

Discipline:

Task 1:

"explain the need for discipline in at least two public services. Analyse the role of discipline in the public service. Evaluate the application of the role of discipline in the public services."

Discipline:

In Debra Gray's book: BTEC National Public Service (uniformed) Book 1: discipline is described as obedience to authority.

Discipline is necessary in all of the Public Services as it moulds people's behaviour. It can do this in many ways such as causing fear of punishment, offering material rewards, or by offering opportunities if promotion.

The main internet source of definitions I found was www.wikipedia.co.uk here I found definitions such as:

- ♥ A system of rules of conduct or method of practice; "he quickly learned the discipline of prison routine"; "for such a plan to work requires discipline";
- ♥ the trait of being well behaved; "he insisted on discipline among the troops"
- ♥ the act of punishing; "the offenders deserved the harsh discipline they received"

The dictionary definition of discipline is: control or order exercised over people or animals; system of rules for this; training or a way of life aimed at self control or conformity; branch of learning; punishment.

Discipline can be used as any of the following:

Deterrent: to stop people from doing something you don't want them to. For example to stop people from being late, if

they know that disciplinary action will be taken they will be more unlikely to be late.

Threat: by telling somebody what they are going to do to them if they don't do as they say. For example if one of your members of staff talks too much and doesn't get their tasks completed time effectively. You could say "if you don't improve dramatically I will sack you!".

Control: discipline can also be used to manipulate and control how your staff members behave. For example telling a member of staff that if they do just as you say they will get far in the ranks.

To train: discipline is vital to get new recruits through their training, to get them to push themselves further even when they may think that they can do it and may as well give up. If an authority figure continues to have faith in them and makes them go that extra mile, they are much likely to achieve.

My personal perception of discipline:

I would personally define discipline as the way in which people are trained to obey the orders of people in authority. This is mainly done because its part of their job or because they want to move up the ranks quicker and sowing good self discipline and good behaviour may well speed this up.

Current affairs:

Abu Ghraib Torture and Prisoner Abuse:

On 2003 a number of serious incidents of abuse and torture of prisoners that were being held in the Iraqi prison of Abu Ghraib which was now known as the Baghdad Correctional Facility.
This was run by personnel of the 372nd Military Police Company, CIA officers and contractors which had been involved in the occupation of Iraq.
In January 2004 an internal military investigation by the United States Army began.
Leading on from this investigation on April of the following year reports of the abuse, as well as graphic

pictures showing American military personnel in the act of abuses in prisoners.

It is respected in an increase in the political scandal.

The U.S. Administration is that on the other hand, its defenders argued that the abuses were the result of independent actions by the military personnel, while critics said that the administration is responsible for the abuses and that it should be responsible for the actions of senior Bush administration officials.

Although the Paguila can be a source of investigation on the events in Abu Ghraib and wrote a report on these events was known as the Paguila report and the redaction of the events such as the following:

- ♥ Punishing, stripping, and kicking detainees; jumping on the detainees.
- ♥ Violating detainees' privacy by taking nude and female detainees.
- ♥ For humiliating detainees in various sexual explicit poses for photographing.
- ♥ For taking detainees to remove the teeth and keep them naked for several days at a time.
- ♥ For taking nude detainees to wear women's underwear.
- ♥ For taking groups of male detainees to masturbate while being photographed and videotaped.
- ♥ Arranging nude detainees in a pile and then jumping on them.
- ♥ For holding a naked detainee on a wire box, with a sandbag on his head, and attaching ties to his fingers, toes, and wrists to suspend him in the air.
- ♥ Writing "Pamalak" on the leg of a detainee aged to have raped a 15-year-old detainee, and then photographing him naked.
- ♥ For taking a detainee in a strip around a naked detainee's neck and a ringa female soldier pose for a picture.
- ♥ A male guard taking female detainee.
- ♥ For photographing of dead Iraqi detainees and posing them in cheerbooks.

- ♥ Breaching the rights and depriving the prisoners of their basic needs.
- ♥ Threatening the trees with a bad outcome is to
- ♥ Putting the water on the trees.
- ♥ Beating the trees with a broom and a stick.
- ♥ Threatening the trees with rape.
- ♥ A woman in a guard's uniform of a tree who was injured after being slammed against the wall in his cell.
- ♥ So many trees in a tree with a criminal and perhaps a broomstick.
- ♥ Is it in a way to be (with a man) to be injured in the trees with threats of attack, and in one instance actually being injured by a tree.

It is reported that often the acts can be described as these soldiers that were the people in the forest who were not being treated as guards but as trees to be cut or that they were not aware of the rules which makes matters even worse as it is a complete lack of discipline and structure the people in the forest are reports the forest guard soldiers are required to make sure they behave appropriately and it was certain that they were here.

Antonio Vaguba stated that the soldiers had been "egregious acts and are breaches of international law" there had been a large number of the trees were prisoners were treated in a sadistic, warlike manner. Vaguba alleged that the indigenous forces had asked the woman to "pose" prisoners before questioning. This suggests that the government was using torture as a means of getting confessions out of the prisoners when they were being questioned and that the soldiers made by the prisoners be taken into account when they have been subjected to torture?

This is in serious breach of the Human Rights Act. Article 3 of the Human Rights Act (which was signed and agreed by the US) states that it is not allowed and this is as the following "No one shall be subjected

to to take or to to intimate or to to grade or to to
to to time".

The events that took place in Abu Ghraib do breach the Geneva Convention on which states regard war as acceptable and war is not as to be glorified or as acts of war. Article 3 of the Geneva states the following:

No ~~it is~~ ~~en~~ ~~the~~ ~~job~~ ~~ing~~ ~~acts~~ ~~are~~ ~~a~~ ~~system~~ ~~in~~
~~pro~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~car~~ ~~any~~ ~~time~~ ~~and~~ ~~in~~ ~~any~~ ~~place~~ ~~with~~ ~~soe~~ ~~re~~ ~~u~~ ~~in~~
 respect to the abo re-meth ~~o~~ ~~re~~ ~~persons~~:

- (a) V ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~a~~ ~~person~~; ~~in~~ ~~particular~~ ~~man~~ ~~of~~ ~~a~~ ~~kind~~; ~~murder~~; ~~crime~~ ~~hearing~~ ~~and~~ ~~fortune~~;

- (b) ~~dezingo~~ hostages;

- (c) Offenses involving personal dignity, integrity, honor, or privacy; offenses involving the administration of justice; offenses involving public safety; offenses involving the health, safety, or welfare of the community; offenses involving the environment; offenses involving the protection of children; offenses involving the protection of animals; offenses involving the protection of cultural heritage; offenses involving the protection of intellectual property; offenses involving the protection of information technology; offenses involving the protection of financial markets; offenses involving the protection of infrastructure; offenses involving the protection of critical resources; offenses involving the protection of national security; offenses involving the protection of international relations; offenses involving the protection of global peace and stability.

(b) We pass two pointers and are carrying on of
executions in the other to us just the other way
regarding cost time to a majoring the just to
guarantees with it are recognized as the dispersal by
certainized people

Article 13 of the Geneva Convention also states the following:

Prisoners of war must at times be humanely treated. Any
unlawful action is to be strictly debarred. The power of the
Prison Service to administer the health of a prisoner of
war in its custody is primarily to be regarded as
a service to the health of the present community. It is
not a prisoner of war may be subjected to physical or
medical or scientific experiments of any kind
which are not justified by the medical, or
health of the prisoner concerned and in
his interest.

~~Whereas, the persons of war must at times be protected,~~
~~particular instances of violence or intimidation~~
~~and instances are such as to~~

The US Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld there were many more photos and pictures also were taken at the place in Abu Ghraib. These are representative photographs.

60% of the prisoners at Abu Ghraib were not convicted to be a threat to society.

American soldiers used the excuse of "following orders" when carrying out the inhuman acts. There is where the obedience should be questioned. Several soldiers were removed from duty and other soldiers were charged with the crime of being, maltreatment, aggravated assault, and battery because of these findings.

Between July 2004 and September 2005, several soldiers were convicted in court martial, sentenced to death, prison time and some were discharged from service. Two soldiers who were at the time engaged each other were sentenced ten years for Specialist Charles Graner, and three years in prison for Private Eugene Engade. The commanding officer of the prison at Guantanamo is Kapinski and was removed to the rank of colonel.

Role of discipline:

In completing this assigned task I am asked to look at two particular public services, the two public services I have are the Police Service and the Fire Service. I shall then continue by analysing the role of these two public services and what they role is, and then explain why it is important to enforce discipline within these particular public services.

Role of discipline in the Police service:

Discipline in the police service is to ensure that all members of the police know what behaviour is appropriate and what behaviour isn't. This maintains a structure within the service.

The Police Service in most areas tends to have very similar duties, the police force is there to “Serve and Protect” the community.

Each element of their work is crucial to keep people safe from each other. Police patrol our streets regularly; contrary to common belief this isn't done just to see if anyone is infringing the law, on many occasions the police officers are talking to each other in a quite relaxed manner one of the main reasons for the police patrolling the streets is to actually deter people from committing a crime, it is logical that if you for instance are wanting to attack someone you will do it in the way that it would draw less attention so that you would be less likely to get caught, not in a place where you are being observed and can be caught easily, seeing a figure of authority is more than likely going to make you think twice.

The Police Service is involved in many activities, that I have not yet mentioned these are the following;

- ♥ Peace-keeping activities
- ♥ Dealing with conflict

It is vital that the police are well organized and have good levels of self discipline and respect for authority to keep a consistent structure in the force.

Role of discipline in the Fire service:

Discipline in the fire service is to ensure that all members of the police know what behaviour is appropriate and what behaviour isn't. This maintains a structure within the service

Discipline within the Fire not only maintains a good structure like it would do in any public service but it also ensures safety. Discipline ensures that respect and loyalty is maintained and that motivation is improved.

Rules and Regulations:

Police Force:

Within the police force there are many rules that have to be followed these will guide how they perform their job roles. These rules and regulations may be in accordance to legal

regulations or just rules within that service regarding things such as uniform and punctuality.

An example of rules and regulations affecting how they perform their roles are the guidelines for Stop and Search this is included in PACE (the Police and Criminal Evidence Act).

PACE: this is basically a book which explains all the codes of practice, this is updated regularly and isn't only available to members of the police force but also the general public as it can be purchased in most bookstores. PACE is separated into sections for easy access.

Legal powers of the police are governed by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act most commonly known as PACE this act was created in 1984 to give the police a guideline as to how to act and when different actions were appropriate to avoid confusions as to when to take certain actions, it is a guideline for the police laid out in sections so that police can follow it logically to detain and question.

There are 5 main areas within PACE that create guidelines for the police over the main areas in which they are to work with.

Stop- To stop somebody you must have an understandable reason for this.

Search- you can only do this if it is truly necessary, if you suspect they may be carrying drugs, stolen goods, etc...

Seizure of goods- this is a form of confiscation. If you believe that the goods are dangerous or illegal.

Arrest- you may arrest anyone if they believe you have reasonable grounds to do so. E.g. if you honestly believe that they are breaking the law.

Detain- this is when suspect is kept in the Police Station, you may want to keep the person in for further question if have clear evidence that may affect the case.

Police activities are also controlled by law PCA (Police Complaints Authority) which was set up to ensure that the police also abide by the regulation PCA deals with complaints and discipline. Officers from other forces will always deal with disputes.

Below you will find a table describing these five sections of PACE.

Police roles in the English legal system:

The Polices' main tasks and responsibilities based on the information booklet presented by the Derbyshire

Constabulary in an information booklet are the following:

1. Interview people suspected of criminal offences to discover the truth
2. Interview and record statements from witnesses and victims of occurrences to discover the truth
3. Processing persons through the custody office by documentation, fingerprinting and photographing.
4. Identification of persons committing criminal offences, traffic offences and breaches of the peace and dealing with those persons according to Force Policy
5. Speaking to and reassuring the public, victims of crime, victims of road traffic accidents and giving advice on prison prevention
6. Patrol assigned beat, familiarise self with persons and property in the area to identify policy needs and maintain good relations with public
7. Gathering of police information on beat area and submission of such, through written and verbal means
8. Attend court as a witness and give evidence according to formalised procedures
9. Liaison from Officers from specialised departments and outside agencies in the resolving of allocated cases
10. Writing of pocket notebook entries, statements and other documentation, preparation of files for Court and other interested parties
11. Liaison with colleagues and supervision to ensure that work is co-ordinated to the Force Aims and Goals
12. Undertake the searching of persons, vehicles and premises to locate evidence and the recording of circumstances
13. Attending the scenes of crime to obtain details, preserve evidence and initiate criminal enquiries
14. Attend scenes of road traffic accidents, administer first aid when necessary, interview participants and record details
15. Be proficient in the use of computer equipment to record crimes, intelligence etc. Record details of

missing persons, may undertake searches in the immediate vicinity

16. Be proficient in the use of everyday technical equipment, including radio, telephone, baton, handcuffs, breath testing device, riot shield, tape recording machines, computers etc
17. Ensure that the safe keeping and lawful disposal of any property that comes into their possession
18. Attend Scenes of sudden death and record details of Coroner, ensuring that all persons involved are dealt with in a caring and compassionate manner
19. To undergo Police instruction both in and out of classroom
20. Undertake any other duties that a Police Officer may be required to carry out.

The Police Service in most areas tends to have very similar duties they are there to “Serve and Protect” the community. Each element of their work is crucial to keep people safe from each other. Police patrol our streets regularly; contrary to common belief this isn’t done just to see if anyone is infringing the law, on many occasions the police officers are talking to each other in a quite relaxed manner one of the main reasons for the police patrolling the streets is to actually deter people from committing a crime, it is logical that if you for instance are wanting to attack someone you will do it in the way that is the most discreet for you, Not in a place where you are being observed and can be caught easily, seeing a figure of authority is more than likely going to make you think twice.

The Police Service is involved in many activities, that I have not yet mentioned these are the following;

- ♥ Peace-keeping activities
- ♥ Dealing with conflict

Peace-keeping activities: these aren’t only carried out by soldiers when they go out to other countries to offer help and support in keeping violent activities at the lowest rate possible; which is what springs to mind when we think of peace-keeping. Our local Police Service will be carrying peacekeeping activities, which are vital to maintain the security of the community, most of the time. An example of this is on Friday and Saturday nights in the town centres,

where Police Officers are not only acting as a visual deterrent but also dealing with the people who may be causing a bother to other members of the public, this can be very risky as it is highly likely that these people have been drinking an excessive amount of alcohol, and are going to violent, the are to keep the situation under control, this is dealing with trouble-makers in the most appropriate way depending on the behaviour and auctions of these. This can also be an example of the Police Service having to deal with conflict, another example would be when Police Officers are at football stadiums during matches, this is necessary because there are large groups of people who can be very excitable, and there is a possibility that fights will begin between supporters of different teams, it is necessary that the police is there to represent law and order, and to deal with any conflict that may occur.

Preserving the Queens Peace:

This is an old concept that while the lords and people of the country remained loyal to the country the King or Queen would provide the nation with peace, security and stability. Consequently the police are to maintain the peace. For this reason somebody can be arrested for disturbing the Peace The police do this by

- ♥ Protecting and helping the community
- ♥ And by having Integrity, common sense and sound judgment

The processing of offenders:**Obtaining evidence:**

Burden of proof: In civil proceedings the position is essentially that the claimant takes care of bearing the legal weight of proof for example if the claimant declares that he and the defendant formed a contract an that he suffered loss in consequence of the defendant infringing the contract, it is for the claimant to prove that the contract was formed, that it was infringe by the defendant and that he did suffer loss in consequence to that infringement. The police are to accumulate evidence of sufficient weight to achieve a conviction.

Different police forces are investing more and more money into staff and technology to help us analyse the offending patterns of persistent offenders and targeting them, we have made significant inroads into reducing certain types of volume crime.

Giving evidence:

This would be when for example a witness of a crime acts as a witness in court and gives evidence. A witness in a criminal case is not just someone who sees an offence being committed. It is anyone who can give information to the court, relevant to the offence. You may be the owner of property that has been stolen or damaged. You can give evidence about the value of the property and when you last saw it before the damage or theft happened.

Police officers can also give evidence of a crime and act as witness for example if they saw somebody attack another person and the police officer had to deal with the situation they can give evidence of what they saw take place.

The investigation of sudden or suspicious deaths:

In all suspicious deaths the case should be in the beginning investigated as if it were a murder until the evidence shows this is not so. In all suspicious deaths, including suspected suicide cases, investigative priorities must be readily identified thereby ensuring that key witnesses are interviewed without delay and that illustrates signs such as clothing are retained and submitted for forensic examination. It is vital to quickly recover key documentary evidence regarding the issue of weapons, guard rosters etc as otherwise such records may be destroyed or lost. The following actions should be considered:

A) The ~~Post-mortem Examination~~ *Post-mortem Examination*. In suspected suicide cases a Forensic pathologist should conduct the post mortem examination, with a SOCO in attendance to provide adequate photography of injuries, take latent fingerprint impressions, hand swabs etc and to recover the deceased's clothing. The recovered clothing and any gloves/hand swabs should then be submitted for forensic examination as necessary. In such cases clothing and other exhibits, albeit biohazards, should be retained indefinitely.

B) Interview ~~of key witnesses~~. As a matter of policy, a clear strategy should be determined early in the inquiry to interview and record statements where necessary from key individuals. It is crucial that such witnesses are located and interviewed quickly, otherwise their varying accounts will be clouded by time and confused with accounts they have heard from elsewhere. Crucially, in cases where suicide is suspected, it will be necessary to formally record in individual statements whether the witness can provide any reason for the deceased's course of action, including whether or not any bullying is apparent. The full military background of any deceased soldier, including copies of pertinent orders, training records etc should be thoroughly researched. Interviews should extend to colleagues, close friends and military supervisors.

C) ~~Background factors~~. It will be necessary to recover a deceased's medical documents from the medical officer/civilian doctor concerned, and record any material evidence such as any previous self-harm or psychiatric assessments. This should extend to any significant behavioural or medical factors prior to joining HM Forces; the parents of the deceased should also be visited.

D) Families ~~liaison officer~~. It is vital that the bereaved are given accurate and timely information at the outset of enquiries, as well as providing important witness information to the Service Police. Whereas in the United Kingdom the civil police may carry this out, there is no real substitute to having a Service Police Family Liaison Officer able to provide accurate factual information and support both from a police and "Army" perspective. A trained Families Liaison Officer (FLO) should be appointed in all cases, and services offered to the bereaved through the civilian police and PS4 (A) CAS/Comp. It is imperative that any visit by a Service Police FLO is thoroughly co-ordinated, a joint civil/service police being the favoured option in the

United Kingdom. Once cleared, consideration should be given to allowing the bereaved an escorted visit to the scene of death.

E) Other Investigative Considerations. Depending on the circumstances, specifically where evidential gaps appear, the following actions, which are not exhaustive, should be considered:

1st Searches of the deceased's room, place of work, vehicle, combined with the recovery of any mobile telephone or computer belonging to or used by the deceased.

2nd Determine the whereabouts of all people in the area.

3rd Consider any house-to-house enquiries.

4th Consider media appeals for information.

5th Produce customised witness performs when it is necessary to deal with large numbers of potential witnesses, such as in a barrack area.

6th Consider a "reconstruction" of route taken by deceased prior to death.

Fire Service:

It is vital that rules and regulations are followed in every Public service but in the Fire service there is a high level of danger involved and they have to be well organized and work well in a team know what each person is doing and stick to plans made for example if there was a burning building to rescue the people that are trapped inside. It is necessary to make sure people know what they are meant to be doing and how the whole team is going to deal with the situation, so that the mission is carried out as well as possible. The results of this would be that the functions would be carried out in a safer way, reducing the possibilities of losing lives, and less damage being caused and the increase of the crew's safety.

Esprit de corps:

Esprit de corps is the term used to define the sense of pride, mutual trust, loyalty, and belonging within the particular

public service you belong to. Rules and regulations are in place to make sure that the esprit de corps is maintained. And if a member of that particular public service breaks the rules then he or she is disciplined. A member miss-behaving could bring a bad name upon the specific public service, having pride about the work you carry out would avoid this. Behaviours that would for example bring the Police Force into disregard would be for example:

- ♥ Coercion
- ♥ Racism
- ♥ Drug dealing
- ♥ Murder
- ♥ Theft
- ♥ Neglect of duty
- ♥ Fraud
- ♥ Assault
- ♥ Corruption
- ♥ Preventing the cause of justice
- ♥ Threatening behaviour
- ♥ Harassment

Behaviours such as the above would not be accepted within the force, but when the community found out about them it would make the community likely to have a flawed look onto the Service.

Both the Police service and the Fire service do a great work for the local communities they work in. members of both these Public services have every reason to have pride in their work and in the belonging to these services.

This is the feeling of companionship between you and your colleagues, the feeling that you are a team and feel proud of the work you are doing. This is essential to keep a good team spirit and allow things to run smoothly.

Following orders:

An essential factor of discipline is following orders. Not following orders leads to the undermining that persons authority. People who are in authority are there because they have proven that they deserve to be through their hard work to get and expertise.

Not following orders would have a very negative effect on you as you would be disciplined for this, as behaviours like

this could easily lead to people dieing or being seriously wounded.

Police force:

If for example you were told to go search a house to look for evidence, and you refused to because you thought that you had a better plan which meant not searching the house yet. Your actions could lead to evidence being hidden, and the case falling through. In which case you would be disciplined for not following orders, and preventing the course of justice.

Fire service:

I am now going to write an example of what could happen if you didn't follow instructions given.

There's a fire in a house you and you colleagues have been briefed on the situation and you have been told to meet back outside after a short period of time once he inside the house he has the idea that he can stay a little longer and go about it differently and he decides to do so. Outside the team members are waiting for him ad decide that something must of happened to him so although the victims have rescued the fire-fighters re-enter the enter the building in order to try and save their colleague. But the fire has spread too much and two of them die inside the house whilst the fire-fighter that did not follow the orders comes out of the back of the house with only mild injuries.

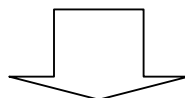
Here the fire-fighters irresponsible attitude costs two or the lives of their colleagues.

Hierarchy of Authority:

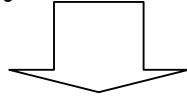
The Hierarchy of Authority is the pattern in which each rank is separated going from your lowest rank to your highest. You can move through the ranks by showing your worthiness in your behaviour, through qualifications, or bettering yourself through specific courses or schemes.

Police forces Hierarchy of Authority:

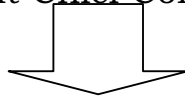
Chief Constable



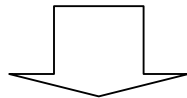
Deputy Chief Constable



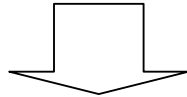
Assistant Chief Constable



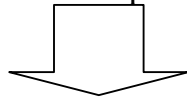
Chief Superintendent



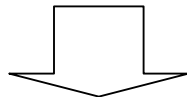
Superintendent



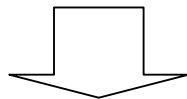
Chief Inspector



Inspector



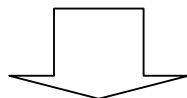
Sergeant



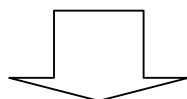
Constable

The Fire Service's Hierarchy of Authority:

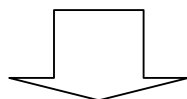
Chief Fire Officer

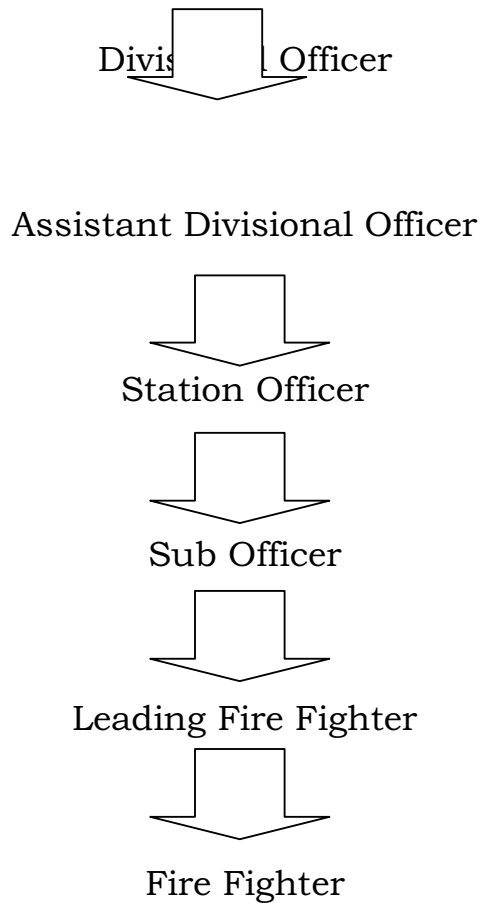


Deputy Chief Fire Officer and Assistant Chief Fire Officer



Senior Divisional Fire Officer





Maintaining Order:

Order can be maintained through discipline, even though there may not be any actual rules governing this. Most expectations toward how the members of the police service behave are set up within the rules and regulations, but anything that isn't can be achieved by discipline within the specific service and the respect towards authority.

Loyalty:

Loyalty refers to being faithful or truthful to somebody in this case the public service you belong to. This implies that a member of a particular public service shouldn't miss behave or fail to follow orders for example if they are being attacked he or she should stick by the team members and

carry on doing their job regardless of the situation. Even if this means putting your own best interests at risk.

Current affairs:

Here I am going to include an extract from the article found on the following website

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2003/03/02/wshiel102.xml>

Reserve is equal total section to fighting flag

~~Members of the~~ Pen for ~~to~~ Armizare registrations
"conscience to us objections" as ~~this~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~of~~ defence
and ~~refus~~ ~~ing~~ ~~to~~ ~~sign~~ ~~a~~ ~~war~~ ~~ag~~ ~~inst~~ ~~ing~~

The Defendant has four children three sons and one daughter who are all to be exempted from service in the Guyanese government as they are "noncombatant". Under the terms of the 1996 Reserve Forces Act, anyone who refuses to answer a call up is liable to a court martial or prosecution in a civil court. The defence is that the defendant is

Despite the war prospect, one of the "conscious objections",
which serves as the basis for the Amicus 27 of the
Squad, based in Norway, to the Court, is that the
fact that the ~~war~~ he was not prepared to go to war is a
war is not a ~~war~~ and he does not seek exemption from
fighting in a "war of the people".

The man, a 36-year-old architect who has been a member of the A for S 12 years, said "When I tried ~~to~~ was quite prepared to be called a ~~sympathizer~~ ~~sympathizer~~. But it's war is not a ~~sympathizer~~ ~~sympathizer~~ in. I go to war ~~the~~ war is to be ~~with~~ the support of ~~my~~ ~~sympathizer~~ not just because the pres ~~of~~ the United States was cheaper."

"I tried to learn new stuff. I was under the impression that it was a relatively common time to buy now. I realize that it is not that easy to get rid of. But I use all these as a guide."

"People are very upset about being forced to go to war in these circumstances. They don't want to fight a war they are in."

Two of the soldiers' colleagues in 27th Squadron - a man and a woman - have also sought exemption from military service after being given 12 days to report for duty or go to a military camp for military service. Three have officially been excused from duty, although the basis of objections from the employers.

The reservists' attitude was critical to the government soldiers. "If it's not, of the 10,000 it's a legion in Scotland," he comes down to them to the military service for going to war. The government has the A because the government has a uniform at weekends and a two-week holiday in the summer in the A.

The A makes up a quarter of the British Army and costs is of 10,000 part-time volunteer soldiers. Members are expected to attend a week at the weekend at the age of 30 days a year for training weekends and camps. About 5,000 A members have been served notices for having to be 1,500 have been reported for duty.

The A has a national average 20 percent of reservists sought exemption but was unable to say how many. "At this stage it is impossible to know how many of the exemptions were sought on the basis of conscientious objections," said a spokesman.

This brings in to mind an important issue with discipline the TA is part of the Army, which in turn is well known for its high levels of discipline.