FOREWORD


Information contained in the annual supplement was based on military history reports provided by the staff offices and their divisions. The cooperation of all staff agencies and their diligent research effort has made this supplement possible. Continued emphasis placed on the collection of historical data will insure that this headquarters prepares valuable historical documents for the future.

CPT Roger E. Howse
Historical Officer
Headquarters, Fort George G. Meade
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COMMANDERS

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE

Major General Joseph E. Kuhn
Brigadier General W. J. Nicholson
Brigadier General S. J. B. Schindel
Colonel Charles R. Noyes
Major General Beaumont Buck
Major General Grote Hutcheson
Major General Jesse M. J. Carter
Brigadier General S. D. Rockenbach
Colonel John S. Switzer
Colonel William O. Johnson
Brigadier General H. H. Bandholtz
Brigadier General E. F. McGaghlin, Jr.
Brigadier General C. H. Martin
Brigadier General Harold B. Fiske
Brigadier General George S. Simonds
Colonel Oliver S. Eskridge
Brigadier General Leroy S. Upton
Colonel Claude H. Miller
Colonel Harry L. Cooper
Colonel James K. Parsons
Colonel William W. Taylor, Jr.
Major General R. L. Spragins
Colonel John P. McAdams
Colonel Edgar A. Myer
Colonel Gilbert M. Allen
Brigadier General L. D. Gasser
Major General William Bryden
Brigadier General Walter Kreuger
General C. A. Trott
Colonel Oliver S. Wood
Brigadier General C. G. Helmick
Colonel Hamilton E. Maguire
Lieutenant General Lenard T. Gerow
Major General James Van Fleet
Colonel Jesse L. Gibney
Brigadier General F. M. Harris
Colonel Michael J. Geraghty
Colonel Julian B. Lindsey
Colonel Charles D. Wiegand
Colonel Martin L. Green
Colonel Harry L. Sievers
Colonel O. C. Krueger
Colonel P. H. Pope
Colonel G. J. Check
Major General John C. F. Tillson III
Colonel C. B. Boswell
Colonel V. F. Goodsell
Colonel A. W. Alexander

Colonel John E. Lance, Jr.
Assumed command 25 Aug 1917
Assumed command 29 Aug 1917
Assumed command 8 Feb 1919
Assumed command 15 Mar 1919
Assumed command 24 Mar 1919
Assumed command 14 May 1919
Assumed command 15 Aug 1919
Assumed command 27 Nov 1919
Assumed command 16 Sep 1920
Assumed command 19 Nov 1920
Assumed command 16 Dec 1920
Assumed command 10 Jan 1921
Assumed command 19 Oct 1921
Assumed command 1 May 1923
Assumed command 1 Sep 1924
Assumed command 5 Jan 1925
Assumed command 15 May 1925
Assumed command 1 Oct 1925
Assumed command 2 Aug 1927
Assumed command 14 May 1929
Assumed command 19 Nov 1932
Assumed command 18 Dec 1932
Assumed command 18 Jul 1934
Assumed command 16 Oct 1935
Assumed command 8 Sep 1936
Assumed command 26 Oct 1936
Assumed command 14 Sep 1937
Assumed command 1 Sep 1938
Assumed command 6 Sep 1939
Assumed command 31 Oct 1941
Assumed command 10 Jun 1945
Assumed command 30 Sep 1946
Assumed command 15 Jan 1948
Assumed command 1 Aug 1950
Assumed command 15 Dec 1950
Assumed command 1 Jun 1952
Assumed command 25 Sep 1953
Assumed command 1 Nov 1954
Assumed command 22 Sep 1956
Assumed command 8 Mar 1957
Assumed command 5 May 1958
Assumed command 13 Nov 1959
Assumed command 24 Feb 1961
Assumed command 9 Aug 1963
Assumed command 11 Sep 1967
Assumed command 1 July 1968
Assumed command 1 Mar 1969
Assumed command 12 Jul 1969
Assumed command 1 Sep 1971
GENERAL HISTORY OF FORT GEORGE G. MEADE

Fort George G. Meade was originally authorized by Congress as one of sixteen training camps for components of the National (draft) Army. Construction began on 2 July 1917 and the first inducted men reported to Camp Meade during the period 16 - 30 September 1917. Camp Meade was named in honor of Major General George Gordon Meade (1815-1872), a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars. General Meade was Commander of the Army of the Potomac at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1863.

Camp Meade became a permanent military reservation in 1928. The original camp had an area of 7,470.78 acres of land. An additional 6,065.22 acres have since been purchased which brings the total acreage to 13,536 acres.

Since 1917 almost every type of Army Ground Force unit has been trained here. During World War I, army units assigned to Camp Meade included the 11th, 79th, and 92nd Infantry Divisions, the 154th Depot Brigade, and the 4th, 9th and 10th Training Battalions. A number of Signal Corps units were trained and assembled, and in 1918, an Ordnance Supply School was established. In 1919 the Tank Corps was transferred to Camp Meade, and in 1920 the first Tank Corps School was established. A Cooks and Bakers School was also established.

After cessation of World War I activities, a summer training program was scheduled for some 3500 personnel composed of the Citizens Military Training Corps (CMTC), the National Guard, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Organized Reserve Corps units.

In 1928, the first large scale permanent construction started on post. The architecture is Maryland Colonial. The present First United States Army Headquarters building was inspired by "Dourghan Manor", the home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland, one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence. Public Quarters, the Chapel, Library, Post Exchange, and Bachelor Officers' Quarters are included in the list of permanent buildings constructed since that time.

In 1954, permanent barracks for the 3rd Armored Cavalry were completed. In 1957, the first permanent Special Services Club was completed, and in 1960, a second Service Club in the NSA area was opened. In 1958, over 700 units, constructed under Wherry Housing Program, were acquired, and in 1959, 1000 family housing units, constructed under the Capehart Housing program, were completed. A new airfield with 25,000 sq yds of runway and over 6,000 sq yds of taxi way was opened in 1960. In February 1961, a new general hospital officially named Kimbrough Army Hospital and erected at an approximate cost of $5,000,000 was completed.

During World War II, Fort Meade had the mission of training Army Ground Force troops. In addition, during the period 1940 to 1946, the Fort was designated as a Reception Center, Army Ground Force Replacement Depot No. 1, and finally a Separation Center. It is estimated that, during this period, 3,500,000 service men and women had passed through Fort Meade.

Among additional missions assigned during this period was the Special Service Unit Training Center which was established in 1942. One of the unusual activities of this Center was the famous school of Judo founded by Major Francis d'Eliscu.

This General History of Fort Meade was extracted from FGGM Regulation 10-1, dated 16 Oct 1970 with changes.
Fort Meade was the location of the first creation of the Army's Experimental Mechanized Force, the Mechanized Cavalry Troop, the Tank Destroyer Battalion and Army Ranger School.

During this period, the secret activity of the Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau was operated by the Provost Marshal General and, until 1943, hundreds of enemy aliens were interned at the Fort.

Among other units, the 29th and 76th Infantry Divisions and a part of the 26th Infantry Division received training at Fort Meade.

In June 1947, the headquarters of the Second United States Army, commanded by Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, was transferred from Baltimore, Maryland, to Fort Meade. During this summer, the first ROTC Camp to be operated since 1941 was established and units of the District of Columbia National Guard were trained. During this training, the 1st Battalion of the 325th Glider Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, was stationed at the Fort and, with the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, staged demonstrations and provided instructors for the course.

In 1950, the 35th Artillery Brigade, (Air Defense), then the 35th AAA Brigade, was transferred permanently to Fort George G. Meade. In 1953, the first NIKE AJAX guided missile battalion in the U.S. Army was deployed at positions at Fort George G. Meade and, in December 1957, the first Missile Master facility in the Army Air Defense system was introduced at the 35th Artillery Brigade (Air Defense).

Until 1952, two of the principal post organizations were the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment and the Medical Replacement Training Center. Both units were transferred to Camp Pickett, Virginia, at that time. The 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment was transferred back to Fort Meade in 1954, and, in 1955, was replaced by the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment under "Operation Gyroscope." In 1958, the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment was replaced by the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment under "Operation Gyroscope."

In 1952, the National Security Agency initiated action to locate the agency at Fort Meade. Construction commenced in August, 1954, and was completed in October, 1957. In 1954, Marine Barracks (NSA) was activated with a primary mission of providing security for the National Security Agency and, in November 1957, the Naval Security Group Activity was activated and was moved to Fort Meade in 1958. This Agency is scheduled for expansion.

Effective 15 December 1956, under the provisions of General Orders #55, Department of the Army, 19 December 1956, U.S. Army Transportation Administrative Transport Management Agency was established as a Class II activity at Fort Meade. This Agency was transferred and phased into the Transport Services Division 31 December 1962.

On 28 December 1956, a Self-Service Supply Center was formally opened at Fort Meade. Its primary function is to supply units and activities with expendable property through the use of a "charge plate" system, similar to that used by commercial department stores.

Since 1954, Fort George G. Meade has been the location of the Headquarters 2d Region U.S. Army Air Defense Command (ZDRAADCOM) which, prior to 1957, was designated as the 2d Antiaircraft Regional Command. The Command's area of responsibility extends from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Erie and from the Atlantic Coast to Fort Knox, Kentucky. In 1961, a reorganization of Air Defense Command Regions resulted in a relocation of the 2d Region and the transfer of these elements to the control of the 1st Region.
On 1 August 1957, under the provisions of Section II, General Orders #41, Department of the Army, 8 August 1957, the United States Army Signal Unit Survey Team was located at Fort Meade. This unit was deactivated under the provisions of GO #2, Headquarters Department of the Army, Office of the Chief Signal Officer on 4 January 1961.

On 2 January 1958, under the provisions of General Orders #52, Office of the Chief of Transportation, 1 November 1957, the United States Army Transportation Corps Inspector General Field Office was transferred from St Louis, Missouri, to Fort Meade.

In October 1956, Department of the Army designated Fort Meade as the installation selected for the conduct of an engineering study on the feasibility of the utilization of an Automatic Data Processing System at Class I installations. The prototype Class I integrated data processing system for supply, personnel and financial recording, accounting and reporting for the staff elements of Headquarters, Fort George G. Meade, on a service center basis is in operation.

In April 1958, under the provisions of Headquarters Second U. S. Army General Order #45, the U. S. Army Signal Defense Engineering Agency and the U. S. Material Equipment Testing Unit #1, now designated as the Training Techniques Evaluation Group, were attached to Fort Meade for administrative and logistical support. USADEA has the responsibility for planning, managing and coordinating programs linked with the Army's Air Defense mission.

In June 1958, a cross servicing agreement was negotiated between the Chief of Chaplains and Headquarters Second United States Army, for administrative and logistical support of the Chaplain Board, United States Army.

In March 1960, the NORAD Control Center (26th Air Division) SAGE was transferred to the post. It is now designated as the 770th Radar Squadron.

During 1960, the Chief of Transportation, Department of the Army, negotiated for tenancy for the Transportation Accounts Office, Comptroller Field Service Office. This agreement was cancelled 1 September 1962.

In 1961, as the result of the Berlin Crisis, the 3d ACR and 69th Signal Battalion were transferred and 27 USAR and NG units were ordered to active duty at the installation for training. These units were released from active duty in August 1962.

In July 1962, the main body of the 6th Missile Battalion (HAWK), 65th Artillery, and supporting technical service detachments, arrived at the installation from Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. In September 1962, the 13th Artillery Group (AD) arrived to provide a headquarters element for this and subsequent missile units. In October 1962, these units were ordered to Florida on temporary duty, and this was changed to a permanent change of station in April 1963. In December 1962, the 8th Missile Battalion (HAWK), 7th Artillery, and supporting units, arrived from Fort Bliss, Texas.

As a result of the Army reorganization and abolition of the Technical Services in 1962, the United States Army Transportation Corps Inspector General Field Office was deactivated.

Permanent medical facilities on the installation were increased by the completion of the First United States Army Medical Laboratory in March 1963 at a cost of $1,545,000.

In April 1963, a major reorganization of Ordnance units at the installation occurred when the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of the 1st Ordnance Battalion were inactivated and the Ordnance companies were transferred to the control of Special Troops Regiment with no change in the secondary support mission.
In August 1963, the number of TOE units was increased by the arrival of the 888th Medical Company, 83d Ordnance Company, 541st Military Intelligence Detachment (ACR), and the 52d Medical Detachment.

During 1963, the number of available quarters on the installation was increased to 2290 units by the completion of an additional construction program.

The transfer of responsibility and personnel of USADEA to the Army Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal was completed 1 July 1964.

Assigned military strength remained relatively static until July 1964. With the arrival of the main body of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, the level of assigned military strength was the highest it had been since the Berlin Crisis in 1961.

In June 1965, the support responsibilities of the installation were increased as the result of the consolidation of the First and Second U.S. Army Recruiting Districts with headquarters at Fort Meade. These requirements were further increased by the preliminary phasing-in of actions resulting from the consolidation of the First and Second U.S. Armies beginning on 1 July 1965.

Command supervision of the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program was transferred 1 September 1965 from the four Reserve Corps Headquarters in the First and Second Army areas to Second Army Headquarters at Fort Meade. This brought the yearly output of 5,000 cadets—43% of the national total—under the direct supervision of Second Army Commander.

Effective 1 January 1966, the First and Second United States Armies merged into the 15-state First United States Army, under the command of Lieutenant General William F. Train, with headquarters at Fort Meade. The new First Army encompassed 17 installations and 328,668 square miles, with a $330 million budget and $1.4 billion worth of property.

A $5.7 million, 9-story annex to the National Security Agency complex at Fort Meade, was dedicated 25 June 1966. The annex contained 260,000 square feet of office space.

The 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment left Fort Meade in August 1966 for Viet Nam. It landed at Vung Tau 7 September 1966 and was involved in combat operations 20 days later.

The First Army Museum, moved from the old First Army Headquarters at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, New York, was dedicated 2 September 1966. The Museum is located in Building 4674 on Griffin Street, near the First Army Conference Building.

Fort Meade began its participation in an Army-wide program to train men straight out of basic training centers in Advanced Individual Training at TOE units. The original input into the post's TRAPP (Train and Retain as Permanent Party) Program of 200 enlisted men arrived in October 1966, with an eventual increase to 600 planned.

Three new BOQ buildings in the 4700 area were dedicated 17 November 1966. The $860,000 complex contained 100 apartment units: 75 for company grade and 25 for field grade officers.

The 35th Artillery Brigade unveiled its new Missile Mentor air defense computer system in February 1967. This system replaced the old Missile Master and BIRDIE (Battery Integration and Radar Display Equipment) systems in the coordination of missile defense in the Washington-Baltimore Defense Area.
The 106-year-old Sixth Armored Cavalry Regiment was reactivated and stationed at Fort Meade on 23 March 1967. Expected to have an eventual strength of 3349 officers and enlisted men, the Sixth Cavalry brought a proud history of participation in 13 major campaigns with it to Fort Meade.

The 47th Direct Support Group, with the mission of direct support in the areas of maintenance, supply and service, was activated on 1 August 1967 at Fort Meade. Within the 47th DS Group were the 194th Maintenance Battalion, the 227th Maintenance Battalion and the 534th Supply and Service Battalion.

On 1 November 1967, Headquarters, Fort George G. Meade, was reorganized from an "S" staff organization to a "G" staff organization with a Command Group, a General Staff and a Special Staff.

During the month of November 1967, the 75th Engineer Battalion, consisting of more than 900 officers and men, arrived at Fort Meade after moving from Fort Lewis, Washington. The 75th's mission at Fort Meade was one of engineer construction support for the First United States Army Area.

The Spring of 1968 saw the arrival of the 519th Military Police Battalion from Fort Dix, N.J. The 519th was assigned here to provide riot control support for the District of Columbia in the event of any civil disturbances in that city.

In May 1968, the newly activated 18th Medical Brigade arrived at Fort Meade from Fort Lee, Virginia, and took command and control of the field medical units located here. The mission of the 18th Medical Brigade was to command and provide logistical support for its subordinate units.

Effective 1 July 1968, the dual assignment of the Deputy Commanding General, First United State Army, as Commanding General, Fort George G. Meade was terminated. The "G" staff organization reverted to "S" staff organization.

During the month of November 1968 the first residents moved into Fort George G. Meade's newest housing area, MacArthur Manor. The 340-unit area, completed during the summer of 1969, was built at a cost of $5,450,000.

During 1969 three TOE units were inactivated, namely, the 40th MP Platoon, the 60th AVN Company, and the 413th Signal Company.

In November 1969, the medical service activities, including medical, dental and veterinary, were organized into a single functional mission grouping identified as Medical Department Activities (MEDDAC).

On 1 July 1970 the headquarters was reorganized in the standard Class I organizational structure required by DA in accordance with CONUS Installation Management Study (CIMS).

During 1970 the following TOE units were inactivated: 47th General Support Group, 338th TC Company, 493d TC Det, 1st MP POW Cmd, 10th MP POW Camp, 29th Med Hospital, 888th Med Company, 232d Med Det, the 177th Med Detachment, 157th Med Lab, 28th Gen Hosp and Companies A, B, C, 519th MP Bn. In Nov 1970 the 209th, 293d and 437th MP companies were activated as well as the 483d TC Det. In addition to the above changes, HHD, 18th Med Bde was replaced by HHD, 44th Med Bde.
The following information, Titles of Staff Offices, is the result of the reorganization of Headquarters, Fort George G. Meade under the previously mentioned CIMS concept.

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Organizational Changes:

Fort George G. Meade was assigned certain support responsibilities in conjunction with the discontinuance of the Military District of Washington as a major subordinate command under the jurisdiction of CONARC and the establishment of the US Army Military District of Washington as a major field command under the jurisdiction of DA, effective 1 July 1971.

Fort George G. Meade was designated as the primary support installation for the inactivation of Fort Holabird. The Post Comptroller, Fort Meade, was designated as the staff office to coordinate and exercise supervision of all matters involving the inactivation. In November 1971, a steering committee composed of representatives of DPCA, DPTSEC, DIO, DFAE, and Civilian Personnel Division was formed with Comptroller as chairman. A complete plan of action was presented to the Commanding General, Hq First US Army in December 1971.

Major Budgetary Actions:

Fiscal Year 1971 Operation and Maintenance (OMA) annual funding program of $35,992,312 was available which included $505,500 for the graded pay increases and $626,100 for wage grade pay increases. Requirements to provide commissary services and laundry services at specified levels and to support MISO at 100% further aggravated the austere condition under which the installation operated for the majority of the fiscal year. The final program was sufficient, however, to accomplish assigned missions. The unobligated balance as of 30 June 1971 was $15,297. Utilization rate attained was 99.96%.

The Family Housing Management Account program for Fiscal Year 1971 was $2,238,096 and the final unobligated balance was $3,265. Utilization rate attained was 99.85%.

Fiscal Year 1972 Operation and Maintenance annual funding program was $36,026,918 as of 31 December 1971. Unfinanced requirements totaled $4,229,800 of which $2,584,900 was Group I (Essential Requirements-Hard Core) and $1,344,900 was Group II (Requirements to Meet Prescribed Standards).

Family Housing Management Account Fiscal Year 1972 funding level as of 31 December 1971 was $2,510,000. Unfinanced requirements totaled $198,000 of which $83,000 was in the operations area and $115,000 was identified to the maintenance and repair area.

New Systems Established:

Base Operations Information System (BASOPS) was implemented at Fort Meade on 16 August 1971. BASOPS, a multi-command standard system for automated base level operations, was designed for Army installations using IBM 360/30 computers. Three subsystems have been developed; the financial management subsystem (under staff supervision of the Post Comptroller), the supply subsystem, and the military personnel subsystem. The Finance and Accounting Office is responsible for administering the accounting system in accordance with BASOPS Financial Management User Manual (Jul 71). Major revision of the system in December 1971 coupled with lack of proper training and orientation of employees have caused operational difficulty during the implementation phase.

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Joint Uniform Military Pay System (JUMPS) became effective in August 1971 at Fort Meade. Under this new pay system, service members are paid by computer from the Army Finance Center, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, instead of by manual or mechanized method. In November 1971 the Military Pay Branch, FAO, reorganized filing procedures and established an Inquiry Section to handle and research all complaints while a Control Team monitored work flow, thereby facilitating the implementation of JUMPS.
PERSONNEL AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

General:

The year 1971 reflected the diligent activity of the Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities (DPCA) office at Fort George G. Meade in carrying out its mission. That mission being the planning, coordinating, and exercising of staff supervision over activities pertaining to military and civilian personnel management and other personal services-law and order, religious services, safety, recreation, and welfare, educational development of military personnel, education of dependents, and operation of nonappropriated funds.

Reorganization:

Completing the reorganization under CIMS, several organizational changes were made during 1971. The Manpower Division was moved from DPCA and placed under the supervision of the Directorate of Plans, Training and Security. Maintaining the primary function of handling all personnel authorizations for Ft. Meade, the supervision of manpower was transferred to the Force Development Division. ¹

A second organizational change was accomplished when the Personnel Activities Center (PAC) was discontinued, and DPCA no longer supervised functions at the center. Port calls, passports, and dependent/concurrent travel were transferred to DIO transportation, and preparation of identification cards moved to the in/out processing center of the Adjutant Military Personnel Branch.

Apart from the CIMS reorganization, the Post Reenlistment Office came under the direct control of DPCA with close coordination with the Modern Volunteer Army (MVA) office.

Colonel John G. Lownds assumed the position of DPCA at Fort Meade during August 1971, replacing Colonel Frank E. Weaver who retired from active service.

During the last quarter of 1971, planning began for the initial assumption of all personnel responsibilities at Fort Holabird, Md., pending its deactivation scheduled for June 1973.

Alcohol and Drug Control Office:

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program at Fort Meade was implemented with the establishment of the Alcohol and Drug Intervention Council in early July 1971. The function of this committee was to make recommendations to the Post Commander on alcohol and drug abuse policy, and to monitor, develop, and assist in the coordination of education, identification, rehabilitation, and data collection programs.

The Alcohol and Drug Control Office was established on 1 September 1971 with the assignment of a field grade combat arms officer as the Alcohol and Drug Control Officer and a Lieutenant as the Education Officer. In conjunction with the establishment of ADCO, the "crossroads", Fort Meade's rehabilitation center for drug users, was opened.

Modern Volunteer Army:

To implement Modern Army objectives as directed by Secretary of the Army, Task Force VOLAR was established 11 January 1971. On 1 September 1971, "Task Force Volar" was replaced by Fort George G. Meade Modern Volunteer Army Office. The office was staffed by one field grade officer, one company grade officer, one NCO, and one DAC employee. The Director of Personnel and Community Activities is the project coordinator for the MVA Office. A document, the Fort Meade MVA Program, was published in December 1971 outlining objectives, establishing priorities, and assigning responsibilities.

Consistent with the objectives of MVA, a military information booth opened in December at Friendship Airport, Baltimore, Md., to provide information and a lounge area for transient service people. It operates 7 days a week, 0600 hours to 2400 hours, and it is staffed by senior enlisted men. Secondly, excess family quarters furniture was loaned to the 1st Squadron, 6th Armored Cavalry. This furnished 139 cubicles in the enlisted barracks. Other MVA accomplishments during 1971 included the after hours mess snack facility, the 'Dew Drop Inn' established in October 1971; expanded hours in several special service facilities; "Pay Day Shopper's Night"; a mobile commissary sale truck operating in the housing areas; and reduction of guard requirement by 34%.

Equal Employment Opportunity:

To implement the Army's Domestic Action Program, Operation Fort Meade was initiated and begun on 13 November 1971. Under this program and with the cooperation of the Baltimore Bureau of Recreation, sixty underprivileged children ranging in age from 8 to 17 would arrive at Fort Meade each Saturday for organized recreation and two nutritional meals.

In conjunction with Domestic Action, Columbia Heights Youth Boy's Club brings 75 underprivileged children once a month to spend Friday night and Saturday at Fort Meade. The children and counselors are billeted, provided five meals, and participate in organized recreation.

Equal Opportunity and Treatment Office:

During 1971 EOTO was placed under the direct supervision of the Equal Employment Opportunity Officer. The reorganization was brought about because of the similarity in objectives between EOTO and EEO in insuring equal opportunity and treatment for both the military and civilians and their dependents here at Fort Meade. Although the Equal Opportunity and Treatment Program pertains generally to military personnel and their dependents and the Equal Employment Opportunity Program pertains to civilian employment, both areas were combined into one racial harmony program in Sep 1971. The program highlights include a Human Relations Council, Equal Employment Opportunity Advisory Council, and publication of minority group contributions and achievements.

1Fort George G. Meade Memo No. 11-3, dtd 11 Jan 71.
2First US Army FY 72 Program Document.
3Fort George G. Meade Modern Volunteer Army Program, AHBMA-MVA, 6 Jan 72.
4Ibid., Appendix 1 to Annex G.
Special Services:

Fort Meade's new Thomas W. Jenkins Arts and Crafts Center was officially dedicated and opened on 16 June. The new modern Arts and Crafts Center is considered "one of the major morale builders" here at Fort Meade and is very appropriately named in honor of SFC Thomas W. Jenkins (deceased) who was the manager of the first Special Services Autocrafts Shop here at Ft. Meade. The center is considered the most modern that could be offered to the local military and dependent population. It contains areas for autocrafts, ceramics, pottery, lapidary, sculpture, photography, leathercrafts, and woodcrafts facilities. With the opening of the new center, all arts and crafts shops were combined into one centralized facility. This has improved the overall capabilities of the Fort George G. Meade Arts and Crafts Program, which has been reflected by increased participation on the part of the local military and dependent population.

On June 21 Fort Meade had the privilege of hosting the First United States Army Track and Field Championships at the new Mullins Stadium Track and Field Facility. This was the first time Fort Meade had hosted a Championship Army-level Track and Field meet in over ten years. Fort Belvoir, Virginia, was the 1971 champion with Fort Meade taking second place honors. The 1971 championship meet was considered such a success that the event will be held again in June 1972.

The Fort Miles Recreation Center, a rest and relaxation facility, was opened for Fort George G. Meade enlisted personnel on 15 July. Located on the Atlantic Ocean in Lewes, Delaware, the facility provided an opportunity for an ocean beach vacation free of charge. All units on post were authorized weekly quotas for their most deserving enlisted personnel. 1 Actions are being taken to provide more permanent type accommodations during summer of 1972.

Ground breaking for the construction of a new Field House took place on 22 September. The multiple sports facility is scheduled to be completed during the late spring of 1973. Highlighting the plan is the construction of an indoor swimming pool which will be a first for the availability of this type of winter swimming facility to Ft. George G. Meade military personnel and their dependents.

Provost Marshal:

In September 1971 the 519th Military Police Battalion began furnishing personnel to man all military police patrols on the installation. This was necessitated by the steadily diminishing military police strength of the 526th Military Police Company, a general support force unit that supports the Provost Marshal.

A new dimension for physical security was initiated at Ft. Meade with the planning and approval of a new intrusion detection system. The system which will be installed early in 1972 will be in use at all arms rooms, ammunition points, the commissary, the commissary warehouse, and post finance. Activated by noise level monitoring and linked to a centralized controlled system at the Provost Marshal's Office, the system cannot be bypassed by any known existing device. The system will eliminate a considerable number of the present guard positions and will cost $60,000.

On 7 Dec 1971, LTC Dwight S. Thompson assumed duties as Provost Marshal, Fort George G. Meade, replacing Colonel Robert E. Carlson who departed for two years study at Arizona State University.

Army Community Services:

In the spring of 1971 it was recognized that the handicapped children of Fort Meade were, due to physical limitations, unable to participate in the existing programs offered by Post Special Services. In order to meet this existing need, ACS in conjunction with Special Services, planned and developed a recreational program for the handicapped children of Fort Meade. This program, to be known as "Children's Limited", will begin operation in the spring of 1972.

One of the most potentially disruptive factors involved in a military career is that of the periodic change of station. In order to facilitate the integration of the newly arrived families at Fort Meade, ACS had, in the past, sponsored a monthly orientation for newly arrived families. However, due to a continually small attendance factor, it was recognized that many people were not receiving information upon their arrival at Fort Meade. To rectify this situation ACS reorganized its volunteer Welcoming Committee, whose function is dissemination of information to newcomers. Coverage is now offered at Bldg 2501, as well as home visits and letters sent to all those not personally contacted. A list is compiled from all those who request on and off post housing. This reorganization has resulted in a large increase in the number of persons contacted upon their arrival at Fort Meade.

Central Post Fund:

Effective 1 July 1971, Central Post Fund assumed welfare fund support responsibility for First US Army marksmanship and First Army Band.

Education:

In May 1971 Educational Services opened a Military Instructional Center which offers 6 different educational services. This is one of the major activities in the General Educational Development Program, and it provides each individual an opportunity to receive instruction that otherwise might not be provided where the minimum of ten military students for group study courses could not be met. Courses include college preparatory study, programmed instruction, foreign languages, business-economic courses, Army tutorial service, and an Army administration course.

A second major program developed in 1971 was the "Transition Program" aimed at assisting servicemen in their transition from military to civilian life. The program is closely related and in some ways actually parallels the objectives and operations of the Veterans Administration's "Jobs for Veterans" program. The program assists the soldier in developing a marketable civilian skill and provides job placement assistance in the form of briefings and job interviews with company representatives at the Army Education Center.

Also in May 1971 a new program called Predischarge Education or College "PREP" was started by the Army Education Center. "PREP" provides instruction to ready the individual for college work. The University of Maryland provides instructors and conducts all training and the Veterans Administration provides necessary funds. Eighty-two students have completed the three "PREP" courses conducted since May 1971.

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1 Public Law 91-219, Veterans Administration Pam 21-70-2, dated Sep 1970.
A sixteen hour course termed "World of Work", a form of Project Transition, was begun in Dec 1971. It is funded through the Manpower Development and Training Act and is open to separating military personnel during off-duty hours. The basic scope of the course is to provide job information and techniques to utilize in the search for a job. During the course, guidance is provided on preparation of resumes, job applications, and letters of introduction as well as tips for proper interviews.

Chaplain:

Chaplain (COL) Francis X. Wallace was assigned as Post Chaplain 18 January 1971.

The National Prayer Breakfast was observed on 2 February 1971 at Consolidated Mess No. 1 with 225 persons attending.

The Post Chapel observed the World Day of Prayer on 3 Mar 1971.

Fort George G. Meade observed the 196th Anniversary of the Chaplains Corp on 29 July 1971.

During 1971 the Chaplain Division hosted two major First United States Army activities, the Annual Chaplains Training Conference 26 - 29 Oct 1971 and Human Relations Workshop 2 - 4 Nov 1971.

On 25 Nov 1971 the National Thanksgiving Day observance was held at the Chapel Center. The Commanding General, First United States Army, the Director of the National Security Agency, and the Commanding Officer, Fort George G. Meade were the major participants at the observance.

Adjutant Division:

At the beginning of the calendar year, Consolidated Personnel Activity was located in Building T-2845. At this time CW4 DiMeglio was the Personnel Officer and CW2 Lieber was Assistant Personnel Officer. The activity maintained approximately 2850 records belonging to Headquarters Command, 14th MP Group, and 42d Transportation Battalion. On 5 Jan 71, the Consolidated Personnel Activity was relocated to wings 1266, 1267 and 1268 of the old hospital area. This was accomplished to prepare for the upcoming consolidation of the 44th Medical Brigade and the 76th Engineer Battalion into the system.

On 5 April 71, the actual consolidation of the 44th Medical Brigade and the 76th Engineer Battalion was accomplished. This increased the records kept by consolidated personnel to 4,580. The 44th Medical Brigade incorporated 750 records while 76th Engineer Battalion incorporated 980 personnel records. In addition to the 44th Medical Brigade and the 76th Engineer Battalion, the 1st Squadron, 6th Armored Cavalry was also incorporated into the system. This consolidated all separate personnel sections (with the exception of MEDDAC) "under one roof". This concept was designed to improve the distribution of all MOS's throughout the post. It allowed a consolidation of all personnel clerks and actually reduced the number assigned to perform the duties.

On 20 Sep 71, the Consolidated Personnel Activity was moved from the old hospital area to Building T-2501 in preparation for the one stop processing system. The one stop processing system was established on 20 Oct 71 with the addition of a medical section from the hospital, a finance inprocessing section, a military police registration section, and representatives from Family Housing and Transportation. At this time, Consolidated Personnel was redesignated the "One Stop Processing Center" with the capability of total inprocessing of individuals.

1"The World of Work" Instructor and Student Workbooks, prepared and issued by the Transitional Manpower Programs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Manpower and Reserve Affairs.
With the addition of an out processing section of Finance including a finance cage and a bank representative and an increased number of medical personnel to handle outprocessing, the concept of one stop outprocessing was accomplished on 6 December 1971.

Within Consolidated Personnel, BASOPS Military Personnel Accounting System was implemented. This master file personnel system provides current identification statistics for all military personnel at Ft. Meade and is linked to Department of the Army by the automatic voice network (AUTOVON).

As of 31 Dec 71, projected changes to be accomplished within 30 days were programmed for the one stop processing center to include complete outprocessing of individuals, for example, Army Community Emergency Relief, Credit Union, and Education Center.

Separation and Transfer Point:

The 2d and 3d Squadrons, 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment were inactivated in March 1971. All personnel with ETS dates between March and 29 June 1971 were separated from active service between 15-31 March 1971.

In addition, Department of the Army Messages received in August, October, and December 1971 instituted a series of Early Release Programs which resulted in the separation from active service of all AUS and first term RA personnel between 1 September and 31 December 1971. The categories of personnel indicated would normally have been separated between 1 December 1971 and 27 June 1972.

The increased workload caused by the Early Release Programs was overcome by the utilization of overtime for civilians and extra duty hours for military personnel.

Post Testing:

Post testing was located in Building T-2804 at the beginning of 1971 with CW4 Swan as the Test Control Officer. The function of the activity is to administer language and MOS tests to Army personnel assigned to Fort Meade and surrounding counties in Maryland and Delaware.

During the year, Post Testing was relocated three times. In April, the facility moved to building T-1271 and T-1265 in the old hospital area; and finally on 3 June 1971 it was relocated in Building T-2845. The present location provides a more comfortable and conducive atmosphere for testing.

Post Publications:

Post publications, responsible for the stocking and filling of requisitions for blank forms and publications, experienced several movements during the year. From their original location at the start of the year, Building T-910, they moved to Building T-2501 on 5 Aug 711 and finally to Building T-4449 on 21 Sep 71. Building T-4449 provided better facilities and storage and working area for the accomplishment of their mission.

Post Exchange:

The Post Exchange conducted the first Annual Physical Inventory during the period 8-11 Jan 1971. The exchange personnel served as inventory chief and inspectors, where formerly, commissioned officers and noncommissioned officers were detailed in this capacity.

1Required by Integrated Management Procedures as approved by Joint Agreement, Departments of the Army and Air Force, on 7 July 1970.
An Accelerated Improvement Program amounting to $112,000 took place between 10 May and 20 November at the following activities of Fort Meade. These improvements included new or additional lighting, floor covering, painting of walls and ceilings, carpeting, partitioning, and partial or complete interior decoration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Building Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Cafeteria</td>
<td>4432</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main Retail Store</td>
<td>4432</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barber Shop, Beauty Shop, Laundry &amp; Dry Cleaning,</td>
<td>4432</td>
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<tr>
<td>Watch Repair, Shoe Repair</td>
<td>4432</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Store</td>
<td>4461</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garden Shop</td>
<td>4471</td>
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<tr>
<td>TV Repair</td>
<td>6209</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alteration Shop</td>
<td>4473</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration Offices</td>
<td>4463</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital PX</td>
<td>2480</td>
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<tr>
<td>6th Armd Cav PX</td>
<td>6401</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retail Store/ Snack Bar Missile Area</td>
<td>2049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Store/ Cafeteria 44th Med Bde</td>
<td>2405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New canopies over the gas pumps were completed and additional pump dispensing units were installed for low lead gasoline at the Fort Meade Service Station in October 1971 at a cost of $111,000.

Exchange Advisory Council was reactivated on 29 November 71.
OPERATIONS, TRAINING, AND SECURITY

Training

General:

In 1971, the major activities included an average of 12 training inspections conducted per month, coordination for 24 community relations support activities, planning for the conduct of 30 parades and other ceremonies, processing of 529 school applications of which 410 were approved, and the planning and supervision of the annual First United States Army and Post Rifle and Pistol Matches.

Significant Ceremonies:

16 Feb 1971: Honor guard ceremony conducted for BG Sidney S. Marks who assumed the position of Chief of Staff, First United States Army.


1 Mar 1971: Welcoming ceremony conducted for incoming First United States Army Commanding General, LTG C.E. Hutchin, Jr.

15 Mar 1971: Opening ceremonies for Post Commander's Rifle and Pistol Matches conducted at Range #5.

26 Mar 1971: Honor guard ceremony conducted for Mr. Roger W. Fulling, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for Delaware.

19 Apr 1971: Opening ceremonies for First United States Army Rifle and Pistol Matches conducted at Range #5.

28 Apr 1971: Honor guard ceremony conducted for Mrs. Mary G. Roebling, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for New Jersey.

31 May 1971: Honor guard ceremony conducted for dedication of Burba Lake.

7 Jun 1971: Honor guard ceremony conducted for MG Nguyen Xuan Trang, DCSPER, Joint General Staff, Army of the Republic of Vietnam.

29 Jun 1971: Honor guard ceremony conducted for Mr. Fred W. Hall, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for New Hampshire.

10 Aug 1971: Retreat ceremony conducted to celebrate the 53d Anniversary of the activation of First United States Army.


Reserve Component:

During calendar year 1971, 31,442 reserve component personnel performed weekend training and 6,037 completed annual training at this installation. Three major US Army Reserve Commands (MUSARC's) conducted Annual Service Rifle and Pistol Matches on Fort Meade Ranges during the last quarter of 1971.
Post Range Office:

The range facilities at Fort Meade include twenty firing ranges and about forty training areas located on 7,800 acres of land. During 1971, 81,367 personnel fired on the ranges. They included personnel from active duty, reserve, and national guard units.

The Range Committee provided support for the conduct of 1971 Post Commander's and First Army Commander's Rifle and Pistol Matches. Approximately 500 personnel were involved in the Post Commander's competition and over 700 competitors during the First US Army Rifle and Pistol Championship Matches.

During 1971 the Inter-Allied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) course was constructed in the vicinity of Range #6. Fort Meade will host the 1972 CIOR meet in August of 1972. The CIOR involves approximately 200 competitors from NATO countries and is held in a different country every year.

Post Marksmanship Training Unit (PMKTU):

During January 1971 the Post Marksmanship Training Unit was involved with the preparation and conduct of the CONARC Indoor Smallbore Rifle and Pistol Matches. Prior to the matches, coaching clinics were held for approximately one hundred and fifty personnel.

The PMKTU conducted a selective marksmen course which was geared to instructing personnel in the use of match grade M-14 rifles for the special purpose of combating sniper activity during civil disturbances. One, one-week course, and two, two-week courses, were completed qualifying over 50 personnel with this selective training. The students consisted primarily of personnel from Fort Meade units, but in the third class instruction was given to officers of the Maryland State Police Tactical Squad.

During 1971 the PMKTU conducted training for the US Postal Service, Secret Service, Presidential Military Advisors, and numerous civilian clubs and organizations. The unit also conducted extensive smallbore rifle and pistol training and sport shooting for post units and many civilian club teams in the four well equipped indoor ranges.

An extensive marksmanship program is currently being planned that would provide expert training to all Post units down to company level.

Basic Leadership School:

In December 1971, Fort George G. Meade established a Basic Leadership School for both male and female junior non-commissioned officers and specialists. This forty hour course provided 43 individuals many of the leadership tools necessary to assume advanced rank and greater responsibility. A request to CONARC to expand the school to 75 hours is now pending and the new POI, if approved, should be implemented by March 1972.

The school primarily supports Fort Meade assigned units but in January 1972 began accommodating of students from tenant units and Forts Ritchie, Detrick and Holabird.

Post CBR School:

The primary course of instruction at the Post CBR School, the CBR Officer/NCO Course, deals with CBR defensive operations, use and maintenance of CBR equipment, flame field expedients, riot control agents and dispersers, fallout prediction and smoke operations. During 1971, 291 officers and NCO's attended the course.

Other courses conducted by the CBR School in 1971 included: Alpha Monitoring Course, Civil Defense Shelter Managers Course, Chemical Riot Control Agent Course, NAIC/CBAIC Orientation Course, and CBR Officer/NCO Refresher Course.

Eight chemical munitions demonstrations were presented to civilian and military personnel during the year. These demonstrations included the use of flame field expedients, the flame thrower, riot control agent dispensers, and smoke munitions.

The CBR School also participated in two post Nuclear Accident/Incident Control and one Chemical Biological Accident Incident/Control exercises and assisted in correcting problems relating to chemical hazards at this installation.
Due to force reduction programs there were numerous personnel changes in the division. Nearly all of the military positions experienced personnel turn-overs with key changes as follows: MAJ John F. Jones became Airfield Commander 1 Feb 1971, CPT William H. Clark assumed duties as Airfield Operations Officer 10 May 1971, and on 18 Jan 1971, CW3 Richard M. Louderback became the Aviation Safety Officer.

Tipton Army Airfield commissioned a non-directional radio beacon (NDB) in January 1971. This gave the airfield a limited all weather capability and changed its operational category to both instrument and visual flight rules.

A detachment of approximately 35 individuals from the 661st Transportation Company, New Cumberland Army Depot, continued to provide direct support aircraft maintenance to tenant aviation units. In October 1971 Department of Defense approved a PCS movement for the entire unit to Fort Meade with an ultimate DS/GS aircraft maintenance mission for the northeast portion of First US Army. The unit is scheduled to relocate to Fort Meade in February 1972 and will initially lack adequate hangar and parking ramp facilities to perform their full TOE maintenance mission. Plans have been developed for an MCA FY 74 construction project to provide suitable maintenance facilities.

Modernization of the assigned aircraft inventory continued throughout 1971. All active Army aviation units received the new series UH-1H helicopters to replace the older UH-1D models. OH-58A helicopters replaced all of the familiar OH-13 "bubbles". Two vintage U-8G aircraft were exchanged for a larger U-8F and a new turbine powered U-21A.

Several assigned units underwent TOE changes which will eventually have a considerable affect on airfield operations and expansion plans. The 6th Air Cavalry Troop was inactivated in March 1971 as part of a troop reduction. In its place a four aircraft flight section was organized in the 1st Squadron, 6th Armored Cavlary. Excess aircraft were either turned in for salvage or transferred. The 327th Escort Company (USAR) was redesignated the 195th Assault Support Helicopter Company (USAR) with an authorized strength of 1 UH-1 and 16 CH-47 helicopters. The unit was issued 4 UH-1 aircraft and several OH-23D and G model helicopters in lieu of the CH-47 helicopters. In addition, all obsolete OH-23B and C model aircraft were turned in for salvage. An MCAR FY 72 construction project to provide the 195th ASHC (USAR) adequate hangar and aircraft facilities was approved in 1971. Actual construction of the facility is scheduled to start in 1972 with a completion date in December 1973.
Security

Intelligence Training:

The First United States Army Area Intelligence School was conducted at Fort George G. Meade during the period 5 July-27 August 1971. This Headquarters provided the administrative and logistical support for the school. A total of 427 students attended the school during this period. Courses offered consisted of the following: Intelligence Research Course, Intelligence Analyst Course, Aerial Surveillance Course, Interrogation of Prisoner of War Course, Combat Intelligence Staff Officer's Course, Installation Intelligence Course, Intelligence Research Refresher Course, Aerial Surveillance Refresher Course, Censorship Examiner Course, and Technical Intelligence Course.

Intelligence Planning:

In accordance with First US Army Intelligence Plan, an extensive revision of the Fort George G. Meade Intelligence Plan was published on 17 May 1971. It incorporated recently promulgated Department of the Army policy restrictions pertinent to the collection, processing, storage, and dissemination of information concerning individuals and organizations not affiliated with Department of the Army and civil disturbance information. An update of intelligence acquisition tasks and procedures for the processing and dissemination of intelligence was included in the plan.

In order to further assist the staff agencies and subordinate units with the administrative management of classified material, a handbook for security administration was published on 11 March 1971.

A personnel security handbook was published on 9 June 1971 to assist staff agencies and subordinate units in the preparation of personnel security actions.

Security Violations:

During calendar year 1971, review and final disposition was made on four reports of investigation for security violations on this installation. One case was determined to be a possible compromise of classified defense information and three cases were determined to be administrative security violations. The majority of these violations resulted from inadequate accountability procedures for safeguarding classified material.

Security Inspections:

Representatives of the 109th Military Intelligence Group conducted five counterintelligence inspections of staff agencies and subordinate units.

Representatives from the Security Division conducted 78 security assistance visits and/or security inspections of staff agencies and subordinate units during the year.

Security Education:

The annual Subversion and Espionage Directed Against the US Army (SAEDA) and Deliberate Security Violations briefings for civilian and military personnel assigned or attached to Fort Meade were conducted on 1, 2, 6 and 8 July 1971. The mandatory SAEDA training requirement was discontinued Sep 1971, although unit commanders must insure personnel are knowledgeable in SAEDA matters. 

Personnel Security:

The Security Division processed 15,336 personnel security actions during calendar year 1971. Such actions included, but were not necessarily limited to, security clearance validations and verifications, requests for personnel security clearances and investigations, revocation and denial of security clearances, and adjudications of unfavorable investigations.

A review and screening of each TOP SECRET clearance held by personnel assigned or attached to this headquarters and subordinate units was conducted with a view towards effecting immediate reduction of all TOP SECRET clearances which could not meet the requirements of a current need-to-know criteria. As of 30 June 1971, there were 277 persons possessing a TOP SECRET clearance. As of 31 December 1971, the number of personnel possessing a TOP SECRET clearance had been reduced to 181.

\[1\] Message ACSI-CISP, Department of the Army, DTG 031927Z Jul 71, Subj: Report on TOP SECRET Clearances.
Organizational Change:

In April 1971, the Force Structure Branch became the Force Development Division, a separate element under DPTSEC, and assumed responsibilities for supervision of manpower requirements and utilization.

Personnel Authorizations:

Military: Drastic reductions (overall 32%) in military end strengths for FY 1972 for GSF units were received during calendar year 1971. Most significant was the reduction of 289 spaces in the 526th Military Police Company.

Civilian: On 1 July 1971, Department of the Army implemented the elimination of civilian employment ceilings on a trial basis for FY 1972. The controlling factors are funds and THRESHOLDS. A THRESHOLD is computed as plus or minus 5% to the programmed end strength - 2,004 for end FY 1972.

Due to the initial funding analysis, and in order to afford maximum protection for the current work force, a ninety day moratorium on hire was locally imposed from 20 August to 20 November 1971.

Equipment:

The first equipment survey was conducted at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, on TDA IAW2KR, MEDDAC, by the Installation Survey Team during the period 4 October - 1 November 1971. Significantly, net changes involving Sections III, IV, and V of the TDA resulted in a monetary equipment value increase of $14,364.22.

Unit Status Changes:

During 1971 the following units were inactivated: 8th TC Company; 158th Med Lab; 2d and 3d Sqdn, 6th AC; and the Air Cav Troop, 6th AC.

The following units were reorganized during 1971: 66th MI Det; HHT, 6th AC Regiment; HHD, 14th MP Gp; 13th Engr Company; and 184th Ord Det. In addition, the 75th Engr Bn was inactivated and then reorganized as the 76th Engr Bn.

1Letter AHABC-FM, Headquarters, First US Army, dtd 7 Sep 71, Subj: Elimination of Employment Ceilings on a Trial Basis, To: Commanders, Class I Installations.

Civil Disturbance Activities:

Fort Meade units tasked under civil disturbance plans were alerted in April 1971 for possible deployment to Washington, D.C.1 The alert was issued in the event the Washington police and the Military District of Washington (MDW) required assistance during MAY DAY activities planned by dissident elements.2 The plan was implemented when Washington activity increased, and troops were employed 26 April - 4 May 1971. Several units were deployed to critical areas in the city, but no significant confrontation between Fort Meade military units and demonstrators resulted.

Civil disturbance activity was expected at Fort Meade during the Armed Forces Day period. Units at the installation were alerted and available on 15-16 May; however, no demonstrations or disturbances occurred.3

On 25-26 October 1971, GARDEN PLOT units were again placed on stand-by for possible deployment to Washington, D.C. City authorities were able to control the situation, therefore no troops were deployed.

A GROWN TALL exercise was conducted for GARDEN PLOT units on 21 Sep 1971.4

The exercise tested various levels of readiness short of unit movement.

Nuclear/Chemical Biological Accident Exercises:

The Fort Meade Nuclear Emergency Team, organized for deployment in the event of a nuclear or chemical/biological accident or incident, conducted three exercises during 1971 to test alert notification, SOP's, and team procedures. A NAICP exercise in conjunction with a joint Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM) test at Edgewood Arsenal was conducted 24 March 1971. Other quarterly exercises were conducted 29 June 1971 and 28 September 1971.

In addition to the normal exercises, Nuclear Emergency Team Exercises (NETEX) were conducted 8-13 Aug 1971 and 17-22 Oct 1971. First US Army gave Fort Meade credit for a quarterly exercise for the NETEX conducted 17-22 Oct 1971.

Contingency Plan Exercises:

Selected personnel from Fort Meade participated in a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) exercise 31 Jan - 8 Feb 1971. The exercise was conducted in conjunction with Exercise HIGH HEELS.5

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1Operation Plan 71-1 (Revised), Headquarters, Fort Geo G. Meade, DTG 231600R April 1971.

2MAY DAY Tactical Manual, a 24 page document, was obtained from dissident elements.

3OPERATION PLAN 71-2 with change #1, Headquarters, Fort Geo G. Meade, DTG 121600R May 1971.

4CONFIDENTIAL CONARC Civil Disturbance Plan (GARDEN PLOT), Headquarters, CONARC, 15 Dec 1970, Appendix 3 to ANNEX C.

5CONFIDENTIAL Message from CG, US Army One, DTG 142030Z Jan 71 to Fort Geo G. Meade, Subj: Augmentation Requirements, Exercise HIGH HEELS 71 (U).
Fort Meade's participation in Exercise HIGH HEELS 1971 was limited to reviewing several contingency plans, transportation movement plans, troop lists, and routine communications.

All Fort Meade assigned and attached units and most of the tenant units participated in the Survival Measures Plan test (SMP) conducted on 15 Dec 1971. The test consisted of familiarization briefings on alert procedures for nuclear attacks or natural disasters, proper use of fallout shelters and supplies and associated measures for survival under attack or disaster conditions.

During the period 6 Jul 71 - 16 Jul 71, elements of Fort Meade participated in a Commander in Chief, Strike Command (CINCSTRIKE) exercise called BONUS AWARD 72. Participation was limited to submission of a time report concerning personnel and logistics.

In conjunction with the Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force Army (JUWTFA) and Fort Bragg, North Carolina, a Fort Meade unit, 414th Signal Company (Support), participated in a communications exercise, EXOTIC DANCER IV during the period 12 Apr - 17 May 1971.

Miscellaneous Support:

Fort Meade units provided personnel and equipment to support summer training at several First US Army installations, Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Camp Drum, and Camp Pickett/Camp A. P. Hill. At the peak period of the summer support, Fort Meade provided unit personnel and individual levies totaling 968 personnel.

On 25 April 1971 the Chief of Maryland Forestry requested fire fighting support from Fort Meade. To aid the forestry element, a fire fighting detail consisting of 122 personnel and seven vehicles were dispatched to Hancock, Maryland.

On 13 Oct 1971 Fort Meade was tasked to provide engineer construction support to prepare a site at Dulles International Airport for TRANSPO-72. This consisted of an exhibit of different modes of transportation and is scheduled for May - June 1972. The 76th Engineer Battalion begun construction preparation on 1 Nov 1971. The initial construction was completed in January 1972 with further construction planned prior to the exhibit.

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2Message AHABC-OO, Headquarters, First US Army, DTG 232030Z Jun 71, Subj: Logistics and Personnel Data for CPX BONUS AWARD 72 (U)


Combined Federal Campaign:

The Directorate of Plans, Training and Security was designated the chairman of the CFC with a member of the Plans and Operations Division as the action officer. The fund drive was conducted during the period 27 Sep 71 to 15 Nov 71 and Fort Meade attained 101% of its goal with 69.6% participation. Ten units/activities attained better than 100% of their assigned goal with six activities/units attaining 100% participation.  

LOGISTICS

Reorganizations:

On 1 October 1971, the Billeting Office came under the operational control of Housing Division, DIO.

Key Personnel Changes:

On 22 June 1971, Colonel T. E. Buchanan succeeded Colonel P. W. Hamblin as the Director, Directorate of Industrial Operations, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

Administration and Management:

Cost reduction items amounting to $179,600 were submitted to First US Army for the mid-year report. First US Army validation of actions was not received by 31 Dec 1971.

The FY 71 stock fund program of the Property Control Branch was reduced at mid-year, and the shortage of acquisition authority during the months of January and February created a constraint of supply for other than health and comfort items, heating fuel, and other bare essentials necessary to sustain operations. Subsistence and medical/dental material categories were supported fully. Relief was granted in March by higher headquarters and near normal operations in the Property Control Branch were resumed through June. For the period 1 July–31 December 1971 funds were available to support all stock fund requirements.

Throughout the year unfinanced requirements in the Post DS/GS maintenance facility for shop stocks impaired the unit readiness posture of supported units. The Property Control Branch (Consolidated Supply Office) operated at 67 percent of its recognized personnel requirements because of the hire freeze instituted due to lack of funds. This reduced strength was reflected in slow supply response and impacted adversely on material readiness.

Plans and Operations:

Fort George G. Meade was directed by CONARC to assume on 1 July 1971 a DS aircraft maintenance mission transferred to Fort Meade from Fort Eustis. A detachment from the 661st Transportation Company (ACFT MAINT)(GS) was attached to DIO Maintenance Division to perform the maintenance pending the transfer of the 661st Transportation Company (ACFT MAINT)(GS) to Fort Meade from Cumberland Army Depot.

The Directorate of Industrial Operations participated in several contingency plans during 1971. OPLAN Garden Plot was implemented in May 1971 and DIO supported the plan logistically. DIO also participated in a test of the Fort Meade Survival Measures Plan on 15 December 1971. Exercise LAB CHECK II originally planned for implementation in the 2nd Quarter, FY 71, was subsequently cancelled and rescheduled for 4th

1 DD Form 1605, RECON PROGRAM SURVEY submitted to First US Army 30 Nov 71.


4 Confidential Message CONARC, DTG 222206Z April 1971, subject: Garden Plot Mission Requirements.
Quarter FY 72. During the summer months of 1971, DIO provided logistical support for the Fort Miles Rest and Relaxation Center.

The Modern Volunteer Army Program has been in existence at Fort Meade since 1 August 1971. Although not a VOLAR Test Installation, several action have been taken to advance the program. Major DIO projects are listed below.

(a) Post Shuttle Bus service initiated on 1 September 1971.
(b) After duty eating facility established on 8 September 1971.
(c) Extended hours of operation of retail stores for Pay Day Shoppers Night.
(d) Mobile Commissary sales in housing areas.
(e) Military Information Booth at Friendship Airport established 15 December 1971

Future projects include the installation of soft ice cream dispensers in mess halls, improving housing conditions, and establishing a Drive-in Window at the Commissary Annex.

During the first half of 1971, several major units were relocated to permanent-type construction buildings as a result of the inactivation of the 2nd and 3rd Squadrons of the 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment.

Units relocating to the vacated permanent-type construction were the 76th Engineer Battalion, 42nd Transportation Battalion, Headquarters Company, USAG, the 22d Branch US PW/CII, and the 414th ASA Det. As a result of this relocation, additional temporary-type construction buildings became available for other uses. The installation was able to provide additional and improved facilities for USAR/ARNG units during Annual Training and for support of authorized youth group activities.

Procurement:

Although no change occurred during 1971 in the DIO mission on procurement of authorized supplies and services for Post units and supported activities, some minor functions within DIO were shifted or realigned:

a. In April 71, responsibility for control of POL requirements for units was transferred to Supply Division.

b. In July 71, the requirement that Procurement Division maintain bulk funding purchase requirements for the Army Education Center was eliminated.

c. In October 71, the requirement that Procurement Division maintain bulk funding purchase requests for DIO Supply Division was eliminated.

At the beginning of the year recurring fiscal year-end requirements were reviewed and efforts initiated to obtain early submission by requestors. Although there was some noticeable improvement and several contracts were removed by the end of FY 71, overtime work was necessary to keep current with requests. The need for extra working hours continued through 10 July 1971.

Considerable personnel turbulence hampered the overall mission performance of the division by limiting manpower resources. Some examples are reflected below:

a. The position of Chief, Procurement Control Branch, GS-7, remained vacant from February through July.

b. One Purchasing Agent, GS-5, was absent on sick leave from mid July through the end of the year.

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1 Message First US Army, DTG 151940Z October 1971, subject: Postponement of CPX LAB CHECK II.

2 Disposition Form, DIO, dated 23 February 1971, subject: Relocation Plan.
c. One Section Chief, Procurement Assistance, GS-7, was absent on maternity leave for nine weeks.

Various transfers, promotions, and resignations of employees in grades GS-5 and below produced work reassignments and vacancies which resulted in considerable delay in obtaining replacements.

Supply:

A major change to the Fort George G. Meade mode of supply operations as directed by the Department of the Army took place from 16 July 1971 to 15 September 1971. During this period of time the Fort George G. Meade supply account was formally closed for the conversion from the Third Army Mechanized Supply System to the BASOPS System now in successful operation at Fort Meade.

A total of 2311 M16A1 and M14 rifles were exchanged in CY 71 for the M1 rifles on hand in USAR units. M1 rifles involved were turned-in to Letterkenny Depot by the Area Supply Offices. This project created an additional workload on Area Supply Offices and the USAR Unit Maintenance Shop personnel.

As required by First US Army Regulations, requests for stock funded items from supported units and activities are screened through assets of the USAR Property Book at Fort Meade before being submitted to the Property Control Officer at this installation. This procedure has resulted in a savings of $13,000 to the Reserve Program during the period July through December 1971.

There are a total of 559 vehicles at the seven Area Supply Offices supported by Fort Meade which have been reported under FTE procedures (Customer Report of Excess) for which this HQ is still awaiting disposition instructions. Efforts are being made by First US Army to expedite disposition instructions from the National Inventory Control Point (NICP) as vehicle storage space in all areas is critical.

In addition to the normal mission, the Property Disposal Activity was engaged in processing excess property as a result of the transfer of the US Army Intelligence School from Ft Holabird, the phase down of Fort Holabird, the reduction of station stocks by all accountable property officers, the inactivation of troop units, the release of large quantities of US Reserve stocks, and the consolidation and turn-in of excess National Security Agency stocks.

The property disposal collecting point at Fort Holabird was closed and personnel were transferred to the Fort Meade Disposal Activity.

The frequency of spot bid sales was increased to expedite inventory reduction.

Services Division - Laundry:

The Fort Meade Laundry absorbed part of the Fort Holabird workload as of 9 November 1971. This was accomplished when the laundry for Aberdeen Proving Grounds, formerly processed at Fort Holabird, was assumed by Fort Meade. Authorization was

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approved for the transfer of all laundry personnel at Fort Holabird to Fort Meade. To provide continued laundry and drycleaning service to Fort Holabird, a laundry pick-up office has been established at that post. Two-day laundry and drycleaning service is provided to Fort Holabird through this pick-up point. New equipment indicated below has been installed which will enhance the plant production and operational efficiency:

2 Shirt Units - Operational 1 Nov.
1 Sheet Cross Folder & Stacker - Operational 1 Dec.

Equipment shown below has been received but has not been installed:

2 Coat Units
1 Washer Extractor

Two Tumblers were due in on/about 1 February 1972.

In February 1971, a one day special laundry and drycleaning service was established for all authorized personnel with available hanger service for outer military garments and civilian shirts.

Services Division - Commissary:

To offer added protection for the patron, new lights have been installed on the parking lots. In addition, the traffic pattern was changed to accommodate the heavy traffic flow in and out of the parking area.

New display equipment and new floors were installed in the continuing effort to maintain an up-to-date commissary program.

In an effort to give the patron a wider selection of types of meats, the Meat Processing Plant has been converted to processing meats for resale in the store.

Food Service:

The short order meal program was introduced at all dining facilities at Fort George G. Meade effective 1 January 1971 after a 3-month test period from October through December 1970.

DA authorized the use of carbonated beverages in Army dining facilities and the program was instituted at Fort Meade during the 3rd and 4th Quarters of FY 71.  

Installation of the 4-spigot, self-refrigerating, post-mix machines began on 10 March 1971, and the installation of 32 dispensers was completed on 8 April 1971 for this post. The acceptance by the troops of the carbonated beverages has been overwhelming and has greatly enhanced the food program at this installation.

This installation adopted, in part, the Army Ration Credit System whereby monetary credits are granted to unit dining facilities based upon the amount of meals requested. These credits are applied to the purchase of subsistence items in only the amounts needed for effective feeding purposes. On 1 December 1971, all non-perishable subsistence was incorporated under the system at this installation. This action involved converting of the "Ration Breakdown" facility into a "Ration Issue" facility, and it required that stockage be increased at that building into pallet lots for all non-perishable items appearing in the Master Menu for the current month.

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1 This menu was authorized by Supply Bulletin 10-260, Master Menu for Jan 1971.

2 DA Circular 30-8, dated 15 June 1970
A "Food Management Team", similar in concept to those teams controlled by the US Army Food Service Center, was formed on 1 November 1971. The purpose of the team, consisting of two senior NCO's and the Food Advisor, is to bring instruction to the dining facility for a one or two-week period, offering on-the-job assistance and training to the mess personnel. A total of five dining facilities requested the team's assistance during November/December 1971. This concept has proven highly successful and will continue to operate on an as-needed basis.

Transportation:

In February 1971, a reduction of three civilian positions eliminated the installation in-house capability for packing and crating of personnel effects. This function is now performed by a commercial contract.

In March 1971, the Rail and Yard Section moved from the old locomotive shed (Building T-2262) to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Station (Building T-39). This provided improved office facilities and eliminated vandalism damage to locomotive windows caused by stockade prisoners throwing rocks.

The responsibility for operation of the passport, port call, and dependent travel functions were transferred from DPCA to the DIO Transportation Division in October 1971. Two civilian personnel involved were placed under the direct supervision of the Chief, Passenger Section.

In March 1971, 14 rail cars were loaded with TO&E equipment of the 13th Engineer Company for the purpose of shipment to Camp Drum, New York, to support summer training.\(^1\) Cost of the rail shipment one way to Camp Drum was $11,400.

During May and June 1971, 214 wheeled vehicles and 170 tracked vehicles, which were declared excess as a result of inactivation of two squadrons of the 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment, were distributed by commercial highway and rail carriers to various National Guard units located within the First United States Army area.

During the last week of October and the first week of November 1971, 5 rail car loads and 32 truck loads of tracked vehicles of the 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment were shipped to Camp Pickett, Virginia, for unit training.\(^2\) Cost of shipment one way was $18,750. In addition, 300 unit personnel were transported to Camp Pickett in seven commercial buses at a total cost one way of $1,910.00.

The Terminal Operations Section handled a total of 17,543 tons of freight during 1971. The Personal Property Section processed 16,475 household goods shipments, and the Material Movements Section processed 10,619 freight shipments during 1971.

Family Housing:

During the calendar year 1971, a total of 118 new sets of quarters were added to the Family Housing inventory. An additional 132 units were under construction scheduled for completion in March 1972. An allotment of 26 leases, 24 of which have been consummated, were added to family housing inventory for administrative control. As of 31 December 1971, total housing inventory was 2,996 units.

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Effective 1 July 1971, the family housing budget of approximately 2-1/2 million dollars was included in BASOFS program.

At the beginning of 1971, the Housing Referral Office was staffed with 4 civilians providing the necessary continuity for the coordination of off-post housing. Housing Referral closed out the year with 291 apartment complexes containing 62,367 units and 27 trailer parks containing 1,803 spaces approved for military tenants. Housing Referral was also involved in a pilot project of HUD Section-236 low cost housing program. As of 31 December 1971 Fort Meade had been allocated 300 units.

Two more permanent buildings have been converted to Visiting Officer's Quarters to provide more adequate quarters for officers visiting Fort Meade. Post Billeting can now provide 189 rooms in permanent buildings for all grades of TDY officers and field grade officers assigned to Fort Meade for Annual Training.

In June 1971, the Army Central Welfare Fund agreed to loan $728,000 to the Post Billeting Fund to build a new motel style guest house. This building which will be located near the Bowling Lanes will consist of 55 units to be used by transient military families. Construction was not started in 1971 because of two temporary suspensions of the program.

The first floor of building P-4703, located near the Officers Club, was converted to six VIP suites. Fort Meade now has ten VIP suites, controlled by SGS, First Army, for general grade officers and their families.

Other projects initiated in 1971 and scheduled for completion in 1972 included further work on the VIP suites and the closing of Chamberlin Guest House Apartments. The VIP suites in P-4703 will have air conditioning by the summer of 1972. The VIP suites in P-4415 will also be renovated to include the use of a $10,900 grant from First Army to re-decorate Suite #1. As of 31 December the Chamberlin Guest House Apartments will begin phasing out of operation.

Maintenance:

Fort George G. Meade assumed a DS/GS aircraft maintenance mission in February 1971. To accomplish the newly assigned mission, the 661st Transportation Company (ACFT MAINT)(GS) was reassigned from New Cumberland US Army Depot to Fort Meade effective 2 February 1972, to provide the required maintenance aircraft capability. Only minimum shop space is available to the 661st Transportation Company (ACFT MAINT)(GS) at Fort Meade. Plans for permanent maintenance type facilities were submitted to Headquarters, First US Army, to be proposed in FY 74 MCA program for Fort Meade.

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Construction Projects Completed in 1971:

During 1971 several major projects of military construction for the Army were completed. Rehabilitation of the interior of First Army Headquarters was completed in January, and phase II of outside electrical rehabilitation of the headquarters was completed in November of 1971. A new main Post Office was also constructed in 1971 and was dedicated in August. These major projects totaled $1,960,000.

Under minor military construction for the Army, an intensive care unit for Kimbrough Army Hospital was completed during August. This facility accommodates nine patients. Another minor construction for the Army was an obstacle training course. Completed in June, this facility and the intensive care unit together cost $89,840.

A major non-appropriated fund construction project, a crafts center, was completed during June 1971. This Jenkins Memorial Crafts Center cost $451,975.

Military construction in support of National Security Agency (NSA), a 500-man EM barracks was completed in April. Total cost for the facility was $1,621,000.

During September, Manor View Elementary School, Fort Meade, was completed for Anne Arundel County School Board. This school cost $1,600,000 and can accommodate 1,000 pupils.

Projects Under Construction as of December 31:

An addition to Kimbrough Army Hospital, a military construction for the Army, was initiated in 1971 and 56% complete as of 31 December. This addition is expected to cost $2,589,000 when complete. Phase III of the outside electrical rehabilitation of Army Headquarters was begun at the completion of Phase II. A major addition to Army Headquarters was 9% complete as 1971 ended. Ground was broken for this building on 2 Sep 1971 and will house the First Army command group when completed in 1973. These First Army MCA projects will total $5,881,907 when complete.

Non-appropriated fund construction underway includes a field house to be equipped with an indoor swimming pool. The project began 22 Sep 71 and reached 12% completion as of 31 Dec 71. When complete in April 1973, construction cost will be $1,308,000.

Ninety of 250 projected family housing units were completed in 1971. The $4,394,000 project was 97% complete in December and was scheduled for total completion by Mar 1972. When complete, these units will house 90 officer and 160 NCO families.

Wherry Housing also benefited by initiation of a $112,600 improvement program scheduled for completion in May 1972. This program, designed to increase the capacity of the electrical systems, was 38% complete as of 31 December.

Several large construction projects were initiated in the NSA portion of Fort Meade. Expansion was begun on the Master Electric Substation and reached 94% completion, and a contract was awarded and work initiated on a classified waste plant. Phase I of construction for a 960-man EM barracks scheduled for February 1973 opening reached 49.9% completion. Finally, modification of existing utilities in the NSA Operations Building was begun and neared 12% completion as 1971 ended. These NSA constructions will total $6,042,253 when complete.

Source of Facilities Engineering input was DF, DFAE to Plans & Operations, Subj: Military History Program, dated 14 Feb 1972.
Improvement Projects to Existing Structures:

Existing facilities on Fort Meade were modified extensively during 1971. Improvements ranged from safety to ecological changes and resulted in substantial saving.

Extensive changes in traffic control were implemented as traffic lights were improved at the intersection of Route 175 and Mapes Road. Traffic lights were also installed at the intersections of Route 198 and Savage-Mapes Road, along Rt. 175 and Llewellyn Avenue, and Rt. 175 and Reece Road. Costs of traffic signals along Route 175 were shared by the Federal Government and the State of Maryland. These light projects cost Fort Meade $61,100.

Seventy-five heating plants in temporary buildings, the majority being troop barracks, were converted or replaced with new gas-fired or oil-fired units. Although this project cost $125,000, considerable savings in manpower and maintenance costs should result. This project is also a large ecological move against air pollution.

Heating plants in Army Headquarters, Buildings 4552, 4553, and 4554, were also converted to gas-fired units. This $54,298 construction should also result in considerable savings.

The Fort Meade athletic track was renovated for major competitive events. This project for $35,830 completed Facility Engineer projects for 1971.
Audio-Visual:

The Audio-Visual Support Center has been selected as a prototype A-V Center within the First Army area to test a plan for automating certain aspects of the Army Film Distribution System. Phase I of the program is tentatively scheduled for implementation during the first quarter FY 73. This plan includes Army-wide computerization of Audio-Visual Support Center inventory usage reporting. The second and final phase (Computerization of Army-wide Audio-Visual Support Center film requisitioning and print inventory adjustment) is tentatively scheduled for implementation during the second and third quarter FY 73.

Telephone:

During April, nine additional AUTOVON trunk circuits were installed in our Telephone Exchange. These circuits consisted of six 2-way circuits and three 1-way incoming circuits.

An Emergency Action Console (EAC) was installed in the First United States Army Emergency Operation Center (EOC) during the months of October and December. This Directorate has the maintenance responsibility for this console, whereas the First United States Army, Deputy Chief of Staff Operations and Training, operates it.

On 4 December 1971 our four tie lines to Fort Ritchie, Maryland, were disconnected. This action was directed by United States Army Strategic Communications Command. Additionally, on this date all commercial trunking circuits (in/out) were changed over to the new Odenton Dial Control Office and the digit 3 after dialing 9 is no longer required when placing calls to the Baltimore area.

Personnel:

The shortage of personnel is acute. The early release of military personnel is further compounding the problem. Any additional losses of civilian personnel would inevitably result in a reduction of the present mission.

MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

Mission:

The Directorate of Medical Activities (DMEDA)/Commanding Officer, Fort George G. Meade Medical Department Activity was given the responsibility of providing technical and professional medical advice for the installation. Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities (DPCA) was given the overall staff responsibility for the conduct and supervision of the program.

Organization:

There were no major changes in organization during the year. However, due to the acute enlisted personnel shortage, a request was submitted to the Commanding Officer, Fort George G. Meade, to attach the 44th Medical Brigade and all of its subordinate units to the Fort George G. Meade Medical Department Activity. The request for attachment was not favorably considered.

Training:

Faculty members from Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing visited the hospital in April 1971 to review medical-surgical patient care workload for possible future use by WRAIN students. The decision was made not to rotate students here at this time.

During 1971 the hospital and dental detachments provided on-the-job training to USAR units during their ANACDUTRA. The units included 16 medical and dental service detachments, 1 medical laboratory, and 11 field, station and general hospitals and hospital centers.

With the acquisition of an arrhythmia monitor and trainer, nursing personnel were trained in emergency procedures required in treating patients with cardiac arrests, myocardial infarctions and other cardiovascular traumas.

During February 1971, one Medical Corps Officer, one Army Nurse Corps officer and eight enlisted personnel participated in the "HIGH HEELS" exercise.\(^1\)

During April 1971, one Medical Corps Officer participated in the annual NAICP Exercise.\(^2\)

During May 1971, two Medical Corps Officers participated in "GARDEN PLOT" operation.\(^3\)

During September 1971, in conjunction with the annual CBR Exercise, simulated casualties were brought to US Kimbrough Army Hospital and all personnel participated in the handling of contaminated patients from the emergency room reception through isolation on the ward.

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1A more detailed report of medical activities for CY 1971 was submitted through medical channels IAW AR 40-226 (RCS MED-41 (R4)).


3Fort Meade Nuclear Accident/Incident Control Plan, w/changes, (U), dated 10 Nov 70.

4Fort Meade Operation Plan GARDEN PLOT, (U), dated 1 Sep 71.
During December 1971, a test of the Shelter Areas and Managers, Survival Measures Plan, was conducted.

A total of 127 personnel attended 115 medical/dental courses, conferences, and seminars during the past year.

During 1971, 19 medical/dental/medical service corps officers took professional board examinations.

Material:

The Officer's Wives Club donated $865.00 for the purchase of a vacucurettage unit for the Obstetrics-Gynecology Service.

A Fisher Blood Cell Counter and an American Optical Bilirubinometer were purchased for the Pathology Service. These two pieces of equipment have both proven themselves to be extremely valuable especially with the acute shortage of laboratory technicians.

During 1971, $23,909.00 was received from The Surgeon General under the Medical Equipment Programming and Reporting System (MEPRS).

An arrhythmia monitor and trainer and a polydirectional panendoscopy were purchased.

A Jelenko thermotrol casting machine was installed in the Dental Activity.

Reference is made to the comment by the DMEDA, Fort Holabird regarding unsatisfactory dental maintenance support. This problem was rectified in November 1971. All medical maintenance personnel servicing the Fort Holabird Dental Clinic now carry a complete stock of dental repair parts and arrangements have been with a local dental supply house to secure needed repair parts on a same day basis.

Construction:

A ten bed intensive care/coronary care unit was opened 9 July 1971, at a cost of $125,000.00. This unit will provide special care facilities for coronary and other seriously ill patients.

Construction continues on the new outpatient facility addition to the hospital. Projected date of completion of the outpatient facility is 1 June 1972. 31 August 1972 is the projected date of completion of the renovation of the existing radiology and laboratory facilities.

Preventive Medicine:

A Medical Inprocessing Program was established as part of the installation Consolidated Personnel Activity. The Medical Inprocessing Station reviews medical records, administers stereoptic and audiometric examinations and required immunizations as part of the initial installation inprocessing prior to the individual inprocessing through finance and before reporting to his unit for duty. This system minimizes inprocessing time, insures compatibility of physical condition with PMOS and increases unit readiness. This program is unique within the First United States Army area.

A Dependent Inprocessing Program was also initiated in December. As the sponsor requests dislocation allowance, dependent medical/dental records are automatically requested from the previous duty station; a medical history questionnaire is sent out and through individual telephone contract, a single date is set where the entire family comes to the medical facility for medical examinations. This program is unique within First United States Army.
A preliminary air pollution survey of Fort Meade was conducted in January 1971 by the Air Pollution Engineering Division of the US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency. The major criteria used in this survey was the new Maryland State Air Pollution Laws. These laws, which have emission standards that are generally more stringent than the Federal standards by a factor of ten, become effective in 1972 and 1973.

A survey of the Occupational Vision Program on Fort Meade was conducted by the US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground. MEDDAC preventive medicine personnel participated in this survey. Twelve eye hazardous areas were visited in the course of this survey.

Fourteen Tuberculosis Chest Clinics were held in 1971. Three hundred and twenty-five persons were seen in these clinics. One hundred and seventeen persons were started on drugs (INH) because of positive skin test reactions in 1971. At the end of 1971, there were one hundred and sixty-four persons who were being carried on the Tuberculosis Cast and Contact Register. Three arrested tuberculosis cases were added to the Register during the year. All three of these persons were dependents of active duty military personnel.

Two hundred and twenty-five home visits, for health counseling, were made to military personnel and their dependents during the year. Due to the large military population in the surrounding area, only a limited number of visits were made off Post. Forty-nine classes were taught during the year, with one thousand, two hundred and six persons in attendance. One hundred and forty-six classes were taught with eight hundred and fifty-two mothers in attendance. Three Expectant Parent Courses were taught during the year, with a total of eighteen classes. Two hundred and forty-three expectant parents attended. In August and September 1971, school physicals were administered to children entering the Maryland school system for the first time. One thousand two hundred and nine physicals were done by Post physicians.

The Army Health Nurse acted as liaison for all the five military schools on Post during 1971. The Post schools are part of the Anne Arundel County School System, and staffed by the County. In October, the Army Health Nurse agreed to give assistance as necessary to the school personnel at West Meade Elementary and at Pershing Hills Elementary Schools at the request of the Anne Arundel County Health Nursing Supervisor. Due to shortage of nursing personnel, these schools were getting very little attention.

**Improvements:**

A medical equipment and maintenance repair shop was opened in the main hospital to provide on-the-spot repair capabilities and to have a medical maintenance available in the hospital.

Effective 1 Jun 1971 the Ambulance Section of the US Kimbrough Army Hospital was transferred from the Supply and Service Division to the Registrar Division to eliminate the dual supervision formerly exercised by the Chief, Service Branch, Supply and Service Division, regarding the availability and mechanical condition of the vehicles and the Chief, Registrar Division regarding the medical equipage of the vehicle, authorization of the dispatch of each ambulance and the supervision of the ambulance driver during duty hours.

A pediatric ward playroom was set up and furnished. Donations were received from the 808th Station Hospital (USAR) and the Junior Army Navy Guild Organization (JANGO), to help refurbish the playroom.
A grant of $6,500.00 from the Central Hospital Fund was utilized to purchase furnishings for a special environmental care suite and for patient waiting areas in the hospital.

The Fort George G. Meade Medical Department Activity achieved $8,400 or 127.3% of its FY 71 goal of $6,600 and $33,200 or 143.7% of its FY 71-73 goal of $23,100 under the Army Cost Reduction Program.

Patient Care and Treatment:

Functioning of the Departments of Medicine and Clinics was severely impaired during the summer of 1971 as all but two physicians reached their ETS during this time. It was possible to continue service only because reserve units were programmed during this period. However, it was unsatisfactory both because these physicians were here only two weeks and could not be expected in this time to be efficient members of a medical team and because the orientation to this facilities policies and procedures was insufficient.

Film badge monitoring by the Signal Depot at Lexington, Kentucky discloses no evidence of radiation exposure greater than the maximum permissable dose and most are far less than this limit.

The process of evaluating prisoners at the time of confinement has been substantially modified during the past year with an aim toward increasing the efficiency of this operation. Consultative programs involving personnel at Post Stockade and legal officers has been added to the clinic mission. Because of an investment in community mental health, Mental Hygiene Consultation Services (MHCS) has strongly emphasized community consultation to various post agencies and units, including the Chaplains, the post schools under the Anne Arundel County Board of Education, medical clinics, Pediatric Clinic and the Post Stockade. Command consultation continues to be an important aspect of our work with patients.

In accordance with the reorganization of MHCS along the lines of a community mental health center, personnel within the clinic were assigned to three teams, each with a specific area consisting of the various units on the installation. The purpose of this reorganization was to stress continuity in psychiatric care and command consultation, and to evenly distribute case loads among the clinic staff. In addition to such vertical reorganization, horizontal reorganization to include the school consultation program, the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program, Race Relations Program, psychological testing, training and research has been accomplished. Each team meets several times during the week to discuss new cases and provides an ideal opportunity for small group teaching.

MHCS has recently initiated consultation in the area of race relations. In March of 1971 a psychologist at MHCS, with support from Walter Reed, initiated the TERP Program at the Post Stockade. This token economy rehabilitation program was designed as a behavior modification program which has significantly affected the morale of prisoners and guards at the Stockade and decreased the incidence of behavioral problems. Increasing emphasis has been placed on Command Consultation at all levels and its felt that such consultation at the installation and Army level have been important contributions in the areas of drug abuse, rehabilitation and education, alcoholism prevention and treatment, and race relations.

To accelerate processing of Personnel Control Facility and Stockade personnel, the physicians portion of the physical examination is being accomplished as part of the inprocessing procedure at the Personnel Control Facility and the Stockade.
Alcohol-Drug Abuse:

In collaboration with the staff of Headquarters, First U.S. Army, the Installation Commander, and the MEDDAC Commander, a halfway house "Crossroads" was established under the supervision of the Directorate of Personnel and Community Activities, and the direction of a graduate clinical psychologist. During the summer of 1971, the first of many patients were received at US Kimbrough Army Hospital as medical evacuees from Vietnam for drug abuse.

Associated programs in drug education, prevention and rehabilitation have been established. The existing program for the treatment of alcoholism has been further developed with the establishment of a permanent position for an alcoholism counselor. The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program has absorbed approximately 20 to 30% of the Mental Hygiene Consultation Service resources resulting in a substantial change in emphasis in the MHCS mission.

In October 1971 the MEDDAC received 43 recognized requirements and authorizations (4 officers, 3 enlisted men and 36 civilian) to support the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program. As of 31 December 1971, two (civilian) positions of the 43 were filled.

Dental Activities:

An Oral Health Center was opened in July to provide instruction to both military personnel and eligible dependents. The Oral Health Center provides lectures and demonstrations by dental officers to military and eligible dependent patients. The building has been air conditioned to provide for patient comfort.

Dependent care was limited to patients residing within prescribed boundaries, as approved by First United States Army. This action was taken to provide definite dental care to eligible dependents within the area rather than emergency and general dental care to all dependents.

Veterinary Activities:

A substantial increase in consumer requests for laboratory analyses of subsistence procured from commissary sales store was noted. This trend was precipitated by the recall of various foods by the manufacturers and federal regulatory agencies during the year. All requests for consumer assistance and laboratory analysis were honored. Results indicated a wholesome food supply.

Red Cross Activities:

Two hundred and ninety volunteers gave 38,725 hours to US Kimbrough Army Hospital/Dental Activities during 1971. The volunteers work in all areas of the hospital and dental clinics as well as providing personal services to the bed patients.

Volunteers have served two or three nights a week escorting groups such as the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, NCO and OWC Clubs to provide activities for our patients. These activities range from a bingo party to games on the ward to entertainment (singing, dancing, etc.).

Several groups to sponsor monthly parties for the patients. Other groups come on a "one time basis", especially during the Christmas season. Eight hundred and fifty-nine persons gave 2,990 hours of entertainment on the wards and in the mess hall.

Baltimore Red Cross Chapter continues to provide us production items such as knitted cast socks, layettes, baby blankets, etc. The last items are provided for new arrivals whose parents are in financial difficulties. Red Cross Youth furnished Christmas stockings for patients and staff.
During the year 102 patients and staff were assisted with convalescent leave or leave for emergency reasons; 323 communications sent; 89 men counseled for family problems and 507 for personal problems. We assisted 27 families who were relatives of seriously ill patients; 57 people were provided with funds amounting to $2,270.25. Forty-one Air Evac calls were made. We have had 194 drug air evac patients since August. The increase of counseling patients and staff we feel is a direct result of our social services volunteers being available daily on the wards.
INSPECTOR GENERAL ACTIVITIES

General:

The Inspections Branch, Office of the Post Inspector General, conducted 76 Annual General Inspections during the calendar year 1971. It was significant that none of the inspected units or activities was awarded an UNSATISFACTORY rating.

The Complaints and Investigations Branch processed 501 requests for assistance and 1,220 complaints during the period. Pay and allowance problems represented the largest single category of complaints.

Significant Personnel Changes:

On 13 April 1971, Major Howard M. MacDonald replaced LTC Harold K. Vovilla as Post Inspector General. Major MacDonald had served previously as Assistant Inspector General.

Revitalization of the Inspector General System:

The Office of the Post Inspector General initiated several actions in consonance with the current worldwide revitalization of the IG system. In September 1971 a two category rating system (SATISFACTORY/UNSATISFACTORY) was adopted for Annual General Inspections. It was found that the previously used four category rating system (SUPERIOR, EXCELLENT, SATISFACTORY and UNSATISFACTORY) often promoted undue troop harassment.

A recommendation to introduce enlisted Assistant Inspectors General into the IG program was submitted; however, no action has been taken.

During the period 13 December 1971, a series of informal briefings on the concept and scope of Inspector General operations was conducted for the installations major commanders and their key subordinates. Primary emphasis was given the Inspector General complaints system, specifically the IG role in stimulating improvements rather than identifying targets for recrimination.

Concurrently, a series of instruction on current Army administrative procedures was presented to unit level administrative personnel representing all major commands. The need for this instruction had been demonstrated by relatively poor administrative inspection results during the initial phase of the fiscal year 1972 Annual General Inspection program.
INFORMATION

General:

Calendar Year 1971 saw the addition of several new programs to the operation of the Post Information Office. These included the implementation of a modernization program for the post newspaper, the SOUNDOFF! and the establishment of a Fort Meade Speakers' Bureau.

Command Information:

Major changes in the 1971 Command Information Program were a result of Army Chief of Staff General William C. Westmoreland’s announcement of the Army Newspaper Modernization Program in June 1971.¹

With the approval of the new post commander, Colonel John E. Lance, Jr., the Information Office began a planned program of modernization for the SOUNDOFF! Design and layout changes included the redesigning of the flag, mast, and all section logotypes; elimination of column rules; change in headline type faces; and use of copy as a design element in the layout of the newspaper.

Editorial changes effected included the addition of Open Forum, HIMI Sounding Board, Post Commanders Notes, and editorial and commentaries. Increased emphasis on the use of a writing style aimed at the younger soldier, in-depth articles, and reviews of books that appeal to the younger soldier were also included in this program.

These efforts were recognized by CONARC. The SOUNDOFF! was presented a Copy Desk award during Feb 1972 from that headquarters for marked editorial and layout improvement from 1 July through 31 Dec 1971.

The remainder of the Command Information Program was essentially unchanged with the exception of the writing style of factsheets. Use of language designed to appeal to the enlisted man was considered in the writing of all factsheets.

Community Relations:

A twenty-two member Speakers' Bureau was established by the Information Office during the last half of 1971. The general public was notified of this service through radio and newspaper releases. Response was favorable and requests for speakers continue to increase.

Two other community relations areas initially handled by the Information Office also increased. Twenty-three color guards were supplied to local communities for participation in parades and other patriotic events and the numbers of groups requesting tours of Fort Meade increased.

Support of youth groups, to include housing and messing of itinerant groups, Operation Fort Meade, and the Boy Scout Camporee on post added a new dimension to the media releases sent by the Information Office. Announcement of Fort Meade's participation in these community relations projects became a major source of information releases.

Loan of construction equipment and personnel to several nearby civic groups was arranged by the Information Office during the first half of 1971. But the 76th Engineer

¹Letter CINFO-CID, Headquarters, DA, dtd 15 Jul71, Subj: Changes to the Newspaper Portion of the Army's Command Information Program.
Battalion's summer commitments at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation and their bridge construction work for Transpo 72 at Dulles International Airport eliminated this form of community relations support during the second half of 1971.

Public Information:

Areas occurring during 1971 that were outside normal public information activities of the Information Office were primarily considered unfavorable publicity.

These areas included the unfavorable publicity generated over the Cape Henelopen-Fort Miles sand dunes, the discharge of LT Louis Font, racial incidents occurring on post during May 1971, and the Black Caucus racial hearings conducted by Congressman Parren Mitchell, November 8, 1971.

The unfavorable publicity generated as a result of the misunderstanding of the Army's operations at Fort Miles, Delaware, was largely resolved by a personal visit to the Wilmington, Delaware, Morning News and Evening Journal by Mr. Joseph J. Hedley, Information Officer, and Mr. F. E. Young, Deputy Director of Facilities Engineering.

Racial incidents that erupted on post beginning in May 1971 were finally resolved through personal communication between the agitating parties and the Post Commander and First U. S. Army Commanding General, LTG C. E. Hutchin, Jr. and the establishment of the Racial Harmony Program. However, many of the news articles were sensationalized accounts of the information released to the media by the dissidents.

LT Louis Font's numerous and varied charges against the U. S. Army and Post Commander, Colonel A. W. Alexander, etc., were potential trouble areas. By allowing LT Font to have complete and free access to the press and by providing him with his discharge as rapidly as possible eliminated much potential trouble.

The Black Caucus racial hearings did not produce as unfavorable publicity as was anticipated. The frank admission by the Post Commander, Colonel Lance, that the existence of racial difficulties in the military is a reflection of society's problems, as well as the emphasis on the military's efforts to solve these problems, prevented sensationalized coverage of the hearings.
LEGAL AFFAIRS

Relocation:

In 1971 the Post Judge Advocate’s Office completed its move to Building T-2718. The relocation was begun in the 1st and 2nd week of December 1970, when the Claims Section, the Legal Assistance Section, and the Military Justice Section were moved from Building T-2813 to Building T-2718. In March 1971 the move was completed, with the Post Judge Advocate, the Deputy Post Judge Advocate, the Admin Section, and the Military Affairs Section relocating. The new location (Building 2718) is more spacious and provides features and client conveniences that are a must in the efficient operation of a law office. The most significant feature is that Building 2718 provides Trial and Defense Counsel with private offices. Without such facilities, the Attorney-Client Privilege is all but meaningless, and any Attorney-Client relationship, which is absolutely necessary to adequately prepare a case, would be seriously undermined. Additionally, there are more parking spaces outside the building and more adequate waiting rooms inside for those wishing to see a lawyer in Legal Assistance.

Trial and Review Branch:

On 12 October 1971 the Trial & Review Branch of the Post Judge Advocate Office, operating as Personnel Control Facility-Legal Section, was placed under the operational control of the Post Judge Advocate. This change benefits the Command in several areas.

It provides the capability of training, or at least exposing, incoming JAG Officers to all phases of Judge Advocate duties prior to assignment in hardship tour areas.

In addition, it provides more efficient utilization of JAG and administrative support personnel; it enhances the personnel capability of the Post JA Office for providing legal services to this command; and finally it increases the quality and the responsiveness of legal services to PCF.

The change from PCF-Legal to Trial & Review Branch has proved extremely successful as far as efficient expenditure of manpower resources and increased efficiency in processing time are concerned. Further, the change in no way impaired or undermined any of the command prerogatives of the PCF Commanding Officer. As the Special Court-Martial Convening Authority, he continues to exercise the same amount of discretion and freedom in disposition of cases at PCF. The consolidation of these two legal offices, as envisioned by the CONARC approved TDA, makes for a more efficient utilization of JAG Officers and the administrative force of these two legal offices. It is evident from the reduction in processing time for both administrative and judicial actions that the change has accomplished the objectives that were envisioned by such a move.

Relief of JAG Officers from Staff Duty Officer Rosters:

During the reporting period all JAG Officers at Fort George G. Meade were removed from the Fort Meade SDO roster. This was done in an effort to use JAG Officers in a role which would take advantage of and better utilize their legal talents. On 9 November 1971, upon being relieved of the SDO requirement, the Post Judge Advocate informed all special court-martial convening authorities that members of the Post Judge Advocate Office were available for appointment as Article 32 Investigating Officers. This action was designed to provide the convening authorities with more thorough and comprehensive Article 32 investigation reports prepared by officers with legal training. Thus far the Article 32 investigations have improved in both quality and timeliness.
During the reporting period the Post Judge Advocate's Office published the first comprehensive Military Justice Regulation issued by this command. This regulation prescribes the policies and procedures for the administration of military justice by all organizations assigned or attached to Headquarters, Fort George G. Meade. This document is also designed to serve as a handbook for all personnel involved in the administration of military justice. It provides the local commanders with a 15 page synopsis of pertinent directives, policies, and citations to basic source material for actions relating to non-judicial punishment, courts-martial, pre-trial procedures, post trial procedures, search and seizure, etc. The regulation is short enough in duration that it can be easily read at one sitting. Its impact on the administration of justice is expected to be substantial in terms of increased efficiency.

To restore and/or retain confidence in the Military Justice System on the part of junior officers and NCO's, an energetic program of instruction has been initiated. This instruction will be presented to all units at Fort George G. Meade, and the program will provide officers and NCO's with an explanation of the newly published regulation, an appreciation of its usefulness, and amplification and clarification in any particular areas of the law that require same. The two hour block of instruction will be presented by a JAG Officer. It is felt that with this instruction, which will be keyed to FGGM Reg 27-1, the small unit commander at Fort Meade will be armed, not only with a working knowledge of the general principles of military justice involved, but he will also have available a ready reference with which he is familiar.

Legal Assistance:

In the third quarter of calendar year 1971, it was found necessary to assign a third officer to Legal Assistance duties. This additional assignment had been impossible previously due to a shortage of personnel. That the additional officer was required is evidenced by the fact that the 4th quarter statistics show legal assistance actions increased by 33% over the same period in the prior year.

Claims:

The number of claims received by this office has continued to increase. This increase in claims cannot be traced to any one factor but rather is attributable to a number of independent reasons, among which are an increase in the incidence of crime; an increase in the claims jurisdictional area; an increase in PCS movements; and the promulgation by higher authorities of a more lenient interpretation of claims regulations.

This increase in the amount of claims received has tremendously taxed the efforts of the claims staff. In order to insure that all claimants are reimbursed for their losses within a reasonable time, the claims staff has concentrated their efforts almost exclusively toward the processing and payment of claims. If an all volunteer Army is to become a reality, it is necessary for all offices to provide effective and efficient personal service. The claims staff has endeavored to provide such service and eliminate the inconvenience and hardship associated with military losses.

In order to implement its goals, the claims office has initiated a new processing policy with regard to theft claims. Every possible effort is made to substantiate and process the theft claim within forty-eight hours of its receipt. As the majority of the theft claims are submitted by lower ranking enlisted men residing in the barracks, this theft policy was formulated to compensate them as quickly as possible to eliminate the attending inconvenience and bitterness surrounding their losses. Hopefully the speedy processing of their claims will enhance their attitude with regard to the living conditions now provided by the Army and will negate any misgiving they may have surrounding these barracks thefts.

1Fort George G. Meade Regulation 27-1, Legal Services, dtd 20 Oct 1971.
Another significant event which occurred during the past year was the relocation of the US Army Claims Service from Fort Holabird to Fort Meade. This relocation has enabled the Post Claims staff to avail themselves of the extensive claims research materials assembled in the US Army Claims Service Library. It has also facilitated cooperation and coordination with the Claims Service on extraordinary and unusual problems arising at the post level which are outside the purview of the existing regulations. The relationship which has been established between these two offices has enabled the Post Claims Office to expedite a number of matters and is a mutually rewarding one.
Under the CIMS concept, the Automatic Data Processing Center became the Management Information Systems Office (MISO). In addition, data processing was no longer a division under the Comptroller, but a separate staff section.

The mission of the Management Information Systems Office is to provide staff representation and staff supervision for all installation data processing activities and provide data processing services to the installation. The MISO is responsible for ADP/EDP functions of the installation, as well as providing computer time for other installations within the Army area.

In calendar year 1971 the IBM 360-30 system, with disk packs, was installed. Programs were rewritten or modified to run on the new equipment. Three BASOPS system were installed - Military Personnel Accounting, Financial Accounting, and Logistics - and utilize 18 hours per day. In addition, the following 21 systems were in operation: The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS), Equipment Status, Commissary, Film Exchange, Family Housing, 109th MI Gp, Table of Distribution and Allowances, Ammunition Requisition/Assets Reporting, Telephone Billing, Automated Data System Military Offenders (ADSMO), Joint Uniform Military Pay System (JUMPS), Repairs & Utilities, Civilian Data Bank, Civilian Pay, Installation Automated Account Budget System (IAABS), Key Personnel Roster, Daily Bulletin Address Headers, Non-Temporary Household Storage-Billing, Transportation Request/Army Meal Ticket/GBL-Billing, Port Calls, Commander Rifle & Pistol Championship Matches.

In addition to the above, 50 miscellaneous programs are run during the year on an as-required basis.

It is estimated that approximately 5,082 computer hours were used in 1971. Upon receipt of the 360 system several items of equipment were declared excess and turned-in. These items included the IBM 1401 computer, IBM 519 reproducer, and IBM 082 sorter.

At the close of 1971, there was a shortage of three personnel. This shortage figure fluctuated during the year which resulted in a considerable amount of overtime.
Colonel John Erwin Lance, Jr., a 29-year veteran from Morristown, Tenn., arrived at Fort George G. Meade, Md. from Bangkok, Thailand, where he was Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations and later Chief, Army Advisory Group for the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Thailand/Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group, Thailand.

The 51-year-old officer commanded the 2d Training Brigade at Fort Benning's Infantry Training Center from April 1967 to June 1968 after serving the previous year as senior U.S. advisor to the 7th Division, Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN).

Twenty-eight years ago, Colonel Lance received his commission through the Infantry Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning in April 1943. He attended the Command and General Staff College in 1954. He holds a bachelor's degree in military science from the University of Maryland, 1959, and a masters in international affairs from George Washington University, 1961. Colonel Lance is a graduate of the United States Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 1961, and served as a faculty member in 1965.

Colonel Lance's awards include the Distinguished Service Cross, two awards of the Legion of Merit and three Bronze Stars, two are for valor. He also holds the Air Medal with six oak leaf clusters, the Purple Heart, the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with palm, and the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

Colonel Lance and his wife, who reside on Fort Meade, have three daughters. Anne, their youngest, will be attending the University of Tennessee this fall. Jane attends the University of Missouri, and Janice is presently teaching school in Missouri.

Colonel Lance assumed command of Fort George G. Meade on 1 September 1971.
COLONEL JOHN E. LANCE, JR.

COMMANDING OFFICER

HEADQUARTERS, FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND
## APPENDIX II

### KEY PERSONNEL

Headquarters, Fort George G. Meade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Incumbent</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post Commander</td>
<td>COL A. W. Alexander</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 25 Aug 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COL John E. Lance, Jr.</td>
<td>1 Sep 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Post Commander</td>
<td>COL Thomas E. Chegin</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 24 Feb 71</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COL Arthur Brinson</td>
<td>25 Feb 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>COL Elam Wright</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 30 Jun 71</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Executive Officer</td>
<td>LTC D. W. Coggins</td>
<td>16 Aug 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Sergeant Major</td>
<td>CSM Otis C. Hendrix</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptroller</td>
<td>LTC F. C. Vaughn</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Personnel and Community Activities</td>
<td>COL Frank E. Weaver</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 28 Jul 71</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COL John G. Lownds</td>
<td>29 Jul 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Plans, Training, and Security</td>
<td>COL Arthur Brinson</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 24 Feb 71</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LTC William J. Thompson</td>
<td>25 Feb 71 - 18 Jul 71</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COL Thomas D. Burke, Jr.</td>
<td>19 Jul 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Industrial Operations</td>
<td>COL Paul W. Hamblin</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 21 Jun 71</td>
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<td></td>
<td>COL Thomas E. Buchanan</td>
<td>22 Jun 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Medical Activities</td>
<td>COL John A. Sheedy</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Facilities Engineering</td>
<td>COL Jack E. McDonald</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 14 Jul 71</td>
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<td></td>
<td>COL Carleton J. Robinson</td>
<td>15 Jul 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director of Communications-Electronics</td>
<td>MAJ George A. Hermes</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>COL Alloysius J. McElwee</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 17 Jan 71</td>
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<td></td>
<td>COL Francis X. Wallace</td>
<td>18 Jan 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dental Surgeon</td>
<td>COL James J. Hill</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provost Marshal</td>
<td>COL Robert E. Carlson</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 6 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LTC Dwight S. Thompson</td>
<td>7 Dec 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inspector General</td>
<td>LTC Harold K. Vovilla</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 12 Apr 71</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAJ Howard M. MacDonald</td>
<td>13 Apr 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff Judge Advocate</td>
<td>MAJ E. P. Wasinger</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjutant General</td>
<td>LTC Donald R. Kennedy</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Dates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Headquarters Commandant</td>
<td>LTC William H. Herlihy</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 30 Jun 71</td>
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<td></td>
<td>LTC Grady McDowell</td>
<td>1 Jul 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance and Accounting Officer</td>
<td>MAJ Richard H. Marshall</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 31 Mar 71</td>
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<td></td>
<td>MAJ James K. Smith</td>
<td>1 Jun 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post Information Officer</td>
<td>Mr. Joseph Hedley</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Information Systems Officer</td>
<td>Mr. F. L. McClean</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Civilian Personnel Officer</td>
<td>Mr. Keith Morris</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Services Officer</td>
<td>Mr. Ben M. Scharnus</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal Employment Opportunity Officer</td>
<td>Mr. G. L. Fountain</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equal Opportunity Treatment Officer</td>
<td>CPT Samuel A. Dubose</td>
<td>1 Jun 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Army Community Services Director</td>
<td>MAJ Gerald Q. Greenfield</td>
<td>1 Jan 71 - 10 Aug 71</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CPT Joseph F. Leary, Jr.</td>
<td>11 Aug 71 - 31 Dec 71</td>
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APPENDIX III
DISTINGUISHED VISITORS
1 January - 31 December 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BG William J. McCaddin</td>
<td>AG, Virginia, ARNG</td>
<td>6 Jan 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG Lawrence J. Fuller</td>
<td>Assistant Judge Advocate General, DA</td>
<td>14 Jan 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG I. A. Reitz</td>
<td>CG, 97th ARCOM</td>
<td>15 Jan 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN Ralph E. Haines, Jr.</td>
<td>CG, CONARC</td>
<td>20 Jan 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG A.J. Maroun</td>
<td>Office of the Comptroller, DA</td>
<td>22 Jan 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorable Parren Mitchell</td>
<td>Congressman - MD.</td>
<td>25 Jan 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG W.A. Enemark</td>
<td>Inspector General, DA</td>
<td>1 Feb 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG Charles L. Easterday</td>
<td>CG, 804th Hosp Center</td>
<td>16 Feb 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorable William A. Steiger</td>
<td>Congressman - Wisconsin</td>
<td>3 Mar 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG I.A. Reitz</td>
<td>CG, 97th ARCOM</td>
<td>9 Mar 1971</td>
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<tr>
<td>MG R.J. Richards, Jr.</td>
<td>Office of the Comptroller, JUMPS, DA</td>
<td>17 Mar 1971</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Roger W. Fulling</td>
<td>Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for Delaware</td>
<td>26 Mar 1971</td>
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<td>Honorable Ronald V. Dellums</td>
<td>Congressman - California</td>
<td>13 Apr 1971</td>
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<td>Mrs. Mary G. Roebling</td>
<td>Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for New Jersey</td>
<td>28 Apr 1971</td>
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<td>MG Nguyen Xuan Trang</td>
<td>DCSPER, Joint General Staff, ARVN</td>
<td>7 Jun 1971</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Fred W. Hall</td>
<td>Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for New Hampshire</td>
<td>29 Jun 1971</td>
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<td>GEN Ralph E. Haines, Jr.</td>
<td>CG, CONARC</td>
<td>1 Sep 1971</td>
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<tr>
<td>MG Louis T. Seith</td>
<td>USAF, Joint Chiefs of Staff, DOD</td>
<td>18 Oct 1971</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honorable Parren Mitchell</td>
<td>Congressman - MD.</td>
<td>15 Nov 1971</td>
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