

The navy's fraternization policy



The purpose of this essay is to discuss my opinion on the Navy's fraternization policy's and how they affect everyone that works for or around the Navy. The Navy's Fraternization Policy I work for the US Navy. The Navy has many policies rules regulations concerning the proper governance of its most important asset it's employees; the men and women of the US Navy. The Navy employs over 340, 000 sailors in addition to more than 200, 000 civilian employees.

Since its birth on Oct 13, 1775 the US Navy has become the most advanced naval force that the world has ever seen. The Navy now has over 280 war ships and over 3, 700 airplanes. The Navy is a worldwide organization. It now has people on every continent and almost every ocean. [1]In my opinion the Navy's policy on fraternization is a ridged and unforgiving policy. In my opinion the policy is almost never completely possible to follow to the letter of the Navy law. This makes this policy in my opinion an extreme ethical delima.

If you take the size of the Navy and the amount of money it takes to run such a large company it becomes clear that it is necessary to have a strong set of rules and regulation to keep the organization running at its peak compasity. The Navy falls under the Uniform Code Of Military Justice. The Navy's fraternization policy is a large multifaceted program. It's important to start by defining how the rules are defined in regards to fraternization . Personal relationships between Chief petty officers in pay grade E-7 to E-9 and junior personnel in pay grade E-1 to E-6, who are assigned to the same command, that are unduly familiar and that do not respect differences in grade or rank are prohibited. Likewise, personal relationships that are unduly familiar

between staff/instructor and student personnel within Navy training commands, and between recruiters and recruits/applicants that do not respect differences in grade, rank, or the staff/student relationship are prohibited. Such relationships are prejudicial to good order and discipline, and violate long-standing traditions of the Navy service.

It is important to give some examples of the more common examples of what can be seen as fraternization. Dating, sharing living accommodations, intimate or sexual relations, commercial solicitations, private business partnership, gambling or borrowing money are most of the common forms of fraternization. I have had a chance to see all of these examples first hand in my time in the Navy. Many times they were punished under the laws of the UCMJ. This has not happened on every situation. It is in fact often left to the discretion of the Commanding Officer to make the final decision. The one and only unforgivable indiscretion that I have seen in relation to fraternization is the instance of recruiters having sexual relationships with recruits.

This one situation is always punished to the fullest extent of what is allowed by the Navy. In conclusion my opinion is that the Navy needs to have a policy to govern inappropriate relationships between recruits and recruiters as well as student to instructor and supervisor to subordinate. This would be enough of a restriction on relationships in the Navy. This would allow some of the other guidance to be removed from Navy law. Reference page 1. 134, UCMJ 2. U. S.

NAVY REGULATIONS 1165 3. OPNAVINST 5370. 2C 4. Marine Corps Manual

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