

# PACAF SENTRY DOG TRAINING CENTER

6100TH. SUPPORT WING  
SHOWA AIR STATION



HISTORY. The PACAF Sentry Dog Center had its beginnings during 1948. At that time, use of sentry dogs in the FEAF area of responsibility was first considered by Hq USAF. In the later part of 1949, the Provost Marshal General advised the Commander, FEAF, that the availability of dogs trained by the Army for FEAF utilization would be extremely limited and consideration should be given to establishing a training center in Japan. Authorization was given to establish "Project Kennel" on 5 December 1951. "Project Kennel" officially became known as the FEAF Sentry Dog Training Center. On 1 July 1957, the FEAF Sentry Dog Training Center was officially redesignated the PACAF Sentry Dog Training Center.

MISSION. Our mission at the PACAF Sentry Dog Training Center is to procure and train dogs for sentry duty at military installations in the Pacific area and to train sentry dog handlers and supervisory personnel. Additionally, we provide technical assistance and/or staff visits to using organizations as required.

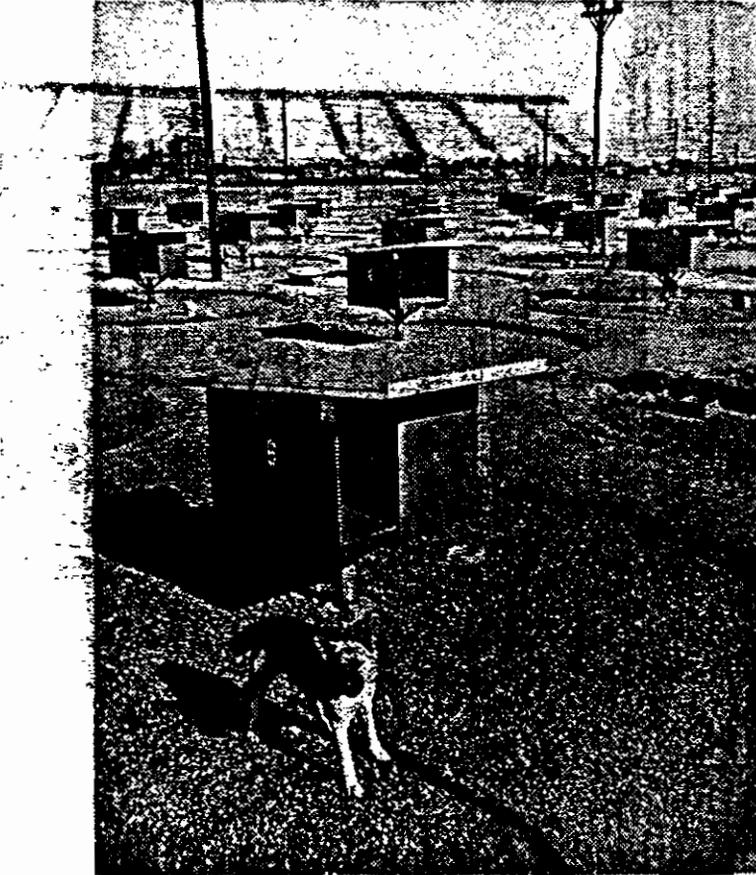
PROCUREMENT. We procure our dogs from the USAF Sentry Dog School at Lackland AFB, Texas. They are purchased from owners all over the United States. Upon receipt at Lackland AFB, the dogs are given physical examinations and tested for aggressiveness and gun shyness. If they pass these tests, they are accepted and sent to us. The dogs receive no training prior to being sent to our school.

TRAINING. New dogs arriving at Showa are rested from five to seven days before training begins. Dog training is conducted primarily by JN dog trainers under the supervision of USAF NCOs. A good quality sentry dog may be trained in 30 to 40 days. Our best dogs, which are the easiest to train, are selected for SEA. It may take as long as six months to train a slow

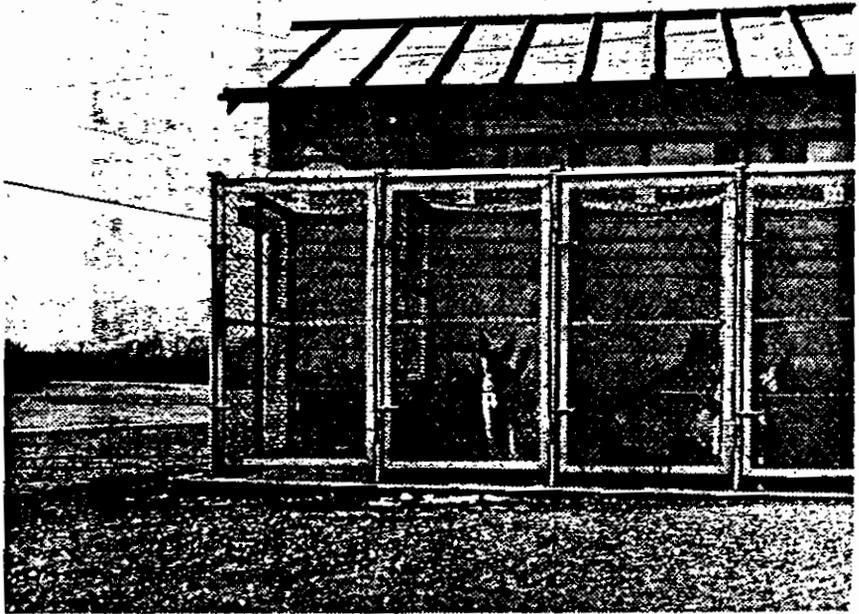
learner. Those that are untrainable are donated to JASDF for use as non-attacking watch dogs, or disposed of by the veterinarian.

Sentry dog training includes obedience, agitation, obstacle course, and scouting. Each subject is taught separately so that proficiency is obtained in one area prior to advancing to another.

Student handler training consists of both classroom and field training. Sentry dog handlers representing all branches of the armed forces in the Pacific area attend our school on TDY for four weeks. During this period, they become fully trained sentry dog handlers. Often, students return to their organization with the dogs they attended training with here at the school. Subjects such as dog psychology, physiology, first aid and dog history are taught in addition to dog obedience and handling. Classes generally include about twenty-five students. All student training is conducted by USAF NCSs.



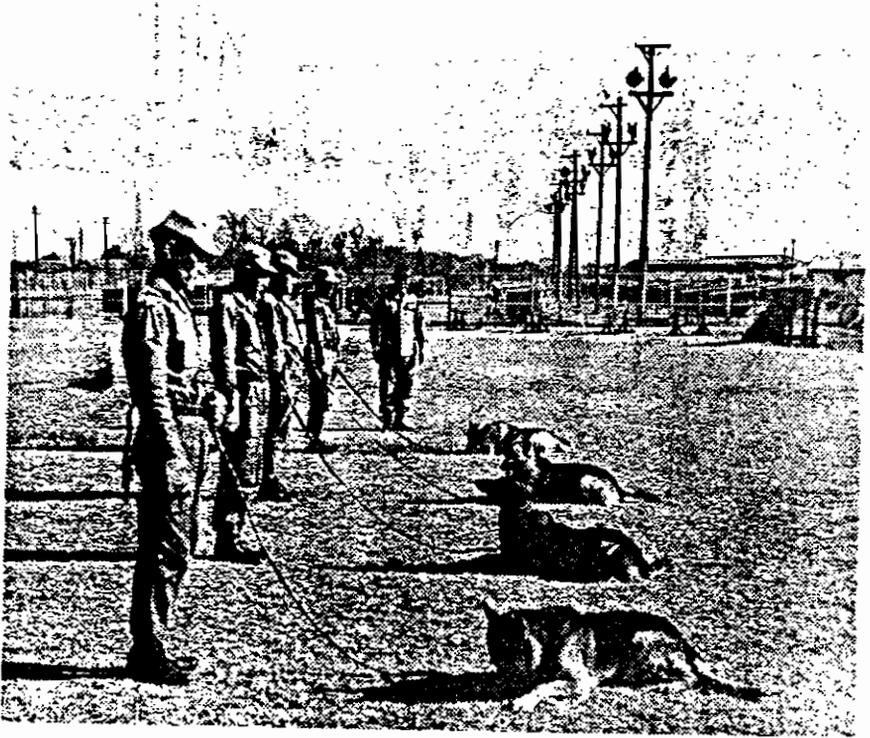
Temporary "Bird Cage" type kennels located at the center. This area is used for newly arrived sentry dogs.



Permanent type kennels located at the center. This area is used to house fully trained sentry dogs awaiting shipment.



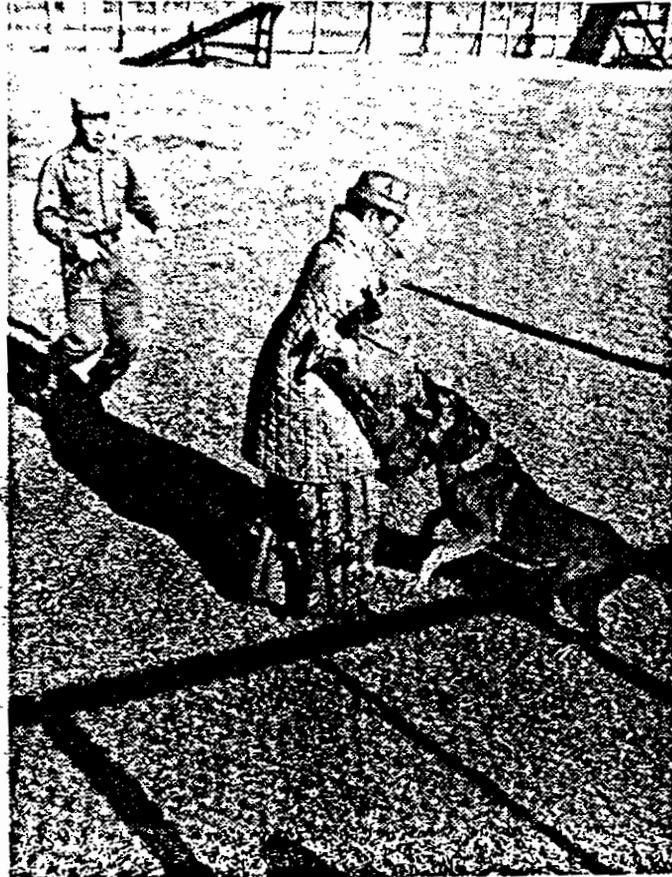
JN handlers conducting obedience training. This is the first phase of training that dogs receive. Obedience training enables the handler to gain the control he must have over the animal before progressing to advanced training.



In addition to the down position in obedience training. The dogs are also taught sit, stay, come and heel. These are the five basic obedience commands.



Agitation exercises are designed to develop aggressiveness in the animal. Line agitation is the most commonly used. Other forms of agitation include column follow, stake, circle, and individual. Kennel agitation may be used as a last resort. The attack sleeve is introduced during these exercises to allow the dog to bite.



Off leash attack—as the dogs aggressiveness is built up, he is allowed to attack off leash. This teaches the dog to pursue, attack and hold.



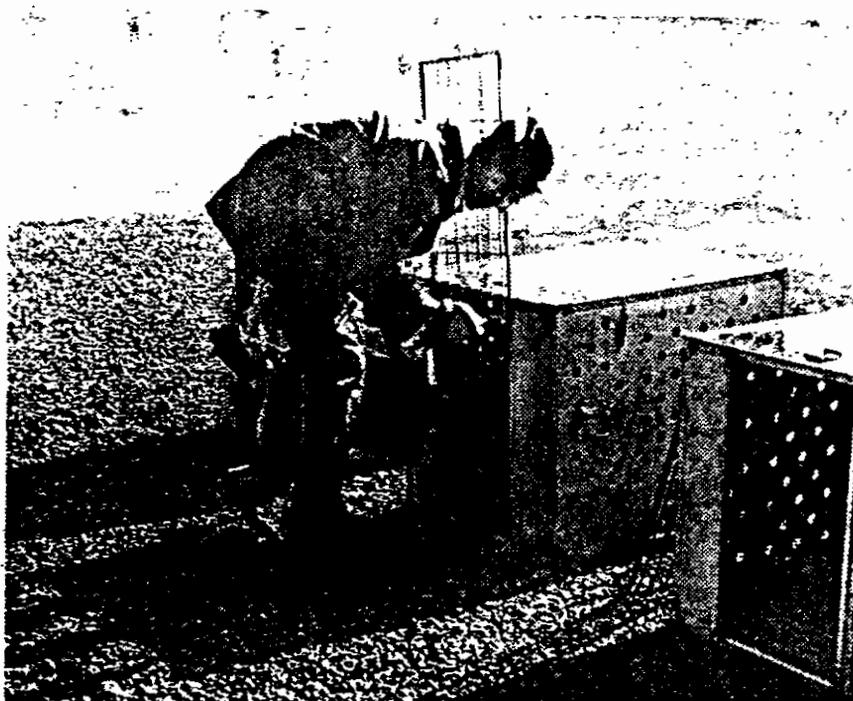
Once the dog has completed his attack, he is taught to maintain his hold on the agitator until his trainer chokes him off.



**Obstacle course**—This training is designed primarily to keep the dog in good physical condition. He is taught to jump hurdles, scale walls and crawl through tunnels. This training also provides him with the confidence that he may need should he encounter similar obstacles during an actual pursuit of an intruder.



**Feeding--**At the end of each duty day, each handler is responsible for the grooming, health inspection and feeding of his assigned dog. Each dog receives a ration of 3 pounds of food per day.



**Shipping**—A SEA handler, having completed training with his dog, places his dog into a shipping crate for transportation to his base. The handler will accompany his dog on the flight to insure the dog's safety and well being.

units in PACOM using sentry dogs. Individual units, requiring replacement dogs, budget each year for the number of dogs they require for the coming FY. We consolidate requests and forward them to Lackland AFB, Texas. We also provide unprogrammed dogs by accepting donated dogs from local US personnel.

MANPOWER. Manning here at the school includes one officer, 5 NCOs, 13 JN dog trainers, 3 JN kennel men and 2 JN administrative personnel. NOTE: Two of our senior NCOs were part of the original section that opened the Lackland Sentry Dog program, at Lackland AFB, Texas in 1957.

PROBLEM AREAS:

a. TRAINING AREA. Our greatest problem is lack of training space. Demand for sentry dogs and handlers has greatly increased. For example, in FY 65, we trained 49 handlers and 156 dogs; in FY 66 these numbers increased to 150 handlers and 171 dogs. During the first half FY 67, we have already trained 106 handlers and 156 dogs. This increase is expected to continue indefinitely as a result of the sentry dog buildup and handler turn-over in South East Asia. The space problem is most apparent during the scouting and patrolling phase of training. We must insure that each dog leaving the school will scout and seek out an intruder. Our present training area is so small that it is limited to working only one dog on scout and patrol exercise at a time. As the dog's alerting abilities are extended, it becomes impossible to provide him with the variety of challenging terrain features necessary to assure the dog's capabilities are being taxed.

b. FACILITIES. Another problem area at the center is facilities. The building that presently houses our classroom has been condemned. Expenditure of required funds to rehabilitate the building cannot be justified in view of the scheduled relocation of the training center. We are presently utilizing

the 6100th Air Police classroom which is located on Tachikawa. This is undesirable because of the separation of the facilities.

c. SOLUTIONS. It is hoped that these problems will be resolved when we move to a new location. Tama Ammunition Storage had been tentatively selected as a suitable site; however, currently programmed projects leave limited space and may require reconsideration. Unless a suitable area can be found in Japan that is large enough (50 acres), isolated and located close to a shipping point, other areas in the Pacific Area will have to be surveyed as possible locations.







HISTORY OF PACAF SENTRY DOG TRAINING CENTER  
歩哨犬中央訓練所の沿革



太平洋空軍  
歩哨犬中央訓練所

