

SUMMARY SHEET

1. Principles of Marksmanship.

a. Sight alignment.

- (1) Front Sight.
- (2) Rear Sight.
- (3) Concentration on front sight at all times.

b. Grip.

- (1) One hand.
- (2) Supported.

c. Positions.

- (1) Standing.
- (2) Prone.
- (3) Kneeling.
- (4) Crouch.

d. Trigger Control.

- (1) Bress rule.
- (2) Breathing.
- (3) Relaxing.
- (4) Alignment.
- (5) Slack.
- (6) Squeeze

SUMMARY SHEET

1. Techniques of Search.

a. Types of Search.

- (1) Frisk Search.
 - (a) Used in minor offenses when no actual or anticipated violence.
 - (b) Most commonly used by military police.
- (2) Wall Search.
 - (a) Used in serious offenses.
 - (b) Used in minor offenses when there is actual or anticipated violence.
 - (c) Also applied when concealed weapon is discovered during frisk search.
 - (d) Weapon is drawn and pointed at offender during search.

b. Factors to be considered in conducting search.

- (1) Search should be conducted once apprehension has been effected.
 - (a) Conducted at scene if possible.
 - (b) Frisk or wall search to be applied or a combination of both.
 - (c) Weapons, evidence, prohibited items, or contraband to be removed and held by searcher.
 - (d) Personal property other than those cited in (c) above will be returned to the offender.
 - (e) Personal property will be taken from the offender if he is to be detained at the military police station. This is done at the military police station.
- (2) Search should be conducted out of the view of the public, if possible.
- (3) Consider the presence of crowds.
- (4) Keep in mind public relations.
- (5) Note physical condition of the offender;
 - (a) Drunk.
 - (b) Illness or injury.
- (6) Number of offenders.
- (7) Attitude of the offender.

c. Transportation of offender(s).

- (1) Offender is placed in left rear seat first.
- (2) Military policeman (rider) is seated in right rear seat.
- (3) If second offender, he is placed in right front seat.
- (4) Offender is never secured to the vehicle.

2. The Application of the Hand Irons.

a. Use of the hand irons.

- (1) Normally used in minor offenses where there is actual or anticipated violence.
- (2) Used in serious offenses.

b. Application.

- (1) Take a position directly behind the offender.
- (2) Partner moves to the right (left) so that he does not have his weapon pointed at the searcher.
- (3) Searcher holds the hand irons so that:
 - (a) Double jaws and locking devices are up towards the thumb.
 - (b) Key holes are facing the searcher.
- (4) Commands: "Place your right (left) hand in the small of your back, palm out."
- (5) Grasp offenders right (left) hand with your right (left) hand in a good handshake pulling the arm out and the palm facing out.
- (6) Place single jaw of hand iron on offenders wrist and push down.
- (7) Do not strike the wrist with the hand irons.
- (8) Holding the hand irons firmly command:
 - (a) "Move up to the wall slightly and place your head against the wall."
 - (b) "Place your left (right) hand in the small of your back, palm out."
- (9) Repeat the same process as with the first hand.
- (10) Double lock the hand irons, using the extension on the head of the key.
- (11) Command: "Move up against the wall." (If available).
- (12) The hand irons are properly applied when:
 - (a) Double jaws and locking device are up.
 - (b) Key holes are out and facing the searcher.
- (13) Hand irons should never be placed on so tight they cut into the skin or cut the circulation of blood.
- (14) Offender is never secured to a vehicle, conveyance, or a fixed object.

SUMMARY SHEET1. General Description.

The Pistol Automatic Caliber .45 1911A1 is semi-automatic, recoil operated magazine fed hand weapon.

a. General Data:

- (1) Diameter of bore - 0.45 inch.
- (2) Number of lands and grooves - 6.
- (3) Length of barrel - 5.05 inches.
- (4) Rifling, left hand, one turn in - 16 inches.

b. Pistol General.

- (1) Length - 8 5/8 inches.
- (2) Weight:
 - (a) With empty magazine - 2.437 pounds.
 - (b) With loaded magazine (7 rounds) - approximately 3 lbs.
- (3) Height of front sight above aris of bore - 0.5597 inches.
Sight radius - 6.481 inches.

c. Miscellaneous.

- (1) Chamber pressure (maximum) 17,000 pounds per square inch.
- (2) Muzzle velocity (maximum) 830 feet per second.
- (3) Maximum range - 1500 meters.
Maximum effective range - 50 meters.
- (4) Trigger pull - 5 - 6 1/2 pounds.

March 1968
Army Ft Gordon Ga

4TB

FUNCTIONING, STOPPAGE AND IMMEDIATE ACTION
PISTOL CAL .45

MP 301.2(U)

SUMMARY SHEET

1. Malfunction.

A malfunction is a failure of the weapon to function satisfactorily. Malfunctions are classified as defects in the weapon that normally do not cause a break in the cycle of operation. These may be discovered when the operational test are being performed.

2. Stoppages.

A stoppage is any unintentional interruption in the cycle of operation. Stoppages are usually the result of worn parts or improper care of the weapons.

3. Immediate Action.

Immediate action is unhesitating application of measures to reduce a stoppage.

- a. Do not attempt to ascertain a cause.
- b. Immediate action applied by manually cocking the hammer.
- c. Do not open chamber.
- d. Make one additional attempt to fire.
- e. If pistol still fails to fire wait 10 seconds.

(1) Pull slide rearward rapidly, allow unfired round to drop out, feeding a new round into chamber.

March 1968
Army Ft Gordon, Ga

SUMMARY SHEET

1. Basic Principles of Crowd and Mob Control.
 - a. Rapid dispersion.
 - b. Prevention of assemblage (after mob is dispersed).
 - c. Apprehension of leaders.
2. Priorities and Application of Force.
 - a. Show of force.
 - b. Riot control formations.
 - (1) Line and wedge.
 - (2) Echelon right and left.
 - (3) Circular and diamond.
 - c. Use of water and chemicals.
 - d. Fire by selected marksmen.
 - e. Full fire power.
3. Psychological Advantages and Tactical Principles.
 - a. Detruck and fix bayonets out of sight upon orders.
 - b. Maintain formation to magnify numbers.
 - c. Weapon Positions.
 - (1) Safe Port.
 - (2) Safe Guard.
 - (3) On Guard.
 - d. Issue Proclamation.
 - e. Use element of surprise.
 - f. Use cameras and armored vehicles.
 - g. Allow avenues of escape.
 - h. Do not bluff by firing blanks or firing over heads.
 - i. Route dispersing not through non-sensitive areas.

SUMMARY SHEET

1. Definition, Types, and Characteristics of a Crowd.

- a. Definition of a crowd: A large number of persons temporarily congregated.
- b. Types of crowds: Physical and psychological.
- c. Characteristics of a crowd: Unorganized and no leadership: Ruled by reasons: Hesitant.

2. Definition, Types, and Characteristics of a Mob.

- a. Definition of a mob.
 - (1) A crowd under stimulus of intense excitement or agitation.
 - (2) No respect for law and order.
 - (3) Commits unlawful acts.
- b. Characteristics of a mob: Organized and has leadership: Common motive for action: Ruled by emotion.
- c. Types of mobs and characteristics: aggressive mob, escape mob, acquisitive mob, and expressive mob.

3. Causes of Disturbances Involving Crowds and Mobs.

- a. Social, economic, political, and disaster.
- b. Absence or failure of constituted authority.

4. Factors Influencing Crowd and Mob Behavior.

- a. Basic desires and urges: Hunger, sex, self-preservation, anger and fear.
- b. Transformation of crowd into a mob.
 - (1) When members have been instilled with a purpose and intent to carry out such purpose.
 - (2) Regardless of consequences.
- c. Psychological influences causing mobs.
 - (1) Force of numbers, suggestions, and contagion.
 - (2) Novelty, anonymity, and release from repressed emotions.

5. Methods Used to Incite Mob Violence.

- a. Extensive propaganda.
- b. Forceful speeches by fiery speakers.
- c. Appearance of hated individual.
- d. Successful accomplishment of single act of violence.
- e. Baiting of police and troops.

Apprehension + Search

I Minor Incident

A Uniform etc.

B AWOL etc.

II Detailed investigation not required.

A Handled by M.P. not C.I.

B No apprehension has to be made.

III Serious Incident

A Loss, damage or destruction of property

B Personal injury or death.

C Crime

IV are investigated by M.P.C.I.

V None for apprehension

A Reasonable belief that offence has been committed.

B Violation of UCMJ.

C That the offender committed offence

D That offender comes under Article II

VI Protective Custody

A If he makes a request for such.

B Found without funds

C Has suffered illness or injury

D Needs protection from violence or injury

IV Apprehension of commissioned or warrant officer.

A Try to get the duty officer if possible.

B Apprehend if a discredit to the uniform.

C Always treat them with respect.

V Estimate Situation

A Attitude of suspect.

B Manpower

C Weapons

VI Plan of Operation

A Simplicity

B Surprise

C Location

VII Approach

A Beware dangerous

B Be firm but Decisive

C Be Courteous but Postured

D Speak calm

E Assume proper position

VIII Large Approach

A Action

B Make sure you have advantage

C Make sure you have room

D Don't question one person until separate

E Support

Apprehension + Search

X Approaching a building

- A. Get authority
- B. Watchout for bystanders.
- C. Entrances + Exits
- D. Adv. advice.

X Restrictions on your firearm

- A. Only use when necessary (if also)
- B. As last resort.
- C. Never use as a bluff.
- D. Never use as warning
- E. Never use unless to kill or wound.
- F. Never fire at minor offenders
- G. Apprehend criminals
- H. Prevent felony
- I. Self defense.
- J. Prevent escape of felony.
- K. When told to by officer in M.T.C.C

SUMMARY SHEET

1. Description of the Weapon.

- a. The 40mm Grenade Launcher is a single shot, break-open, breech-loading, shoulder-fired weapon.
- b. The weapon is composed of a receiver group, fore-end assembly, barrel group, sight assembly, and stock assembly.
- c. A rubber recoil pad is attached to the butt of the weapon to partially absorb the recoil.
- d. Ammunition is currently available in two types, the Cartridge, 40mm HE, M381 and M406 and the Cartridge, 40mm Practice, M382 and M407.

2. General Data.a. Weapon.

- (1) Length of launcher (overall) ----- 28.78 in.
- (2) Length of barrel group ----- 14.71 in.
- (3) Length of barrel only ----- 14.00 in.
- (4) Weight of launcher loaded ----- 6.45 lb.
- (5) Weight of launcher unloaded ----- 5.95 lb.

b. Rifling.

- (1) Length ----- 11.83 in.
- (2) Number of Lands ----- 6
- (3) Twist ----- Uniform rt.
Hand, 1 turn
in 48 in.

c. Operational Characteristics.

- (1) Sights:
 - (a) Front ----- Blade.
 - (b) Rear ----- Folding leaf,
adjustable
- (2) Chamber pressure ----- 3,000 lbs, psi.
- (3) Muzzle velocity ----- 250 ft per sec.
- (4) Maximum range ----- 400 meters (approx)
- (5) Maximum effective range (area targets) ----- 350 meters
- (6) Maximum effective range (point targets) ----- 150 meters
- (7) Minimum range:
 - (a) Training ----- 80 meters
 - (b) Combat ----- 31 meters

d. Rear Sight Adjustments.

The following lists the distance the strike of the grenade is moved at various ranges when a one-click change is made in sight settings:

Range (meters)	Elevation change (meters)
100	3.5
150	3.0
200	2.5
250	2.0
300	1.5
350	1.0
400	.5

SUMMARY SHEET

1. Types of Incidents.

- a. Minor incidents do not require a detailed investigation, are handled at the scene by the military policeman, and in some cases do not require an apprehension.
- b. Serious incidents involve the loss, damage or destruction of property, personal injury, death, and crime which are investigated by the military police criminal investigator.

2. Reasons, Considerations, and Techniques of Apprehension.

- a. Reasons for apprehension.
 - (1) Reasonable belief that an offense has been committed.
 - (2) Violation of military law.
 - (3) Offender committed the offense.
 - (4) Offender is subject to military law.
- b. Protective custody.
 - (1) Reasonable request for such action.
 - (2) Found without sufficient funds.
 - (3) Has suffered illness or injury.
 - (4) In need of protection from violence or injury.
 - (5) May, under the circumstances, bring discredit upon the Armed Forces unless deterred or taken into custody.
- c. Apprehension of commissioned or warrant officers.
 - (1) Should normally be effected by commissioned officer.
 - (2) Should be effected by NCO or enlisted man performing military police duties pursuant to specific orders of a commissioned officer, except where such action is necessary to prevent:
 - (a) Discredit upon the Armed Forces.
 - (b) The commission of a serious offense.
 - (c) Escape after the commission of a serious offense.
- d. Considerations prior to making the actual apprehension.
 - (1) Estimate of the situation.
 - (a) Attitude of the offender or suspect.
 - (b) Manpower.
 - (c) Weapons.
 - (2) Plan of operation.
 - (a) Simplicity.
 - (b) Surprise.
 - (c) Location.
 - (3) Approach to an individual.
 - (a) Assume the individual may be dangerous.
 - (b) Be firm but decisive.
 - (c) Be courteous, but restrained.
 - (d) Speak in a calm tone of authority.
 - (e) Assume a proper position.
 - (4) Approach to a group.
 - (a) Approach with caution.
 - (b) Be careful group can not gain the advantage.

- (c) Be separated enough to provide freedom of action.
- (d) Avoid questioning of individuals in presence of coup.
- (e) Have adequate support to apprehend.

e. Techniques of apprehension.

- (1) Obtain command of the situation by voice command and necessary force if required.

(2) Effect the apprehension.

- (a) Advise of apprehension.
- (b) Warn of rights under Article 31.
- (c) Conduct in orderly and efficient manner.
- (d) Be firm, frank, and courteous.
- (e) Avoid unnecessary conversation.
- (f) Do not argue.
- (g) Never use profanity.
- (h) Do not hesitate if action is required.

(3) Search the offender.

- (4) Ignore unreasonable requests.
- (5) Never overlook the possibility of escape or retaliation.
- (6) Do not allow interference by military personnel or others.

f. Approach to a building.

- (1) Have authority to enter.
- (2) Consider possible injury to innocent persons on premises.
- (3) Note all entrances and exits.
- (4) Keep within supporting distance.
- (5) Notify headquarters of intent to enter, if possible.
- (6) Request additional support, if needed.

3. Use of force and firearms in making an apprehension.

a. Use of force.

- (1) To secure and detain.
- (2) Overcome resistance.
- (3) Prevent escape.
- (4) Recapture.
- (5) Must be a reasonable amount of force.

b. Restriction on use of firearms.

- (1) Use as a last resort.
- (2) Never used as a bluff.
- (3) Warning shots never fired.
- (4) Weapon fired only when intent is to wound or kill.
- (5) Fire to wound rather than kill.
- (6) Never fired at minor offenders.

c. Grounds for the use of the firearm.

- (1) Apprehend known dangerous criminals.
- (2) To prevent the commission of a felony.
- (3) To prevent the escape of one who has committed a felony.
- (4) In self defense, if life is in danger.
- (5) Protect the lives of others.
- (6) When directed to do so by superior officer.

d. In using firearms, a felon should be fired upon, as a last resort and only in the case of grave type felonies such as murder, robbery, assault with a dangerous weapon. Usually a grave type of felony is one that is accompanied by force and violence. Always remember that you, the military policemen, must show that there was a necessity for the use of such force, or firearms and that it was justifiable under the circumstances.

SUMMARY SHEET

1. Definition and purpose of a Statement.

- a. A narration verbal or written, made by a person.
- b. Written statement is obtained:
 - (1) During official investigation of incident or offense.
 - (2) Questioning reveals pertinent information.
- c. Form of Statement.
 - (1) Narrative.
 - (2) Question and answer.
 - (3) Combination of both.
- d. Purpose of written Statement.
 - (1) Provides permanent record.
 - (2) Used for refreshing memory.
 - (a) By deponent (maker).
 - (b) Military policeman.
 - (3) Discourages changing testimony because of:
 - (a) Friendship.
 - (b) Sympathy.
 - (c) Bribery.
 - (d) Intimidation.
 - (e) Desire not to become involved.
 - (f) Reducing possibility of surprise.
 - (g) Used for impeachment purposes.
 - 1. Hostile witness.
 - 2. Lying witness.
 - (4) Statement is written by:
 - 1. Deponent.
 - 2. Military policeman.
 - 2. Stenographer.

2. Description and Format of written Statement (DA Form 2820).

a. Heading.

- (1) Place and date taken.
- (2) File number (filled in by record section).
 - 1. Identification of deponent.
 - (a) Name.
 - (b) Service Number or Social Security number.
 - (c) Grade or title.
 - 2. Organization (address of civilian).
 - 1. Statement made.
 - (a) Name.
 - (b) Position.
- (3) Explanation by person taking statement:
 - (a) Nature of investigation.
 - (b) Status of deponent (suspect or accused).
- (4) Declaration by deponent.
 - (a) Understands all legal rights.

- b. **Body of Statement.**
 - (1) Maker refers to himself in the first person.
 - (2) who, what, when, where, how, and why.
 - (3) Use phraseology of deponent.
 - (4) Use slang, obscene language or profanity only when necessary.
- c. **Concluding paragraph of statement.**
 - (1) **Affidavit of deponent.**
 - (a) Name of deponent.
 - (b) Acknowledges that he read the statement.
 - (c) Or had it read to him.
 - (d) Understands contents.
 - (e) Number of pages.
 - (f) Initialed all corrected errors and the bottom of each page.
 - (g) Statement voluntarily made.
 - (2) **Signature of deponent.**
 - (a) Must coincide with heading.
 - (b) Should be witnessed.
 - (c) Or sworn.

3. **Description and Format of Written Statement (DA Form 2823).**

- a. **Heading.**
 - (1) Place and Date taken.
 - (2) File number (filled in by record section).
 - (3) Identification of deponent.
 - (a) Name.
 - (b) Service number or Social Security Number.
 - (c) Grade or Title.
 - (d) Organization (Address of civilian).
- b. **Body of Statement.**
 - (1) Maker refers to himself in the first person.
 - (2) who, what, when, where, how, and why.
 - (3) Use phraseology of deponent.
 - (4) Use slang, obscene language or profanity only when necessary.
- c. **Concluding paragraph of statement.**
 - (1) **Affidavit of deponent.**
 - (a) Name of deponent.
 - (b) Acknowledges that he read the statement.
 - (c) Or had it read to him.
 - (d) Understands contents.
 - (e) Number of pages.
 - (f) Initialed all corrected errors and the bottom of each page.
 - (g) Statement voluntarily made.
 - (2) **Signature of deponent.**
 - (a) Must coincide with heading.
 - (b) Should be witnessed.
 - (c) Or sworn.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 4TH TNG BDE (MP), USATC
Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

MP 516.1(U)
March 1968

WEEK 1 CLASSROOM ISSUE

APPREHENSION AND SEARCH

1. THE USE OF FORCE.

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 which is necessary to secure and detain the offender, overcome his resistance, prevent his escape, or recapture him if he escapes. You are never justified in using unnecessary force, treating the offender with unwarranted violence or resorting to dangerous methods if the apprehension can be effected otherwise.

b. Unarmed Defense: The ability to apply simple unarmed defense measures and come-along holds is frequently helpful to military police in subduing offenders.

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 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 paring blows that 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 opponents shoulder muscles on either side of his neck. Avoid blows to the opponents 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.

2. THE USE OF FIREARMS:

a. 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.

b. 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, a round should be in the chamber of the weapon. Local standing operating procedures will cover this more in detail.

c. Use great caution and prudence in the 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 lives 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 Uniform Code of Military Justice. 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.

d. The use of firearms is also justified when necessity arises 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.

(1) 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.

(2) In attempting to halt a fleeing offender, do not fire warning shots because of the possibility of injuring innocent persons and damaging property. If the suspect or offender fails to stop after command to halt has been repeated once, consider before firing whether the offense is serious enough to warrant such action.

3. THE USE OF HAND IRONS:

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.

4. THE 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 yourself. Arrange for a reliable witness to the apprehension—either a fellow MP or a bystander.

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 police 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).

SUMMARY SHEET

1. Mission and Function of Military Police Patrols.

- a. Mission of military police patrols.
 - (1) Enforcement of:
 - (a) Military laws.
 - (b) Orders.
 - (c) Regulations.
 - (2) Compliance promoted by:
 - (a) Setting example.
 - (b) On-the-spot corrections.
 - (c) Apprehensions and reporting offenses.
 - (d) Presence of patrols.
- b. Services of military police patrols.
 - (1) Giving authorized information.
 - (2) First aid.
 - (3) Protective assistance.
- c. Assignment of military police personnel.
 - (1) Requirements determined by provost marshal.
 - (2) Usually given to unit commander 24 hours in advance.
 - (3) Unit assigns personnel to general duties.
 - (4) Desk sergeant assigns specific duties.
- d. Patrol routes.
 - (1) Must be planned.
 - (2) To provide systematic coverage.
 - (3) With minimum number of personnel.

2. Types of Military Police Patrols.

- a. Foot patrols.
 - (1) Cover limited areas frequented by military personnel.
 - (2) Must know area thoroughly.
 - (3) Walk on portion of sidewalk nearest street.
 - (4) Know locations of important facilities.
 - (5) Checking public establishments.
 - (a) Conduct self in business-like manner.
 - (b) Do not loiter.
 - (c) Accept no alcohol or favors.
 - (6) Entering dark areas and alleys.
 - (a) Pause before entering.
 - (b) Allow eyes to adjust to darkness.
 - (7) Investigate any disturbances or improper conduct.
- b. Motor patrols.
 - (1) Perform essentially the same functions as foot patrols.
 - (a) Cover more area (mobility).
 - (b) Selective enforcement.
 - (2) Provides support capability.
 - (a) Rapid reinforcements.
 - (b) Transportation.
 - (c) Communications.
 - (d) Emergency service.
 - (3) Patrolling area.
 - (a) Cruise where high frequency of violations.
 - (b) Park only where visible.

- (4) Hiding is not conducive to:
 - (a) Good public relations.
 - (b) Or effective enforcement.
 - (c) Emergencies (exception).
- (5) Patrols must set example.
 - (a) Observe traffic regulations.
 - (b) Road courtesy.
- (6) Emergency calls.
 - (a) Use of siren (local SOP).
 - (b) Speed (local law applicable).

- c. Special patrols.
 - (1) Train and terminal patrols.
 - (2) Water patrols.
 - (3) Air patrols.
- d. Fixed posts.
 - (1) Main gates to installations.
 - (2) Trouble spots.
 - (3) Designated places to protect persons, property, and areas.
- e. Patrolling with other police personnel.
 - (1) Civil police.
 - (2) Shore patrol.
 - (3) Air police.
 - (4) Foreign police personnel.
- f. Reserves.
 - (1) Ready reserve (small motorized force).
 - (a) Serves as reinforcements.
 - (b) Handles special events.
 - (c) Stationed at military police station.
 - (d) Or at unit.
 - (2) Unit reserve (off-duty personnel).
 - (a) Control of disasters.
 - (b) Civil disturbances, etc.
 - (c) Committed only on orders of provost marshal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 4TH TNG BDE (MP), USATC
Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

FIRST AID

SUMMARY SHEET

MP 206.3

1. Four Life Saver Steps:

- a. Stop the bleeding.
 - (1) Elevation.
 - (2) Pressure points (5).
 - (3) Direct pressure.
 - (4) Tourniquet (last resort).
- b. Clear the airway.
- c. Protect the wound.
- d. Prevent or treat shock.

Types and treatment of burns.

- a. First degree.
 - (1) Symptoms: Reddening of skin.
 - (2) Treatment: None.
- b. Second degree.
 - (1) Symptoms: Pain and blistering of skin.
 - (2) Treatment: Cover with a dry sterile dressing, treat for shock and replace lost body fluids with sodium choloride - sodium bicarbonate.
- c. Third degree:
 - (1) Symptoms: Charring of skin and no pain.
 - (2) Treatment: Same as second degree.

3. Types and treatment of heat injuries.

- a. Heat cramps.

(1) Symptoms: Painful cramps in extremities and abdomen, skin is cool and moist.

(2) Treatment: Move to cool shady area, replace body fluids (salt water and massage extremities toward the heart.

b. Heat exhaustion.

(1) Symptoms: Same as heat cramps, but may become pale and temperature will be above normal.

(2) Treatment: Same as for heat cramps.

c. Heat stroke.

(1) Symptoms: Headache, nausea, hot dry skin, and a temperature up to 110 degrees.

(2) Treatment: Same as heat cramps but lower the body temperature as soon as possible, and transport to medical facilities.

4. Types and treatment of cold weather injuries.

a. Trench foot.

(1) Symptoms: Numbness of feet, difficulty in walking, swelling, and discoloration of feet.

(2) Treatment: Remove wet or tight clothing from injured part, if frozen, it should be rewarmed by immersion in warm water (90 - 104 degrees) or by placing warm hand on the part, or exposure to warm air, and treat for shock.

b. Frost bite.

(1) Symptoms: Same as trench foot, in addition stinging or aching sensation and the skin will turn red then pale or waxy white.

(2) Treatment: Same as trench foot.

5. Types and treatment for reptile bites.

a. Types: Copperhead, Water Moccasin, Rattlesnake and Coral Snake.

(1) Symptoms: Severe pain (not with Coral Snake) swelling, shock and weakness, and paralysis or respiratory failure ending in death.

(2) Treatment: Keep patient calm and quiet, place a tourniquet 3 to 4 inches above bite, immobilize bitten part, put in shock position, start artificial respiration (if needed), send for medical aid or transport on a litter to medical aid.

b. Types and treatment for poisonous vegetation.

Poison ivy, oak and summac:

(1) Symptoms: Reddening of skin, itching, small blisters or welts.

(2) Treatment: Before rash appears, wash with strong soap (GI soap), after rash appears don't scratch or wash, get medical aid.

7. Types and treatment of fractures.

a. Types: Open and closed.

b. Symptoms: Tenderness, pain, inability to move, unnatural shape, swelling and discoloration, or a break in the skin with the bone protruding.

c. Treatment: Splint all fractures or suspected fractures, immobilize above and below the fracture, pad splints, treat for shock.

8. Transportation and carries for sick and wounded.

a. Improvised litters.

b. Carries: Fireman's carry, supporting carry, arms carry, saddle back carry, pack strap carry and neck drag.

9. Artificial respiration:

a. Modified Silvester method: This method is used in a contaminated atmosphere or if the other methods cannot be used because of extensive facial injuries such as a broken nose or broken jaw.

b. Mouth to Mouth:

(1) This is by far the best method of artificial respiration.

(2) Types:

(a) Thumb jaw lift.

(b) Two hand jaw lift.

c. Mouth to nose: This method is used when mouth to mouth cannot be used.

10. Types of application:

a. Station number 1:

Treatment of major wounds: Head, jaw, chest, and belly wounds.

b. Station number 2:

Artificial respiration.

- c. station number 3:
Fractures and Splinting.
- a. station number 4:
Transportation of Sick and wounded.

1st. Aide

Min.

5 ties for leg splint

3 " for forearm

5 " for upper arm or elbow.

Low crawl carry, very good for when under fire, tie hands.

Always splint in position limb is broken never move it.

Only use morphine on ~~lives~~
~~wounds~~ nothing else.

For burns give salt.

OBSERVATION, DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION MP 515.1(U)

SUMMARY SHEET

1. Techniques of Observation.

- a. General characteristics.
- b. Specific characteristics.
- c. Changeable characteristics.

2. Techniques of Description.

- a. General characteristics.
- b. Specific characteristics.

3. Techniques of Identification.

- a. Quality of description.
- b. Special characteristics.
- c. General characteristics.
- d. Changeable characteristics.

4. Identification, Observation and Description by Witnesses.

a. Identification.

- (1) The lineup (persons/objects).
- (2) Composite photographs and sketches.
- (3) Use of an artist.

b. Observation.

(1) External influences.

- (a) Location.
- (b) Weather and light condition.
- (c) Absence or presence of distracting events.
- (d) Lapse of time.

(2) Human factors.

- (a) Past experiences.
- (b) Physiological influences.
- (c) Psychological influences.
- (d) Training.

e. Description.

- (1) Lapse of time.
- (2) Individual personal evaluation.
- (3) Language inadequacies or lack of expressive ability.
- (4) Fear of police or police methods.
- (5) Personal inconvenience.
- (6) Talk briefly with witness to alleviate apprehension.
- (7) Have witness repeat description.
- (8) Weigh description in light of available information.
- (9) Factors which cause unintentional errors.
 - (a) Self-interest.
 - (b) Love.
 - (c) Loyalty.
 - (d) Desire to be important or intelligent.
 - (e) Desire for conformity or difference.
 - (f) Reward.

O.B.S Describe & Hint

Gen. "Places"

- A. Out door, Indoors
- B. Exact location (building number)
- C. Outstanding objects (use as a guide)
- D. Details of the scene
- E. " of items of interest.
- A. Indoor
- B. Location of section of building
- C. Room number.
- D. Details of entrances (to specific area.)
- E. Objects located near incident
- F. Exact location from Objects or entrance to incident

Description of Events

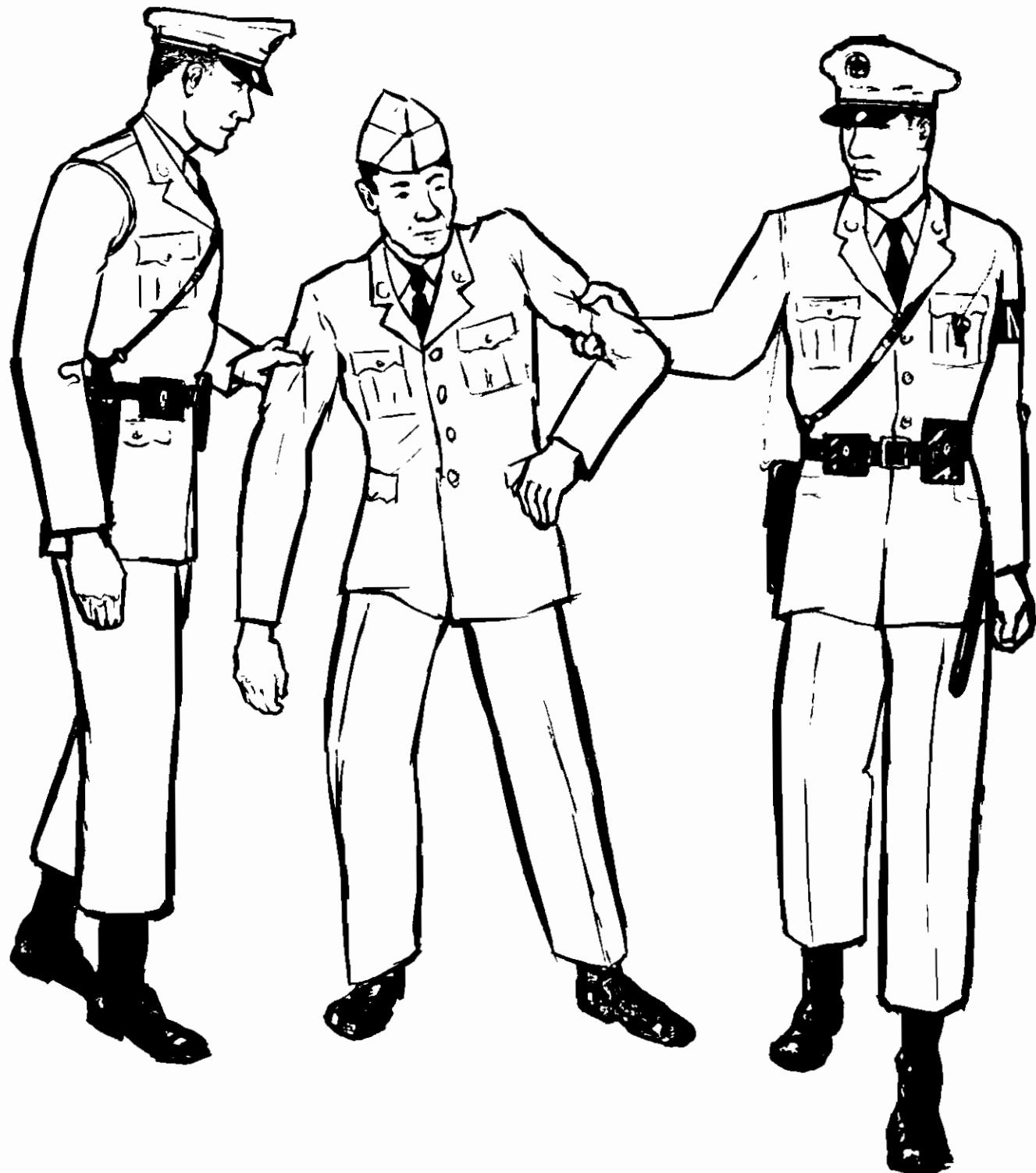
- A. The time
- B. Location of incident.
- C. Sequence of accident (what made it happen)
- D. Object or persons involved
- E. People involved "
- F. Immediate results of incident.
- G. Consider all available info.

* In your note book never have anything in it but M.P. work (no phone numbers) or else its no good in a Court martial.

Lineup - Make sure the man is there make
sure that all the people are somewhat alike
(color, ht., wt. etc.)

Who
What
Where
Where
How
Why

THE
UNARMED DEFENSE
BOOKLET



4TH TRAINING BRIGADE (MP)

CONTENTS

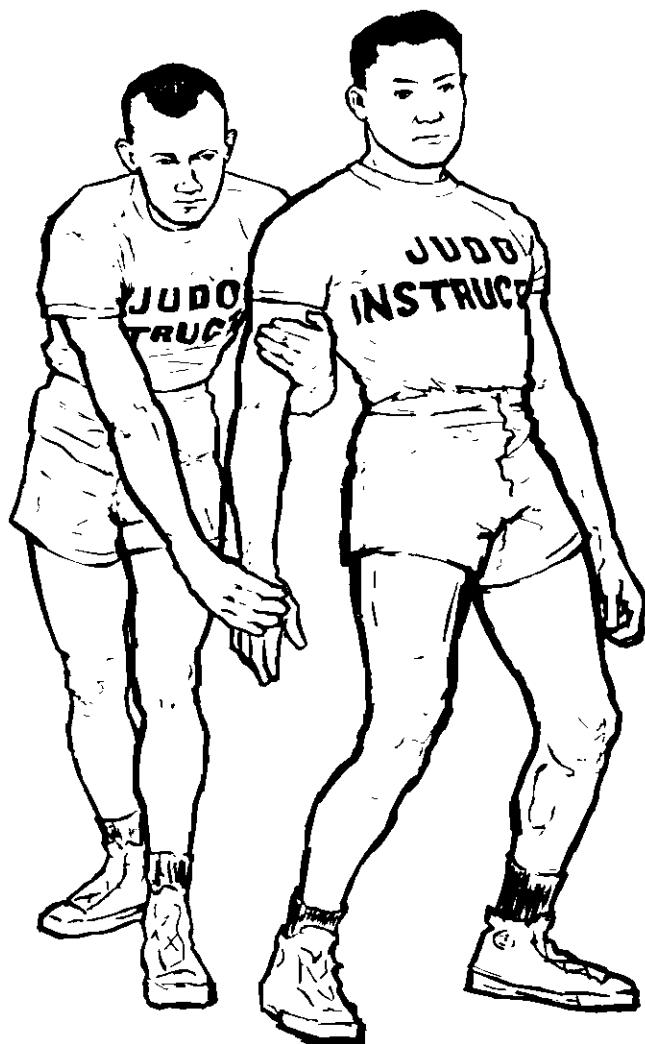
Come-along	1
Gooseneck come-along hold	2
Finger come-along	3-4
Front hammer lock	5-6
Rear hammer lock	7-8
Defense against chocks	9
Wedge	10-11
Front windmill	12-13
Reverse windmill	14-15
Defense against headlocks	16
Front headlock	17-18
Side headlock	19-20-21
Basic throws	22
Shoulder throw	23-24
Hip throw	25-26

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

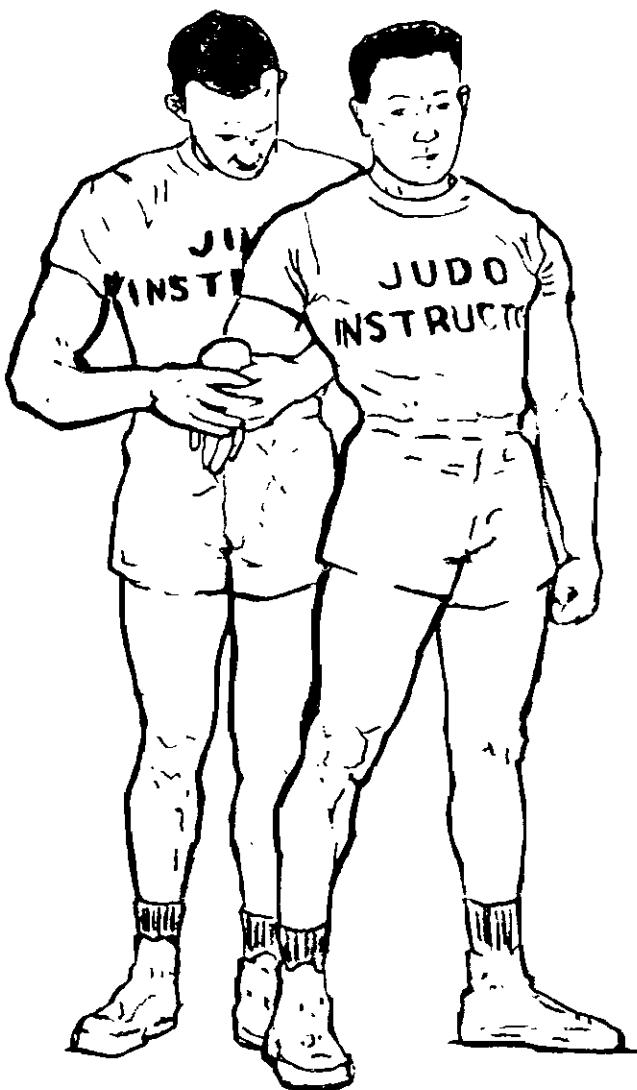
A COME-ALONG REQUIRES—

- 1. POSITIVE, IMMEDIATE ACTION
BY THE MILITARY POLICEMAN.*
- 2. SPEED IN APPLICATION.*
- 3. LEVERAGE OR PRESSURE ON A
SENSITIVE PART OF OFFENDER'S
BODY.*
- 4. CONTROL WITHOUT INJURY,
IF POSSIBLE.*

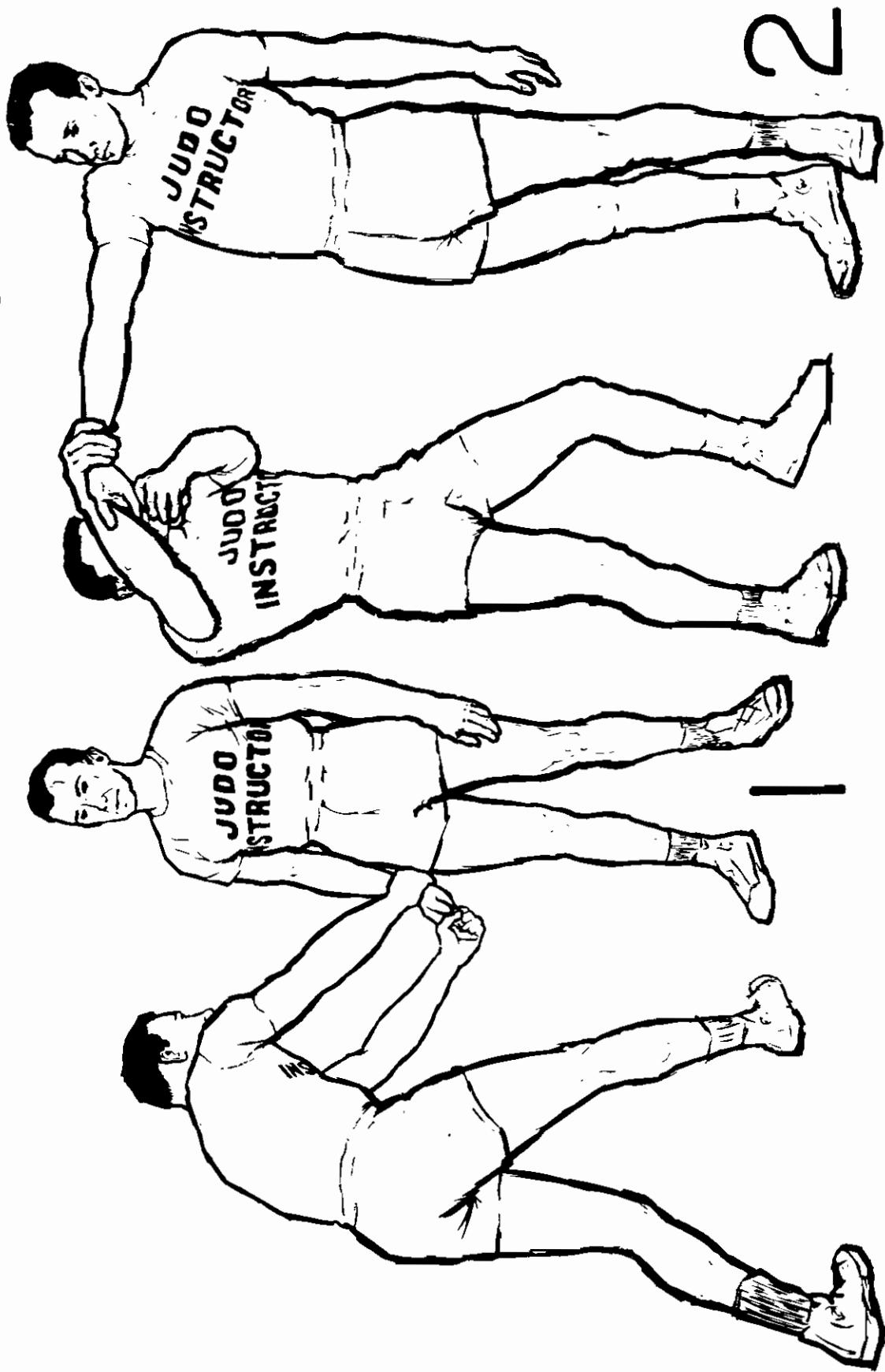
GOOSENECK

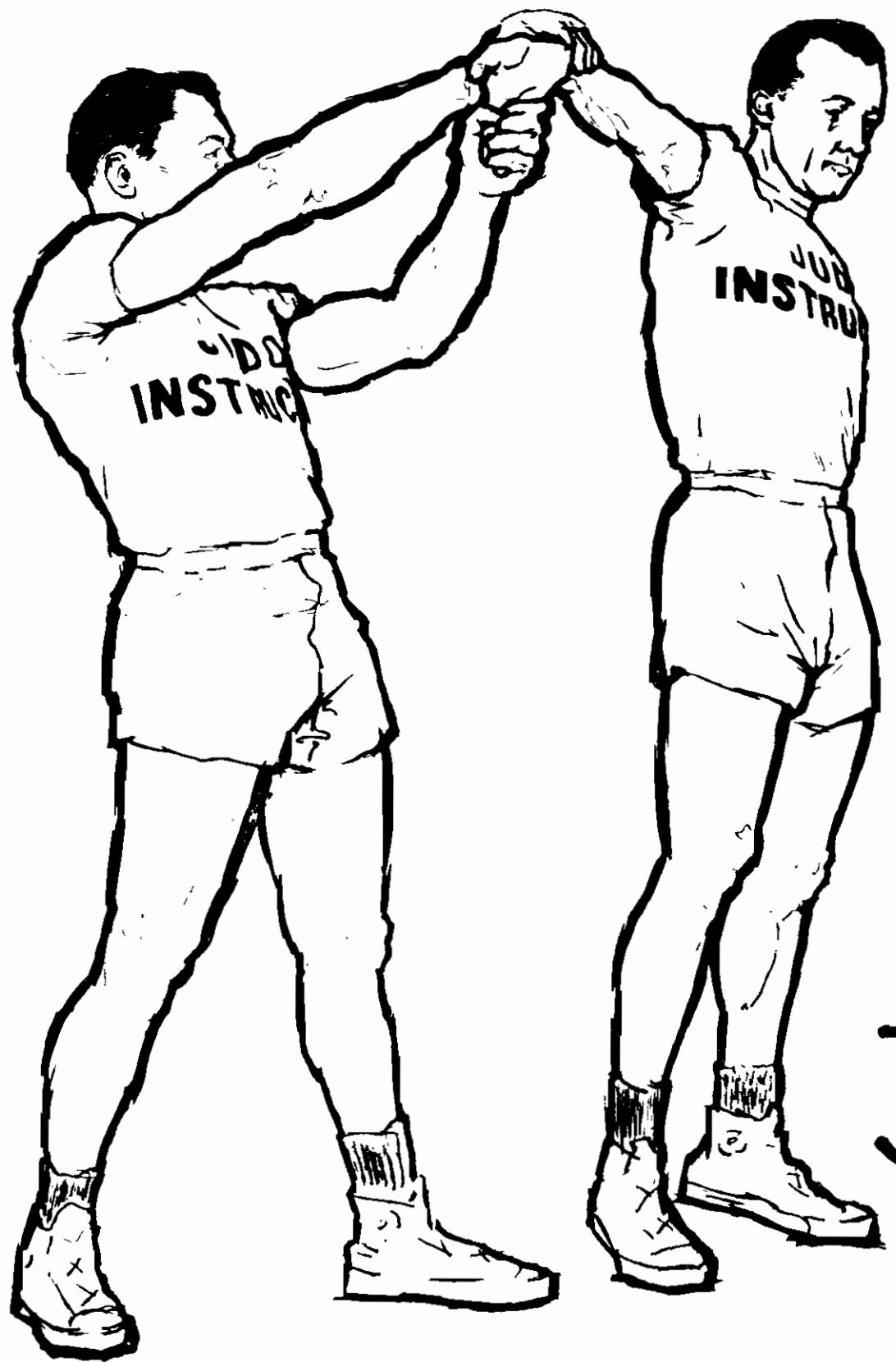


THE COME-ALONG HOLD



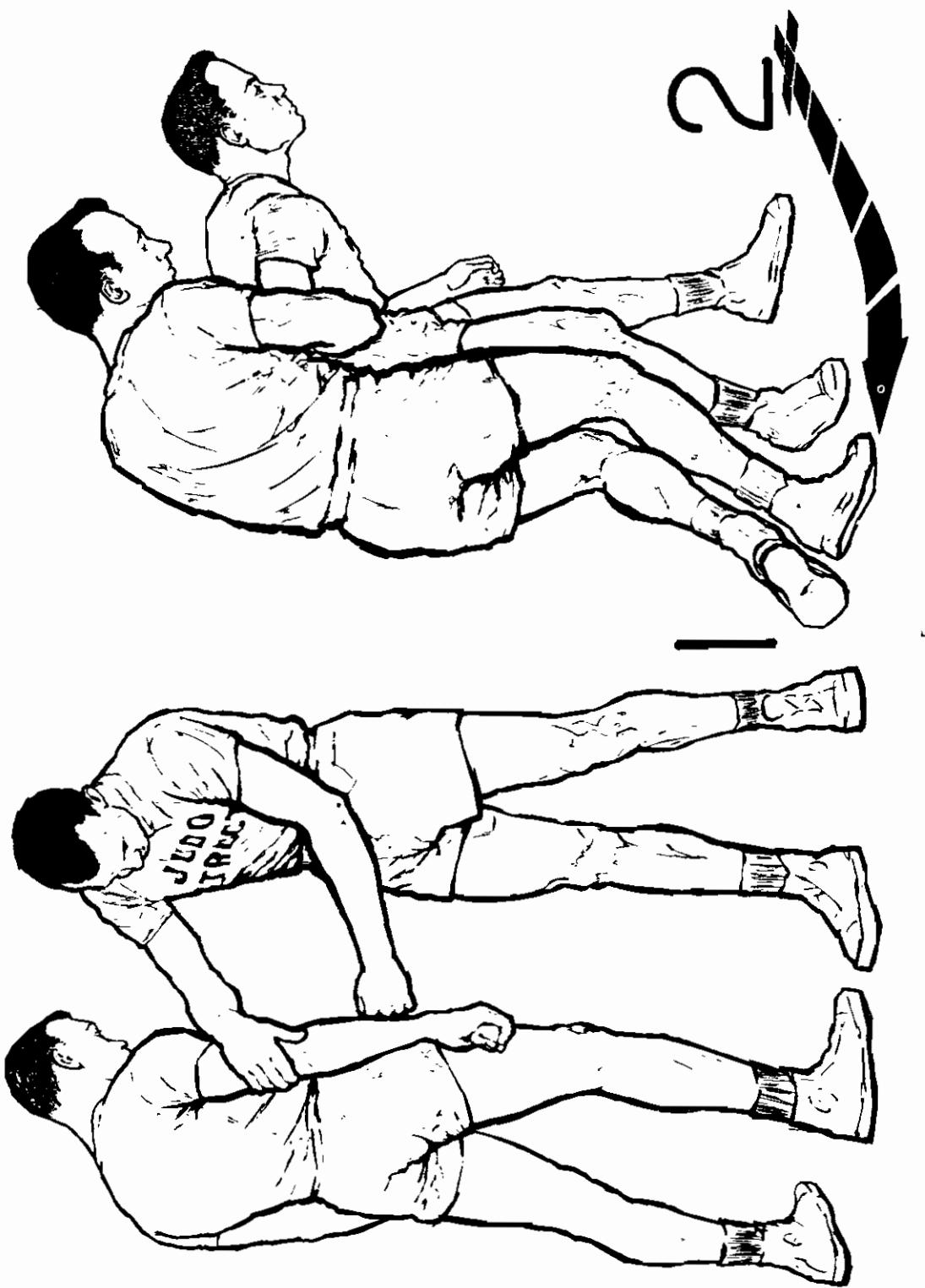
FINGER COME-ALONG

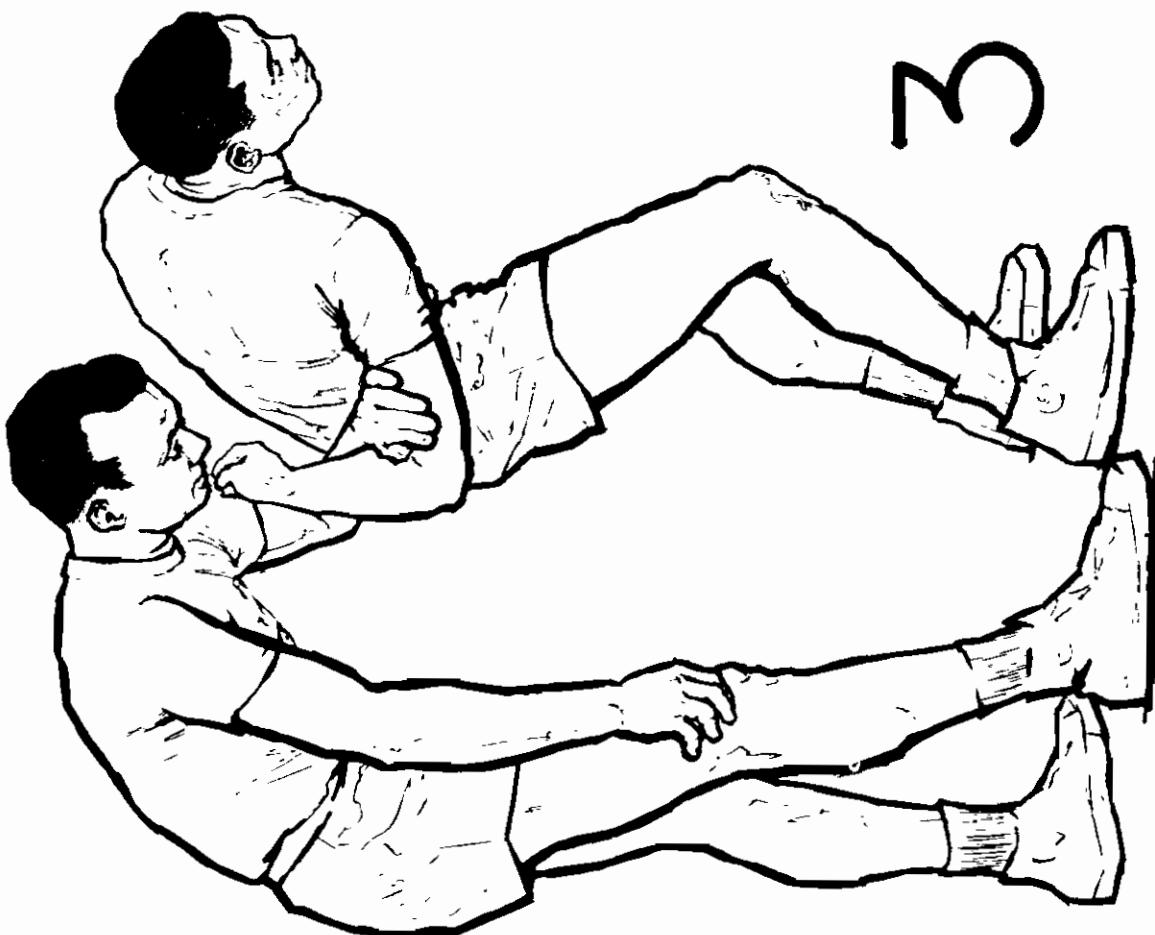
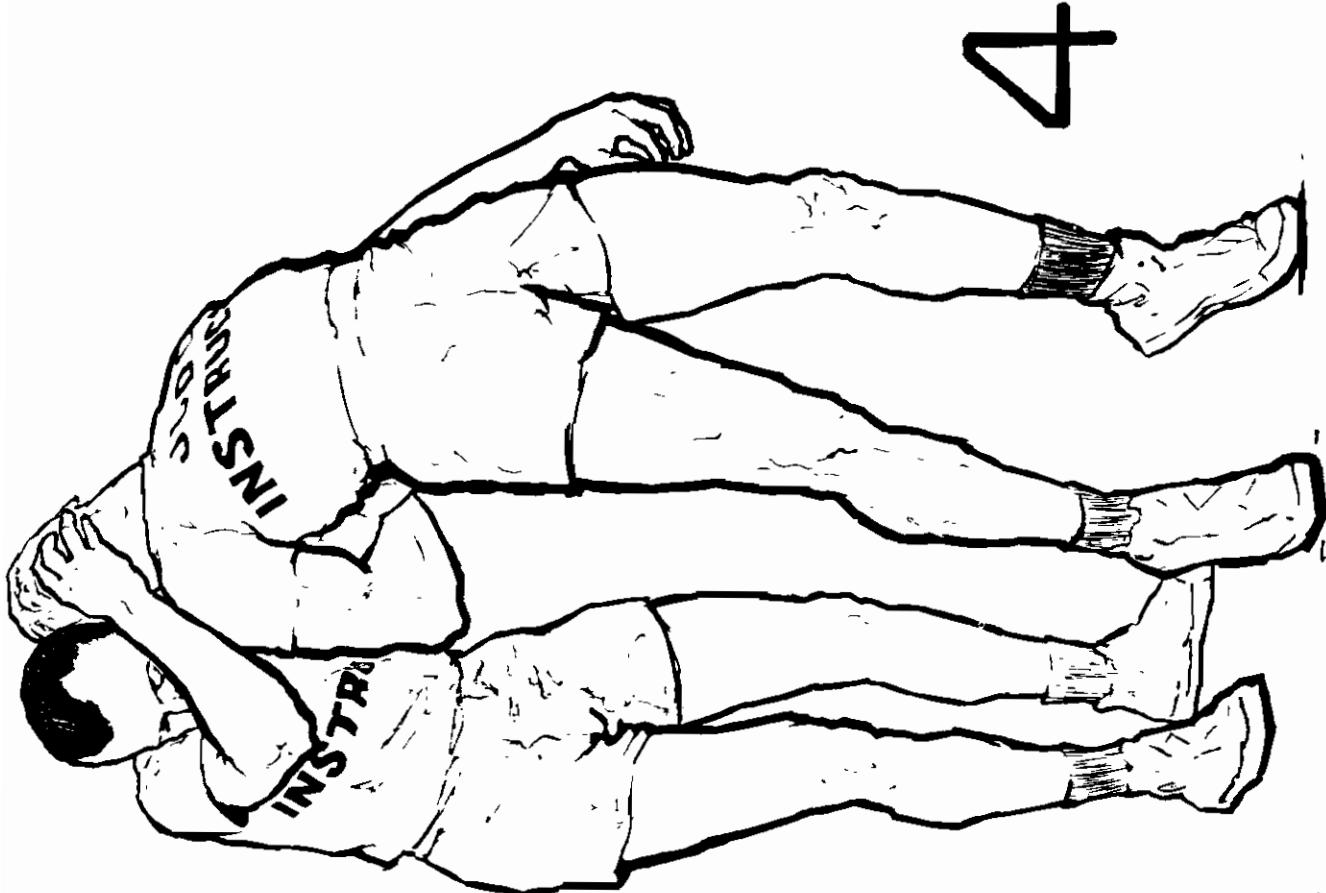




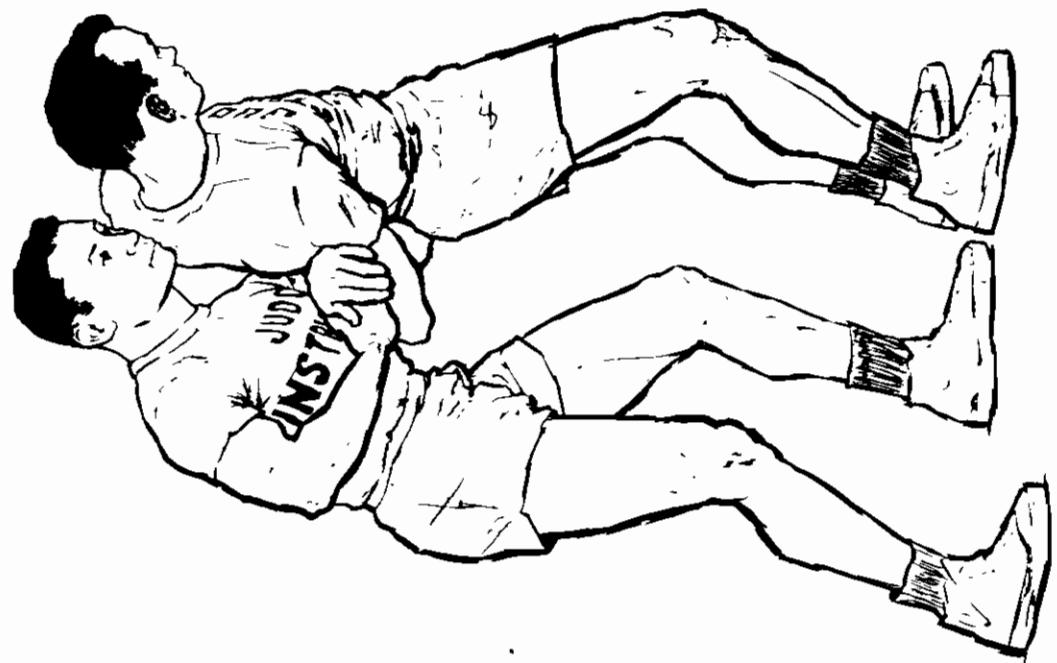
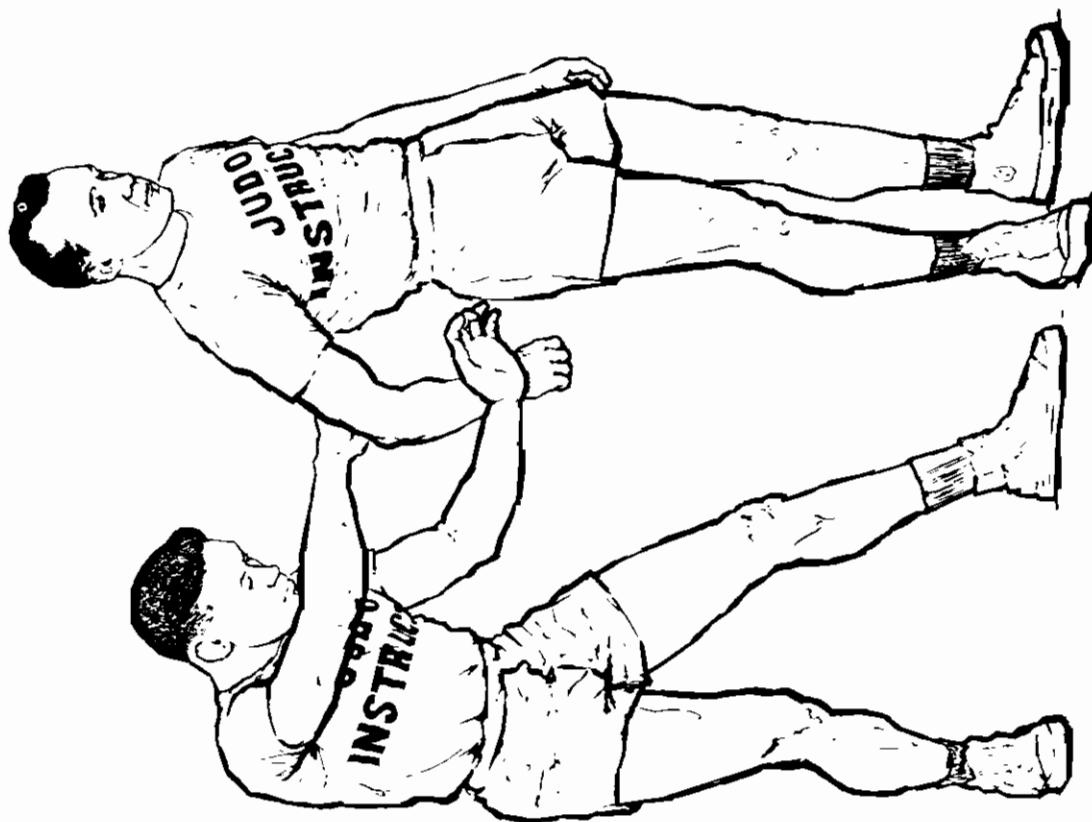
3

FRONT HAMMERLOCK





REAR HAMMERLOCK



2

7



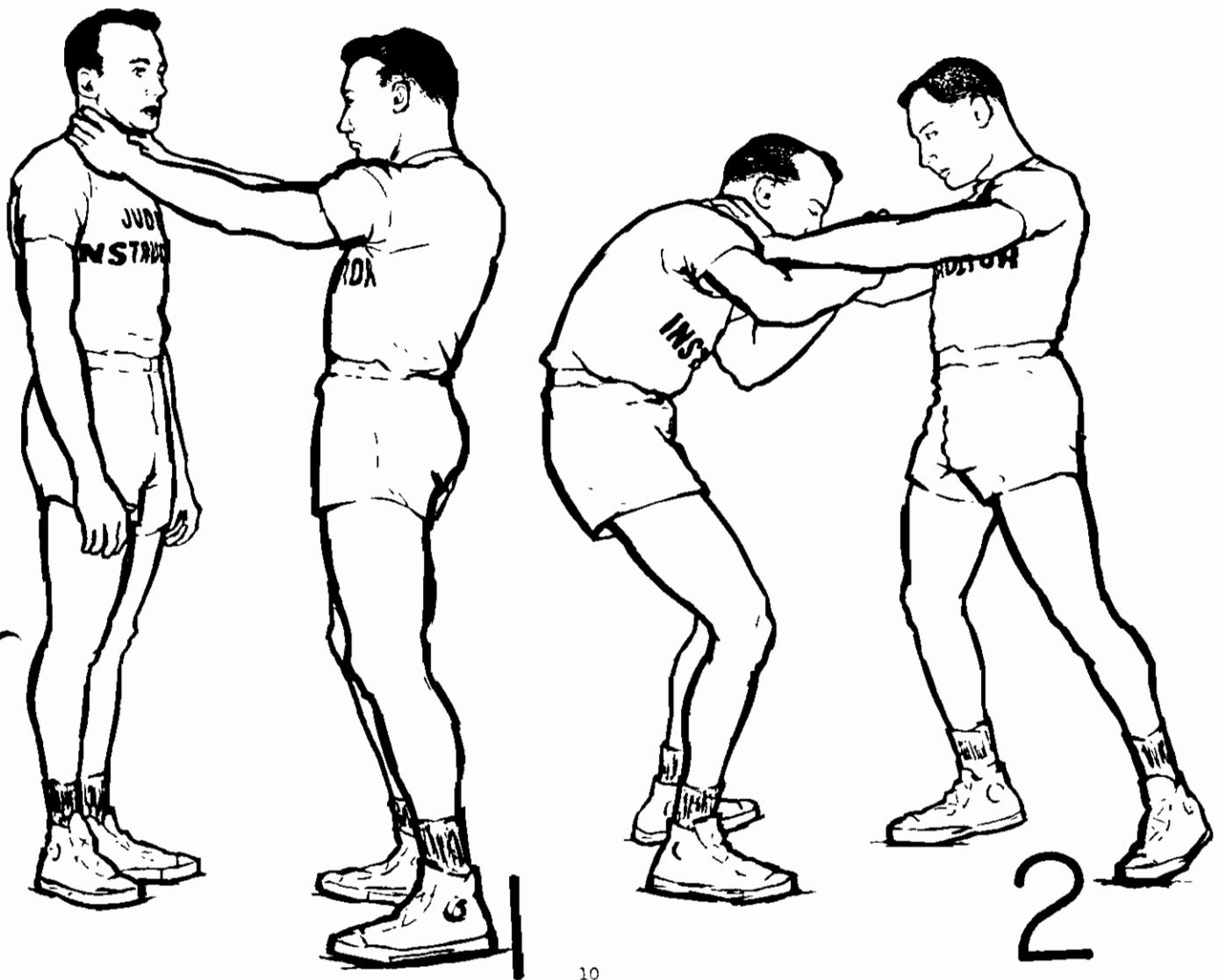
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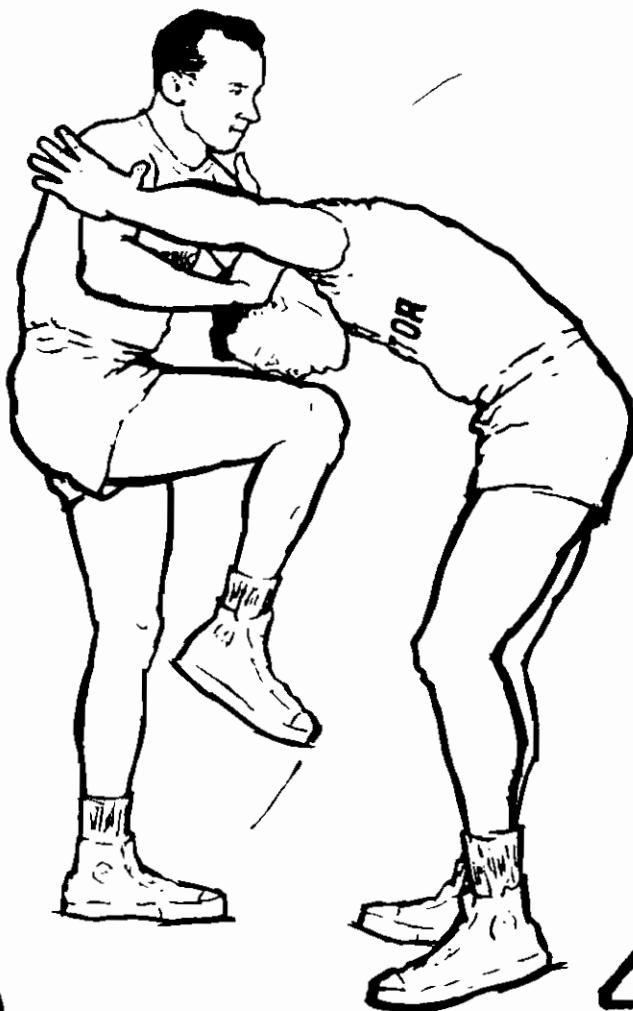
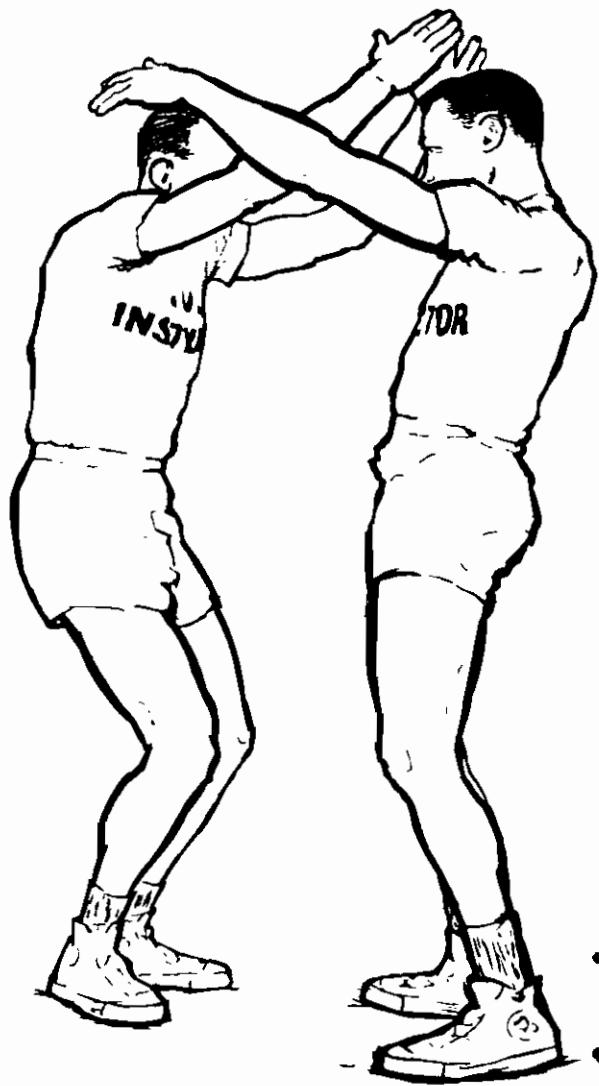
DEFENSES AGAINST CHOKES

THERE ARE MANY CHOKE DEFENSES, BUT THREE OF THE SIMPLEST ARE —

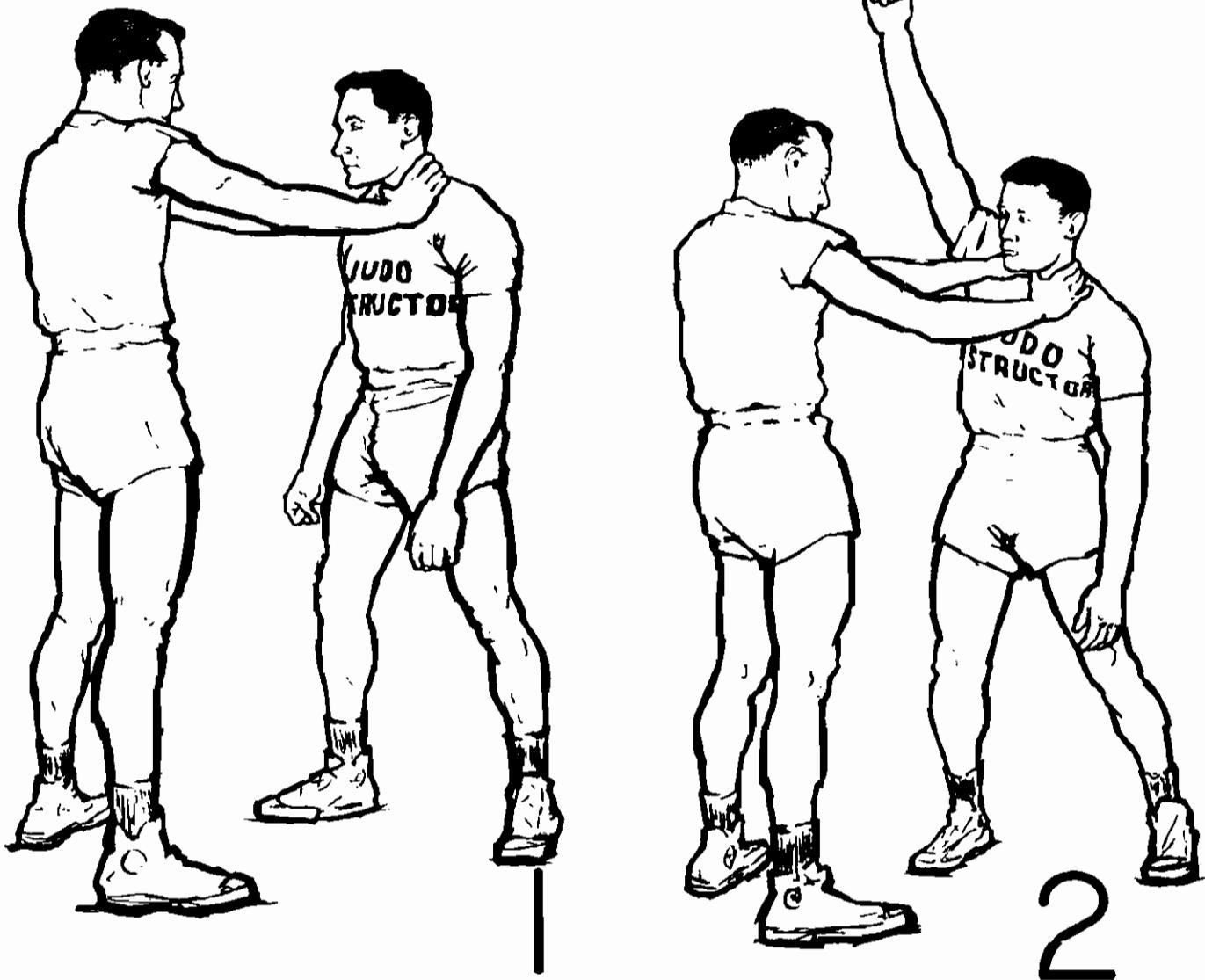
- 1. THE WEDGE, AS A DEFENSE AGAINST A FRONT CHOKE.*
- 2. THE FRONT WINDMILL, AS A DEFENSE AGAINST A FRONT CHOKE.*
- 3. THE REAR WINDMILL, AS A DEFENSE AGAINST A REAR CHOKE.*

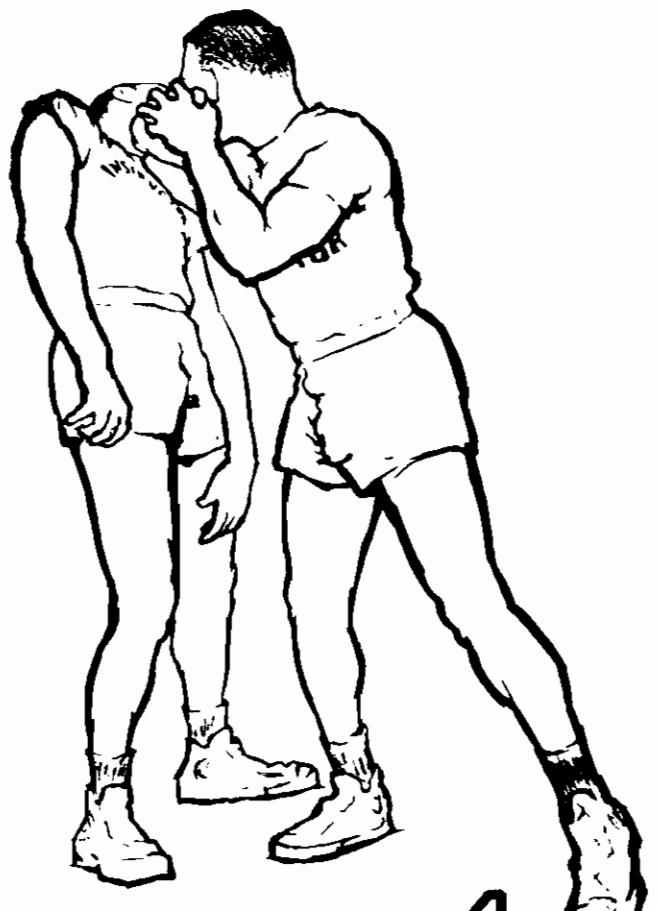
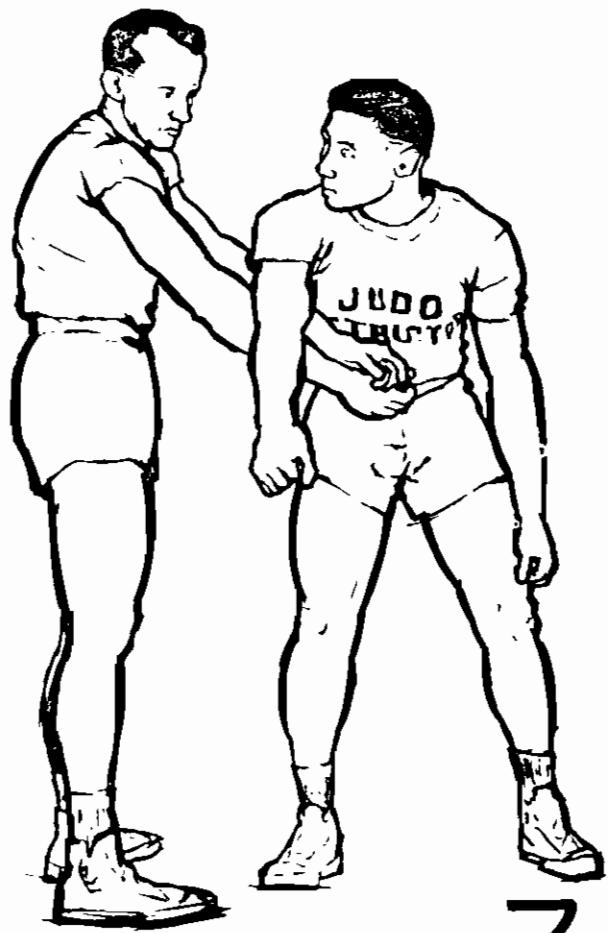
WEDGE



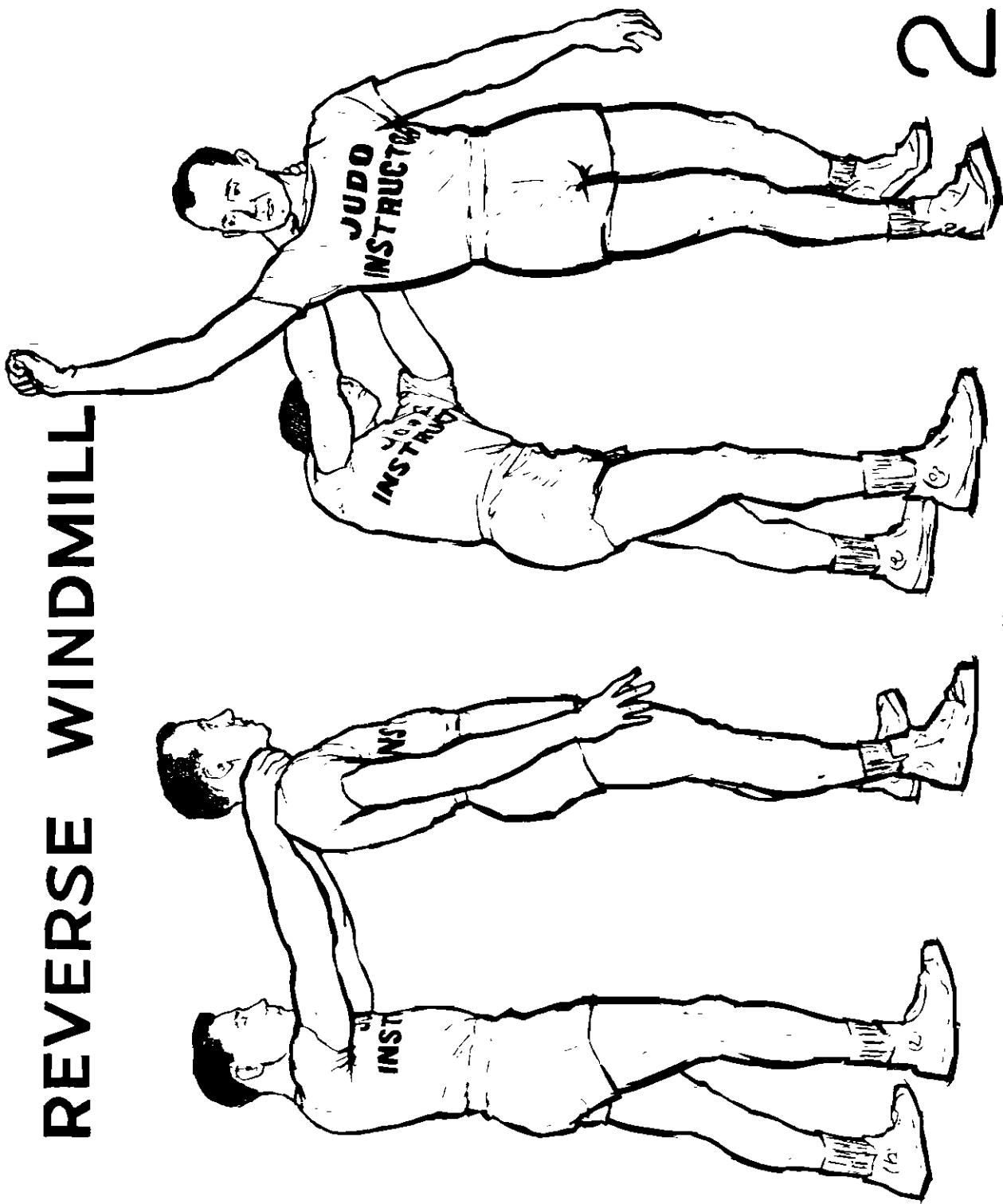


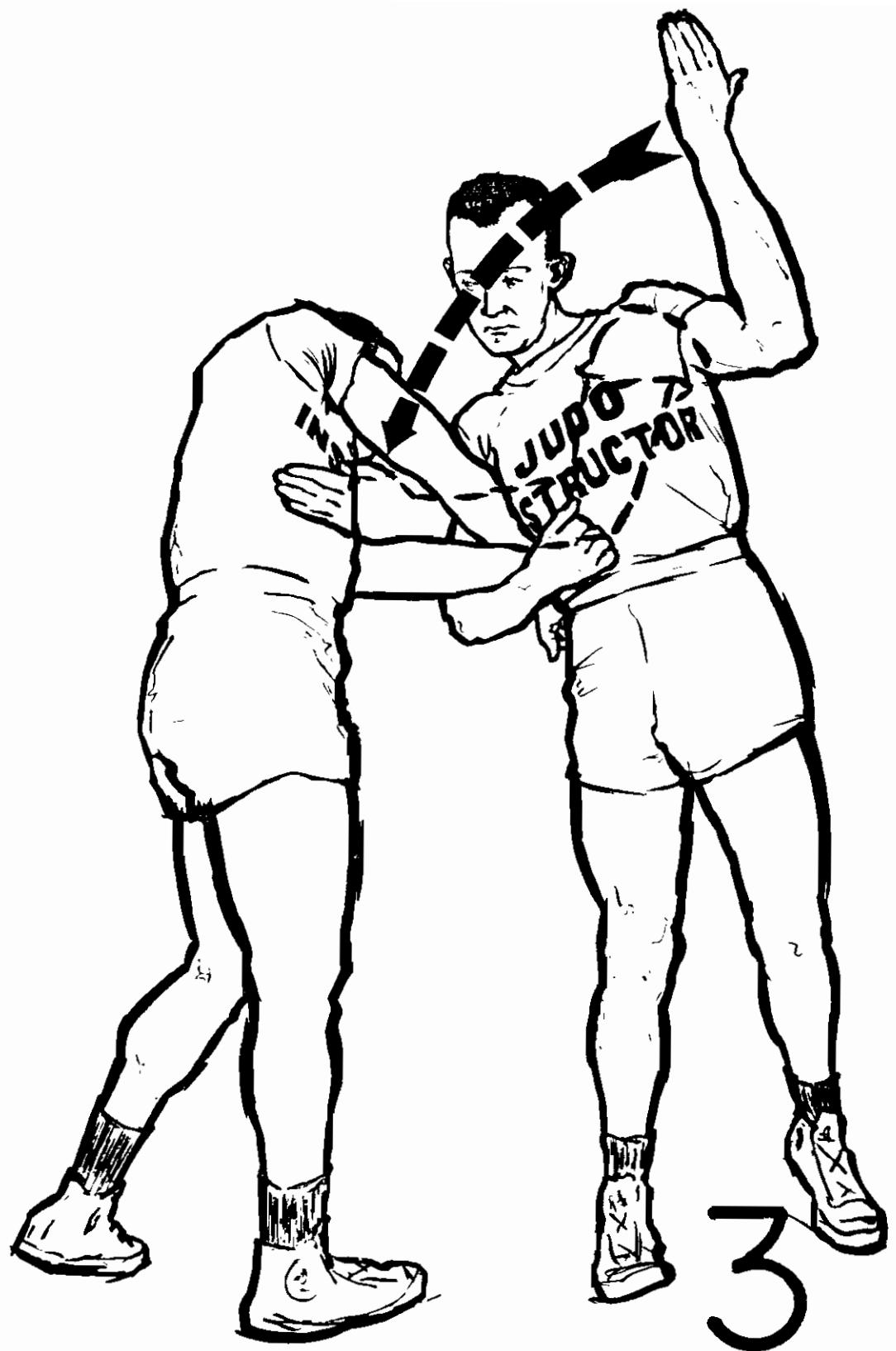
FRONT WINDMILL





REVERSE WINDMILL





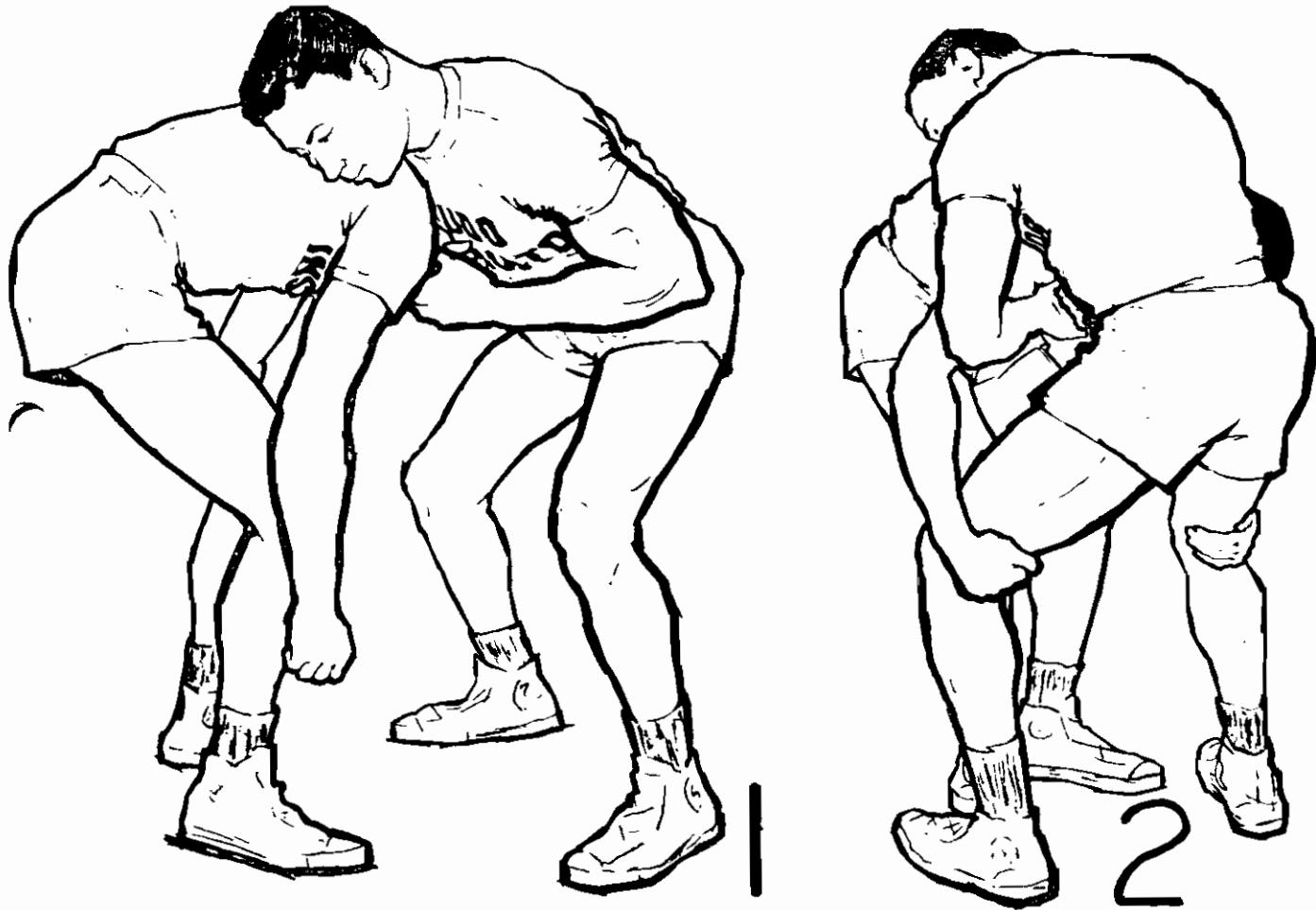
DEFENSES AGAINST HEADLOCKS

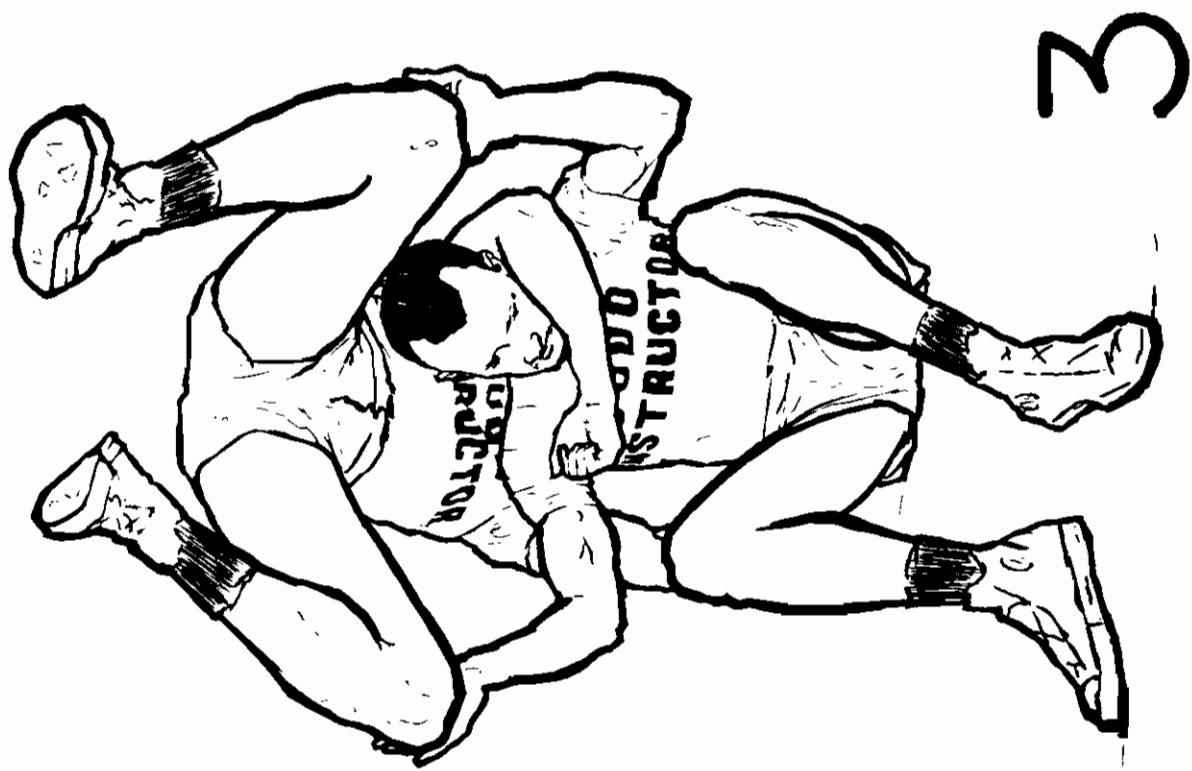
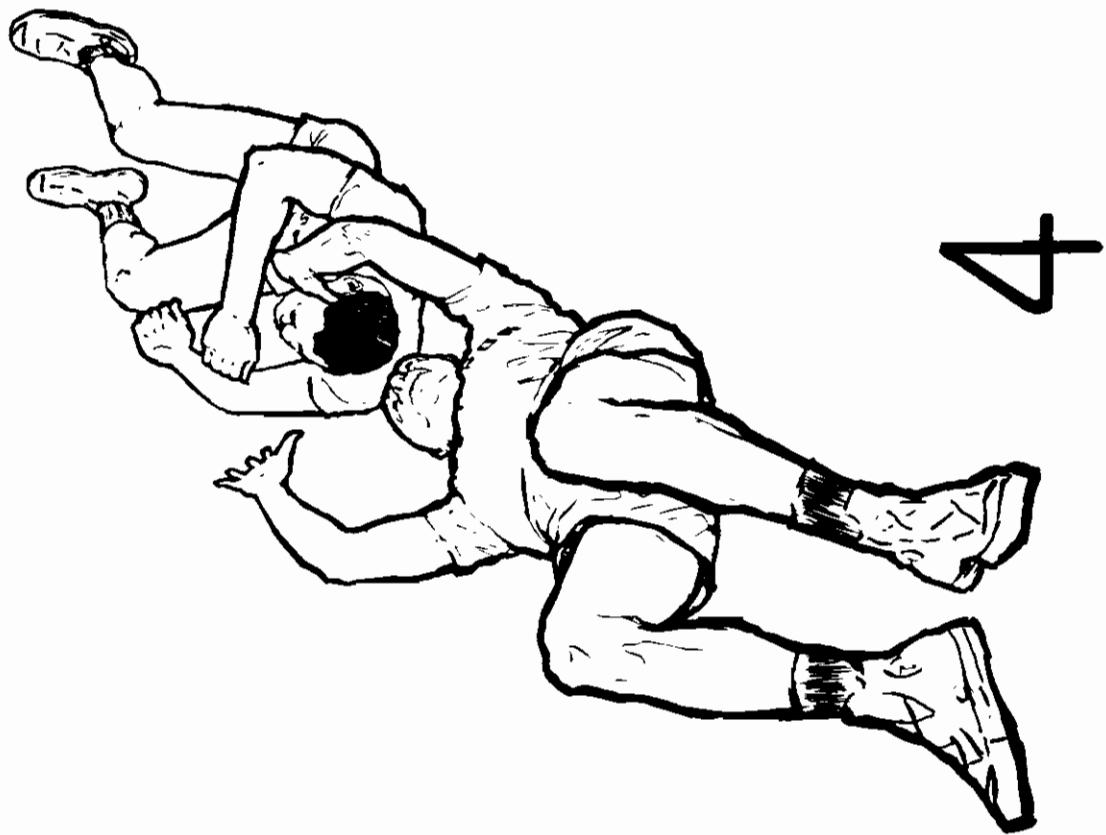
***WRESTLING HOLDS ARE
DIFFICULT TO BREAK WHEN
FULL PRESSURE IS APPLIED;
THUS, SPEED IS ESSENTIAL IN
DEFENSE.***

***THE FOLLOWING DEFENSES ARE
USED AGAINST—***

- 1. THE FRONT HEADLOCK***
- 2. THE SIDE HEADLOCK***

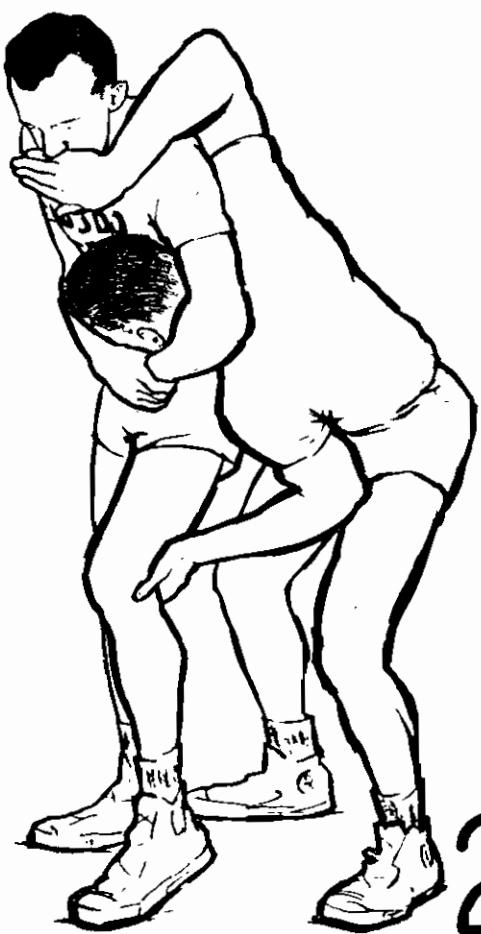
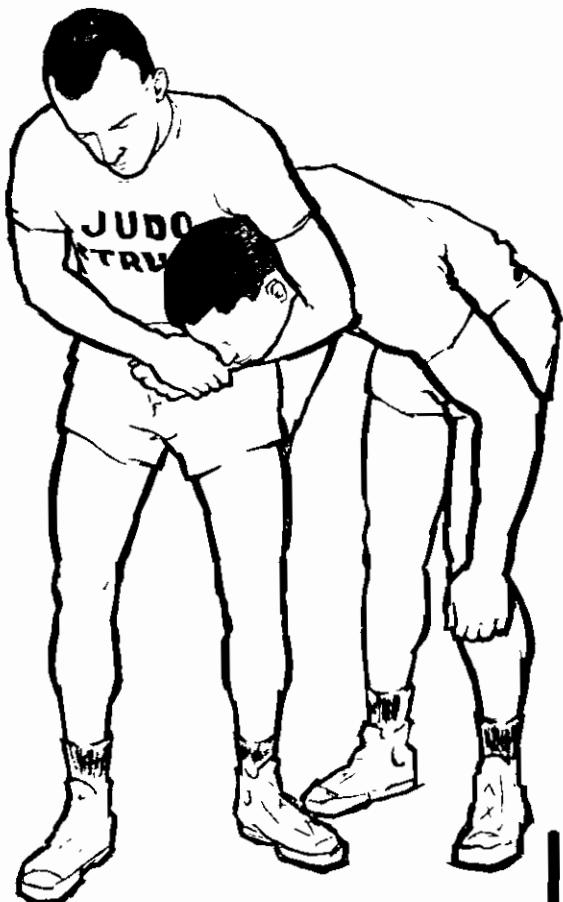
DEFENSE- FRONT HEADLOCK

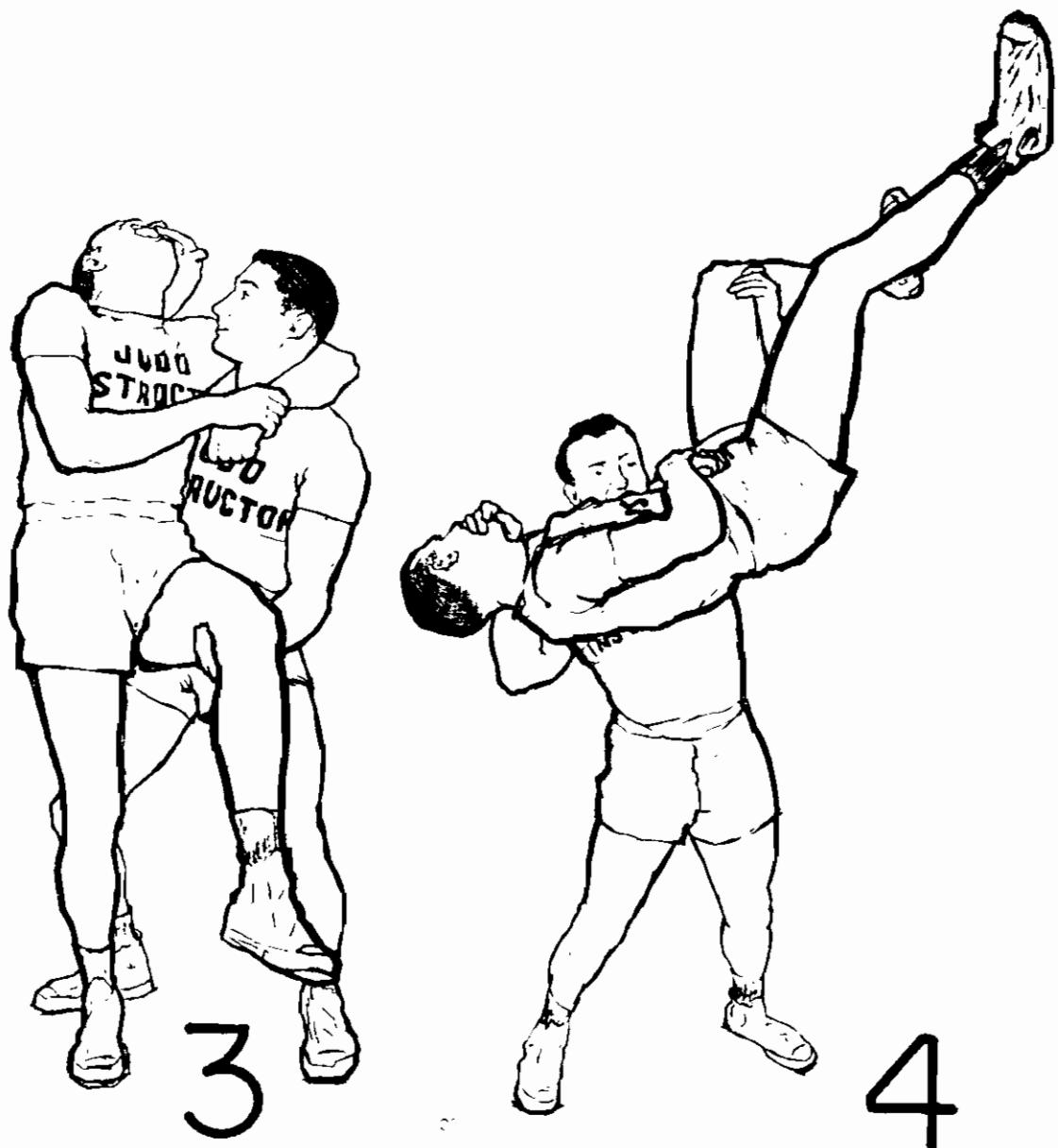


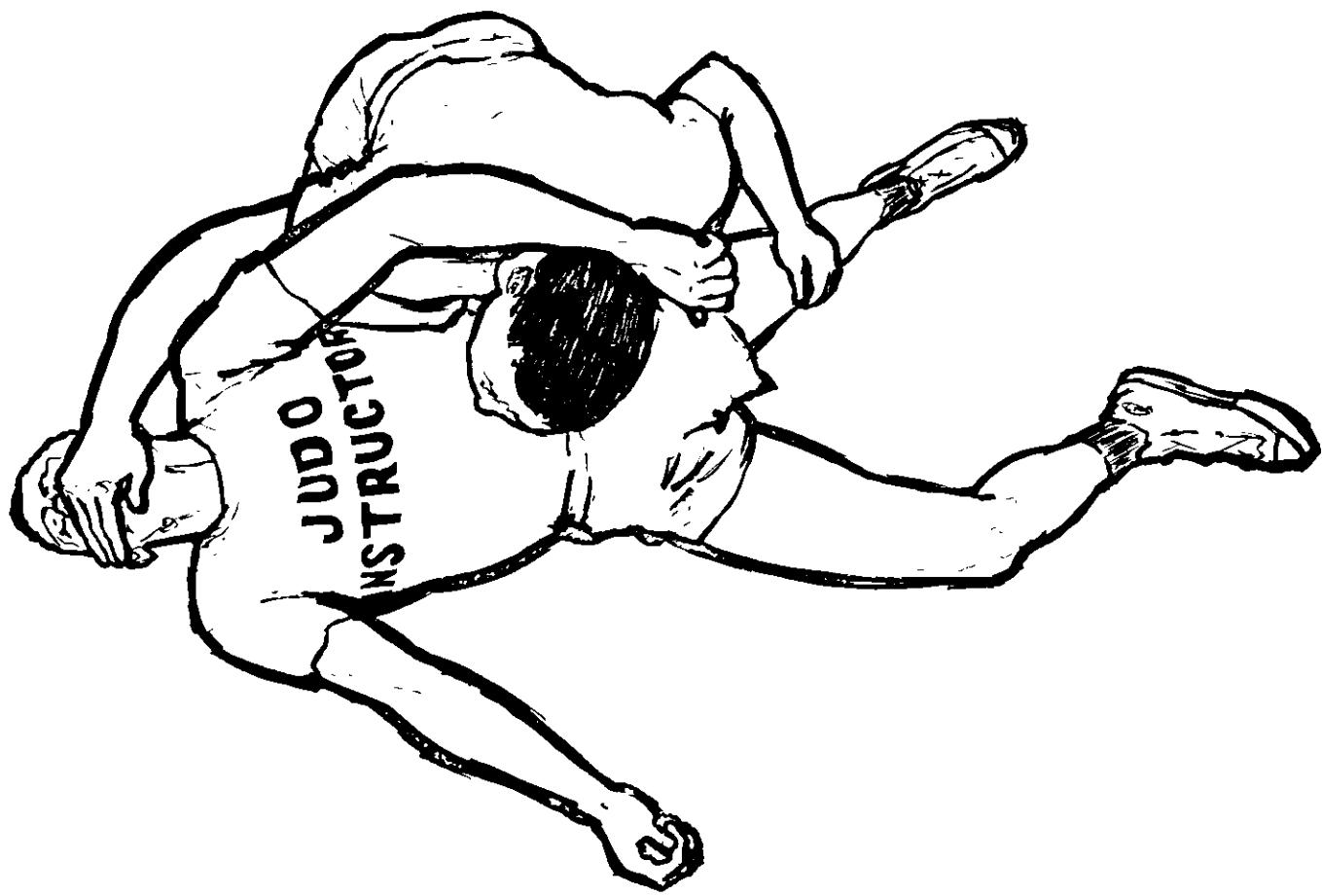


19

DEFENSE- SIDE HEADLOCK







5

BASIC THROWS

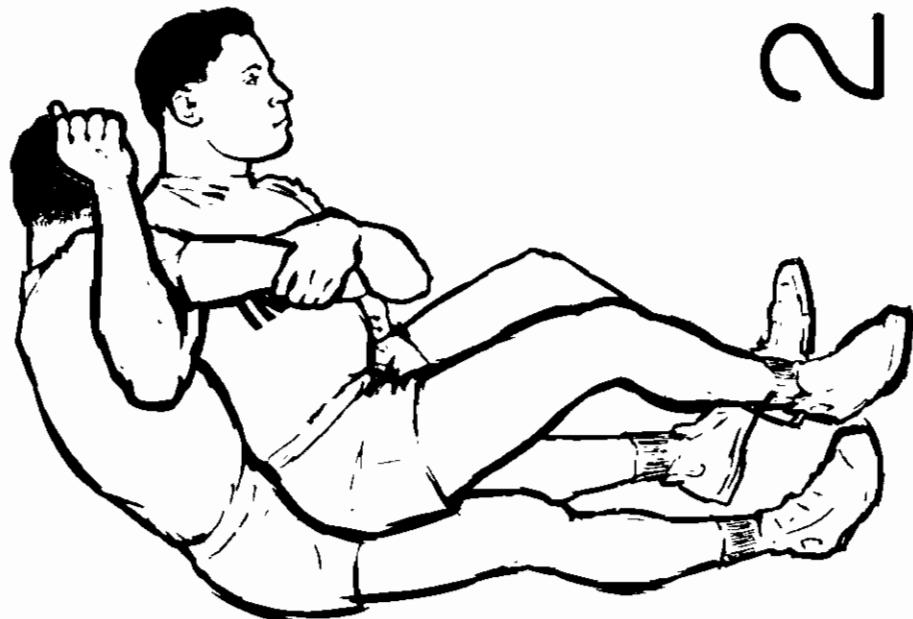
**IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT
MPs KNOW THESE TWO BASIC
THROWS.**

**ALL THROWS ARE DERIVED
FROM THESE TWO FOLLOWING
THROWS.**

**SPEED IS OF THE UTMOST
IMPORTANCE.**

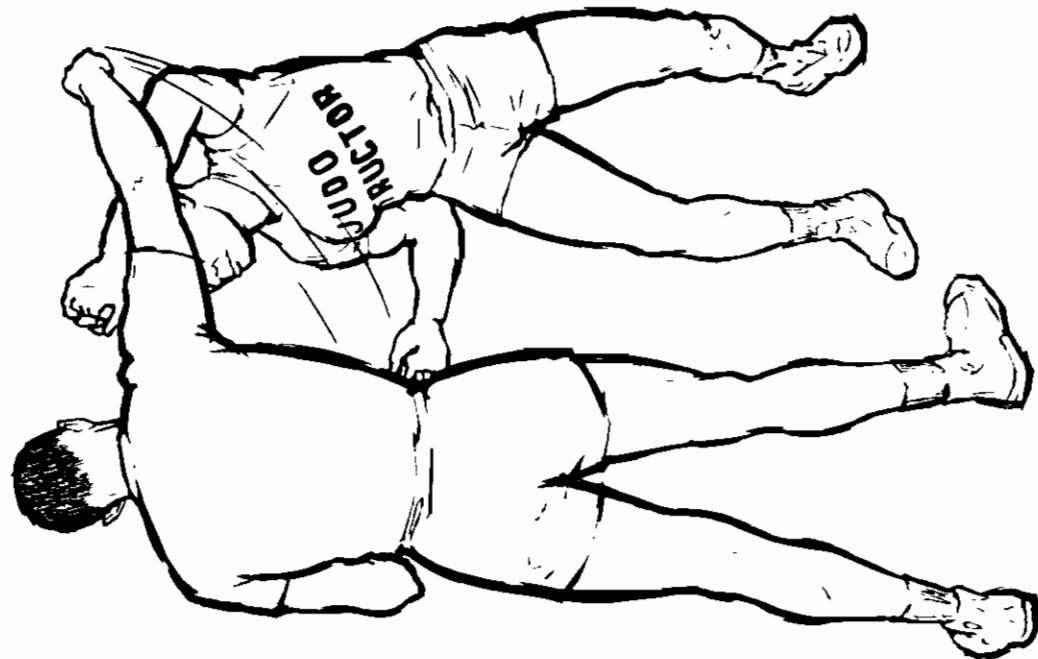
- 1. SHOLDER-THROW**
- 2. HIP-THROW**

SHOULDER THROW

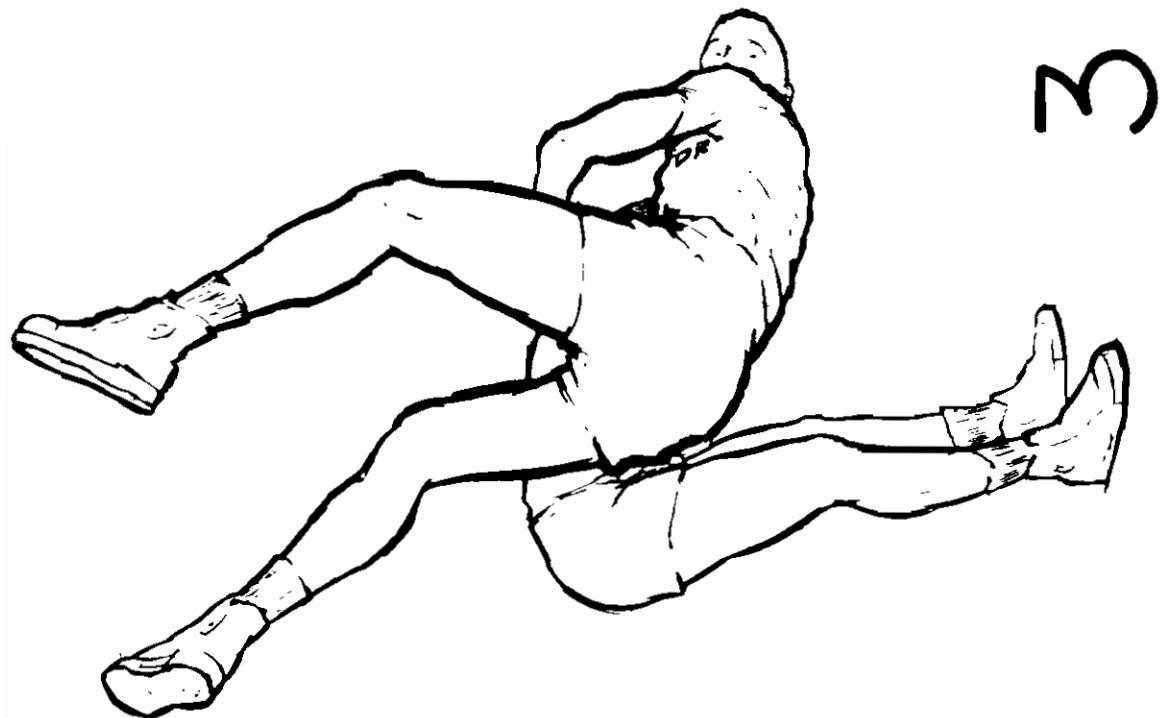
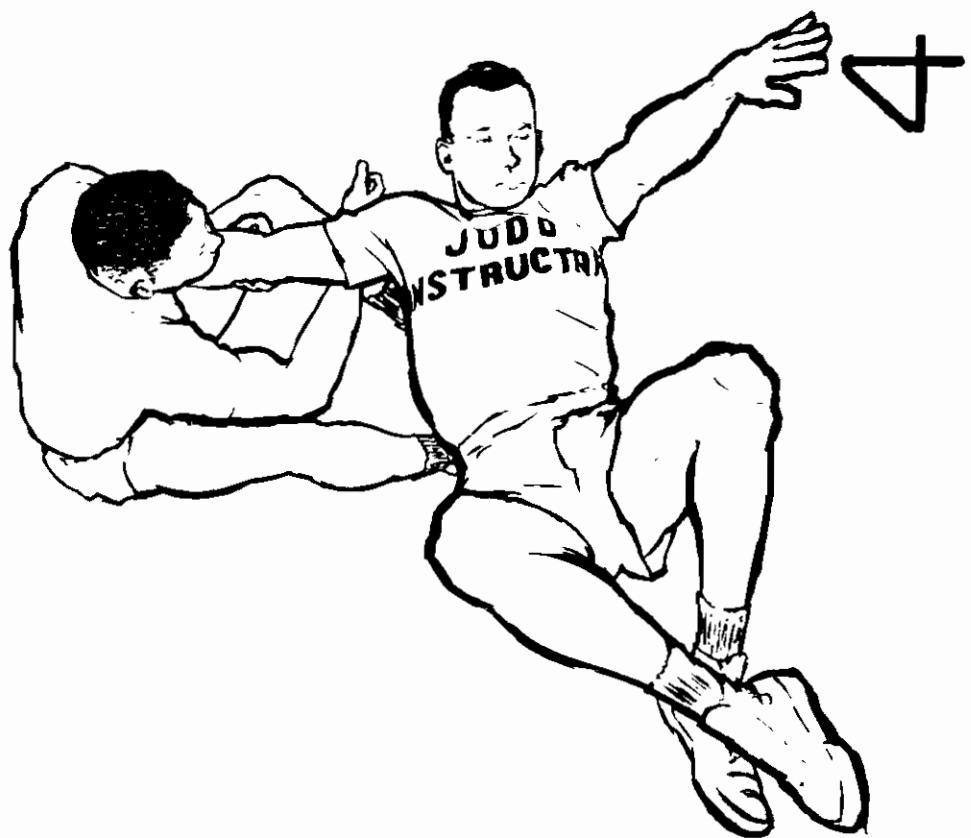


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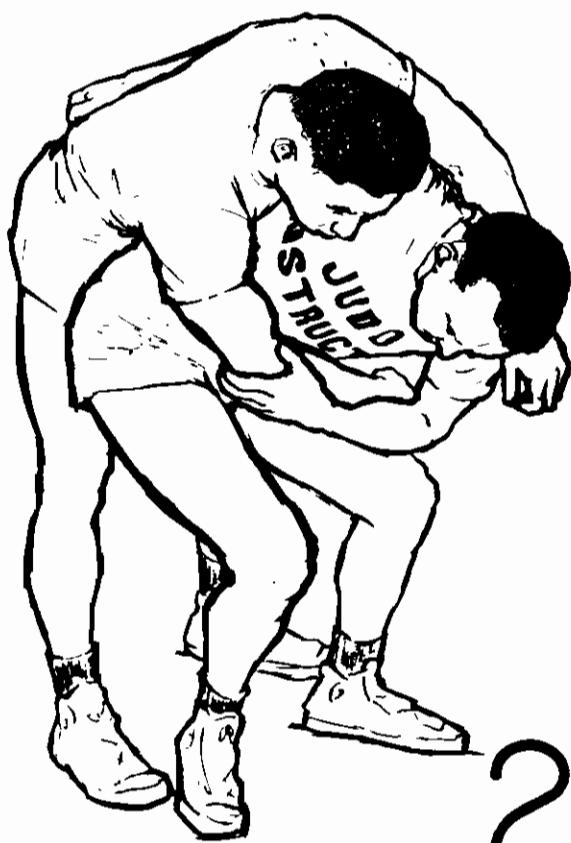
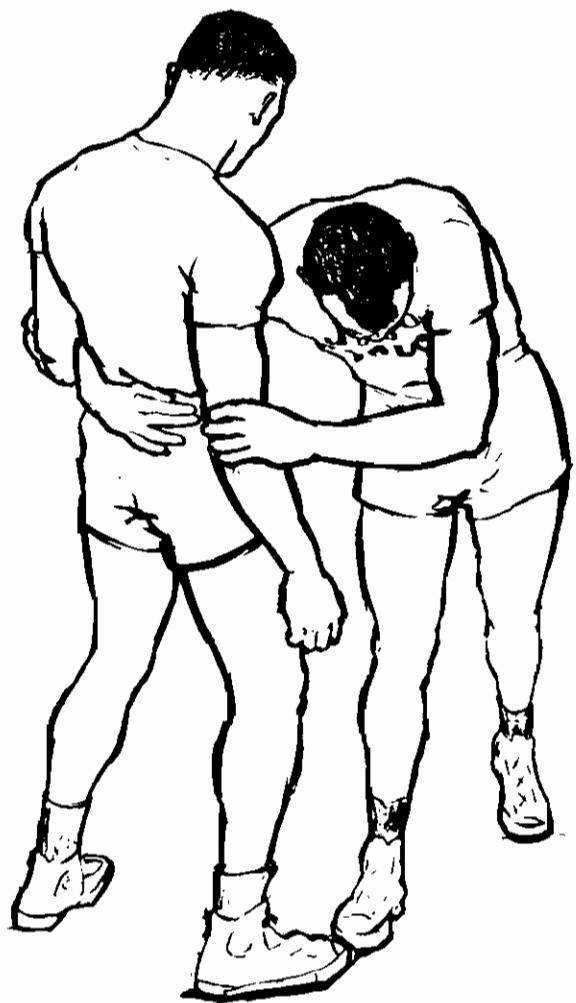
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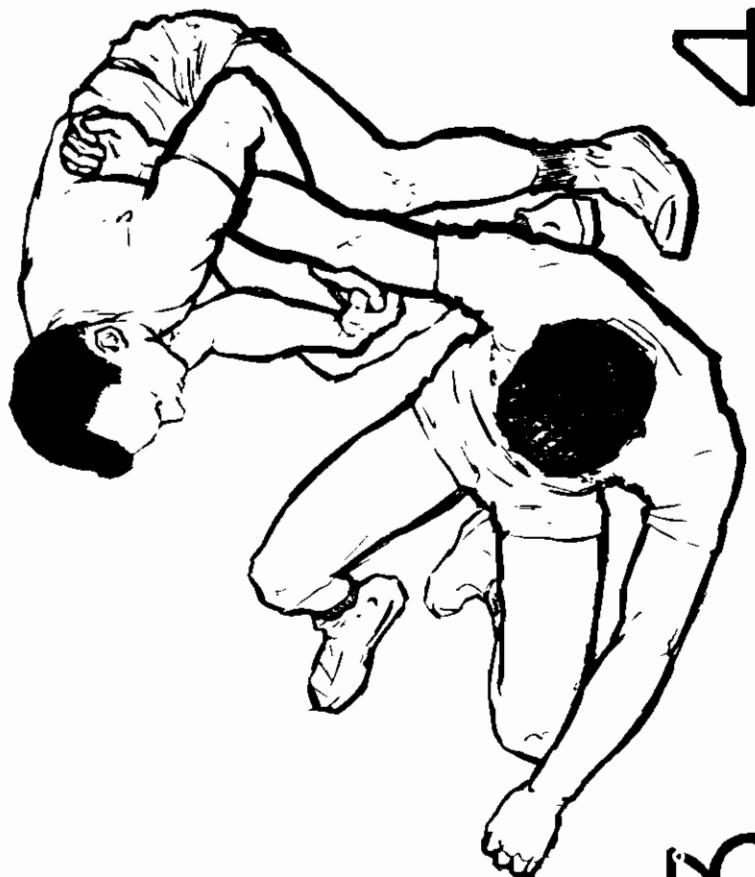


1



HIP THROW





Prepared By: SFC Robert L. Clark

Army Ft McPherson Ga 1120/68

26

3

