

NIERGIAN DEFENCE ACADEMY

CADETS PRECIS

INTERNAL SECURITY

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CHAPTER 1

INTERNAL SECURITY

INTRODUCTION

1. This Chapter covers most of the general backgrounds that you require to understand the subjects of Internal Security (IS).

OBJECTIVES

2. After reading this chapter, you be able to:
- a. State whose primary task it is, to maintain law and order
 - b. Define/differentiate between, all the relevant terminologies associated with IS.
 - c. Enumerate the seven principles of IS.
 - d. State the cause of Unrest.
 - e. State the nature of incidents.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAW AND ORDER

3. The primary responsibility for maintaining law and order and for safeguarding essential services rests with the civil authorities here in Nigeria. Whenever the Armed Forces is called out in aid of civil authority, it must view its operation as temporary which is to be discontinued after law and order has been restored. The Armed Forces may also be called upon to maintain or restore law and order outside Nigeria as may be directed by the Federal Government under the auspices of the UN or the OAU.

DEFINITION/TERMINOLOGY

4. The following will assist you in understanding the concept and practices of IS operations.

a. **Internal Security:** Any military role which involves primarily the maintenance and restoration of essential services in the face of civil disturbances and disobedience, using minimum force.

b. **Insurgency:** A form of rebellion in which a dissident group that has the support or acquiescence of a substantial part of the population, instigates the commission of widespread acts of civil disobedience, sabotage and terrorism, and wages guerilla warfare in order to overthrow a government. A state of insurgency implies that the insurgents have control of a sizeable area of the country and that it will almost inevitably be part of a revolutionary war.

c. **Counter Insurgency:** Those military, para military, political, judicial, economic, psychological and sociological activities undertaken by a government, independently or with the assistance of friendly nations, to prevent or defeat insurgency and restore law and order.

d. **Civil Disturbances:** Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to law and order. These usually necessitate police and possibly military intervention.

e. **Guerilla Warfare:** Military or para-military operations conducted in enemy held or hostile territory by irregular, predominately indigenous forces. Guerilla War will be the main preoccupation of security forces in counter insurgency.

f. **Limited War:** International armed conflict, short of general war. It may be limited geographically, by the scale of forces or by the weapons employed but will be conducted overtly by units and formations of regular troops.

g. **Sabotage:** An act or omission excluding a normal military operation calculated to, cause physical damage in the interest of a foreign power or a domestic subversive organization.

h. **Subversion:** Illegal action taken to undermine the military, economic, psychological, moral or political strength of a nation and the loyalty of its citizens.

i. **Terrorism:** A resort to violence by dissidents in order to intimidate and coerce people for political ends. This may manifest in sabotage and assassinations of individuals, ambushes or attacks on civilians or members of the forces by individuals or large bodies of terrorists. It can take place either urban or rural areas.

j. **Civil Disobedience:** Active or passive resistance of the civil population to the authority or policies of a government, by such means as unlawful strikes, lock-outs, work to-rule etc.

l. **Insurrection (Revolt):** Open expression of dissatisfaction with the established government or its policies by subjects.

m. **Controlled Areas:** An area not entirely free from the enemy in which condition permits the civil administration and police to work effectively in cooperation with military forces.

n. **Rebellion:** When a revolt or open expression of dissatisfaction is armed and organized it is described as a rebellion.

o. **Psychological Operations:** The planned use of propaganda or other means in support of military action or presence designed to influence to our advantage the opinion, attitude and behaviour of enemy, neutral or friendly group.

Principles of IS:

5. a. **Justification:** There must be justification at law for each separate act of force, and such act should not be continued longer than is necessary to achieve the immediate aim.

- b. **Prevention:** The only object of the use of force is to suppress actual disturbances. Forces must never be applied as a reprisal or with punitive intent.
- c. **Minimum Force:** Only that force that is absolutely necessary to achieve the immediate aim should be applied.
- d. **Maintenance of Public Confidence:** To depress the morale of the dissidents, every effort must be made to win and foster public confidence and support.
- e. **Legal Obligation:** Members of the Armed Forces must comply with law and act calmly and impartially.
- f. **Evidence:** The commander on the spot must record accurate evidence of any incident involved in a civil disturbance.
- g. **Safeguarding Loyal Citizens:** Care must be taken not to endanger harmless civilians.

OPERATING PRINCIPLES:

- 6. a. **Civil Authority:** The military will always be in support of the civil authority except in extreme cases of urban anti terrorist operations.
- b. **Cooperation:** There must be cooperation at all level, in every sphere and at every step with the civil authority. The police and military must work together as a team.

CHAPTER 2

CAUSES OF UNREST AND NATURE OF INCIDENTS

1. **Causes of Unrest:** Unrest may manifest in a country as a result of any of or a combination of two or more of the following:
 - a. Nationalism.
 - b. Ideology.
 - c. Industrial Disputes.
 - d. Racial or Ethnic Rivalry.
 - e. Political Disputes.
 - f. Land/Boundary Disputes.
 - g. Religious Disputes.
 - h. Corruption and Maladministration of Government Funds.
 - i. Social Famine, Poor Planning and Lack of facilities.
 - j. Extremes of Wealth and Poverty.
 - k. Eviction of Foreign Troops and Bases.
 - l. Rumours.

GROUP TYPES:

2. Generally, two group types in unrest have been identified. In each case, the agitator is at the centre of the unrest. The two types are:
 - a. **Crowd:** A crowd is a large number of persons temporarily congregated. Its members think and act as individuals and are without organization. Although innocent in its origin, nature or purpose, it can develop into a violent group.

b. **Mob:** It is a crowd whose members, under the stimulus of intense excitement of agitation, may lose their sense of reasoning and respect for law and follow leaders into lawless acts. Mob behaviour is usually emotional and without reasons.

TECHNIQUES OF THE AGITATORS:

3. A violent mob can be effectively developed by a trained agitator. There are some techniques usually adopted by agitators to trigger excitement and provide the necessary stimuli to achieve their aim. These include:

a. **Use of Propaganda:** This is spread through:

1. Newspaper and Magazine Articles.
2. Handbills and Poster.
3. Radio and TV Broadcasts.
4. Spreading of Rumours.
5. Aggravating natural/prejudices, desires and grievances.

b. **Use of Forceful Harangue by a Fiery Speaker:**

1. Brings his listeners to high emotional peak
2. Justifies a course of action.

c. **Appearance of an Irritating Objects or individual:** An example is a newspaper photograph depicting alleged brutality by security forces.

d. **A Successful Accomplishment of an Act Violence:** The success of an act is attempted since failure dulls interest of most people.

e. **Use of an Emotion Provoking Rumour:** Emotion provoking rumour increase the tempo of disorder and can incite an orderly demonstration to violence.

NATURE OF INCIDENT:

4. Regardless of the reason for violence, mob actions can be extremely destructive. Generally the nature of incidents when a crowd becomes a mob take the form of the following:

- a. Disturbances (looting, strikes, arsons etc).
- b. Murder attacks, including assassinations.
- c. Ambushes.
- d. Sabotage against essential services.
- e. Verbal abuse in form of obscene remarks, taunts, ridicule and jeers to annoy security forces and cause them to take action that may be exploited later as an act of brutality.
- f. Attacks on personnel and vehicles to cause bodily breaks and damage to property.
- g. Throwing objects from windows, roof tops or covered places.
- h. Dangerous moving objects against troops to breach road blocks and barricades.
- i. Setting fire to buildings or monitor vehicles in order to block troops movement.
- j. Use of explosive devices including letter bombs, bobby traps, etc, to:
 1. Injured/kill troops and VIPs.
 2. Block routes.
 3. Breach Rivers/dam to flood an area.

- 4. Block under passes.
- k. Directing weapons fire against troops
- l. Use remote means to remove barriers and barricades
- m. Use of women, children and elderly people with aim of playing on sympathy of the troops and discouraging them from taking countermeasures. (When counter measures are taken by the troops, the agitators may take photographs to whip up public animosity.

CHAPTER 3

MILITARY/POLICE COOPERATION

INTRODUCTION:

1. These notes deal with the need for effective operational cooperation that must exist between the military and police. The reader will also know that this can only be possible if each has an understanding of the other's status, roles and capabilities.

OBJECTIVES:

2. After going through these notes, the student will be able to:
 - a. Establish the need for cooperation between the police and the military.
 - b. Master the areas of cooperation between the military and the police in IS operation.

THE MACHINERY OF COOPERATION:

3. Cooperation between the police and military stems from stated Government policy. The extent of this cooperation before, during and after the threat will be limited by political considerations and government direction. However, the success of joint is called for. Some of the preparatory arrangement and areas of cooperation include:

- a. Timely exchange of intelligence on the “need to know basis”. (Periodic meetings are necessary).
- b. Establishment of a procedure by which the army comes to the “aid of civic power”.
- c. Joint CPX, and study days.
- d. Practice turn-out covering the establishment of a joint HQ.

and communications.

- e. Joint practice of riot and crowd dispersal drills.
- f. preparation of Sops.
- g. preparation of “rules of engagement”.
- h. Joint road blocks.

CHAPTER 4

CROWD DISPERSAL

GENERAL

1. This section describes the particular steps which must be taken when dispersing a crowd in a heavily built up area or in an open space in a city.

2. The aim must be to prevent a crowd from assembling either by warning the organizers or by establishing control points at diversionary road blocks to prevent movement from adjacent areas, but, should these methods fail, the drill for crowd dispersal will be put into action. This drill must not be rigidly followed on all actions as circumstance, will vary according to the place, size and type of crowd, and number of police present. Each occasion will require a special plan, made jointly with the police. The drill must, therefore, be applied intelligently in accordance with the principles described below.

PRINCIPLES:

3. The six principles governing every type of crowd dispersal are as follows:

- a. Speed.
- b. Co-operation with the police. The first shock should be borne by the police; only when they can no longer contain the situation should military forces intervene.
- c. All around protection.
- d. Warning (eg, non-violent persuasion).
- e. Use of minimum force.
- f. Domination of the area command and control.

4. Within urban areas in which civil disturbances have broken out or are about to occur, command and control may be exercised by one of the following methods:

- a. Jointly by military and police commanders,.
- b. The police commander.
- c. The Local Security Committee of which the military and police commanders are members.

The first is probably satisfactory.

5. The terms “military commander” and “police commander mean the senior military representative and the police representative at a riot. The police representative may be the officer commanding a police division, and although he would not command the police squad, it is with him that the senior military commander should make the joint plan. Physical command of troops must always be exercised by their own officers.

STATE OF READINESS

6. Commanders must lay down states of readiness for reserves in accordance with the situation. It is better a few troops instantly available than a greater number at a longer degree of readiness.

STREET CROWD DISPERSAL:

7. **Speed:** Street crowd are almost invariably bent on looting or threatening life of property. Speedy arrival at the incident is, therefore, vital. For this purpose, mobile reserves should be maintained in each battalion area, as well as at each control point.

8. Co-operation with the police:

- a. information required from the police, when the senior police representative at the scene of the disturbance decides that he is unable to deal with the crowd, he will call for reinforcements. If the reinforcements are military, he must pass the following information.

9. **RV with police at the incidents:**

- a. Best rout to the incident, (to ensure arrival from the right direction without interference).
- b. Size of crowd.
- c. Crowd intentions and temper.
- d. Any relevant topographical details.
- e. Direction in which he wishes the crowd to disperse.

10. It is great help to have an aide memoire on the above lines, common to both the police and a military for use on such occasions.

b. **Calling for reinforcements:** The senior police officer present should personally call for reinforcements if his radio vehicle is with him at the scene of the disturbance. If the radio is some distance away, he may send a deputy briefed with the information required in subparagraph (a) above. In normal circumstances, the police commander should meet the military commander at the RV, but there may be occasions when his deputy will meet him. It is not possible, or indeed desirable, to be dogmatic on the occasions of the police commander. Much will depend on his assessment of the situation.

c. **Routes:** To help the two commanders to meet, the police commander should, if possible, keep open the route from the RV to the riot squad.

d. **Communications:** In every situation where troops are called to aid the police, it is the military commander's responsibility to communicate with the police commander.

e. **The reconnaissance and plan:** The RV should be well clear of the crowd, so that the two commanders can make their plan without interference, but the ground and the rioters must be visible. If the police commander cannot meet the military commander at the RV, the latter must act, according to circumstances, as follows:

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1. Make a plan with the police commander over the police radio at the RV.
2. Base his plan on information given by a police deputy.
3. Advance with the force to make physical contact with the police engaged. Fire must not be opened on a crowd if there is any danger of policemen being hit.

f. **Role of the police:** When the military commander takes over the police are withdrawn into reserve. They can then use as follows:

1. Follow up quickly with a baton charge after the troops have opened fire. This is effective only if the crowd shows signs of warning.
2. Cover the troops' rear' by blocking side streets.

Use of the police, as above, is only possible when the senior police officer remains with the military commander to give the necessary orders.

ALL ROUND PROTECTIONS:

11. a. Formation described in annex A should be used.
- b. **Approach:** If the riot striking force moves to the scene of a disturbance in transport, it should debus at least 183 metres from the crowd. Troops must debus quickly to practiced drill with all their equipment and at once form up in the correct formation. If necessary, the force may then be given the order to charge magazines and fix bayonets. Those in the center of the box and the wiremen do not fix bayonets.
- c. **Action:** The force should then advance in formation and will take action in one of the following “ways dependent on the action of the crowd.

1. If the crowd is advancing, or is likely to advance down the road, the force will, if possible, halt 46 metres to 64 metres from the crowd men on the flanks and in the rear rank will then turn to face the direction shown in Annex A. the force is thus covered from all directions and will be able to watch the ground, upper windows and rooftops on both sides of the streets. If there is time, the tape/wiremen will then double out and put tape across the road up to 46 metres in front of the force, and return. If considered practicable, wire may stretched across the road instead of tape the banner men facing the crowd will then hold up their banner, written in the vernacular "Anyone crossing this line is liable to be shot". Once the force is in position, any police in contact with the crowd should then withdraw behind the military and the force commander will take the situation.

2. If the crowd is stationary, listening to a harangue or engaged in looting, the force will halt about 46 metres from the crowd, and men of the flanks will turn inwards and outwards, as described above. In this case it is not necessary for tape to be laid in front of the force. The "disperse or we fire" banner will be held up towards the crowd. If the crowd later decides to move towards the troops, the force commander can order the tape to be put out and the banner turned round to show the warning described in sub-paragraph (1) above.

d. **Transport:** Transport, except for one vehicle, should be left under guard well clear of the incident, as it is an encumbrance in streets. The one vehicle, stripped of its canopy and wire netting, can be invaluable. It should carry a small party, including a policeman, which can move quickly to deal with specific diversions, like a splinter crowd setting fire to property or attacking an individual. It can also carry wire to block off side street, entrances to buildings, etc and is useful for dominating the area afterwards.

12. **Warning:** it is essential, when all other methods have failed or seem likely to fail, then crowd is made to understand that if it does not disperse, fire

will be opened. Commanders must use all available means to convey this warning. Attention must first be attracted by bugle, loud hailer or whistle and the warning banner displayed. The police should then be asked to explain the warning to the crowd by loudspeaker or megaphone. One of the most effective deterrents to a crowd, however, is the sight of a smart, highly trained and efficient body of soldiers carrying out their “drill” with the precision and determination.

DOMINATING AREA

13. a. **Patrolling:** An operation does not end with the dispersal of a crowd which must not be given an opportunity to reassemble. A joint plan must, therefore, be made by the military and police for patrolling the area. It may be carried out by troops or police or both. Only when the riot striking force and police commanders are satisfied that the crowd is not reassembling or that the police alone can carry out the patrolling should the military force withdraw.
- b. **Size of Patrol:** If possible, the force should split when following up a crowd. If detachments are used, they must be commanded by someone authorized to order fire to be opened. Moreover, control will be lost quickly if soldiers starts chasing a crowd through side streets and house. The only exception to this is the use of vehicle as mentioned in paragraph 11(d).
- c. **Depth:** The crowd should be followed up at a reasonable distance and the military force must remain poised ready to take over from the police again if necessary. When a crowd split up into side street and buildings, all round protection is particularly important.

CROWD DISPERSAL IN OPEN SPACE:

14. **Speed:** A large crowd in an open space is most likely to built up before troops are called in, and the police would have been stretched to their limits. As this may be the first appearance of soldiers, it is very important moment psychologically, in which speed and smartness will play an important part.

15. Co-operation with the police:

a. **Physical contact.** Here, as in a narrow street, it is very important that the operation should be a combined military and police one. As the crowd, however, has more space of manoeuvre, it is very likely that the police squad will be completely surrounded and physical contact with the police commander may not be possible. The military commander must then plan as shown in paragraph 10 (e).

b. **Joint planning.** After the troops have arrived at the RV, the commander must, as soon as possible, meet the police commander and thereafter a combine police and army operation will be mounted. The police commander should say in which direction the crowd is to be disperse and the military commander will make his plan accordingly. The police riot squad, when relieved, will be placed in reserve.

16. All Round Protection

a. **Strength.** A force of company strength is likely to be use when dealing with a crowd in an open space. The basic formation within the company will again be the box described in Annex A. considerable flexibility is essential, however, and platoon must be trained to extend their frontage by pivoting as indicated in Annex B. particular care must be taken to prevent troops being surrounded by the crowd and it may be necessary to use several platoons acting together.

a. **Formations.** A possible company as the basis from which to start operation is shown at Annex C. some additional points are as follows:

1. Company transport must be left in a firm base clear of the disturbance, and should be protected by wire to save manpower. In this way it should be possible for half the drivers to form a reserve which can be moved to any position where it is most needed.

2. The importance of basing one flank of the company on secure ground like a fence or ditch, so that it can not be turned.
3. Observers must cover crowd which has become splint, or if there is a threat from more than one direction.
4. A police riot squad can be very effective in helping to cover a company's flanks and rear.

17. **Warning.** The need to give adequate warning is the same as described in paragraph 12.

18. **Dominating the Area.** The police must be employed to maintain contact with the crowd, clear building and make arrest. A person should be kept close at hand until the situation is clear and may assist in escorting people arrested by police.

19. **Additional Points.**

- a. Irrespective of previous police action the military will always use tear smoke/CS riot control agent 'before resorting to opening fire. In the majority of cases this should prove a sufficient deterrent and opening fire will not be necessary.
- b. A quick follow up of the crowd by the police immediately after fire has been opened may turn the scales. This also make it easier to recover casualties and in itself prevent further incidents.
- c. The crowd should never be entirely boxed in, and, when the direction of dispersion has been chosen, a good exit should be left through which it can move.
- d. A reserve should always be maintained to deal with the unexpected.
- e. The more orthodox street drill must be suitably modified and tactically applied with common sense.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES TO MILITARY COMMANDERS

20. The following principles should guide the military in his action when aiding civil power.

- a. **Necessity.** His actions should be preventive and not punitive.
- b. **Minimum Force.** Only the necessary minimum force required to achieve the immediate aim should be employed.
- c. **Impartiality.** Be firm and fair to all.
- d. **Good Faith.** Action to be in good faith.

ACTION BEFORE LEAVING BARRACKS.

21. Check the following:

- a. All arms and ammunition
- b. All automatics set to single shot
- c. All have respirator if available
- d. synchronization
- e. Enlist services of magistrates
- f. Take torches in case of night operation.
- g. Maps and sketches of the area of operation.
- h. Briefed the men thoroughly.
- i. Carry complete IS equipment.
- j. Be covered medically.

MILITARY RESPONSIBILITIES

22. When troops arrive at the scene of disturbance, the military commander should be guided by the civil authority unless he has good reason to deviate. He must/should decide what action, if any, is necessary. He must not take action if:

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- a. Control has not been lost by the civil authority.
- b. The civil authority still has efficient reserves available but uncommitted. It is also the responsibility of the military commander to ensure that a magistrate or his appointed representative accompanies his troops to the scene of the disturbance to observe procedure and sign relevant forms for taking over when necessary.

ACTION ON ARRIVAL

23. On arrival at the scene, the military commander ensures that he deploys in such a manner as to ensure all round protection to prevent encirclement by the rioters. Usually, a commander should first try to disperse a crowd by non violent means.

NON VIOLENT DISPERSAL

24. Non violent dispersal must be carefully administered, thus:
- a. Use of public Address equipment to persuade the crowds.
 - b. Reading out by a magistrate or civil authority the proclamation under the Riot Act.
 - c. Photographs of ring leaders and agitators.
 - d. Troops advance with fixed bayonet.
 - e. Assembling large body of troops clearly displaying alertness.
 - f. Use of teargas.
 - g. Use of rubber bullets.

VIOLENT DISPERSAL

25. This involved the opening of fire. Military commander must take responsibility for his action. Should he decide that fire must be open he will take the following steps:

- a. Before Fire Opened.
 1. Warn the crowd that fire will be opened unless they disperse at once using bugle, banner and megaphone.

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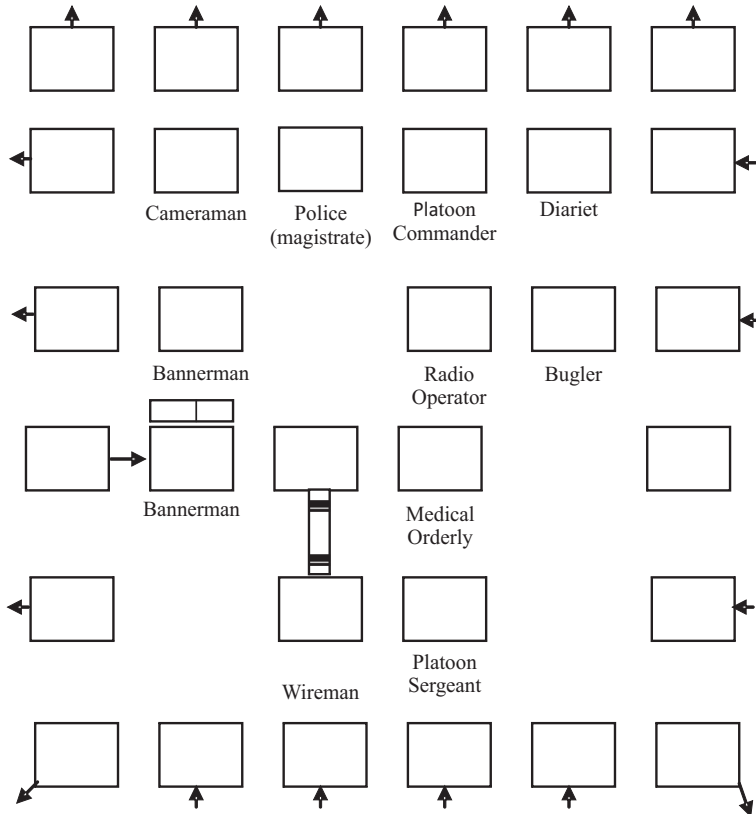
2. Commander himself gives order to fire.
3. Commander indicate target and number of rounds to be fired.
4. Commander nominates the firer (marksman) after the whole section must have cocked their riffles. Firer should not be indicated by name.

b. **After Firing.**

1. Collect empty cartridges and count.
2. Give first aid to the wounded.
3. Take necessary steps to clear the area.
4. Get names and address of witnesses.
5. Collect the death and hand over to the police.
6. Hold arrested person and hand over to the police.
7. Render report to the superior officer immediately.
8. Remain at the place of incident until normal situation is restored.

ANNEX A TO
CROWD DISPERSAL

CROWD DISPERSAL FORMATIONS
PLATOON “BOX” FORMATION

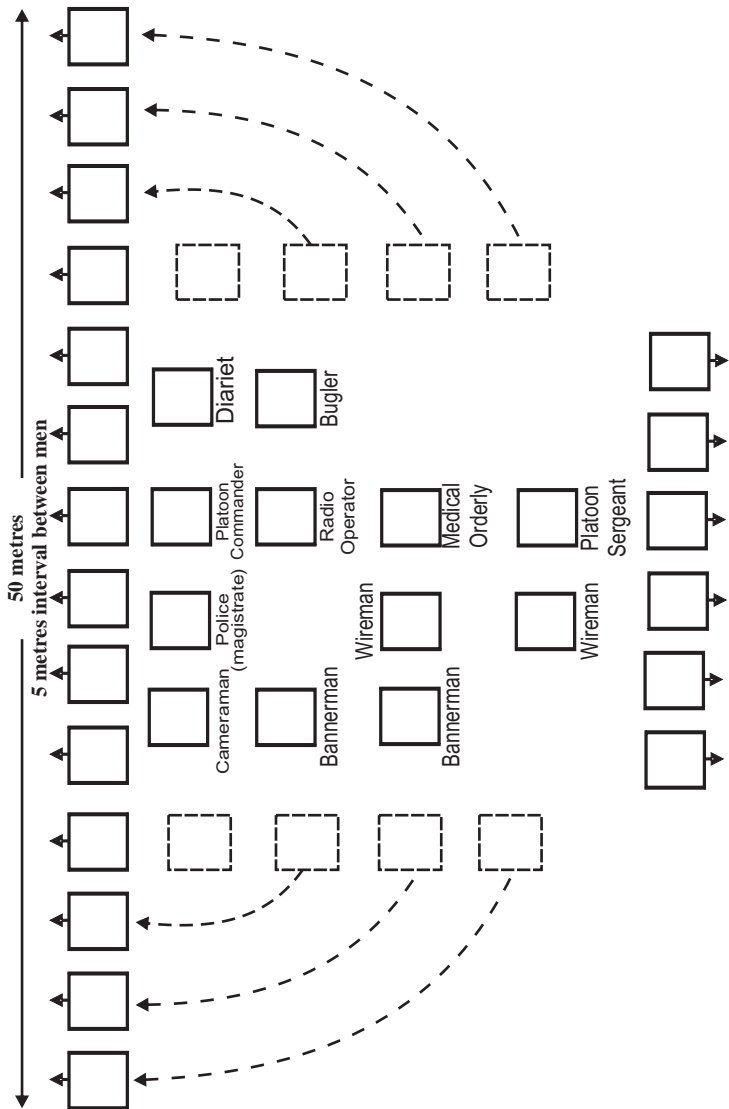


Notes

1. Each unit may adopt its own method of overcoming manpower shortage: e.g. the wire bannerman double up.
2. The arrow denote the direction faced by men of sections when halted.
3. The platoon sergeant supervises tie rear of the “box”

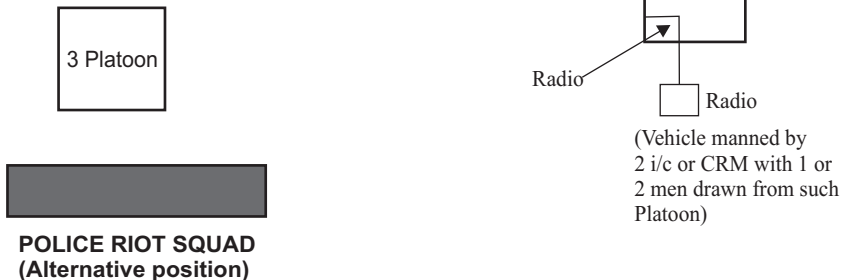
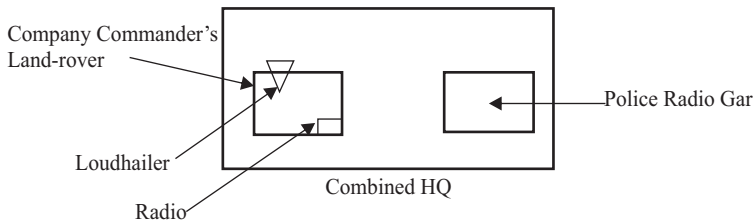
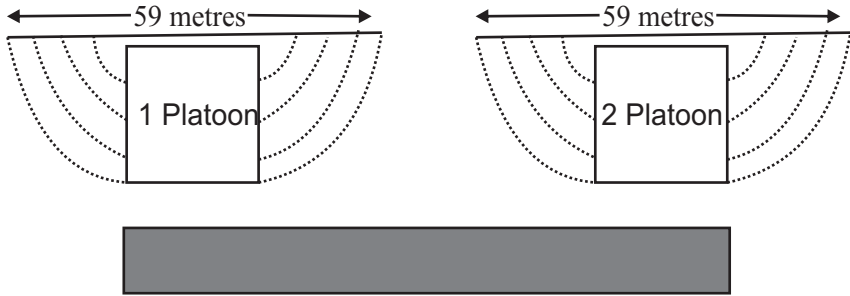
ANNEX A TO
CROWD DISPERSAL

CROWD DISPERSAL FORMATIONS
PLATOON EXTENDED FORMATION



ANNEX A TO
CROWD DISPERSAL

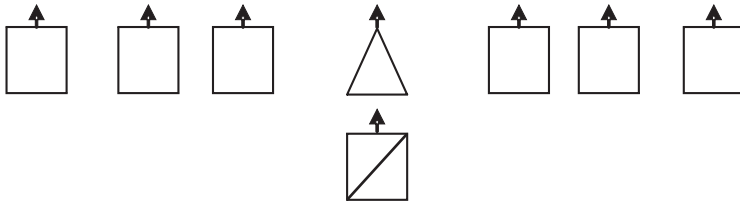
CROWD DISPERSAL FORMATIONS
COMPANY FORMATION



ANNEX D TO
CROWD DISPERSAL

CROWD DISPERSAL FORMATIONS
THE PLATOON ACTING IN A POLICE ROLL

NO. BATON SECTION



NO. 2 BATON SECTION












COMMAND SECTION




NO. 3 BATON SECTION
Arrows indicate direction men are

LEGEND

-  Section Commander
-  Section Number
-  Platoon Sergeant
-  Tear smoke riot gunner armed with riot gun
-  Diarist – armed with SLR

-  Riflemen-marksman armed with LSP
-  Interpreter with megaphone
-  Radio operator Armed with SLR
-  Platoon Commander armed with SMC

 PLATOON TRUCK – Carrying: Banners wire, stretchers, medical Haversock, carrier, sports tear smoke grenades, spare batons

ANNEX E TO
CROWD DISPERSAL

THE PLATOON ACTING IN A POLICE ROLE
SEQUENCE OF ACTION

1. Debus well clear of the incident.
2. Halt, facing mob or rioters, out of stoning range.
3. Leading baton section charges target at the double using batons and shield to maximum advantage until ordered to withdraw. Batons must be tied to the wrist and shields secured to forearm. Batons should be wielded with a lateral crossing movement aimed at the arms and not the head.
4. The number of sections, committed initially will vary with the situation. Baton and shield work is very tiring and reserve is therefore advisable whatever the situation.
5. Baton charges can be coordinated with tear smoke attacks (details are given in Annex D).
6. An assault from an unexpected direction (from a flank or the rear) will often be most effective.
7. The command group should keep carefully watch on rooftops and the rioters themselves in case lethal, weapons are used.
8. Fire should only be opened as last resort when repeated baton charges and tear smoke attacks have failed to disperse the crowd.

CHAPTER 5

CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

METHODS OF CONTROL

1. **General.** When disorder is widespread, it is generally better to try to bring large centers of population under control before concentrating on outlying districts. Measures against disturbances will rarely in themselves, break up active bands of the enemy. Usually, it will necessary to take other actions such as:

a. placing inner cordon round a locality known to contain the enemy, to isolate him in a restricted area in which he can be engaged. This may be done by helicopter operations

a. Raid and searches the villages suspected of harbouring the enemy.

b. The introduction of measures to prevent the enemy obtaining food, clothing, medical supplies and money from local population.

d. The imposition, where the law allows, of collective punishments on communities, which can be proved to have aided the enemy.

2. **Sub-areas.** To establish control, it is a sound plan to divide an area into a number of sub-areas.

3. **Records.** The following will be required.

a. Incident maps. These should show, at a glance, the pattern of incidents which have occurred in an area and should have a simple reference system.

b. Patrol maps and reports. These should give clear picture of patrol activities and results.

- d. Air photographs. These gives complete coverage of the area.
- e. Village files. These are complete dossier of the villages. Units and sub-units should hold one for every village in their areas. The files should include information personalities habits, details of incidents, covered approaches and Ops from which the village can be watched.
- f. Other documents. These should include intelligence reports and summaries from higher formations, lists of local wanted men, and details of guards and VPs.

4. **Tactical plans.** Overall tactical plan must be offensive, aimed at dealing with situations as they occur without having to rush troops from place to place which allows enemy to keep the initiative, each sub-areas, therefore, needs an adequate mobile reserve.

5. **Control of movement.** A first step is to establish a degree of control over movement. Since completely effective cordon is unlikely to be practicably, control can be achieved by the following:

- a. Road blocks. Details are given in Chapter 6.
- b. Gate check points. Ideally to ensure that no illegal goods leave towns or villages, every person and vehicle should be searched. To carry this out would take consideration time and would, to a marked degree dislocate the arrival of laboour at work, it is necessary therefore, to carry out selective searching ensuring that the element of uncertainty is always present and that persons passing through the gate do not know who is going to be searched. The degree will depend on the number of searcher available and the volume of traffic and people waiting to pass through the gate at one time. As a rough guide, a ratio of about one in five should be searched at peak period; and other times when relatively few persons are leaving, it should be possible for everyone to be searched, women searchers must be allocated. The following principle should be followed when setting up gate check points.

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1. Whenever possible an officer should be in charge of each gate party, as troops may be unjustly accused of accepting bribes.
 2. Either the officer in charge of an NCO should take no part in searching but should be responsible for the control of movement through the gate.
 3. If practicable, moveable hurdles or barricades should be set up to channel movement.
 4. Strict control must be exercise, so that the troops who are searching are not crowded by persons waiting to move through the gate.
 5. Adequate lighting must be provided so that searching can start before first light.
 6. No prior indication should be given as to who is to be search
 7. A careful watch should be kept for any suspicious actions, such as attempts to evade search, movement back from the searching point or uneasiness on the part of any person.
 8. Although anyone may be carrying illegal goods, it is more likely that the younger men and women will be carriers.
 9. The searching point must be secure, and at least one armed sentry must be posted.
 10. Searchers must be unarmed and have both hands free.
 11. Details of search techniques are given in annex of movement.
 12. A recommended scale of equipment is given at Annex B to Control of Movement.
- c. Cordon and search. Details are given Section 16.

d. Patrolling and observation. A carefully planned system of patrols together with concealed Ops will prove the best method for nominating an area and maintaining the initiative. As a counter to the saboteur or ambusher the small patrol of about five men, constantly varying its methods and lying by the night in carefully selected positions should meet with success and restrict the movement of the enemy. Further details of patrols are given in chapter 8. The daytime OP will prove invaluable in establishing patterns of activity. Minute and accurate observations over long periods will enable suspicious activity to be distinguished from the ordinary way of life in a particular area in this way, houses used as meeting places can be noted and couriers and food suppliers detected. The ideal size for an OP is one NCO and three soldiers, one of whom should be a radio operator. This allows for regular relief for observers and sentry. The limitation in the value of the Op is the difficult of remaining concealed. The delivery of rations and movement to avoid detection by passing civilians are likely to disclose the position. As a prelude, to a major operation, the method of saturating an area with ON on a battalion basis can be used with success as, the enemy himself a skilled observer, may become alarmed and be provoked into movement that can subsequently be exploited.

e. Night ambushes. Details are given in chapter 8.

ANNEX A TO
CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

PROCEDURES FOR SEARCHING VEHICLES

1. cars should be systematically searched from front to rear as follows:
 - a. Sun visitors.
 - b. Dashboard pockets or cubby holes.
 - c. behind dashboard (wire leading from the instrument conceal a small weapon or document).
 - d. Under drivers seat.
 - e. Between driver's and passengers seats.
 - f. Back of driver's seat i.e back of seat and bottom of back rest.
 - g. Door pockets.
 - h. Underneath moveable mats.
 - i. Back seats
 - j. Rear window panel shelf.
 - k. luggage boot.
 - l. Under bonnet and spare wheel compartment.
 - m. Spare wheel.
 - n. All loose baggage and parcels.
 - o. Particular care must be paid to any apparently innocent articles such as umbrella or newspapers which may be used for concealment.

2. **Buses.** When searching buses note must be taken of the places where people are sitting before they leave the vehicle. Proof of ownership of articles found will otherwise be impossible. The same procedure applies as for cars but all seats must be removed and searched.

3. **Goods Vehicles.** The procedure is similar to that for cars with the following additions:
 - a. Wooden body construction. Owing to the wooden body construction of some lorries, it is very simple to make effective places of concealment by the addition of enclosed panels, false bottoms, or the boarding up of spaces between the battens supporting the floor.

The sides of lorries may be prepared in a similar manner. The best method of search in such cases is close examination from all angles and careful measurement.

c. Wooden blocks (chokes). Some good vehicles, particular those of heavy class, carry wheel chokes which are placed under rear wheels of the vehicle to help the breaks should the vehicle have a stop on a steep gradient. Through regular use, they become dirty, worn and greasy, and are generally thrown in the rear of the vehicle or carried in the driver's cab. Such blocks can be hollowed out to become good places of concealment, and should therefore, be examined carefully.

d. Gunny sacks. All gunny sacks should be lifted and searched. A common subterfuge is concealment of articles under heap of gunny sack in apparently unladen goods vehicle.

4. **Motorcycles.** Motorcycles are comparatively easy to search, but attention should be paid the following:

- a. Petrol tank. This may have a false division.
- b. Toolbox or case. Open, remove all tools and examine.
- c. Rubber handle grips-control. Examine.
- d. Footrest-support. Examine foot rests and machine support.
- e. General Lamps, mudguards, and all hollow or tubular construction should be examined. Search should be made under the saddle.

5. **Bicycle.** The following should be examined with care:

- a. Handlebars and rubber grips.
- b. Bells
- c. Lamps, dynamos, etc, including the back of reflector glasses.
- d. The saddle.
- e. All tubular framedwork, particularly open ends and joints
- f. under mudguards and crankcase.
- g. Saddle and tool tag.

ANNEX B TO
CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

CONTROL POINTS, ROAD BLOCKS, GATE-CHECK POINT
SUGGESTED SCALE OF STORES

Items	Control point	Road block	Gate-check point	Remarks
Knife rest	as required	as required	as required	For barriers depending on width of roads
Dessert wire	as required	as required	as required	
Wiring gloves	1 pair each barrier	1 pair		
Wire cutters	1 pair each barrier	1 pair		
Stop signs	1 pair each barrier	2	-	For dismantling suspect vehicles
Stop sign (permission)	1 each barrier	2	-	
Hurricane lamps	1 each barrier plus 4	2	1	
Mechanics tool kits	1	1	1	
Hurricane lamp, red	2 each barrier	2 each barrier	-	
Hand torches	5	2	2	

Items	Control point	Road block	Gate-check point	Remarks
Banners IS	1	-	-	Including one each sentry
Tracing tape	1 roll	-	-	
Megaphone	1	-	-	
Bugle or rattle	1			
Whistles	8	2	2	
Chalk	as required	as required	as required	
Sand bags	as required for defences plus 6 for captured documents ammunition etc	6		
Labels	as required	as required	as required	
Wire netting	2 rolls	-	-	
Shelves	6	2	-	
Tents	1	-	-	For transparent battery acid burns
Stretchers	1	-	-	
Medical haversack	1	1	1	
Blearbonates of soda	21b	21b	-	
Tables	2	1	1	
Chairs	as required	-	-	

Items	Control point	Road block	Gate-check point	Remarks
Jerricans 21 litres	{ I gallon kerosene 3cans water }	{ I gallon kerosene 3cans water }	{ I gallon kerosene 3cans water }	For determining hidden compartment For weighing suspicious parcels
Handcuffs	2 pairs	2 pairs	2 pairs	
Probes 1 metre	3	1	1	
Prodder 1 metre	3	1	1	
Tape measures	3	1	1	
Latrines buckets	2	1	1	
Waste bin	2	1	1	
Thumb print pad	3	1	1	

CHAPTER 6

CORDON AND SEARCH

GENERAL

1. Cordon and search is normally a combine police and military operation, based on good intelligence, and should be preplanned in detail and rehearsed. Everything possible must be done to maintain secrecy and achieve surprise. Reconnaissance in uniform must be avoided. The plan should be simple and capable of rapid execution. Methods and techniques should be constantly varied.

2. Everyone taking part in search must be quite clear about its aim, which will determine the methods used. It may be for persons, arms, ammunition and explosives or documents.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

3. The size of the area, the relative strengths of police and troops and an estimate of whether resistance may be encountered, will determines whether control of a preplanned search should be exercised by the police or the military. A search involving a battalion or more is best controlled by the military. A smaller search is best controlled by the police.

4. The actual searching will normally be carried out by the police with troops in support.

5. Military. Military forces are normally, responsible for the following:

- a. Cordoning the area.
- b. Guarding detained suspects.
- c. Providing helicopters to spot movement within the cordon area.

6. **Police.** The police are, normally, responsible for the following:

- a. Deciding the area to be searched.

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- b. Carrying out plain clothes reconnaissance.
- c. Providing guides for the cordon troops.
- d. Warning the inhabitants of the search after the cordon is in position.
- e. Searching the area and arresting curfew breakers.,
- f. Screening suspects.
- g. Controlling traffic at the RV and in the cordon area.

DIFFICULTIES

7. The difficulties experienced in large scale search are as follows:
- a. To preserve security
 - b. The search may irritate the population and so win further support for the enemy.
 - c. It is expensive in manpower.

ORGANIZATION

8. If sufficient troops and police are available, the following parties should be organized:
- a. Outer cordon troops. These are deployed some distance from the main cordon at strategic points, to prevent an attack or interference from outside the isolated area.
 - b. Search parties. These consists of the police and troops who search houses and inhabitants in the isolated area.
 - c. Cage troops. These are erect and guard cages for holding persons awaiting interrogation.
 - d. Screening teams. These consist of a police who identify suspects and wanted person.
 - e. Escort troops. These escort wanted persons to a place of detention after interrogation.

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f. Road blocks. These consist of troops and police who stop traffic trying to enter the isolated area.

g. A reserve. Troops required at all levels to deal with the unexpected. It may be necessary to use some of the reserve as follows:

1. To enforce a curfew and operate loudspeakers.
2. To maintain an OP on building to observe rooftops.
3. To watch the reactions of persons being searched (similar to the psychological approach used by customs officers).

INTELLIGENCE

9. A member of the Police Special Branch should be present during the search to evaluate intelligence on the spot and advise the commander how the situation may be exploited.

CURFEW

10. The area being searched should be placed under curfew in case further search is immediately necessary.

11. **Approach.** The aim is to surround an area before the inhabitants realize what is happening. Military vehicles are noisy, their lights at night can be seen from distance, braking dogs may raise the alarm and some local inhabitants may be in dangerous mood. Sometimes it will be best to drive right into the area; on other occasions it may be better to dismount some way away. The decision will depend on the available approaches and exists and the local situation. Normally, the quickest way is always the best.

12. **Cordon troops.** These should approach by as many different routes, and as silently, as possible. A cordon established in darkness must be unbroken, but it can be thinned out after daylight and maintained by a chain of observation posts with gaps covered by patrols. Normally, it will be impossible to maintain a continuous cordon for any length of time owing to

the large number of troops required. Of possible, cordon troops should dig in, taking advantage of natural cover and using wire to help maintain line.

The following formula may be used in various circumstances:

- a. Cordon facing inwards, 15 men per 92 meters.
- b. Watching opposite rooftops and windows, five men per 92 metres.
- c. Watching rooftops and windows above the cordon, five men per 92 metres.
- d. Each road or alley leading into the area-one or two men per 92 metres.

13. Thus 92 metres of cordon will require nearly 30 men, or approximately one platoon. Men of company HQ may also be required to guard any suspect captured and to look after company transport. The figures used in this formula may be considerably reduced in an area with European type buildings.

14. **Timing.** Exact timing is the most important factor affecting the success of a search, and the most difficult to achieve. The area must be surrounded simultaneously. If this does not happen and troops are late in cordoning a part of the area, an alert suspect will be given an open exit.

15. **Outer cordon troops.** If there is chance that persons from outside may try to interfere with the search, an outer cordon of troops to prevent them approaching the main cordon will be necessary. Such persons must be prevented from joining tire inhabitants of an area being search. A light aircraft or a helicopter can help by giving early warning of any large scale movement towards the isolated area.

16. **Movement.** The following points should be considered:

- a. Forward RV. The reasons for having a forward RV are to enable the commander of the force to retain control for as long as possible and reduce the chance of part of the convoy being delayed by traffic during the final move forward. It should be close to but out of

sight of the cordon area

b. Traffic Control. Civil police at the forward RV to control traffic so that the convoy achieve a clear run to the cordon area. Just before the convoy is due to move from forward RV, traffic must be help at the rear. The rear vehicle will normally be a police vehicle carrying traffic policemen. If a number of side roads lead into the route selected between the forward RV and the cordon area, they must be sealed off to prevent civilian vehicles infiltrating into the convoy. Traffic police vehicle should travel immediately behind leading company's commander's vehicle. At each intersection, police should drop off this vehicle and prevent traffic entering the convoy. This policemen are picked up by the police vehicle at the rear of the convoy.

c. Routes. It is normally best move to the forward RV by one route, as this is the easiest way in which to co-ordinate the simultaneous arrival of the whole convoy. From the forward RV to the objective, more than one route should be used if possible, so that the cordon may be established as quickly as possible. The sub-unit with the furthest distance to travel should move first. This can be done on a time basis, or the necessary gaps can be left in the convoy at the forward RV. Vehicles should not, however, remain in the forward RV for more than two or three minutes, otherwise the advantage of surprise may be lost.

d. Security. Surprise will be lost if traffic police, detectives or police searchers arrive in the cordon area before the cordon is in position. They should move to the rear of military convoy, and this must be made clear at the joint planning conference.

BATTLE PROCEDURE

17. Briefing. Careful briefing to ensure that every man knows his task is vital. As in all other IS operations, smartness and alertness, coupled with a determined attitude in every individual, will go a long way to ensuring success. Battalion battle procedure. This paragraph suggests a form of battle

procedure for a battalion operation.

18. A warning order is sent out which includes the following directions:
 - a. Road forming the perimeter of the area.
 - b. Time the cordon is to be in position.
 - c. RV and time for O group.
19. The intelligence Officer should produce an enlargement showing measurements and distances marked on each leg of the perimeter, a blackboard showing the area, which platoon commanders can study while waiting for their orders and, if available, and air photograph.

Orders should contain the following information:

- a. Roads forming the perimeter of the area.
 - b. Location and time of RV for military/police commanders
 - c. Time cordon will be in position.
 - d. Assembly area for company main bodies
 - e. Company areas of responsibility around the perimeter.
 - f. Route to the area and battalion forward RV
 - g. Battalion and company cages.
20. Company and platoon commanders. Having received the warning order, each company commander issues his own warning order with any additions which may be necessary. After the commanding officer's orders, the commander should be issued with diagrams of the area for his platoon commanders. He will then prepare his own orders and give them to his platoon commanders, who, should have seen the diagrams while waiting for their orders.
21. The platoon commanders then give their orders to their platoons including their drivers. Platoon commanders can enlarge their diagrams on any of the following:
22. Every soldier must understand the outline plan and his part in the operation before he embosses. There is no time, even for last minute orders, on arrival at their debussing points.

23. Debussing and development. As soon as the troops arrive at the debussing point, surprise has been lost, and speed in identifying the area of the cordon and in deployment is vital. Each company commander should therefore travel about 27 meters in front of his column with a police guard (if available). He then has time to confirm the correct spot for all to debus, or from which to direct his platoon to their debussing point points in their sectors of the cordon. From now on “crash action” is required. Platoon commanders should quickly indicate positions of sections. Sections commanders, without a pause should lead their sections at the double to the area allotted. Can arrival at section areas, troops fix bayonets and adopt the on guard position (facing the isolated area), remaining in this position for the first five to ten minutes.

24. The platoon commander will then quickly confirm that the troops are deployed correctly, and he or the platoon sergeant will detail areas of observation. The cordon should not be on the inner kerb of the road but as far back as possible to gain a hold of view. If strength permit, two man patrols should move behind the cordon in each sector to act as pursuit parties should anyone break through.

25. **Communications.** The various sectors of the cordon must be in radio contact with warning the controlling HQ.

26. **Warning.** If anyone in, the cordon see a suspect approaching he should shout “on guard” all those in his sector come into this position and pass on the warning order verbally.

27. **Action after deployment.** Once the cordon is in position, the police should warn the inhabitants that a curfew is in force, and tell them what to do if they wish to enter or leave the area. This is purely a police matter, but the military commander must tell the police where he wishes the cordon “gate” to be.

28. At this stage, company commanders should site their cages (in the shade if possible and with latrine facilities). Cages are small barbed wire enclosures to which suspects can be brought to wait interrogation by the police, erected and guarded by men of company HQ. if strengths permit, platoon cages should erected to hold suspects for a short time until escort can

be prepared to take them to company cages. Transport should be sent to an MT park close by as soon as practicable, and guarded by the drivers.

29. The cordon commander should make an early tour of the area and personally ensure that perimeter of the cordon is complete. Roads or alleys and open spaces which are likely escape routes should be sealed off with wire, but must be under observation by sentries. This will reduce overall the number of sentries required. As the troops will have been on guard on guard for five to ten minutes, the cordon commander may feel that, the full psychology effect has been achieved, and more relaxed but still alert position may be adopted.

30. Sitting of, and action by sentries. The cordon, may have to remain in position for long periods. The length of time will depend on such factors as the following:

- a. The number of buildings and size of the area.
- b. The strength of the police available for searching
- c. The density of the community.

31. As soon as possible, therefore, the strength of the cordon should be reduced and sentries sited tactically, on rooftops if possible. Company commanders should, therefore, plan the withdrawal of complete platoons and within platoons it may be possible to reduce sentries still further platoons off duty can form a small reserve. Sentries must not be sited tactically until all escape routes in the area have been wired off.

32. Sentries should sited in pairs as follows:

- a. Where they have good all round observations and consequently plenty of warning of any attempt at break-out.
- b. Preferably in the shade.
- c. Where possible in the depth

33. Reserve and rest area. An area house be selected where reserves can rest. It should be outside the cordon area, but near enough for the reserve to react quickly and immediately occupy alarm position in the event of a breakout or other minor disturbance like to disrupt the cordon. The sitting of

these alarm positions in open housing estates it relatively simple. In built up areas, it is much difficult and they will be required much close to the cordon. The sitting of additional sentries on rooftops to give maximum warning of breakout may be necessary.

SEARCH TECHNIQUES

34. **Announcement.** As soon as the cordon is established the police will inform the community by loudspeaker, or through its headman, as follows:

- a. The area is about to be search.
- b. A house curfew is in force and that everyone must indoors s that everyone must proceed at once at done a central point for screening.

35. **Search parties.** Each search party should consist of at least one policeman and a protective military escort. The escort's ask is to guard the police searchers and prevent anyone escaping. Ideally, each search party should also include a trained woman searcher for females and detect men disguised as woman.

36. **Searching of women.** In no circumstances must women be exempt from search, and if there is shortage of female searchers all women must be concentrated in one place to make the best use of available searchers if civilian women searchers are not available, especially selected members of the women's services must be employ.

37. **Method.** The police will normally carry out the search and give all orders to individuals. Should there be no police, however, the following drills should be adopted.

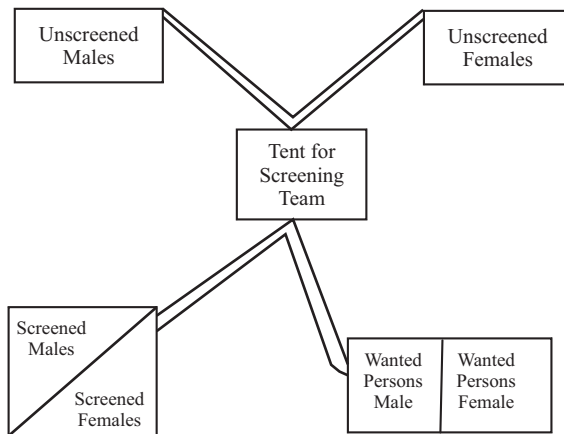
- a. Persons. The drill searching persons is given on page 79.
- b. Vehicle. The drill searching vehicles is given in Annex A to Control of Movement.
- c. Building. The first step is to move all the occupants into one room and search them. Any suspected persons must be sent to the police cage for further interrogation. Building are best searched from bottom to top. Arms and ammunition may be hidden anywhere,

particularly in such places as behind walls, under floors, in cattle stalls, down wells and in female clothing. Imagination is needed, but every effort must be made to avoid unnecessary damage. Mine detectors are invaluable for arms detection.

d. When a house has been searched, it must be marked accordingly. Persons awaiting search must be allowed to move into a building which has already been search. This can be ensured by the inner cordon closing in to exclude from the isolated area houses that have been searched.

38. **Cages.** The military are responsible erecting and guarding any cages required. Cages should be sited in the shade If possible and on ground free from signs. If shade is not available tents should be erected for women and young children and, if the search is to be prolonged, arrangements must be made for food and water Adequate latrines must be provided for males and females

A suggested layout cage is given below



Notes

1. The cage staff should include a doctor and interpreter
2. Children must not be regarded automatically as being innocent, since They may have been trained to be hostile by parents and teachers If under 12

years of age they should be kept with the women,

39 **Screening teams.** There are two types screening as Mows:

a. **Low level.** This is done during the search and aims to eliminate persons of good character and to pick out suspects for high level screening at the central cage. This screening should be done by local police representatives of the Special Branch.

b. **High level.** This done by police at the central cage their task is to interrogate all suspected persons picked out during the search and to decide who should be detained. although this screening is the responsibility of the police, troops will have to escort suspected persons to the central cage and keep them under observation while they await their turn for interrogation. During this period it is important that suspected persons are prevented from communicating with other persons or disposing of incriminating papers. The collection of documents and issue of detention certificate for suspected persons is the task of police.

c. **Escort troops,** Wanted persons must be evacuated as soon as possible after screening has been completed. Troops may be required to carry out this task, and if so, escort parties with transport must be detailed in advance, Vehicles used to carry wanted persons should have a wired off compartments to make it impossible for the to jump out and to segregate them from the guards.

CHAPTER 7**ROAD BLOCKS AND CHECK POINTS****GENERAL**

1. Road blocks and check points are means of controlling movement roads, traps and footpath. A road block is used to block or close routes to vehicle under/or pedestrian traffic, while check points may have a more limited and specified purpose usually apparent from their title, as vehicle check point, personnel check point Simplicity, are all referred to as block in this annex

2. Road blocks may have one or more of the following aims:

- a. To maintain a broad check on road movement.
- b. To apprehend wanted vehicle or persons.
- c. To frustrate the movement of arms or explosion.
- d. To assist in the enforcement of controls of movement both of people and material.

TYPES OF ROAD BLOCKS

3. There are 3 types

a. **Deliberate.** these are of a permanent or semi-permanent nature and may be placed on a main road perhaps near a border, on the outskirts of a city or on the edge of a controlled area. They are a deterrent and are unlikely to produce spectacular results.

b. **Snap** These are used for Spot checks sometimes acting on some item of intelligence. But once then position is generally known, in areas seldom longer than minutes, they quickly lose their usefulness

c. **Converts.** This is a variation of the snap road block, usually used in urban and rural areas in circumstances where it is often easy for anyone to take avoiding action on sighting a block in operation.

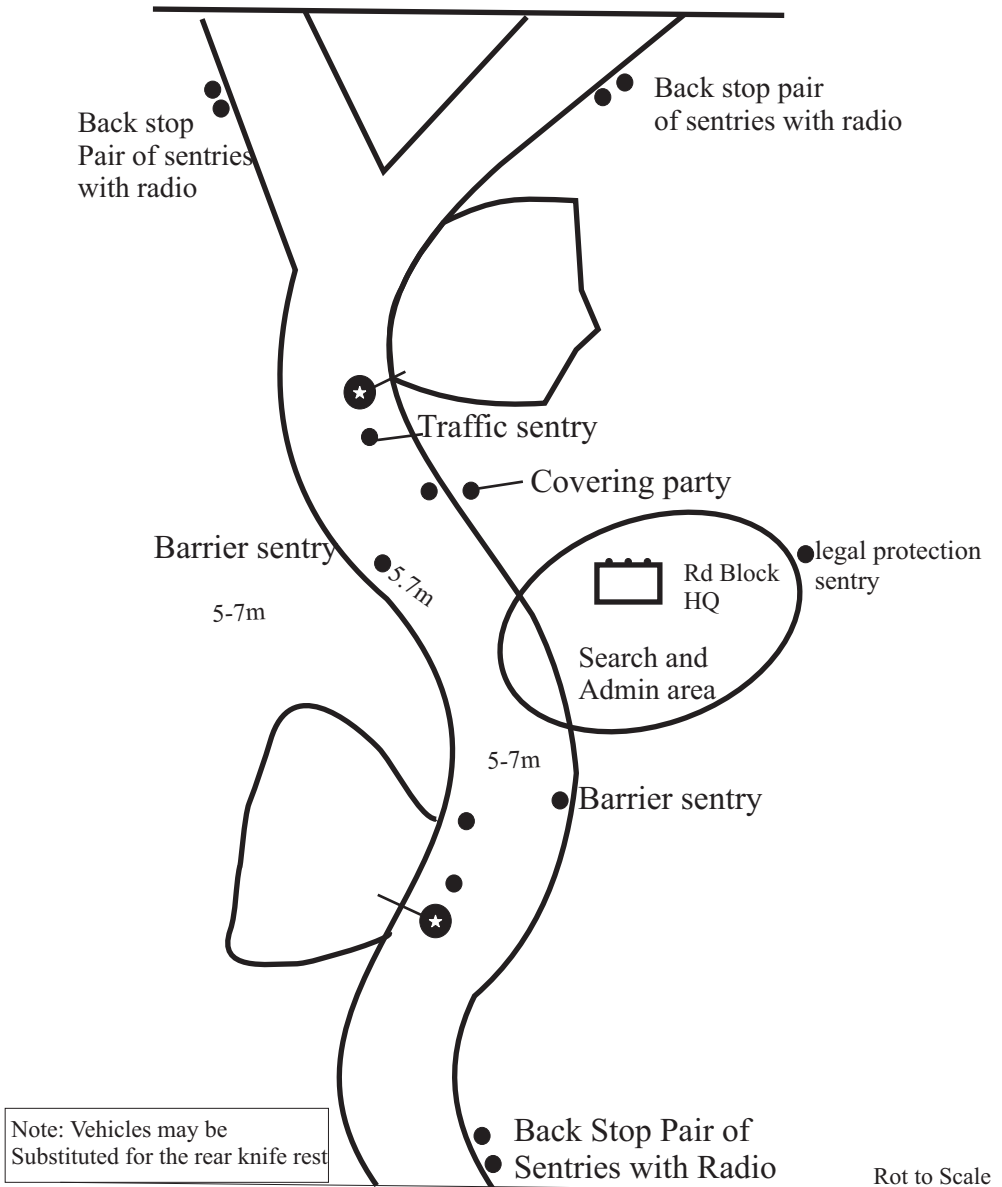


Figure 3 - Diagrammatic Layout of a Road Block

PRINCIPLES

4. All those manning a road block must know their jobs thoroughly and act quickly and methodically. Politeness and consideration must be shown at all times and the greatest care taken which is consistent with a thorough search. Any suspect arrested should be handed over to the civil police as soon as possible.

5. The following are the principles for setting up a deliberate road block. They will have to be modified for snap road block which may be of very simple design see para 6. The layout of a typical road block is at figure 3. (figure3) is infact a vehicle check point. See paragraph above.

a. **Concealment.** The road block should be sited tactically where it cannot be seen from more than a short distance away. Sharp bends or dips in the road provide good positions provided that the requirements of road safety are met. There should be no room for an approaching vehicle to take avoiding action by turning, leaving the road or reversing.

b. **Security.** There must be enough troops to protect the road block, particularly during the initial occupation. Sentries should be sited as back stops on both sides well clear of the search area, to watch approaching traffic and prevent evasion. Where the threat of an attack on a road block is likely, then the block itself must have a back up force. A roadblock is liable to attack by car bombs, counter to this be by stopping vehicles well short of the block, by using road camps to shake up vehicles, and caltrops. The likely roadblock sites must be checked against body and ambushes and a pattern of use of road blocks avoided.

c. **Construction and layouts.** A simple construction is two parallel lines, of knife rests, each with a gap across the road. approximately 50 meters apart. The enclosure formed can then be used as a search and administration area. Within the search area there should be:

1. Separate male and female search area.

2. Vehicle waiting area
3. Vehicle search area.
4. A cage for detaining persons prior their being handed over to the police.
5. Road block headquarters
6. Administrative area.

d. Manning. The number of troops required will depend upon the number of road to be covered and the expected volume of traffic. If persons are to be searched, there must be women searchers, and special accommodation must be provided. The military commander should where possible be of the rank of sergeant or above, a military roadblock, whenever possible and always when military powers of search, arrest or control of movement are limited, there should be a police presence. An interpreter may also be necessary.

diagonally across a road with a search area between them. The effectiveness of the block can be increased with rolls of dannert wire. In a rural area, a snap roadblock can either be emplaced by the helicopter, in which case as obstacle such as narrow bridge, a cutting of level crossing gates can usefully be improved with a single coil of dannert wire, or the snap roadblock and its covert protection force may be moved in and out on foot; in both cases a back up force should be readily available.

COVERT ROAD BLOCK

7. This block is not set up openly; if no barriers are erected, its effectiveness against vehicle is Limited Its principal use in, therefore, as personnel check point. Those manning the block must take up their positions unobtrusively after which they may either lie low waiting for selected targets in what is in essence an ambush, or they can stop and search people with the minimum of fuss, preferably conducting this off the side of the road out of the view of anyone approaching. As with snap road blocks, a covert protective force and an airmobile reaction force are required. Insertion will usually be on foot, or by covert car from a carefully sited patrol base.

COVERT CARS

8. Covert cars with suitable communications may be used in conjunction with roadblocks, with the following tasks.

- a. Providing early information of approaching traffic. This is particularly appropriate when a selective search policy is in operation, or if specific targets are being sought.
- b. Monitoring traffic approaching or leaving the blocks and reporting suspicious activities.
- c. Contributing to the reaction force.

9. The following procedure should be followed.

- a. **Selection.** Each vehicle must be dealt with separately.
These

a selection of vehicles for searching may be governed by instructions. Possibly based on intelligence, or it may be left to the choice of the road block commander. It will seldom be possible to examine a vehicle completely at a block, ie including mechanical stripping, and it may be necessary to escort vehicles, for which such as examination is contemplated to a selected workshop.

b. **Searchers.** At least two searchers are required for a saloon car, Larger vehicles will need more searchers an possibly special equipment. There must also be an armed poss sentry, who must not get involved in searching, his task is to protect the searchers and watch the occupants of the vehicle being searched.

c. **Conduct of Search,** Except when they offer an official pass exempting them and their vehicles from search, all vehicle occupants must be frisked and then made to stand well clear of their vehicle. The driver should be made to open all doors, the bonnet and boot: this is in case of car bombs and will also check whether the driver is familiar with the car, and that he has not stolen it. The owner of the driver of the vehicle must watch the whole search.

d. **Completion of Search.** To refute subsequent accusations of theft, on completion of the search it may be necessary to get the vehicle's owner to sign indemnity stating that he has suffered no damage or loss during the search. When this is completed, the vehicle is allowed to proceed unless there is reason for detaining the vehicle or its occupants longer.

e. **Evidence and Arrest.** If a search uncovers anything which may led to proceeding the evidence must be recorded and any arrest made in accordance with the guidance given in CRW precis 3.

SEARCHING PEOPLE

10. The following procedure should be followed:

a. Unless a person produces unasked an official pass exempting him from search,he must be asked to produce some means of identity,

see para 11, and then frisked.

b. Occupants of a vehicle should be asked to stand facing it with their hands resting on the roof side. The search should include the armpits, the stomach, inside thighs and the crotch. Clothing should not be parted, as this might result in small flat objects being missed, but should be rolled between the finger. Hats and hair must also be checked.

c. Women are only to be searched by a female searcher

IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

11. An identity document may be an identity card, a driving license or some other official document issued by a government department or a firm. In times of social unrest, many people will probably ensure that they have some means of identification, and those who have no official status may have to rely on personnel correspondence etc. Documents should always be checked against each other where there are several, and against any list of wanted persons. Questions should be asked about detail of document, such as “what is our address?” “When and where did you license your car?”

12. The following points may be helpful when checking documents;

a. **Photograph.** Compare the photograph on the card with the individual. When, king such a comparison, try to re-create the conditions under which the photograph was originally taken, eg if a photograph was taken hatless then ask the person to remove his or her hat. A woman may have changed her style, it may help to place a finger across the photograph to hide the hair and compare only the feature check of age will also assist in making the comparison.

b. **Stamp.** Careful examination of the stamp across the corner of the photograph will show whether the original photograph has been removed and another substituted. The authenticity of the stamp itself should also be checked.

c. **Finger Prints.** Positive identification can only be made

by experts, for this reason as mark indicating a thumb print must be in the normal course of events be accepted.

However, if for any reason suspicious has been aroused, it may be legally permissible to detain a suspect for further questioning and for a finger print check to be carried out by the police.

ACTION ON VACATING A ROAD BLOCK.

13. Before abandoning the position of snap roadblock, a search should be carried out alongside the road in each direction to the limit of visibility. This should receive any arms or other items which may have been discarded by their carriers on seeing the roadblock.

CHAPTER 8

PATROLLING

REQUIREMENT

1. The enemy will rarely stand and tight and will aim to achieve success by means of raids and ambushes, after which he will withdraw to hideouts located in close country. It is to make contact with him in these conditions without good information. And more often than not, contact can be achieved only by continuous and offensive patrolling. The aim of patrols must be therefore, either to gather or to kill or capture the enemy while he is on the move.

GENERAL.

2. Although patrolling is important in every type of operation, it has a greater significance in jungle forest conditions against an enemy who may employ guerrilla tactics. Basically, such patrolling is no different from patrolling anywhere else but, because of the ground, vegetation and characteristics of the enemy some modifications to normal technique may have to be introduced.

3. Patrols in close country, other than those purely for reconnaissance, need to be all-purpose, with the ability to fight, ambush, pursue and reconnoiter for long periods without retreating to base. A high standard of physical fitness, field craft, marksmanship, map reading and compass work is, therefore, essential.

TYPES OF PATROLS

4. Patrols can be classified as follows:

a. **Reconnaissance patrols.** These are small patrols which seek information by the stealth, avoiding contact, they consist normally of the three or four men and are often detached from a fighting patrol.

b. **Fighting Patrols.** These may vary in strength from a section to

a company. They seek to contact and kill or capture the enemy and in particular the following:

1. Attack his camps
2. Pursue him after a contact or incident
3. Ambush him
4. Dominate an area to prevent him contacting local inhabitants.
5. Search remote areas.

INTELLIGENCE:

5. All patrols, whatever their role, are a source of intelligence.

a. **Topography.** Full use should be made of maps, air reconnaissance and local knowledge. It is necessary for all units and sub-units to keep an up-to-date “patrol going” map and for all new topographical and track data to be recorded on “going” snaps maintained at formation HQ. This enables up-to-date information to be readily available to new units moving into an areas.

b. **Enemy** Information may be available from special branch briefs, surrendered enemy, informers, air reconnaissance both visual and photographic, captured documents and diaries. The past history of enemy activity in the area should be studied. Every man likely to go on patrol must be fully briefed on enemy habits.

c. **Other units** Boundaries and movements of all security forces in the area must be recorded and units should patrol maps showing areas covered by patrols, result and information gained. Patrol commanders should, where possible, be briefed by commanders of previous patrols in the same area.

d. **Civilians.** The pattern of movement and the habits of civilians be carefully studied.

MISSION

6. All patrol must be given a clearly defined mission for a reconnaissance patrol take the form of series of questions posed to the patrol commander.

LEADERSHIP

7. Patrol commanders will often be junior NCOs, Whose qualities of leadership must be developed to the full before they are allowed to lead a patrol against the enemy.

CONTROL AND PLANNING

8. **Security.** All patrols require “clearance”. This means that boundaries their movement must be given and agreed with other security forces. It is often necessary to arrange this some days in advance to prevent loss of security by a sudden switch of task of a unit involved in routine work, such as an area security unit. The patrol commander, however, must be given some latitude so that if necessary he can follow up an unexpected contact. In this connection, an “immediate action” drill must be worked out so patrol commander can demand, and be given at once, the right to enter the operational area of another unit. Every means of avoiding observation by civilians must be used, such as deception, movement by night, the use of civilian vehicles (arranged with the police) and indirect routes

9. **Orders.** An aide-memoire for patrol orders is given in Appendix A.

10. **Routes and timings** area most important consideration Any form of dwelling must be avoided, and movement through any area in which work is being done should take place before the arrival or after the departure of civilian labour. Only in exceptional circumstances should return by its outward route.

11. **“Time in” must be very elastic.** Speed of movement is very difficult to estimate, and the possibility of a contacts makes necessary to allow extreme latitude. A fixed listening time for the daily SITREP and

location report is most important.

12. **Causality evacuation.** Arrangements for equally evacuation must always be made. Before leaving base, a patrol commander should mark locations of possible Us on his map or air photograph. If a casualty occurs, he can then decide whether to move to an existing clearing or search for and cut a new LZ. Packs of cutting equipment (saws and explosives) should be held in unit store ready for free drop from aircraft.

13. **Bounds.** Movement should be from one tactical position to another in a series of bounds. These positions must be easily recognizable and can be used for halts and resting places. The more prominent features should be nominated as RVs, incase patrol becomes a split up.

14. **Communications.** A sound communication drill must be arranged to avoid radio operators giving away the presence of patrols by their efforts to open communications, and fixed times should be established for patrols to open listening watch. Control should then transmit the call sign for periods of thirty seconds at one minute intervals, from five minutes before to five minutes after the fixed time. Sub stations should net to control and may reply during one of the thirty second intervals. Sub-stations should not reply unless the patrol commander has a message for control. For security reasons, key should normally be used. Control must maintain a constant listening watch so that, if patrols locate the enemy and need to communicate urgently, they can do so.

15. **Debriefing.** Patrol commanders must be debriefed immediately on their return. The use of a standard debriefing form greatly simplifies the task of the patrol commander when making his report. An example is given in Annex B.

16. **Transport.** When arrangements are made for transport to take out or bring in a patrol and vehicles have to use the same route twice, a high standard of alertness is required. Escorts or armoured vehicles should accompany empty transport.

17. **Administration.** After a patrol, men may be tired, hungry, thirsty and dirty. Therefore, a sound "return to base drill" is required

incorporating the following:

- a. Care and clearing of weapons.
- b. Handing in of special patrol stores.
- c. Personal washing and hygiene.
- d. Food, drink and rest.
- e. Main and canteen arrangements
- f. Pay
- g. Exchange of clothing

18. **Silent signal.** The silent signals which can be used are given in annex

SEARCHING GROUND.

19. Aim reconnaissance patrols must understand that their aim to obtain information on which their commander can make a plan. If they find traces of enemy movement they should try to establish the following:

- a. Ho many enemy made the track.
- b. When the tracks were made.
- c. Direction and movement of the enemy.

20. If the enemy have been in an area they will leave signs of their presence. Ideally, every man in a patrol should be able to recognize a fresh trail. Some men will obviously be better than others, but all can be trained to notice more obvious signs such as disturbed vegetation, footprints, and marks made on banks of a stream.

21. **Size of areas to be searched.** When searching for information, the most that a platoon can be expected to search in a day, even in ideal conditions, is area 915 metres. Commanders must bear this in mind or ground will be only partially searched and incomplete information will result.

22. **Methods.** An area search can be carried out effectively by the “five

finger” or “fan” method. A patrol base is established from which reconnaissance patrols of three or four men are sent out in 'the area where enemy activity is suspected. They are sent out on compass bearings, at intervals of 10 degrees, like the ribs of a fan. Their radius of action should be limited to two or three hours outwards from base or approximately 915 meters. Their task is an exhausting one and they must remain alert and ready for action at all times. For this reason they should be changed frequently.

23. There are variations of the “fan” method, such as all patrols turning in the same direction at the far end of their patrol lines, moving 915 meters to the flank and then returning to the patrol base on a back bearing of plus or minus 5 degrees. If no information is forthcoming, the patrol bases is moved and a fresh series of reconnaissance patrols is sent out. Patrols must move slowly and silently with frequent pauses for listening.

24. **Equipment.** Patrols working from a base should have as little equipment as possible and carry a full bottle but no rations, except perhaps a packet of biscuits, they must carry their arms and ammunition, maps and compasses.

FORMATIONS

25. General Patrol formations can be preplanned to a certain extent but will often need to be altered to suit local conditions. Whenever possible open formation should be used. Factors to be considered are as follows:

- a. The need to produce maximum fire power immediately on contact.
- b. Battle is largely at close quarters
- c. The need for immediate counter ambush actions

26. Two types of section patrol formation are suitable:

- a. Single file.
- b. Open formation.

27. **Platoon.** Section can flow one another in single file or move in open formation one or two up on parallel axes. The patrol commander must continuously appreciate the ground and vary the formation of his patrol to suit it,, so that he can take effective and Immediate action in the event of a contact.

28. **Position of commanders.** The position of the patrol commanders should normally be as dictate. by ground, tactical circumstances and formations. He should be sufficientl y far forward to be able to act as follows

- a. influence in an encounter from the outset. Although he must not be caught in the opening burst of fire, he should be place Where he can quickly exploit “immediate action drills.
- b. Exercise control, including control of his guides, read his map and air photographs, navigate and order halts when necessary.

29. **Position of guides and trackers.** The correct position for guide is with the patrol commander. His task is to indicate direction. He is not trained scout, is not part of a military team and, if leading, may react badly and prejudice the patrol's chance of a contact.

30. The tracker has a different task, that if following a trail. Once a train has been nicked up, the tracker human or dog, must move in the lead, or faint sign of enemy movement will be a obliterated and confused by members of the patrol. He must be protected by the patrol Scouts who must never relax their alertness or be distracted by signs on the trail.

MAINTENANCE DIRECTION

31. The compass is the only completely reliable and constant guide to direction and should be issued on as generous a scale as possible. All commander must carry their hands and constantly check and recheck their direction, or loss of time and direction will result. This is always necessary, even when there is a guide with the patrol 'The leading group commander should indicate direction to his scouts. Orders for a change of direction should be given by prearranged signal.

PATROL BASES

32. General Whether a patrol is out for 24 hours of a week or longer, it will normally be necessary to stop and make a temporary or permanent base for use during the hour, of darkness. A set drill will ensure no confusing or waste of time. The halt to establish a base must be made early enough for completion of administrative arrangement such as cooking before nightfall.

33. **Organization.** An efficient base is one in which:

- a. The security arrangement are sound and known to all
- b. Duties are evenly distributed and notified in time to allow men to make their own administrative arrangements.
- c. Arrangements for rest and washing are clear out adequate, subject to operational demands.
- d. The cooking and sanitation routine is well organized and is of high standard as possible
- e. A high standard of discipline is maintained, remembering that accidents will occur if weapon are handled carelessly.
- f. Troops have been previously practiced in their various take which can be performed with a minimum of noise.

34. **Protection against wild animal.** The base should, where possible, be established off tracks. However, should it be necessary to camp on a game track, most game can be vented from using it, if two or three members of the troll urinate about 118 metered on each side of the camp.

35. **Siting.** A patrol bases should be sited as follows:

- a. On ground suitable for radio communication.
- b. Sheltered from the wind.
- d. Away from game tracks

- e. On firm, dry and level ground.

36. **Establishing sequence.** Once a set drill is clearly understand “basing up” procedure become a simple urine matt and each will know follow his own neighbour's a responsibility.

A suggested sequence is as follows:

- a. Patrol commander orders the patrol to halt, post sentries and indicates the center of the base and “12 o'clock”. The men then adopt stand-to positions in pre-allotted areas.
- b. One or more security patrols are immediately search around the area within hearing distance. To avoid clashes these patrols should work in the same direction. There reminder of patrol stay in their stand-to position until these security patrol return.
- c. Section commanders detail sentries allot alarm positions and practice stand-to.
- d. Section commanders make contact with the other two among sections as necessary.
- e. The patrol commander goes round making adjustments among sections as necessary.
- f. Me start putting up shelters and settle in. as a general rule, there should NO chopping. When a patrol is remaining out for a long period, and is changing its base rightly, this rule can cause hardship unnecessary. The patrol commander must guided by his appreciation of the degree of security of his base.
- g. A perimeter path can be made around the front of the shelters. Other paths may be required into the center of the base from this section commanders to the patrol commander, but cutting should be avoided as much as possible. It is the clear trade-mark of the patrols.

h. If time permits the patrol commander holds an O group. The following are some of the point to covered.

1. Sentries, passwords, stand-to down and alarm scheme.
2. Local patrolling.
3. Radio.
4. Work for the next day.
5. Weapons. Everyone must have his weapon within reach at all times
6. Water and washing parties.
7. Cooking fires and smoking. fire must be put out before dark and only refit after day break. All cooking and smoking may have to be prohibited when in close contact with the enemy
8. Latrines and urinal
9. Refuse pits.

SENTRIES

a. **By day.** It will often be impossible to cover all the tracks. Sentries must be just out of the earshot of the few sounds which are unavoidable in the preparation of a base. They should, normally, be armed with automatic weapons. A silent method of warning the base must be arranged. A piece of string tied to the leg of the cook, or any other member of the base who is sitting down, is one solution.

b. **By night.** The base should be as compact as possible so that only one double sentry post need be manned. This poet should be near the commander. A prowler sentry is useless, as the noise of his movement will give away the position of the base to any enemy movement. Sentries should have a least one automatic weapon between them and should carry a touch.

NIGHT PATROLS

37. **Maintaining contact.** The patrol leader must always adapt his speed of movement to that of his rear elements, in other words, responsibility for keeping touch must be from front to rear. The flanks must maintain their position by the center. The only exception to this rule be the leading group whose whole attention must be focused forward.

38. Obstacles must be crossed tactically. It must be remembered that obstacles and defiles are the enemy's best killing ground. A simple drill for crossing obstacles is required to ensure that all elements are over before the patrol moves on.

39. The following aids will help to maintain contact when moving by night.

- a. Sets of luminous patches worn on the back. These are issued through Ordinance channels.
- b. White towels fixed behind the pack raps.

40. If contact within a patrol is broken, both parts of the patrol must halt and then act as follows:

- a. The rear part of the patrol will stay where it is.
- b. The leading elements must retrace their Steps to bridge the gap, moving back on their original route.

41. In this way contact will be regained more rapidly and there is less chance of a clash between two moving parties.

42. **Movement.** Movement by night in thick country, without a guide or an intimate knowledge of the area, is difficult. But it must never be regarded as impossible. Movement on established tracks and in stream beds can successfully be carried out. Away from tracks movement is extremely noisy and maintenance of contact is difficult. If security permits routes, should the previously reconnoitred by day.

“IMMEDIATE ACTION” DRILLS

43. The drills to be carried out in the following circumstances are described in Appendix R and Annexes 1 to 3 thereto:

- a. An immediate ambush is necessary.
- b. An immediate assault is necessary.
- c. A patrol unexpectedly encounters an empty camp and is spotted.
- d. A patrol is ambushed.

RETURN TO BASE

44. A patrol is most vulnerable to enemy action when it is tired. After several days of operations, men may relax as familiar landmarks near their base appear. This will be known to the enemy, and is the time when many successful ambushes have been sprung in the past. Patrols must, therefore be kept alert and ready for action until they are back inside their base camp. The normal track into base camps should be avoided by returning patrols.

ANNEX TO
PATROLLING

PATROL ORDERS AID-MEMOIRE

SITUATION

45. a. **Topography.** Use maps, air photo, visual reconnaissance and patrol going maps.
- b. Enemy
1. Strength
2. Weapons and dress
3. known or likely locations and activities including past history
- C. Movements of local inhabitants and civilians in area.
- D. Own troops (including police)
1. Clearance
2. Patrol activities securities forces means of identification.
3. Air and artillery tasks.

MISSION

45. This must be clear to patrol commanders. There are types patrol, namely:

- a. **Reconnaissance patrol.** Takes forms of question or questions.
- b. Fighting patrol. Definite object

EXECUTION

- 47 a. Strength and composition of patrol.
- b. Time out and anticipated time of return.
- c. Method of movement to patrol area.

- d. Rouses out an din (If helicopter are to be used. Location and state of L,ZsO
 - e. Boundaries
 - f. Probable bounds and RVs.
 - g. Formations Reception and cover plan
 - h. Action to be taken contact
 - i. Action if ambushed
 - j. Action if lost
 - m. DO NOT
-
- (i) Move through defiles
 - (ii) Cut foliage unnecessarily
 - (iii) Refill by the same route as that used for outward move.
 - (iv) Allow weapons to become jammed though dirt.
 - (v) Relax because you are nearing base.

ADMIN1STION ANI1LOGJSTICS

- 48. **Relations.**
 - (i) Type and number of days.
 - (ii) Resupply
 - (iii) Cooking
 - (iv) Dog rations.
 - (v) Rum
- b. **Equipment and dress**
 - (i) Equipment and dress
 - (ii) Change of Clothing
 - (iii) Large or small Pack
 - (iii) Poncho capes
 - (iv) Foot wear

(v) Maps, compasses, and air photo

(vi) Torches

(c) **Avoidance of noise**

(i) Does equipment rattle.

(ii) Leave behind men with coughs

(d) **Weapons.**

(i) Types and distribution

(ii) Special weapons.

(e) **Ammunition**

(i) Type and distribution

(ii) Grenades; check fuses

(iii) Signal cartridges.

(f) **Medical**

(i) First field dressing, J Packs.

(ii) Medical orderly and haversacks

(iii) Water sterilizing tablets.

(iv) Salt tablets.

(v) Paludrine

(vi) Foot powder

(vii) Cooper sulphate ointment for burns

(viii) Insect repellent

(g) **Special Equipment**

(i) Saws and parang

(ii) Toggle ropes

(iii) Cameras

(iv) Fingerprint outfit

(v) Surrender pamphlet

(vi) Night equipment

- (vii) Explosives
- (viii) Dogs
- (ix) Marker ballons.

(h) **Inspect all Equipment for serviceability**

(a) **Frequencies.**

- (1) Times of opening.
- (ii) Special instruction.
- (iii) Air

(b) **Codes.**

- (i) Net identification
- (ii) Codes
- (iii) Passwords

(c) **Check and test sets-as follows:**

- (i) Aerials.
- (ii) CW keys.
- (iii) Spare batteries.

(d) **Ground/Air Communication:**

- (i) DZ Panels and DZ allotted.
- (ii) Ground/air signals codes.

(e) **Silent Signals.** See Annex 2

NOTE: Check thoroughly that all points have been understood by patrol members.

PATROLLING DEBRIEFING-AIDE-MEMOIRE.

GENERAL

1. The purpose of this aide-memoire is to guide those who have to debrief patrol commanders. It suggests a number but it must not stop “debriefs” from asking any other questions they may think relevant. The proper channel for reporting answers to higher formation is through the daily SITREP. Only in exceptional circumstances are supplementary reports needed.

HINTS DEBRIEFING

2. The following are to be considered:
 - a. Make the person who is being debriefed comfortable.
 - b. Do not make him write the answers. You must do the work while he relaxes.
 - c. Debrief as soon as possible while the knowledge is still fresh in his mind.
 - d. Avoid asking questions which suggest the answer.
 - e. Patrol commanders will answer these question better if they know what is needed before they go out.

ENEMY CONTACTS

3. The following are to be considered.
 - a. Where contact? (Time, date, place, grid, reference)
 - b. How many? Of what races? Sex?
 - c. Any known person? Can you describe any of them?

RESTRICTED

- d. How were they dressed?
- e. Were they carrying packs?
- f. How were they armed? (Weapons seen and estimated from volume of fire)
- g. What were they doing? If moving, in which direction? Did they use known tracks? Where were you when the tracks were lost?
- h. Any equipment or documents recovered? To whom have they been given?
- 1. Any casualties? To own troops or enemy?
- j. Have the enemy casualties been identified? Have they have been photographed? If not, what has happened to the bodies? Have they any recognize features?
- k. Any surrendered or captured enemy? What have you done with them?

ENEMY CAMPS

- 4. The following are to be considered:
 - a. Where and when was the camp discovered?
 - b. How was it sited, eg, valley, hillside, hilltop?
 - c. How many huts or building?
 - d. What type were they?
 - e. Executive their accommodation.
 - f. How long ago were they built?

- g. When were they last used? By how many?
- h. Were any defences constructed? Despite layout, including sentry posts, warning signals, boobytraps, dugouts, etc.
- i. How many approach to escape routes? Give their directions
- j. Any food dumps in the camp?
- k. Any weapons, ammunition or armourers' tools? What was their condition and quantity?
- l. Any signs of printing press?
- m. Any signs of radio being used?
- n. Any documents? If so, where were they found? Has the place of finding been put on each document? Where are they now?
- o. What was done to the camp?

ENEMY CULTIVATION AREA

5. The following are to be considered:

- a. Give time, date and grid reference of place discovery
- b. What was its size and shape?
- c. Any steps taken to camouflage crops
- d. What kinds of crops?
- e. How old were they?
- f. When were they last tended?

- g. Any signs of habitation in the area?
- h. Any tracks?
- i. What was done to the cultivation?

ENEMY SUPPLY DUMPS

6. The following are to be considered:
- a. location, time and date?
 - b. What was in it?
 - c. What was the condition of the store?
 - d. How was it concealed?
 - e. When was it Last visited?
 - f. Estimate the age of the dump
 - g. Has the dump been added to since it was first laid down?
 - h. What was done with the stores?

TOPOGRAPHY

7. The following are to be considered:
- a. Was the intelligence briefing accurate? If not, what inaccuracies were discovered?
 - b. Was the map accurate? If not, what were the inaccuracies?
 - c. If air photos were used, was the interpretation useful?
 - d. What was the state of tracks followed?
 - e. Did the tracks show signs of recent use?
 - f. Were any other track or game trails seen? Where?
 - g. Where rivers crossed or followed give location of:
 - i. bridges (include type).
 - ii. Fords.

Were they in recent use?

LOCAL INHABITANT

8. If any local habitants ,were contacted outside their normal known location, state.

- a. Name of camp
- b. Name of, tribe and headman
- c. Number of local inhabitants,
- d. Were they friendly?
- e. Whether previous Government contact or not.
- f. Have they moved recently If so, why?
- g. Did they give any information?

Any other comments.

ANNEX C TO
PATROLLING

PATROLLING
SILENT SIGNALS

I. These signals are additional to those normally taught, eg advance, halt, close, turn about, and double.

Meaning	Signal
1. Seen or suspected enemy	Thumb pointed towards the Ground for a clenched fist
2. No enemy in sight or All clear or OK	Thump pointed upwards from a close fist
3. Support group	The clenched fist
4. Reconnaissance group	The clenched fist with forefinger? upright.
5. Rifle group.	The victory sign
6. Section commander	Two fingers held against arm to indicate' corporal's chevrons.
7. Platoon commander	Two fingers held on the shoulder to indicate lieutenant stars.
8. You...	Point at man concerned
9. Me...	Point at on chest
10. Give covering fire	Weapon brought into the aim indicating direction

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 11. Track junction | Arms crossed |
| 12. House or hut... | Thumb pointing down from an open together so as to form an inverted V between thumb and finger. |
| 13. Reconnaissance | Hand held up to eye as though using and monocle |
| 14. Attack.. | Clenched fist swung vigorously in direction attack is required |
| 15. Freeze.. | Halt signal (Arm raised above head and open palm to the front) |

CHAPTER 9

AMBUSHES

1. The aim of an ambush is to kill the enemy on ground, and in circumstances of our choosing. It should only be laid in area where civilian movement by night is prohibited.
2. Most ambushes will be laid as a result of following:
 - a. Intelligence provided by Special Branch.
 - b. Chance information.
 - c. An approach of likely enemy movement and activity based on knowledge of an area and the pattern of enemy movement.
3. An ambush may be designed to kill either individuals or groups of the enemy. Enemy movement may not take place at the time anticipated and he may use civilians to watch for signs of security forces' activity and ambush positions. Commanders must always remember this and not become discouraged if a carefully laid ambush fails to achieve its object. A clear distinction must, however, be drawn between such failures and ambushes that are in the right place at the right time, but fail because of mismanagement.

COMPOSITION

4. It is essential that the best possible team is chosen for each ambush. This may frequently mean that a company commander will command an ambush group, although it may consist of only a handful of men. Men specially selected for their marksmanship or other qualities should be drawn from every part of a unit.
5. Instantaneous coordinated action against a surprise enemy held within a well covered killing ground is essential for success. This requires fulfillment of the following conditions:

- a. A high standard of training in ambush techniques.
- b. Careful planning and rehearsal.
- c. First class security in all stages, but other troops and police in the area must be informed of the ambush..
- d. Concealment of all signs of the occupation of the position.
- e. An intelligent layout and sitting.
- f. A high standard of battle discipline, particularly by night.
- g. Determination by all members of the ambush party to wait and kill.
- h. A simple clear cut plan for springing the ambush
- i. Good shooting from all positions-kneeling, sitting, standing, lying, and from behind.

6. **Principles.** The fundamental principles of ambush layouts are that it must have depth and all possible approaches should be covered.

- a. Approach Information may frequently give the destination of the enemy, but will rarely give the exact route he will take. However good such information may be, he will frequently display a flair for arriving from an unexpected direction.
- b. **Depth.** At the first burst of fire the enemy will scatter with remarkable speed, and the chances of getting second burst from the same position are small. It is important, therefore, that groups should be sited that when the scatters after the first burst, subsequent groups can take a progressive toll of any survivors.

7. **Ambush groups.** An ambush is made up of a series of small groups. The size of such groups will vary, but two to six men can be taken as a guide. Each group should be self-contained and a leader must be

nominated. Arrangement must be made for rest as it is not possible for men to remain alert for six to eight hours. One or two men in a group will be listening and watching, while the others rest in the ambush position. Rest means that a man relaxes in his position, resting his ears and eyes and thereby eliminating the chance of fidgeting and dozing.

8. **Types of ambush.** Groups may be employed in two ways of following, bearing in mind the principles of layout.

a. Limited ambush. When, because of the nature of the ground, there is only one likely approach, a group or groups may be sited for depth with all round defence at a place on that route which gives adequate concealment. Limited ambush is used when an area ambush is impossible alternatively, as part of an area ambush.

b. Area ambush. Where there is more than one approach all must be covered. An area with its own commander, sited a part of an overall plan to encompass an enemy party. Each group may be laid out as limited ambush. Area ambushes have proved, generally, much more successful than limited ambushes.

9. **Preparation.** Success depends on adequate preparation, and the time available is often limited. Certain equipment must, therefore, be kept in a state of constant readiness, for example:

a. Weapons must be kept zeroed and tested.

b. Ammunition, magazines and chargers must be kept clean, and frequently emptied and refilled.

c. 100 percent tracer should be available for issue to all ambushes.

10. Many factors will affect The plan. The following are common to all ambushes:

a. **Information.** on the ambush can be obtained from maps, patrol, police, surrendered enemy and air photographs.

- b. **Clearance.** Movements of other troops in the area must be taken into consideration.
- c. **Time.** The need to remain unseen, coupled with a knowledge of the habit of the local population, will dictate the time at which it is safe to move into the ambush area.
- d. **Security** The enemy will have a good intelligence system. The intentions of our own troops must, therefore, be disguised from the start by moving out of the ambush position by dark or by a well thought out cover plan. The telephone should never be used to discuss ambush plans.
- e. **Ground.** All possible approaches should be covered. When considering likely ambush sites such as defiles and water crossing the obvious should be avoided.

SITTING

11. a. **General.** The best places for ambushes are bends in a track or road, clearings, water holes, defiles or water crossings. Groups can be located on one or both sides of the selected killing ground, though, in the latter case, there is always a danger of two groups firing at each other. It is, therefore, better to occupy one side of the chosen killing ground and seal the other with a grenade necklace or wire obstacle.

- b. **Principle.** The following principles should be observed:
 - 1. The killing ground must be covered by fire with all available weapons so that, once the enemy is inside, he cannot escape.
 - 2. There must be good fire positions with adequate cover.
 - 3. There must be positions where lookouts can be posted.

c. Area ambush. The ambush commander must first choose the killing ground in the general area of each group. He will lay down the direction of fire for each group to obtain the maximum fire effect from the weapons at his disposal and ensure the safety of his own troops. He will select the RV and give his administrative orders. He may only be able to site one position in detail leaving the reminder to be sited by group commanders.

d. **Limited ambush.** On reaching the ambush area, the commander will make his final reconnaissance to choose his layouts and killing ground.

DEPLOYMENT

12. In siting the men of his group the commander must remember the following:

a. Consider concealment as his first priority. Movement in the area must be kept to a minimum even if indifferent fire positions must be accepted. Each man should enter his position from the rear and conceal all traces of entry.

b. Ensure that the man detailed to spring the ambush has a good view of the killing ground.

c. Ensure that other members of the group have as good fire positions as possible when they break through their concealment to stand up to engage a moving enemy and can see the whole of their area of responsibility.

d. Site his men for all round defence.

BRIEFING

13. All members of the ambush party must be fully briefed. It is suggested the briefing should be divided into two parts as follows:

a. A preliminary briefing at base.

b. Final briefing in the ambush area by the commander. This

should be kept to the minimum but must include the following:

1. General area of each group including direction of fire.
2. Orders for spring the ambush
3. Orders on completion of ambush

REHEARSAL

14. The more time that can be devoted to rehearsal, the greater will be the chance of success. Rehearsal should not be carried out at the site of the ambush a security will immediately be prejudiced. It should usually be possible to select a site for rehearsal closely resembling the actual ambush position. All possible and likely enemy action should be simulated and the groups must be practised in springing the ambush in a variety of circumstances, including those least expected. Rehearsal for night ambushes should be done at night and, when it is proposed to make use of night illumination aids, these should be employed.

OCCUPATION

15. Tell-tale signs such as paper scraps, footprints, and bruised vegetation will put the enemy on his guard and it is essential that all items with a distinctive smell which will betray the presence of the ambush party are left behind. Men's hair should be washed free of hair oils and hair creams and cigarettes, sweets, chewing gum and other scented food must not be varied. It is frequently necessary to wear civilian type shoes or to disguise the tell-tale marks of military footwear. Any local inhabitants seen to observe the approach of the ambush party must be detained until the ambush is discontinued.

LYING IN AMBUSH

16. Once a group is in position there must be no sound or movement. This is a test of training and battle discipline. Men must be trained to get men comfortable position and remain still for long periods. During the wait, weapons must be cocked ready to fire (with safety catches forward) and

positioned so that point blank fire can be brought to bear. It may be possible to place some weapons in concealed positions in trees. If an ambush is to be maintained for a long time, it may be manned initially by lookouts only, while the remaining men are in an administrative area. In these circumstances, concealed approach lanes connecting the administrative area with the ambush position will be required, and a system of silent signals must be devised.

SPRINGING

17. The ambush should be sprung when as many enemy as possible are in killing ground and the range has been reduced to the minimum. There must be no halfhearted or premature action. All men must clearly understand their orders, and the drill for opening fire, as follows:

- a. Fire should not be opened so long as the enemy is moving towards someone in a better position to kill.
- b. A limited ambush will normally be sprung by the commander but, should any enemy act as though he has spotted the ambush, any man who sees his action should spring the ambush.
- c. All shots must be aimed to kill. Once fire has been opened men may have to stand up to fire at moving target.

The commander should place himself close to the GPMG, and when he is satisfied that the enemy is far enough inside the killing ground, he should touch the gunner who will open fire.

FOLLOW-UPACTION

18. A signal to stop firing must be arranged, so immediate follow-up action and search can start as soon as it become impossible to engage enemy further. When the ambush has been sprung, men who have been previously detailed will search immediate area under cover of the ambush weapons and also covering each other. They will act as follows.

- a. Check for enemy in the killing ground and secure any who are

still living.

- b. Search the surrounding area for dead and wounded.
- c. Collect the enemy's, arms, ammunition and equipment.
- d. Photograph bodies for identification.

CALLING OFF

19. A definite signal for calling off the ambush must be arranged. This is particularly important in area and night ambushes to avoid one group firing at another. An easily recognizable RV must be selected.

REST AND ADMINISTRATION

20. The normal type of ambush is the short-term ambush which will sprung within nine hour of setting, and requires no administration other than arrangements for rest with groups.

21. If ambushes are set for longer period they become long term Ambushes and administrative arrangements are necessary for the relief of groups for feeding and sleeping. Such ambushes may be placed on the approaches to a cultivated area, which is ready for harvesting, or to a known enemy camp. A rest must be set up and should be sited at least 457 meters from the ambush position, that is, far enough away to avoid noises and smells disclosing the presence of troops. Communication routes may have to be cleared so that silent reliefs can be carried out

22. The problem of reliefs must be carefully considered particularly in the case of the area ambush. Normally, relief will come from the administrative area along the communication route. Although the whole part in the ambush will eventually be relieved, only one fire position should be changed at a time in case the enemy arrive during this period.

23. The ideal is that ambushes should be divided into three parties, one in the ambush position, the reserve and the party at rest. On relief, the party at rest takes over the ambush position, the men in the ambush position go into reserve goes to the rest area.

24. If a party is less than six and the ambush has to be in position for long

time the whole party should be withdrawn during set periods to rest. Parties are responsible for their own security when resting.

25. When a party is over six, but not large enough to carry out the three group ambush, sufficient men for all round observation should man the ambush. The orders should move from the ambush position, post sentries and rest. Those resting will act as reserve and should not, therefore, go far away. They will not be able to smoke and their food must be precooked. Adequate water must always be available.

NIGHT AMBUSHES

26. General Night ambushes are often the most successful because enemy parties tend to move during the hours of darkness.

27. Factors. If an ambush is to be maintained during the hours of darkness, the following conditions must be observed:

- a. Automatic weapons must fire on fixed lines; the left and right of arc of personal weapons should be fixed by means of sticks to avoid damage to friendly troops.
- b. The killing ground must be adequately illuminated.
- c. The system of reliefs for sentries and those, manning the position must be modified.
- d. Alternatively means of silent communication are required.

Occupation and orders

28.
 - a. Where possible, the position should be occupied before last light.
 - b. Men and groups must be sited closer together than by day so that they can be properly controlled.
 - c. The ambush party must remain absolutely still. All

movements can then be assumed to be that of the enemy. No movement from outside to contact an established ambush must ever take place.

d. Clear orders, precise fire control instructions, clear RVs and signals are essential.

29. **Illumination.** As a general rule, all night ambushes should be provided with some sort of artificial illumination. This should be sited to light up the killing ground but shielded from the eyes of the ambush party by tree trunks or bushes.

30. **Grenade necklaces.** The grenade necklace is a useful improvised ambush aid. Grenade igniters are removed and replaced by No.33 detonators which are connected by a length of electric cable and wired up to a battery. It can be detonated either by a switch under the thumb of the ambush commander, or by the enemy, if a trip wire or similar device is employed.

TRACKER GROUPS AND PATROL DOGS

31. Some enemy, who have been wounded in the ambush, may attempt to escape by rushing into the undergrowth and lying low until the hue and cry has died down. The employment of tracker groups will quite often lead to their capture. Experience has shown that the blood trail left by wounded enemy is not always an aid to a tracker dog.

CHAPTER 10

CURFEWS

GENERAL

1. To be effective, a curfew must be complete and there must be sufficient troops and police to enforce it. It must be rapidly executed and surprise must be achieved. Security of planning is, therefore, vital at all levels.

2. A curfew requires careful timing especially in the larger towns. If timings are wrong, the curfew will soon become unworkable

The following factors must be considered.

- a. The time that the inhabitants normally get up to go to and return from work.
- b. The time that shops are normally opened and closed.
- c. Static posts and mobile patrols to supplement the police.
- d. Any administrative help required by the civil authorities to normally essential and public services.
- e. Cordon parties, road and static patrols move rapidly into position.

IMPOSITION

2. The likely sequence of events is summarized as follows:

- a. The decision is important to impose a curfew is made by the civil authorities in consultation with the police and military commander.
- b. Plans are made to cover timings, areas, boundaries, troops

- c. A confined police and military curfew control HQ is established
- d. Local representatives of the police and military make detailed plans, although reconnaissance of the area should be avoided.
- f. The curfew is announced by the appropriate means eg, Press, radio, siren and police announced by loudhailer.

MILITARY DUTIES

- 3. The military commander will provide troops for the following purposes:-
 - a. Any outer cordon required around the curfew area.
 - b. Any necessary road block.
 - c. Statistic post and mobile patrols to supplement the police.
 - d. Any administrative help required by the civil authorities maintain essential and public services.

POLICE DUTIES

- 4. The police are responsible for:
 - a. Announcing the curfew to the general.
 - b. Carrying out normal police duties
 - c. Providing police patrols, to enforce the curfew in conjunction with the military
 - d. Disposal of all curfew breakers, including any that may be arrested by troops

METHODS.

6. The curfew outer perimeter must be clearly defined. In towns, care must be taken to ensure that both sides of a street on the perimeter are included in the area, i.e., house outside the curfew area should not overlook the perimeter. Mobile patrols and static posts will both be required, but if the authority can be established quickly, the number of static posts can be reduced and the curfew maintained mainly by mobile patrols. In towns, static posts on rooftops are necessary in order to watch for any illegal movement between houses and to help cover street patrols. A curfew imposed in conjunction with a search or specific operation will require an outer cordon of troops and road blocks at all entries into the area. If, however, a curfew is solely to prevent movement for a periods of time, or is a ear or cycle curfew only, active patrolling should be a sufficient safeguard.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

6. A combined police/army control HQ must be established to maintain and control a curfew throughout the whole period it is in force. The main functions of this HQ are as follows:

- a. To coordinate programme of police and military patrols
- b. To act as a communications center for police and military reports.
- c. To control the use of police and military reserves.

7. When a curfew is imposed in a large area, a number of visiting vehicles will often be checked. A preplanned system of screening and clearing such traffic must be worked out with the civil police. The fact that no re-entry will be permitted, after clearance, must be made clear.

8. From the beginning of a curfew a number of persons, such as doctors, nurses and essential workers must be allowed to move about. A simple system of passes, which can be easily understood by troops must be devised with the civil authorities. Interpreters are essential to prevent

misunderstands. Mobile loudhailers should be used or give any instruction while the curfew is in force.

9. The action to be taken by troops against curfew breakers must be clearly laid down. Offenders will normally be arrested and handed over to the civil police.

ADMINISTRATION.

10. The following administrative problems will arise if a curfew is imposed for a long period.

- a. Lack of water in house
- b. The reduction of stocks of food in shops
- c. The purchase of essential food and time required each day to do this.
- d. Essential food deliveries in areas where there are no shops.
- e. clearance of refuse from the houses and street.
- f. Fuel supplies for lighting and heating houses.
- g. Care of animals
- h. Care of crops.
- i. Lack of indoor sanitation.

The civil authority are responsible for introducing measures to overcome difficulties, but military help may be required.

CHAPTER 11

SNATCH OPERATIONS

GENERAL

1. If information is received concerning the whereabouts of a wanted individual it may be possible to effect his capture by mounting a cordon and snatch operation, by a more precise point search or by a search operation which is described in this Annex.

COMPOSITION OF SNATCH PARTIES

2. Snatch parties consist of specially selected and trained groups with a higher officer and NCO content. They, should be trained in coup de main operations, and require a special allocation of vehicles and other equipment, eg ladders, ropes, sledge-hammers etc. A least one officer or NCO in each part should be able to speak the local language. The inclusion of a civil policeman may in some circumstances facilitate the legal processes from the moment of arrest. Each major unit should train a number of these groups to ensure that at least one is available at all times.

PLANNING

3. A snatch needs careful planning, good security and rehearsal to ensure that the approach is undetected, and methods to obtain surprise might include using civilian vehicles or helicopters. The timing also needs careful consideration: the early hours of the morning are often suitable as there is little activity then, and hostile reaction from the surrounding area should be maintained.

FOLLOW UP ACTION.

4. Planning must take account of any follow up action which will be needed or may be anticipated. This might include not only arrangements for immediate interrogation note also the anticipation of any consequential moves which may be needed to exploit this.

METHOD OF OPERATION.

5. Two parties should be organized for an operation. The first should consist of someone, who may be an intelligence branch representative, to recognize the subject, and a few selected soldiers to provide firepower and carry out the snatch. The other party forms a close cordon to prevent escape, and to make the area of the snatch secure from outside interference. A subsequent of the area may also be necessary.