Military Police planning support to the command? Yes No

Implementing straggler control measures both enemy and friendly? Yes No

Implementing refugee control measures? Yes No

Security of forward resupply depots? Yes No

Operating tactical control points? Yes No

Route and area reconnaissance? Yes No

Military Police investigations? Yes No

Personal security of commander? Yes No

Joint police enforcement? Yes No

Criminal investigations? Yes No

Station operations? Yes No

Crime prevention? Yes No

Rear area security? Yes No

Area damage control? Yes No

7. Do you think that it is the national will of the US public that women should not be used in combat? Yes No

8. Do you think that the following DA policy adequately precludes women's assignment in Military Police units to meet the intent of Congress and the law opposing the use of women in combat? Yes No

DA Policy. Women will not be assigned to Category I units. Women will not be assigned to units whose primary mission is to engage and inflict casualties on the enemy. Women will not be assigned to units that habitually operate forward of the brigade rear boundary where close combat is likely.

9. Do you agree with the Army policy to not assign women to Physical Security Companies (TOE 19-974) which have a mission to provide security to chemical and/or nuclear weapons and/or ammunition for them? Yes No

10. The following are quotes from CINCUSAREUR.

"Depending on unit mission, female soldiers should not be assigned in such numbers that their inability to defend themselves detracts from the ability of the unit to do its job," and "A unit with a high density of women may experience inordinate difficulty in defending itself on a modern battlefield and may in fact become a special target of enemy forces."

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What do you think the maximum percent of fill by women should be in the following Military Police units?

<u>TOE #</u>	<u>Unit description/Mission</u>	<u>Percent Fill</u>
19-77	Military Police Company. Mission: To provide military police support for an assigned area or command headquarters.	
19-97	Military Police Physical Security Company. Mission: To provide close-in physical security services for installations, facilities, field depots, and special ammunition and classified or sensitive supplies both in transit and in storage.	
19-237	Military Police prisoner of War Processing Company. Mission: To receive, search, and process prisoners of war and civilian internees.	
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19-256	HQ and HQ Co. Military Police Prisoner of War Camp. Mission: To provide command, administration and logistical support in the operation of a prisoner of war and/or civilian internee camp and assigned units.	

PLEASE MAKE ANY OTHER COMMENTS YOU MIGHT HAVE ON REVERSE SIDE.