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THE MILITARY POLICEMAN



HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NOVEMBER 1969

FIELD MANUAL

HEADQUARTERS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

No. 19-5

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THE MILITARY POLICEMAN

		Paragraph	Page
CHAPTER 1.	INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY	1-1—1-8	3
2.	MP PERSONNEL, ORGANIZATIONS, AND FACILITIES	2-1—2-8	11
3.	STANDARDS, UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT	3-1—3-6	21
4.	COMMUNITY RELATIONS	4-1—4-6	31
5.	MILITARY POLICE PATROLS AND FIXED POSTS	5-1—5-8	37
6.	APPREHENSION, RESTRAINT AND DETENTION	6-1—6-14	45
7.	INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES		
Section I.	Assisting Investigators ..	7-1, 7-2	79
Section II.	Investigating Incidents ..	7-3—7-7	81
CHAPTER 8.	MP NOTEBOOK, REPORTS AND FORMS ..	8-1—8-6	89
9.	WITNESS IN COURT ..	9-1—9-6	105

*This manual supersedes FM 19-5, 7 July 1959, including all changes.

10.	CRIME PREVENTION AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE		
Section I.	Crime Prevention	10-1—10-3	108
II.	Police Intelligence	10-4, 10-5	111
III.	Combat Intelligence	10-6, 10-7	112
CHAPTER 11.	MILITARY POLICE COMMUNICATIONS		
Section I.	Need and Means of Communication	11-1, 11-2	114
II.	Post, Camp, or Station Operations	11-3—11-12	115
III.	Tactical Communications	11-13— 11-16	130
CHAPTER 12.	OTHER MILITARY POLICE ACTIVITIES	12-1—12-8	134
APPENDIX A.	REFERENCES		147
B.	UNARMED DEFENSE		151
INDEX		172

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY

1-1. Purpose and Scope

a. This manual is addressed to you, the military police soldier. Its purpose is to furnish you with basic information and instruction relative to the performance of your duties. It provides a guide to your officers, both commissioned and noncommissioned, in respect to your training, employment, and supervision as a military policeman. It also gives you basic information on military police combat operations. Your training will apply in combat operations as well as garrison duty.

b. This manual sets forth the mission, functions, and a brief history of the Military Police Corps. It includes information as to your authority, responsibilities, duties and equipment. Other agencies, both military and civilian, engaged in activities related to those you perform within the Army are outlined. Special methods, techniques, and tactics that you use in the performance of your duties are discussed.

c. This manual provides guidance for—

(1) General war, to include a consideration of the employment of and protection from nuclear munitions and chemical, biological, and ra-

diological agents; and operations in nuclear, chemical, or biological environments.

(2) Limited war.

(3) Cold war, to include stability operations.

d. This manual is in consonance with the following International Standardization Agreements: NATO STANAG 2044, CENTO STANAG 2044, and SEASTAG 2044, (ABCA SOLOG 22), Standard Procedures for Dealing With Prisoners of War; and NATO STANAG 2067, CENTO STANAG 2067, and SEASTAG 2067, (ABCA SOLOG 68), Straggler Control.

1-2. Changes

Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommended changes or comments to improve the manual. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be prepared using DA Form 2023 (Recommended Changes to Publications) and forwarded direct to the Commandant, United States Army Military Police School, ATTN: USAMPS-DDLP, Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905.

1-3. Definition of Terms

A glossary of terms is not provided in this manual. The terms used can be found in AR 310-25, or a standard dictionary. Those terms used which have special meanings are explained when introduced.

1-4. The Military Police Corps

a. Status. The Military Police Corps is a permanent, basic branch of the United States Army. It is designated a combat support branch. It is both an arm and a service, as the Corps performs both combat support and combat service support functions, as outlined in paragraph 1-8.

b. Mission. The mission of the Military Police Corps is to support all elements of the Army and the Department of Defense, as required, in the maintenance of discipline, law and order and in support of combat operations.

1-5. Antecedents and History of the Corps

a. In January 1776, during the Revolutionary War, a "Provost Martial" (an older form of the title Provost Marshal) was appointed "to the army of the United Colonies" by "His Excellency General Washington." Two years later, by Congressional resolution, a Provost Corps was established in the Army "to be mounted on horseback and armed and accoutred as Light Dragoons" (mounted infantry). Its primary mission was to enforce rules, orders, and regulations of the Continental Army. About the same time, the "Marechausie Corps" (a mounted constabulary) was established and directed "to apprehend Deserters, Maruders, Drunkards, Rioters, and Stragglers" and to perform other military police duties. During the course of the war, requirements for a centralized prisoner-of-war administration became evident. Accordingly, in 1780, with the approval of Congress, the Commander in Chief appointed a "Commissary General of Prisoners" and deputy

commissaries to administer all prisoner-of-war affairs. After the war, the Provost Marshal, the Commissary General of Prisoners, the Provost Corps, and the Marechausie Corps were discontinued.

b. Following the pattern established during the Revolutionary War, provost marshals and a Commissary General of Prisoners functioned in the United States Army during the War of 1812.

c. A Provost Marshal General was appointed in the War Department in September 1862 for the duration of the Civil War. His primary function was the enforcement of the draft laws. However, subordinates stationed throughout the country were also charged with apprehending deserters and spies, reporting treasonable practices, and recovering stolen Government property. Certain military police and internal security functions were performed by a Veteran Reserve Corps comprised of partially disabled military personnel. Prisoner-of-war administration was again centralized in a Commissary General of Prisoners. These police functions became the responsibility of organization commanders and normally were performed under the supervision of an officer appointed as provost marshal.

d. With the entry of the United States into World War I in 1917, a Provost Marshal General was again appointed in the War Department. His appointment was for the duration of the war, and his primary mission was to administer the Selective Service Law. In July 1917, a separate Provost Marshal General was appointed for the

American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) to act as adviser on military police and provost marshal matters. In October 1918, a Corps of Military Police was activated in the AEF in France with its Provost Marshal General as Chief of the Corps. With the cessation of hostilities and the subsequent disbandment of the AEF, its Provost Marshal General's Department and Corps of Military Police were dissolved. However, an Acting Provost Marshal General continued to function in the War Department as late as 1927. During this period, he was charged with advising and planning in respect to military police functions similar to those performed by military police in the AEF.

e. Between 1919 and 1941, military police duties were performed by personnel detailed from various branches of the Army. However, personnel of military police units at oversea stations, such as Panama and Hawaii, wore distinctive insignia to indicate their special duties. Provost marshals were utilized in the Army down to the corps level, and a military police branch continued to be a Reserve Component.

f. Incident to precautionary measures initiated because of hostilities abroad and consistent with prior planning, the Office of The Provost Marshal General was reactivated in the War Department on 31 July 1941. On 26 September 1941, the Corps of Military Police was activated as a separate duty branch under The Provost Marshal General's supervision and control. Officers and enlisted men who were performing military police duties as their primary duty were detailed to the Corps.

g. In June 1946, after hostilities had ceased, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army approved the continuation of the Office of The Provost Marshal General and the Corps of Military Police.

h. Public Law 581, 81st Congress, 28 June 1950, established the Corps as a permanent, basic branch of the Army and designated it the Military Police Corps.

i. Effective 14 October 1968, the Military Police Corps was designated as both an arm and a service. This was due to the ever-increasing combat support role, in addition to the combat service support role, being performed by the Corps.

1-6. Insignia

The crossed pistols insignia of the Military Police Corps was formally approved in 1922. It is based on the Harper's Ferry Arsenal Flint-Lock Pistol, Model 1806, caliber .54, the first standardized pistol with interchangeable parts approved and accepted for production for use by the Army. The insignia represents a weapon of distinction and signifies the precise standards and high traditions of the United States Army and the traditional weapon of military police. It is an insignia which the military policeman is privileged and proud to wear.

1-7. Motto

The motto, "OF THE TROOPS AND FOR THE TROOPS", epitomizes the concern of the Military Police Corps for the soldier as an individual and as a member of the commander's team. The ever-

increasing degrees of mobility, dispersion, and flexibility required of the modern army require parallel increases in the capability and readiness of the military police to provide essential support for the commander and assistance for the soldier in every possible condition and circumstance.

1-8. Military Police Functions

There are eight functional areas in which you may perform duties as a military policeman. These areas and a brief description of them are as follows:

a. Discipline, Law and Order. This function encompasses those enforcement activities, either of a preventive or corrective nature, directed toward maintaining order and compliance with laws, orders, and regulations.

b. Traffic Control. This function includes on-the-spot analysis, information, investigation, studies, and enforcement in the area of traffic control.

c. Civil Disturbances. This function consists of those measures taken to forestall or quell civil disorder. It includes policies, plans, and techniques, particularly as they relate to the use of military forces in civil disturbances and disasters.

d. Confinement and Correctional Treatment of Prisoners. This function consists of those activities pertaining to the care, custody, administration, and correctional treatment of military prisoners.

e. Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees. This function includes all matters pertaining to

the operation of a coordinated program to administer and enforce the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, and other applicable international laws. This program includes the evacuation, internment, care, treatment, education, employment, and repatriation of enemy PW and civilian internees.

f. Prevention and Investigation of Crime. This function includes those activities directed toward preventing the commission of crimes and detecting and apprehending offenders. All crime prevention and investigative activities are interrelated with the discipline, law and order function.

g. Physical Security. This function is concerned with the physical measures designed to safeguard personnel; to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, material and documents; and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage and theft.

h. Rear Area Protection. This function concerns the measures taken in rear areas prior to, during, and/or after an enemy attack, sabotage action, infiltration-guerrilla action and/or initiation of psychological or propaganda warfare.

CHAPTER 2

MP PERSONNEL, ORGANIZATIONS, AND FACILITIES

(NATO STANAG 2044, CENTO STANAG 2044, SEASTAG 2044 (ABCA SOLOG 27))

2-1. General

In your work as a military policeman you will be dealing with a wide variety of military police personnel, organizations and facilities. You will work in direct contact with many of those, while with others your contact will be only indirect. This chapter is designed to give you a basic understanding of the various personnel, organizations, and facilities, and the role or function of each.

2-2. The Provost Marshal General

The Provost Marshal General, under the general staff supervision of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, has Army staff responsibility for the broad functions of protective services, preservation of law and order, and of crime prevention applicable Army-wide.

a. He has staff responsibility for—

(1) Provost marshal and military police activities.

(2) Criminal investigations and crime prev-

ention, to include accreditation of criminal investigators.

(3) Preservation of order and law enforcement.

(4) Motor vehicle accident investigation, traffic control, and traffic law enforcement.

(5) Apprehension of absentees.

(6) Physical security.

(7) Implementation of industrial defense activities.

(8) The Army Correction Program, to include restoration, clemency, and parole for military prisoners.

(9) Prisoners of war and civilian internees.

b. He maintains liaison with Federal and State agencies in law enforcement and criminal matters affecting the Department of the Army.

c. He commands personnel, organizations, and facilities, as assigned.

2-3. Provost Marshal

The provost marshal is the officer on the staff of a command who advises the commander on military police matters and supervises military police activities of the command. His supervision guides and assists you in the performance of your duties.

2-4. Military Police Unit Commander

Your unit commander supervises the administration and training of the unit and is responsible for the accomplishment of its mission.

2-5. The Military Policeman

a. You are the military policeman who, by effectively performing your duties, contributes to

the accomplishment of your unit's mission. You perform a variety of duties, including enforcing regulations and laws, controlling traffic, investigating accidents, incidents protecting government property, processing and guarding enemy prisoners of war, and rehabilitating military prisoners. Many of these duties require that you exercise a degree of authority not usually delegated to enlisted men.

b. Many of the instructions in this manual are specific. However, enforcement measures relate to people, not objects. For this reason, enforcement measures for each situation cannot be prescribed. You must adjust your techniques to the human factor. You must be resourceful and use good judgment in handling each situation. In doing so, you strive to promote the dignity, esteem, and security of fellow soldiers while serving the needs of the command, the Army, and your country.

2-6. Military Police Organizations

a. Military police organizations include detachments, platoons, companies, battalions, groups, and brigades. These organizations are assigned to various commands of the Army to meet operational requirements for military police support. To meet changing situations, adjustments in the overall strength and composition of military police units are made by the Department of the Army for Army forces employed in theaters of operations and in the continental United States.

b. Military police organizations are integral parts of separate brigades, divisions, corps, and armies. Additional units may be assigned for sup-

port of specific missions. For example, field armies have specially organized military police units for processing, escorting, and guarding prisoners of war. Military police are also organized into special units for operations at relatively stable installations, such as ports, beaches, hospitals, railways, and pipelines.

c. The details of organization, the allotment of weapons, and the distribution of items of equipment for military police units are shown in the Army's 19-series tables of organization and equipment (TOE).

2-7. Operational Facilities

a. *Military Police Station.* A military police station is a control center for law enforcement, traffic control, circulation control, and similar operations performed by military police. The station normally is the place where you report for duty and where you are inspected, given your duty assignment, and briefed prior to going on duty. It is where you bring offenders for questioning and booking. You return to the station for debriefing and completing the required reports prior to going off duty. Personnel in the military police station normally include a duty officer, desk sergeant, desk clerk, and a radio operator. A military police battalion or company may operate several military police stations when distance, volume of activity, or different missions require them. In combat operations, the military police station usually is located in the general vicinity of the MP company headquarters.

b. Traffic Control Posts. Traffic control posts are points on a road net at which military police control traffic, enforce regulations, control circulation of individuals, and provide information to users of the road. In addition, personnel at traffic control posts may perform straggler control. Traffic control posts normally are connected by radio and motorized patrols that provide liaison and supplemental assistance. In performing traffic control duties, you may be manning a traffic control post or working in conjunction with personnel who are manning such a post. In combat areas traffic control posts, information posts, and military police motor patrols all perform the additional function of straggler control.

c. Prisoner-of-War Facilities.

(1) *Collecting points.* Collecting points are designated localities in frontline areas where prisoners of war are assembled, pending local examination for information of immediate tactical value by military intelligence elements and subsequent evacuation. The division military police company may operate only one or several PW collecting points, as required. In many situations, one central collecting point is sufficient. When the tactical situation indicates the need and when platoons of the division military police company are providing general support to committed brigades, forward collecting points may be established at brigade level.

(2) *Cages.* Cages are established by corps and army, in their respective areas, for the interrogation and temporary detention of prisoners of

war pending further evacuation. Certain cages may be designated for holding selected prisoners thought to have intelligence information.

(3) *Camps*. Camps are semipermanent installations established in the theater communications zone or CONUS for the internment and complete administration of prisoners of war. Military police guard company personnel guard prisoners at these camps.

(4) *Civilian internees*. When required, military police establish and operate civilian internee facilities, i.e., collecting point, cage, or camp, generally paralleling prisoner of war facilities. When established, civilian internees are moved from the point of apprehension to designated internment camps as expeditiously as possible, utilizing the same policies and procedures applicable to prisoners of war. Civilian internees are always segregated from prisoners of war (para 12-4).

d. *Civilian Internee Collecting Points*. The division military police company establishes and operates a civilian internee collecting point when required. This facility, when established, normally is operated by the same military police platoon which operates the central division PW collecting point, the division straggler collecting point, and the temporary detention facility for military prisoners.

e. *Military Prisoner Facilities*.

(1) *Stockade*. This is an installation or field organization confinement facility under the direct control of the local installation or area commander. The provost marshal on the com-

mander's staff exercises staff supervision over the facility's operations. In general, only military prisoners sentenced to confinement for a period of 6 months or less serve their sentence at a stockade. The stockade is also used for the detention of persons awaiting the filing and disposition of charges; trial; and action of the convening authority of the court-martial that tried the prisoner.

(2) *Correctional holding detachment.* A U.S. Army Correctional Holding Detachment is established and organized in conjunction with each installation confinement facility. The detachment is commanded by the correctional officer of the confinement facility. All Army prisoners sentenced to confinement in excess of 30 days will be transferred and assigned to a U.S. Army Correctional Holding Detachment. These detachments will *not* be used to hold prisoners confined prior to trial, prisoners with sentences to confinement of 30 days or less, prisoners with executed punitive discharge or dismissal, or military prisoners of the other armed services.

(3) *Disciplinary barracks.* This is a CONUS confinement facility that provides for the confinement of military prisoners:

(a) With punitive discharges who will have 6 months or more remaining to serve in confinement upon arrival at the disciplinary barracks.

(b) Without punitive discharges if the sentence is for 1 year or more and who will have 6 months or more remaining to serve in confine-

ment upon arrival at the disciplinary barracks.

(4) *Correctional training facility.* This is a correctional facility established with the principal mission of retraining Army prisoners for return to duty.

2-8. Armed Forces Agencies

a. Navy. Normally, the Navy enforces military law, orders, and regulations in respect to its personnel by means of local ship or shore-based details, comprised of officers and enlisted personnel, designated as shore patrols. A larger naval shore establishment may include in its organization an officer designated as provost marshal whose principal duty is to supervise police functions. The duty brassard bears the letters SP (Shore Patrol).

b. Marine Corps. The Marine Corps normally performs gate and other intstallational police duties for naval shore establishments. Marine units, designated as military police, perform enforcement functions for the Corps. The duty brassard bears the letters MP (Military Police).

c. Air Force. Enforcement, traffic control, and security functions are performed in the Air Force by specialized units, designated as security police squadrons, comprised of officers and enlisted personnel. Security policemen are issued badges instead of brassards.

d. Coast Guard. Details designated as shore patrols perform enforcement activities in respect to Coast Guard personnel. The duty brassard bears the letters SP (Shore Patrol).

e. Armed Forces Police Detachments. Military police services for the several armed services, jointly, are provided in particular areas by Armed Forces police detachments. The detachments are organized by agreement among the senior commanders of the services in the areas where the detachments operate. Personnel are supplied by the supporting services. The duty brassard bears the words Armed Forces Police. (See also para 5-6b.)

f. Combined Military Police. Under certain circumstances military police of two or more national forces will establish a combined military police operation or patrol under the control of a combined force commander, pursuant to the terms of international treaties or agreements. Basically, the police mission is the same as that of the United States Military Police except that you will be dealing with members of other national forces as well as with American forces. Your duties and responsibilities may include any or all of the following:

- (1) Contribute to the general and physical security of installations and property of the combined force.

- (2) Maintain law and order with respect to members of the combined force.

- (3) Enforce military directives of a disciplinary or regulatory nature pertaining to members of the combined force.

- (4) Control the military traffic of the combined force and civilian traffic subject to their jurisdiction.

(5) Control the circulation of military personnel of the combined force and of civilian personnel subject to their jurisdiction.

(6) Participate in rear area security, area damage control, counter guerrilla operations.

(7) Provide, within jurisdictional authority, aid to military and civilian authorities in civil disturbances and natural or other disasters.

(8) Operate confinement facilities for military offenders of the combined force.

(9) Conduct required criminal investigations relative to offenses by or against members of the combined force.

(10) Perform such other enforcement or related activities as may be necessary in the support of the combat operations of the combined force.

CHAPTER 3

STANDARDS, UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT

3-1. General

As a military policeman it is essential that you demonstrate high military standards in your conduct and personal appearance, whether on or off duty. You must present yourself and perform your duties in a manner that will not impair the self-respect of the soldiers over whom your authority is exercised nor the dignity, prestige, and authority of the command that has entrusted it to you. Failure to meet these high standards may result in a determination that you are no longer qualified to perform duties as a military policeman. In such case, your military police MOS will be withdrawn and you will be reclassified under the provisions of AR 600-200.

3-2. Personal Standards

a. General. In performing your duties, observe a set of standards that will not only increase your efficiency but also maintain the high esprit de corps of the Army, your command, and your Corps.

(1) *On duty.* Demonstrate the discipline, neatness, military bearing and professionalism expected of all soldiers. Act with firmness, tact,

and self-control. Be fair to all in enforcing military law, orders, and regulations. Be helpful to all persons and make no discrimination because of race, color, creed, sex, or friendship. Give instructions correctly, calmly, and with dignity. Act without hesitation when action is required, applying your previous training and common sense.

(2) *Off duty.* When off duty, you have the same status as other members of the Armed Forces who are off duty and the same obligations to govern your conduct in accordance with military law, orders, or regulations. Conduct yourself so that you will be able to perform effectively and creditably when called to duty. Personal association with persons of questionable character invites trouble and reflects unfavorably on your command and the Military Police Corps.

b. *Courtesy.* Military courtesy is appropriate at all times. Courtesy is appropriate in dealing with everyone, and is one of the most useful practices of the military policeman. It is like oil on troubled water—it calms and soothes ruffled feelings.

c. *Exercising Authority.* It is your duty to assume the authority delegated to you and to exercise this important trust impartially, fairly, firmly, and in such manner that respect for military authority will be maintained.

d. *Attitude Toward Servicemen.* Your attitude should be one of helpfulness. Unnecessary police supervision hurts morale and tends to cause friction with other service personnel. Harassing ser-

vicemen by indiscriminate inspection of passes or other such actions should be carefully avoided. You should not interfere with the activities of servicemen unless their actions are unlawful, endanger security, bring discredit on the Armed Forces, or are harmful to welfare or health, or they are suspected of these or related activities.

e. Attitude Toward Offender. When instructing, correcting, or cautioning a serviceman, make sure that your attitude or actions do not constitute or imply admittance or reprimand. Limit remarks or reminders to friendly but serious advice and information. You do not have the authority to punish offenders or to recommend or suggest any form of punishment.

f. Personal Obligations. Avoid becoming financially or otherwise obligated to any individual except through private and proper social and business arrangements. The acceptance of favors or gratuities in the performance of your duties tends to reflect adversely on your reputation and integrity and to interfere with your effective performance of duty. Some proprietors of taverns, places of amusement, and eating places attempt to win favor with military police by offering free drinks, food, or amusement tickets. You should not accept such offers on or off duty. To aid in preventing such offers, it is advisable when off duty to avoid establishments in areas where you perform duty.

g. Respecting Confidence. Treat with confidence all information concerning the difficulties of servicemen and others involved in violations. The identity of informants should never be dis-

closed except to proper authorities. Under no circumstances should you engage in gossip or idle talk about matters concerning delinquencies, apprehensions, or offenses.

h. Avoiding the Use of Profanity. You should refrain from using profanity when on duty. This restraint is dictated by common decency and demanded by the nature of your duty. By refraining from using profanity in everyday conversation, you will have little difficulty in exercising this restraint while on duty.

i. Reporting Responsibilities. You should report to proper authorities all information known to you concerning alleged violations. The only exception to this is when you make on-the-spot corrections of minor violations. Suppressing or withholding reports or information concerning alleged violations is an act of intentional neglect of duty.

j. Mental and Moral Attributes. You should strive to develop the following qualities in your mental and moral makeup:

(1) *Initiative.* An aptitude and self-reliance that will enable you to act on your own responsibility in the absence of orders and to carry out an assigned duty without recourse to higher authority.

(2) *Dependability.* A trustworthiness that must be demonstrated so that higher authority need not question your reliability.

(3) *Common sense.* The good judgment and prudence that is necessary when dealing with other servicemen in the performance of your duties.

(4) *Tolerance.* The indulgence and patience necessary to maintain your self-control if unpleasant criticism or jibes are directed at you.

(5) *Courage.* A firmness of spirit that will enable you to face danger in spite of fear.

(6) *Loyalty.* Faithfulness to your country, superiors, and subordinates.

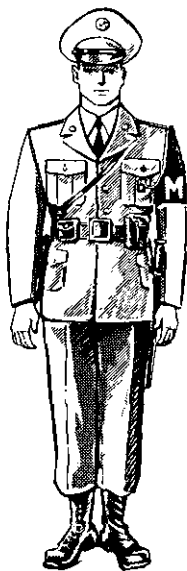
(7) *Honesty.* A sense of fairness and straight forwardness in all things.

(8) *Fidelity.* The faithful and exact performance of duty and the fulfillment of the confidence placed in you by your commander.

3-3. Personal Appearance

a. General. Public opinion of the Armed Forces is influenced by the personal appearance of service personnel. You, as a Military Policeman, represent your Installation Commander, your Provost Marshal, and the Military Police Corps of the United States Army. Since in the course of your duties daily contact with the public is routine, your appearance, bearing, and courtesy may determine how well the military is accepted in the community. In order to make uniform corrections of service personnel, your personal appearance must be above question. You must set the example in order to encourage voluntary compliance by other soldiers. Your appearance and conduct, on and off duty, must be better than all other soldiers in order to accomplish your assigned mission.

b. Appearance. The uniform you wear can relay pride in yourself, your duty and the service. A poor fitting and untidy uniform indicates a



(a)



(b)

Figure 3-1. Military police uniforms.

lack of pride and confidence. To the individual you encounter, it indicates questionable job performance.

c. Bearing. As a Military Policeman you must present the model of military bearing. You

should stand or sit erect, wear your uniform properly, and constantly present an orderly appearance in public.

3-4. Military Police Uniforms

The military police uniform is prescribed by the commander in accordance with the policies of the Department of the Army. The uniform varies with the type of duty and climate. You must insure that your uniform fits well and is cleaned and pressed. Military policemen are authorized additional uniforms under the provisions of Army Regulations. Two basic uniforms are utilized by the military police. The post, camp, or station uniform consists of the Class A uniform with bloused boots and white cap. The tactical operations uniform consists of the field uniform with steel helmet and other field equipment (fig. 3-1).

3-5. Equipment

Equipment peculiar to the military policeman varies with the type of duty that he performs. The following items are those most commonly used:

a. Brassard. The military police brassard is of dark blue material. It bears the letters MP in white and has the organization shoulder patch on an extension centered over the letters. The brassard is prescribed by regulations and is worn only when you are performing military police duties. It is a means of identifying you as a military policeman. It is worn on the left sleeve with the shoulder loop of the brassard fastened to the shoulder strap of the outer garment.

b. Notebook and Pencil (or Pen). The notebook is used for the on-the-spot recording of facts about incidents you may encounter during your tour of duty. It is the source of information for subsequent reports. For the use of the notebook, see chapter 8.

c. Weapons. As a military policeman, usually you will be armed with a pistol. You may also use a rifle or shotgun, grenade launchers, recoilless rifles, machine guns, or other heavy weapons.

d. Military Police Club. The military police club is a hand weapon and is carried in a specially designed carrier suspended from the belt directly over the left hip. For the use of the club, see paragraph 6-8.

e. Leather Gear. Special leather accessories are authorized for wear by military policemen on duty. The leather belt, supported by a leather shoulder strap passing over the left shoulder, supports the pistol holster and other personal equipment. Special leather carrying cases are worn for the first aid packet, spare pistol magazines, and hand irons.

f. Whistle. The whistle is used for alerting purposes, summoning assistance, raising an alarm, and in traffic control. It is worn so that it is readily available. The hook end of the whistle chain is attached to the button on the left shoulder strap of the outer garment. The other end of the chain, with the whistle, is attached to the button on the left pocket of the outer garment.

g. White Accessories. Military police are authorized white accessories consisting of white service cap, lanyard, and gloves. The loop of the

lanyard is worn around the right shoulder under the shoulder strap of the outer garment with the other end fastened to the pistol.

h. Other Items. Military police are frequently equipped with other equipment such as flashlights, signal lights, hand irons and NATO traffic control sleeves. These items are worn in the manner prescribed by the commander.

3-6. Before Duty Inspection

Each time, before you go on duty you will be inspected by your squad leader, the patrol supervisor, and possibly the duty officer. A checklist similar to the following example should be available to assist you in preparing for his inspection:

1. Uniform and Appearance:

- a.* White cap: clean and in good repair.
- b.* Hair: cut closely, neatly trimmed, and combed.
- c.* Khaki Shirt, Green Coat, or Fatigue Jacket: fit neatly and in good repair.
- d.* Brass: highly shined and properly placed.
- e.* Decorations: properly worn.
- f.* Trousers: fit neatly, in good repair, proper length and bloused properly.
- g.* Boots: in good repair and highly shined.
- h.* No unauthorized articles on the uniform.

2. MP Equipment:

- a.* Weapon: clean and in operating order.
- b.* Club: clean, no cracks or knicks.
- c.* MP Brassard: clean, neatly attached.
- d.* Lanyard: on right shoulder and clean.
- e.* Whistle: properly worn.

f. Leather equipment: worn neatly, highly shined, and fitted properly.

g. Required equipment on belt as prescribed by local commander.

h. Have in possession the appropriate DA, DD, and local forms.

i. Notebook and pencil (or pen).

j. No unauthorized items of equipment.

3. Vehicle:

a. Clean and serviced.

b. Mechanically safe: checked according to requirements of DD Form 110 for Before Operation Preventive Maintenance Services.

c. Emergency equipment: operable.

d. Trip ticket and accident forms: available.

e. Commo equipment: operable.

f. Fire extinguisher: operable.

g. First aid kit: complete.

h. Other equipment, as prescribed and available: complete and operable, (e.g., flares, blankets, shovels, etc.).

CHAPTER 4

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

4-1. General

As a military policeman you are directly concerned with community relations. Community relations may be defined as the sum total of the community's feelings toward an individual or organization, and the process by which this feeling—good or bad—is created. The military police must have cooperation of the community they serve if they are to be successful in accomplishing their mission. The amount of cooperation they receive and the extent to which they will be permitted to accomplish this mission, depends directly on how much the community understands and how it feels about the need for the mission, the methods used to accomplish it, and the quality of job performance by each military policeman. As the "man-on-the-scene" it is you who must perform the bulk of the community relations effort.

4-2. The Community

a. A "community" is a group of people who have something in common in their relationship to an individual or organization, who are affected in some way by the acts or policies of that individual or organization, and whose acts and opin-

ions affect the individual organization in return.

b. The Military Police Corps has several publics. They are: military police personnel themselves, persons in confinement, other members of the Army, and the civilian community.

4-3. Principles of Community Relations

The most important individual in the process of achieving good community relations for the Military Police Corps is you, the individual military policeman. You must know your job and do it well. Under our system of government the community has a right to be informed. This right extends to both military and civilian members of our society. It is based on the premise that an informed community is a responsive one. However, due to security requirements, this principle of community relations is handled at higher headquarters and not left to the individual military policeman. This assures that the community gets a true picture of the whole story rather than a small segment.

4-4. Standards of Appearance, Conduct, and Behavior

a. *General.* As a military policeman you must always be outstanding in appearance, and your conduct and behavior must be above reproach. You must continually avoid actions and attitudes which hurt community relations, and remember to do those things which constitute good police work, and will create a good impression of competence and service in the community's eye and mind.

b. Appearance. The military policeman on duty at the gate of an Army post, or on patrol, is representative of all commands of the Army. For this reason, personal cleanliness, neatness, demeanor, and bearing are of special importance. Uniforms must always be neat and clean. Equipment of all kinds, including vehicles, must also be kept clean and in good repair.

c. Conduct and Behavior. Military policemen, while on duty, are constantly in the community view. Therefore, it is imperative that your actions on duty avoid developing hostilities on the part of the community. The following procedures will contribute to the overall community relations program:

(1) Do not smoke while in the public view.

(2) Conversations with the public should be limited. Many civil police agencies limit informal conversations to 3 minutes.

(3) Loitering, leaning, or aimless wandering creates a bad impression and should not be done.

(4) Learn the proper methods for handling incidents and spectators at the scene of incidents. This is an effective method of gaining community confidence and good will.

(5) Do not appear to the community to be "punishing" violators. Remember this is the job of the courts, not the military policeman.

(6) When driving police vehicles, use restraint in emergencies, caution in danger, and drive slowly while on routine patrol.

(7) Be courteous and professional when talking on the telephone (para 11-4).

(8) The proper use of a notebook lends an

air of professionalism to the military policeman. Do not borrow a pencil or scribble notes on the back of an envelope.

(9) The motto—OF THE TROOPS AND FOR THE TROOPS—must be stressed in practice as well as words. It will help to develop a feeling of confidence on the part of troops toward the military police (para 1-7).

4-5. Furnishing Information

a. Relationship With the General Public. The general public invariably goes to police personnel for information. When information is requested, you should first determine definitely what is wanted. You should then give a clear and concise answer. If you do not know the answer to a question, you should make every effort to obtain the answer from the patrol supervisor or the desk sergeant; or to refer the questioner to an appropriate agency to obtain the answer. A map of the post or city should be standard equipment for MP posts and patrols. Locations of hospitals, fire departments and neighboring police agencies should be well known to all military police personnel. The giving of information as an expedient of building good will, defeats its own purpose unless it is done cheerfully and courteously. However, you must remember that the giving out of restricted police information or classified military information to unauthorized persons is prohibited.

b. Relationship With the Press. Generally, the individual military policeman will not release any information to the news media. A definite policy

as to what news is to be made available to the press, through what channels it is to be released, and under what circumstances, will be established by the provost marshal after careful coordination with the public affairs information officer of the command. Each military policeman must be thoroughly familiar with this policy. When approached by a reporter to give information you should decline but at the same time explain the policy of the provost marshal and inform the newsman where and from whom he may obtain the information he seeks.

4-6. Relationship With Civil Police

a. General. Civilian policemen are capable, hardworking, conscientious, honest men. The police chief is a capable professional man with many years experience in dealing with people and law enforcement problems. Military police units must have cooperation with the local civil police for both are working towards the same goal. The relationship between the two must be one of mutual respect and cooperation and must be cultivated from the top between the provost marshal and the police chief down through the military policeman and patrolman.

b. Procedures. The provost marshal after conferring with the police chief will establish policies to guide you in dealing with civil police. Such policies generally will include the following:

- (1) Treat all civil police superior officers as though they were commissioned officers in the military service. They should always be addressed by their rank, and no undue familiarity

should take place between the military policeman and an officer in the police department.

(2) Do not loiter in the civil police station.

(3) Do not gossip about police activities.

(4) Recognition of detectives on the job outside of the station is not permitted in most civil police departments unless the detective speaks first. This is to prevent the compromise of a case or situation by alerting those around him that he is known by police personnel.

(5) Be familiar with the police department's manual of procedures.

c. Foreign National Police. On different assignments you will work directly or indirectly with foreign national policemen. The procedures in *a* and *b* above apply. The national police are very capable and will usually go out of their way to assist you. They are very important to your mission in stability operations (para 12-8).

CHAPTER 5

MILITARY POLICE PATROLS AND FIXED POSTS

5-1. General

As a military policeman, patrolling and fixed posts are the primary methods you will employ in accomplishing your mission. The basic objective of patrolling is to give the appearance that the police are always available. This in itself stops many would-be violators, as they do not believe they have the opportunity to commit an offense without being apprehended. It is always better to prevent a violation than to apprehend a violator. Military police are judged by the absence of disorder, not the visible means of repression.

5-2. Military Police Patrols

a. Military police patrols, normally consisting of two military policemen, perform enforcement activities in an assigned area during a specific period of time. The area of operations for each patrol and the duties to be performed are posted at the military police station and are given to you at your briefing. The detailed pattern and time of your patrolling should be varied so that would-be offenders cannot determine your routes and schedules.

b. Military police patrols may be foot patrols, motor patrols, train and terminal patrols, water

patrols, or air patrols. These patrols may be conducted with civil police, personnel of other services, or personnel of other nations.

c. In order to get assistance in cases of emergency, be familiar with the means of communication available on your route, with neighboring or overlapping patrols, and with civil police (chap 11). If you request assistance from a member of the Armed Forces and he fails or refuses to comply with your request, report him to your supervisor.

5-3. Foot Patrols

Military police foot patrols cover limited areas frequented by military personnel, such as business districts or amusement areas. Short patrol routes may be used so that you can give special attention to known or potential trouble spots. The following techniques will assist you in performing patrol duty:

a. Know your patrol area thoroughly, including its streets, buildings, and other physical features.

b. Become acquainted with such persons as storekeepers who live or work in your area. They may be good sources of information or assistance to you. Be courteous toward them but do not accept favors or gratuities.

c. Be able to give simple, accurate directions as to the location of certain facilities, such as transportation terminals, hospitals, USO's and theaters, in or adjacent to your area. Know emergency routes in and from your area.

d. Walk at a distance from buildings or struc-

tures so that you can better observe the area, be less susceptible to surprise, and be readily seen and contacted by your supervisors or by persons who seek your assistance.

e. Enter public establishments in an inconspicuous manner. Pause to observe the activities and then move through the establishment to view conditions without loitering or disturbing the occupants. When entering dark areas, such as unlighted alleys or interiors, let your eyes become adjusted to the darkness before you proceed further. When using a flashlight, hold the light in the left or non-weapon hand and at a distance to the side of the body. This will prevent the light from making a target in front of your body.

f. Be curious, take the initiative, check or inquire into anything within the scope of your duties and authority concerning military personnel that is suggestive of improper conduct or disorder, and take appropriate action.

5-4. Motor Patrols

a. Military police motor patrols perform essentially the same functions as foot patrols; however, they provide coverage of a much more extensive area. Motor patrols are capable of providing rapid reinforcement of other patrols, supervisory or transportation services, communication services, and emergency services.

b. Motor patrols normally divide their actions between cruising and parking in areas where violations frequently occur. These activities should be performed in a plainly visible manner. Visible patrols encourage compliance. Parking the vehi-

cle in obscure places, such as behind billboards or among trees, is not conducive to good public relations or effective enforcement.

c. Set a good example for other drivers by observing traffic regulations and road courtesy.

d. In answering emergency calls, warning devices, such as sirens and warning lights mounted on the vehicle, should be used in accordance with local standing operating procedures. Speed limits apply to all vehicles, including vehicles on emergency calls, and are established as maximum SAFE speeds under ideal conditions; therefore, excess speed should be resorted to only when local policy permits and the situation warrants such action.

e. The procedures for pursuing, pacing, stopping and apprehending personnel in a vehicle are described in FM 19-25. Because of the nature of this action, you must be exceptionally cautious in approaching the vehicle after it has stopped. If the persons in the halted vehicle are suspected of being armed, precaution may warrant making the approach with weapons drawn. One member of the patrol should position himself to the left rear and the other to the right rear of the halted vehicle, each out of the line of fire of the other. One military policeman takes initial action directed first to the occupants of the rear seat and then to the occupants of the front seat of the vehicle. He calls out in firm commands to each passenger of the halted vehicle, in indicated turns, to open the door and dismount the vehicle. Once dismounted the MP commands them to keep hands visible to the military police.

5-5. Special Patrols

You may be assigned to duty with one of the following special patrols:

a. Public Carriers, Train, and Terminal Patrols. Military police train and terminal patrols are a type of fixed or mobile patrol established for a particular time and place as required. These patrols enforce maintenance of orderly conduct and regulations among Armed Forces personnel and other personnel within military jurisdiction who are traveling on railroad trains, buses, or other large-scale means of conveyance, or who are in bus and train terminals. They may operate terminal information posts to provide information and other assistance to military personnel and their dependents. They also perform physical security missions aboard trains and at terminals. For a complete discussion of train and terminal patrols see AR 190-56.

b. Water Patrols. Military police water patrols are primarily concerned with physical security. Otherwise, their duties are basically the same as those performed in other military police operations. Water patrols constitute an extension of on-shore military police operations. They are used on water areas of military ports, ocean or river loading or unloading points, and military installations accessible by waterways. If you are assigned to a water patrol, you will receive training in boating operations, customs regulations if pertinent, and techniques of boat patrolling, such as boarding procedures, water safety, marine fire-fighting and prevention, marine chart and map reading, and the operation of certain marine de-

vices. In a combat environment, water patrols are concerned with physical security, sabotage, infiltration, blackmarketing, and river escorts and port security, and populace and resources control.

c. Air Patrols. Military police patrols may use Army aircraft for patrol purposes incident to reconnaissance, traffic control, circulation control, control of stragglers and line crossers, the security of interior areas, search for escaped prisoners or lost persons, and general observation. Air patrols may be of considerable usefulness in enforcement operations relative to crowd, mob, or riot control or the establishment and maintenance of order and control in areas suffering from disaster or major damage from enemy action. In an emergency, aircraft may be used to transport reinforcements or supplemental patrols, to effect communications, to transport injured or apprehended persons, and to assist in establishing order and control in areas inaccessible by other vehicles. Radios and voice amplifiers may be used to communicate directly with patrols or groups on the ground to relay information and orders and to give directions or other assistance.

5-6. Patrolling With Other Personnel

a. With Civil Police. Under exceptional circumstances where your commander has entered into a mutually acceptable agreement with local authorities, you may patrol with civil police to keep to a minimum conduct by military personnel which is prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Only experienced personnel of mature judgment and thoroughly familiar with this

agreement and the implications involved in violating the terms of the Posse Comitatus Act will be selected for this duty. You will accompany civil police for the sole purpose of enforcing the UCMJ among persons subject to it. You remain under the command of, and are directly responsible to, your military superior and you will exercise no authority over the civil police or the civilian populace. In case of misconduct or apparent law violation, no action will be taken by you unless in self defense or the individual concerned has been identified as a member of the military service.

b. With Personnel of Other Military Services. You may be assigned to patrol jointly with Navy, Marine, Air Force, or Coast Guard personnel. In this situation, each member is exercising a common military authority derived from the same source. By agreement among the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the authority of military police and the enforcement personnel of other services is extended to include all members of the Armed Forces, regardless of their particular service. A similar situation is encountered when you are assigned to duty with an Armed Forces police detachment (para 2-8e).

5-7. Fixed Posts

Military police are stationed at fixed posts to perform duties at locations that do not require patrol type movements. These posts may be established at especially troublesome locations; at main gates to installations; and at designated places to protect persons, property, areas, and buildings. Your

duties while on these fixed posts will be in accordance with special orders for the post and other principles of military police procedure that apply in the situation.

5-8. Actions at Fires

You may be required to take action at fires. The following are duties normally performed by military police; you may be required to perform any or all of them, according to the situation:

- a.* Notify the fire department.
- b.* Attempt to put out the fire.
- c.* Aid the injured.
- d.* Protect property.
- e.* Direct traffic.
- f.* Protect the scene.
- g.* Record and report the facts.

CHAPTER 6

APPREHENSION, RESTRAINT AND DETENTION

6-1. General

a. It will be necessary for you as a military policeman to make apprehensions. An apprehension is the act of placing a person in custody, thereby temporarily depriving him of his liberty. The term custody means physical control. An apprehension is effected by clearly notifying the subject orally or in writing that he is being taken into custody.

b. When an individual involved in a serious incident is identified as a commissioned officer, you should request the assistance of the duty officer or patrol supervisor.

6-2. When To Apprehend

a. *General.* You must use good judgment in determining whether a member of the Armed Forces should be apprehended. Consider the nature of the incident from the standpoint of whether it is minor or serious. Military Police are guided by the following principles:

- (1) "To guide the responsible."
- (2) "To correct the irresponsible."
- (3) "To apprehend the incorrigible."

b. *Minor Incidents.* Some incidents, such as illegal parking or matters that permit on-the-spot

correction, are normally considered as minor and do not require an apprehension or a detailed investigation.

c. *Serious Incidents.* Such incidents as those involving loss, damage, or destruction of property; personal injury or death; or crime or gross misconduct are considered serious. The nature of the incident, the extent of loss or damage of property, the extent of injuries to personnel, and the necessity for further corrective or preventive action usually determine the seriousness of the incident. The types of incidents considered serious and the manner of handling and reporting them are normally published in special instructions by the provost marshal of the local command. Generally, a felony, a breach of the peace, or conduct of a nature that would bring discredit upon the military service, committed in the presence of military police, or reasonably believed by them to have been or about to be committed, requires apprehension of the offender.

6-3. Aids to Identifying Suspects

a. Proper identification is extremely important in making an apprehension. Primary identification is usually based on a physical description and a photograph of the person.

b. Recognition and identification of suspects may be effected through the use of accumulated information on such individuals. Persons who are questioned may give valuable information as to the description or identity of the suspect. An individual may point out a suspect from photographs or in a lineup.

START

1. NAME
2. SEX
3. RACE
4. AGE
5. HEIGHT
6. WEIGHT
7. HAIR
8. EYES
9. COMPLEXION

10. PHYSICAL

MARKS, SCARS,
MOUSTACHE,
LIMP, ETC

MEMORIZE THE SEQUENCE!

USE IT ON THE AIR, ON THE
TELEPHONE, AND IN TAKING
DESCRIPTIONS

FINISH

II. CLOTHING HEAD TO FOOT

- A. HAT
- B. SHIRT OR TIE
- C. COAT
- D. TROUSERS
- E. SOCKS
- F. SHOES



Figure 6-1. Personal descriptions.

c. There are other aids to identification that you should be familiar with and know how to use. Some of these are—

(1) *Incident reports and desk reference cards.* Incident reports and desk reference cards contain information that may be of assistance in determining the identity of the offender.

(2) *Personal descriptions.* A description of a suspect aids military police in effecting an identification. Descriptions should be given in the following order, omitting any item not available: Name, Sex, Race, Age, Height, Weight, Hair, Eyes, Complexion, Physical Markings, and Clothing (fig. 6-1).

(3) *Sketches and composite photos.* A description of a wanted person obtained from witnesses and/or the victim may furnish an artist enough information to provide a composite sketch of the suspect. Identification kits containing photos of various facial features may be used in a like manner.

(4) *Fingerprints.* Fingerprint comparison provides positive identification and will resolve any doubts as to the identity of a person.

6-4. Approach

a. *Estimate of the Situation.* In approaching the scene of an incident, make a rapid mental estimate of the situation. Observe the scene carefully, noting details and conditions surrounding the incident. Consider what courses of action you can take. Notice all personnel in the area and estimate what they might do when you intervene.

The following factors should be considered:

(1) *Attitude of suspect.* Observe the attitude of the suspect and determine whether he is belligerent, boisterous, aggressive, surly, meek, mild, or playful. Unless there is good reason to believe otherwise, assume that the suspect is dangerous. The manner in which you approach and address a suspect determines to a large extent the response you receive. For example, an initial appeal to the intelligence and inherent good qualities of an individual may elicit a cooperative response.

(2) *Manpower.* Consider whether sufficient military police are available to cope with the situation. It may be that you need to obtain further assistance. In an emergency, call on any member of the Armed Forces to assist you in the execution of your duties, including making an apprehension.

(3) *Weapons.* Consider the adequacy of the weapons available to effect the apprehension if such is planned.

b. Plan of Operation. Select the course of action that seems best in view of what the suspect or his friends may do. Your decisions should be influenced by the nature and seriousness of the incident and the factors listed in *a* above. Consider also the following elements of a good plan:

(1) *Simplicity.* Keep the plan as simple as the occasion permits.

(2) *Surprise.* Use the element of surprise in your plan. This affords you an immediate advantage over the suspect.

(3) *Location.* Plan to make the apprehension at a location that offers maximum advan-

tages to you and a minimum to the suspect. Action in a crowded area should be avoided since this may afford avenues of escape and may limit the safe use of firearms. In addition, the suspect may have supporters in the crowd who may come to his aid.

c. Approach to an Individual.

(1) Assume that the suspect may be dangerous. Approach him in a firm and decisive manner. Be courteous but restrained. Speak in a calm tone of authority. Have a positive attitude.

(2) One military policeman stands to the side to assist from a position of advantage. The other military policeman asks to see the suspect's identification, pass, or other appropriate papers (fig. 6-2). After the identification, apprehend the suspect if the circumstances warrant. If the subject is known or suspected of being armed, it may be advisable to approach with your weapon drawn. If so, keep it out of his reach. At the same time, take precautions to avoid assault actions by the suspect. At night the flashlight is held with the left hand to permit instant use of weapon if necessary.

d. Approach to a Group. When approaching a group with the intent of making an apprehension, be careful that the group cannot readily gain the advantage. Military police should be separated enough to provide freedom of action, but not enough to permit the suspects to come between them. Avoid questioning individuals while in the group. When you wish to question one or more individuals, single out those individuals and question them apart from the group. If you need

to apprehend one or more individuals, or the entire group, insure that you have adequate support in the form of other military police, civil police, or friendly service personnel. If the group resists and you cannot cope with the situation, one military policeman should send for assistance.

e. Approach to a Building. In approaching the scene of an incident that has occurred in a building, dwelling, or similar structure, consider whether you have the authority to make an entry, whether innocent persons also may be occupying the premises and what precautions are required to avoid injuring them in the event you need to use firearms, and whether you have sufficient force available.

(1) Note all entrances and exits and the best means for you to enter and leave.

(2) Determine the number and attitude of people in the building in order to anticipate and prepare for any hostile actions from them.

(3) Notify your headquarters of your intent to enter the building and request the support that you consider advisable.

(4) Before opening a door, stand to one side for protection in the event the suspect opens fire. The proper approach if the occupants are suspected of being armed, is illustrated in figure 6-3.

(5) After entering, keep within supporting distance of the other military policeman. While one military policeman investigates the incident, the other remains watchful and alert and prepared to render immediate aid.

f. Approach to a Vehicle. The procedures for

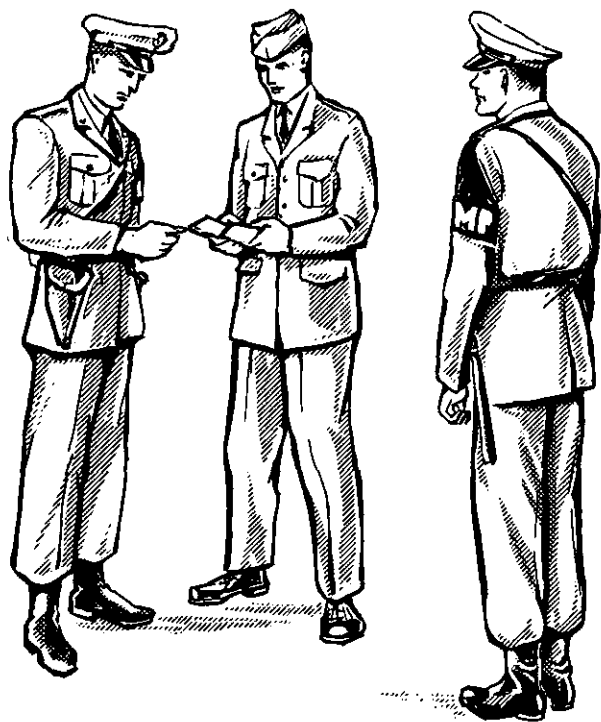


Figure 6-2. Approach to an individual.

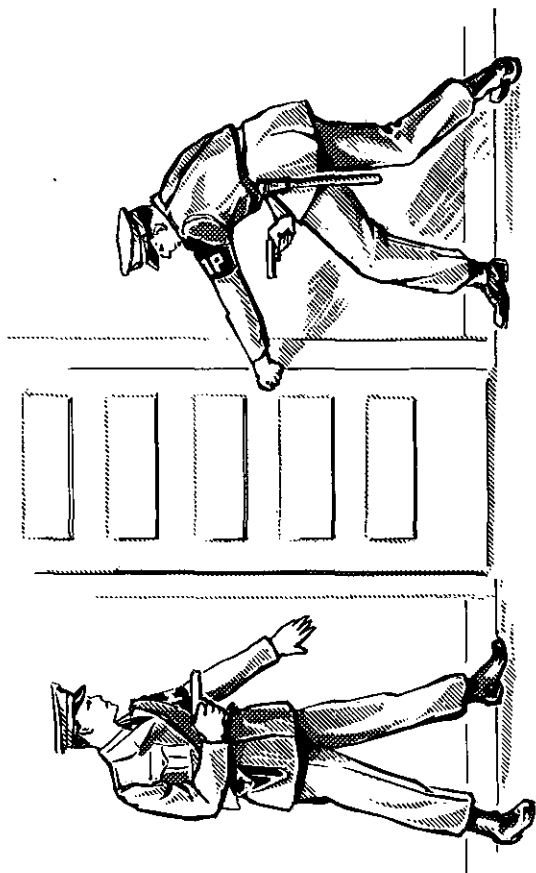


Figure 6-3. Approach to a building.

pursuing, pacing, and apprehending persons in a vehicle are described in FM 19-25.

6-5. Questioning

a. A person being questioned may remove suspicion by giving a reasonable explanation for his actions or presence, by answering questions to your satisfaction, and by producing proper identification. In such case, take the time to explain the necessity for your inquiry.

b. When two or more suspects are to be questioned, separate them immediately to prevent their collaboration in contriving a story. Individual suspects more often tell the truth if they are not given the time or opportunity to consult with an accomplice.

6-6. Voice Commands

a. *General.* The voice and manner in which you give your commands must be appropriate to your purpose and the situation. Be sure that your commands are stated in simple and concise language so that the subject understands you. Your manner of speaking must be convincing and convey an expectation that your instructions will be obeyed. For a frightened person, sympathy combined with an attitude of firm assurance on your part may avoid difficulty. In the case of an uncooperative person, an attitude of forceful authority may be essential. Your commands must be of such nature and content as to result in exactly what you want and only that.

b. *Initial Commands.* Each apprehension is a separate problem requiring commands to fit the situation. "Hands Up" may be proper for the ini-

tial command in one apprehension. "Hands Down," "Don't Move," or "Move to the Right" may be appropriate in other situations. The command must be such that its execution does not give an advantage to the suspect. For example, a command may permit the suspect to reach for a weapon while apparently complying with the command.

c. Subsequent Commands. An initial command may be followed by more detailed commands to the suspect that require strict compliance on his part and avoid any possibility of surprise to yourself. They should be carefully expressed so that he cannot make unexpected movements, except in obvious disobedience to your orders.

d. Armed Persons. In apprehending armed persons or persons you suspect of being armed, your attitude and commands are especially significant. Study your subject. A battle-fatigued straggler may be very dangerous, but his confidence may be gained through sympathy. With such an approach, it may be that he can be readily disarmed. A criminal offender may respond to firm statements of the advantage to himself in not making his situation worse. If your attitude and reasoning gain the response you want, do not relax your vigilance but carry through with clear, concise and careful commands until your objective of disarming and apprehending him has been fully achieved.

6-7. Detention for Questioning

a. Military Personnel. When a person subject to military law is suspected of committing, has

committed, or is about to commit an offense under the Articles of the UCMJ, he may be questioned as to his identity, age, address, unit, etc., without being warned of his rights under Article 31 of the UCMJ or his rights under the Constitution. However, questioning pertinent to the offense or incident under investigation should never be commenced unless the required warnings have first been given and a proper waiver received. See paragraph 7-6 for the correct warning and waiver procedure. Any military person subject to the UCMJ who fails to identify himself or to explain his actions to the satisfaction of the military police may be apprehended and further questioned and investigated. A person wearing a United States Army uniform is considered identified as being subject to the UCMJ until the contrary is established. The period of detention for questioning will not be prolonged beyond that time necessary to confirm or refute the suspicion. In addition, military police have the authority to make routine checks to determine if members of the Armed Forces have permission to be absent from their organizations or stations.

b. Civilians on Military Installations Within CONUS. Military police generally may detain and question any civilian on a military installation, if such action is reasonable and is taken in pursuance of their responsibility to preserve the peace and maintain law and order on the installation. For example, a civilian, while driving his automobile on post, causes a traffic accident. In this case, he may be detained and questioned concerning the accident (AR 633-1). It is of great

importance, however, to keep in mind the necessity of following the warning and waiver procedures outlined in paragraph 7-6. This authority to detain civilians must be utilized with caution. Installation commanders will usually establish a policy for dealing with civilians on a military installation.

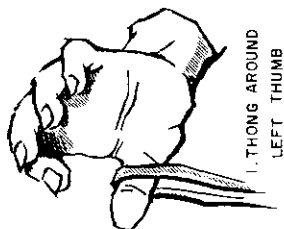
6-8. Use of Force

Force is necessary when apprehending a resisting suspect. To assist you in this situation, you have at your disposal other personnel, the military police club, restraint measures and firearms.

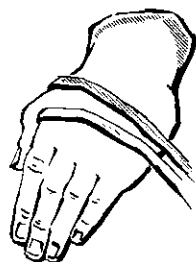
a. Amount of Force. Only the minimum amount of force necessary is used to make an apprehension. The use of more force than is required may render you liable to civilian prosecution and/or subject to military punishment. The amount of force permitted is that necessary to secure and detain the offender, overcome his resistance, prevent his escape, or recapture him if he escapes. You are never justified in using unnecessary force, treating the offender with unwarranted violence, or resorting to dangerous methods if the apprehension can be effected otherwise.

b. Unarmed Defense. The ability to apply simple unarmed defense measures and come-along holds is frequently helpful to military police in subduing suspects. A complete discussion of unarmed defense will be found in appendix B.

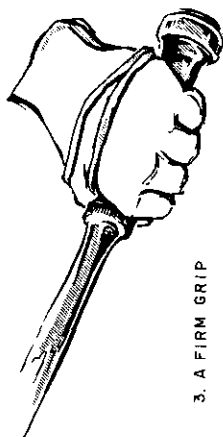
c. Use of the Military Police Club. The military police club is used only in circumstances in which it is fully justified. Learn through practice to use the club in your left hand. This leaves your



1. THONG AROUND
LEFT THUMB



2. THONG ACROSS
BACK OF HANDS



3. A FIRM GRIP

A. Holding the club
Figure 6-4. Use of force.

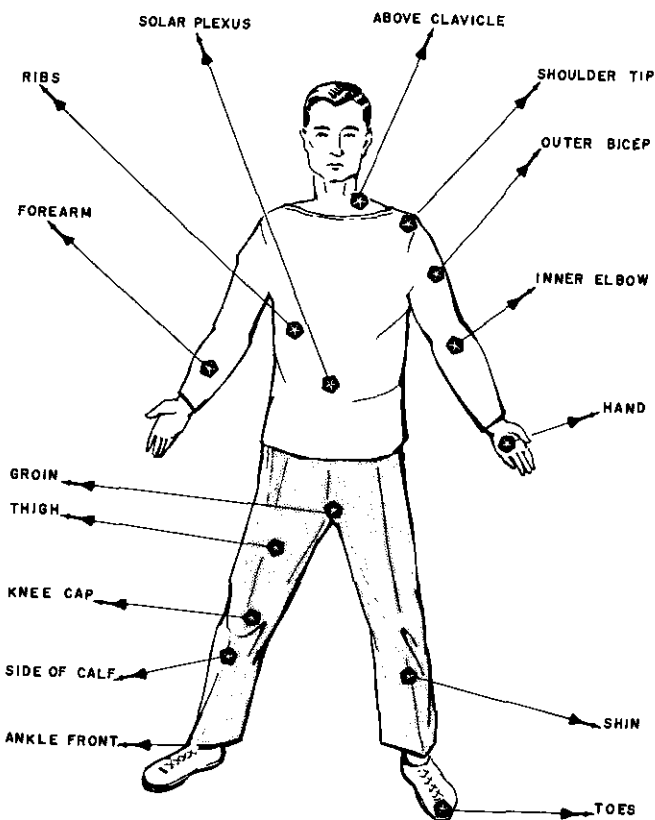
right hand free to handle your firearm in case of necessity. Never take the club from the belt for use except in an emergency.

(1) *Holding the club.* To hold the club, place the thong over the left thumb, across the back of the hand, and grasp the grip. If the thong proves to be too large, turn the club in your hand after the grip is completed until the thong is tight across the back of your hand. If the club is held in this fashion, your hand does not become bound to the club if an attempt is made to pull you off balance by pulling at the club (A, fig. 6-4).

(2) *Normal usage.* The club normally is used as an extension of the arm rather than as a bludgeon. When used as an extension, it is easily adapted to parrying blows on opponent may strike. When you strike your opponent with the club, it is with the intention of temporarily disabling him rather than injuring him. Direct the blow downward at the opponent's shoulder muscles on either side of his neck. Avoid blows to the opponent's head because of the possibility of causing serious injury. Direct cross blows at his forearms, his shins, or the backs of his legs. Direct jabs to the opponent's abdomen or back; however, use restraint so as not to cause internal injury. In close quarters, hold the club in both hands for pushing, jabbing, or barring for forward movement of opposing individuals. B, figure 6-4 shows the body vulnerable spots.

(3) *Special usage.*

(a) *Criss-cross strangle hold.* To apply a strangle hold to the opponent, approach him from the rear and extend your left hand with the



B. Body vulnerable spots
Figure 6-4—Continued.

club over the opponent's right shoulder. Bring the club at about midway of its length against the front of the opponent's throat. Extend your

right arm over the opponent's left shoulder and grasp the end of the club. While holding on to the club, bring both of your hands snug against the sides of the opponent's neck. You obtain maximum pressure against the opponent's throat by raising your elbows. A strangle hold from the rear with a club has a variety of uses. An opponent may be held helpless while your assistant conducts a search for weapons. A stubborn individual may be removed forcibly and rapidly from the vicinity (fig. 6-5).

(b) *Come-along hold.* The club may be used effectively in a come-along hold for short distances. To apply it, grasp the offender's right hand or wrist with your right hand, straightening his arm by jerking it downward. Then raise the opponent's arm to his shoulder level, turning his palm upward and bending his hand backward, downward, and outward. At the same time, with your left hand holding the club, extend the club over the opponent's right shoulder, placing the club against his neck and the side of his head. Press the large knuckle of the thumb of your hand holding the club upward against the opponent's outstretched arm at a point about 2 inches above his elbow so as to contact the sensitive ulnar nerve (fig. 6-6). With your right hand, continue bending the opponent's right hand downward and outward.

(c) *In place of hand irons.* The club may be used instead of hand irons to secure an offender and as a come-along hold at the same time. Have the offender cross his hands behind his



Figure 6-5. Criss-cross strangle hold.

back and slip them through the leather thong on the club. By twisting the club until all of the slack is gone, the come-along can be tightened or loosened according to the degree of pressure required to secure the prisoner. The left hand grasps the left shoulder or the clothing over the shoulder of the offender and he is pulled backward slightly so that he cannot pull away from the club end which is pressed against the small of the back (fig. 6-7).

d. Use of Firearms.

(1) Normally you will carry your pistol in the holster with a loaded magazine but without a round in the chamber. A shoulder weapon normally should be carried without a round in the chamber.

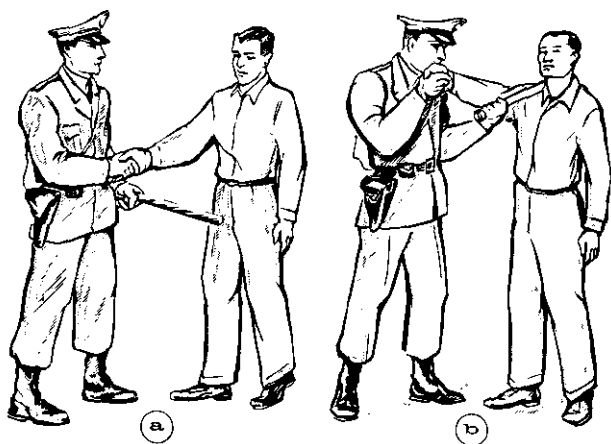


Figure 6-6. Come-along hold.

(2) In special missions or in situations where the use of firearms is imminent, such as when apprehending a person engaged in armed robbery, searching for an armed suspect, or patrolling in a hostile area, the weapon should be ready for use. Local standing operating procedures cover these matters in detail. Use of the weapon to communicate a threat is never justified. The pistol should be removed from its holster only when its use is imminent and would be justified. Pointing the pistol at a suspect, either with a round in the chamber or not, to secure an apprehension is only authorized if no lesser degree of force will suffice to insure your safety or the safety of bystanders.

(3) Use great caution and prudence in the

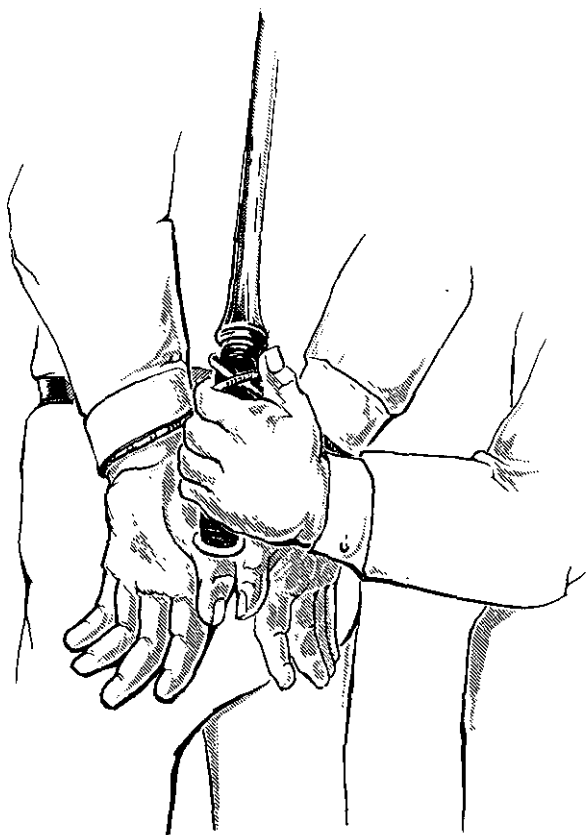


Figure 6-7. In place of hand irons.

use of firearms and never forget that only extreme necessity justifies the taking of human life. The use of firearms in the performance of your authorized duties is justifiable if the use is neces-

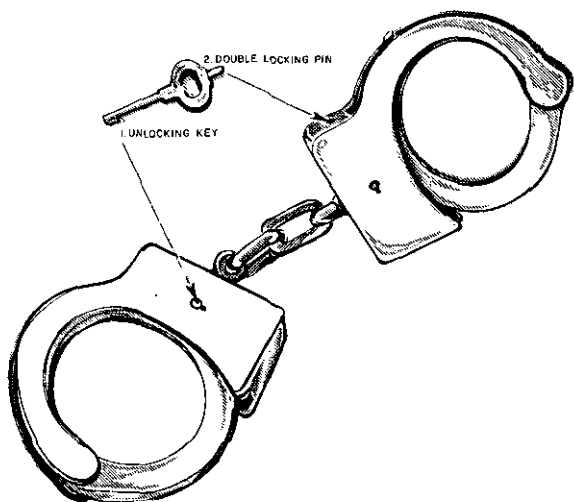


Figure 6-8. Use of hand irons.

sary to protect your life or the lives of others. The burden of providing the necessity, however, is on you. Become aware of the conditions under which the shooting of an individual may be legally justified under the UCMJ. These conditions are set forth in the *Manual for Courts-Martial*. Additionally, since personnel stationed overseas may be subject to the jurisdiction of the local foreign courts, become familiar with the conditions and circumstances under which the use of firearms is legally justified under the local law in those areas. In many cases, these laws are different from and more restrictive than provisions of United States law.

(4) The use of firearms is justifiable when necessary to prevent the commission of an offense attempted by force or surprise, such as an assault with a dangerous weapon, burglary, robbery, or aggravated arson, and to prevent the escape of persons in custody for committing *serious* offenses. Their use is also justified to suppress a mutiny or riot when directed by proper authority.

(a) Although firing on persons in the act of committing serious offenses is legally justified under certain circumstances, consider before shooting, the nature of the offense, your own safety, and the safety of any persons in the area. These considerations generally will indicate what action should be taken.

(b) In attempting to halt a fleeing suspect, do *not* fire warning shots because of the possibility of injuring innocent persons and damaging property. If the suspect fails to stop after the command to halt has been repeated once, consider before firing whether the offense is serious enough to warrant such action. When necessary to fire the weapon you must aim to wound rather than kill.

(c) Under no circumstances will a military policeman ever use or draw his weapon to deceive, frighten, or to threaten a subject.

6-9. Use of Hand Irons

a. Hand irons may be used to secure a person because of violence or anticipated violence. They are used only when necessary. Whenever hand irons are used, double lock them. Hand irons are only temporary restraining devices; a person in

hand irons is not completely helpless. He can still use his legs, his head, his body, and to a certain extent, his arms. There are many ways of opening hand irons without keys; do not relax your vigilance because you have placed the individual in hand irons (fig. 6-8).

b. The individual's hands normally are secured behind his back, palms out (see fig. 6-9). If he is seated or if you want to impede his movements, put the hand irons on his wrists after he places his hands, palms out, under his knees. Four persons can be held in one group with two pairs of hand irons. Place the chain of one pair on the right wrist of one person and fasten one cuff of the other pair around both the chain and wrist. Secure the other three persons by placing a right wrist in each of the other three irons (see fig. 6-9).

c. In applying hand irons after completing a frisk search, direct the individual to place his hands, palms out, in the small of his back. Place each wrist in a cuff and double lock it. When applying hand irons to a person who has been given a wall search, while he is in the wall search position, have him place his head against the wall and place his hands in the small of his back. Place each wrist in a cuff and double lock it.

d. Today's military policeman may be faced with the problem of restraining as many as 20 or 30 persons in countering civil disturbances or in the evacuation of prisoners of war. Expendable plastic restraining ties have recently been introduced into police equipment to facilitate such cus-

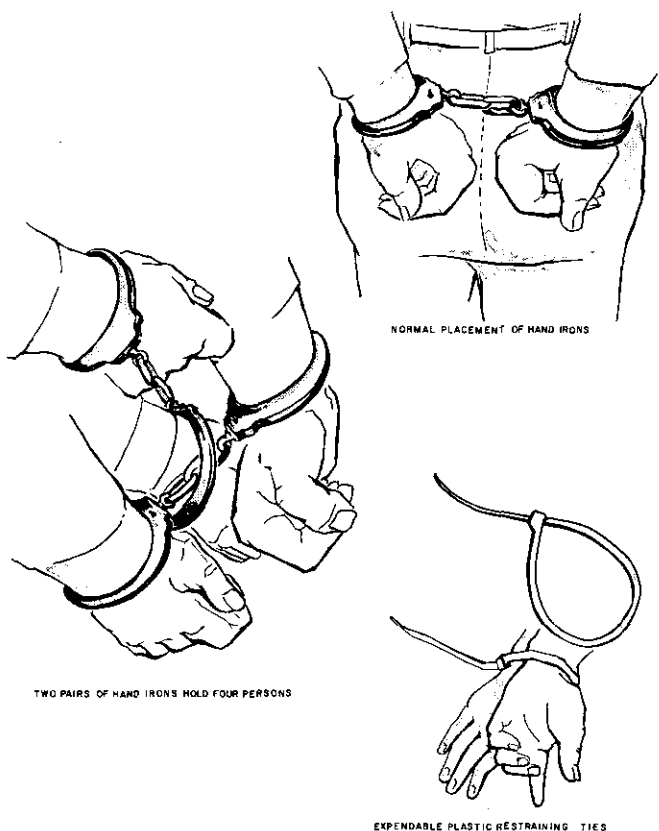


Figure 6-9. Use of restraining ties.

todial problems. One end of the tie has a small slot through which the non-slotted end of the tie is passed after the tie is placed around the wrists

of the suspect. The tie may be tightened but not released without cutting (fig. 6-9).

e. If hand irons or plastic ties are not available, secure the individual's hands by using a necktie or belt. Place the necktie around each wrist, make several turns between the hands, and then knot or otherwise secure the necktie. When his hands are placed in front, the knot should be placed over his hands so that it is inaccessible to him. Then secure the necktie to the waist belt of the individual.

6-10. Search of Persons in Custody

Persons apprehended must be searched immediately for weapons. (See para 6-13 as to female personnel.) It is during the initial handling of a person apprehended that the greatest caution is required to prevent surprise and dangerous acts. However, due caution must be constantly exercised from the time a person is apprehended until proper disposition is made. If it is necessary to draw the pistol during a search such as searching more than two suspects, the covering military policeman remains approximately 6 feet to the rear of the individuals being searched. The initial search (frisk search, wall search, or both) is precautionary in nature. A thorough search (strip search) may be conducted when the suspect has been transported to a place of detention.

a. Frisk Search. This method is a quick search of the suspect for dangerous weapons and evidence (fig. 6-10). It is preferably made in the presence of an assistant and a witness. In making the frisk, the searcher has the suspect stand with

his back to him. The searcher's assistant takes a position from which he can watch the suspect. The suspect is ordered to raise his arms. The searcher removes and searches the suspect's cap. The searcher then moves his hands over the suspect's entire body, crushing the clothing to locate any concealed weapons. When a weapon is found, or when other factors indicate the necessity, a wall search should be conducted (*b* below). Upon completion of the frisk search, hand irons should be applied as described in paragraph 6-9.

b. Wall Search. You may make a wall search when you deem it necessary. Based on the principle of rendering the suspect harmless by placing him in a strained, awkward position, the wall search affords the searcher a greater degree of safety (fig. 6-11). It is particularly useful when two military policemen must search several suspects. Any upright surface, such as a wall or a vehicle, may be utilized. The wall search is conducted as follows:

(1) *Position of suspect.* Have the suspect face the wall (or other object) and lean against it supporting himself with his upraised hands placed far apart and fingers spread. Have him place his feet well apart, turned out, and as parallel to and as far away from the wall as possible. Keep his head down.

(2) *Position of searcher's assistant.* The searcher's assistant stands on the opposite side of the suspect from the searcher and to the rear. If the suspect is believed to be armed the searcher's assistant will cover the suspect with his weapon. When the searcher moves from his original posi-



Figure 6-10. Frisk search.

tion to the opposite side of the suspect, the assistant also changes position. The searcher walks around his assistant during the change to avoid coming between his assistant and the suspect.

(3) *Position of searcher.* The searcher, with his weapon in his holster and the flap secured, approaches the suspect from the side. He places his right foot in front of the suspect's right foot and makes and maintains ankle-to-ankle contact. From this position, if the suspect offers resistance, the suspect's right foot can be pushed back



Figure 6-11. Wall search.

from under him. When searching from the left side of the suspect, the searcher places his left foot in front of the suspect's left foot and again maintains ankle-to-ankle contact.

(4) *Searching techniques.* In taking his initial position, the searcher should be alert to prevent the suspect from suddenly attempting to dis-

arm or injure him. The searcher first removes the suspect's headgear; searches it, paying particular attention to the area beneath the sweatband and to seams; and places it on the ground near his assistant. The headgear may be used as a container for certain items taken from the suspect. The searcher then checks the suspect's hair, ears, hands, arms, right side of the body, and right leg, in sequence. He crushes the suspect's clothing between his fingers; he does not merely pat it. Pay close attention to armpits, back, waist, legs, and tops of boots or shoes. If a weapon, such as a razor, knife, brass knuckles, pistol, or anything that may be used offensively, is found, place it by the headgear. Evidence found on the suspect is placed either in or by the headgear. Any item found that is not considered a weapon or evidence is replaced in the suspect's pocket. If the suspect resists or attempts to escape and has to be thrown prior to completing the search, the search is started over from the beginning. Upon completion of the wall search, hand irons should be applied.

c. Search of More Than One Suspect. When two or more suspects have to be searched, have them assume a position against the same wall but far enough apart so that they cannot reach one another (see fig. 6-12). The searcher's assistant takes his position a few paces to the rear of the line. Begin the search with the suspect on the right of the line. On completing the search of one suspect, have him move to the left of the line and resume the position against the wall. Thus, in approaching and searching the next suspect, the

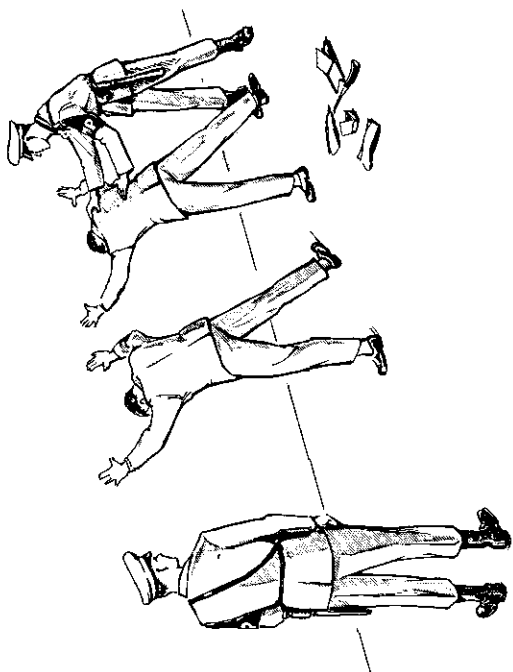


Figure 6-12. Search of more than one suspect.

searcher is not between his assistant and a suspect.

d. Strip Search. A strip search may be conducted within the military police station or other designated place. This is usually considered necessary when the individual is suspected of committing an offense involving narcotics, if there is a possibility that he may have a concealed weapon not previously found, or prior to confinement. The search is conducted in an inclosed space, such as a room or tent. Two unarmed military policemen conduct the search while a third, who is armed, stands guard outside. A container is provided for property taken from the suspect. His clothing, including his shoes, is removed and searched carefully. A search of his person, including his mouth, nose, ears, hair, armpits, crotch, and other areas of possible concealment, is then made. Items taken from the suspect are processed in accordance with local operating procedures.

6-11. Transportation and Disposition of Persons in Custody

a. When transporting persons in custody, insure that the compartment in which they ride is cleared of all articles that might be used as weapons. Tool and glove compartments of the vehicle should be locked. When it is necessary for the military policeman to occupy the same seat with the prisoner, the MP always sits with weapon away from the prisoner. Persons in custody are not fastened to the vehicle by hand irons or other devices but are placed where they can best be

controlled. Safety belts in vehicles should be fastened.

b. These persons are taken to the military police station where you are relieved of their custody. Further disposition of these persons is made by the desk sergeant or the military police duty officer at the station according to standing operating procedures. An entry showing the disposition of all persons in custody is made in the military police blotter.

6-12. Temporary Detention

a. General. Temporary detention is an interim status between the time a person is taken into custody by military police and his release or filing of charges against him within 24 hours. This detention is used in respect to a person subject to military law taken into custody under the reasonable belief that the person apprehended has committed an offense.

b. Facilities. Facilities for temporary detention are provided at the military police station. Cell facilities should provide physical security standards similar to those for confinement cells. However, accommodations need not be as complete as those provided for confinement purposes. Except in a exceptional circumstance, such as that involving a transportation limitation, these detention cells are used only for holding an individual for a maximum of 24 hours.

c. Records and Reports. A formal report is prepared on any detention involving an offense. The circumstances of the incident should be described in the report even though the circum-

stances may not be derogatory to the individual detained. Entries are made on the military police blotter pertaining to all temporary detentions. A military police desk reference card is prepared on all detentions involving an offense, including a suspicion or allegation of an offense. All property taken from detained personnel will be recorded on DA Form 19-31 (Receipt for Property) and a copy furnished to the detainee.

6-13. Apprehension, Search, Escort, and Detention of Females

a. Apprehension. In apprehending a female person, avoid any physical force not absolutely necessary. Always be on guard against causing a scene embarrassing to her or to yourself.

b. Search. You will not search her person. Wait until a service woman, physician, civil police matron, or woman of appropriate status is available to make the search. The suspect's handbag, luggage, packages, and coat, if removed, may be searched.

c. Escort and Detention. A female person in custody should be escorted to the military police station. To avoid the possibility of false charges of molestation, obtain the names and addresses of witnesses before leaving the apprehension scene and contact the military police station and have the time of your departure for the station, and vehicle mileage recorded. Also record your time of arrival at the military police station, and the recorded mileage. More than one military policeman must be present with a female person at all times when a matron or service woman is not pre-

sent. At the police station, immediate arrangements are made to deliver her to the nearest authorities of her branch of service or to a suitable facility for detention of females. Females are not detained in male confinement facilities.

6-14. Arrest and Confinement

a. Arrest is the restraint of a person by an order, not imposed as punishment for an offense, directing him to remain within certain specified limits. When a person is ordered into arrest he is not restrained by force but is bound by his legal and moral obligation to obey the order.

b. Confinement is the physical restraint of a person. A person to be confined is placed under guard and taken to the place of confinement, usually the stockade. The authority ordering the confinement must issue a written order stating the name, grade, and organization of the prisoner and the offense of which he is accused.

c. Any officer may order an enlisted person into arrest or confinement. He may do it personally or through another person subject to the UCMJ.

d. Only a commanding officer may order officers, warrant officers, or civilians who are subject to his authority into arrest or confinement.

e. There is a clear distinction between the authority to apprehend and the authority to arrest or confine. Any person empowered to apprehend an offender is authorized to secure the custody of an alleged offender to include temporary detention until proper authority may be notified. The limitations on the power to arrest and confine do not apply in this instance.

CHAPTER 7

INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES

Section I. ASSISTING INVESTIGATORS

7-1. General

Criminal investigators (CID) are responsible for investigating certain incidents as prescribed by regulations. These incidents are identified in the unit's standing operating procedure and may be discussed in training and briefing periods. Generally, criminal investigators are utilized in the investigation of offenses for which the maximum punishment listed in the MCM is confinement at hard labor for one year or more; or which involve moral turpitude including homosexual activities; in crime prevention surveys; in conducting character investigations; and in the conduct of personal security missions. Military policemen (MOS 95B) may be selected by local commanders to receive on-the-job investigative training and may be utilized to investigate minor criminal offenses within their capability.

7-2. Assistance Rendered

a. General. Because military police are frequently the first personnel to arrive at the scene of a serious incident, your actions at the scene are important to the successful completion of the investigation and many times to the welfare of the

victim. It is imperative that you perform your duties properly to assure that the investigation will progress in an orderly and productive manner.

b. Rendering First Aid. Immediately upon your arrival at the scene render first aid to injured persons. Disturb the scene ONLY to the extent necessary to render aid. Call a doctor and ambulance if needed.

c. Protecting the Crime Scene. As a military policeman at the scene of a serious incident, one of your important functions is to protect that scene. You protect the scene to prevent the removal, destruction, rearrangement, or concealment of anything and to prevent the departure of witnesses, victims, and suspects until the responsibility for the scene is assumed by the investigators conducting the investigation. This affords the investigators an opportunity to collect, mark, and evaluate evidence and to interview witnesses and persons involved. Protecting the crime scene includes—

(1) Clearing the immediate scene of persons not related to the incident.

(2) Guarding the scene to prevent the entry of unauthorized persons.

(3) Protecting evidence, such as fingerprints, footprints, tire tracks, objects involved in the incident, and glass fragments, from the weather and persons.

d. Apprehending the Offender. If the person who is obviously the offender is at the scene and is subject to military jurisdiction, place him in custody.

e. Recording Information. Determine and re-

cord in your notebook the names and addresses of witnesses and victims and request them to remain at or near the scene. In addition, note and record facts pertinent to the incident, particularly transitory facts, such as strange odors, color of smoke, position of objects, and comments about the incident made in the excitement of the moment by persons at the scene.

f. Reporting Information.

(1) When the investigators arrive at the scene, brief them on what you have done and on the information that you have obtained relative to the incident. Do not give the investigators your notebook; you will use it to complete your report of the incident.

(2) Do not release information to anyone except your superiors and personnel investigating the incident or performing medical or firefighting duties at the scene. Refer news reporters or other civilians to the commander or public information officer concerned.

Section II. INVESTIGATING INCIDENTS

7-3. General

Certain incidents are investigated completely by military police on patrol duty, frequently with the assistance of the patrol supervisor. The incidents in this category will be presented to you in briefing sessions. The techniques you use in conducting these investigations generally are those used by criminal investigators. The factors described below are basic to your investigation.

7-4. Evidence

a. Evidence is anything that directly or indirectly tends to establish the truth of a matter of fact relative to the incident under investigation. It may consist of physical objects, such as clothing, weapons, glass fragments, and photographs, or it may be verbal or written statements.

b. Evidence is collected and preserved in its original state for presentation in court or until it is no longer needed. To be acceptable in court, evidence must be material, relevant, and unchanged in nature; its identity, possession, and location must be strictly accounted for from the time it is collected until it is presented in court. This accounting is known as maintaining the chain of custody and is recorded on DA Form 19-31. Every person who had possession of a piece of evidence at any time prior to its presentation in court may have to identify it in court. Insure that the evidence you collect does not become contaminated, mutilated, or otherwise altered while in your custody. In collecting and handling evidence, insure that it is—

(1) Not moved until a sketch and/or photograph is made showing its location in relation to other objects at the scene.

(2) Handled carefully to prevent damage to its evidentiary qualities, such as fingerprints or bloodstains, or identifying marks on the evidence.

(3) Marked for identification with your initials and the date so that it can be identified at a later date.

(4) Tagged or labeled and sealed in separate containers to aid future identification, and preclude contamination and alteration.

(5) Itemized and any transfer from you is recorded in your notebook and on the prescribed forms so that the record of the chain of custody is maintained and so that you obtain a receipt upon release of the evidence.

c. Using procedures established for maintaining the chain of custody, deliver evidence you have collected to the military police station for storage as prescribed by local operating procedures.

d. In the event a scientific evaluation of the evidence is needed, it may be shipped to a criminal investigation laboratory (FM 19-20).

7-5. Questioning Persons

a. *Background.* On 13 June 1966 the U.S. Supreme Court decided the case of *Miranda V. Arizona*, a decision which has had tremendous impact on the conduct of police interviews and the administration of criminal justice. The *Miranda* decision sets several important limitations upon interrogations by State and Federal law enforcement officials. In general, the Court held that when an individual is taken into custody or "otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way" and is subjected to questioning, certain procedural safeguards must be employed "to protect the individual against self-incrimination." The procedural safeguards must be employed at the outset and not merely from the time at which the investigation has proceeded to the

point of an apprehension or custodial detention. On 25 April 1967 the Court of Military Appeals held that Miranda was fully applicable in military law. The Court, in *U.S. vs Tempia* (USCMA #19, 815 (1967)), stated : "Miranda explicitly and at length lays down concrete rules which are to govern all criminal interrogations by Federal or State authorities, military and civilian, if resulting statements are to be used in trials—We commend a reading of that opinion to all involved in the administration of military criminal law . . . Miranda does not specifically require the procedures or their equivalent (e.g., appointment of counsel at interrogation stage) to be followed. It merely prohibits the receipt in evidence of a statement taken unless there is compliance with the Constitutional standards. If the Government cannot comply with them, it need only abandon its reliance in the case on the accused's statements as evidence." Thus, if sufficient evidence for conviction has been or can be obtained, and this evidence is not dependent upon nor derived directly from the statement of the accused, and the statement of the accused is inadmissible, a conviction may still be had utilizing the evidence at hand.

b. Procedure. In order to prevent any statements from being held inadmissible by the Court, it is necessary to comply scrupulously with the warning and waiver procedures derived from the Miranda case, Article 31, UCMJ, and the case of *US vs Tempia*. These procedures are to be followed before questioning any person or persons

who are suspected or accused of committing an offense.

7-6. Interviews and Interrogations

a. Witnesses. There is no legal requirement to warn an unsuspected witness of his rights under Article 31*b*, UCMJ, or the self-incrimination clause of the 5th Amendment to the United States Constitution. If during questioning the interrogator has any reason to suspect that a witness may be involved in an offense, he should stop the questioning and follow the procedures set forth in *b* below. Written statements taken from witnesses will be prepared on DA Form 2823 (Witness Statement).

b. Suspect or Accused.

(1) *Warning.* Prior to any questioning, a suspect or accused person must be given a proper warning of his rights. The individual must be informed of the offense of which he is accused or suspected.

"Before I ask you any questions, you must understand your rights.

(*a*) You have the right to remain silent.

(*b*) Any statement you make may be used as evidence against you in a criminal trial.

(*c*) You have the right to consult with counsel and to have counsel present with you during questioning. You may retain counsel at your own expense or counsel will be appointed for you at no expense to you. If you are subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, appointed counsel may be military counsel of your own selection if he is reasonably available.

(d) Even if you decide to answer questions now without having counsel present, you may stop answering questions at any time. Also, you may request counsel at any time during questioning."

(2) *Waiver.* After the warning is given, it must be determined whether the accused or suspect understands his rights and is able to freely, knowingly, and intelligently waive them. If he does so understand his rights, he must then be specifically asked these two questions:

(a) "Do you want counsel?"

(b) Do you want to make a statement and answer questions?" If the accused or suspect indicates that he wishes to consult with counsel, he must not be questioned until counsel is obtained. Likewise, if the accused or suspect indicates he does not wish to be questioned and he has no counsel present, he must not be questioned.

Note. The foregoing is available in a pocket-sized card, Graphic Training Aid (GTA) 19-6-1, "Procedure for Informing Accused or Suspect Person of His Rights, 1 Sep 1967." Each Military Policeman should carry a copy of this card.

c. Statement Form. Any written statement taken from an accused or suspect person will be prepared on DA Form 2820 (Statement by Accused or Suspect Person). A witness will be present when the suspect or accused is advised of his rights and when the affidavit is executed.

d. Situations Where Warning is Not Necessary. There is no requirement that individuals who volunteer information be stopped and warned of their rights; spontaneous incriminat-

ing statements are admissible without warning. However, the warning must be given after the volunteered admission or statement has ended and before any questioning concerning the details of the offense takes place. It is permissible, however, to reduce the volunteered statement to writing and have it signed before the warning is given and continued questioning takes place. There are other situations where warnings are not required, such as prior to purely formal questions, for example: name, age, address, unit, etc., and during general on-the-scene questioning prior to suspicion arising.

e. Questioning of Minors and Females. When questioning minors and females the following will be considered :

(1) The general competency, mental or moral, of a witness of 14 or more years of age is always presumed. The competency of children as witnesses is not dependent upon their age, but upon their apparent sense and their understanding of the difference between truth and falsehood and of the moral importance of telling the truth.

(2) Military policemen must be cautious in evaluating the testimony of minors. Consideration should be given to having a parent present to aid in eliciting truthful information. Although a parent may be present, the presence of a disinterested adult is also required during the questioning of a child under the age of 14 years.

(3) Prior to conducting an interrogation of a member of the Women's Army Corps who is suspected of an offense, the investigator, in addition to advising the individual of her rights

under Article 31, UCMJ, will also advise her that she has the right to request the presence of a *WAC* or other female commissioned or warrant officer during such interrogation. In any event the investigator will insure that a female witness is present, or within constant hearing, during the course of any interrogation or interview with either a female suspect or witness who is a member of the Women's Army Corps.

(4) Questioning of nonmilitary female personnel, including minors, should be conducted only in the presence of a witness, preferably female.

7-7. Preparing the Report

Upon completing the investigation, prepare the appropriate report. This report must be executed carefully and completely if it is to be of value to your superiors, and commander of the subject. Submit the report to the desk sergeant for disposition. Written statements obtained during the investigation must be attached to your report.

CHAPTER 8

MP NOTEBOOK, REPORTS AND FORMS

8-1. Use of Notebook

a. Basic information needed by you in the performance of your immediate duties and information with which you can make an accurate report of incidents is recorded in your notebook. This information is recorded by you when it comes to your attention or as soon afterward as possible. Principally, three types of information should be recorded in your notebook:

(1) Your name, grade, SSAN, and unit address, to permit identification of the notebook in case it is lost and to identify it as your day-by-day account of your duty activities.

(2) Current information of interest or guidance to you in the performance of your duties, such as extracts of pertinent orders and regulations; telephone numbers frequently used in connection with your duties; locations of important places, organizations, and facilities, such as telephone stations, hospitals, fire stations; lists of absentees or wanted persons with descriptions; lists of lost or stolen articles or vehicles; and important points to be covered for each type of incident that you are likely to encounter.

(3) Notes on your activities or observations in the line of duty:

(a) Upon starting your tour of duty, enter in your notebook the date, duty hours, assignment, and names of partners or supervisors. Record incidents or observations of a suspicious nature or which arouse your curiosity even though they are not serious enough to require action at the time.

(b) Enter in your notebook the full names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all persons involved in an important incident. Enter an outline of the facts of the incident and as far as possible the *who, what, where, when, why, and how* of the incident.

b. Use the facts recorded in your notebook to prepare your report. By the use of your notebook, pass such information on to the desk sergeant at the end of your tour of duty in the manner prescribed by local procedures. It may be that information reported by several military policemen on a series of minor incidents or observations may suggest the existence of a problem that requires provost marshal action. Your on-the-spot notebook record also may be used to refresh your memory on details on an incident when you testify in court. (See para 9-6 as to such use.)

8-2. Sources of Information

Before making a report, obtain all the available information required for the report. The information may be obtained from—

- a. The scene of the incident, including vehicles, weapons and other objects.
- b. Victims and suspects.
- c. Witnesses.

d. Other law enforcement agencies, if appropriate. Civil police may have been present and noted witnesses before you arrived. They may be able to assist you in identifying suspects.

e. Medical personnel, if their services were required.

f. Persons reporting an incident.

g. Documents, such as passes, leave orders, and identification cards, found on victims and suspects.

h. Associates of suspects and victims at the scene.

i. Persons in the vicinity of the incident who are not witnesses to the act itself but who may have related information.

8-3. Purpose of Reports

a. Military police submit reports in order to—

(1) Keep the commander informed.

(2) Maintain a record of events and of information obtained that may be used as a basis for further action.

(3) Inform the provost marshal systematically of current incidents.

(4) Provide the necessary information for statistical reports.

(5) Assist the provost marshal in his plans for crime prevention and selective enforcement.

b. To serve the purposes set forth in *a* above, submit reports that are accurate and complete. Reports correctly written and promptly submitted through proper channels are a basic requirement of military police procedure.

8-4. MP Patrol Report

a. The MP patrol report consists of what you did on your tour of duty. Listed below are some examples of items you normally include in your report.

(1) Anything out of the ordinary observed by your patrol.

(2) Any incident investigated by your patrol giving brief details of the incident.

(3) Road conditions.

(4) Safety hazards.

(5) Traffic signs down or obscured.

(6) Assistance rendered.

(7) Ideas for improvement.

b. This report is used by the provost marshal for his daily planning and operations. The examples cited are a guide only, using the *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *why*, and *how* of any incident, observation or assistance rendered.

8-5. Preparation of Reports

a. The provost marshal normally prescribes the types of reports and the method of reporting for military police under his supervision. However, a word picture of an incident in narrative form is usually required. The events should be presented in chronological order and written in simple, clear, concise language.

b. In preparing the report, study your notes; carefully compile, analyze, and evaluate all items of information; and keep in mind that the report must present the basic story of what occurred, who was involved, and circumstances surrounding the incident. Check your information and

then check your report when it is drafted to make sure that you have included the answers to the six basic questions of *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *why*, and *how*. Your report may be brief, but as far as possible it must be complete. Clearly indicate what is incomplete as an aid in a followup investigation.

8-6. Military Police Forms

a. The forms discussed in this manual are used daily by the military policemen. These forms you will use in performing your duties as a military police patrolman. As discussed above, these forms must be completed accurately.

b. Figures 8-1 through 8-6 are samples on how to correctly fill out various military police forms:

c. You will also use locally produced forms for different areas that you might be assigned to.

d. Figures 8-1 through 8-6 are to be used only as a guide in familiarizing yourself with them.

ARMED FORCES TRAFFIC TICKET		<input type="checkbox"/> WARNING (See Remarks below)		NAME (Last - First - Middle Initial)	
The person named below committed traffic violation set forth at the time and location, and on date shown, and was issued this traffic ticket.					
NAME (Last - First - Middle Initial) DOE, John Q.					
RANK/GRADE E-4	DATE OF BIRTH 16 Mar 34	SERVICE NUMBER 232-50-1798			
ORGANIZATION OR ADDRESS Hq Company, 6th Bn, 43rd ARTY, Fort Sill, Oklahoma					
DRIVER LICENSE NUMBER 12345678		ISSUING AUTHORITY (State or Military) TMP 1 Ft Sill, Okla.			
MAKE OR TYPE OF VEH 1/4 Ton Trk	STATE LICENSE OR REGIS NUMBER 484481	INSTL TAG NUMBER NA			
DATE (Day-Month-Year) 16 Mar 64	TIME 0800	LOCATION 6th Ave & 10th St.			
VIOLATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SPEED OVER LIMIT 135 mph in a 25 mph zone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 - 10 MPH	<input type="checkbox"/> 11 - 15 MPH	<input type="checkbox"/> OVER 15 MPH	
	<input type="checkbox"/> IMPROPER LEFT TURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NO SIGNAL	<input type="checkbox"/> CUT CORNER	<input type="checkbox"/> FROM WRONG LANE	
	<input type="checkbox"/> IMPROPER RIGHT TURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NO SIGNAL	<input type="checkbox"/> INTO WRONG LANE	<input type="checkbox"/> FROM WRONG LANE	
	<input type="checkbox"/> DISOBEYED TFC SIGNAL (When light turned red)	<input type="checkbox"/> PAST MIDDLE INTERSECTION	<input type="checkbox"/> MIDDLE OF INTERSECTION	<input type="checkbox"/> HAD NOT REACHED INTERSECTION	
	<input type="checkbox"/> DISOBEYED STOP SIGN	<input type="checkbox"/> STOPPED WRONG PLACE	<input type="checkbox"/> FAILED TO STOP	<input type="checkbox"/> ROLLED/SPED THROUGH	
	<input type="checkbox"/> IMPROPER PASSING AND LANE USAGE	<input type="checkbox"/> AT INTERSECTION	<input type="checkbox"/> CUT-IN	<input type="checkbox"/> WRONG SIDE OF PAVEMENT	
		<input type="checkbox"/> BETWEEN TFC	<input type="checkbox"/> ON RIGHT	<input type="checkbox"/> ON HILL	
		<input type="checkbox"/> LANE STRADDLING	<input type="checkbox"/> WRONG LANE	<input type="checkbox"/> ON CURVE	
	<input type="checkbox"/> FOL TOO CLOSELY FAIL TO YIELD		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER VIOLATIONS (Describe)		
	PARKING	OVERTIME PROHIBITED AREA	DOUBLE PARKING OTHER (Describe in Remarks)		
CONDITIONS THAT INCREASED SERIOUSNESS OF VIOLATION	SLIPPERY PAVEMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RAIN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SNOW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ICE	AREA BUSINESS INDUSTRIAL		
	DARKNESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NIGHT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FOG	RURAL SCHOOL		
	OTHER TRAFFIC PRESENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SNOW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RESIDENTIAL		
		<input type="checkbox"/> CROSS <input type="checkbox"/> ONCOMING	HIGHWAY TYPE		
	CAUSED PERSON TO DODGE	<input type="checkbox"/> PEDESTRIAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2-LANE		
		<input type="checkbox"/> DRIVER	<input type="checkbox"/> 3-LANE		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> JUST MISSED ACCT	<input type="checkbox"/> 4-LANE <input type="checkbox"/> DIVIDED		
	TRAFFIC ACCIDENT TYPE OF ACCIDENT: <input type="checkbox"/> PD <input type="checkbox"/> PI <input type="checkbox"/> FATAL				
	PEDESTRIAN VEHICLE MIT FIXED OBJECT RIGHT ANGLE SIDESWIDE REAR END INTERSECTION HEAD ON RAN OFF ROADWAY				
	REMARKS Subject was speeding on a slippery road. Weather and visibility poor, with defective brakes.				
NAME OF PERSON ISSUING TRAFFIC TICKET JAMES, Jesse J.					
ORGANIZATION AND INSTALLATION 90th MP Co, Ft Sill, Okla			RANK/GRADE E-4		

DD FORM 1408
1 DEC 62

REPLACES DA FORM 13-93, 1 NOV 54, AND
AF FORM 1311, WHICH ARE OBSOLETE.

DD of violator or ap-
propriate civil agency

a

Figure 8-1. Armed Forces Traffic Ticket
(DD Form 1408).

ISSUING AUTHORITY'S NOTES	
<p>INSTRUCTIONS: Note facts and circumstances in addition to those checked on the face of the traffic ticket that will assist you in testifying before a court or providing additional information as required, e. g.:</p> <p>(1) Any action of violator which increased the hazard of the violation;</p> <p>(2) Where violation was observed and where contact was made;</p> <p>(3) Total distance traveled during pursuit;</p> <p>(4) Condition and attitude of violator and instructions to violator as to reporting.</p>	
<p>(1) Driving with defective brakes.</p> <p>(2) North on 6th Ave. at 8th St.</p> <p>(3) 3/4 mile.</p> <p>(4) Subject notified to report this ticket to unit First Sergeant. Attitude was poor.</p>	
WITNESSES	
<p>JONES, Bill E-4</p>	
<p>90th MP CO, Ft Sill, Okla.</p>	
VEHICLE DEFECTS	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BRAKES
<input type="checkbox"/>	HEADLIGHTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	TAILLIGHTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	STOPLIGHTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	WINDSHIELD WIPER
<input type="checkbox"/>	HORN
<input type="checkbox"/>	TIRES
<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER

b

INSTRUCTIONS TO VIOLATOR

- ☒ Inform your commanding officer, supervisor, or sponsor of this violation. The original copy of this traffic ticket will be forwarded in accordance with established procedures.
- ☒ You may obtain further information concerning this traffic ticket from the installation law enforcement office.
- ☐ SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

(C)

Part 3, DD Form 1408
Figure 8-1—Continued.

MILITARY POLICE TRAFFIC ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION - PART A										DATE		DAY OF WEEK		YEAR	
										30 Aug 69		Wed		1969	
1. INVESTIGATION		NAME BOU, Cecil J.				RACIAL PPC		ORGANIZATION 90th MP Co., Fort Gordon, Georgia							
		NAME BOW, Bernard				GRADE E-4		ORGANIZATION 90th MP Co., Fort Gordon, Georgia							
2. LOCATION		STREET OR STREET OR HIGHWAY ACCIDENT SCENARIO Bay Ave.										CITY AND LOCATION OF ACCIDENT, CITY, STATE Fort Gordon - Augusta, Ga.			
		AT INTERSECTION X										NAME OF INTERSECTION PMD Bldg 19			
3. VEHICLE 1		NAME OF INTERSECTION STREET Bay St.										NAME OF VEHICLE 1 Ford			
		NO. OF FEET 200										NAME OF VEHICLE 2 Buick			
4. VEHICLE 2		NAME OF VEHICLE 2 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 3 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 3 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 4 Buick			
5. VEHICLE 4		NAME OF VEHICLE 4 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 5 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 5 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 6 Buick			
6. VEHICLE 6		NAME OF VEHICLE 6 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 7 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 7 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 8 Buick			
7. VEHICLE 8		NAME OF VEHICLE 8 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 9 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 9 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 10 Buick			
8. VEHICLE 10		NAME OF VEHICLE 10 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 11 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 11 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 12 Buick			
9. VEHICLE 12		NAME OF VEHICLE 12 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 13 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 13 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 14 Buick			
10. VEHICLE 14		NAME OF VEHICLE 14 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 15 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 15 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 16 Buick			
11. VEHICLE 16		NAME OF VEHICLE 16 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 17 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 17 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 18 Buick			
12. VEHICLE 18		NAME OF VEHICLE 18 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 19 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 19 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 20 Buick			
13. VEHICLE 20		NAME OF VEHICLE 20 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 21 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 21 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 22 Buick			
14. VEHICLE 22		NAME OF VEHICLE 22 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 23 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 23 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 24 Buick			
15. VEHICLE 24		NAME OF VEHICLE 24 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 25 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 25 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 26 Buick			
16. VEHICLE 26		NAME OF VEHICLE 26 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 27 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 27 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 28 Buick			
17. VEHICLE 28		NAME OF VEHICLE 28 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 29 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 29 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 30 Buick			
18. VEHICLE 30		NAME OF VEHICLE 30 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 31 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 31 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 32 Buick			
19. VEHICLE 32		NAME OF VEHICLE 32 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 33 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 33 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 34 Buick			
20. VEHICLE 34		NAME OF VEHICLE 34 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 35 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 35 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 36 Buick			
21. VEHICLE 36		NAME OF VEHICLE 36 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 37 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 37 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 38 Buick			
22. VEHICLE 38		NAME OF VEHICLE 38 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 39 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 39 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 40 Buick			
23. VEHICLE 40		NAME OF VEHICLE 40 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 41 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 41 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 42 Buick			
24. VEHICLE 42		NAME OF VEHICLE 42 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 43 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 43 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 44 Buick			
25. VEHICLE 44		NAME OF VEHICLE 44 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 45 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 45 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 46 Buick			
26. VEHICLE 46		NAME OF VEHICLE 46 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 47 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 47 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 48 Buick			
27. VEHICLE 48		NAME OF VEHICLE 48 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 49 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 49 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 50 Buick			
28. VEHICLE 50		NAME OF VEHICLE 50 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 51 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 51 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 52 Buick			
29. VEHICLE 52		NAME OF VEHICLE 52 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 53 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 53 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 54 Buick			
30. VEHICLE 54		NAME OF VEHICLE 54 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 55 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 55 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 56 Buick			
31. VEHICLE 56		NAME OF VEHICLE 56 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 57 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 57 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 58 Buick			
32. VEHICLE 58		NAME OF VEHICLE 58 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 59 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 59 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 60 Buick			
33. VEHICLE 60		NAME OF VEHICLE 60 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 61 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 61 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 62 Buick			
34. VEHICLE 62		NAME OF VEHICLE 62 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 63 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 63 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 64 Buick			
35. VEHICLE 64		NAME OF VEHICLE 64 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 65 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 65 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 66 Buick			
36. VEHICLE 66		NAME OF VEHICLE 66 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 67 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 67 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 68 Buick			
37. VEHICLE 68		NAME OF VEHICLE 68 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 69 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 69 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 70 Buick			
38. VEHICLE 70		NAME OF VEHICLE 70 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 71 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 71 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 72 Buick			
39. VEHICLE 72		NAME OF VEHICLE 72 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 73 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 73 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 74 Buick			
40. VEHICLE 74		NAME OF VEHICLE 74 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 75 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 75 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 76 Buick			
41. VEHICLE 76		NAME OF VEHICLE 76 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 77 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 77 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 78 Buick			
42. VEHICLE 78		NAME OF VEHICLE 78 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 79 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 79 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 80 Buick			
43. VEHICLE 80		NAME OF VEHICLE 80 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 81 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 81 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 82 Buick			
44. VEHICLE 82		NAME OF VEHICLE 82 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 83 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 83 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 84 Buick			
45. VEHICLE 84		NAME OF VEHICLE 84 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 85 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 85 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 86 Buick			
46. VEHICLE 86		NAME OF VEHICLE 86 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 87 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 87 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 88 Buick			
47. VEHICLE 88		NAME OF VEHICLE 88 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 89 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 89 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 90 Buick			
48. VEHICLE 90		NAME OF VEHICLE 90 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 91 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 91 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 92 Buick			
49. VEHICLE 92		NAME OF VEHICLE 92 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 93 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 93 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 94 Buick			
50. VEHICLE 94		NAME OF VEHICLE 94 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 95 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 95 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 96 Buick			
51. VEHICLE 96		NAME OF VEHICLE 96 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 97 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 97 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 98 Buick			
52. VEHICLE 98		NAME OF VEHICLE 98 Buick										NAME OF VEHICLE 99 Ford			
		NAME OF VEHICLE 99 Ford										NAME OF VEHICLE 100 Buick			

DA FORM 19-68

a

Figure 8-2. Military Police Traffic Accident Investigation (DA Form 19-68).

COMMANDER'S REPORT OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION TAKEN. (To be completed by the CO of the offender when the reverse side of this form indicates that disposition information is desired. Indicate actions in Items 6 and 8, if applicable, and explain as required in Item 8. Forward through command channels within 72 hours of receipt of the report. To facilitate transmittal, use this side face up when retelling circumstances through message center.)										DATE	
TO:					FROM:						
1. OFFENDER					2. GRADE			3. SERVICE NO./BRANCH			
4. ACTION					5. COURTS-MARTIAL						
ADMINISTRATIVE		NON-JUDICIAL		JUDICIAL		SUMMARY		SPECIAL		GENERAL	
				PENDING (Charge forwarded)		COMPLETED		PENDING		TRIAL COMPLETED	
								PENDING		TRIAL COMPLETED	
6. DETAILS											
TYPED NAME & GRADE OF COMMANDING OFFICER										SIGNATURE	
REMARKS (Item 8, page 1, continued). taken to Central Hospital for treatment. CORN fled leaving his service hat at the scene. Subject is wearing US Army uniform w/o unit identification. FINK is positive of subject's name, and certain he is assigned to a training unit on post; he can identify subject, if required. FINK notified Fry City Police of incident.											

☆ U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1948 O - 301-737/529

b

Part 2, DA Form 19-32
Figure 8-3—Continued.

MILITARY POLICE RECEIPT FOR PROPERTY (AM 190-33)		COMPLAINT OR CASE NO. (If any) 87/60/5(x)60-15		
UNIT DESIGNATION OF RECEIVING HEADQUARTERS PMO, Camp Start, Mo.		LOCATION Fry, Mo.		
NAME OF PERSON FROM WHOM PROPERTY IS OBTAINED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> owner Joe CORN (NMI), Pvt, RA 43574727 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		ADDRESS (Include Zip Code) 15th Tng Co, Camp Start, MO 2409		
LOCATION OF PROPERTY Property Room, PMO				
PURPOSE FOR WHICH OBTAINED Safekeeping				
ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES (Include model, serial no., identifying mark, condition, and value, when appropriate)		
1	1	Service hat, Nr. C-4727 on inside band		
2	1	Key case w/3 keys		
3	1	Identification Card Nr. 427964 (DA Form 2A)		
4	1	Lighter, "Zippo"		
5	3	Billfold, leather, brown		
6	1	Tie, black		
7	1	Belt, black (Ident mark C-4727)		
8	1	Knife, bone handle, 3" blade		
9	1	Cash \$5.53		
		LAST ITEM		
		s/ Joe Corn JOE CORN Pvt, 15th Tng Co		
		WITNESSED BY: s/ Hugo Eying HUGO EYING Cpl RA 57 320 912 Desk Clerk, PMO Camp Start, Mo.		
I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE RECEIVED AND HOLD MYSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ARTICLES LISTED ABOVE.				
DATE 20 Jan 60		TYPED NAME, GRADE AND BRANCH GEORGE SHEE, Sgt, MPC		
		SIGNATURE s/ George Shee		
CHAIN OF CUSTODY				
ITEM NO.	DATE	RELINQUISHED BY	RECEIVED BY	PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY
1 & 8	20 Jan 60	TYPED NAME, GRADE AND BRANCH GEORGE SHEE, Sgt, MPC SIGNATURE s/ George Shee	TYPED NAME, GRADE AND BRANCH PHIL P. BOON, CWO, MPC SIGNATURE s/ Phil P. Boon	To be used in furtherance of the investigation
3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 9	20 Jan 60	TYPED NAME, GRADE AND BRANCH GEORGE SHEE, Sgt, MPC SIGNATURE s/ George Shee	TYPED NAME, GRADE AND BRANCH JOE CORN, Pvt, Ungrad SIGNATURE s/ Joe Corn	All property except Items #1 & #8 returned to owner. Mrs 1&8 held by MPC CWO Boon
1 & 8	28 Jan 60	TYPED NAME, GRADE AND BRANCH PHIL P. BOON, CWO, MPC SIGNATURE s/ Phil P. Boon	TYPED NAME, GRADE AND BRANCH CALVIN R. TORT, CPT, Inf SIGNATURE s/ Calvin R. Tort	Released to TJA for presentation at trial
		TYPED NAME, GRADE AND BRANCH SIGNATURE	TYPED NAME, GRADE AND BRANCH SIGNATURE	

DA FORM 19-31

Figure 8-4. Military Police Receipt for Property
(DA Form 19-31).

STATEMENT BY ACCUSED OR SUSPECT PERSON

(AR 19-10)

PLACE Ft Monmouth, N. J.	DATE 22 Mar 68	TIME 1430	FILE NUMBER (CASE NO.)
LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, MIDDLE NAME KLAXSON, John Leroy	SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NO. 772-26-4804		GRADE PTC
ORGANIZATION OR ADDRESS Co. B, 90th Sig Bn, Ft Monmouth, N. J.			

PART I - WAIVER CERTIFICATE

I HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY **SFC Joseph R. Smith**
OF **38th MP Detachment, Ft. Monmouth, N.J.**
THAT HE WANTS TO QUESTION ME ABOUT **a larceny at building 6693 on 19 Mar 68**
OF WHICH I AM ACCUSED OR SUSPECTED. HE HAS ALSO INFORMED ME OF MY RIGHTS.
I UNDERSTAND THAT I HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT AND THAT ANY STATEMENT I MAKE MAY BE USED AS EVIDENCE AGAINST ME IN A CRIMINAL TRIAL.
I UNDERSTAND THAT I HAVE THE RIGHT TO CONSULT WITH COUNSEL AND TO HAVE COUNSEL PRESENT WITH ME DURING QUESTIONING. I MAY RETAIN COUNSEL AT MY OWN EXPENSE OR COUNSEL WILL BE APPOINTED FOR ME AT NO EXPENSE TO ME. IF I AM SUBJECT TO THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE, APPOINTED COUNSEL MAY BE MILITARY COUNSEL OF MY OWN CHOICE IF HE IS REASONABLY AVAILABLE.
I UNDERSTAND THAT EVEN IF I DECIDE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS NOW WITHOUT HAVING COUNSEL PRESENT, I MAY STOP ANSWERING QUESTION AT ANY TIME. ALSO, I MAY REQUEST COUNSEL AT ANY TIME DURING QUESTIONING.
I (DO) (DO NOT) WANT COUNSEL.
I (DO) (DO NOT) WANT TO MAKE A STATEMENT AND ANSWER QUESTIONS. **s/s Leroy J. Klaxson**
(Signature of Person To Be Questioned)

INTERROGATOR: **s/s Joseph R. Smith** WITNESS: **s/s Paul P. Past**
(Signature) (Signature)

SFC JOSEPH R. SMITH **SGT PAUL P. PAST**
38th M. P. Detachment, Ft Monmouth, N.J. **38th M.P. Det., Ft Monmouth, N.J.**
(Typed Name and Organization) (Typed Name and Organization)

PART II - SWORN STATEMENT

I, **John L. KLAXSON** WANT TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT UNDER OATH:

At approximately 0815 hours on 19 Mar 68 I took a wallet with \$22.00 cash in it out of SGT James COOK's footlocker. I needed money badly because of debts I had, and SGT COOK always seems to have so much money he doesn't know what to do with it. Besides, I planned to pay him back after pay day. I sent the money to this company I owed.
Q: What did you do with the wallet?
A: I stuck it under the bushes behind the bleachers on the parade field where it probably still is.
Q: Why did you take the wallet as well as the money, if you planned to pay it back?
A: I panicked when I saw someone pass by and guessed he saw me. I wanted to get out of there as soon as possible.
Q: Who was with you when you took the wallet?
A: PFC Richard Gaines of "B" Company. But I told him I had SGT COOK's permission to borrow the money. He believed me. That's all I have to say.

////////////////////////////////// NOTHING FOLLOWS ////////////////////////////////////

EXHIBIT	INITIALS OF PERSON MAKING STATEMENT LJK	PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES
---------	---	--------------------------

ADDITIONAL PAGES MUST CONTAIN THE HEADING "STATEMENT OF _____ TAKEN AT _____ DATED _____ CONTINUED." THE BOTTOM OF EACH ADDITIONAL PAGE MUST BEAR THE INITIALS OF THE PERSON MAKING THE STATEMENT AND BE INITIALED AS "PAGE _____ OF _____ PAGES." WHEN ADDITIONAL PAGES ARE UTILIZED, THE BACK OF PAGE 1 WILL BE LEV-ED OUT, AND THE STATEMENT WILL BE CONCLUDED ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF ANOTHER COPY OF THIS FORM.

DA FORM 2820
1 OCT 67

REPLACES DA FORM 19-22, 1 SEP 62, WHICH IS OBSOLETE.

a

Figure 8-5. Statement by Accused or Suspect Person (DA Form 2820).

AFFIDAVIT

I, LEREY J. KLAXTON HAVE READ OR HAVE HAD READ TO ME THIS STATEMENT WHICH BEGINS ON PAGE 1 AND ENDS ON PAGE 2. I FULLY UNDERSTAND THE CONTENTS OF THE ENTIRE STATEMENT MADE BY ME. THE STATEMENT IS TRUE. I HAVE INITIALED ALL CORRECTIONS AND HAVE INITIALED THE BOTTOM OF EACH PAGE CONTAINING THE STATEMENT. I HAVE MADE THIS STATEMENT FREELY WITHOUT HOPE OF BENEFIT OR REWARD, WITHOUT THREAT OF PUNISHMENT, AND WITHOUT COERCION, UNLAWFUL INFLUENCE, OR UNLAWFUL INCITEMENT.

s/s Leroy J. Klaxton

(Signature of Person Making Statement)

WITNESSES:

SGT Paul P. PAST

38th M.F. Det. Ft Monmouth, NJ

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a person authorized by law to administer oaths, this 22 day of March, 1968 at Ft Monmouth, N.J.

ORGANIZATION OR ADDRESS

s/s Joseph R. Smith

(Signature of Person Administering Oath)

SFC Joseph R. SMITH

(Typed Name of Person Administering Oath)

ORGANIZATION OR ADDRESS

Art 136 (b) (4) UCMJ

(Authority To Administer Oaths)

INITIALS OF PERSON MAKING STATEMENT

LJK

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

(b)

Part 2, DA Form 2820
Figure 8-5—Continued.

WITNESS STATEMENT			
For use of this form, see AR 195-10 - TB PMG 5; the proponent agency is Office of the Provost Marshal General.			
PLACE	DATE	TIME	FILE NUMBER
Ft Monmouth, N. J.	21 Mar 68	1015	(Case No.)
LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, MIDDLE NAME	SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NO.		GRADE
James, William Thomas	456-74-2121		SGT
ORGANIZATION OR ADDRESS			
HHC, USAECOM Troops, Ft Monmouth, N.J.			
SWORN STATEMENT			
I, <u>William T. James</u> , WANT TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT UNDER OATH:			
<p>(Type the body of the statement in either narrative or question and answer form, or a combination of both, using the subject's own words. Begin at the left margin and continue the line to the right margin. Mistakes will be lined out with a single line and the corrections inserted above, or after the mistake. After the subject examines, corrects, and approves the statement, he reads and signs the Affidavit, initials each page as instructed below, and initials the beginning and end of the statement, each correction and the end of each line which does not reach the right margin. An example follows:)</p> <p>I worked the night shift in my office on 18 Mar 68 and was relieved by SFC Joseph P SCHMIDT at 0800 hours on 19 Mar 68. On my way back to my room at the barracks, Bldg 6693, I saw Pfc. John KLAXSON and another soldier standing by the bunk belonging to SGT James COOK. Pfc. KLAXSON was closing the lid of SGT COOK's footlocker. Since SGT COOK was moving to another building that day, I assumed the soldiers were helping him pack up his gear and thought no more about it until ten minutes later when SGT COOK complained that someone had stolen his wallet while he was in the shower.</p> <p>Q: Who was the soldier with KLAXSON? wTJ</p> <p>A: I don't know. I just saw them out of the corner of my eye, and only KLAXSON was facing me. wTJ</p> <p>Q: Would you recognize the other soldier if he you saw him again? wTJ</p> <p>A: I don't know. All I noticed was that he was of normal build and height and had brown hair. wTJ</p> <p>Q: Did KLAXSON see you come in? wTJ</p> <p>A: No, I don't think so. He sure seemed nervous and surprised when he looked up just as I was walked by. wTJ</p> <p>Q: Do you have anything you wish to add concerning the matter under investigation? wTJ</p> <p>A: No. wTJ</p> <p>////////////////////////////////// NOTHING FOLLOWS ////////////////////////////////////</p>			
EXHIBIT	INITIALS OF PERSON MAKING STATEMENT	PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES	
A	wTJ		
ADDITIONAL PAGES MUST CONTAIN THE HEADING "STATEMENT OF _____ TAKEN AT _____ DATED _____ CONTINUED." THE BOTTOM OF EACH ADDITIONAL PAGE MUST BEAK THE INITIALS OF THE PERSON MAKING THE STATEMENT AND BE INITIALED AS "PAGE _____ OF _____ PAGES." WHEN ADDITIONAL PAGES ARE UTILIZED, THE BACK OF PAGE 1 WILL BE LINED OUT, AND THE STATEMENT WILL BE CONCLUDED ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF ANOTHER COPY OF THIS FORM.			

DA FORM 2823

Figure 8-6. Witness Statement (DA Form 2823).

CHAPTER 9

WITNESS IN COURT

9-1. General

An important aspect of your duties as a military policeman is appearing as a witness in court. When you make an apprehension or are involved in the investigation of a serious offense you will most likely be called upon to testify before a court-martial as to what you saw and did.

9-2. Preparation

When summoned to appear as a witness in court, you must insure that you are prepared to perform your duty.

a. Appearance. Your personal appearance must be above reproach and in keeping with the high standards expected of a military policeman.

b. Review of Information. To refresh your memory, review your notes and the provost marshal files pertaining to the incident being presented to the court.

9-3. Deportment

a. Observe the customs and rules of a military court and the military service when performing duty as a witness before a courtmartial. When called to the witness stand, approach the court in a military manner, salute the president of the

court and execute a right face. Upon instructions of the trial counsel, raise your right hand, take the oath, and be seated in the witness chair. Upon being excused, approach the court, salute the president, execute an about face, and leave the court room.

b. If the court consists of a military judge sitting alone, approach the judge in a military manner, salute him and take the seat he indicates. Upon completion of your testimony, rise, step away from the chair, face the judge, salute him, execute an about face and walk away in a military manner.

9-4. Your Role in the Court

Your role as a military policeman testifying before a court-martial is to present the facts of the case as you have gathered them. Regardless of your personal feelings you must not make judgments as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. This is the function of the court. Your role is that of a completely impartial representative of the commander who gathers facts and objectively presents them to the court.

9-5. Manner of Testifying

Answer each question in a quiet and dignified manner, speaking clearly and concisely. Address your answers directly to the court. Do not lose your temper. Tell only the truth as you know it, with complete impartiality. Think about each question as it is asked so that you answer only that question. Do not offer an opinion unless asked to do so.

9-6. Use of Notebook

You may use your notebook while serving as a witness to refresh your memory, if necessary. Obtain the permission of the court before you produce your notebook. Permission may be obtained by telling the counsel asking the question that you desire to consult your notebook to refresh your memory. The counsel will secure the court's permission. After refreshing your memory, testify in your own words; do *not* read aloud from your notebook. Your notes will be subject to the view of the court. It is important that the notes be accurate and have been made at the time or immediately after the incident about which you are testifying took place.

CHAPTER 10

CRIME PREVENTION AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE

Section I. CRIME PREVENTION

10-1. General

Crime prevention is concerned with activities that assist in the elimination or suppression of conditions that tend to encourage criminal acts.

10-2. Crime Prevention Activities

Military police aid in crime prevention by—

a. Enforcing military law, orders, and regulations, and setting an example of proper conduct.

b. Taking direct action to control military personnel, such as enforcing pass and curfew regulations, making on-the-spot corrections, and providing protective assistance.

c. Patrolling off-limits areas or establishments.

d. Patrolling in a plainly visible manner.

e. Observing and reporting conditions and places that are conducive to crime.

f. Participating in physical security and crime prevention surveys.

10-3. Vice Control

a. General. Military police are concerned with the control of vice that affects personnel of the Armed Forces. Liaison with civil police, local public health officers, Army medical service

officers, and other Governmental agencies by the provost marshal will assist in determining probable vice locations and areas of operations.

b. Intoxicants. The Army policy towards the use of intoxicants is one of control. Military police enforce the regulations of the military commander pertaining to the sale and use of intoxicants. Military police enforcement is not concerned with the manner in which a soldier's free time is utilized if his actions do not jeopardize his health or welfare. Whenever possible, military police encourage self-policing among owners of taverns and bars, e.g., refusal to serve liquor to a soldier who appears to have been drinking excessively. Other control measures are quick apprehension of any soldier who becomes intoxicated, and "off-limits" enforcement against places which continually contribute to the delinquency of military personnel.

c. Gambling. Department of the Army policy in regard to gambling stresses control. Army regulations prohibit gambling in service clubs and gambling by disbursing officers. Article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice makes gambling with subordinates a military offense. None the less, gambling is a serious problem in that it may lead to such crimes as wrongful appropriation of government property, larceny, and crimes of violence. Gambling with subordinates can injure severely the morale of a unit and impair the efficiency of the personnel involved. In the same manner, gambling by military police with members of other units may tend to destroy the effectiveness of those military police when on

duty with regard to the people with whom they have gambled.

d. Prostitution. The suppression of prostitution is an established policy of the Department of the Army in its program for the welfare of personnel, the development and guidance of character, and the control of venereal disease. The policy applies to all overseas commands as well as those commands within the continental limits of the United States, and it is the responsibility of all commanding officers to secure compliance with this policy. All practices which can in any way be interpreted as fostering, regulating, or condoning prostitution will be prohibited and violations handled through appropriate disciplinary action. All identified houses of prostitution will be declared "Off Limits" to all United States military personnel. Action taken in this connection will be coordinated with proper authorities of the other services. In the United States the civil authorities have complete control over the suppression of prostitution off post. The policy of suppression is accomplished through cooperation with civilian law enforcement agencies and health organizations. Full cooperation will be given civilian and other government agencies engaged in the suppression of prostitution and the elimination of sources of venereal infection. Where local authorities fail to cooperate, the commander may appeal to higher authority to negotiate an improvement of conditions and take necessary measures such as declaring affected areas or establishments "Off Limits" to soldiers.

e. Narcotics. Military police must be alert to detect any unauthorized use, possession, purchase, or sale of narcotics or dangerous drugs by military personnel or the unauthorized introduction of drugs into Government facilities or installations. If at any time military police suspect that these items are being illegally sold or used, an immediate detailed report should be made to the provost marshal.

f. Black-Marketing. Military police should report the exchange of commodities in violation of price, priority or rationing laws. They should apprehend personnel subject to military jurisdiction who participate in black-market activities.

Section II. POLICE INTELLIGENCE

10-4. Definition

Police information is any particle of information pertaining to individuals, activities or locations in which the police have an interest, or where police action may be required. Police intelligence is the analysis and development of this information into a meaningful pattern to predict illegal, criminal or subversive activities in which the police have an interest, in order that the police may plan and prepare the required action.

10-5. Intelligence Cycle

There are four steps to police intelligence, which are called the intelligence cycle. The steps are Planning, Collection, Processing, and Dissemination. Intelligence must be developed from many sources, to include informants, news media, rumors and the like. This is usually done by a cen-

tralized collection agency, such as the office of a local provost marshal. The successful development and analysis of intelligence is dependent entirely upon the amount and quality of intelligence type information provided. The crucial role of the individual military policeman in this effort is clear. He is one of the best sources of information available, not only to police organizations, but also other intelligence agencies. A military policeman must know his patrol area or beat intimately, including the trouble spots, traffic patterns, and people who live and work there. He sees and talks with the people, learns their problems, becomes privy to their gossip, and can often sense or detect trouble long before the "outsider" would notice it. He must always be alert not only to what people tell him, but to their actions and attitudes as well. Hand bills, public notices, unexplained activities, empty buildings, suspicious activities and the like are all vital elements of police intelligence. Every piece of information, even if it is only an opinion or a suspicion must be reported promptly. While a single piece of information or "hunch" may not mean much in itself, it may correspond to other, similar information being collected by CID or the provost marshal. A complete and accurate intelligence picture can be developed only by correlating items of intelligence from all possible sources.

Section III. COMBAT INTELLIGENCE

10-6. Definition

Combat intelligence is that knowledge of the enemy, weather, and geographical features (ter-

rain) required in the planning and conduct of tactical operations. The following are examples of combat intelligence:

- a. Road and weather conditions.
- b. Reports of sniper fire and enemy action.
- c. Report on civilian populace and refugee movements, attitudes and actions.
- d. Activities of any unusual nature.

10-7. Military Police Contribution

The military policeman is a valuable asset to the commander in gathering and planning combat intelligence. You should at all times be alert to note, record, and report activities and conditions of the types mentioned above, even though they may not immediately affect your military police mission. You may also, in certain situations, be briefed as to other general or specific activities or conditions to be observed and reported.

CHAPTER 11

MILITARY POLICE COMMUNICATIONS

Section I. NEED AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS

11-1. Need for Communications

A reliable, rapid, and secure system of communications is essential to efficient military police operations because of the normal dispersion of military police personnel and the rapidity with which incidents of interest to military police may arise that require assistance or immediate reporting. In order that military police may communicate over the entire area of their responsibility, they must have a comprehensive knowledge of all the facilities available to them. If they are to use these facilities, they must be thoroughly trained in standardized methods and procedures.

11-2. Means of Communications

Wire (telephone and teletype), radio, messenger, visual, and other sound communications facilities are normally available in some degree to military police. Military communications facilities may be supplemented, if requirements demand, by commercial, civil police, or purely private facilities, such as amateur radio services. Military police are concerned with two types of communications operations. The post, camp, or station operation

is very similar to the communications procedures used by a civilian police department. When military police are on duty in a combat area, communications operations will be more closely tied to the tactical communications used by other military units.

Section II. POST, CAMP, OR STATION OPERATIONS

11-3. General

The post, camp, or station communications operations has three main components—telephone, radio, and messengers. In addition, teletype facilities may be used. It is a simplified operation designed to provide rapid response to calls for military police assistance and effective control of military police units.

11-4. Telephone Techniques

a. General. It may seem strange to the uninitiated to find a section of telephone techniques in the forefront of a discussion of communications. If so, it serves to indicate how much a part of our everyday lives the commonplace telephone has become. It is because of this dependence on a household instrument that the military policeman must be more aware of the telephone's importance. In a post, camp or station environment, the telephone is the most available and, therefore, the most important means of access the individual has of obtaining the services of a military policeman.

b. Telephone Procedure. When you lift the receiver of a telephone you are about to meet some-

one, to engage in a conversation as important as a face-to-face visit and YOU represent the military police. The following procedures, if learned and practiced, will facilitate increased efficiency in the use of the telephone and contribute to the public relations role of your unit:

(1) *Answer promptly.* Treat each call as an emergency. Place yourself in the place of one who may be ill or suffering from fear or panic. Every ring for that person is an eternity. Try to answer within three rings.

(2) *Identify yourself and your unit.* This insures that the caller has placed his call properly and calms the party who may require assistance.

(3) *Speak directly into the mouthpiece.* This insures that you will be properly understood and will not waste time repeating information. Speak up. Don't swallow your words.

(4) *Observe telephone courtesy.* A calm, competent, decisive voice that is courteous will never antagonize the caller.

(5) *Take charge of the conversation.* After the initial exchange, and you sense the need of the calling party, cut off superfluous wordage by leading the call into meaningful context by asking questions as to *who, what, where, when*. Be courteous but firm.

(6) *Take all information.* Write it down. Never leave anything to memory.

(7) *Explain waits.* Explain why it will take time to check for information and that you will call back. A party waiting on a "dead phone" may become irritable and uncooperative.

(8) *Avoid jargon.* Do not use slang, jargon or unfamiliar abbreviations. Use good English.

(9) *Show interest.* The person calling has or needs information and to him it is important.

(10) *Use caller's name.* Using the caller's name, when possible, makes him feel you have a personal interest in his call.

11-5. Radio Operations

a. General. Radio is the primary means of communications used to control military police activities. Most operations consist of a base station and a number of mobile units. Most of the radios in military police units are frequency modulated voice radio sets. Only voice communication can give the quick transmission, quick response type of communication necessary for command control of highly mobile patrols. Another important reason for the use of voice FM radio is the comparative ease of training military policemen to use the equipment. Most of the equipment used at post, camp or stations within CONUS is of a commercial type and has only two controls, volume and squelch, for the operator to use.

b. The Base Station. The base station is usually located in the military police station in an area adjacent to the MP desk. It is operated by the radio operator under the supervision of the desk sergeant. The base station controls the activities of the mobile units. The radio operator maintains a log (DA Form 19-43) of all transmissions and is constantly aware of the location and status of each mobile unit.

c. Base Station Techniques. The foundation of

a good radio operator rests upon reliability and promptness. Reliability should never be sacrificed for speed, yet speed is of equal importance. Learning and applying the following techniques will help to equalize speed and reliability:

(1) The radio operator should be familiar with the call signs of all stations monitored and the call signs of mobile units.

(2) Do not make adjustments to the radio equipment except as provided in the nature of control knobs.

(3) Listen before keying the transmitter in order to not cause interference. Never transmit while another station or unit is transmitting.

(4) Courtesy can be more aptly expressed by the tone of voice and manner of presentation than by words.

(5) Eliminate all unnecessary talking. *Be absolutely impersonal while on the air.*

(6) If, after calling a station or car twice, no reply is received, call another car and attempt a relay or instruct the second car to check on the first. Do not fill the air with incessant and useless calls and do not neglect to send assistance when a car cannot be reached.

(7) When you receive a request for information which is not immediately available, transmit, "WAIT, OUT," look up the information and call the unit back. Don't tie up the air while you look for something.

(8) Under no circumstance allow a calling unit to go unheeded. Give a "WAIT" if necessary, but at least answer the call. If you have asked a unit to wait, call him as soon as possible.

(9) Always identify the station when transmitting. When you call a mobile unit, the correct procedure is to say—"UNIT FIVE, THIS IS CONTROL, OVER." The unit will answer, "CONTROL, THIS IS UNIT FIVE, MICHIGAN AND EIGHTH STREET, OVER." The unit should always give its location when answering a call from the base station.

(10) Definite date and time should be specified; for example: 15 November instead of today, yesterday, or tomorrow; definite hour and minute time should be used and not "a few minutes ago."

(11) Avoid phrases and words that are difficult to copy or understand. Some examples of poor and preferred words are:

<i>Poor</i>	<i>Preferred</i>
Want	Desire
Can't	Unable
Buy	Purchase
Get	Obtain
Send	Forward
Do you want	Advise if
Find out	Advise if
Call and see	Check

(12) Remember the word "CYMBALS" when describing motor vehicles. Start at the top and move down according to the following:

Color White
 Year 1967
 Make Chev Camaro, Ford Mustang, etc.
 Body Style 4 Door
 And
 License RF-4714
 Serial number 05338721

d. Mobile Unit Techniques. The mobile unit is

the second half of the radio system. It provides for command and control over great distances and in highly dispersed situations. It also enables the patrols to request assistance and information, and keep the base station aware of their location. The following techniques will assist you in operating a mobile unit and in adding to the overall efficiency of the radio system:

(1) Always keep the base station advised of your location. Whenever you answer a call from the base station give your location. This saves time and eliminates the need to clutter the air with unnecessary questions.

(2) Keep the base station advised of your status. If you go off the air, notify the base station of your location; when stopping a vehicle notify the base station of the color, make, body style, and license number. When you come back on the air, advise the base station of that fact. Always request permission of the base station to go off the air.

(3) In most radio systems all transmission pass through the base station. You will not talk to another mobile unit without first requesting permission from the base station.

(4) Hold commercial type microphones approximately one inch from lips, press the microphone button down firmly, and then speak slowly and clearly across the mouthpiece in a normal to loud voice. Do not hold the microphone directly in front of your mouth, but slightly to the side, and at an angle of about 45 degrees, so that you talk across the face of the microphone instead of "blowing" into it.

(5) Shouting or yelling into the microphone will cause an extremely distorted signal and must be avoided.

(6) Think before you transmit. Know what you want to say. Say it and get off the air. Speak distinctly, be brief and concise; and do not mumble.

(7) Always identify your unit when transmitting. The proper procedure to use in calling the base station is "CONTROL, THIS IS UNIT FIVE, OVER." The base station will answer. "UNIT FIVE, THIS IS CONTROL, OVER."

11-6. The Phonetic Alphabet

To help identify spoken characters, a set of easily understood words has been selected to avoid confusion between letters. BRAVO and DELTA are much less likely to be confused in a radio-telephone conversation than B and D. All radio operators must know the phonetic name for each letter in the alphabet. The accented syllables of each word are underlined in the list below:

<i>Letter</i>	<i>*Word</i>	<i>*Pronunciation</i>
A	ALFA	AL FAH
B	BRAVO	BRAH VOH
C	CHARLIE	CHAR LEE
D	DELTA	DELL TAH
E	ECHO	ECK OH
F	FOXTROT	FOKS TROT
G	GOLF	GOLF
H	HOTEL	HOH TELL
I	INDIA	IN DEE AH
J	JULIETT	JEW LEE ETT
K	KILO	KEY LOH
L	LIMA	LEE MAH
M	MIKE	MIKE

<i>Letter</i>	<i>*Word</i>	<i>*Pronunciation</i>
N	NOVEMBER	NO VEM BER
O	OSCAR	OSS CAH
P	PAPA	PAH PAH
Q	QUEBEC	KEH BECK
R	ROMEO	ROW ME OH
S	SIERRA	SEE AIR RAH
T	TANGO	TANG GO
U	UNIFORM	YOU NEE FORM
V	VICTOR	VIK TAH
W	WHISKEY	WISS KEY
X	XRAY	ECKS RAY
Y	YANKEE	YANG KEY
Z	ZULU	ZOO LOO

11-7. Number Pronunciation

Numbers are spoken over the radio digit by digit, but the words "HUNDRED" or "THOUSAND" are used for even hundreds and thousands. For example, 84 is "AIT-FOW-ER", 2,500 is "TOO FIVE HUNDRED", and 16,000 is "WUN SIX THOUSAND." When using the ten signals, each digit is not pronounced separately. For example, 10-4 would be "TEN-FOW-ER" and 10-52 would be "TEN-FIFTY-TOO." The following is the correct pronunciation of numbers:

- 1—"WUN" with a strong W and N
- 2—"TOO" with a strong and long OO
- 3—"TH-R-EE" with a slightly rolling R and long EE
- 4—"FO-WER" with a long O and strong W and final R
- 5—"FIE-YIV" with a long I changing to short and strong Y and V
- 6—"SIKS" with a strong S and KS
- 7—"SEV-VEN" with a strong S and V and well-sounded VEN

- 8—"ATE" ----- with a long A and strong T
 9—"NI-NER" ----- with a strong N at the beginning, a
 long I and a slightly rolling R
 0—"ZERO" ----- with a strong Z and short RO

11-8. Procedure Words

Prowords are words or phrases that have been assigned definite meanings. These words are concise and are used to indicate an idea which would take a longer number of words to explain. For example, the proword "Roger" means "I have received your last transmission satisfactorily." Here you have one short word replacing a rather long expression. Prowords are used quite extensively in radio net operation, and because of their conciseness, they save you a great amount of radio time on the air. Some of the most commonly used prowords and their meanings are listed below:

<i>Proword</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
THIS IS	This transmission is from the station whose designation immediately follows.
OVER	This is the end of my transmission to you and a response is necessary. Go ahead; transmit.
OUT	This is the end of my transmission to you and no answer is required or expected.
GROUPS	This message contains the number of groups indicated by the numeral following.
TIME	That which immediately follows is the time or date-time group of this message.
BREAK	I hereby indicate the separation of the text from other portions of the message. To be used when there is no clear distinction between the text

	and other portions of the message.
SAY AGAIN	Say again all of your last transmission.
I SAY AGAIN	I am repeating transmission or portion indicated.
ALL AFTER	The portion of the message to which I have reference is all that which follows.
ALL BEFORE	The portion of the message to which I have reference is all that which precedes.
WORD AFTER	The word of the message to which I have reference is that which follows.
WORD BEFORE	The word of the message to which I have reference is that which precedes.
I SPELL	I shall spell the next word phonetically.
WAIT	I must pause for a few seconds.
WAIT OUT	I must pause longer than a few seconds.
WILCO	I have received your message, understand it, and will comply.
ROGER	I have received your last transmission satisfactorily.
CORRECTION	An error has been made in this transmission (or message indicated). The correct version is.
WRONG	Your last transmission was incorrect. The correct version is.
THAT IS CORRECT	You are correct, or what you have transmitted is correct.

11-9. The Ten Signals

The purpose of the Ten Signals is two-fold: to achieve reliability and speed in the peacetime environment. Reliability is achieved by the Ten

(10-) portion of the signal wherein the "10-" is an alert attesting to the fact that information is about to follow. The SIGNAL portion is the information content. It is the condensation of several words and it therefore achieves speed by the use of brevity. It also achieves speed due to the fact that numbers, because of inflection, are not as easily confused as words and because numbers are more easily read through the noise that is ever present in a radio system. A ten signal is complete in itself. The complete nationally standardized ten-signals are listed below. It is realized that the listing is too voluminous for every radio operation to use all of them. Most military police units will select those signals which are most useful in their particular situation. During tactical operations the ten signals are usually not employed. The ten signals must not be used as a means of classifying information or as a means of creating security. They should be used only within or between military police units, and are not used in a theater of operations.

<i>Signal</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
10-1	Emergency, clear the net.
10-2	Emergency, request assistance at (location).
10-3	Vehicle accident at (location).
10-4	Send wrecker to (location).
10-5	Send ambulance to (location).
10-6	Send civil police to (location).
10-7	Pickup prisoner(s) at (location).
10-8	Have prisoner(s) in custody at (location).
10-9	Send police van to (location).
10-10	Escort, pickup (person or convoy). at (location).

<i>Signal</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
10-11	In service at (location).
10-12	Out of service at (location).
10-13	Repeat last transmission.
— 10-14	What is your location? My location is _____.
10-15	Proceed to (location).
10-16	Report by phone.
10-17	Return to your station.
10-18	Last assignment completed.
10-19	Do you have contact with _____.
10-20	Relay to _____.
10-21	
10-22	Disregard.
10-23	Arrived at scene.
10-24	Assignment completed.
10-25	Report in person to (meet) _____.
10-26	Detaining subject, expedite.
10-27	Drivers license information.
10-28	Vehicle registration information.
10-29	Check records for wanted.
10-30	Illegal use of radio.
10-31	Crime in progress.
10-32	Man with gun.
10-33	
10-34	Riot.
10-35	Major crime alert.
10-36	Correct time.
10-37	Investigate suspicious vehicle.
10-38	Stopping suspicious vehicle. (Give station complete description before stopping)
10-39	Urgent-use light and siren.
10-40	Silent run—No light or siren.
10-41	Beginning tour of duty.
10-42	Ending tour of duty.
— 10-43	Information.
10-44	Request permission to leave patrol for _____.

*Signal**Meaning*

10-45	Animal carcass in lane at _____ .
10-46	Assist motorist.
10-47	Emergency road repairs needed.
10-48	Traffic standard needs repairs.
10-49	Traffic light out.
10-50	
10-51	
10-52	
10-53	Road blocked.
10-54	Livestock on highway.
10-55	Intoxicated driver.
10-56	Intoxicated pedestrian.
10-57	Hit and run—Fatality, Personal injury, property damage.
10-58	Direct traffic.
10-59	Convoy or escort.
10-60	Squad in vicinity.
10-61	Personnel in area.
10-62	Reply to message.
10-63	Prepare to make written copy.
10-64	Message for local delivery.
10-65	Net message assignment.
10-66	Message cancellation.
10-67	Clear to read net message.
10-68	Dispatch information.
10-69	Message received.
10-70	Fire alarm.
10-71	Advise nature of fire (size, type, and contents of building).
10-72	Report progress on fire.
10-73	Smoke report.
10-74	
10-75	In contact with.
10-76	En route.
10-77	ETA (Estimated Time of Arrival).
10-78	
10-79	Notify coroner.

<i>Signal</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
10-80	
10-81	
10-82	Reserve lodging.
10-83	
10-84	If meeting _____ advise ETA.
10-85	Will be late.
10-86	
10-87	Pickup checks for distribution.
10-88	Advise present telephone number of _____.
10-89	
10-90	Bank alarm.
10-91	Unnecessary use of radio.
10-92	
10-93	Blockade.
10-94	Drag racing.
10-95	
10-96	Mental subject.
10-97	
10-98	Prison or jail break.
10-99	Records indicate wanted or stolen.

11-10. Messengers

Messengers may be used for the delivery of low-precedence messages that would otherwise overload electrical facilities, when wire and radio communications are impracticable, when equipment breaks down, and for the delivery of bulky material. Military police use messengers both as an emergency means of communications and as a regular established service. Messengers are the most secure means of communication.

11-11. Teletype and LETS

a. Teletype. Most Army installations within CONUS have facilities for transmitting and re-

ceiving teletype messages (TWX) with other Army installations. This system provides a rapid means of transmitting written messages and can be used for classified material. Commercial teletype facilities may be used by military police when military communications are not available, and when long distance telephone, radio, or postal service is not available.

b. *LETS*. Some military police stations are connected to the national Law Enforcement Teletypewriter System (LETS). This system is designed to interconnect the nation's law enforcement agencies for the prompt processing of state and interstate message of a law enforcement nature. The system uses common carrier land line circuits. The LETS is comprised of approximately 4500 law enforcement organizations who process their teletype messages through a single communications center in each state. These state centers are then interconnected through a national center in Phoenix, Arizona.

11-12. Other Means of Communication

Visual communications of various types are often employed in the course of military police operations. The hand signals used by traffic control personnel in directing traffic are an important visual means and must be understood by all military drivers. The emergency lights mounted on military police vehicles are a means of communicating a visual warning. Of particular significance are the visual means of communication between the ground and aircraft overhead. Military police must be proficient in the use of ground to

air communications equipment, e.g., signal panels and colored smoke. Further information of visual signals is provided in FM 21-60.

Section III. TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS

11-13. General

The basic principles of communications discussed in paragraphs 11-3 through 11-12 apply to tactical communications operations. However, in the combat area military police are confronted with additional communication problems. Security becomes a paramount consideration. Both enemy jamming activities, battle noise and mutual interference from friendly stations can hamper communications. Terrain, field conditions, and weather can limit the range of radios. Maintenance problems in the field can affect the reliability of communications equipment.

11-14. Wire Communications

The use of wire in military police communication is not only desirable but also, under certain conditions, necessary. During periods of radio silence or enemy jamming activities, wire may become the primary means of communications. In rear areas, where there is a heavy load of administrative and logistical traffic, wire can be employed to a great advantage. Wire communication should be used in any situation where time and security permits its installation. Wire nets require more time to establish, are not as flexible as radio, and are susceptible to disruption by enemy fire, guerilla action, and by friendly troops, and vehicular

movement; however, wire nets are generally more secure and more reliable than are radio nets.

11-15. Radio Communications

a. General. Radio, as a means of communication in tactical units, is used for command and control, passing of information, administrative purposes, and liaison between and within units whenever necessary. It is especially adapted to rapidly moving situations, amphibious operations, and air-ground communications, over impassable terrain or in large areas where wire or other means are impracticable. Radio will probably be the primary means of communication used during tactical operations. Most of the radios used by military police units are frequency modulated voice radio sets of military design. Most have a number of frequencies which may be used. It is essential that the military policeman be thoroughly familiar with the installation, operation and maintenance of the particular type radios used in his unit.

b. Advantages of Radio. The principal advantage of radio as a means of communication is the speed of installation. Portable and vehicular mounted radios may be made operational in a matter of seconds. Radio is a flexible means of communication. No fixed circuits are required to be constructed, extended, or maintained. Stations may be added to or deleted from a radio net as required. Communications by radio can be maintained while troops are mobile. It may be integrated with wire, used from ground to air or air

to air. It provides communications across terrain over which it may be impractical or impossible to install wire.

c. Disadvantages of Radio. Radio is the least secure means of communication. It must be assumed that interception takes place every time a message is transmitted. Radio communication is less vulnerable to enemy fire than wire, but it is subject to interference from static, jamming, and other radio stations.

11-16. Communication Security

a. General. Communication security includes all measures taken to deny the enemy or other unauthorized personnel information that might be derived from communications. Instructions governing communication security do not in themselves guarantee communication security or meet every conceivable situation, as operational requirements may limit the security that can be used. They do, however, make it possible to obtain a satisfactory degree of security by the sensible application of security rules.

b. Responsibility. Communication security is a responsibility of command. Thus, each commander must establish and supervise a positive program for communication security in his unit. It is also the responsibility of all military personnel to develop a positive approach to communication security. This includes the application of all measures that are required to guarantee successful communication security.

c. Physical Security. Physical communication security is the safeguarding of communication

equipment and materials from unauthorized persons. Each radio station must be physically secure, since this will enable the radio operators to use and handle information and materials without fear of disclosure to unauthorized persons.

d. Transmission Security. Transmission security includes all security measures used to protect transmissions from interception, traffic analysis, direction finding, and imitative deception. Since every means of transmission is subject to interception, protective measures must be taken to keep to a minimum the information obtainable by the enemy. The relative security of one means of communication over another varies with the circumstances. A complete discussion of communication security may be found in FM 24-18.

CHAPTER 12

OTHER MILITARY POLICE ACTIVITIES

(NATO STANAG 2067, CENTO STANAG 2067,
SEASTAG 2067 (ABCA SOLOG 68))

12-1. Traffic Control

a. Definitions.

(1) Traffic control, consisting of enforcing military highway traffic regulations and orders; investigating traffic accidents involving military vehicles or personnel; and directing military vehicular, animal, and foot movements, is a system of control designed to meet military requirements for safe and efficient traffic movement. It is a Military Police Corps function.

(2) Highway regulation is the planning, scheduling, routing and directing of the actual use of the highways. It is a function of the Transportation Corps.

(3) In essence, *highway regulation* is deciding *who* is to use the roads, while *traffic control* is actual physical control of those using the roads. The two functions must be completely coordinated.

b. Need for Traffic Regulation and Control. Today's Army installations with their large volume of both military and civilian vehicles present a challenge to the military police in providing for the safe and orderly flow of traffic. Likewise,

forces in combat must move and be supplied speedily and with precision. The Army uses highway transportation for a great portion of its tactical and supply operations. Efficient highway traffic flow depends upon effective regulation and control.

c. The Military Policeman's Duties. Because a commander exercises traffic control through his military police, it is necessary that you understand the principles of traffic planning and control and be proficient in directing traffic. The traffic control plan you apply and enforce is prepared under the supervision of your provost marshal. Accurate and timely information that you supply him as to road and traffic conditions aids in preparing and administering the plan. You implement this plan by manning traffic control posts, checkpoints, and road blocks, and performing traffic patrol duty. For a detailed presentation of traffic regulation and control, see FM 19-25.

12-2. Confinement of Military Prisoners

a. General. A military prisoner is a person, male or female, subject to the UCMJ who has been ordered into confinement and who has not been set at liberty by proper authority. Confinement of military prisoners is accomplished at installation confinement facilities, stockades, correctional training facilities and the U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks.

b. Treatment of Individuals. Department of the Army philosophy is that Army confinement facilities will be operated and administered on a

corrective rather than punitive basis. Military prisoners will be treated in accordance with their individual needs, with a view toward solving their problems and correcting their behavior. This philosophy serves as the standard for Army confinement personnel in implementing all phases of confinement activities.

c. Guarding Military Prisoners. You may be assigned duties of guarding military prisoners in court, within confinement facilities, on work details, or while moving them within a military installation or between confinement facilities. Your primary responsibility as a prisoner guard is to maintain custody and control of the prisoners who have been assigned to your charge. You perform your duties as a guard in accordance with military orders and regulations governing conduct, employment, custody, control, and correctional training of military prisoners. The military police brassard is usually not authorized for wear by personnel while performing the duties of a prisoner guard. You will not touch a prisoner except in self-defense, to prevent an escape, to prevent injury to persons or property, to quell a disturbance, or to assist him. In controlling or moving an unruly prisoner, obtain sufficient custodial personnel to preclude the necessity for striking or inflicting bodily injury upon the prisoner. When performing duty as a guard in court, station yourself in a position so that you can observe the prisoner at all times and close enough to the prisoner to prevent him from injuring himself or others. This arrangement should be coordinated with the trial counsel. You remain covered if you

are under arms. For a complete discussion of confinement of military prisoners, see FM 19-60.

12-3. Physical Security

a. Definition. Physical security is that element of security which results from physical measures taken to safeguard equipment, materiel, documents, and personnel.

b. Means of Performance. Military policemen perform duties related to physical security largely by means of fixed posts or patrols. Providing physical security may be a primary duty, an additional duty, or an incidental duty with enforcement or traffic control operations. For a comprehensive presentation of physical security operations, see FM 19-30.

c. Protection of Persons. Military police frequently are detailed to act as bodyguards or escorts for important persons and their dependents when the Army has the responsibility of protecting these persons. The bodyguard or escort may consist of one or several military policemen. Methods of protection include guarding the individuals from plainly visible positions, from concealed positions, or from positions within the crowd. Closely observe the subjects being protected and all persons who could endanger them.

d. Protection of Government Property. The protection of Government property is a duty of military police. Military police patrol duties or specific duties prescribed by the commander for the protection of property through military police operations, are coordinated with the duties of military interior guards and civilian security guards if such are present. Normally, military police are

not used as interior guards or on routine security assignments. However, military police may be used as guards in situations requiring special training or equipment; experienced judgment, tact, and diplomacy; and the ability to make decisions and take immediate action in the event of emergency. Military police may be used as supervisors for security personnel.

e. Protecting Private Property. Private property found by military police, turned over to them by other personnel, or taken by them from persons in their custody, is handled in accordance with the policies established by the local commander. Exercise care in handling property to prevent damage or destruction and give receipts for property accepted for custody. The unwarranted destruction or damage to private property by Armed Forces personnel is an offense. Therefore, you are directly concerned with the protection of private property from acts of vandalism by Armed Forces personnel. Military police may make periodic checks of the security of living quarters or private automobiles of military personnel residing on an installation, who are absent from the area. Ususally, these persons notify the provost marshal of their intended absence and request the protective observance. The reason for these checks is to afford the police protection that every member of the Armed Forces has a right to expect in respect to his personal property located on an installation.

12-4. Handling Enemy Personnel

a. General. All personnel who are detained in-

cident to war or other hostilities are protected under one of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949. One of the major functions of the military police is to insure that all these persons are accorded proper and humane treatment. Although the Geneva Conventions appear complex, their basic spirit and intent is to do unto the enemy as you would have him do unto you under similar circumstances. This rule does not preclude the strict enforcement of discipline, rules and regulations, but does prohibit torture, beatings and unnecessarily harsh treatment. The military policeman is alert to detect and report instances of maltreatment of prisoners and detainees; in doing so he prevents crimes in violation of the Geneva Conventions. In the operation of detention facilities the military policeman applies the Geneva Conventions in discipline, law and order matters, as well as the required protection of the rights of the individuals concerned. In doing so he protects the overall international interests of the United the treatment of prisoners of war is contained in FM 19-40.

b. Prisoners of war. Prisoners of war, in the sense of the present convention, are persons belonging to one of the following categories, who have fallen into the power of the enemy:

- (1) Members of the Armed Forces of a party to the conflict, as well as members of militias or volunteer corps forming part of such Armed Forces.

- (2) Members of other militias and members of other volunteer corps, including those of organized resistance movements, belonging to a party

to the conflict and operating in or outside their own territory, even if this territory is occupied, provided that such militias or volunteer corps, including such organized resistance movements fulfill the following conditions:

(a) That of being commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates.

(b) That of having a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance.

(c) That of carrying arms openly.

(d) That of conducting their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

(3) Members of regular Armed Forces who profess allegiance to a Government or an authority not recognized by the detaining power.

(4) Persons who accompany the Armed Forces without actually being members thereof, such as civilian members of military aircraft crews, war correspondents, supply contractors, members of labor units or of services responsible for the welfare of the Armed Forces, provided that they have received authorization from the Armed Forces which they accompany.

(5) Members of crews, including masters, pilots and apprentices of the Merchant Marine and the crews of civil aircraft of the parties to the conflict, who do not benefit by more favorable treatment under any other provisions of International Law.

(6) Inhabitants of a non-occupied territory, who on the approach of the enemy spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces without having had time to form themselves into reg-

ular armed units, provided they carry openly and respect the laws and customs of war.

c. Retained Personnel. Retained personnel are certain enemy protected personnel such as medical personnel, chaplains and, under certain circumstances, members of staffs of National Red Cross societies and other recognized volunteer aid societies, retained in prisoner-of-war camps to assist prisoners of war. Such retained personnel are to be accorded at least that protection afforded prisoners of war.

d. Civilian Internees. A civilian internee is a civilian who is interned during armed conflict or occupation for security reasons, for protection, or because he has committed an offense against the detaining power.

e. Objectives. The objectives sought in handling PW and civilian internees include—

(1) To acquire maximum intelligence information within restrictions imposed by the law of land warfare.

(2) To prevent escape and liberation.

(3) By example, to promote proper treatment of our own personnel captured by the enemy.

(4) To weaken the will of the enemy to resist capture.

(5) To make maximum use of PW and civilian internees as a source of labor.

(6) To enforce, investigate and prevent violations of the Geneva Conventions.

(7) To maintain uncontested control over PW/civilian internee/detainees.

(8) To protect the overall interest of the U.S. Government regarding violations of International Law.

12-5. Civil Disturbances and Disasters

a. Military police on duty are authorized and directed to quell disturbances and riots among military personnel and other persons coming under military authority or to remove military personnel from the scene of disturbance or riots among civilians. Military police will not attempt to quell a disturbance among civilians unless so directed by their commanding officer. Military police, however, will protect Government property at all times.

b. Under conditions where disturbances outside of military jurisdiction reach such proportions that state and local authorities cannot maintain law and order, Federal military forces may intervene if authorized by the Department of the Army and if assistance is requested by civilian authorities. Military police units may be used in such cases according to local plans.

c. Assistance in civil disaster relief is primarily the responsibility of state and local governments, the American National Red Cross, and private efforts and agencies. When conditions resulting from a disaster are so extensive that these agencies cannot cope with them, military forces may be used to aid civil authorities. The term military aid to civil authorities is commonly used to imply the use of troops in the United States to aid civil authorities. For a complete discussion of this subject see FM 19-15.

12-6. Straggler and Circulation Control

a. *Stragglers.* Stragglers are military personnel who, in action, become separated from their units without proper authority. Stragglers normally will fall into the following categories:

(1) *Category A.* Any person who has lost his way and is attempting to rejoin his unit.

(2) *Category B.* Any person, who it appears could not be held responsible for his actions by reason of a dazed or shocked condition.

(3) *Category C.* Any person running away for no apparent cause.

(4) *Category D.* Wounded personnel.

b. *Straggler Operations.* Straggler control is a basic function performed by all military police patrols and posts in conjunction with their other duties. Military police straggler control normally is exercised along main routes, principal defiles, and other natural lines of drift. In a beachhead situation, it may be necessary to locate posts on drift lines forward of the beach to contain those whose duty is on the beach. In addition, posts may be located adjacent to medical installations in the chain of evacuation. Special straggler control posts, when required, are located at critical points such as on the line of the axis of an advancing brigade or the natural route of evacuation of the area of a nuclear blast. Where stragglers of more than one nationality are anticipated, you may serve at a post or on patrol in combination with personnel of each of the nations involved in order that stragglers of each nationality may be properly handled.

c. Control of Circulation of Individuals. The purpose of circulation control is to provide for the presence or exclusion of persons relative to military operational requirements. Military police control the circulation of individuals by checking identification and authorization documents. Pass systems may be supplemented by command applications of off-limits and curfew measures. Armed Forces identification cards are issued to individuals by the service of which the individual is a member. An identification card is for identification only and is not a pass. Circulation control is usually performed in conjunction with law enforcement, traffic control, straggler control, and similar operational activities. A complete discussion of straggler and refugee circulation control will be found in FM 19-4.

12-7. Rear Area Protection

a. Rear area protection (RAP) encompasses two broad functions—rear area security and area damage control. Military police are primarily concerned with rear area security. The logical and normal deployment of military police elements in a combat area makes them ideal for RAP operations. Their areas of interest normally coincide with the enemy's area of interest. In addition, military police normally will be the first element to investigate an incident or to be on the scene. Their inherent mobility coupled with excellent communications provides a capability to construct rapidly an integrated RAP element on the spot.

b. Whenever possible, military police rear area

security responsibilities are programmed to provide reconnaissance and escort platoons. This approach provides an area commander an essential tool for RAP operations and simultaneously provides military police with the minimum equipment to perform their reconnaissance and escort responsibilities. A detailed discussion of rear area protection will be found in FM 19-45-1.

12-8. Stability Operations

a. Stability operations is defined as that type of internal defense and internal development operations and assistance provided by the Armed Forces to maintain, restore, or establish a climate of order within which responsible government can function effectively and without which progress cannot be achieved.

b. Military police functions and responsibilities in stability operations differ from those in limited and general war principally in that military police may become involved directly with host country civil controls and with enforcement of emergency regulations. This might be required pursuant to an agreement with the host country in those cases where small communities and rural villages may have limited police resources for maintaining internal security to include law and order.

c. Military police activities may be more difficult in such operations because of the requirement to conform to treaty obligations; laws and regulations of local government; United Nations or other international regulations; and local customs and traditions.

d. Military police support in stability opera-

tions involves increased emphasis on the maintenance of discipline and on such populace and resources control measures as enforcement of laws, orders, and regulations; traffic control; physical security; crime prevention and investigation; personnel and area search; curfew; cordon and search operations; and the operation of police intelligence systems.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

A-1. Army Regulations (AR)

- | | |
|--------|---|
| 10-5 | Department of the Army. |
| 10-6 | Branches of the Army. |
| 190-1 | The Army Correction Program. |
| 190-2 | Installation Confinement Facilities. |
| 190-4 | Uniform Treatment of Military Prisoners. |
| 190-5 | Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision. |
| 190-6 | Loss, Theft and Recovery of Firearms and Ammunition. |
| 190-8 | Off-Post Military Activities. |
| 190-9 | Military Absentee and Deserter Apprehension Program. |
| 190-11 | Physical Security Standards for Protection of Weapons and Ammunition. |
| 190-12 | Sentry Dogs. |
| 190-13 | Physical Security. |
| 190-14 | Carrying of Firearms by DAC Personnel. |
| 190-15 | Traffic Accident Investigation |
| 190-16 | Carrying Deadly or Dangerous Weapons Aboard Commercial Aircraft. |
| 190-19 | Correctional Training Facilities. |

190-22	Seizure and Disposition of Property.
190-33	Physical Security Inspections.
190-45	Records and Forms.
190-46	Provost Marshal Activities.
190-56	MP, Shore Patrol, and Air Police on Public Carriers and in Transportation Terminals.
190-90	Suppression of Prostitution.
195-11	Accreditation of Military Police Criminal Investigators.
340-16	Safeguarding "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY" Information.
360-5	Army Information: General Policies.
380-5	Safeguarding Defense Information.
630-10	Absence Without Leave and Desertion.
633-1	Apprehension and Restraint.
670-5	Uniform and Insignia—Male Personnel.
670-6	Wearing of Seasonal Uniforms and Civilian Clothing.
670-12	Attachment of Insignia, Distinguishing, U.S. Army.
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5-36	Route Reconnaissance and Classification.
19-1	Military Police Support, Army Divisions and Separate Brigades.

19-4	Military Police Support Theater of Operations.
19-15	Civil Disturbances and Disasters.
19-20	Military Police Investigations.
19-25	Military Police Traffic Control.
19-30	Physical Security.
19-40	Enemy Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.
19-45-1	Rear Area Protection.
19-60	Confinement of Military Prisoners.
21-6	Techniques of Military Instruction.
21-11	First Aid for Soldiers.
21-13	The Soldier's Guide.
21-20	Physical Readiness Training.
21-26	Map Reading.
21-30	Military Symbols.
21-60	Visual Signals.
22-5	Drill and Ceremonies.
22-6	Guard Duty.
23-35	Pistols and Revolvers.
24-1	Tactical Communications Doctrine.
24-18	Field Radio Techniques.
27-10	The Law of Land Warfare.
30-5	Combat Intelligence.
31-16	Counter guerrilla Operations.
31-23	Stability Operations, U.S. Army Doctrine.

A-3. Technical Manuals (TM)

9-Series	Appropriate to Weapons and Vehicles Available.
11-Series	Appropriate to Communication Equipment Available.

- 21-305 Manual for the Wheeled Vehicle
 Driver.
- 38-750 Army Equipment Record Procedures.

A-4. Others

Manual for Courts-Martial, 1969 (Revised Edition)

Graphic Training Aid (GTA) 19-6-1, "Procedure for Informing Accused or Suspect Person of His Rights", 1 Sep 1967.

APPENDIX B

UNARMED DEFENSE

B-1. General

The purpose of unarmed defense measures is to help you to protect yourself and overcome attacks by other persons while using a minimum of force. Unarmed defense involves the expert application of holds or throws to the attacking opponent. The necessary prerequisites are elementary knowledge of anatomy and physical and mental fitness to enable you to execute your intentions. The basic principles and certain simple holds and throws with which to defend yourself against the attack of an opponent, overcome his resistance, and take him into custody are presented in this chapter.

B-2. Training

Training in unarmed defense measures is essential. In training, care must be used to avoid injury. Participants should cooperate with each other and agree upon signals, such as patting the leg or mat, to inform each other when too much pressure is being applied. The signals must be obeyed instantly and the hold relaxed. Training is necessary to develop the skill of applying holds quickly and to teach what degrees of pressure may be applied without serious injury. For full details of training, see FM 21-150.

B-3. Six Basic Principles of Unarmed Defense

Unarmed defense measures are based on six basic principles that you must understand and be able to apply. These six principles in application are—

a. Balance. Maintaining your own while breaking the balance of your opponent.

b. Stahara. Utilizing your abdominal muscles as a source of power to escape holds applied by your opponent.

c. Maximum Versus Minimum. Putting your strongest effort against the weakest point of your opponent's grip or hold.

d. Momentum. Utilizing your opponent's momentum to overcome him. For example, you cause him to lose his balance by side stepping, tripping or ducking when he rushes at you.

e. Major and Minor Operations. The major operation is getting the correct hold. The minor operation is the application of pressure. If you combine these two, the results might be a broken bone or other serious injury. In practice, apply these operations separately. When subduing an opponent, no limits should be placed on two operations. However, keep in mind that only necessary force is used to complete the operation and achieve your objective of submission.

f. Leverage. Applying leverage to produce pain in an opponent or to break his balance and stance in order to throw him.

B-4. Defense Measures

The measures described below provide you with

relatively simple but effective protection. They utilize the principles defined above.

a. Defense Against Chokes. Defenses against choke holds must be fast and immediately successful. Speed in breaking a choke hold is essential; if a choke hold is applied properly, unconsciousness can be produced within five to seven seconds and death may result in a little more than twice that length of time.

(1) *Windmill defense.* If an opponent grasps your throat from the rear, (a, fig. B-1) execute the following:

(a) Quickly raise the right arm above your head.

(b) Pivot to the right from your hips, swinging your raised arm across the opponent's arms to break his hold with the force of your arm and shoulder action (b, fig. B-1).

(2) *Wedge defense.* If the opponent grasps you with a choke hold from the front, quickly assume a modified boxer's stance (a, fig. B-2). Bring your hands together, palm to palm, with your firearms parallel to the ground. Then drive upward with your arms between the opponent's arms, to strike and force them apart, and break his hold (b, fig. B-2).

b. Defense Against Wrestling Holds. Defense measures against wrestling holds may be applied to the left as well as to the right by substituting left for right in the measures outlined below:

(1) *Side headlock.* While he is facing in the same direction as you are, the opponent's right arm, reinforced by his left, has encircled your neck. To break the hold—

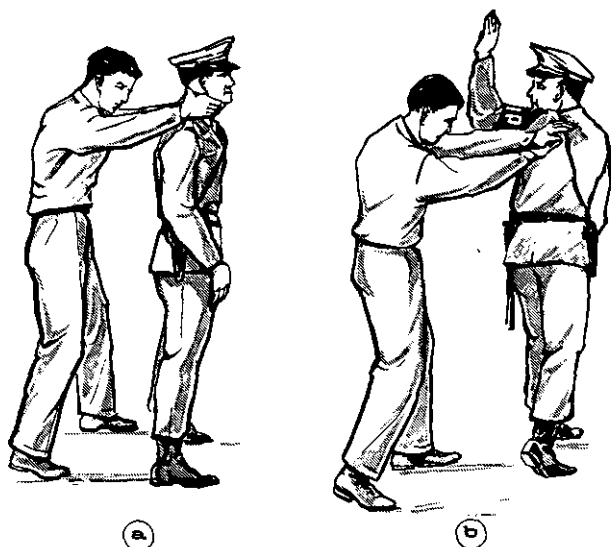


Figure B-1. Windmill defense.

(a) Bring your left arm over the opponent's right shoulder and grasp him under the chin (figure B-3). At the same time, catch the opponent's right knee with your right hand (figure B-3A).

(b) Straighten the upper part of your body suddenly, pull hard to the rear with your left hand, and pull upward with your right hand to raise the opponent off the ground (figure B-3B).

(c) Slam the opponent to the ground and follow through with the appropriate control measures (figure B-3C).

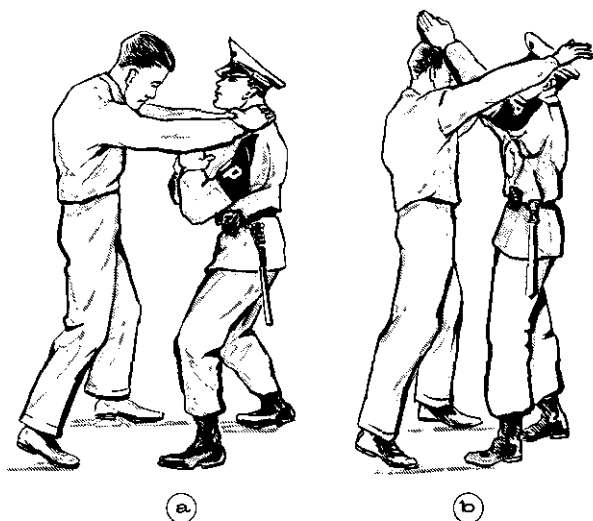


Figure B-2. Wedge defense.

(2) *Front headlock.* If the opponent gets a front headlock on you (fig. B-4), execute the following:

Grasp the opponent's legs above the knees, drive both feet and legs between the opponent's feet and legs and sit down; at the same time drive both arms erect and snap your body straight, throwing opponent well away from you (figure B-4).

c. Defense Against Firearms. Unarmed defense against a firearm is highly dangerous. There are two basic facts that would warrant

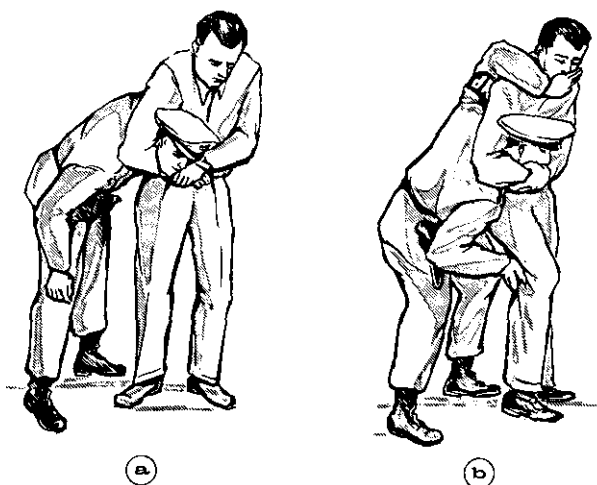


Figure B-3. Side headlock.

your attempting to disarm an opponent; first, there must be an absolute necessity for disarming him, and secondly, the weapon must be where you can reach it. It takes a great deal of skill to disarm an armed opponent if you are unarmed. Skill is obtained through practice. Study the techniques of disarming an opponent as set forth in FM 21-150.

d. Defense Against a Knife. The first line of defense against an opponent armed with a knife is to avoid close body contact. Outdoors, use sticks, stones, or a handful of dirt or sand. Indoors, use anything that you can pick up, such as a bottle, a chair, or a table. A coat or blanket



Figure B-3—Continued.

wrapped around your arms is good protection against knife wounds. As your opponent approaches closer, pivot and drive to either knee with a leg smash. For specific techniques, see FM 21-150.

B-5. Protective Throws

Protective throws are used when come-along holds prove insufficient for effective control when taking a person into custody. You should know and understand the six basic principles of unarmed defense before you practice throws. Throwing a person can cause considerable injury and should never be accomplished until other

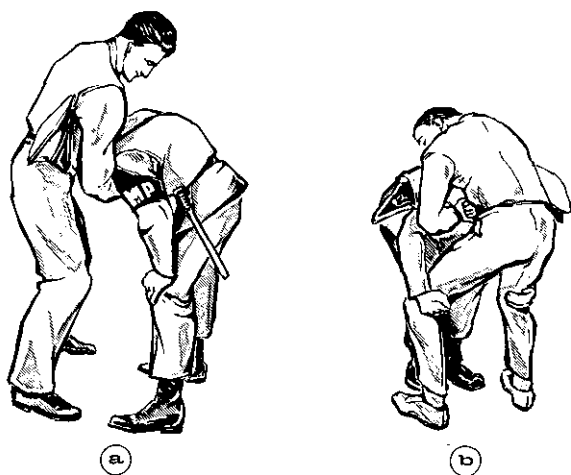


Figure B-4. Front headlock.

courses of action have been taken. There are many different techniques of throwing. Two basic throws from which many throws are derived are as follows:

a. Hip Throw. Hip throw is executed as follows:

(1) Facing the opponent, grasp his right upper arm with your left hand. Retain the hold with your left hand and encircle the opponent's waist with your right arm.

(2) Place your right foot before and to the inside of, the opponent's right foot.

(3) Pivot on the ball of your right foot, shift your buttocks under your opponent's waist-line, and place your left foot before, and on the

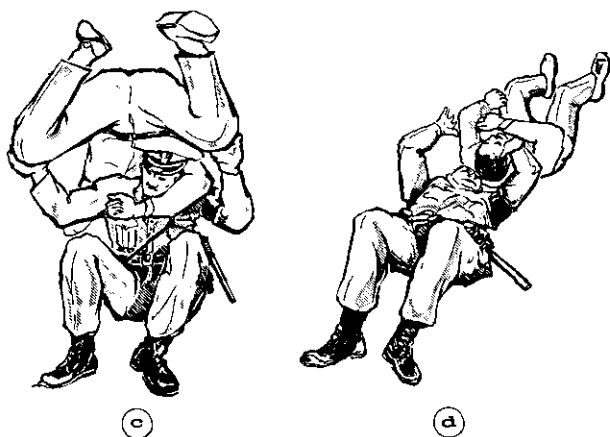


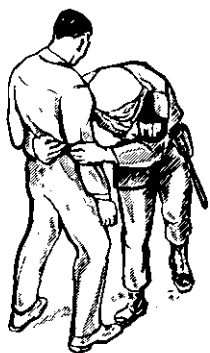
Figure B-4—Continued.

inside of, the opponent's left foot. Your right foot will be inside of the opponent's right foot (a, fig. B-5).

(4) Squat straight down into a quarter knee bend. Pull *hard* with your right arm, pulling your opponent's body tight against yours, and his balance will be broken.

(5) Straighten your legs, bend forward slightly at the waist, pull your opponent with both hands, and swing your body quickly to your left (b, fig. B-5).

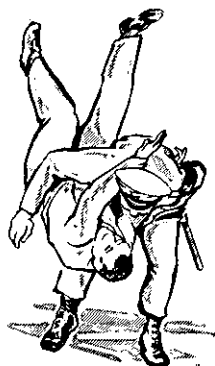
(6) Direct the opponent's fall as near to your feet as possible in order to apply further control measures (c, figure B-5).



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure B-5. Hip throw.

b. The Basic Shoulder Throw.

(1) Step out with your right foot to oppo-

nent's right foot, at the same time with your left hand grasp opponent's right arm at the elbow (a, fig. B-6).

(2) Pivot to the left, at the same time bending at the knees and driving your right arm under opponent's right armpit (b, fig. B-6).

(3) Have your hip about three inches to right side of the opponent.

(4) To throw your opponent, snap your knees erect, pull hard with your left hand down towards your left foot, and drive your right shoulder down towards your left knee (c, fig. B-6). As the opponent hits the ground, you should have an automatic submission hold on him.

B-6. Come-Along Holds

A come-along hold is used to assist in the movement of an unwilling person from one place to another. Its aim is to control the movement of an individual without injuring him. The holds are accomplished by the use of leverage or pressure on a sensitive part of the body to induce pain or discomfort. They must be executed quickly and with as little commotion as possible. Before attempting to use come-along holds, determine through experiment the holds that are best suited to your capabilities in a given situation. Since speed is essential in successfully applying these holds, practice until you are proficient. The following come-along holds are recommended:

a. *Arm Bar Come-Along.* To accomplish this



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure B-6. Shoulder throw.

hold, approach the individual from his front and execute the following:

- (1) Place right foot to outside of opponent's

right foot (approximately 18 inches) (a, fig. B-7).

(2) Grasp inside of opponent's right wrist with your right hand (b, fig. B-7).

(3) Pull opponent off balance to his front.

(4) Pivot on ball of right foot, 180°.

(5) Bring both feet on line with opponent's.

(6) Bring your left arm up over your opponent's right arm, encircling his arm, then bring your left fist between his elbow and your chest (c, figure B-7).

(7) Rotate opponent's right wrist to the rear.

(8) Push downward on his arm to apply pressure.

b. Gooseneck Come-Along. To accomplish this hold approach the individual from his front and execute the following:

(1) Step forward with your left foot along outside of opponent's right foot (a, fig. B-8).

(2) Grasp inside of opponent's right arm at elbow with left hand (a, fig. B-8).

(3) Grasp opponent's right hand with your right hand (b, fig. B-8).

(4) Place thumb inside bend of the wrist and fingers across back of opponent's right hand.

(5) Pull opponent's right elbow back and down sharply into your stomach.

(6) Bend opponent's right forearm up against your chest (c, fig. B-8).

(7) Reinforce right hand with your left hand by placing thumbs side by side in bend of opponent's wrist.



Figure B-7. Arm bar come-along.

(8) Fingers laced across the back of opponent's wrist.

(9) Apply pressure by rotating palm of opponent's hand down, and around (d, fig. B-8).

(10) Forcing opponents hand back toward his forearm.

c. *Hammerlock*. Accomplish this hold in the following manner:

(1) Forcing the opponent, step forward with your right foot and grasp the opponent's right arm with your right hand, above his elbow. (a, fig. B-9).

(2) In one movement, pull the opponent's right arm forward and bring your left arm forward so that your forearm strikes the opponent's right forearm at right angles and drives it to the rear (b, figure B-9).

(3) Immediately pivot to the right, going behind the opponent, release your right hand and bring your right hand to the opponent's chin; grasp the chin or put your forearm under his chin.

(4) This action brings the opponent's right wrist into the crook of your left arm. From this position, press the opponent's hand upward against his back and maintain the pressure. He may be leaning forward from this action (c, figure B-9).

(5) Complete the come-along by bringing the opponent to an upright position so that he may walk. To do so, pull his head to the rear with your right hand or arm (d, fig B-9).

d. *Finger Come-Along*. This hold is tiring to maintain but is useful in escorting an individual for a short distance. It is executed in the following manner:

(1) Facing the opponent, grasp his left wrist firmly with your left hand, at the same

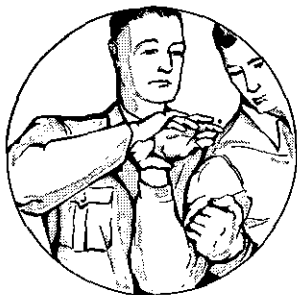
time grasp two or three fingers with your right hand, and step to his left side with your right foot (a, fig. B-10).



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure B-8. Gooseneck come-along.



(a)

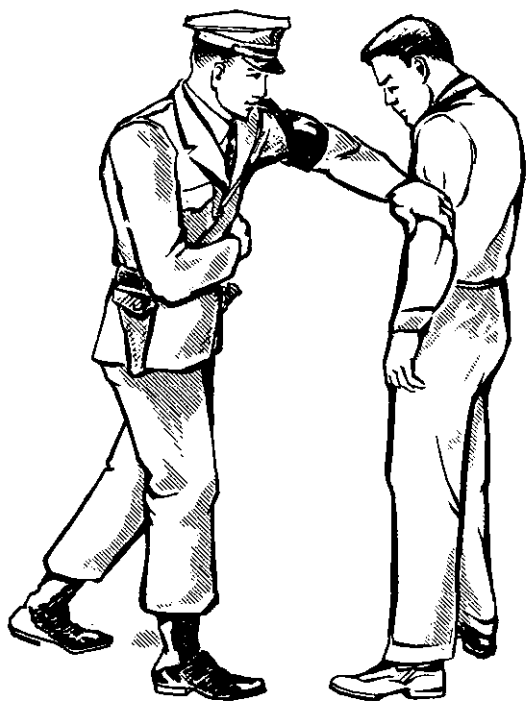


(e)

Figure B-8—Continued.

(2) Swing your left leg counterclockwise until you are standing beside your opponent. Your arms should be straight in front of you and your opponent's body; his palm will be upwards (b, fig. B-10).

(3) Apply pressure by pulling the fingers toward his elbow while keeping his arm up high and straight (c, fig. B-10).



a

Figure B-9. Hammerlock.

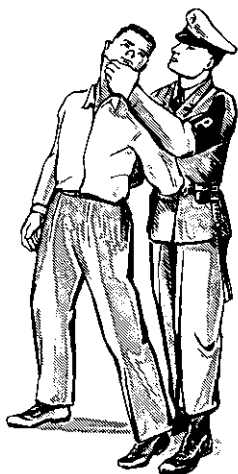


(b)

Figure B-9—Continued.



(c)

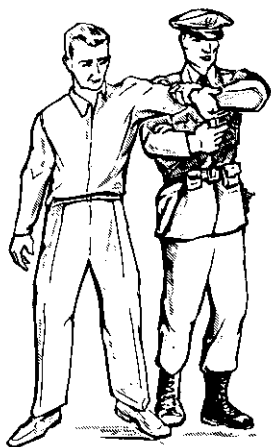


(d)

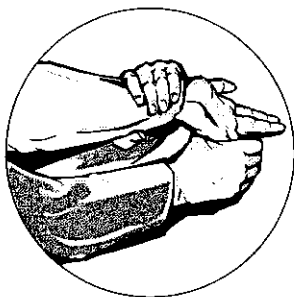
Figure B-9—Continued.



a



b



c

Figure B-10. Finger come-along.

INDEX

	Paragraph	Page
Accessories, white, military police . . .	3-5 <i>g</i>	28
Actions at fire	5-8	44
Air:		
Force	2-8	18
Patrols	5-5 <i>c</i>	42
Alphabet, phonetic	11-6	121
Appearance	3-3	25
Apprehension:		
Aids to identifying suspects . . .	6-3	46
Approach:		
Estimate of the situation . . .	6-4 <i>a</i>	48
Plan of operation	6-4 <i>b</i>	49
To a building	6-4 <i>e</i>	51
To a group	6-4 <i>d</i>	50
To a vehicle	6-4 <i>f</i>	51
To an individual	6-4 <i>c</i>	50
Females	6-13	77
General	6-1	45
Questioning before	6-5	54
Use of force	6-8	57
Use of hand irons	6-9	66
Voice commands	6-6	54
When	6-2	45
Approach	6-4	48
Arm guide	B-6 <i>a</i>	161
Armed forces:		
Agencies:		
Air Force	2-8 <i>c</i>	18
Coast Guard	2-8 <i>d</i>	18
Military Intelligence	2-8 <i>e</i>	19

	Paragraph	Page
Marine Corps	2-8b	18
Navy	2-8a	18
Police Detachment	2-8f	19
Assisting investigators:		
Apprehending offender	7-2d	80
Protecting the crime scene	7-2c	80
Recording information	7-2e	80
Rendering first aid	7-2b	80
Reporting information	7-2f	81
Auxiliary communications	11-11	128
Barracks, disciplinary	2-7e(2)	17
Belt, leather	3-5e	28
Black-marketing	10-3f	111
Blotter, military police	6-11b	76
Brassard, military police	3-5a	27
Building, approach	6-4e	51
Cages, prisoner-of-war	2-7c(2)	15
Camps, prisoner-of-war	2-7d(3)	16
Choke, defense against	B-4a	153
Circulation control	12-6	143
Civil Disturbances	12-5	142
Civilian internees	12-4d	141
Club, military police	6-8c	57
Coast Guard	2-8d	18
Collecting:		
Points, prisoner-of-war	2-7d(1)	16
Points, straggler	2-7c	15
Stragglers	12-6	143
Come-along holds:		
Arm guide	B-6a	161
Finger come-along	B-6d	165
Hammerlock	B-6c	165
With club	6-8	57
Wrist come-along	B-6b	163
Commander, military police unit	2-4	12
Communications:		
Auxiliary	11-11	128
Means	11-2	114

	Paragraph	Page
Messengers	11-10	128
Need	11-1	114
Number pronunciation	11-7	122
Phonetic alphabet	11-6	121
Procedure words	11-8	123
Radio operations	11-5	117
Security	11-16	132
Tactical communications	11-13	130
Telephone techniques	11-4	115
Teletype and telegraph	11-11	128
Ten signals	11-9	124
Conduct	3-2	21
Confinement	6-14b	78
Corrections, on-the-spot	6-2b	45
Crime prevention:		
Activities	10-2	108
Vice control	10-3	108
Crossed pistols insignia	1-6	8
Damage control	12-7	144
Defense measures (see unarmed defense)		
Department, in court	9-3	105
Descriptions, personal	6-3c(2)	48
Desk reference cards	6-3c(1)	48
Detention:		
Females	6-13	77
For questioning	6-7	55
Temporary	6-12	76
Disaster	12-5	142
Disciplinary barracks	2-7e(2)	17
Disposition of persons in custody ...	6-11	75
Disturbances, civil	12-5	142
Equipment, military police	3-5	27
Escort, females	6-13	77
Evidence	7-4	82
Facilities, operational	2-7	14

	Paragraph	Page
Females:		
Apprehension	6-13a	77
Detention	6-13c	77
Escort	6-13c	77
Prisoners	6-13c	77
Search	6-13b	77
Finger come-along	B-6d	165
Fingerprints	6-3c(4)	48
Firearms	6-8d	62
Fixed posts	5-7	43
Foot patrols	5-3	38
Force, use of	6-8	57
Forms	8-5	92
Frisk search	6-10a	69
Front headlock	B-4a(2)	155
Functions, military police	1-8	9
Gambling, control	10-3c	109
Government property, protecting	12-3d	137
Group, approach	6-4d	50
Guarding military prisoners	12-2c	136
Guide, arm	B-6a	161
Hammerlock	B-6c	165
Hand irons	6-9	66
Hip throw	B-5a	158
History, Military Police Corps	1-5	5
Identification of suspects	6-3	46
Incident:		
Investigation	7-3	81
Reports	8-4	92
Individual:		
Approach to	6-4c	50
Information:		
Release of	4-4c	33
Sources	8-2	90
Insignia	1-6	8
Intelligence, police	10-4	111
Internee, civilian	12-4d	141
Interrogations	7-6	85

	Paragraph	Page
Interviews	7-5 <i>b</i>	84
Knife, defense against	B-4 <i>d</i>	156
Leather belt	3-5 <i>e</i>	28
Marine Corps	2-8 <i>b</i>	18
Messengers	11-9	124
Military Police Corps:		
Functions	1-8	9
History	1-5	5
Insignia	1-6	8
Mission	1-4 <i>b</i>	5
Motto	1-7	8
Military prisoners:		
Definition	12-2 <i>a</i>	135
Facilities	2-7 <i>e</i>	16
Guarding	12-2 <i>c</i>	136
Motor patrols	6-4	48
Motto	1-7	8
Movement:		
Female prisoners	6-13 <i>c</i>	77
Persons in custody	6-11	75
Narcotics control	10-3 <i>e</i>	111
Navy	2-8 <i>a</i>	18
Notebook, military police	8-1	89
Number pronunciation	11-7	122
On-the-spot corrections	6-2 <i>b</i>	45
Operational facilities	2-7	14
Organizations, military police	2-6	13
Patrolling—		
with civil police	5-6 <i>a</i>	42
with personnel of other services	5-6 <i>b</i>	43
Patrols:		
Air	5-5 <i>c</i>	42
Foot	5-3	38
General	5-1	37
Motor	5-4	39
Terminal	5-5 <i>a</i>	41
Train	5-5 <i>a</i>	41
Water	5-5 <i>b</i>	41

	Paragraph	Page
Phonetic alphabet	11-6	121
Physical security:		
Definition	12-3a	137
Means	12-3b	137
of persons	12-3c	137
of government property	12-3d	137
of private property	12-3e	138
Police detachments, Armed Forces ..	2-8f	19
Police intelligence:		
Definition	10-4	111
Collecting information	10-6	112
Intelligence cycle	10-5	111
Post, fixed	5-7	43
Principles, unarmed defense	B-3	152
Prisoners:		
Disposition	6-11b	76
Questioning	7-5	83
Rights while questioned	6-14	78
Search	6-10	69
Transportation	6-11a	75
Prisoners of war:		
Cages	2-7c(2)	15
Camps	2-7c(3)	16
Collecting points	2-7d(1)	16
Definition	12-4b	139
Private property, protecting	12-3e	138
Procedure words	11-8	123
Prostitution, control of	10-3d	110
Protecting:		
Government property	12-3d	138
Persons	12-3c	137
Private property	12-3e	138
Protective throws	B-5	157
Provost marshal	2-3	12
Provost Marshal General, The	2-2	11
Public relations:		
Definition	4-1	31
Principles	4-3	32

	Paragraph	Page
Relationship with civil police . . .	4-6	35
Furnishing information	4-5	34
Standards of appearance, conduct and behavior	4-4	32
Questioning:		
Before apprehension	6-5	54
Radio: (See also communications)		
Security	11-16	132
Ten signals	11-8	123
Operations	11-5	117
Procedure words	11-8	123
Reports:		
Incident	6-12	76
Preparation	8-4	92
Purpose	8-3	91
Sources of information	8-2	90
Restraint:		
Use of force	6-8	57
Use of hand irons	6-9	66
Retained personnel	12-4c	141
Rights of persons questioned	6-14	78
Riot	12-5	142
Scene of incident:		
Approach	6-4	48
Protecting	7-2c	80
Search:		
Females	6-13b	77
Frisk	6-10a	69
Of more than one suspect	6-10c	73
Of persons in custody	6-10	69
Strip	6-10d	75
Wall	6-10b	70
Security, communications	11-16	132
Shoulder throw	B-5b	160
Side headlock	B-4a(1)	153
Signals, ten	11-9	124
Sketches	6-3c(3)	48

	Paragraph	Page
Sources of information	8-2	90
Standards, military police	3-2	21
Station, military police	2-7a	14
Stockade	2-7e(1)	16
Stragglers	12-6	143
Strangle hold, criss-cross	6-8c(3)	59
Strip search	6-10d	75
Suspects, aids to identification	6-3	46
Tactical communication	11-13	130
Telephone techniques	11-4	115
Temporary detention:		
Facilities	6-12b	76
Records and reports	6-12c	76
Ten signals	12-8	145
Terminal patrols	5-5a	41
Testifying in court	9-5	106
The military policeman	2-5	12
The Provost Marshal General	2-2	11
Throws, protective	B-5	157
Traffic control	12-1	134
Train patrols	5-5a	41
Training, unarmed defense	B-2	151
Transmission security	11-16	132
Transporting persons in custody	6-11a	75
Treatment:		
Females	6-13	77
Persons being questioned	7-5a	83
Prisoners of war	12-4	138
Unarmed defense:		
Against a knife	B-4d	156
Against chokes	B-4a	153
Against firearms	B-4c	155
Against wrestling holds	B-4b	153
Basic principles	B-3	152
Come-along holds	B-6	161
Protective throws	B-5	157
Training	B-2	151
Uniform	3-4	27

	Paragraph	Page
Unit commander, military police . .	2-4	12
Vehicle, approach to -----	6-4 <i>f</i>	51
Vice control -----	10-3	108
Voice commands -----	6-6	54
Wall search -----	6-10 <i>b</i>	70
Water patrols -----	5-5 <i>b</i>	41
Wedge defense -----	B-4 <i>a</i> (2)	153
Whistle -----	3-5 <i>f</i>	28
White accessories -----	3-5 <i>g</i>	28
Windmill defense -----	B-4 <i>a</i> (1)	153
Witness in court:		
Appearance -----	9-2 <i>a</i>	105
Depoartment -----	9-3	105
Manner of testifying -----	9-5	106
Preparation -----	9-2	105
Use of notebook -----	9-6	107
Wrestling hold, defense against ----	B-4 <i>b</i>	153

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