

UNITED STATES ZONE CONSTABULARY

TROOPER'S HANDBOOK



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**HEADQUARTERS
U. S. ZONE CONSTABULARY
APO 46**

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This Handbook contains most of the information which you will want to know as a member of the U. S. Zone Constabulary. It emphasizes the police Duties of the trooper. It gives references to War Department Field Manuals and other publications Which discusses these subjects in great detail. In Short, it introduces you to your duties as a trooper.

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TROOPER'S HANDBOOK

CHAPTER 1

THE U. S. ZONE CONSTABULARY

1. The Zone Constabulary is a strong, mobile, military organization, formed and trained to police the entire U. S. Zones of Germany and Austria.

2. MOTTO.

Mobility, Vigilance, and Justice.

3. AUTHORITY AND POWERS.

a. Authority. The U. S. Zone Constabulary derives its authority from the Commanding General, Third U. S. Army, who in turn receives it from the Commanding General of the United States Forces in the European Theatre.

b. Powers. Members of the U. S. Zone Constabulary have all the powers of Military Police. They are empowered to arrest any person, regardless of the nationality, affiliation, or rank of that person, within the U. S. Zone of Germany (Austria). They have unlimited powers of search and seizure within the U. S. Zone of Germany (Austria). The exercise of these broad powers of arrest, search, and seizure shall be based only on official, reasonable grounds. Abuse thereof will not be tolerated.

4. MISSION.

The Zone Constabulary will maintain general security within the United States Zones of Occupation in Germany (Austria).

5. DUTIES.

The Zone Constabulary will maintain an active patrol system prepared to take prompt and effective

action to forestall and suppress riots, rebellion, and acts prejudicial to the security of the U. S. occupational forces. Its other duties will be the following:

- a. To operate permanent and temporary road blocks.
- b. To participate in planned raids.
- c. To cooperate with the established U. S. and German (Austrian) law enforcement and recognized investigative agencies.
- d. To execute other duties which may be necessary in carrying out the mission.
- e. (1) To assist in conducting individuals arrested by authorized United States agencies to the appropriate place of detention.
- (2) To assist in apprehending persons and seize property as requested by authorized United States agencies.
- (3) To assist in maintaining liaison service by radio or courier between Counter Intelligence Corps officers and Zone Constabulary headquarters.

6. ORGANIZATION.

Approximately 38,000 troopers, organized into Constabulary brigades, regiments, squadrons, and troops, comprise the Zone Constabulary. It has its own communications and supply elements.

7. THE ZONE CONSTABULARY'S RELATIONS WITH OTHER FORCES.

The Zone Constabulary will support and reinforce, but will not replace, do the work of, or interfere with the usual U. S. and German (Austrian) law enforcement agencies. To obtain a full understanding of the Zone Constabulary, it is advisable to know the duties of the other forces with which the Zone Constabulary will have to deal.

8. MOBILE RESERVE.

Tactical troops are to be held as a Mobile Reserve under Army control. The Zone Constabulary in Germany is under the same command, as our Commanding General also answers directly to the Commanding General of the one Army in Germany. The Mobile Reserve must be ready to take the field to suppress any major uprising or resistance to U. S. authority, which is too great for the Zone Constabulary to handle. The Mobile Reserve's principal duty will be to train and maintain itself in a state of readiness to perform this function. It is to have no other important mission after the Displaced Persons and Prisoners of War have been eliminated.

9. MILITARY GOVERNMENT (MG).

a. Military Government is the U. S. organization which first set up and now supervises the German government in the U. S. Zone of Germany. It came into Germany with our victorious armies and set up shop in every important city and town as fast as they were conquered. Military Government supervises practically all German civil officials from those of the small village to those of the large states like Bavaria. It reorganized the German police, furnished them arms, and now holds them responsible for law enforcement and maintenance of order. The present German police are thus the particular responsibility of Military Government, which exercises its supervision through Military Government Public Safety Officers.

b. Military Government also exercises supervision over German mayors (*Burgermeisters*), courts, industry, banks, schools, agriculture, fire departments - in fact all German public officials. As time goes on, U. S. policy provides for local German officials to take more and more responsibility, as they de-

monstrate their ability and their willingness to carry out our policies.

c. Thus it is the duty of Zone Constabulary to support Military Government by maintaining peace and order in our zone in Germany (Austria), but it has no authority to interfere with the work of Military Government officers. A great deal of useful information can be obtained from Military Government officers, as they live and work on the spot and know the local people and local problems. Every effort will be made by troopers to develop friendly relations with these officers. They, in turn, are largely dependent on the Zone Constabulary for protection and support, and will welcome close relationship with it. If serious trouble threatens. Military Government officers will be quick to call on Zone Constabulary for help, and such assistance will be given promptly.

10. MILITARY POLICE.

a. The Military Police are the military law-enforcement agency of the Army. Their primary duties are to maintain order and good behavior on the part of U. S. troops, prevent friction between military personnel and civilians, direct and control military traffic, guard prisoners of war and U. S. property and installations, and in occupied territory to maintain order on the part of the civil population. The Military Police operate under the direction of the Provost Marshal, who makes arrangements with the local Military Government Public Safety Officer for cooperation with local German police, with whom the Military Police frequently share the duties of maintaining order and control of traffic. Conducting raids, operating road blocks and check-points, as well as seizing weapons and other contraband articles. are other duties of Military Police.

b. The Military Police also are an excellent source of information. The Zone Constabulary will therefore maintain close and cordial relations with the Military Police and be ready to give prompt assistance to them on request.

c. The duties of the Military Police and Zone Constabulary will produce frequent contacts between the two agencies. To avoid friction, it is imperative that the Zone Constabulary bear in mind its function to support and reinforce (that is, assist) the Military Police, without taking over Military Police functions, except when and where there are no Military Police available. When this occurs, the case should be turned over to the Military Police as soon as possible.

11. COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS (CIC).

a. The Counter Intelligence Corps, or CIC, investigators operate under G-2 (Theater Intelligence Division). They may wear enlisted men's uniforms, officers' uniform, or civilian clothes. Their primary duty is undercover investigation of any persons and activities which are a threat to the security of the U. S. Army of Occupation or to the policies of the U. S. Government in the occupied territory. They have paramount interest in case of subversion, sabotage, and espionage. They investigate anybody who may be involved in these activities against U. S. interests.

b. The Missions of the Counter Intelligence Corps are as follows:

(1) Secure the United States interests in the European Theater against espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities.

(2) Destroy the remnants of the German intelligence service and affiliated security and secret police organizations.

(3) Locate and apprehend specified war criminals, suspects, and witnesses.

(4) Assist in the dissolution of the Nazi party and its affiliates.

c. The CIC is an excellent source of information for the Zone Constabulary, which does not normally engage in undercover investigation. Thus the duties of the two agencies do not conflict. Close contacts will be maintained with the CIC for obtaining information of any prospective riots or insurrection or other matters of security interest. In its task of collecting information the CIC may call on the Zone Constabulary for aid in making raids and extensive searches and in the apprehension of wanted persons. Such cooperation will be extended by the Zone Constabulary. In any joint operation, clear-cut arrangements as to the duties and responsibilities of each force will be made in advance.

12. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION (CID).

Criminal Investigation Division, or CID, operates under the Provost Marshal. Its duties are to investigate crimes involving U. S. soldiers and officers, crimes committed both by them and against them. Its work often includes investigation of Germans and other foreigners. Therefore, the CID will frequently gather information of value to the Zone Constabulary, the Military Police, and the CIC. Accordingly, the Zone Constabulary, which also will occasionally pick up information of value to these other agencies of the Army, must maintain close and cordial relations with all of them, exchanging information of interest. The Zone Constabulary may, while on patrol, observe a crime committed by, or against, a member of the U. S. Army, and troopers will take such action on the spot as circumstances

require, in order to arrest suspects, detain or identify witnesses, and seize evidence. Let us suppose that troopers find the body of a U. S. soldier who has been murdered. They place a guard on the scene to prevent any unauthorized person from approaching closely and tampering with the body, leaving tracks, or otherwise destroying evidence of the crime. They then send word to the nearest Military Police or CID detachment. Meanwhile the troopers identify and question people in the immediate vicinity and detain all who are suspected of having any knowledge or information relative to the crime. Upon arrival of CID or Military Police investigators, the troopers turn the case over to them.

13. GERMAN POLICE.

a. In the U. S. zone of Germany, Military Government has reorganized the German police into several types: Rural Police, similar to State Police in the United States; Municipal Police, in cities and towns; Border Police, to patrol the borders; and other special police, as for railroad, waterways, and forests. *Gemeinde* (towns or villages) of less than 5,000 population may be policed by the Rural Police (called *Landpolizei* in German), or they may have their own town police. In the reorganization of German police, Military Government has insisted on the removal of Nazis and militarists. The German police are forbidden even to salute their own superiors, as the salute is primarily a military courtesy.

b. The German police carry out all the usual police duties among the German people. By arrangement they share traffic control with the Military Police, gradually taking over more and more of this duty. They investigate crimes. They patrol their "beats," just like the police in the United States. While the reorganization has necessarily brought

great many new, inexperienced recruits into German police forces, they are undergoing schooling and are steadily improving in the performance of their duties, in which the average German policeman takes great pride.

c. Aside from the fact that the Nazis misused and corrupted the German police, in order to gain and hold control over the German people, it must be remembered that the German police were among the best in the world in the performance of police duties and in scientific criminal investigation. They have a tradition of highly capable service, which for many years attracted some of the best brains in the nation to police work. It was common, before the war, to find many men with advanced university degrees serving in technical and high administrative positions in German police forces. The German police are forbidden to arrest any members of the Allied Forces, including civilians attached to such forces. If such persons commit violations of law the German police are required (by Military Government law) to report such cases to Military Government, which in turn reports them to the Military Police or other appropriate agents of the United Nations military forces. However, it must be remembered that our military policy requires all U. S. military and civilian personnel to obey the directions of German police. Our armies have issued orders to that effect. It is clearly the policy of the U. S. to uphold the authority of the re-organized German police, and it is the duty of the Zone Constabulary to cooperate with and uphold the authority of German police unless the latter show that they are unworthy of such support. If that should occur, it would then be the duty of the Zone Constabulary to report the case promptly to the Military Government Public Safety Officer, who is

responsible for supervising the German police department concerned. Such cases probably will be rare.

d. On the other hand, the Zone Constabulary will not do the work of the German police nor interfere with them in the performance of their duties. To do so would destroy the initiative of the German police and make the task of the Zone Constabulary more difficult.

e. Let us take an example. On patrol you observe a German breaking into a German food store. You arrest him on the spot, detain any German witnesses, and turn the suspect and witnesses over to the nearest German police station. If the store has actually been broken into, a trooper stands guard (to prevent further entry) until the German police or owner arrives to secure the premises. This is clearly a case where the U. S. has no direct interest other than to support and assist the German police.

f. Now suppose that instead of a German food store the break was on premises containing U. S. property. Here the U. S. has a direct interest. Either the criminal would be turned over to the Military Police or he may still be turned over to German police, but if so, the case would be promptly reported to the local Military Government Public Safety Officer so that he may see that proper charges are preferred and the case is prosecuted.

g. In every case where a prisoner is turned over to the German police, the trooper will fill out form MG/PS/G/4. This form, printed in both English and German, is on hand at all German police stations. It is called an "Arrest Report" and provides spaces for all pertinent information on the arrest. This form may be used in court as a deposition, if the arresting officer is not available to testify in person at the trial. The German police are forbidden to accept a prisoner unless this form is filled out.

CHAPTER 2 OPERATIONS

14. DUTIES OF A TROOPER (GENERAL).

- a. To be alert at all times when on duty.
- b. To accept no gifts or favors in connection with the performance of your duty.
- c. To use no more force than is necessary to accomplish your mission.
- d. To be firm, but courteous, in the performance of your duty.
- e. To be helpful to persons in distress.
- f. To know the laws and regulations which you are required to enforce.
- g. To know what to do at the scene of a crime.
- h. To know how to make an arrest and search.
- i. To know how to handle crowds and mobs.
- j. To know how to operate and maintain efficiently all weapons and equipment assigned to you.
- k. To know how to direct traffic and handle accidents.
1. To know how to give First Aid.
- m. To know how to read a map.
- n. To know how to patrol.
- o. To know how to make a report.
- p. To conduct yourself at all times in a manner to bring credit to the U. S. Zone Constabulary.

15. PERSONAL CONDUCT AND BEARING.

a. The trooper is a policeman as well as a soldier. You must have the good qualities of both.

b. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, in his Proclamation No. 1 to the people of Germany. said: "We come as conquerors, but not as oppressors."

c. There is no profession on earth which requires more strength of character than the police profession. When a policeman fails to be a good policeman, it is almost invariably due to his lack of this quality-strength of character.

d. The policeman, more than any other public official or private citizen, is closest to the daily lives of the people. He represents the law and the dignity of the government he serves. He understands people and the everyday problems of human life and sympathizes with them. Yet he must be strict and fair. How he conducts himself has a great bearing on how the average citizen respects the law and the government, city, state, or nation, as the case may be.

e. No class of public officials or private citizens are subject to greater temptations or greater criticism than policemen. How well he resists temptation and carries out his responsibilities is the measure of his character and of the degree of respect for law and order the people in his community. No class of officials can less afford to make mistakes than policemen. His profession is definitely an honorable one.

f. In carrying out orders and in enforcing the law. you will be strict, fair. and decent. Your conduct will be closely watched by the citizens. and from your conduct they will draw the clues for their own conduct. For example. the well-trained trooper does not wear a scowl nor act like a bully. Neither does he slap people on the back, "clown[" or act in an over-friendly manner. All of these mannerisms would be interpreted by Germans as evidence of weakness. When on duty, you will talk to Germans only in line of duty and say no more than is necessary. If you talk little. they cannot figure you out and will respect you all the more. When you do speak to Germans. as for example. to inquire direc-

tions, you are courteous. You say: "Please" (*bitte*) and "Thank you" (*danke schön*), exactly as you would do if you were in the United States. That is only common courtesy, which, if omitted, would give the Germans the impression that Americans are ill-mannered and unworthy of respect. On the other hand, when you give an order, don't scold or smile. Don't use abusive or profane language. Make your order clear, direct, and forceful. If necessary, give an arm signal to make your meaning clear. Don't fuss or lose your temper. Your manner and tone of voice indicate full expectation that your order will be promptly obeyed. Your manner is as cool and impersonal as if you were merely giving the command "Forward. MARCH" to your squad. What do we mean by "impersonal"? Why should your manner and tone of voice be "impersonal"? By "impersonal" we mean that you keep your own personal feeling, your likes and dislikes, entirely out of the picture. Therein lies an important key to successful police work. It is a large part of your strength and protection, because it sets you up as the representative of U. S. law and power over Germany. A "personal" attitude, on the other hand, would make you appear as just another man showing his own grudges and favoritism, and therefore to be regarded accordingly, and with as little respect as is absolutely necessary.

g. You will always remember that there is law behind everything you do. You represent the law. Therefore you act only in accordance with law. You keep your personal feelings, your likes and dislikes, entirely out of your law-enforcement. In so doing, you add to your prestige and that of the Zone Constabulary. This attitude is sometimes not easy to assume, but it is fundamental to police service and will be insisted upon at all times.

h. In handling people, friendly or hostile, bearing and manner make all the difference between success and failure. An erect, soldierly bearing; a neat, well kept uniform; and a manner of quiet self-confidence are fundamental requisites. These qualities cannot successfully be assumed and laid aside at will. They must be acquired and become your permanent habits until they become as natural to you as breathing. Having acquired these habits, you will meet difficult situations with the chances greatly in your favor. You do not have to stop and think whether your bearing is correct. It will be. You can devote your full attention to the problem facing you.

i. There is an old story about a riot. The local sheriff telephoned to the state police and requested that a detail of state troopers be sent to handle the mob. One trooper arrived. The excited sheriff again telephoned the barracks and complained: "You only sent one man". The answer came back: "Of course. You've only got one riot, haven't you?" The story illustrates the type of man, the bearing, the ability, and the self-confidence required of the trained trooper.

j. Compare this type of man with a sloppy-appearing, loud-mouthed, blustering fellow, who tries to cover up his lack of training and self-confidence by talk, bullying, or even by trying to be over-friendly. What are his chances of successfully handling a difficult situation?

16. MOUNTED PATROLS.

(FM 19-10, Par 46-51)

a. Know and clearly understand your mission, route, and any special orders for your patrol.

b. Be sure that your vehicles are in order and properly checked, to include all standard vehicle equipment.

c. Check your radio communications.

d. Inspect your weapons, ammunition and all personal equipment, and see that all are present and in good order.

e. Depart on time.

f. Except in emergency, don't exceed the prescribed maximum speed. You cannot patrol and observe properly except at moderate speed.

g. Test your radio communication at prescribed intervals.

h. Keep your patrol log accurately. Record the time when you reached each check-in point. Record every event of your patrol. Record the weather, and changes in weather.

Examples: 1020 Stopped to put on skid-chains.

1135 Broken traffic sign at (exact location).

1200 Dinner at (location).

1410-1500 Handled traffic accident at (location).

i. Report by radio, or best available method, any unusual event of importance and any delay affecting your schedule by more than 30 minutes.

j. Check in with each of the following agencies on the route of your patrol:

(1) Public Safety Officer of the Military Government Detachment.

(2) Military Police stations.

(3) CIC stations.

(4) German Rural Police posts.

(5) German city or town police stations.

k. Record any information of interest to the Zone Constabulary.

1. Obey all traffic signs and regulations.

m. Obey the directions of all military and civilian traffic police.

n. If you arrive at the scene of a serious crime which requires your immediate attention, follow the procedure of par 25. (If the crime is already being handled by the Military Police or German police, and they do not need your help, get the main facts and proceed with your patrol).

o. If experts are needed at the scene of a crime (medical officer, photographer, fingerprint specialist, CID investigators, etc.), radio your headquarters and request that such experts be sent.

p. In any situation not covered by your instructions, radio your headquarters for instructions.

q. Upon completion of your patrol, report to your superior, turn in your patrol log, and make such additional reports as may be required.

17. FOOT PATROLS.

(FM 19-5, Par 24-36; FM 19-10, Par 30-45)

a. Walk along the outside of the walk. This enables you to-

(1) See farther down the street.

(2) Be easily seen by your officers and NCOs.

(3) Be less easily attacked from doorways.

b. Know your area-the roads, the location of the civil police and fire stations, hospitals, doctors, the local Military Government Detachment, the bars, cafes, dance halls, and all places where trouble may start. Know the location of police and fire call boxes.

c. Make the acquaintance of local policemen, postmen, hotel employees, and cab drivers. They are a good source of information.

d. You will normally patrol in pairs. You and your partner must never argue in public over what you will do or how you will handle a case. That would indicate weakness, lack of experience, and indecision.

e. **Approaching an Individual.** If you are about to question a soldier, you must remember that your first words either will antagonize him and make him hard to handle or will make him feel willing to cooperate with you. Your voice should be quietly firm, but friendly. Try not to embarrass him. If possible, stop him where there is no crowd, or ease him away from a crowd.

If you have a partner, only one of you does the questioning. Don't step squarely in front of him, but a little to one side. This does not leave you open to a sudden attack. Your partner should stand by alertly on the other side of the soldier.

18. ARRESTS.

(FM 19-10; FM 19-20, Chapter 9)

a. An arrest is made to detain a man against whom there is a reasonable suspicion of guilt. Only as much force as is necessary to make the arrest will be used. Arrested persons will not be abused or mistreated. Even if you see a man commit an offense, you have no right to punish him.

Punishment is not a police function. It is the function of the court and also of a Commanding Officer having disciplinary power. The police function is to prevent crime and disorder, or after it has occurred, to apprehend the violators, gather evidence, and present the facts to the court for decision. If the court finds the man guilty, the court awards the punishment.

b. There is no hard and fast rule about when to make an arrest. It is better not to arrest a soldier if

his offense is trivial and can be corrected on the spot, or if it can properly be handled by making a report. Sometimes you can arrange to have his buddies take care of him. Each case is a matter of your good judgment, but in any case a soldier who shows signs of intoxication must be protected from harm and removed from public view so that he does not bring discredit on the military service.

19. SEARCH OF A PRISONER.

(FM 19-20, Chapter 9)

a. When you place a man under arrest, never give him a chance to take advantage of you, either to attack you or to escape. Tell him: "You are under arrest", and advise him to "come along and take it easy". Give him a "frisk" (search) for weapons by



Figure 1: Correct method of a preliminary search of a prisoner.



Figure 2. Normal method of searching a prisoner.

running your hands over his clothing. Don't pat his clothes-feel them, including his body, waist, arms, legs, and pockets. Small pistols and knives are frequently concealed in caps, or suspended by a string around the neck or in sleeves, waist-band, or trouser-legs.

b. Have prisoners walk between or slightly (half pace) in front of you and your partner.

c. The use of handcuffs is a matter of your judgment. Once you have placed a man under arrest, you are responsible that he does not escape. If you are in doubt about your ability to prevent his

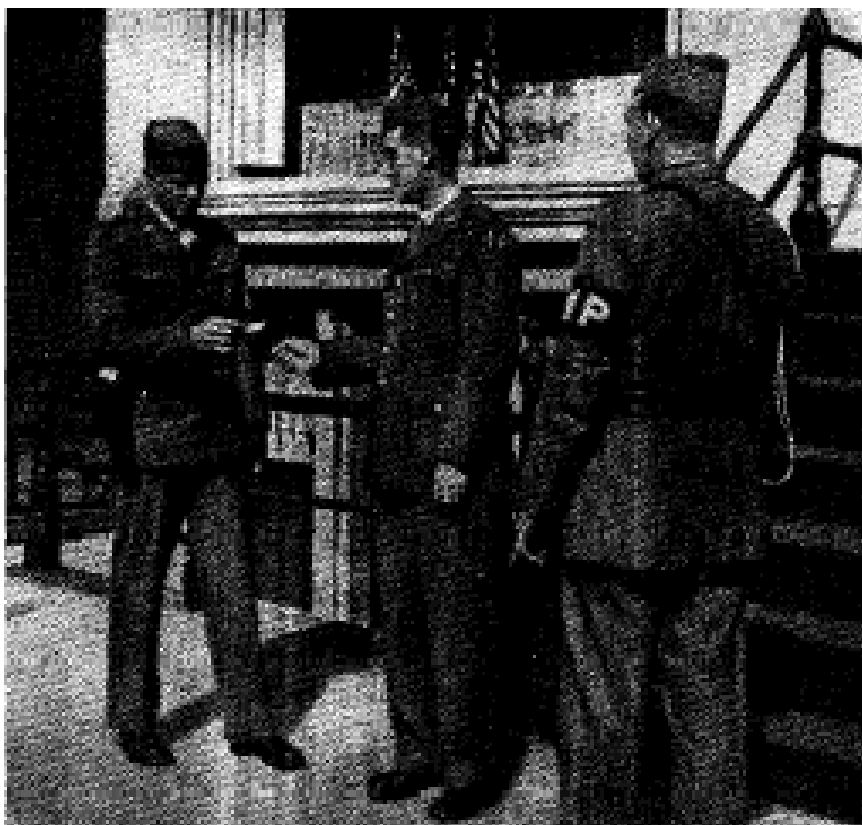


Figure 3. Questioning a soldier on the street.

escape, you are justified in handcuffing him. Even then you must be careful. Handcuffs can be “picked” if not properly applied, and a man handcuffed in front can disable you by raising both hands and striking you with the handcuffs.

d. When two prisoners, handcuffed together, are to be carried in a vehicle, turn the prisoners so that

the one standing on the right, sits in the vehicle on the other's left. This brings the handcuffed right hand of the right prisoner and the left hand of the left prisoner across the front of their two bodies in a position too awkward for them to resist effectively.



Figure 4. Prisoners are placed between or in front of the military police.

e. Upon arrival at a place of detention, strip and search a prisoner thoroughly, examine every article of clothing in detail for weapons, hack-saw blades, narcotics, and any form of contraband. Examine hair, ears, mouth, armpits, crotch, rectum, toes, and soles of feet. Narcotics and razor blades are sometimes concealed under fake bandages.



Figure 5. Arms secured behind prisoner's back.



Figure 6. Hands secured under knees of seated prisoner.



Figure 7. Securing 4 prisoners together with 2 pairs of handcuffs.



Figure 8. Securing hands with necktie.

20. FIRST AID.

(FM 8-50 and 21-11)

a. **First aid is of first importance.** You are in good health when you enter the Army. Everything from a balanced diet to competent medical care is provided to put you in even better shape. In rigorous training or in combat, however, there may be times when your very life will depend, not upon health, but upon your knowledge of first aid. No other part of your training is more important to you as an individual.

First aid consists of the temporary emergency measures which a soldier can carry out for himself or a companion in a case of sudden illness or accident before the services of a medical officer can be secured. Very often the only first aid necessary is to prevent further injury to the patient by well-meaning meddlers.

b. **First, learn the "don'ts".** People who want to be helpful can harm a person who has been injured if they become excited and start doing things just to be doing something. Before you do anything at all for a patient recall these "don'ts":

Don't get excited. Your excitement may frighten the patient, and it can easily lead you to do the wrong thing.

Don't move the patient until the extent of the injury is determined. If there are broken bones or internal injuries, dragging the patient around will cause complications.

Don't let the patient move. Keep him warm and lying comfortably, with his head level with his body. He may be suffering from shock, and shock can be fatal.

Don't give liquids to an unconscious patient. Liquids may enter the windpipe and strangle a person who cannot control his own reflexes.

Don't give stimulants until directed to do so. In some cases they may be exactly the wrong thing.

Don't revive an unconscious patient. Trying to bring him back to consciousness may aggravate shock.

Don't wash a wound, as with soap and water. Let the medical officer sterilize the wound when he arrives.

Don't attempt to "explore" a wound or remove blood clots or foreign matter; leave this for the medical officer.

Don't use iodine in or around the eyes or in a body cavity.

Don't do too much. When you have done everything you know to be right for the situation, don't do anything more. It's not fair to the patient to work off your own excitement by constantly annoying him with helps which may be wrong. If the injury appears to be serious, don't take the patient to a hospital or dispensary, bring medical assistance to the patient.

c. **Then do these things.** The best things to do for an injured or ill person in most cases are the ones which common sense would direct.

Keep him warm. Cover him well and be sure that he has something under him to prevent chilling by contact with ground. Warmth is most important in preventing shock, even on a warm day. If possible, fill canteens with hot water and place them between his legs and under his armpits: always outside his clothes, to avoid burning him.

Keep him calm. Act normally yourself, keep bystanders from crowding around, and assure the patient that medical aid is coming.

Loosen clothing to make breathing easy.

Stop bleeding by the best means available.

Get a medical officer or an enlisted man of the Medical Corps as quickly as possible.

d. Use the first aid packet. Among the items of your equipment is a first aid packet. Never open the air-tight container until you are going to use the contents; it has been packed under pressure and you will not be able to restore the packet. You will be given detailed instruction in the use of the packet.

e. Read the manuals. You may be able at some time to save your own or another's life because of a knowledge of first aid. Time invested in reading manuals on the subject is well spent.

21. TRAFFIC CONTROL.

(FM 19-5, Chapter 5)

a. The purpose of traffic control is to enable traffic to move safely, and without unnecessary delay, over public highways. "Traffic" includes motor vehicles, animal-drawn vehicles, people on foot—everything which moves along or across a road. To permit a free and safe flow of traffic, it is necessary to direct and control it, especially at road intersections, narrow or obstructed places, and railroad crossings, and at any place where two or more streams of traffic are likely to come together so as to cause accidents or delays. Traffic jams build quickly and may take hours to untangle. Proper traffic control is aimed at foreseeing and preventing such jams. This is accomplished by troopers on fixed post at critical points, and by troopers on patrol to observe and take immediate action to prevent (if possible) traffic accidents and traffic jams; or, if such have already occurred, to give the necessary assistance so as to reduce the danger and clear the road as quickly as possible.

b. Military Traffic. Military traffic presents special problems which sometimes have to be handled differently from civilian traffic. Military traffic usually is given right-of-way over civilian traffic. In combat, success depends on military traffic being at the right place at the right time. This timing requires the careful coordination and utmost energy of all concerned with traffic control.

c. Often unforeseen events disrupt even the best plans and require changes on the spot. On traffic control you must know the roads and the strength of bridges, so that, in emergency, you can reroute traffic when necessary and authorized.

d. Duties.

Traffic control duties include the following:

- (1) Regulating traffic flow at critical points.
- (2) Enforcing traffic regulations and orders.
- (3) Escorting columns of traffic.
- (4) Patrolling routes.
- (5) Furnishing information.
- (6) Emergency rerouting of traffic.
- (7) Handling traffic accidents.
- (8) Clearing traffic jams.
- (9) Reporting traffic movements.
- (10) Reporting necessary road repairs.
- (11) Recommending improvements in traffic control and roads.

Successful performance of these duties requires knowledge, skill, alertness, and constant attention to duty on your part. Good traffic regulation is not easy, but if you meet these requirements, it can be accomplished. It is a job where good work (or poor work) is obvious at once. It is a job in which there is a lot of satisfaction, because you are giving service to thousands of people.

e. Fixed post duty.

When you are detailed to control traffic at a certain point, your exact position is important. It will depend on the width of the road, the type of road intersection, the nature of the traffic, obstacles to your view, and other local considerations. For example, if you are directing traffic in a square where there is a monument,, you will not stand behind the monument, but will stand where you can see, and be seen by, traffic approaching from any direction. Your position should be taken so that -

- (1) You can see all traffic.
- (2) All traffic can see you.
- (3) You will be safe.
- (4) You will not be an obstruction to traffic.
- (5) You can control traffic.
- (6) You are accessible to persons who wish information.

Sometimes you cannot find a spot which meets all these requirements fully, but pick the spot which comes as closely as possible to meeting them. The first three are the most important.

When regulating fast traffic, especially at night, you must not stand directly in the path of approaching traffic, unless you are certain the driver can and will stop safely.

When the road is slippery, give drivers ample warning of your signal to stop or reduce speed; otherwise skidding accidents are almost certain to occur.

f. Manual signals.

You will be taught the standard arm signals and flashlight signals for directing traffic. It is important that you execute these signals correctly, so that all troopers will use the same signals and all drivers will know what is expected of them.

g. Intersection control.

In the case of traffic composed of independent vehicles, your good judgment will determine how long you will let traffic flow in one direction before halting it in order to permit cross traffic to flow. Sometimes you will receive orders to give priority to certain types of traffic. Certain general points regarding military vehicles to bear in mind are:

(1) Traffic moving toward the enemy has the right of way.

(2) When priorities have been assigned, vehicles with the highest priority have the right of way. For example, vehicles with "priority 1" have the right of way over all others. A "priority 2" vehicle has right of way over those with "priority 3" or "priority 4," but should be held up in favor of a "priority 1" vehicle.



Figure 9. Normal position with streams A and B moving.

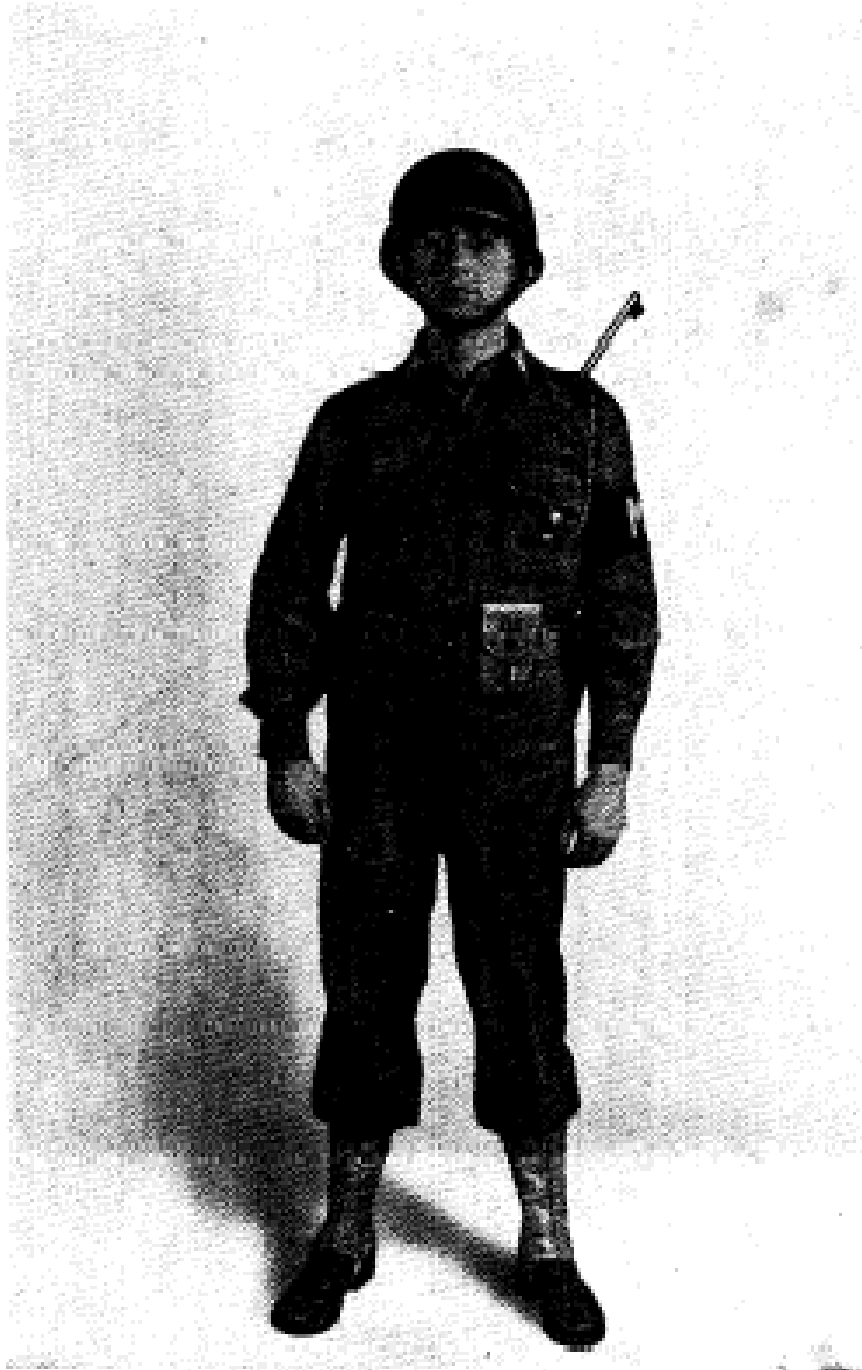


Figure 10. Close-up of military policeman in figure 9.

(3) Columns moving on a schedule plan must be given a clear path so that they can adhere to the plan.

(4) Organic tactical units moving in column formation should not be broken up.

In the absence of orders and the above factors, you will use your best judgment. For example, if two columns are approaching your post at the same time on conflicting routes, the short column should be given right-of-way. If the columns are of about equal length, the one composed of the faster vehicles should be given right-of-way over the column of slow vehicles. Usually the vehicle or column which reaches the intersection first will have the right-of-way, unless there are orders or priorities which require otherwise.

At intersections where no policeman or automatic signal directs traffic, custom gives the right-of-way



Figure 11. Signaling streams A and B to stop.



Figure 12. Close-up of military policeman in figure 11.

to the vehicle which approaches on the other vehicle's right (provided both vehicles reach the intersection at the same time.) However, the driver of a vehicle turning to the left is responsible that he shall make such turn without endangering traffic approaching from any direction.

h. Narrow defiles.

Traffic approaching a narrow defile, narrow bridge or an obstruction, which permits only one lane of traffic at a time, must be regulated by halting traffic in one direction, while permitting traffic in the opposite direction to pass through the narrow place. The flow of traffic will be reversed at intervals. The length of time that you will permit traffic to flow in one direction will depend on your good judgment, taking into consideration the length of the defile and the type and amount of traffic in each direction.

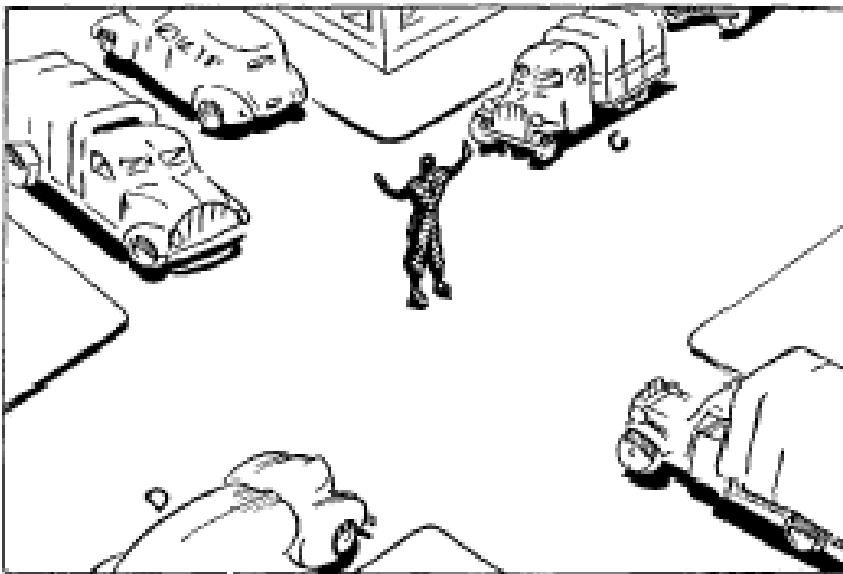


Figure 13. Position preparatory to starting streams C and D.



Figure 14. Close-up of military policeman in figure 13.



Figure 15. Signaling Stream C to go.

