

Army Helps Cities Plan Riot Control

By WILLIAM BEECHER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 — Special Army teams are fanning out across the United States to coordinate antiriot planning with state and city officials, Pentagon sources said today.

The teams are under instructions to put together thick folders of information on each of scores of potentially explosive cities. The data will include street maps, aerial photos, and details on communications nets and proposed command posts and emergency camp sites.

The teams will also try to determine in advance the lines of responsibility for military units, local and state police units and National Guard

Continued on Page 49, Column 1.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

units. The object, Administration officials stress, is to avoid officials stress, is to avoid Federal involvement in riot control whenever possible.

"There always has been and will continue to be a great reluctance to deploy Federal troops," one defense official said, "and we think the Governors and Mayors will try to insure that their forces will be trained to handle disorders because they don't want Federal troops either."

But if Army troops have to be used in some instances, officials want as much advance planning and coordination as possible. With that in mind, regional commanders in six Army areas have started canvassing National Guard leaders to set up initial discussions

Talks on Pennsylvania

For example, Maj Gen. Charles E. Johnson 3d, commander of the First Army, which has its headquarters at Fort Meade, Md., met recently with Pennsylvania National Guard and law enforcement officials to study coordination possibilities and needs in that state.

This nationwide planning effort is one of several steps, planned or already underway,

that are aimed at making a more effective response to future racial flareups in the nation's cities. Others include:

More riot control training for National Guard troops. An extra 32 hours of such training was ordered for such units in September and October of this year. Serious consideration is being given to additional special training next spring.

Additional equipment may have to be stockpiled in certain locations, although whether by the local or Federal authorities has not yet been determined. This might include

Walkie-talkies, other communications equipment and tear gas.

A top-level Army study is looking into ways to attract more Negroes into the National Guard. As a trial program, the New Jersey guard was authorized a 5 per cent increase in its overall strength in order to try to recruit about 700 additional Negro officers and enlisted men. As of Nov. 13, a total of 286 had signed up.

Pressures are being applied on the states, through the National Guard Bureau in Washington, to try to weed out some of the less efficient officers in guard ranks. In his report on the Detroit rioting of late July and early August, Cyrus R. Vance complained that discipline and command among some guard units were below par during the early stages of the riots. "I can state from my own observation that there are substandard officers who must be weeded out," he said.

The states are being allowed to form 125 new National Guard units, about 60 per cent of them expected to be military police units, specifically oriented to state riot control requirements.

The Defense Department has started a program to enable various police departments to recruit servicemen and to offer the servicemen early discharge up to three months in advance off their normal separation times, in order to take such jobs.

Administration officials are hopeful that these and similar efforts will enable the states, alone or in conjunction with neighboring states, to handle flareups equal in intensity to Detroit's.

There is no little apprehension, however, that Army and Air Force units in the United States, already stretched thin because of Vietnam and supposedly geared to move out

quickly to handle contingencies overseas, would be hard pressed to respond to two or more Detroit's at one time.

The 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, N. C., for example, is currently under strength because it has supplied close to 3,000 men to the 101st Airborne, which is preparing to depart for Vietnam.

While the condition is temporary for the 82d, this has happened frequently during the Vietnam buildup. And the re-

maining divisions in the so-called strategic reserve, the 1st and 2d Armored Divisions at Fort Hood, Tex., and the 5th Infantry Division (mechanized) at Fort Carson, Colo., are not yet as combat ready as the 82d, officials admit. The same can be said for the two Marine divisions based in the United States.

One new Army division, the 6th Infantry, will be activated next January, according to present plans. It will take anywhere from nine to 18 months to achieve a high state of readiness, military planners say.

Efforts by States

But, as one Pentagon official put it, "we really shouldn't have to resort to the Army very often. There are about 400,000 men in the Army National Guard and now that the states have seen what may be in store for them, for the most part they are working hard to prepare themselves."

Maryland, which has experienced repeated racial outbreaks in Cambridge, is said to have developed a well-coordinated plan to deal with civil disturbances. And California,

perhaps with Watts experiences in mind, is purchasing a number of walkie-talkies for its law enforcement forces.

Federal-state riot control coordination talks will be handled through the following military headquarters:

Military District of Washington: includes the District of Columbia, and several close-in Virginia and Maryland counties.

First Army, Fort Meade, Md.: Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

Third Army, Fort McPherson, Ga.: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Fourth Army, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Fifth Army, Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Colorado, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Sixth Army, Presidio, San Francisco: Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.