

JOINT READINESS TRAINING CENTER AND FORT POLK, LA



PRESS KIT

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The Commanding General Brig. Gen. Jason K. Kamiya

Brigadier General Jason Kamiya was commissioned in the Infantry in 1976 as a ROTC Distinguished Military Graduate. Following completion of Infantry officer basic training, he was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 9th Infantry (Manchu), 2nd Infantry Division and served as platoon leader and company executive officer along the Korean demilitarized zone. Upon returning to the United States, he served as platoon leader, company executive officer, adjutant, and company commander in the 2nd Battalion, 31st Infantry, 7th Infantry Division (Light) at Fort Ord, California. Following Infantry advanced officer training (during which time he also completed the Armor Officer Advanced Course by correspondence) and graduate school, Brigadier General Kamiya completed a year of language training and subsequently served as Aide-de-Camp to the Commanding General, US Army Japan/IX Corps. In October 1985, he was assigned to the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) where he served as Assistant Division Inspector General, S3 for the 3rd Battalion, 327th Infantry Regiment, and as Deputy Chief of Operations, G3.



Brigadier General Kamiya graduated from the Armed Forces Staff College in 1988 and was subsequently assigned to the Army Staff as a Strategic Plans and Policy Staff Officer, and later as Executive Officer to the Director, Strategy, Plans, and Policy, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. In August 1990, he assumed duties as Deputy G3, 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) and served in that capacity for two years that included combat operations during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Brigadier General Kamiya commanded the 1st Battalion, 327th Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) from June 1992 to June 1994. Following graduation from the US Army War College in 1995, he served with US Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama until June 1997 as Special Assistant to the Commander in Chief, and on special assignment to the Executive Office of the President of the United States as Executive Assistant to the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Following his tour in Panama, Brigadier General Kamiya commanded the Warrior Brigade, Fort Polk, Louisiana until June 1999 when he returned to Kentucky to serve as Chief of Staff, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and Fort Campbell. In August 2000, he was appointed Deputy Director for Strategy, Plans, and Policy, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Headquarters, Department of the Army until returning to Fort Campbell in March 2001 to serve as Assistant Division Commander for Support, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault).

Brigadier General Kamiya holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from Gonzaga University (Magna Cum Laude) and a Master of Arts degree in National Security Affairs from the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School. He is also a graduate of the Executive Program for General Officers of the Russian Federation and the United States, Harvard University. His military awards and decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit (second award), Bronze Star Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (fourth award), Expert Infantryman's Badge, Ranger Tab, and the Air Assault, Pathfinder, and Airborne badges.



Command Sergeant Major Sherman L. Fuller

United States Army

*Command Sergeant Major
JRTC & Fort Polk, Louisiana*



Command Sergeant Major Fuller was born in Torrance, California. He entered the United States Army in June 1978 and attended Basic and Advanced Individual Training at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

His assignments include: 1st Battalion 7th Infantry, 3rd Infantry Division, Aschaffenburg, Germany; A Co, 1st Battalion 508th ABN IN, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina; A Co, 2nd Battalion 187th ABN IN, Fort Kobbe Panama; A Co and HHC, 2nd Battalion 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Lewis, Washington; First Sergeant, C Co and HHC, 3rd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, and the Regimental Headquarters of the 75th Ranger Regiment, Ft. Benning, GA. CSM Fuller also served as Deputy Commandant of the Henry Caro Noncommissioned Officer Academy, Fort Benning, GA, and as the Commandant of Cadets at the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs. CSM Fuller served as the 2nd Battalion, 6th Infantry CSM and deployed with the unit to Bosnia. He moved up to serve as the 2nd Brigade, 1st Armored Division Combat Team CSM and served as the Task Force Falcon 2B CSM in Kosovo. CSM Fuller is currently the Command Sergeant Major for JRTC and Fort Polk, Louisiana. His combat tours include: Operation URGENT FURY, with the 82nd Airborne Division in 1983, and Operation JUST CAUSE, with the 2nd Ranger Battalion in 1989.

CSM Fuller is a graduate of the Basic, Primary, and Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Courses, Anti-Armor and M-60 Leaders Course, Battle Staff and First Sergeant Courses, and is a graduate of Class 48 of the Sergeant Major's Academy. He holds Associate degrees from Pierce College and Troy State University and is currently pursuing a Bachelor of Science degree in Human Resource Management.

Command Sergeant Major Fuller's Awards include the, Meritorious Service Medal (with 2 oak leaf clusters), Army Commendation Medal (with 4 oak leaf clusters), Army Achievement Medal (2 oak leaf clusters), Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal, Army Expeditionary Medal with Arrowhead and Bronze Star (2nd award), Kosovo Campaign Medal, the Armed Forces Service Medal, NATO Medal with Bronze Star (2nd Award), Combat Infantryman's Badge, Expert Infantryman's Badge, Master Parachutist Badge (with Combat Jump Star), Pathfinder Badge, Canadian and Panamanian Parachutist Badges, French Commando Badge, the German Schutzenschnur, the Panamanian Jungle Badge and the coveted U.S. Army Ranger Tab, where he was the Distinguished Honor Graduate.

CSM Fuller is married to the former Pauletta Butler. He has two children: son Kephern, (age 17) and his daughter Shermeka (age 14).



**JOINT READINESS TRAINING CENTER
AND FORT POLK
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SIZE OF POST IN ACRES		198,759
Army Owned	100,634	
U.S. Forest Service Owned	98,125	
Intensive Use (including 480 acres at Peason Ridge)	40,506	
Special Use	12,820	
Limited Use	44,799	
ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT – FY 2002 PROJECTED		\$899,000,000
Military Pay	253,000,000	
Military and Civilian Retiree Pay	261,000,000	
Civilian Pay	112,000,000	
Contracts	118,000,000	
Utilities	19,000,000	
Supplies and Equipment	113,000,000	
Major Construction	19,000,000	
Impact Aid for Local Schools	4,000,000	
POST POPULATION - Military		9,180*
As of May 31, 2002		
MILITARY RESIDING ON POST		7,130
Single Soldier Quarters	3,072	
Bachelor Officer's Quarters	95	
Senior Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	44	
Geographic Bachelor Quarters	20	
Housing units	3,872	
Trailer Park Spaces	27	
MILITARY RESIDING OFF POST		2,050
MILITARY FAMILY MEMBERS		13,879*
Residing on post	8,857	
In housing	8,808	
In trailer parks	49	
Residing off post	5,022	
ARMY CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES		2,010*
PX, CONTRACTOR, OTHER EMPLOYEES		3,262*
RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL		36,940*
Retirees (Louisiana and Southeast Texas)	13,193	
Retiree Family Members	23,747	
RESERVE COMPONENT, ROTC		28,504*
Includes NG & Reserve Annual and Weekend Training, ROTC, Reserve Centers and National Guard		
ROTATIONAL TRAINING TROOPS		3,591*
SUPPORTED POPULATION		97,366
Includes all of the categories listed above with *		



Fort Polk History



Fort Polk was established in 1941 and named in honor of the Right Reverend Leonidas Polk, the first Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana. Since then Fort Polk has adapted to service during every U.S. military crisis.



Thousands of soldiers learned the basics of combat here during the World War II Louisiana Maneuvers. Afterwards, the post was opened and closed for the Korean War and for large-scale exercises Sage Brush and King Cole.

The Berlin Crisis prompted the post's reactivation in 1961, and Fort Polk became an infantry training center in 1962. Three years later, it was selected to conduct Vietnam-oriented advanced training, and in 1973 became the sole training center qualifying basic infantry soldiers. More than a million men graduated from basic and advanced individual training before the training center colors were retired in 1976.

The 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized) became Fort Polk's major tenant in 1974, and hundreds of millions of dollars in construction made it one of the most modern installations in the Army. In 1993, the 5th Division (redesignated as the 2nd Armored Division) moved to Fort Hood, Texas, as a result of changing defense requirements.

With the reduction of U.S. forces spurred by the end of the Cold War, Fort Polk, again, adapted to a challenging transition. On March 12, 1993, Fort Polk officially became the home of the Joint Readiness Training Center, which was relocated from Little Rock Air Force Base and Fort Chaffee, Arkansas.

Fort Polk is also home to other units with varied military missions. The 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment is affiliated with the XVIII Airborne Corps and has a quick deployment mission. The Warrior Brigade contains several units with early deploying wartime missions. Medical, dental and military police commands are also assigned to the post.

In recent history, soldiers of Fort Polk have been called to serve around the world. They were in Panama to seize Manuel Noriega's headquarters during Operation Just Cause. They served in Operation Desert Storm, and they were in Somalia for Operation Restore Hope. Fort Polk units have also served in Honduras, and in Cuba and Suriname during Operation Safe Haven and the United Nations Mission in Haiti for Operation Uphold Democracy. Most recently, Fort Polk soldiers deployed in support of peacekeeping operations in Bosnia.

In August 1995, the Joint Readiness Training Center and Fort Polk hosted the first NATO Partnership for Peace training exercise on U.S. soil -- Exercise Cooperative Nugget 95.

The JRTC and Fort Polk hosted another PfP exercise, called Cooperative Nugget 97, in June. Fort Polk's 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment experienced a very realistic mission rehearsal exercise in July 1997 at the JRTC prior to its deployment to Bosnia in September. The regiment completed its mission and returned to Fort Polk in July 1998. The JRTC is hosting a series of Mission Rehearsal Exercises to prepare units for deployment to Bosnia.



Fort Polk Values, Vision and Mission

Values

Loyalty
Duty
Respect
Selfless Service
Honor
Integrity
Personal Courage

Vision

The Army's combat training center for contingency forces – providing exceptionally realistic and relevant training to prepare units for the challenges of future operations.

Home of trained, ready, and modern units, rapidly deployable from a quality power projection platform.

A first class, modern installation providing our Army family a great place to work, live and play, in partnership with the local communities.

Mission

Provide an advanced level of training for U.S. contingency forces under tough, realistic conditions.

Provide trained and ready home station forces.

Mobilize, validate and deploy units worldwide.

Provide a modern installation that cares for our soldiers, civilians, retirees, and families.



JOINT READINESS TRAINING CENTER

...from conception
to a home of its own

Building on the success of the National Training Center, which began training, armored and mechanized forces in 1981, the Army also recognized that light infantry forces needed similar unit training...and the Joint Readiness Training Center was born. JRTC training began in 1987 on a test basis at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. The center's headquarters was then located at Little Rock Air Force Base.

The JRTC now makes its permanent home at Fort Polk as a result of the Base Realignment and Closure recommendations approved by Congress in 1991. At a redesignation ceremony March 12, 1993, Fort Polk made the official transition from the home of an Infantry division to the home of a combat training center. The official opening of the JRTC was August 20, 1993. The first training rotation took place at Fort Polk in September 1993.



JRTC's heavy integration of Air Force and other military services, as well as host-nation and civilian personnel, makes its training uniquely realistic. As in a real world situation, light forces depend on the Air Force for airlift, close-air support and resupply. Air Force units have been involved in JRTC exercises to date. Units from the Navy and Marine Corps continue to increase their level of involvement, as have military units from foreign countries.

The JRTC's emphasis on joint-service teamwork becomes even more crucial as the United States reduces the size of its military force.

The combined-arms nature of most contingency missions has drawn heavy armored units into JRTC training. Contingency and special operations soldiers -- including paratroopers, air assault soldiers, Special Forces and Rangers -- are among the first called in a military crisis. They must deploy on short notice and be prepared to fight upon arrival. In most situations, however, they can expect to operate with heavy armored units equipped with tanks and armored personnel carriers. During JRTC training, heavy and light units now team up for a true-to-life training experience.

Tomorrow's battlefield will feature highly lethal and mobile weapons systems, and violent combat will determine the victor -- sometimes in a matter of days. JRTC's training strategy provides the key to victory on any future battlefield; leaders with warrior skills and mental agility, and forces trained and ready to win that first battle.



JRTC Exercises



The JRTC tailors each exercise to accomplish the training goals established in the unit commander's METL (Mission Essential Tasks List).



Each scenario is based on a U.S. task force being sent to a mythical small island nation to help them face an invading military force.

Most exercises last a little more than two weeks. Each exercise is called a rotation. The JRTC conducts 10 rotations each year.

In the opening days, a contingent of special operations forces is inserted into the battlefield. Their phase of the exercise begins about 3-5 days before the larger conventional force arrives, usually with supporting armored vehicles.

This task force then conducts tough, demanding, realistic, real-time combat operations against the Opposing Force (OPFOR). The conventional phase of the exercise lasts about 10-12 days.

In addition to force-on-force training, there are live-fire exercises where company and platoon-size units can engage realistic targets with live ammunition in a simulated combat setting.

The Air Force is also an integral player throughout the battlefield, providing aerial resupply, evacuating casualties and providing close air support during combat operations.

U.S. Marine Corps Air Naval Gun Liaison Company (ANGLICO) teams habitually accompany the task force to plan, call for and adjust U.S. Navy gunfires.



JRTC SCENARIO



Note: The following is a **fictional** scenario used in conjunction with JRTC exercises.

The mythical Island of Aragon is located in the Atlantic Ocean between the West Indies and the Azores in the Sargasso Sea approximately 2,123 nautical miles from the east coast of the United States of America.

The Republic of Cortina is located on the southwestern portion of the island, the Republic of Victoria is located on the northwest portion, and the People's Democratic Republic of Atlantica (PDRA) is located on the eastern half.

Cortina Liberation Front (CLF) insurgent forces have operated in Cortina for about 25 years. Recently, the CLF forces have expanded operations and escalated terrorist activities against the government of Cortina. The PDRA has increased its support to the CLF insurgency by providing arms, equipment and supplies, advisors, and training.



About a month ago, People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Atlantica (PRAFA) committed the 140th Special Operations Brigade into Cortina to conduct combat operations in support of CLF insurgents. The brigade infiltrated into Cortina and is operating east of Fort Polk. PRAFA regular and reserve army divisions, brigades and combat support units have been moving to positions along the border between Cortina and PDRA.

Cortinian counterinsurgency operations have been fragmented and ineffective due to the deteriorating economic and political situation within Cortina. Political infighting within the Cortinian government and lack of political support to the Cortinian military have caused Cortinian counterinsurgency operations to be less than effective.

After the introduction of the PRAFA brigade, Cortinian forces began to lose the use of Fort Polk and their ability to continue counterinsurgency operations in the Department of Beauregard. Since Cortinian forces could not continue these operations against the CLF and defeat the 140th Special Operations Brigade, the President of Cortina requested U.S. military assistance.

A U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff order transmitted national command authority directives to conduct military operations in Cortina. With Secretary of Defense approval, the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Command directed deployment of Joint Task Force (Cortina) air, land, naval, and special operations forces to Cortina to conduct peacetime contingency operations and restore stability to the region as a deterrent to PDRA aggression.

U.S. operations are intended to restore regional stability, support Cortinian internal defense and development efforts, protect the Cortinian government from aggression by the PDRA, protect U.S. national security interests, and demonstrate U.S. resolve in promoting the democracy of free nations. Deployment is pursuant to the :

- a. Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States of America and Republic of Cortina, May 1985.
- b. Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States of America and Republic of Cortina, May 1985.

c. Agreement between the United States of America and Republic of Cortina concerning Military Assistance, July 1985.

Conduct of operations is limited by the Presidential War Powers Act. Operations will comply with international law, and the Law of Armed Conflict.

Joint Task Force (Cortina) air, land, naval, and special operations forces conducted a rapid strategic deployment to Cortina in the past several days. U.S. special operations forces have been operating in Cortina prior to this deployment. Joint Task Force (Cortina) plans to conduct joint operations in the operational area to destroy enemy forces. Humanitarian and civic assistance operations are planned to promote the security interests of the Cortinian government. Meanwhile, the PDRA Ministry of National Defense continues to move combat units closer to the international border between the PDRA and Cortina.

The player unit (BLUEFOR) is located in the operational area in the vicinity of Fort Polk conducting combat operations against enemy forces.



Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain Facility



The Joint Readiness Training Center has added a multimillion-dollar mock city, an airfield facility and a military compound to its training program.

The purpose of these facilities is to provide realistic training in third world urban warfare scenarios. These facilities will expand the training base for light infantry and special operations forces.

The Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain complex, also known as MOUT, consists of three facilities.



The MOUT Complex at Fort Polk is a one-of-a-kind, state-of-the-art facility. Nearly all conceivable scenarios, both in combat and other military operations, involve missions in built up areas. The MOUT Complex will help train soldiers to conduct those missions without causing civilian casualties and unnecessary collateral damage. The Joint Readiness Training Center is already recognized for providing the highest level of training possible to American contingency forces. This makes JRTC an ideal location for the Army's most sophisticated MOUT training facility.

The MOUT has three sites within the complex that can be used as separate objectives or assaulted simultaneously. The facilities will support light/heavy operations from squad to brigade. It will support airland, air assault and limited airborne operations. Force on Force training, using the Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES), can be conducted throughout the MOUT complex. Precision engagement live-fire training can be conducted in four buildings of the city complex. The MOUT complex also features realistic furniture, training props and civilians on the battlefield.

Construction:

The construction phase, a \$13.2 million project, includes three sites:

Shughart-Gordon - a 29-building mock city complex (named after two Medal of Honor recipients who died during Operation Restore Hope in Somalia). This mock city will be the main assault complex which includes a church, hospital, and several multistory buildings. Air assaults and fast rope operations can be conducted here and at the other two sites. This facility covers a 7 kilometer square area. Multi-story buildings, and an underground tunnel/sewer system provide an increased challenge to the player unit. Four live fire buildings allow platoon-size live fire training with Short Range Training Ammunition (SRTA - plastic bullets). The city's water tower acts as a command and control facility and observation platform. Computerized targets and audiovisual systems are controlled from an administrative facility which includes an After Action Review theater.

Self Airfield - a seven-building airfield facility will include a warehouse, air traffic control tower, and a flight landing strip along with other buildings. Airborne and air assault operations can be conducted here. The flight landing strip, constructed by the 618th Engineer Company from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, is located about 3 kilometers northwest of the city complex. It is a C-130 and C-17 capable, 4300-ft. active runway.

Word Military Compound - A five-building site that includes a drill field, barracks, stockade and guard towers. This compound is one kilometer south of the city site.

Audiovisual Network System

Phase I: This phase includes the latest targetry and audio-visual networking within areas of each of the three facilities of the MOUT site. The cost of this phase is approximately \$9.2 million.

Phase II: Improvements continue to improve training realism at the MOUT Complex as the Army trains for the 21st Century. These improvements include:

--Audio-visual capability in 38 buildings to enhance the after action reviews in which units can correct deficiencies observed during their training at home station.

--Enhanced battlefield effects to include battlefield sounds, explosions, smoke, burning buildings/vehicles and simulated enemy tracers firing back at friendly forces.

--Connectivity to the JRTC Instrumentation System to provide for real-time video, position location, and small arms engagement data to analysts and the observer controllers. The result will be accurate and immediate data to provide to the analysts for improved After Action Reviews and unit Take Home Packages.

--Enhanced Targetry: Provides more human like targets that simulate friendly, neutral, and hostile persons. Targets will talk via a sound system, and record precision target feedback. The targets will also fire back using the Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES).

The cost of Phase II is projected at approximately \$46.2 million.



JRTC Operations Group

The Joint Readiness Training Center Operations Group is charged with primary responsibility for all training conducted at the center.

Ops Group builds the framework of the JRTC training experience, providing rotating units with the closest encounter with a battlefield that is possible during peacetime.

The Operations Group provides a vehicle for refining doctrine and training, not only for the Army, but for all the United States military services. It is also the parent unit for all observer/controllers in the JRTC.

JRTC Mission Statement

To provide realistic joint and combined arms training focused on developing soldiers, leaders and units of our nation's joint contingency forces for success on future battlefields. Train under rough, realistic combat like conditions across a wide range of likely tactical operations and mission rehearsal exercises capable of fully integrating into higher level exercises and scenarios.

Observer/controllers, or O/Cs, serve as the focal point around which all JRTC training is conducted. They are the coaches and trainers who go everywhere with units training at the JRTC, providing them with constant feedback on their activities. O/Cs must have served successfully in the position they now observe.

In selecting the members of the Ops Group, all the military services have made a considerable investment and commitment to joint training. The members are experienced and knowledgeable about battlefield operations and doctrine.

Throughout every training rotation, O/Cs conduct comprehensive after-action reviews (AAR) with brigade and battalion task force chains of command, and with individual soldiers in small group discussions. The purpose of an AAR is to provide an assessment of unit performance during the exercise. The key to a successful AAR is creating an environment conducive to a discussion between units and their observer/controllers. Reinforcement of lessons learned is much greater if the player unit participates in the highlight of missions done well or those areas in need of improvement.

The Operations Group also provides the elements who plan, coordinate, execute and control all battlefield events. It is responsible for scheduling the training of all rotating units, ensuring that they receive the exercise in joint operations that will make them effective on any battlefield.



JRTC Opposing Force 1st Battalion, 509th Infantry Regiment

Lineage and Honors of the 509th Parachute Infantry

With the advent of World War Two, the United States Armed Forces foresaw a need for highly mobile units that the Allies could quickly insert into the theater of battle. An experiment began at Fort Benning, Georgia where a group of volunteers began jumping out of perfectly good aircraft while in flight. Thus was born the American Paratroopers. Following great debate and an arduous command decision, the United States Army began forming Airborne units for combat. On 14 March 1941, Company A, 504th Parachute Battalion was constituted and then activated on 5 October 1941 at Fort Benning, Georgia.

The 504th moved to Fort Bragg, North Carolina for training in February 1942, and became part of one of the Army's first Parachute Infantry Regiments. The 503rd and 504th Parachute Infantry Battalions were joined together to form the 503rd Parachute Infantry Regiment, with the 504th being renamed Company D, 503rd Parachute Infantry on 24 February 1942.

As an independent battalion, the 503rd sailed to Scotland in June 1942, becoming the first American parachute unit to go overseas in World War Two. It was attached to the British 1st Airborne Division for training. The training included mass tactical jumps from C-47 aircraft at 350 feet, extensive night training, and speed marching for 10 miles to and from the training area daily; and on one occasion, 32 miles in 11 hours. On 2 November, as the 503rd was staging for Operation Torch, the invasion of North Africa, it was reorganized and redesignated as Company D, 509th Parachute Infantry. On this momentous day, as C-47's flew over the English countryside, the 509th Paratrooper was born.

The training paid off when the 509th spearheaded the Allied invasion of North Africa. The longest Airborne operation occurred 8 November 1942. After a C-47 flight of over 1600 miles from England, the battalion seized Tafarquay Airport in Oran, Algeria by parachute assault. One week later, after repacking their own chutes (every man was his own rigger in those days), the battalion conducted their second combat jump on 15 November 1942 to secure the airfield at Youk-Les-Bains near the Tunisian border.

From this base the battalion conducted combined operations with various French forces against the German Afrika Korps in Tunisia. One unit, the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves (French Algerian Infantry), awarded their own Regimental Crest as a gesture of respect to the American Paratroopers. This badge was awarded to the battalion commander on 15 November 1942 by the 3rd Zouaves' Regimental Commander, and is worn today by all members of the 509th Infantry.

From December 1942 to June 1943, the 509th trained in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco in preparation for the Allied invasion of Sicily in July 1943. During the invasion of Sicily, the 509th was attached to the 82nd Airborne Division, but was held in division reserve and saw no action in that campaign.

The invasion of Italy began in September 1943 with the amphibious assault at Salerno. The 509th was initially in reserve with the 82nd Airborne Division in Sicily until the beachhead was in danger. On 14 September, while the 82nd Airborne Division dropped inside American lines to reinforce the beachhead, the 509th was assigned the mission of cutting enemy supply lines behind the German defensive positions.

The 509th launched its third parachute assault at Avellino, Italy, only to find that the valley DZ was occupied the night before by the 6th German Armored Panzer Division. The 509th operated independently for some two weeks behind German lines in company and platoon size elements disrupting the German rear area. Separate units scrounged for food and water among the Italian civilians until the unit finally reassembled in Salerno on 28 September 1943. Total casualties were 123 killed or captured including the 509th commander and his entire staff.

On 10 December 1943 the battalion was reorganized and redesignated one more time to Company A, 509th Parachute Infantry Battalion, and recognized as an independent unit. During this period, October through December 1943, the battalion operated with Darby's Rangers, and fought as Mountain Infantry in the high ground above Venafro, Italy.

The 509th's next operation was an amphibious assault (represented by the fifth arrowhead on our unit crest) at Anzio, Italy, on 21 January 1944. Still operating with Darby's Rangers, the 509th was in the first assault wave of the invasion force. The Rangers sent two battalions against an elite German Armored Division on the beachhead, while the 509th was assigned a critical defensive position which they held despite heavy losses. For its heroic actions in stopping the desperate German counterattack at Carano, Italy, the 509th was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation, the first parachute unit so honored. In addition to the battalion award of 29 February, Charlie Company won a second Presidential Unit Citation for a night attack on 14 March, and Corporal, now Sergeant Major (retired) Paul B. Huff became the first paratrooper to win the Congressional Medal of Honor.

After Anzio, the 509th conducted its fourth parachute assault and fifth combat assault spearheading the attack by the First Airborne Task Force at Le Muy, in southern France, on 14 August 1944. December 1944 saw the 509th attached to the 101st Airborne Division in time for the Battle of the Bulge. In another defensive mission, against incredible odds, the 509th held out from 22 to 30 December at Sadzot, Belgium, against two Panzer Grenadier Battalions, both elite German mechanized infantry units, and earned the battalion its second Presidential Unit Citation. In January, tasked with an offensive mission, the 509th advanced in the hills of St. Vith, Belgium, capturing and holding critical high ground for the passage of the 7th Armored Division. After the action, which left only seven officers and forty-eight enlisted men in the entire battalion, the 509th fell victim to reorganization one last time.

Toward the end of World War Two, separate Parachute Infantry Battalions were no longer considered necessary, and the 509th was disbanded on 1 March 1945, with the survivors and returning wounded being sent to the 82nd or 13th Airborne Divisions as replacements. The 509th was later reconstituted on 12 May 1947 in the Regular Army as Company A, 509th Parachute Infantry Battalion, and redesignated on 27 March 1963 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 509th Infantry, with subsequent assignment to the 8th Infantry Division.

The 509th was reactivated in Mainz, Germany, as two battalions, then later reduced to one battalion during the summer of 1973.

On 1 September 1973, the 509th was relieved from assignment to the 8th Army and subsequently moved to Vicenza, Italy. In 1975, one company of the 509th moved to the continental United States to fill the requirement for a company sized Airborne/ Pathfinder unit to support the United States Army Aviation Center at Fort Rucker, Alabama. The redesignation of the 509th Airborne Battalion Combat Team in Italy as the 4th Battalion, 325th Infantry in July 1983 left C Company, 509th Infantry (Airborne/Pathfinder) as the only remaining unit of the Regiment.

On 18 December 1987 the Headquarters for the 509th was transferred to the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command and organized at Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas. A Company, B Company, and D Troop were formed and initially served at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas as the opposing forces for the Army's Joint Readiness Training Center. In 1993 the 509th was transferred to the U.S. Army Forces Command and subsequently moved to Fort Polk, Louisiana, where it serves today as the world's premier opposing force for light infantry and Special Operations Forces.

CAMPAIGNS

Campaign participation credits of the 1st Battalion, 509th Infantry include the following campaigns of World War II (*designates Campaign Arrowheads for spearheading action):

Algeria-French Morocco*

Tunisia*

Naples-Foggia*

Anzio*

Rome-Arno

Southern France*

Rhineland

Ardenes -Alsace

Awards presented to 1st Battalion, 509th Infantry:

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), streamer embroidered Liege, Belgium

Presidential Unit Citation (Army), streamer embroidered Carano, Italy

French Croix de Guerre with Silver Star, streamer embroidered Muy En Provence

Citation in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in Ardenes

Citation in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action in St. Vith

Insignia of the French 3d Zouaves Regiment

Highlights of the 1st-509th

First U. S. Airborne unit to deploy overseas arriving in Land's End, England on 10 June 1942.

Executed the lowest altitude mass parachute jump in history exiting the aircraft a 143 feet in England during June 1942 rehearsals.

Initially awarded the "right" to wear Red Berets by Major General Sir Frederick A.M. Browning, Commander, 1st British Airborne, who made the 509th honorary "Red Devils."

Performed America's first combat parachute insertion on 8 November 1942 following the longest combat invasion in history of 1600 miles from England to North Africa.

Conducted five combat jumps during World War II: three into North Africa, one into Italy and one into Southern France.

Led amphibious invasion with Darby's Rangers at Anzio, Italy on 22 January 1944, and subsequently participated in a successful Allied campaign that lasted 70 days.

First Airborne unit awarded the Presidential Unit Citation, 29 February 1942. Also awarded another Presidential Unit Citation in 1945.

Paul B. Huff, a member of the 509th, was the first American Paratrooper awarded the Medal of Honor on 29 February 1944 at Anzio, Italy.

Participated in the Battle of the Bulge.

Five members selected to serve as Pathfinders for the 101st Airborne Division during the Gulf War. Their helicopter was shot down during a search and rescue mission. Two were KIA and one became a POW.

Since the Gulf War, The JRTC and the 509th have helped train more units that eventually deployed for worldwide missions than any other training center.



2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment



History of the Second Dragoons

The Second Armored Cavalry Regiment is the oldest serving Regiment on continuous active duty in the United States. The Regiment was established on May 23, 1836 as the second Regiment of Dragoons to fight the Seminole campaigns. After the Seminole Wars the Regiment relocated to the Southwestern United States to fight in the Indian wars. In 1846, the Regiment fought in every major campaign during the war against Mexico. During Captain Charles May's charge, at the battle of Resaca De La Palma, the Regiment received its motto, "Remember your Regiment and Follow your Officers!" The Regiment then continued its service in the West, protecting settlers and securing new territories.

In 1861, during the Civil War, the Regiment was redesignated as the 2nd US Cavalry Regiment as part of the 1st Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac. After the Civil War, the Regiment was sent to Cuba to fight in the Spanish American War. During the early 1900's, the Regiment fought against the Moros in the Philippines and returned to the US in 1912. The Regiment soon deployed to Europe in 1918 and was the only American Unit to fight as Cavalry on horse back in World War I. After the war the unit was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas as part of the 2nd Cavalry Division. In the 1930s, it traded its horses for light tanks and scout cars and was redesignated the 2nd Cavalry Group (Mechanized).

The Regiment saw its first combat of World War II in 1944 after landing at Utah Beach. It led the advance of Patton's Third Army throughout the remainder of the war. In a daring raid through Russian Lines in the closing days of the war, troopers from the Regiment rescued the famous Lippizaner show horses from the Russian forces. In 1948, the Regiment became part of the constabulary forces and was later redesignated the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment to begin its mission of border surveillance along the East German and Czechoslovakian borders.

The Regiment deployed to the Persian Gulf in November, 1990 with the VII (US) Corps in support of Operation Desert Shield. On 23 February 1991, the Regiment led the attack of the VII Corps as it advanced into southern Iraq. The Regiment fought a series of sharp engagements, defeating numerous Republican Guard Units becoming one of the only two units to receive the Army Valorous Unit Citation for actions in Iraq.

On 1 July 1992, the Regiment returned to the United States, ending almost half a century of service in Germany. After arriving at Fort Lewis, Washington, it was redesignated as the 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment (Light). One year later, the Regiment was transferred of Fort Polk, Louisiana and assumed a new organizational structure for a lethal yet more rapidly deployable Cavalry Regiment. Standing up under the XVIII Airborne Corps in January 1994 as a rapid deployment unit, the Regiment remains at the forefront of operational doctrine.

In January 1995, the Regiment was called upon to support Operation Uphold Democracy in Haiti. Initially, 3d Squadron deployed to the island and accomplished the mission for five months. In May, 1st Squadron assumed duties as the Regimental Headquarters assumed command of JTF operations. 2d Squadron replaced 1st Squadron in support of this operation, and returned to Ft. Polk in February 1996.

From the swamps of Florida, to the plains of central Europe, through the deserts of the Middle East, to the island of Haiti, the 2d Dragoons have served the nation on continuous active duty for over a century and a half. In its organization and equipment, the Regiment bears little resemblance to its horse mounted ancestors. But the spirit and elan of Cavalry is a legacy which today's Dragoons proudly maintain and cherish as they follow the order of CPT Charles A. May at Resaca de la Palma, to:

Remember your Regiment and Follow your Officers!



WARRIOR BRIGADE



Lineage and Honors

Constituted in July of 1962 as Headquarters Special Troops assigned to Fort Polk, Louisiana.

Redesignated 1 July of 1970 to Headquarters, Garrison Troop Command, Fort Polk, Louisiana.

Redesignated 25 February of 1971 to Headquarters Command, Fort Polk, Louisiana.

March 1982 granted approval to use the name "Devil Troop Brigade" aligning the Brigade's support mission to the 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized)

Major subordinate commands of the Devil Troop Brigade were:

- 588th Engineer Battalion and assigned units
- 15th Evacuation Hospital and assigned units
- Provisional Battalion and assigned units
- 5th Personnel Service Company
- 36th Medical Detachment
- 5th ID Noncommissioned Officer Academy

June 1993 - granted approval to use the name "Warrior Brigade" aligning the Brigade's support mission to the Joint Readiness Training Center.

Major subordinate units of the Warrior Brigade are:

- 46th Engineer Battalion (CBT) (HVY) and assigned units
- 142nd Corps Support Battalion and assigned units
- 83rd Chemical Battalion
- 115th Field Hospital and assigned units
- HHC, USAG
- Fort Polk Noncommissioned Officer Academy

During operation Desert Storm, the brigade's normal authorized strength was more than doubled. Seven battalions and 13 separate companies from the Regular Army, Army Reserve and the National Guard were assigned for command, control, training, validation and deployment.

Simultaneously, the brigade deployed two of its organic battalions and seven of its organic companies and detachments to the war. In all, more than 8,000 soldiers from 32 units deployed via the brigade to Southwest Asia.

Warrior Brigade soldiers have participated in many major training deployments and combat operations in recent years. They have served in such places as Southwest Asia, Honduras, Cuba, Somalia, Suriname, Bosnia and Haiti. They have also participated in virtually every Joint Readiness Training Center rotation since the center moved to Fort Polk.

Warrior Brigade is constantly evolving to meet U.S. Forces Command's readiness mission and provides support to JRTC. They are "Freedom's Guardian".



519th Military Police Battalion



Organized as the 15th Military Police Battalion in 1927, the 519th Military Police Battalion was called to active duty at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, in April 1944. The battalion was deployed to the Pacific Theater one year later. While occupying the island of Okinawa, the 519th Military Police Battalion assisted in processing over 400,000 enemy prisoners taken during the seven-month battle.

Entering combat again when the Korean Conflict erupted, the battalion landed with the advanced elements of the United Nations Force to bolster the threatened Pusan perimeter. When the conflict ended, the 519th was returned to Japan and deactivated in 1956.

During the Vietnam conflict, the 519th MP Battalion was recalled to active duty in 1966 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, with the mission of training for Military Police Contingency Missions.

In 1968, the battalion was relocated from Fort Dix to Fort Meade, Maryland. Throughout the following two decades, the battalion would be deployed several times to Washington, D.C. to control civil disturbances and assist with security during three presidential inaugurations.

In 1975, the battalion was deployed to Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania in support of the Vietnamese Refugee Program. The battalion was again deployed to Fort Indiantown Gap in 1980 in support of the Cuban Alien Relocation Operations.

After two deployments to Panama to prevent hostile actions against U.S. personnel and facilities, the 519th Military Police Battalion returned to Panama on December 20, 1989, and participated in Operation Just Cause to protect U.S. lives, property, and interest in the Republic of Panama.

On October 6, 1990, the 519th Military Police Battalion deployed to Saudi Arabia as part of Operation Desert Shield. On January 16, 1991, the 519th Military Police Battalion took part in Operation Desert Storm providing battlefield circulation control, security of enemy prisoners of war, and security of Main Supply Routes into Iraq. The 519th Military Police Battalion returned to Fort Meade, Maryland on March 28, 1991.

On November 27, 1991, elements of the 519th Military Police Battalion were deployed to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to assist in the relocation of Haitian civilians. They redeployed on February 15, 1992. Due to restructuring of the Army, the 519th Military Police Battalion was relocated from Fort Meade to Fort Polk, Louisiana, in August of 1992.

On September 8, 1992, elements of the 519th Military Police Battalion were deployed to Florida to provide humanitarian assistance and support for hurricane relief efforts as part of Joint Task Force Andrew.

On June 28, 1994, the 258th Military Police Company deployed to Panama in support of Operation Promote Liberty and Safe Haven. The company established Cuban containment facilities, and provided forces to restore order during camp riots in December 1995.

On September 20, 1994, the HHD, 519th Military Police Battalion and the 204th Military Police Company deployed to the Republic of Haiti in support of Operation Uphold Democracy. The Battalion conducted various missions in and around the Capital city of Port-au-Prince, assisting in the re-establishment of the democratically elected government within Haiti.

On October 14, 1995 the 204th Military Police Company deployed to the Republic of Haiti a second time in support of Operation Uphold Democracy.

On July 17, 1996, the HHD, 519th Military Police Battalion, the 258th Military Police Company, the 293rd Military Police Company from Fort Stewart, Georgia and the 65th Military Police Company (Airborne) from Fort Bragg, North Carolina deployed to Bosnia-Herzegovina in support of Operation Joint Endeavor and Operation Joint Guard. The Battalion assumed a sector in the Serb-controlled Posavina Corridor of Northern Bosnia and conducted the full spectrum of Peace Enforcement Missions. The Battalion provided comprehensive support to the first-ever democratic elections in Bosnia. The Battalion also provided support to operations in the contested areas of Brcko and Celic.

From its inception, the 519th Military Police Battalion has received credit for twelve combat campaigns. Unit citations include, the Meritorious Unit Commendation (1950-1951), Meritorious Unit Commendation (1952-1953), Republic of Korea Presidential Citation (19 September 1950- 21 July 1952), the Army Superior Unit Award (April-September 1988), Meritorious Unit Commendation (6 October 1990- 24 March 1991).