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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

**THE
MILITARY POLICEMAN**

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FIELD MANUAL
No. 19-5

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 7 July 1959

THE MILITARY POLICEMAN

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***This manual supersedes FM 19-5, 14 September 1950, including C 1, 22 April 1952, and C 2, 22 August 1952.**

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY.

Section I. INTRODUCTION

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.

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

c. This manual is applicable to nuclear and nonnuclear warfare.

2. The Military Police Corps

The Military Police Corps is a permanent, basic branch of the United States Army. It is an administrative service; however, each military policeman must possess the capability of fighting as an infantryman when the situation demands. The role and principal functions of the Corps are as follows:

a. Role. The Military Police Corps has the primary function of supporting combat operations by the maintenance of discipline through the enforcement of military law, orders, and regulations within and for the Department of the Army and for other components of the Department of Defense as directed.

b. Functions. The principal functions performed by military police in accomplishing the Corps' role include—

- (1) The promotion of compliance with, and the enforcement of, military law, orders, and regulations.
- (2) Crime prevention and investigation within the Army.
- (3) Custody, administration, and treatment of military prisoners.
- (4) Traffic control.
- (5) Apprehension of military absentees and escaped military prisoners.
- (6) The control of circulation of individuals.
- (7) Handling enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees.
- (8) Providing security for designated installations and operations.
- (9) Fighting as infantry when the situation requires.

Section II. HISTORY

3. 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. At about the same time, the "Marechausie Corps" (a mounted constabulary) was established and directed to apprehend "Deserters, Maurauders, 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 operation 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 organizations were disbanded by 1866. Military police functions became the responsibility of organization commanders and were normally 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 vari-

ous 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.

4. 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.

CHAPTER 2

THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Section 1. PERSONNEL

5. The Provost Marshal General

The Provost Marshal General serves as chief of the Military Police Corps. He supervises and controls all activities assigned to him. He develops plans, policies, and procedures pertaining to military police; prisoners of war; civilian internees; crime prevention and investigations; apprehension of absentees; physical security; confinement activities; and restoration, parole, and clemency for military prisoners. He commands assigned troops, activities, and installations.

6. 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.

7. Military Police Unit Commander

As a military policeman, you may be assigned to a military police unit. Your unit commander supervises the administration, operation, and training of the unit and is responsible for the accomplishment of its mission.

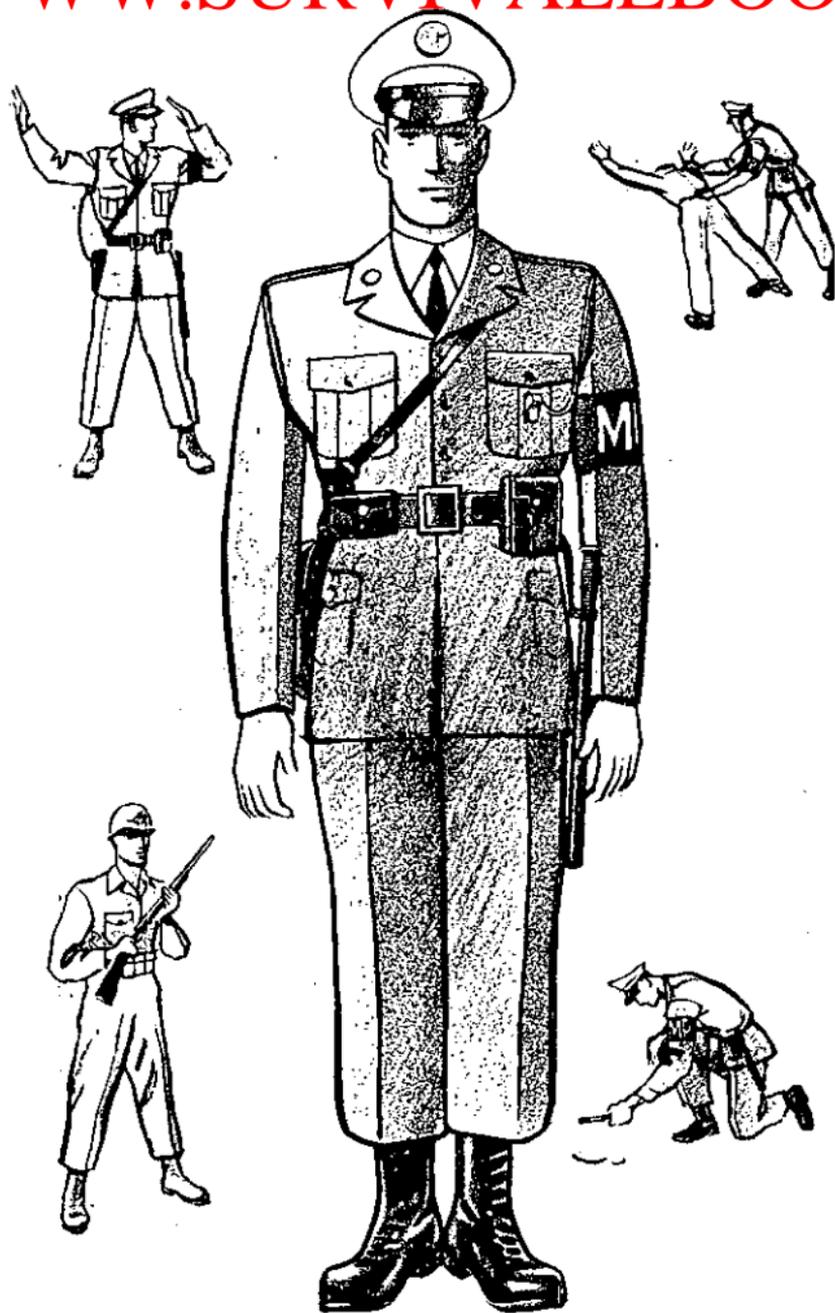


Figure 1. The military policeman.

8. The Military Policeman

a. You are the military policeman (fig. 1) 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, protecting military supply facilities, processing 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 considered 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.

Section II. STANDARDS AND APPEARANCE

9. General

It is essential that you demonstrate high military standards in your conduct and personal appearance, whether on or off duty. Your authority is an important responsibility. You must present yourself and perform your duties in a manner that will not impair the self-respect of the soldiers over whom the authority is exercised nor the dignity, prestige, and authority of the command that

has entrusted it to you. A military policeman who is guilty of an offense of such seriousness that his integrity is questionable is no longer qualified to perform duties as a military policeman. In such case, the military police MOS will be withdrawn and the individual will be reclassified (AR 611-203).

10. 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, and military bearing 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, quietly, and with dignity. Act without hesitation when action is required.
- (2) *Off duty.* When off duty, you have the same status as other members of the Armed Forces who are not on 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 a manner that respect for military authority and military police will be maintained.

d. Attention to Duty. Your military police duties require your full attention. You will carefully refrain from any practice that might be classed as neglect of duty or conduct of such a nature as to bring discredit upon the Armed Forces. Casual personal conduct, such as smoking while on duty or idle talk with persons in the vicinity of your duty area, detracts from the proper performance of duty and will be avoided. Under no circumstances will you drink intoxicants while on duty. When reporting for duty, you will not be under the effects of intoxicants nor will you have the odor of alcohol on your breath.

e. Attitude Toward Servicemen. Your attitude will be one of helpfulness. Unnecessary police supervision hurts morale and tends to cause friction with other service personnel. Harassing servicemen by indiscriminate inspection of passes or other such actions will be carefully avoided. You

do 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.

f. Attitude Toward Offender. When instructing, correcting, or cautioning a serviceman, make sure that your attitude or actions do not constitute or imply admonition 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.

g. 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 will 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.

h. Respecting Confidence. Treat with confidence all information concerning the difficulties of servicemen and others involved in violations. The identity of informants will never be disclosed except to proper authorities. Under no circumstances will you engage in gossip or idle talk about mat-

ters concerning delinquencies, apprehensions, or offenses.

i. Avoiding the Use of Profanity. You will 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.

j. Reporting Responsibilities. You will 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.

k. Mental and Moral Attributes. You will 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 or 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 straightforwardness in all things.
- (8) *Fidelity*. The faithful and exact performance of duty and the fulfillment of the confidence placed in you by your commander.

11. Personal Appearance

Public opinion of the Armed Forces is influenced by the personal appearance of service personnel. You are duty bound to maintain a neat appearance, keep physically fit, and be a model of military bearing. In addition, you should be dignified, self-confident, and exhibit pride in the service and the Corps.

Section III. UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT

12. Uniform

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 clean and pressed; that your brass is clean and polished; that your leather equipment is in good repair and polished; that insignia and service ribbons are worn properly; and that extraneous

items *not* authorized by regulations or by the commander are *not* worn. You must be dressed correctly in order to correct uniform violations of other service personnel.

13. Equipment

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

a. *Brassard.* The military police brassard bears the letters MP in white on a dark-blue background and is prescribed by regulations. The brassard is worn only when you are performing military police duties. It is a means of identification and a symbol of authority. It is worn firmly affixed on the left sleeve midway between the elbow and the shoulder. When you are detailed to duty in an Armed Forces police detachment, you will wear the prescribed brassard (par. 17f).

b. *Notebook.* 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 (par. 63).

c. *Weapons.* As a military policeman, you usually will be armed with a pistol, rifle, or shotgun.

d. *Military Police Club.* The military police club is a hand weapon and is carried in a specially designed holder suspended from the belt directly over the left hip. For the use of the club, see paragraph 53c.

e. *Leather Belt.* The leather belt, supported by a leather shoulder strap passing over the left

shoulder, supports the pistol holster and other personal equipment.

f. Whistle. The whistle is used for alerting purposes, summoning assistance, or raising an alarm. 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, i. e., shirt, jacket, or coat.

g. White Accessories. Military police are authorized white accessories consisting of cap cover, 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 flashlights, hand irons, and other items specified by the commander. These items are worn in the manner prescribed by him.

Section IV. ORGANIZATIONS AND FACILITIES

14. Military Police Organizations

Military police organizations include detachments, companies, battalions, and groups. 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 (CONUS).

a. Military police organizations are integral parts of divisions, corps, and armies. Additional units may be assigned for support 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.

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

15. Operational Facilities

a. *Military Police Station.* A military police station is a control center for enforcement, traffic control, circulation control, and similar operations performed by military police. The station 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, radio operator, patrol sergeant, investigators, and a ready reserve (FM 19-10). 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 is located in the general vicinity of the unit 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 (FM 19-25). In addition, personnel at traffic control posts may perform straggler control. Traffic control posts are normally connected by 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.

c. Straggler Posts and Collecting Points. In combat areas, straggler posts and collecting points are established to apprehend stragglers, to administer to their needs, and to return them to their units (FM 19-10).

d. Prisoner-of-War Facilities (FM 19-40).

(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 and subsequent evacuation. Division military police normally establish a collecting point in the vicinity of the division command post. Collecting points also may be established and operated by combat and battle groups in forward areas.

(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.

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

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 commander's staff exercises staff supervision over the facility's operations. In general, only military prisoners sentenced to confinement for a period of six 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) *Disciplinary barracks.* This is a CONUS confinement facility that provides for the confinement of military prisoners—
 - (a) With punitive discharges who will have six months or more remaining to serve in confinement upon arrival at the disciplinary barracks.

- (b) Without punitive discharges if the sentence is for one year or more and who will have six months or more remaining to serve in confinement upon arrival at the disciplinary barracks.
- (3) *Rehabilitation training center.* This is a correctional facility established in periods of national emergency with the principal mission of retraining Army prisoners for restoration to duty.

Section V. OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

16. General

Police authority in the United States is exercised by many agencies representative of State, county, and municipal jurisdictions, as well as various special-function agencies within the Federal Government, including the Armed Forces.

17. 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 does not have specialized police units, but its personnel normally perform gate and other installational police duties for naval shore establishments. Marine details, usually 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 air police squadrons, comprised of officers and enlisted personnel. The duty brassard bears the letters AP (air police).

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. Counter Intelligence Corps. The Corps provides detection and related services in respect to disaffection and subversion in the areas of Army jurisdiction.

f. 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.

18. Federal Agencies—Nonmilitary

a. Department of Justice. Agencies in this department include the—

- (1) *Federal Bureau of Investigation.* The Bureau investigates for the Department of Justice all allegations of violation of Federal laws with the exception of those

concerning matters which by legislative enactment or other direction are within the investigative jurisdiction of another Federal agency. Included within the responsibilities of the Bureau is investigation relative to espionage, sabotage, treason, and other matters pertaining to the internal security of the United States.

- (2) *Immigration and Naturalization Service.* The Service administers the immigration and naturalization laws relating to the admission, exclusion, and deportation of aliens, and the naturalization of aliens who are lawful residents in the United States. It investigates alleged violations of those laws and makes recommendations for prosecutions. The Service patrols the borders of the United States to prevent the illegal entry of aliens and registers and fingerprints aliens residing in the United States.
- (3) *United States Marshals.* Marshals enforce the orders of United States district courts to which they are attached and have custody of prisoners of the court.

b. *Department of the Treasury.* The following enforcement agencies are in this department:

- (1) *United States Secret Service.* The principal duties of the Secret Service are to protect the person of the President of the United States and members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice President at his request, and to detect and arrest any person

committing any offense against the laws of the United States relating to coins, obligations, and securities of the United States and of foreign governments and counterfeiting or forging of Government transportation requests.

- (2) *Bureau of Customs.* The principal function of the Bureau is the assessment and collection of import duties and, incident to this, the prevention of smuggling. The Bureau cooperates with other Government agencies in enforcing laws relative to certain articles of import or export.
- (3) *Bureau of Narcotics.*
 - (a) The Bureau supervises the administration and investigation, detection, and prevention of violations of those sections of the Internal Revenue Code relative to narcotic drugs and marijuana, the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942, and related statutes, including the permissive features of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act. It cooperates with the Bureau of Customs in matters of mutual interest.
 - (b) The Bureau issues permits to import crude narcotic drugs and to export drugs and preparations manufactured therefrom and determines the quantities of narcotic drugs to be manufactured in the United States for medical purposes.
 - (c) The Bureau cooperates with the sev-

eral states in the suppression of the illegal use of narcotic drugs and marijuana in their respective jurisdictions.

- (4) *Internal Revenue Service.* The Service has general superintendence of the assessment and collection of taxes imposed by laws providing internal revenue and is charged with the associated enforcement activities. This includes the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations relating to alcohol, tobacco, and firearms. Investigative and enforcement functions are performed by its various branches.

c. Post Office Department. The Postal Inspection Service of the Department is responsible for the conduct of all criminal investigations of the postal establishment; for the protection of mail and property; and for maintaining liaison with other investigative or law enforcement agencies of the Government.

d. Administrative Office of the United States Courts. United States probation officers, under the Division of Probation, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, serve as parole advisers and supervise military prisoners on parole from United States disciplinary barracks.

19. State, County, and Municipal Agencies

a. State Agencies. Each State maintains agencies for the enforcement of its laws within its jurisdiction. The following are typical of these agencies:

- (1) *State police.* State police enforce certain penal laws and traffic regulations.

- (2) *State highway patrols.* Highway patrols enforce State highway traffic laws; they may enforce certain State penal laws.
- (3) *State bureaus of investigation.* These bureaus investigate matters relative to State penal laws.
- (4) *Fish and game wardens.* These wardens enforce State fish and game laws.
- (5) *Forest rangers.* These rangers enforce State forestry laws.

b. *County Enforcement Agencies.* The sheriff and his deputies in each county or parish (Louisiana) normally have the responsibility of enforcing county laws and, in cooperation with State and municipal agencies, certain State penal laws, such as the State Criminal Code.

c. *Municipal Agencies.* Cities, towns, and townships normally provide local police services for the protection of property; regulation of highway traffic; enforcement of local penal laws; and, in cooperation with State agencies, enforcement of certain State penal laws, such as the State Criminal Code.

CHAPTER 3

JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY

Section I. JURISDICTION

20. Definition

Jurisdiction is a sphere or scope of authority. It indicates the territory, persons, subject matter, and limitations in respect to which a particular power or authority may be exercised.

21. Military Jurisdiction

a. Military jurisdiction is the extent of, and limitations on, the right of an armed force to exercise authority and control.

b. This jurisdiction and its extent in reference to the Armed Forces of the United States are determined by military usage; international law; the Constitution of the United States; and acts of Congress, such as the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), the Posse Comitatus Act, and legislation in respect to the use of the Armed Forces in a domestic emergency.

c. Military jurisdiction is exercised through the application of military law, including military orders and regulations; martial rule; and the rules of international law relating to war and military government.

- (1) *Military law.* Military law is the law that regulates the entire Military Establishment of the United States.
- (2) *Law of war.* The law of war is that segment of conventional and customary in-

ternational law applicable to the conduct of warfare.

- (3) *Military government.* Military government is the form of administration by which an occupying power exercises executive, legislative, and judicial authority over occupied territory (AR 320-5, FM 27-10, and FM 41-10).
- (4) *Martial rule.* Martial rule is the exercise of control over domestic territory by a military commander as authorized by the President (AR 320-5 and FM 19-15).
- (5) *Military orders and regulations.* Orders and regulations are used in a military organization for its internal organization and operation. Orders and regulations are supplemented by the more broadly applicable provisions of military law.

d. Military jurisdiction follows military personnel. It extends to military personnel whether or not they are in an area under military control.

22. Judicial Jurisdiction

a. As distinguished from the enforcement responsibilities of military policemen, the judicial processes through which military jurisdiction is exercised include—

- (1) Military commissions and provost courts in respect to offenses of individuals of the civilian population in enemy occupied territory or domestic territory when it is under martial rule.
- (2) Courts-martial for the trial of accused

subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

b. In addition, commanding officers and officers in charge exercise certain disciplinary powers in respect to minor derelictions. Courts of inquiry may be established to determine facts for investigative purposes.

23. Civil Jurisdiction

Under the Constitution, the states retain the right of regulating the conduct of persons within their boundaries. This regulation is effected by penal laws declaring certain acts to be felonies or misdemeanors. These laws are enforced by appropriate State, county, and local police agencies and courts. The Federal Government also has enacted certain penal laws pertaining to specific matters and areas within its civil jurisdiction that it enforces through its own agencies.

24. Concurrent Jurisdiction

a. Within the United States, because of the constitutional basis of the separate State and Federal Governments, there is a separation of civil jurisdiction between state governments and the Federal Government. Independent military jurisdiction may be concurrent with either of these civil jurisdictions. Military jurisdiction is a type of Federal jurisdiction since the Armed Forces are Federal agencies; however, military jurisdiction is as distinct from Federal civil jurisdiction as it is from State civil jurisdiction.

b. When a soldier is in the territorial area of a State, he is within the civil jurisdiction of the State. Since military jurisdiction follows the

soldier, he is also within the jurisdiction of the Army. Thus, there is concurrent jurisdiction in both the State and the Army as to his conduct. The agency that has precedence in a given situation is usually indicated in standing operating procedures.

c. An area within military jurisdiction, such as a post or other installation, is also within some civil jurisdiction. In the United States, this is the State in whose territory the installation is located unless the State has ceded the land to Federal authority and control. The military jurisdiction of the Army is concurrent with the civil jurisdiction of the State or Federal Government, whichever applies, in respect to the conduct of persons present on the installation.

d. In concurrent jurisdiction situations, your actions will depend upon the operating agreements in effect and will be governed by standing operating procedures.

Section II. AUTHORITY

25. Basis of Authority

Authority is the legal power to act or command. The authority of military police to enforce military law, orders, and regulations, by apprehension if necessary, is derived primarily from the constitutional powers of the President of the United States as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and the constitutional power of Congress to make rules for the Armed Forces. With respect to apprehension, see article 7 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, AR 600-320, and chapter V of the *Manual for Courts-Martial*,

United States, 1951. Military police will familiarize themselves with the contents of the articles of the UCMJ in order to perform their duties more effectively.

a. In a combat zone, an occupied enemy territory, and a domestic territory under martial rule, the authority of military police in respect to persons other than those subject to the UCMJ is derived from policies and orders of the military commander which must be based upon international or domestic law, as appropriate.

b. Various provisions involving the authority of military policemen are contained throughout this manual. It is to be emphasized that the authority of military police in a friendly foreign nation or territory may be, and in most cases is, different from the authority which they have in the United States. This difference arises basically from the concept that the law of the country concerned, except as otherwise provided by agreement, is applicable to all persons, including military policemen, in that country. It is important to note, therefore, that the authority of military policemen may be limited in such countries, and may differ depending upon the particular country. It is imperative that these differences, and the limitations resulting therefrom, be known.

26. Authority Over Persons and Areas

a. In the execution of their duties, military police have authority to take appropriate action in respect to persons subject to the UCMJ or subject to trial thereunder. This authority is applicable to—

- (1) All members of the Armed Forces who are on active duty and certain retired and other personnel (UCMJ, art. 2).
- (2) In time of war, persons accompanying or serving with the armies of the United States in the field, both within and outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. "In the field" does not refer to any particular locality and is not restricted to the immediate area of combat. With respect to oversea areas, however, see paragraph 25*b*.

b. Military police exercise *no* authority over members of the National Guard, the Army Reserve, or the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who are not on active duty in Federal service, except in their rights as private citizens to apprehend in certain cases (par. 28).

c. Ordinarily in the continental United States, military police have the same authority to apprehend friendly foreign military personnel as military police have to apprehend civilians under their rights to make a citizen arrest. However, after authorization by the President and upon the request of the commanding officer of a friendly foreign force having service courts in this country, you may apprehend a designated member of the friendly foreign force and deliver him to United States military authorities for redelivery to the custody of the requesting force (58 Stat. 643, 645, 22 U. S. C. 702 and 706). No such authorization presently exists.

d. In areas within military jurisdiction, military police in proper cases may take into custody per-

sons whether or not they are in the military service (AR 600-320).

- (1) Civilians not subject to the UCMJ who are found committing a felony or a misdemeanor amounting to a breach of the peace on a military reservation may be apprehended and detained long enough to be turned over to civil authorities. With respect to oversea areas, see paragraph 25*b*.
- (2) Civilians not subject to the UCMJ also may be apprehended for violation of post regulations, in the application of the authority of the commander. These persons then may be escorted to the exit of the post. The commander may refuse them reentry onto the post.

e. Outside military reservations in the continental United States, military police authority is applicable only to persons subject to the UCMJ, except in situations involving martial rule or hostilities.

f. In combat areas and in occupied enemy territory, military police authority is applicable to all inhabitants. You enforce regulatory measures in these areas until this function is limited by agreement or relinquished to another agency. Your authority is contained in the orders and regulations of the commander.

27. Authority To Apprehend

Your authority to apprehend is inherent in customary police authority and is specified in AR 600-10 and AR 630-10. It is within the scope of your authority over persons.

28. Citizen Arrest in the United States

a. A private person has the right to make an arrest on his own authority in cases of a—

- (1) Felony or a misdemeanor amounting to a breach of the peace *that has been committed in his presence.*
- (2) Felony not committed in his presence, if the felony *has, in fact, been committed* and the arresting person *has reasonable cause* to believe that the person arrested committed the offense.

b. You may exercise this authority in your capacity as a private person.

29. Authority To Search and Seize

a. *Source of Authority.* The authority of military police to perform searches and seizures is closely related to, and implied from, their authority to make apprehensions in the course of their enforcement of military law, orders, and regulations. With respect to oversea areas, however, see paragraph 25b.

b. *Extent of Authority.* Military police perform searches and seizures in places and areas within military jurisdiction or where otherwise lawful in the exercise of their police authority for purposes of apprehending a suspect or securing evidence that tends to prove an offense has been committed. Military police can lawfully search and seize in places not within military jurisdiction only as incidental to an authorized apprehension or with consent of the person who is the legal

occupant of the place at the time of search. Military police can make lawful entry into private property without consent only in the course of hot pursuit of a felon who is subject to military jurisdiction. If he is apprehended there, the same search may be made as is authorized incidental to apprehension. For a search to be lawful, it must be reasonable in relation to locating contraband, concealed weapons, stolen property, or other matter relative to a specific offense. A purely exploratory search for material having some general evidentiary value only is not lawful.

c. Authorized Searches (MCM, par. 152).

(1) Military police have general authority to perform the following searches:

- (a) A search of an individual's person, of the clothing he is wearing, and of the property in his immediate possession or control conducted incident to lawfully apprehending him and for the purpose of securing instrumentalities or other objects connected with the offense for which he is apprehended. Property in his immediate possession and control includes his baggage or automobile then in his possession, his hotel room, or private office if he was apprehended there. If a person is apprehended within his barracks, his locker and effects may be searched. However, if he is apprehended outside of his barracks, possession and control would not extend to items in his barracks. Apprehending a soldier in a

- hotel lobby does *not* authorize a search of his room in the hotel.
- (b) A search when circumstances demand immediate action to prevent the removal or disposal of property believed on reasonable grounds to be illegally possessed.
 - (c) A search conducted with the voluntary consent of the owner, lessee, or bailee of the property to be searched when it is in his possession. There should be witnesses to the consent to search.
- (2) Military police may make the following searches only after obtaining specific authority from the commanding officer (including the officer in charge) or from a person to whom the commanding officer has delegated his authority to order searches (AR 190-22) :
- (a) A search of property owned or controlled by the United States and under the control of the Armed Forces. This includes property located within a military installation or in a foreign or an occupied territory and is owned, used, or occupied by persons subject to military law or to the law of war (par. 25*b*).
 - (b) A search of vehicles and persons entering, on, or leaving a military reservation. The commander authorizes these searches incident to his control of the installation.

- (3) Military police may search military premises and articles, such as store-rooms, files, desks, and similar property, provided the officer who is directly responsible for the premises and articles authorizes the search.

d. Authorized Property Seizure. During an authorized apprehension or search, military police are authorized to seize property of evidentiary value, contraband, or prohibited property (AR 190-22). When property is seized during a search, it is advisable, but not legally necessary, that the seizure be made in the presence of the accused. A receipt will be given to the person from whom property of evidentiary value or prohibited property is seized.

- (1) Property of evidentiary value includes anything that tends to prove the existence of a matter of fact.
- (2) Contraband is items that Federal statutes forbid persons to have in their possession. It includes such items as counterfeit money, counterfeiting equipment, and narcotic and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs when their possession is unauthorized.
- (3) Prohibited property is any property other than contraband the possession of which is forbidden by law or appropriate regulations to any person subject to military law.

30. Limitations of Authority

Military police must be familiar with the following limitations of authority:

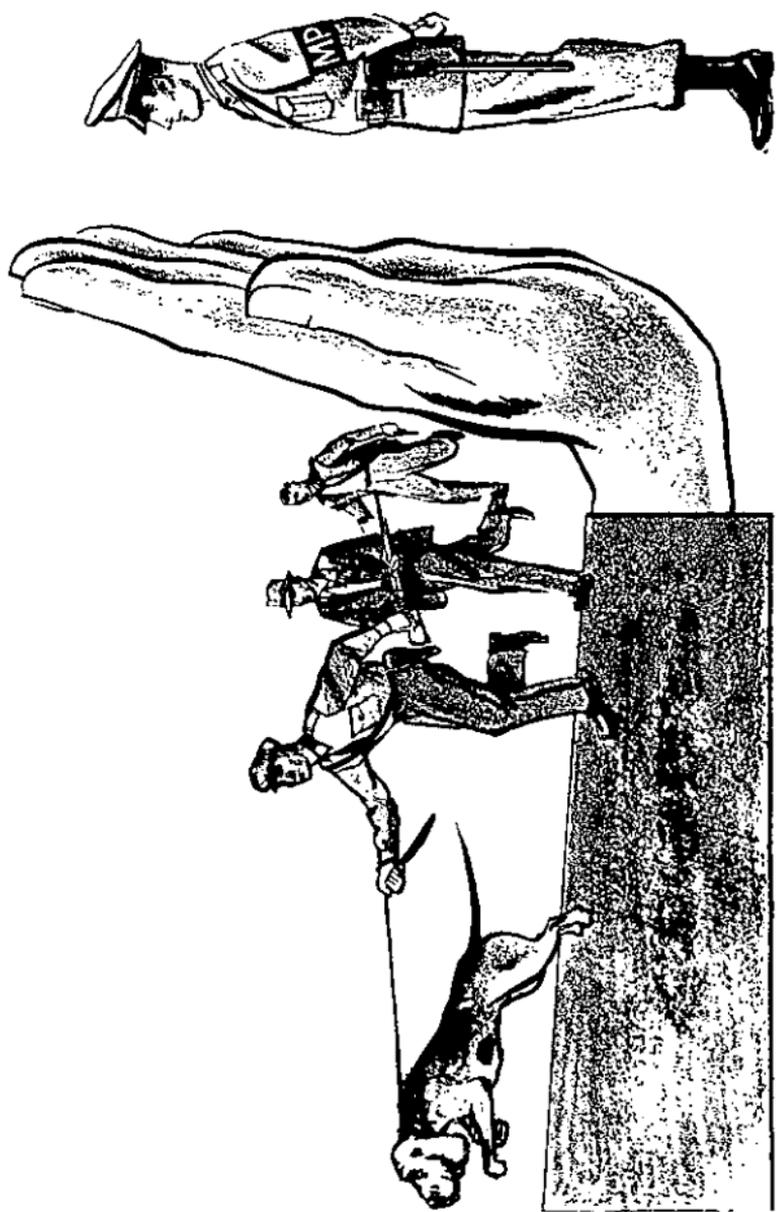


Figure 2. The posse comitatus act.

a. *Posse Comitatus Act.* This act prohibits the employment of military personnel to assist competent civil authority in the enforcement of civil laws (fig. 2). The Posse Comitatus Act provides in part:

“Whoever, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, willfully uses any part of the Army or the Air Force as a posse comitatus or otherwise to execute laws shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. . . .” (70A Stat. 626, 18 U. S. C. 1385.)

- (1) For example, it is prohibited to employ military police to assist civil authorities in the control of traffic off military reservations if the control is exercised to enforce only local civil traffic regulations. The prohibitions of the act may *not* be avoided by subterfuge, i. e., using troops to search, under the guise of a training maneuver, for a civilian offender believed to be hiding nearby.
- (2) The Posse Comitatus Act does *not* prohibit the use of troops pursuant to the constitutional or statutory authority of the President (AR 500-50 and AR 500-60). This act is not applicable in foreign countries and in Alaska.

b. *Entrapment.* It is contrary to public policy and to the established law of the land for any law enforcement personnel, including military police,

to incite or encourage the commission of a crime for the purpose of apprehending the offender. Therefore, you are *not* authorized to lead or entice a person into committing an offense for the purpose of apprehending him. Such action by you constitutes entrapment.

c. Search. Except in certain limited situations of apprehension, consent, and strict emergency in the case of disposable property (par. 29), military police are *not* authorized to make searches in areas within exclusive civil jurisdiction. In other instances, a civil search warrant is required if the search is to be lawful. However, military police are *not* authorized to execute such warrants. If a search requiring a warrant is deemed necessary, submit the necessary information through your superiors to the provost marshal. With respect to oversea areas, however, see paragraph 25*b*.

CHAPTER 4

DUTIES OF THE MILITARY POLICEMAN

Section I. COMPLIANCE

31. General

Maintaining discipline through compliance by military personnel with military law, orders, and regulations is a basic objective of military police. The primary duty of military police is to enforce these directives and to promote compliance with them.

32 Promoting Compliance

Compliance is promoted by—

a. Your Own Example. As a soldier with the duty of directly supporting the command by enforcing military law, orders, and regulations, you must be sure of your own compliance. By such demonstrated leadership, you help others to understand what is desired of them.

b. On-the-Spot Corrections. Minor violations, such as uniform violations, minor traffic violations, and minor breaches of the peace (boisterous conduct or noisy quarreling), may be corrected on the spot. By explanation to the violator, you may obtain his compliance with regulations without further action. When military personnel are approached for the purpose of making an on-the-spot correction, you may determine their identity and authority to be in the area by requesting to see and examining their identity cards, passes, or

leave orders. If their presence in the area is unauthorized, action other than, or in addition to, the planned on-the-spot correction may be appropriate.

c. Visual Information and Reminders. These means include traffic signs, off-limits signs, and such action as plainly visible patrolling.

d. Positive Assistance and Control Measures. These activities include—

- (1) Instructional projects, such as supplying military police instructors, speakers, or demonstration teams on special occasions.
- (2) Preparation and distribution of printed information or instructions in reference to the local application of regulations.
- (3) Registration projects, such as the registration of personal firearms and privately owned vehicles, and the issuance of post hunting and fishing permits.
- (4) Inspection projects, such as the safety inspection of privately owned automobiles.

e. Other Activities. Effectively performing activities, such as traffic control, straggler and circulation control, physical security operations, and making apprehensions, tends to encourage personnel to comply with regulations. Military police should be judged by the absence of disorder, not the visible means of repression.

RELATIONS AND SERVICES

33. Public Relations

Military police public relations, manifested in the services military police render, continuously foster good will, understanding, and cooperation in the Armed Forces and in the civilian community.

34. Services

Military police assistance to other military personnel, dependents, and civilians is similar to the assistance civil police render the public. When given in a courteous and friendly manner, this assistance is one of the best methods of fostering good relations between the public and military police and other members of the Armed Forces.

a. Giving Information. Be thoroughly familiar with the area in which you perform your duty so that when asked for information you can supply it, either from personal knowledge or from sources available to you. Never answer a request with merely "I don't know." Make every effort to obtain the information requested; however, give classified information only to personnel authorized to have it. When unable to supply the information requested, refer the individual to the appropriate agency.

b. First Aid. Since military police usually are among the first persons to arrive at scenes of disorders, riots, accidents, and other incidents, you must be prepared to assist the injured in an effective and creditable manner. Be familiar with

the fundamentals of first aid and be able to administer them (FM 21-11). Know the location of military and civilian hospitals and dispensaries so that you can obtain prompt medical attention for the injured.

c. Protective Custody. Military police assist persons subject to military jurisdiction who are in need of aid or assistance (AR 600-320). A report of this assistance is submitted; however, it is not an adverse report. This protective assistance is rendered when a person subject to military jurisdiction—

- (1) Makes a reasonable request for such action.
- (2) Is found in a public place without funds and in need of assistance.
- (3) Has suffered illness or injury and is in need of assistance.
- (4) Is in need of protection from violence or injury.
- (5) May, under the circumstances, bring discredit on the service unless he is deterred or taken into custody and returned to his station.

Section III. MILITARY POLICE PATROLS AND FIXED POSTS

35. General

Military police on patrols and at fixed posts perform their duties under supervisors located at a military police station or unit operations center.

36. 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 routes to be followed and the duties to be performed are posted at the military police station or operations center and are given to you at your briefing. However, 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. 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 commanding officer.

37. 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 structures 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 farther.

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.

38. 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 and perform selective enforcement. Motor patrols are capable of providing rapid reinforcement of other patrols, supervisory or transporta-

tion 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 vehicle 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 red 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, 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 having committed a felony, 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 leave the vehicle.

39. Special Patrols

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

a. *Train and Terminal Patrols.* Military police train and terminal patrols are a type of fixed patrol established for a particular time, transportation facility, and place as required (TM 19-275). These patrols enforce regulations among Armed Forces personnel and other personnel within military jurisdiction who are traveling on railroad trains or other large-scale means of conveyance or who are in terminals. They may operate terminal information posts to provide information and other assistance to military personnel and their dependents.

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 devices.

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.

40. 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 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, Air Force and Treasury, 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 (par. 17f).

c. With Personnel of Other Nations. Military police may be detailed to patrol with military personnel of other nations. These combined patrols are operated in areas frequented by military personnel of various nations. They serve to conserve manpower and equipment, to overcome language and jurisdictional barriers, and to provide security for members of the patrol. Each member of this patrol is supporting a different source of military jurisdiction. By command agreements

or civil affairs agreements, however, each member may be authorized to take some degree of enforcement action in reference to all military personnel of countries that are parties to the agreements. The limits and extent of your authority will be defined in your specific orders.

41. 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.

Section IV. CRIME PREVENTION

42. General

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

43. 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 checking passes, enforcing 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.

44. Vice Suppression

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 will assist in determining probable vice locations and areas of operations.

a. Prostitution.

- (1) In the United States, civil authorities have sole authority to apprehend prostitutes or to close houses of prostitution. The May Act (18 U.S.C. 1384) prohibits prostitution in the vicinity of military camps. Commanders take appropriate action through Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Boards to declare all identified houses of prostitution off limits to all United States military personnel. Military police enforce these off-limits restrictions.
- (2) In friendly territory, the control of prostitution remains the responsibility of the civil authorities of the friendly nation. Houses of prostitution or establishments frequented by prostitutes are placed off limits to personnel of the Armed Forces upon the order of the United States military commander. Usu-

ally, detailed procedures are agreed upon by the commander and the civil and military authorities of the friendly power.

- (3) In occupied territory, the theatre commander or military governor prescribes the policies for the suppression of prostitution, and military police either execute these policies and regulations or supervise their enforcement by civil authorities. Military police may be assigned to special vice squads where active suppression of prostitution is required in occupied territory.

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

c. Gambling. Gambling operations may be discovered early through the effective employment of and reporting by military police patrols. Patrols should report any indications of the existence of gambling activities.

d. 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. With respect to oversea areas see paragraph 25b.

45. Reporting Observations

Military police observe many activities that do not require immediate police action but do create doubt and suspicion. You should make notes on such activities (par. 63) and give the information to the desk sergeant at the end of the tour of duty. When submitted to the supervisor this information gives him a picture of activities within his area of responsibility that otherwise may not be available.

Section V. APPREHENSION, RESTRAINT, AND DETENTION

46. General

Apprehension is the act of placing a person in custody, thereby temporarily depriving him of his liberty. An apprehension is effected by clearly notifying the subject orally or in writing that he is being taken into custody.

47. When To Apprehend

Military police 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:

“To Guide the Responsible.”

“To Correct the Irresponsible.”

“To Apprehend the Incurable.”

a. *Minor Incident.* 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.

b. Serious Incident. An incident involving loss, damage, or destruction of property; personal injury or death; moral turpitude; or crime or gross misconduct is usually considered as 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 on 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.

48. Aids to Identifying Suspects

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

a. 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.

b. There are other aids to identification that

military police 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 usually contain various data, such as race; height; weight; build; posture; complexion; shape of head, nose, and chin; color of hair, mustache, and eyes; visible scars and noticeable deformities; or other easily observed physical characteristics.
- (3) *Sketches.* 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.
- (4) *Fingerprints.* Fingerprint comparison provides positive identification and will resolve any doubts as to the identity of a person.

49. Approach

a. Estimate of the Situation. In approaching the scene of an incident, make at least 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 in-

tervene. 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 immediate nature and seriousness of the incident and the factors listed in *a* above.

- (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 advantages 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 inhibit the 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.
- (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. After the identification, apprehend the suspect if the circumstances warrant (fig. 3). If the subject is a known or suspected criminal, 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.

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



Figure 3. Approach technique to an individual.

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) If time permits, notify your headquarters of your intent to enter the building and request the support that you consider advisable.
- (4) Before entering a door, stand to one side for protection in the event the suspect opens fire (fig. 4).
- (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.

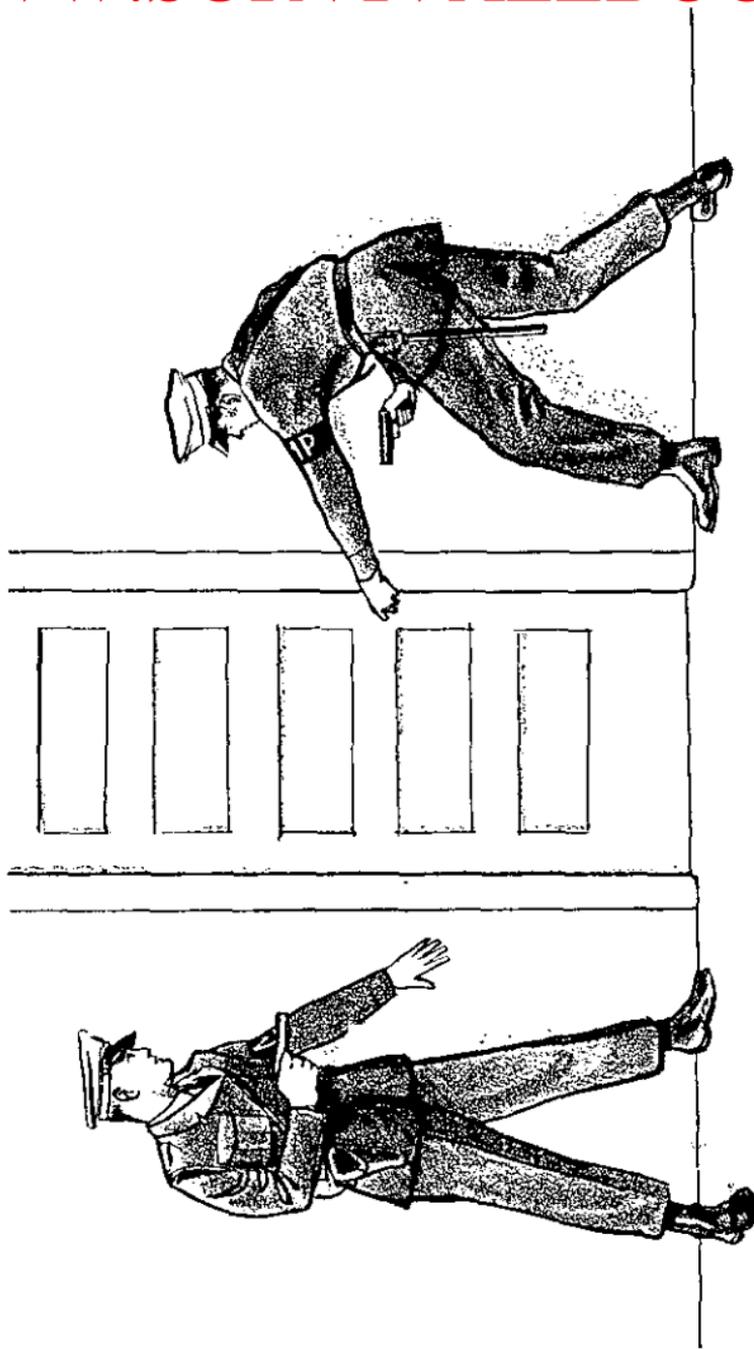


Figure 4. Entrance procedure.

f. Approach to a Vehicle. The procedures for pursuing, pacing, and apprehending persons in a vehicle are described in FM 19-25. In addition, the precautions contained in paragraph 38e should be noted.

50. Questioning Before Apprehension

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. See paragraphs 59 and 70a.

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. See paragraphs 59 and 70a.

51. Voice Commands

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.

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

b. *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.

c. *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 objectives of disarming and apprehending him have been fully achieved.

52. 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 and in respect to the matter of which he is suspected. 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. With respect to oversea areas, however, see paragraph 25*b*. See paragraphs 59 and 70*a*.

b. Civilians on Military Installations Within the Continental United States. Military police 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 post. For example, a civilian, while driving his automobile on post, causes a wreck involving a military vehicle. In this case, he may be detained and questioned concerning the accident (AR 600-320 and AR 632-380).

53. 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 civilly liable and 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. With respect to oversea areas, however, see paragraph 25b.

b. Unarmed Defense. The ability to apply simple unarmed defense measures and come-along holds is frequently helpful to military police in subduing suspects (ch. 6).

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 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.

- (2) *Normal usage.* The club is normally used as an extension of the arm rather than as a bludgeon. When used as an extension, it is easily adapted to parrying blows an 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 forward movement of opposing individuals.

(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 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 (fig. 5). 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.

- (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 out-



Figure 5. Using the club in a criss-cross strangle hold.

stretched arm at a point about two inches above his elbow so as to contact the sensitive ulnar nerve (fig. 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 the hand irons to secure an opponent. Pull the opponent's hands behind his back and place them inside the loop of the thong. Twist the handle of the club downward between his hands and under the thong. Place the other end of the club so as to press against his spine. Grasp the club handle in your left hand and pull upward. He will not be able to free himself as long as upward pressure is maintained on the club handle.

d. Use of Firearms.

- (1) You will normally 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.
- (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.
- (3) Use great caution and prudence in the

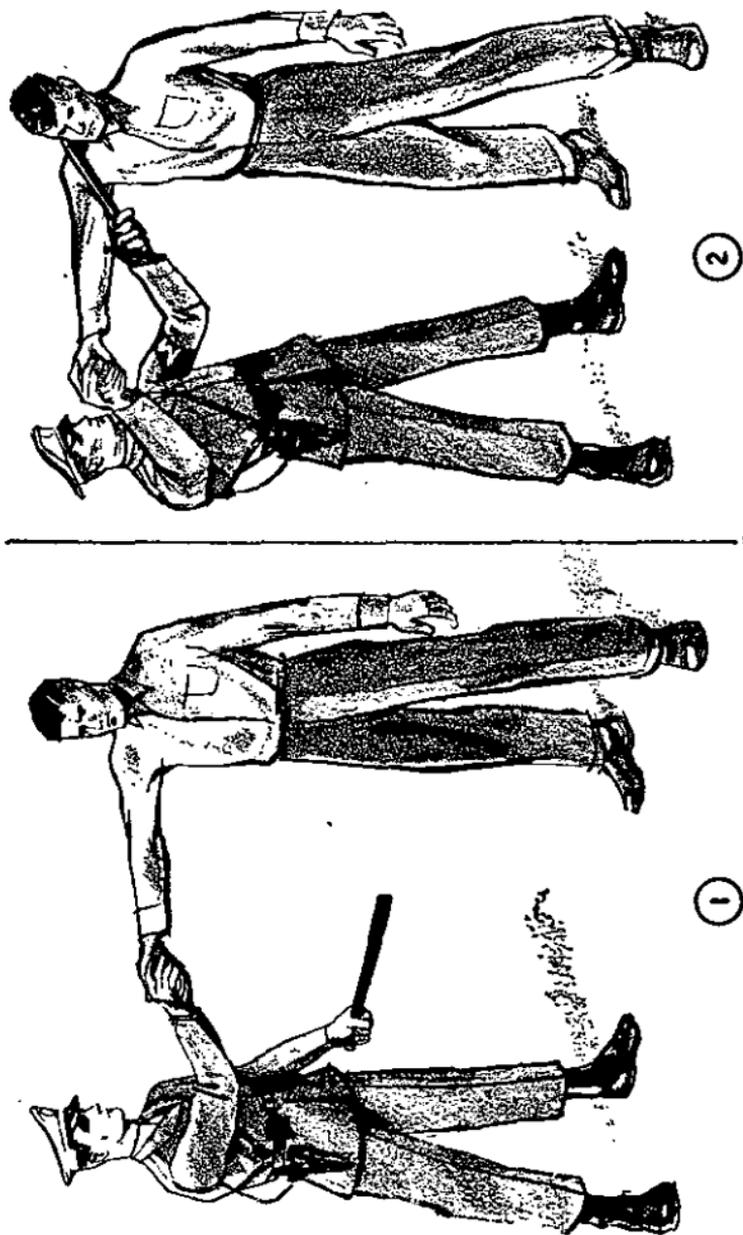


Figure 6. Using the club in a come-along hold.

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 necessary to protect your life or the lives of others. The burden of proving 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, United States, 1951*, paragraph 197b and c, when the shooting results in death, and in paragraph 207a, when death does not result. 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 also 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.
 - (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 will generally 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.

54. Use of Hand Irons

a. Hand irons may be used to secure a person because of violence or anticipated violence. 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.

b. The individual's hands are normally secured behind his back, palms out (1, fig. 7). 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 per-

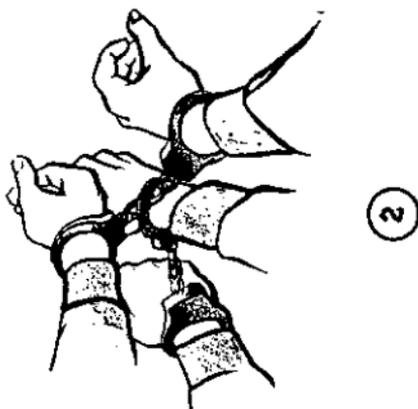
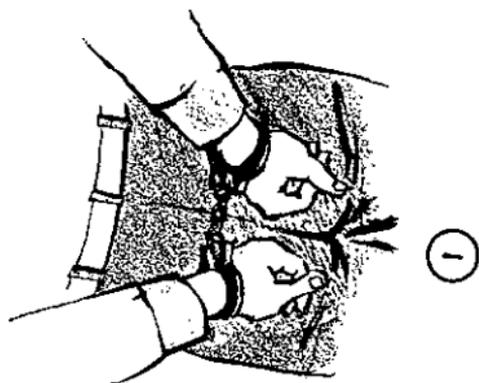


Figure 7. Securing offenders' hands.

sons 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 (2, fig. 7).

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. If hand irons are not available, secure the individual's hands by using a tie or belt. Place the tie around each wrist, make several turns between the hands, and then knot or otherwise secure the tie. 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 tie to the waist belt of the individual (3, fig. 7).

55. Search of Persons in Custody

Persons apprehended are normally searched immediately for weapons. In the case of a female, however, the search is *not* conducted by male personnel. If female personnel appropriate to conduct a search are not present, the search is postponed until this condition can be met (pars. 58 and 108b). 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. During a search, the covering military policeman never touches his weapon against the individual being searched. The initial search (frisk search, wall search, or both) is precautionary in nature. A thorough search (strip search) is conducted when the suspect has been transported to a place of detention.



Figure 8. Frisk search.

a. Frisk Search. This method is a quick search of the suspect for dangerous weapons and evidence (fig. 8). 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 cover the suspect with his pistol. Order the suspect to raise his arms. The searcher then slides 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 will be conducted (*b* below). Upon completion of the frisk search, hand irons may be applied as described in paragraph 54.

b. Wall Search. You may make a wall search when you deem it necessary (fig. 9). 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. 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 offender.* 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.

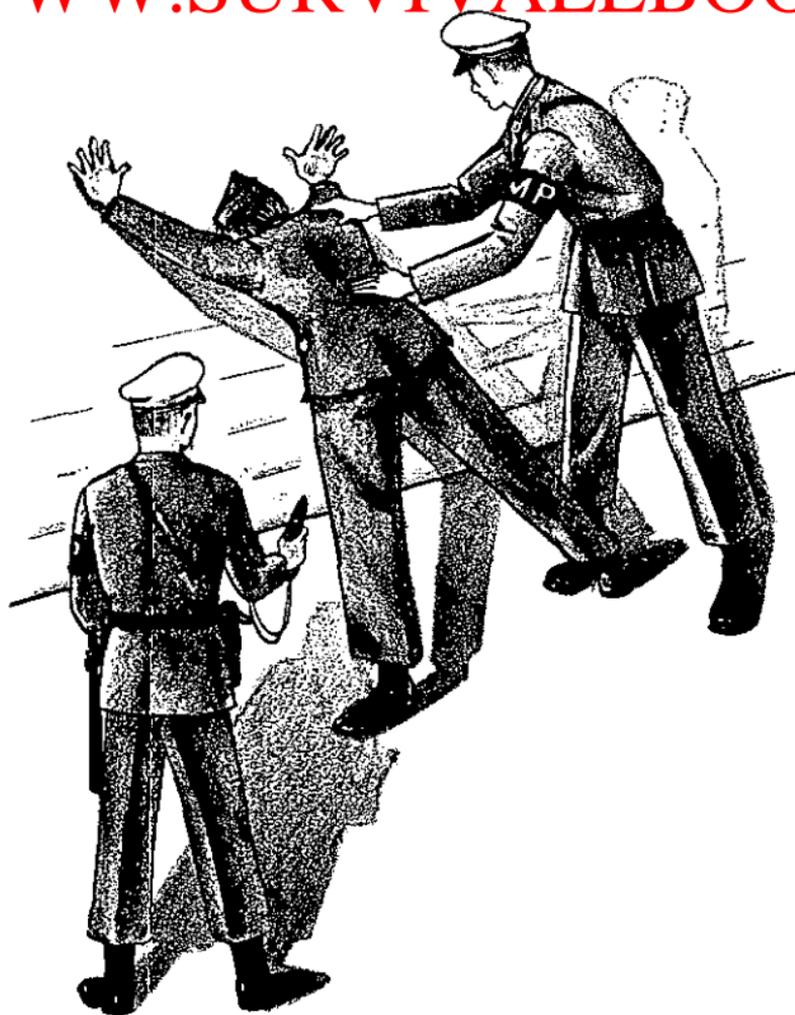


Figure 9. Wall search.

- (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. He covers the suspect with his pistol, which is loaded and locked. When the searcher moves

from his original position to the opposite side of the suspect, the assistant also changes positions. 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 offender'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 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 technique.* In taking his initial position ((3) above), the searcher should be alert to prevent the suspect from suddenly attempting to disarm 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 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 may be applied if this is considered necessary.

c. Search of More Than One Suspect. When two or more suspects have to be searched, have them assume a position (*b(1)* above) against the same wall but far enough apart so that they cannot reach one another (fig. 10). The searcher's assistant takes his position a few paces to the rear of the line with his weapon drawn. Begin the search with the suspect on the right of the line. Search each suspect as described in *b(4)* above. 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 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

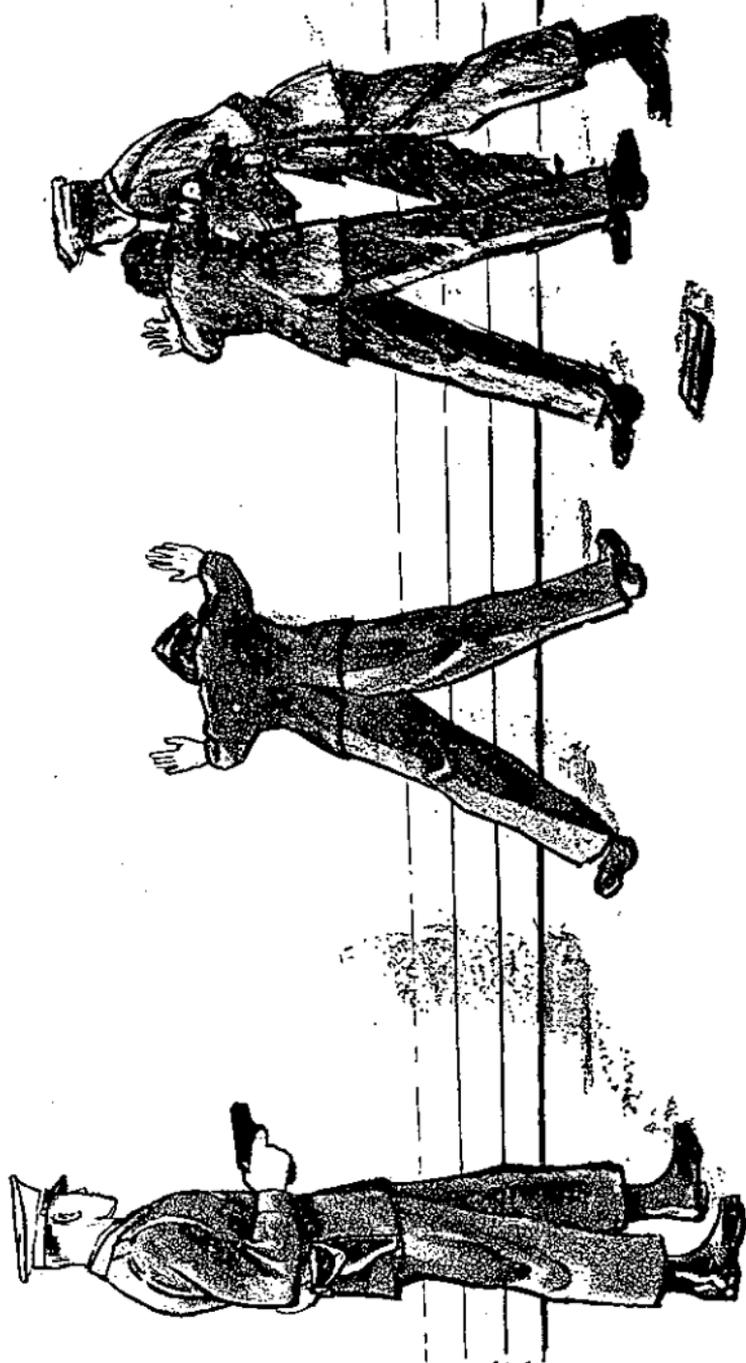


Figure 10. Search of more than one suspect.

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.

56. 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. Persons in custody are *not* fastened to the vehicle by hand irons or other devices but they are placed where they can best be controlled.

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.

57. Temporary Detention

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

a. 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 an 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. An area or cell used for temporary detention should be clearly marked and physically separated from a confinement area.

b. 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 circumstances 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.

58. 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 will 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 recorded. It is a good practice for more than one military policeman to be present with a female person at all times when a matron or service woman is not present. 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 (AR 633-45). See paragraphs 55 and 108b.

59. Rights of Persons Questioned in Custody

Before questioning persons in custody who are suspected of committing an offense, certain legal requirements must be observed.

a. These requirements are as follows:

- (1) Military personnel will be informed of their rights under article 31 of the UCMJ.
- (2) Civilians subject to the UCMJ will be informed of their rights under article 31 of the UCMJ and the fifth amendment to the Constitution.
- (3) Civilians not subject to the UCMJ but protected by the Constitution will be informed of their rights under the fifth amendment to the Constitution.
- (4) Civilians not subject to the UCMJ nor protected by the United States Constitution will be informed of the contents of article 31 of the UCMJ.

b. With respect to oversea areas, see paragraph 25b.

60. Moral Restraint

When a person subject to military law has been ordered in arrest in quarters or is restricted to a specified area, he is in moral restraint. He is not restrained by force but is bound by his legal and moral obligation to obey the orders that placed him in arrest in quarters or restricted him to a specified area. Failure to observe the limitations imposed is a breach of moral restraint and a breach of article 9a of the UCMJ.

61. Confinement

Confinement is the physical restraint of a person.

a. Any officer may order an enlisted person into

arrest or confinement. He may do it personally or through another person subject to the UCMJ.

b. Only a commanding officer may order officers, warrant officers, or civilians who are subject to his authority into arrest or confinement. The arrest or confinement must be effected by an oral or written order delivered in person or by another officer. The authority to order such persons into arrest or confinement may *not* be delegated.

c. Any person other than an officer who, under authority of an officer pursuant to the UCMJ, article 9b, places an enlisted person in arrest or confinement will, without delay, report such action to his own immediate commanding officer, who in turn will, without delay, notify the immediate commanding officer of the person arrested or confined of such action (AR 600-320).

d. No member of the Armed Forces will be placed in confinement in immediate association with enemy prisoners or other foreign nationals not members of the Armed Forces of the United States (UCMJ, art. 12).

Section VI. MILITARY POLICE NOTEBOOK AND REPORTS

62. 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.

63. 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, service number, 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 of an incident when you testify in court (par. 74).

64. Purpose of Reports

a. Military police submit reports to—

- (1) Maintain a record of events and of information obtained that may be used as a basis for further action.
- (2) Inform the provost marshal systematically of current incidents.
- (3) Provide the necessary information for statistical reports.
- (4) 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.

65. 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, and 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.

Section VII. ASSISTING MILITARY POLICE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS

66. General

Military police criminal investigators are responsible to the provost marshal for investigating certain incidents as prescribed by regulations and local policy. These incidents are identified in the provost marshal policy file and may be discussed in training and briefing periods.

67. Assistance Rendered

a. Protecting the Crime Scene. Because you are frequently the first military policeman to arrive at the scene of a serious incident, your actions at the scene are important to the successful completion of the investigation. 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 military police criminal investigators conducting the investigation. This affords the investigators an opportunity to collect, mark, and evaluate evidence and to interview witnesses and persons in-

volved. With respect to protecting the crime scene in oversea areas, see paragraph 25*b*. 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.

b. Rendering First Aid. Render first aid to injured persons (par. 34*b*). Disturb the scene only to the extent necessary to render aid.

c. 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.

d. Recording Information. Determine and record 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.

e. 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 VIII. INVESTIGATING INCIDENTS

68. General

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

69. Evidence

a. Evidence is anything that directly or indirectly tends to establish the truth of a matter of fact material 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 un-

changed 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 so that it can be identified at a later date.
- (4) Tagged or labeled and sealed in separate containers to aid future identification.
- (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 military police criminal investigation laboratory (FM 19-20).

70. Questioning Persons

a. Treatment of Persons Questioned. The treatment afforded a witness, victim, or suspect before and during questioning has a marked effect upon the amount of information gained. Tact, diplomacy, courtesy, patience, and thoroughness are essential to obtain the cooperation of the person being questioned. Seek only to obtain the facts of the incident.

- (1) It is recommended that witnesses be advised of their rights under article 31 of the UCMJ.
- (2) A suspect must be advised of his rights under article 31 of the UCMJ before he is questioned. He must be informed as to the nature of the accusation, that an investigation is being conducted, that he is suspected of being implicated, that he does not have to make any statement regarding the offense of which he is accused or suspected, and that any statement made by him may be used as evidence against him in a trial by court-martial. If *he requests* counsel before or during questioning, he must be afforded reasonable time in which to obtain counsel.

b. Interviews. When conducting an interview, allow the person being questioned to tell his version of the incident with as few interruptions as

possible. He should be interrupted only to bring him back to the issue at hand or to clarify a point. A successful interview requires that you obtain all the information relative to the incident that the questioned person has learned through his own senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch.

c. Interrogations. Persons who are unwilling to answer questions or to volunteer information about an incident may be interrogated. When conducting an interrogation, you must ask questions of the person to determine his knowledge of the incident under investigation. The questions should be worded to insure that the answers develop toward, or adhere to, pertinent circumstances or facts of the incident being investigated.

71. Taking Written Statements

a. It is generally advisable to take written statements from all persons from whom information is received in an investigation. Exceptions to this practice include instances in which the person questioned has no information concerning the incident or refuses to answer questions or make a written statement.

b. Sworn statements also may be taken. However, all statements should be recorded on DA Form 19-24 (Statement). This form should be properly executed, identified, and safeguarded.

72. Making an Apprehension

If the nature of the incident warrants the apprehension of the suspect, place him in custody as prescribed in paragraph 46.

73. 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. Submit the report to the desk sergeant for disposition. Written statements obtained during the investigation must be attached to your report.

Section IX. WITNESS IN COURT

74. 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.

75. Deportment

Observe the customs and rules of a military court and the military service when performing duty as a witness before a court-martial. 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 courtroom.

76. 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.

77. 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.

Section X. MILITARY POLICE TRAFFIC CONTROL

78. Definition

Military police 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.

79. Need for Traffic Control

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.

80. 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 roadblocks, and performing traffic patrol duty. For a detailed presentation of traffic control, see FM 19-25.

Section XI. STRAGGLER AND CIRCULATION CONTROL

81. Stragglers

Stragglers are military personnel who, in action, become separated from their units without proper authority.

82. Categories of Stragglers

Stragglers normally fall into the following categories:

- a. Personnel who have genuinely lost their way and are definitely attempting to rejoin their units.
- b. Personnel who cannot be held responsible for their actions by reason of their dazed or shocked condition.
- c. Personnel running away through fear or other cause.
- d. Wounded personnel.

83. Straggler Operations

a. Military police effect straggler control through the operation of straggler posts, usually connected by area patrols along a line, known as a straggler line, designated by the commander. The location of the straggler line is determined by the type of action prevailing. Normally, it is located along easily located terrain features and lines of drift to the rear.

b. Straggler posts are normally located astride main routes, principal defiles, and other natural lines of drift to the rear. 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.

c. Your duties at a straggler post may be in conjunction with other functions, such as traffic control and checkpoint activities. Straggler patrol duties may include general enforcement ac-

tivities and traffic control, particularly in rear areas.

d. 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.

84. Equipment of Posts

Straggler posts in forward or critical areas should be equipped with—

a. Maps indicating the location of pertinent units, installations, and facilities.

b. First aid supplies.

c. Rations and facilities for making hot beverages.

85. Techniques of Straggler Detection

a. General. Genuinely lost or wounded personnel who have become separated from their units normally do not conceal their situation but present themselves to military police or other military personnel and request assistance. Personnel who are in a dazed or shocked condition may seek assistance, attempt to evade detection, or be indifferent to their situation. Those personnel who seek to evade detection and recovery may demonstrate desperate and irresponsible conduct; if they have weapons they may be extremely dangerous to others. When disarmed, they still may be dangerous.

b. Detection of Evaders. Stragglers evading recovery may be detected by careful observation in respect to certain types of conduct, appearance,

and situations. Be observant and make circulation checks in respect to the following:

- (1) Personnel of units not operational in the area.
- (2) Personnel away from the immediate front area who are members of units engaged in, or recently engaged in active combat.
- (3) Personnel of units that have recently made a move, especially a forward movement.
- (4) Personnel evasive in manner in the presence of military police.
- (5) Personnel loitering about kitchens in bivouac areas, supply installations, or vehicle park areas.
- (6) Personnel in types of uniforms or possessing items of equipment not normal to the area.
- (7) Vehicles with bumper markings of units not operational in the immediate area where observed or observed on roads not servicing the indicated unit.
- (8) Vehicles returning from forward areas.
- (9) Military personnel patronizing obscure or out-of-the-way eating, drinking, or recreational establishments.
- (10) Military personnel not observing curfews and off-limits restrictions.
- (11) Military personnel observed in the company of civilians and disassociated from other military personnel.

86. Collecting Stragglers

Stragglers recovered are usually sent or taken by military police to straggler collecting points where the following information is recorded:

- a. Name, grade, service number, and nationality.
- b. Unit.
- c. Whether armed or not.
- d. Where and when found.
- e. Place to which he was going.
- f. Place from which he was coming.
- g. Why he left his unit and when he was last with it.
- h. Disposition.
- i. Any other pertinent information.

87. Disposition of Stragglers

The object is to return stragglers to their units as soon as possible. Screen all stragglers, and pass those who appear to be of security interest to security personnel for further interrogation. Stragglers normally are disposed of as follows:

- a. Stragglers genuinely lost should be directed to their units at once. Issue provisional passes to them if it appears necessary or desirable.
- b. Stragglers who are victims of battle fatigue should be disarmed, treated for shock, and evacuated through medical channels.
- c. Stragglers who are running away should be returned to their units under escort or confined, if the situation so warrants. Appropriate precautionary measures should be taken in respect to weapons found in their possession.
- d. Wounded stragglers should be directed or

conveyed to the nearest medical installation in the chain of evacuation after administering first aid.

88. Control of Circulation of Individuals

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. Circulation control is usually performed in conjunction with law enforcement, traffic control, straggler control, and similar operational activities.

d. For vehicle circulation control, see FM 19-25. For circulation control activities within military installations and facilities, see FM 19-30.

Section XII. HANDLING ENEMY PERSONNEL, DISPLACED PERSONS, AND REFUGEES

89. General

One of the major functions of military police is the handling of prisoners of war and other enemy personnel, such as retained personnel and civilian internees. This function includes guarding, escorting, processing, and interning these

personnel. Detailed information on this function in respect to prisoners of war and retained personnel is contained in FM 19-40.

90. Prisoners of War

A prisoner of war is any person, with certain exceptions provided by international law or agreements, captured or interned by the United States because of war.

91. 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.

92. 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.

93. Displaced Persons and Refugees

a. Definitions.

- (1) *Displaced person.* A civilian who is involuntarily outside the national boundaries of his country in time of war and who may or may not be desirous of repatriation, and who may require assistance in obtaining food, shelter, and clothing.

(2) *Refugee.* A civilian within the national boundaries of his country who by reason of war is either temporarily homeless or voluntarily removed or distant from his home.

b. Treatment. Civil affairs/military government officials are responsible for handling displaced persons and refugees. Military police control the highway movement of displaced persons and refugees in coordination with civil affairs/military government personnel.

Section XIII. PHYSICAL SECURITY AND PROTECTION OF PERSONS

94. Definition

Physical security is the physical safeguarding of personnel and property.

95. Means of Performance

Military policemen perform duties related to physical security duties 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.

96. Security Patrols in Hostile Areas

In hostile areas, military police patrols may be employed against guerillas and enemy troops who have infiltrated friendly positions. The principles, methods, and techniques used against these groups are discussed in FM 21-75.

97. Protection of Persons

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. When performing this type of duty, you should—

- (1) Know the identity, personal appearance, outer clothing, and any peculiar characteristics of the person to be protected.
- (2) Be thoroughly familiar with the schedule of the person to be protected.
- (3) Station yourself so that you can observe everyone and everything in the vicinity of the individual.
- (4) Determine the attitude of the person being protected toward restrictions on his movements.
- (5) Keep the crowd back and check every person who desires to approach the individual you are protecting for identification and authority for being present.
- (6) Investigate unusual or suspicious actions promptly and tactfully.
- (7) Place yourself between the person to

be protected and any individual acting suspiciously.

- (8) If appropriate to the responsibility assigned to you, precede the person being protected into buildings, crowded areas, or dangerous places.
- (9) Be armed and proficient in the use of your weapon.
- (10) Be proficient in the use of unarmed force.

98. Protection of Government Property

a. 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 security 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.

b. FM 19-10 and FM 19-30 contain methods of protection against pilferage. FM 19-30 also contains information on the physical security of property in transit.

99. Protecting Private Property

a. Property in Custody of Military Police. 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.

b. Other Private Property.

- (1) 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.
- (2) 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. Usually, 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.

Section XIV. DISTURBANCES AND DISASTERS**100. Definitions**

a. Disturbance. A demonstration on the part

of persons exhibiting sympathy with or against some political, racial, religious, economic, or social condition or movement.

b. Disaster. The ravaging of an area by storm, fire, flood, or other catastrophe.

c. Riot. A breach of the peace committed in violence by three or more persons in furtherance of a common purpose to execute some enterprise by concerted action against anyone who may oppose them. (A breach of the peace is an unlawful disturbance of the peace by an outward demonstration of a violent or turbulent nature.)

d. Crowd. A number of persons temporarily congregated. The individual members of a crowd are generally without organization and generally think and act as individuals. They hesitate to commit themselves to a course of unrestrained violence, though some of them might readily do so if they thought they would escape apprehension. The members of such a crowd may be noisy and threatening. They may be influenced to commit mob action by the words of a leader, the appearance of a hated individual, or the accomplishment of a single act of violence. If left to their own devices, they are likely to commit assaults and depredations. Dispersing a crowd usually prevents the formation of a mob.

e. Mob. A crowd in action. The members of a crowd are transformed into a mob when all or most members of the crowd have been instilled with a purpose and with the intent to carry out the purpose regardless of the unlawfulness of the action.

101. Control of Disturbances

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 disturbances 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 civil authorities (FM 19-15). Military police units may be used in such cases according to local plans.

c. Federal military forces used to control disturbances are governed strictly by the orders and instructions of their commanders. The basic principles of controlling disturbances include rapid dispersion, prevention of assemblage, and apprehension of leaders.

d. In dispersing rioters, the following measures are used in any order or sequence and at any time depending on the situation and the decision of the commander:

- (1) Show of force (troops, weapons, and vehicles in full view of people nearest the point of contact between troops and mob; issuance of proclamations and instructions).

- (2) Employment of riot control formations.
 - (3) Employment of water (direct or indirect stream from fire hose).
 - (4) Employment of chemicals (smoke, tear gas, or vomiting gas).
 - (5) Fire by selected marksmen.
 - (6) Full firepower (rapid fire with each military policeman firing aimed shots rapidly; used only on command of troop leader or as otherwise directed).
- e. For a complete discussion of disturbance control techniques, see FM 19-15.

102. Disaster Relief

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 (AR 500-60). The term *military aid to civil authorities* is commonly used to imply the use of troops in the United States to aid civil authorities.

103. Damage Control

Damage control is similar to disaster relief but refers to areas under military control. It is the planned effort for control of traffic and circulation of persons to permit restoration of military operations in the area. In damage control, military police normally are responsible for traffic and circulation control and are used to prevent pilferage and looting; to quell panic, riots, and disturbances;

and to effect and control evacuation plans and actions.

104. Emergency Actions

Prompt and proper action taken during an emergency may save lives and property and prevent further injury to persons and damage or loss of property. Fire, explosion, falling debris, uncontrolled traffic, and lack of attention to the injured are the chief causes of further injuries and damages. The first things that should be considered at the scene are fire prevention or control, care for the injured, control of panic, and restoring the flow of traffic.

a. Fire. Aid persons endangered and assist firefighting personnel by controlling traffic and by preventing unauthorized persons from interfering with firefighting or from endangering themselves or others.

b. Explosion and Falling Debris. If there is danger from explosion or falling debris, such as roofs or walls of buildings, make sure, as far as practicable, that all persons are removed from the danger area.

c. Removing Persons From Building. Persons may be injured and/or trapped inside buildings as a result of fire, explosion, or natural phenomena, such as earthquake, windstorm, or tidal wave. These persons may not be able to leave the building without help. You may be the first to reach the scene and may save the lives of these persons by promptly removing them.

d. Other Dangerous Situations. In other dangerous situations, e. g., when a high voltage power-

line or a gas main breaks, take measures to remove injured persons from the danger area and prevent any unauthorized persons from entering the area.

e. Other Victims. The scene of any fire, explosion, or natural phenomenon should be surveyed for victims other than those in the immediate area. Persons outside of the immediate area may have been injured by flying debris. Concussion may have caused destruction and injuries away from the immediate scene.

f. Clearing the Scene. When the injured have been cared for and the investigation has been completed to the point where the scene can be cleared, clear the scene, establish any necessary safeguards to unauthorized entry, and restore the normal flow of traffic.

CHAPTER 5

HANDLING MILITARY PRISONERS

105. Definitions

a. *Military Prisoner.* 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.

b. *Status.* The legal status of a military prisoner is as follows:

(1) *Detained prisoner.* An enlisted military person or civilian held at an installation confinement facility awaiting—

(a) Filing of charges.

(b) Disposition of charges.

(c) Trial by court-martial.

(d) Action by the convening authority of the court-martial that tried the prisoner.

(2) *Officer prisoner.* A commissioned or warrant officer of the military services on active duty as a commissioned or warrant officer who is confined in a military confinement facility.

(3) *Adjudged prisoner.* An enlisted military person or civilian in confinement pursuant to sentence by a court-martial which, as approved by the convening authority, includes confinement that has not been ordered executed and is awaiting completion of appellate review.

- (4) *Sentenced prisoner.* A prisoner whose sentence to confinement has been ordered into execution.

c. *Custody Grade.* Depending upon the degree of custodial control and supervision necessary in each case, each prisoner is classified into one of the three categories of custody grade. The three categories of custody grade are—

- (1) *Minimum custody.* These prisoners are considered to be sufficiently dependable as to require little custodial supervision. Prisoners so classified should be employed or trained outside of the stockade in sizable groups under supervision of unarmed guards or supervisors.
- (2) *Medium custody.* These prisoners are considered to require continuous custodial supervision but their escape and conduct under supervision are not considered to present a threat to life, limb, or property. Prisoners in this custody grade may be employed outside of the stockade under armed guards or unarmed supervisors. When armed guards are necessary, prisoners should be employed in groups in a ratio of not less than six prisoners to one guard.
- (3) *Maximum custody.* These prisoners are considered to require special custodial controls because of conduct or known characteristics of a dangerous, violent, troublemaking nature, or other circumstances. Prisoners so classified should be

employed inside the stockade. When it is necessary to remove them from the stockade for various purposes, such as medical treatment and court-martial appearance, they will be in the custody of armed guards.

106. Guarding Military Prisoners

a. You may be assigned duties of guarding military prisoners in court, within confinement facilities, on work details, or while moving them either 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 treatment of military prisoners. The military police brassard is *not* authorized for wear by personnel while performing the duties of a prisoner guard.

b. You will not lay hands on a prisoner except in self-defense, to prevent an escape, to prevent injury to persons or property, or to quell a disturbance. In controlling or moving an unruly prisoner, obtain sufficient custodial personnel to preclude the necessity for striking or inflicting bodily injury upon the prisoner.

c. 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 co-

ordinated with the trial counsel. You remain covered if you are wearing side arms.

d. All minimum custody prisoners and certain medium custody prisoners are worked or trained under unarmed guards or supervisors. When performing duty as an unarmed guard or supervisor, you will be given specific instructions by the assistant guard supervisor or the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of training relative to the work or training the prisoners are to perform and the nature and extent of your duties. Your attitude and demeanor toward the prisoners should be that of a mature, well-qualified leader rather than as an armed guard or "chaser." Enforce, without exception or partiality, the rules and regulations prescribed for the conduct and proper control of the prisoners.

e. In the event of an attempted escape or disorder of any nature, take immediate and decisive action as outlined below. The use of firearms to prevent an escape is justified only when there is no other reasonable means to prevent the escape.

(1) *Attempted escape from a confinement facility.* In the event a prisoner attempts to escape from within the confines of the facility, take action in accordance with the following priorities:

(a) Alert other guard personnel of the attempted escape by blowing three short blasts on your whistle or by sounding another suitable alarm signal.

(b) In a loud voice, twice call upon the prisoner to halt.

- (c) Fire upon the prisoner only when the prisoner has freed himself of all barriers of the confinement facility and is continuing his attempt to escape.
1. The location of barriers will be determined by the physical arrangement of each confinement facility. Normally, this will include barriers, such as fences or walls, inclosing athletic, drill, and recreational areas, as well as those inclosing the main prisoner compound.
 2. Do not fire upon an escapee if your fire will endanger the lives of innocent bystanders.
- (2) *Attempted escape outside a confinement facility.* If a prisoner makes an unauthorized move toward you, put a round in the chamber of your weapon, command the other prisoners to lie down, order the prisoner to stop where he is, and warn the prisoner that if he continues to advance you will fire. If a prisoner attempts to flee from a work detail, command HALT in a loud voice. If the prisoner does not stop after the warning is repeated once, and no other means of stopping the prisoner is available, you will open fire. When it is necessary to fire, always fire to disable and not to kill. When a prisoner is wounded, march the other prisoners to the scene. Give your first aid packet to a prisoner and have him administer first aid. If no

communications are available and a stretcher is not available, have the prisoners improvise a stretcher and transport the wounded man to the nearest place where communications facilities are available for calling an ambulance.

- (3) *Attempted escape from unarmed guard or supervisor.* If a prisoner does not obey your orders or if he attempts to escape, you will orally attempt to dissuade him by calmly explaining to him the consequences of his act if he does not desist. If the prisoner persists in his efforts to escape or continues his misbehavior, you will *not* physically attempt to stop him, but will promptly report the facts of the incident to your supervisor in accordance with the instructions previously issued to you.

f. When serving as a prisoner guard, comply with procedures detailed in the emergency plans of your confinement facility in coping with disorders within the facility.

107. Movement of Military Prisoners

a. *By Foot.* Military prisoners may be moved on foot when no other means of movement is available or the distance for the movement is short enough to justify this method. In moving prisoners by this method, sufficient guards properly armed will be assigned for the movement. The number of guards will depend on the number and type of prisoners being transferred. March the prisoners in a military formation with the guards

flanking and following the formation. Maintain the proper distance between you and the prisoners. When approaching a roadway, stop the prisoners and check for approaching traffic. Move the prisoners at double time across the roadway when it is clear.

b. By Motor Vehicle. If prisoners are moved by motor vehicle, remove or properly secure all loose pieces of materials, such as equipment, tools, and pieces of wood, that can be used as weapons prior to loading the prisoners.

- (1) *Sedan.* If only one prisoner is to be moved, a sedan is normally used. When circumstances require, two prisoners who are minimum or medium security risks may be moved in a single sedan. When two sedans are used, the two vehicles are kept close together to prevent them from being separated. The lead car sets the speed. Intervehicular communications should be prearranged. A system of horn signals may be used. If the sedans are radio equipped, the radios may be used. Necessary clearance is coordinated with the post signal officer. Determine the route of travel beforehand. If practicable, a reconnaissance of the route should be made. Remove the inside handles of the rear doors if this is considered necessary or practicable. Two guards and a driver are assigned to escort the prisoners. One of the guards is armed; the other guard is unarmed. The driver is briefed on his duties, his con-

duct toward the prisoner, and anything about the prisoner that he should know. The driver will not communicate with any prisoner, unless otherwise instructed. Load the prisoner in the following manner:

- (a) Immediately after searching the prisoner, handcuff him with his arms in front of his body. If the prisoner is considered a custody risk, loop his belt over the connecting links of the hand irons. Fasten the belt with the buckel to the rear and retain the belt looped over the connecting links until the prisoner is aboard the main mode of transport. Use the same procedures when two prisoners are being transported. Prisoners *will not* be handcuffed to a fixed object within the conveyance.
- (b) Locate the sedan near the exit through which the prisoner is to come. Have it parked away from crowds and heavy traffic, if possible.
- (c) The armed guard keeps approximately six paces from the prisoner and the unarmed guard.
- (d) The driver places the guards' and prisoner's personal effects in the trunk of the sedan.
- (e) The prisoner enters the sedan first and sits in the left rear seat directly behind the driver. The unarmed guard enters the vehicle on the side opposite

the prisoner and sits to his right on the rear seat. If there are two prisoners, handcuff them together and use the same seating procedure.

- (f) The armed guard sits in the right front seat. He positions himself so that he can observe the actions of the prisoner.
 - (g) In unloading, the armed guard dismounts first. The prisoners and the unarmed guard then dismount on the same side of the sedan as the armed guard.
- (2) *Truck.* Open bed trucks are frequently used to move prisoners to and from work sites. If tools are needed, they should be carried from the toolroom to the truck by previously selected prisoners. Separate the tools and the prisoners during the trip; for example, the tools may be placed under the side seats of the truck or secured in the cab of the truck prior to loading the prisoners. Prearrange a system of communications between the guards and the driver. For example, one blow of the hand on the cab of the truck means start the vehicle and move out. A blow on the cab during movement means there is trouble, and the driver is to stop the truck immediately. Loading procedures described in (a) through (e) below apply when one or more guards ride in the truck bed with the prisoners.

- (a) The driver lets down the tailgate.
 - (b) One guard hands his weapon to the driver and mounts the truck. Once the guard is in the truck, the driver returns his weapon. If there are two or more guards, they follow the same procedure, i. e., handing their weapons to the driver, mounting, and taking back their weapons.
 - (c) The armed guard takes a position in a front corner of the truck bed, facing the prisoners.
 - (d) Direct the prisoners to mount one at a time and take seats alternately on the two sides. A space is left between the prisoners and the tailgate, and between the prisoners and the guard.
 - (e) The driver raises and fastens the tailgate.
 - (f) In unloading, the procedures are the reverse of those described in (a) through (e) above.
- (3) *Ambulance.* When moving prisoners by ambulance, the procedures described in (1) above apply, except that one armed guard will be in the front seat and one unarmed guard will be between the prisoner and the rear door. When moving a prisoner who is certified by a medical officer to be a mental patient, only unarmed guards will accompany the prisoner to assist the medical attendant in charge.
- (4) *Truck, panel, police (van).* When a van

is used, the procedures in (1) above apply, except that one armed guard will be in the front seat. An unarmed guard is not required in the rear of the van, if the rear door is secured from the outside.

- (5) *Bus.* If practicable, make a reconnaissance of the route. Guards shake down (search) the bus for any weapons, contraband, and prohibited articles before the prisoners are loaded. Windows may be opened, but must be blocked so that they cannot be opened more than four inches. Prisoners load the baggage under close supervision of armed guards. The seating plan is prearranged. The prisoners are searched immediately prior to boarding. If the bus does not have cages, escort or guard vehicles containing armed guards accompany the movement. One guard vehicle is immediately in front of, and one to the rear of, the bus. A communication system for contact among vehicles is prearranged. The procedures for communications contained in (1) above may apply. The lead vehicle sets the pace; the speed is regulated to keep the bus and guard vehicles sufficiently close together to prevent any other vehicle from entering the gap. This procedure does not preclude proper road courtesies to other drivers. A comfort stop should be made in an isolated spot along the route. There must be a

clear line of vision and of fire. When the stop is made, all the vehicles are closed up bumper to bumper. At a comfort stop, armed guards dismount and take positions from which they can best guard the prisoners. When the armed guards are in position, the prisoners leave the bus in an orderly manner. Do not allow the prisoners to go on the highway side of the bus or to wander off. Be especially alert during this period to insure that an escape is not made and that weapons or prohibited articles are not obtained. The following loading procedures are used prior to a movement or after a comfort stop:

- (a) Prisoners may be handcuffed at the discretion of the movement commander. Handcuffing procedures are predetermined. Take special precautions to insure that troublemakers, abnormal behavior cases, and escapist are not handcuffed to each other. Seat them where they can be under constant observation.
- (b) Place a screen of guards around the bus. The screen must cover all possible avenues of escape.
- (c) Have the prisoners to enter the bus in the order in which they are to be seated. As they enter the bus, check them off the roster. An unarmed guard in the rear seats the prisoners from rear to front according to the seating

plan. The seat next to the emergency door is occupied by a guard.

- (d) If the bus has cages the armed guards are located in the front and rear cages. Armed guards are *not* used in buses that do not have cages.
- (e) If the bus does not have cages, an unarmed guard or guards are placed at the front, near the driver, and in the rear, with an empty seat between them and the prisoners. Prisoners do not occupy the seat immediately behind the driver. Except when granted permission to move, prisoners remain in their seats at all times. The driver will not communicate with any prisoner, unless otherwise instructed.
- (f) During unloading, have the prisoners from front to rear file out of the bus in an orderly manner.

c. By Rail.

(1) *One prisoner.*

- (a) Normally, two guards, one armed and one unarmed, are assigned to escort one prisoner by rail. For overnight travel, two guards are always assigned. The armed guard carries the necessary restraining devices and keys for such devices. When escorting a prisoner, the armed guard's weapon is magazine loaded; a round of ammunition is *not* carried in the chamber.
- (b) Avoid crowds and contact with the public. The senior guard, if prior

arrangement have not been made, may contact Armed Forces, civil, or railroad police in the station and ask them to provide escort through the station to the train.

- (c) The senior guard informs the conductor that he has a military prisoner in custody and gives his destination. If reservations have been made, he asks where the seats are. If reservations have not been made, he asks the conductor to obtain seats.
- (d) If an Armed Forces train patrol is aboard, the senior guard briefs the patrol on his mission and requests the patrol's assistance in case of an emergency.
- (e) The following procedures are used for boarding the train:
 1. Handcuff the prisoner. The prisoner and the unarmed guard enter first followed by the armed guard. The armed guard keeps his distance while boarding and never presents his right side toward the prisoner.
 2. Select a coach either directly in front of, or to the rear of, the dining car so that the prisoner may be taken to the dining car without passing through other car.
 3. Select seats near but not at the end of the car and convenient to the men's latrine. The seats used should face one another. If the seats do

not face one another, opposite seats (across the aisle) are used.

4. Have the prisoner sit next to the window. The window may be opened if the senior guard so consents. However, if it is opened, it must be blocked so that it cannot be opened more than four inches.

(f) Guards are seated as follows:

1. The unarmed guard sits on the aisle side of the prisoner.
2. The armed guard, if the seats face one another, sits in the opposite seat across from the unarmed guard, thereby blocking the only avenue of escape. If the seat across the aisle is used, the armed guard sits in the aisle seat directly across from the unarmed guard.

(g) Never let the prisoner out of sight. A prisoner may use a visit to the latrine as a ruse to escape. Do not let him enter the latrine alone and close the door. The armed guard outside the latrine door will enter immediately if there is a sound of a scuffle or disturbance while the prisoner and a guard are in the latrine.

(h) Whenever possible, feed prisoners before or after regular passengers. When this cannot be done, the following procedures apply while in the dining car:

1. Prearrange with the steward to have a table reserved for your group.
2. Have the prisoner and the unarmed

guard to enter the car followed by the armed guard.

3. Seat the prisoner next to the window. The unarmed guard sits next to the prisoner. The armed guard takes a seat from which he can observe the prisoner very closely, yet he is far enough away from the prisoner to preclude an attempt to obtain his weapon. Normally, this means that he takes a position at an angle from the prisoner. If the guard must sit at the prisoner's table, he takes the seat opposite the unarmed guard. Only the guards and the prisoner should sit at the prisoner's table.
4. The senior guard must use his own discretion and judgment as to whether the hand irons should be temporarily removed. If there is any danger or risk, do not remove the hand irons. Remove the prisoner's belt from the connecting links of the hand irons if he is to eat while restrained.
5. Be especially alert during this period, particularly when the hand irons have been removed from the prisoner.
 - (i) If the prisoner is unruly, take him out of public view. Move him to the coach platform and warn him that, if he continues to be unmanageable, he will be put in the baggage car and reported to

the receiving installation, where he will be subject to disciplinary action. If the prisoner persists in this behavior, contact the conductor and arrange to place the prisoner in the baggage car; the guards stay with the prisoner at all times. If this arrangement does not solve the problem and the guards cannot handle the prisoner, request the conductor to wire ahead to the nearest military establishment or, in its absence, civil authorities and request assistance. Upon arrival at the location where the assistance is available, take the prisoner off the train and place him in confinement.

(j) Guards should change duties (armed guard for unarmed guard) every two to four hours. A guard should never perform the same duty for more than four consecutive hours.

1. An example of an appropriate time to change duties is after a meal; the prisoner may be sleepy at this time. The exchange should *never* take place when the train is nearing its destination. At that time, the prisoner's anxiety increases, and he may attempt to escape at the least opportunity.
2. The armed guard and the unarmed guard exchange duties by stepping into the aisle away from the prisoner. Then the armed guard hands

his weapon, belt, holster, and the key for the hand irons to the unarmed guard. Caution must be taken during this changeover to keep the weapon away from the prisoner.

- (k) Upon arrival at the destination, the guards and prisoner detrain after the other passengers. Contact the Armed Forces or railway police for assistance in locating the personnel from the receiving agency, if they do not meet the train, and for safe escort through the station.
- (l) Upon reaching the receiving facility, effect the final transfer of the prisoner.
- (2) *Group.* If a group of prisoners is to be moved by rail, the procedures contained in SR 55-150-11 and SR 55-150-21 apply.

d. By Air. The following material pertains to the movement of groups of prisoners by military or chartered aircraft.

- (1) When moving prisoners to the airport, drive the vehicle containing the prisoners up to the aircraft so that the prisoners can be quickly unloaded from the carrier and loaded into the aircraft.
- (2) Baggage of both prisoners and guards will not exceed the authorized limit designated in the orders. It may be necessary to request additional baggage allowances for prisoners' records.
- (3) Insure that adequate arms and restraining devices are provided and stored be-

fore the prisoners board. During the trip, keep all weapons and keys to restraining devices under lock in the pilot's compartment in a place designated by the pilot.

- (4) Keep prisoners out of public view as much as possible. They may be taken through side entrances.
- (5) Search the aircraft for weapons, contraband, and prohibited articles.
- (6) See that adequate supplies of water and food, if applicable, are loaded.
- (7) One or two unarmed guards enter the aircraft, placing themselves so that they can seat the prisoners as they enter.
- (8) Search the prisoners prior to loading.
- (9) Prisoners are loaded in the following manner:
 - (a) Handcuff only those prisoners considered to be custody risks. Prisoners who are known troublemakers or escape risks should not be handcuffed together.
 - (b) Place a screen of guards around the aircraft covering all avenues of escape. If a military airport, the base complement air police may be contacted for assistance in this matter.
 - (c) Have the prisoners enter the aircraft in the order in which they are to be seated. As they board, check them off the roster. An unarmed guard seats them according to the seating plan. Unarmed guards are seated next to

emergency exits. Do not seat prisoners on the front and rear rows. These rows provide seats for the guards and for a control space between guards and prisoners.

- (10) The handcuffs may be removed after all exits to the aircraft have been locked; however, they are replaced when the situation requires them. The use of hand irons is not prohibited during flight if the prisoners' conduct constitutes a hazard to the security of the aircraft, the crew, or other passengers.
- (11) The aircraft commander, usually the first pilot, is in charge of the aircraft and its passengers during the time the prisoners are on board. Guards receive from him any special instructions and pass them on to the prisoners.
- (12) The pilot's cabin is locked during flight to prevent the possibility of the prisoners taking control of the aircraft. With the concurrence of the aircraft commander, an officer or noncommissioned officer may be posted in the pilot's cabin.
- (13) If a stewardess is provided by a commercial carrier, request that the aircraft commander instruct her not to engage in conversation with the prisoners and to remain either in the rear of the aircraft or in the pilot's cabin when not actually engaged in her duties.
- (14) When traveling by military aircraft, prisoners are normally briefed by the

aircraft commander on the proper wearing of the parachute, when to wear it, and the method of operation. When prisoners are directed to wear parachutes, guards will be instructed on the possibilities of prisoners escaping through the aircraft's emergency exits. Handcuffs will be removed from prisoners if it becomes necessary to abandon the aircraft.

- (15) At stops en route, post armed guards around the aircraft. If the guard force cannot provide adequate control over the prisoners during stops, guards may do one of the following:
 - (a) If the stop is anticipated before departing on the movement, arrange with the military or air police at a military installation or civil authorities at a civilian airfield to provide guards during the stop.
 - (b) If the stop is one not previously anticipated, ask the aircraft commander to radio the airfield and request assistance from military, air, or civil police, as appropriate.
- (16) If an emergency or forced landing is necessary, the armed guards may guard the prisoners and the plane while crew members go to the nearest communications facilities to request assistance from local military or civil police and to notify the commanding officers of the receiving and losing facilities concerning the situation.

- (17) When the aircraft lands, the following procedures are used:
- (a) Handcuff those prisoners considered to be custody risks.
 - (b) Keep the prisoners in the aircraft until all other passengers have deplaned and the baggage and records have been removed and placed in the waiting transportation.
 - (c) Have the vehicle that is to take the prisoners to the confinement facility parked as close as possible to the exit of the aircraft.
 - (d) Place a screen of guards around the aircraft.
 - (e) Move the prisoners out of the aircraft and immediately into the waiting vehicle. Count the prisoners to insure that all of them are present.
- (18) Release the prisoners to the receiving agency. In some cases, due to the transportation schedule, guards who accompanied the prisoners do not have time to take the prisoners to the confinement facility; in such situations, effect the final transfer at the airfield.

e. By Ship.

- (1) Prisoner custodial personnel will cooperate fully with the ship's master. The provisions of the material discussed below in no way limit the final authority resting with the ship's master for determining the conditions of confinement, establishing safety measures, feeding of maximum custody prisoners in cells eliminating

exercise periods, augmenting the guard force from among troops embarked, or any other precaution that will increase the safety of other passengers.

- (2) Preloading planning includes the following:
- (a) If practicable, the officer in charge of the movement should conduct an orientation visit to the ship prior to the embarkation of prisoners.
 - (b) Classify prisoners as being minimum, medium, or maximum custody prior to embarkation.
 - (c) For billeting purposes, minimum and medium custody prisoners may be considered suitable for passage in space similar to that assigned to ordinary troop passengers. Homosexuals under sentence or awaiting trial will be segregated from all other prisoners. Homosexuals will be accepted for movement in military troop transports only to the limit of their capacity for segregation.
 - (d) Maximum custody prisoners will not be transported on any Military Sea Transportation Service ship carrying dependents, unless military troop transports are not available. These prisoners are not moved on troop transports in excess of the prisoner guardroom capacity without the approval of the ship's master.
 - (e) Psychotic prisoners will not be ac-

cepted aboard any ship in excess of available facilities to afford confinement and/or custody for such prisoners.

- (f) Final authority for determining the acceptability of prisoner passengers for transportation on a Military Sea Transportation Service ship rests with the ship's master.
- (3) Special attention will be given to those prisoners who have past records of custodial or abnormal behavior difficulties.
- (4) Personnel from the losing confinement facility take the prisoners to the pier where the ship is berthed. The prisoners and their records, personal property, and funds are turned over to the officer in charge of the movement or his representative, who signs a receipt indicating the exchange. After the receipt has been signed, movement custodial personnel are responsible for the prisoners.
- (5) Inspect and thoroughly search the prisoners' quarters for contraband, prohibited property, and/or possible weapons before they board the ship.
- (6) Search the prisoners, bring them aboard, and secure them in their quarters before the other passengers embark.
- (7) Confine custody risks at the outset. Do not handcuff the other prisoners but place them under strict 24-hour guard.
- (8) Thoroughly brief the prisoners on exactly what is expected of them on the

- trip, to include the fact that the rules of the sea govern them on the voyage and that the ship's master has authority to take disciplinary action against them.
- (9) Insure that there are sufficient, strategically placed unarmed guards to keep the prisoners constantly in sight and under complete control whenever they use the corridors.
 - (10) Make sure that the prisoners' quarters are kept clean and inspect them periodically. Search the prisoners' quarters when they vacate them temporarily.
 - (11) Count the prisoners frequently.
 - (12) Permit prisoners to smoke only under guard in designated places at designated times.
 - (13) Make arrangements with the chaplain to hold religious services for the prisoners. Request assistance from special services personnel to help keep the prisoners occupied.
 - (14) The medical facilities of the ship are used for prisoners requiring medical attention.
 - (15) Coordinate with the ship's security officer, the provost marshal, and the troop commander during the trip for any assistance that may be required.
 - (16) Unloading procedures are carried out as follows:
 - (a) Relieving custodial personnel come aboard the ship and take over the custody and control of the prisoners.

- (b) Call the roll to determine that all prisoners are present.
 - (c) Arrange for the prisoners to leave the ship before other passengers debark. Handcuff only prisoners considered to be custody risks.
 - (d) Inspect the prisoners' quarters for damage and cleanliness.
 - (e) Search the prisoners for weapons, contraband, and prohibited property.
- (17) Obtain a receipt for the prisoners; for their records, personal property, and funds; and for any equipment that is involved.

f. Personal Effects. As a guard during the movement of prisoners, you will receipt and be responsible for all personal property and funds that prisoners are not permitted to retain in their possession. You will also be responsible for personnel and confinement records that accompany prisoners upon transfer. These will be safeguarded during the transfer, and a receipt for them will be obtained from the confinement facility to which they are delivered.

108. Movement, Treatment, and Confinement of Female Prisoners.

a. Movement. In moving a female prisoner, a male guard may be detailed to accompany the female escort. If movement is by rail, a closed vehicle or compartment is used. No restraining device is used unless the prisoner cannot be handled otherwise.

b. Treatment. Female prisoners are treated in

accordance with the provisions of AR 633-45. A female prisoner is escorted by a female guard of equal or higher grade. If the female prisoner is a custody risk and a male guard is required, he sits discreetly to the rear or adjacent to the female prisoner and her female escort. His only contact with the female escort and female prisoner is when his assistance is needed.

c. Confinement. Female prisoners are not confined in facilities used for the confinement of male personnel.

109. Execution

Military police usually carry out military executions. The procedures for these executions are found in AR 633-15.

CHAPTER 6 UNARMED DEFENSE

110. 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.

111. 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.

112. 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 the 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.

113. 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 either from the front or the rear, execute the following:
 - (a) Quickly raise one arm above your head.
 - (b) Pivot 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 (fig. 11).
- (2) *Wedge defense.* If the opponent grasps you with a choke hold from the front, quickly assume a modified boxer's stance. Bring your hands together, palm to palm, with your forearms 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 (fig. 12).

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—
 - (a) Bring your left arm over the opponent's right shoulder and grasp him

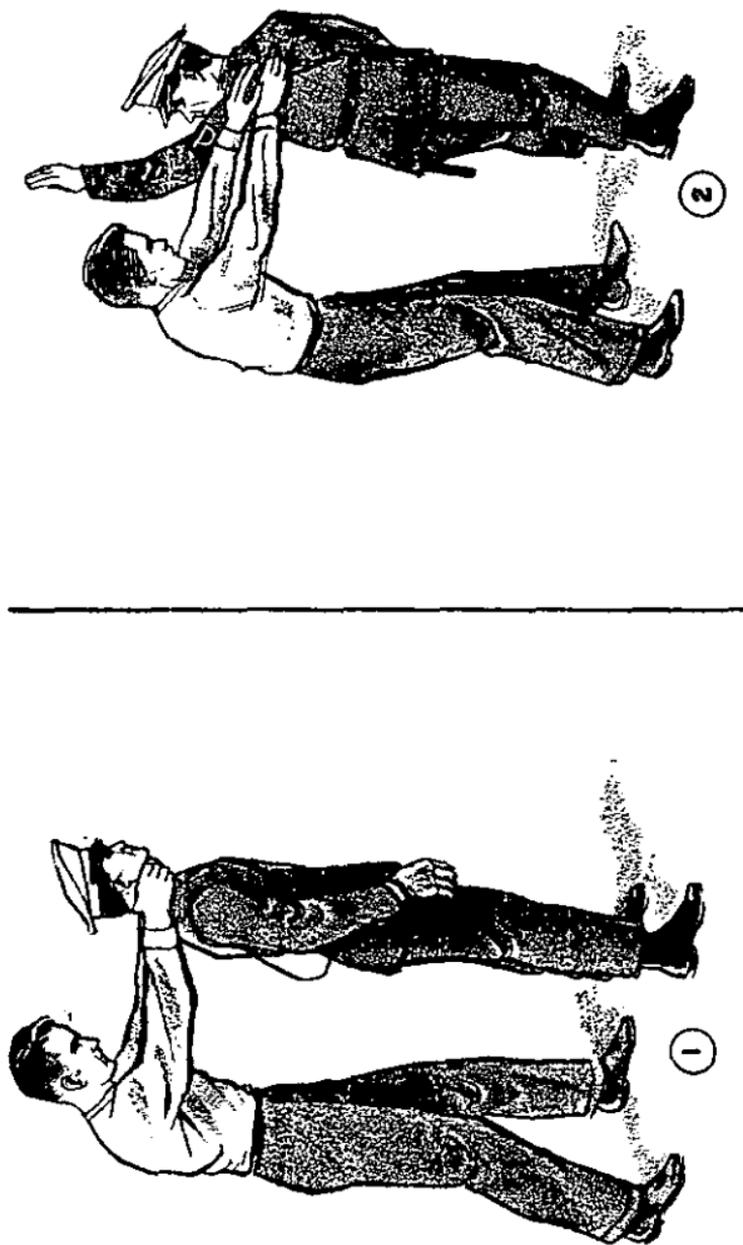


Figure 11. Windmill defense.

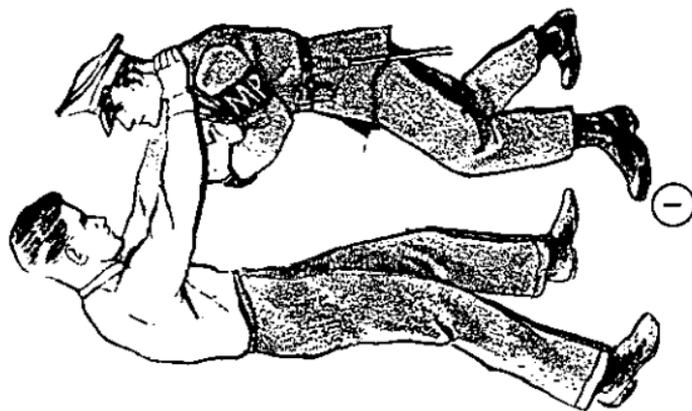
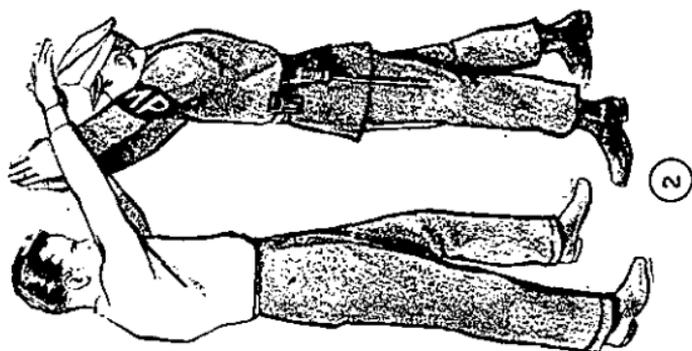


Figure 12. Wedge defense.

- under the chin (1, fig. 13). At the same time, catch the opponent's right knee with your right hand (2, fig. 13).
- (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 (3, fig. 13).
 - (c) Slam the opponent to the ground and follow through with the appropriate control measures (4, fig. 13).
- (2) *Front headlock.* If the opponent, using his right arm, has obtained a front headlock on you (1, fig. 14), execute the following:
- (a) Grasp the opponent's right elbow with your left hand and his right fist with your right hand.
 - (b) Apply pressure on the opponent's wrist by pressing his hands toward each other, causing him to relax his grip.
 - (c) Pull your head from the opponent's hold but remain low.
 - (d) Continue your pressure and force the opponent off balance to the rear while you step to your left front with your left foot (2, fig. 14).
 - (e) Bring your right leg high and strike the back of the opponent's right leg.
 - (f) Retaining your grip on his elbow and wrist, bend your knees and go down with the opponent pinning his right arm with his right knee (3, fig. 14).

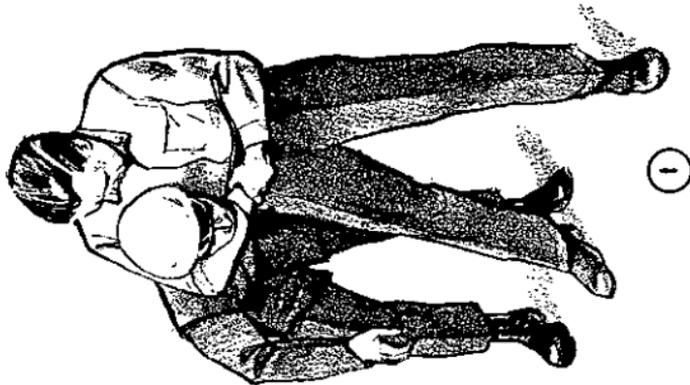
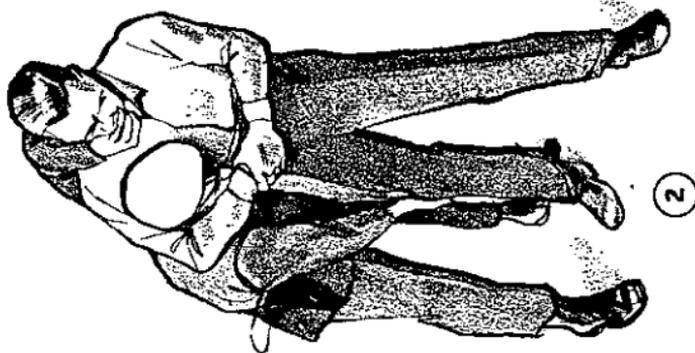


Figure 13. Side headlock.

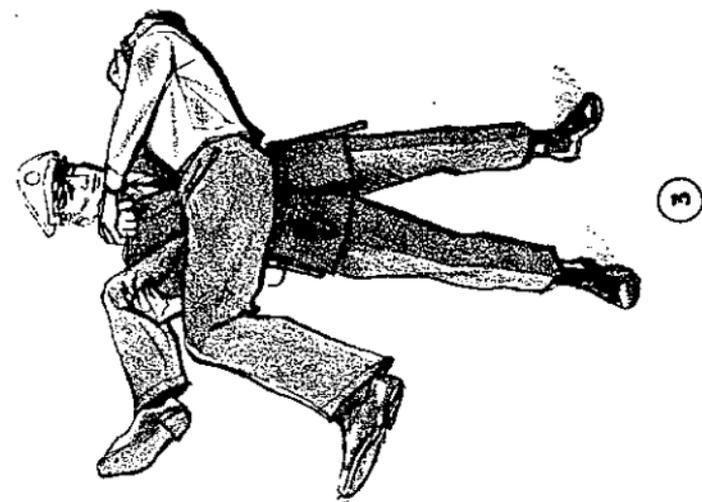


Figure 13—Continued.

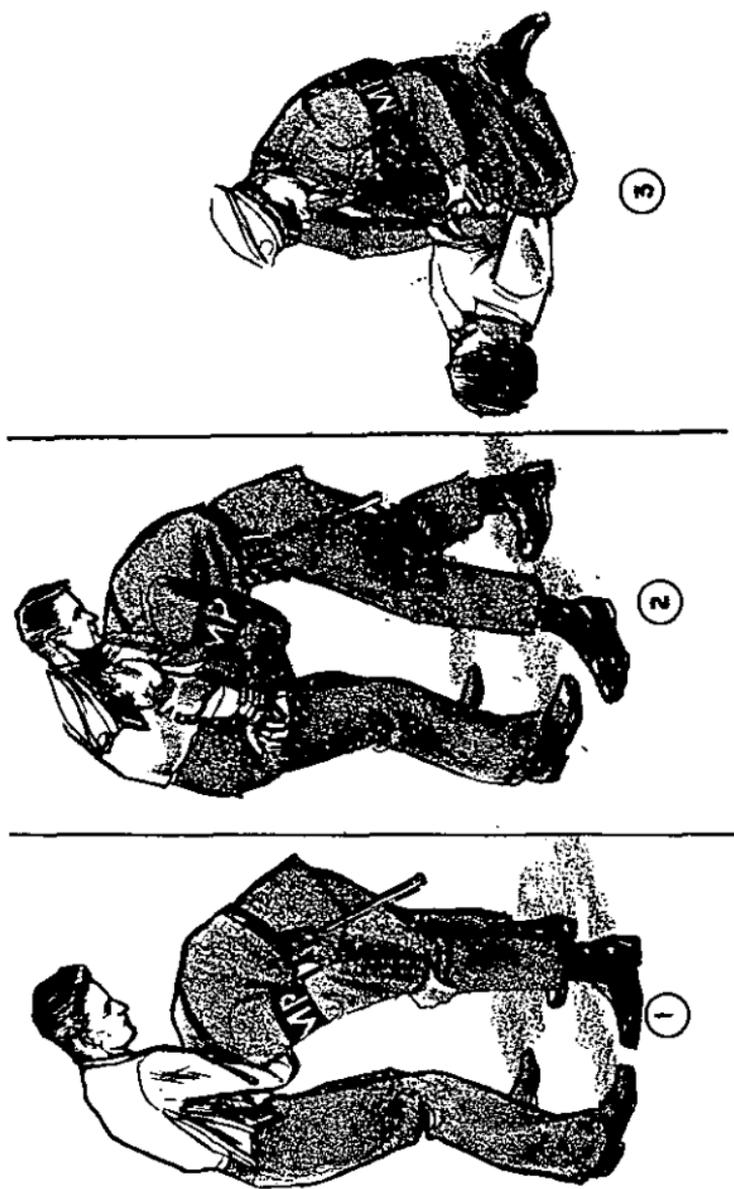


Figure 14. Front headlock.

(g) Follow through with the appropriate control measures.

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

114. Protective Throws

Prospective throws are used when come-along holds (pars. 53c(3)(b) and 115) 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 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*. Throw is executed as follows:

- (1) Facing the opponent, grasp his right wrist with your left hand. Retain the hold with your left hand and grasp the opponent's clothing or belt in the small of his back with your right hand.
- (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 waistline, and place your left foot before, and on the inside of, the opponent's left foot. Your right foot now is to the outside of opponent's right foot (1 fig. 15).
- (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 (2, fig. 15).
- (6) Direct the opponent's fall as near to your feet as possible in order to apply further control measures (3, fig. 15).

b. *Shoulder Throw*. This throw is executed in the following manner:

- (1) With the opponent's right arm over your right shoulder, grasp his right wrist with your left hand.
- (2) Grasp the opponent's right arm above

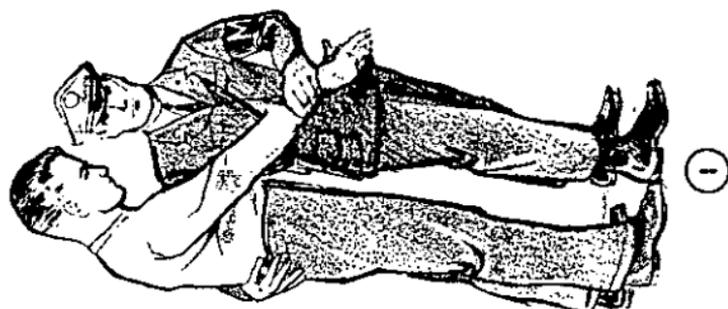


Figure 15. Hip throw.

- the elbow with your right hand. You now have a standing reverse armbar (1, fig. 16).
- (3) Squat straight down in a quarter or full knee bend.
 - (4) Pull hard and fast on his right arm, pulling him tight against you so that your right shoulder is up tight into his armpit.
 - (5) Straighten both legs and lean forward slightly to break your opponent's balance.
 - (6) Pull hard on his arm and rock your shoulders to the right (2, fig. 16).
 - (7) Direct the opponent's fall in front of you and near your feet in order to apply further control measures.

115. 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 movements 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 Guide. This hold is very basic and

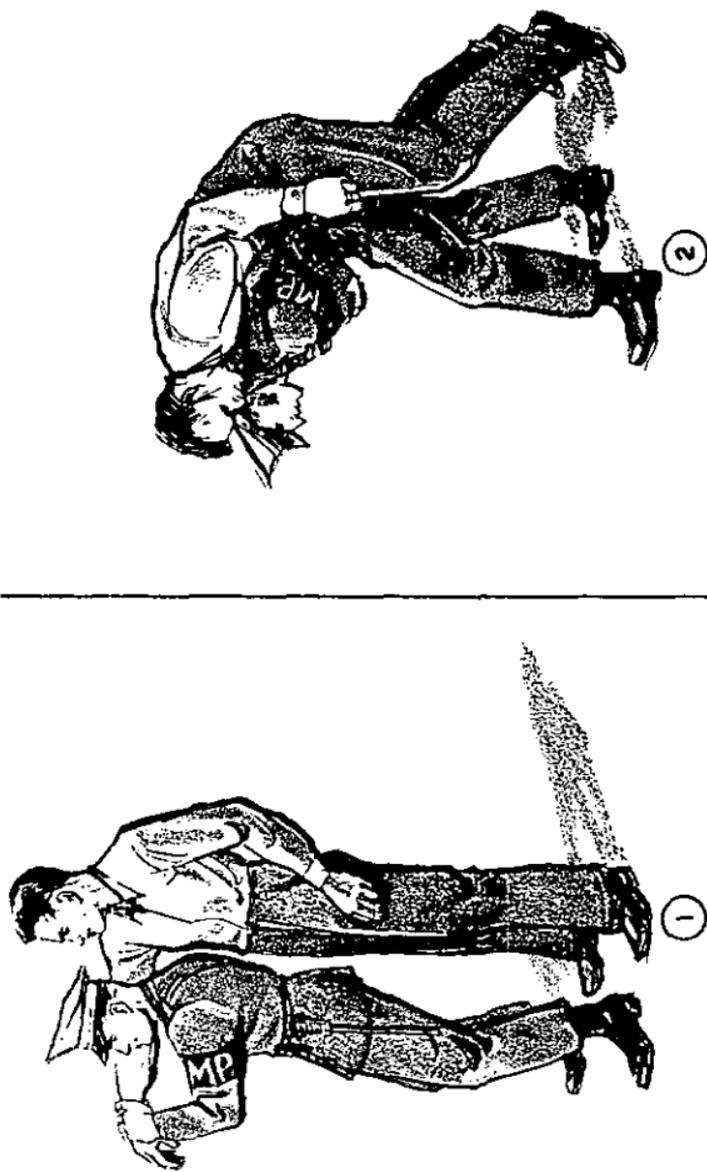


Figure 16. Shoulder throw.

simple, but it permits you to guide a person in the direction you want to go and permits ready detection of resistance (fig. 17). Grasp the individual's right arm firmly just above the elbow with your left hand, or grasp his left arm with your right hand, and indicate by a pushing pressure the direction in which you wish him to go. Direction, of course, may be aided by firm voice commands.



Figure 17. Arm guide.

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

- (1) Step forward with your right foot, and grasp his upper left arm with your left hand.
- (2) With your right hand, take hold of his



Figure 18. Wrist come-along.

left hand with your thumb in his palm and your finger grasping the back of his hand (1, fig. 18).

- (3) Pull the opponent off balance toward you, pivot to the left, and lock his left arm above the elbow in the crook of your right arm.
- (4) Maintain your left hand grip, and maintain pressure with your right hand and arm (2, fig. 18).
- (5) Release the grip of your left hand (3, fig. 18).
- (6) Reinforce your right hand with your left and press his hand to its rear to apply pressure for his discomfort and your control (4, fig. 18).

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

- (1) Facing the opponent, step forward with your right foot and grasp the outer upper part of the opponent's left arm with your left hand (1, fig. 19).
- (2) In one movement, pull the opponent's left arm forward and bring your own right arm forward so that your forearm strikes the opponent's left forearm at right angles and drives it to the rear (2, fig. 19).
- (3) Immediately pivot to the left on the balls of your feet, release your left hand, and bring your right hand to the inside of the opponent's left elbow grasping it firmly (3, fig. 19).
- (4) This action brings the opponent's left

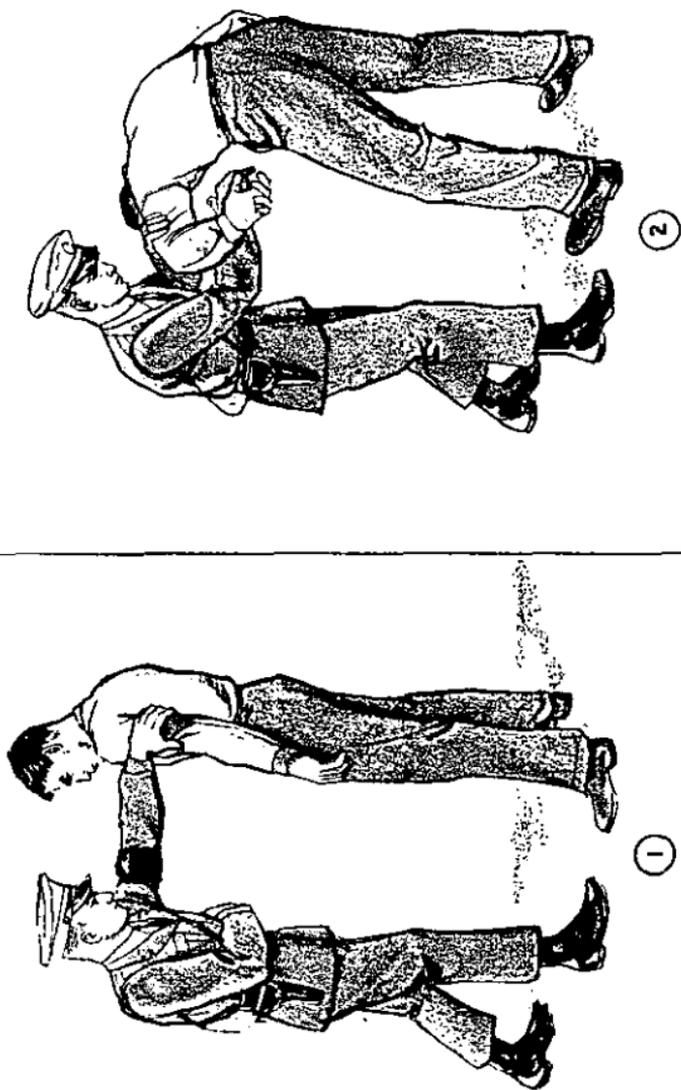
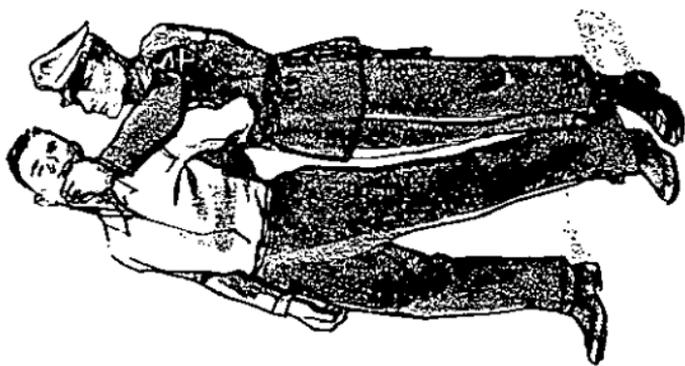


Figure 19. Hammerlock.



4



3

Figure 19—Continued.

wrist into the crook of your right arm. From this position, press the opponent's elbow upward against his back and maintain the pressure. He may be leaning forward from this action (4, fig. 19).

- (5) Complete the come-along by bringing the opponent to an upright position so that he may walk. To do so, it may be necessary to ease the upward pressure being applied at his elbow. Resume the pressure as soon as he is in an upright position.

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, and step to the right front with your right foot (1, fig. 20).
- (2) Holding your right forefinger free, grasp two fingers of his left hand with your right hand. The hold may be applied by grasping only one finger.
- (3) Place your right forefinger across the knuckles on the back of his hand, and pull or press downward and backward with your left hand and upward with your right hand.
- (4) Pivot to your left and swing your arms upward in a wide arc until they reach shoulder height. Keep your arms straight throughout so that the opponent remains at arms length at all times.

- (5) Turn the offender's wrist toward his face, and pull upward with your left hand and backward with your right hand (2, fig. 20).
- (6) Direct the offender with voice commands.

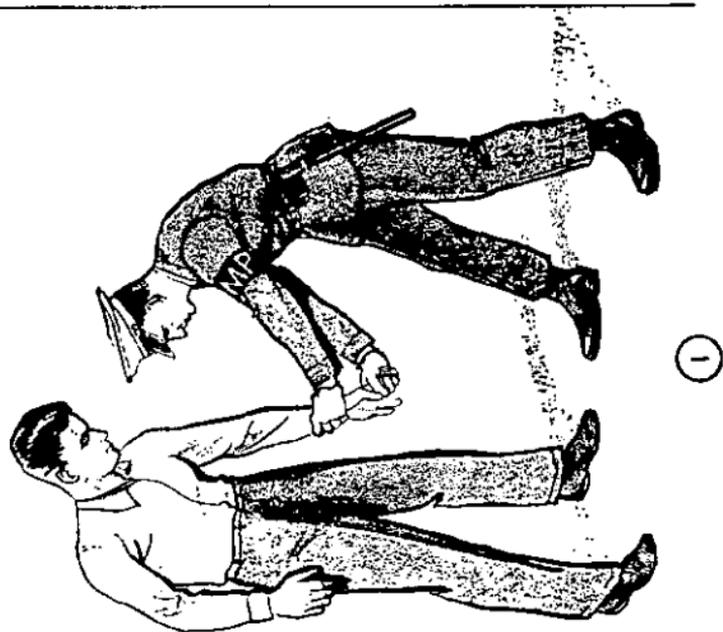
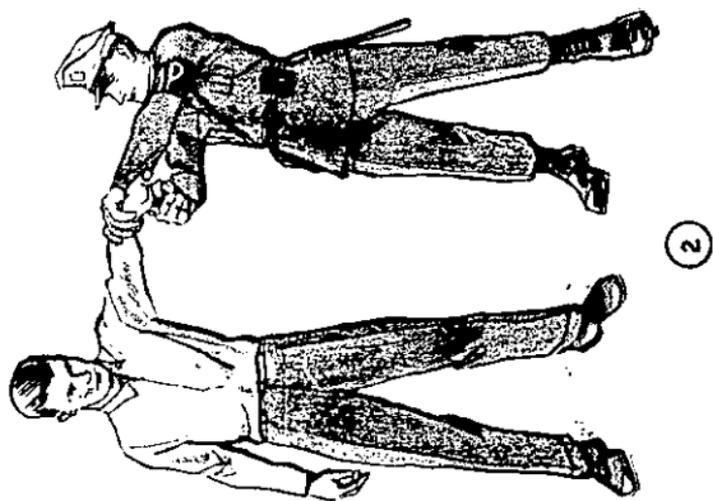


Figure 20. Finger come-along.

CHAPTER 7 COMMUNICATIONS

116. Need for Communications

A reliable 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.

117. Means

Wire (telephone, telegraph, and teletype), radio, and messenger 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. For further details in respect to military police communications, see FM 19-10.

118. Communications Security

Communications security is the safeguarding of messages and communications equipment from the enemy and unauthorized persons. The necessity for strict security may not be altogether apparent during peacetime, but habits and practices developed then will be carried over into combat situations. Therefore, utilize procedures during peacetime that conform to the highest standards of security required during combat.

a. Protection of Equipment and Documents. Communications equipment, messages, and docu-

ments must be protected from capture, loss, or examination by unauthorized persons or the enemy. The procedure for handling classified material is specified in AR 380-5. Radio operators in combat situations must be on the alert at all times to safeguard signal communications equipment and material from seizure by the enemy. The loss or compromise of communications material is reported immediately. Orders for the destruction of equipment are carried out promptly and thoroughly.

b. Transmission Security. Transmission security consists of the protection from interception of messages being transmitted by radio or telephone. In radio-telephone conversations, avoid revealing information by thoughtless mention of locations and names of units or persons. Names of units are not mentioned in the clear, either in the heading, body, or closing of a radio-telephone message unless specifically authorized. The wording of voice transmissions should be carefully planned prior to transmission.

- (1) *Radio security.* Messages transmitted by radio are a potential source of intelligence to the enemy in combat operations. Each radio transmission, regardless of its nature, may impart some information to the enemy. Radio operators must have a clear understanding of general communications security and radio communications security. Radio transmission security includes.

- (a) Strict compliance with radio silence instructions.

- (b) Use of minimum power for transmission.
 - (c) Strict adherence to authentication procedures.
 - (d) Elimination of unnecessary and unauthorized transmissions.
 - (e) Compliance with the local signal operating instructions (SOI).
- (2) *Telephone security.* The telephone is not a safe means of transmitting classified information. The enemy may intercept telephone messages by tapping the line. Telephone messages should be limited in content to the transmission of only that information authorized by the commander.

119. Radio Call Signs

Radio call signs are groups of letters, numerals, or a combination of both, which identify a radio station. Radio operators using call signs comply with procedures contained in the local signal operating instructions.

120. Radio Transmission Signals

To shorten transmissions and to deny information to unauthorized listeners, a standardized group of signals is used in transmitting routine messages by voice radio. These signals consist of a series of numbers, each number standing for a message. Standardized radio transmission signals that you use are as follows:

<i>Signal</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
10-1	Emergency, clear the net.
10-2	Emergency, request assistance at (location).

<i>Signal</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
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	Pick up prisoner(s) at (location).
10-8	Have prisoner(s) in custody at (location).
10-9	Send police van to (location).
10-10	Escort, pick up (person or convoy) at (location).
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 _____.

121. Phonetic Alphabet

a. The range and quality of radio communications are affected to a varying degree by the frequency used, the weather, the nature of the intervening terrain or obstacles, the time of day, the season of the year, and magnetic disturbances. Due to unfavorable conditions, it may become necessary for the operator to spell each word in a message using the phonetic alphabet listed below:

<i>Letter</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Pronounced as</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>Letter</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Pronounced as</i>
I	India	<i>In dee ah</i>
J	Juliett	<i>Jew lee ett</i>
K	Kilo	<i>Key loh</i>
L	Lima	<i>Lee mah</i>
M	Mike	<i>Mike</i>
N	November	<i>No vem ber</i>
O	Oscar	<i>Oss cah</i>
P	Papa	<i>Pah pah</i>
Q	Quebec	<i>Keh beck</i>
R	Romeo	<i>Row me oh</i>
S	Sierra	<i>See air rah</i>
T	Tango	<i>Tang go</i>
U	Uniform	<i>You nee form</i>
V	Victor	<i>Vik tah</i>
W	Whiskey	<i>Wiss key</i>
X	X-Ray	<i>Ecks ray</i>
Y	Yankee	<i>Yang kee</i>
Z	Zulu	<i>Zoo loo</i>

For example, Howard is phonetically spelled "Hotel-Oscar-Whiskey-Alfa-Romeo-Delta."

b. In order to prevent numbers from being misunderstood, use the following pronunciations:

1—Wun	6—Six
2—Too	7—Seven
3—Thuh-ree	8—Ate
4—Fo-wer	9—Niner
5—Fi-yiv	0—Zero

APPENDIX REFERENCES

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| AR 55-50 | Transportation of Individuals. |
| SR 55-150-11 | Transportation of United States Military Prisoners by Rail Within Continental United States, Exclusive of Alaska; Special Preparation of Railroad Passenger Coaches in Certain Cases and Restoration Thereof to Previous Condition, and Bills Thereof. |
| SR 55-150-21 | Operation of Army Prisoner Cars Owned by the Department of the Army. |
| AR 105-30 | Joint Use of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Phonetic Alphabet. |
| AR 105-70 | Amateur Radio Operations. |
| SR 105-75-1 | Military Affiliate Radio System. |
| AR 190-8 | Off Post Military Police Activities. |

- AR 190-22 Seizure and Disposition of Property.
- SR 190-45-1 Preparation of Reports and Records.
- AR 190-60 Physical Security of Atomic Weapons.
- AR 190-90 Suppression of Prostitution.
- AR 195-10 Military Police Criminal Investigative Activities.
- AR 195-20 Reports of Investigation (Military Police).
- AR 210-175 Use of Force at Army Confinement Facilities.
- AR 210-181 Stockades and Hospital Prisoner Wards.
- AR 320-5 Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
- AR 320-50 Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
- AR 380-5 Safeguarding Defense Information.
- AR 380-130 Armed Forces Industrial Security Regulation.
- AR 500-50 Domestic Disturbances.
- AR 500-60 Disaster Relief.
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- FM 19-15 Civil Disturbances and Dis-
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- FM 19-20 Criminal Investigation.

FM 19-25	Military Police Traffic Control.
FM 19-30	Physical Security.
FM 19-40	Handling Prisoners of War.
FM 19-90	The Provost Marshal.
FM 21-5	Military Training.
FM 21-6	Techniques of Military Instruction.
FM 21-11	First Aid for Soldiers.
FM 21-13	The Soldier's Guide.
FM 21-20	Physical Training.
FM 21-26	Map Reading.
FM 21-30	Military Symbols.
FM 21-40	Small Units Procedures in Atomic, Biological and Chemical Warfare.
FM 21-41	Soldier's Handbook for Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Warfare.
FM 21-60	Visual Signals.
FM 21-75	Combat Training of the Individual Soldier and Patrolling.
FM 21-150	Hand-to-Hand Combat.
FM 22-5	Drills and Ceremonies.
FM 23-5	U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1.
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| FM 41-10 | Civil Affairs/Military Government Operations. |
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| DA Pam 27-1 | Treaties Governing Land Warfare. |
| DA Pam 27-4 | Procedure for Military Execution. |
| DA Pam 27-100-1 | Military Law Review. |
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| DA Pam 310-1 | Military Publications: Index of Administrative Publications. |

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By Order of *Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army:*

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