

UNAMIR

THE ARMY FORCES MAINTENANCE OF THE ORDER

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PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

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Translator
GASIZA Ruchinya

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THE ARMY FORCES MAINTENANCE OF THE ORDER

I. Generalities

A. Definition

1. The maintenance of the order has the Power to prevent Troubles in order to avoid a Reprimand.
2. The maintenance of order has as the essential basis the intelligence gathering, and it is first composed by preventive measures
3. The maintenance of order includes, in case of disturbed order, the measures of reestablishing it.

B. General Principles

Three main directing Principles:

1. The maintenance of order is a matter of the responsible civil authority.
2. The civil authority can only invite the army force by means of requisition (exceptionally by simple request).
3. The military authority, responsible for the execution of requisitions is the only judge of means and techniques to be used.

C. Forces of maintenance of the order

1. Execution of the maintenance of the order:

The maintenance of order is assured:

- a) Essentially by the Police forces and the Gendarmerie
- b) Exceptionally by the army Forces (Land, air)

2. Putting in action:

The civil authority can only put the military authority in action, by two special planed means, these are:

- a) Request for help (preventive measures) and
- b) The requisition (Measures of intervention)

II. Use of Army Forces

Among the army forces, the gendarmerie is a force instituted to protect the public safety and to assure the maintenance of the order including the execution of Law.

Because of its competence, the Gendarmerie is classified as the main Force responsible of the maintenance of order.

Categories of Army Forces

There are two categories :

1. The army Forces

- . The Gendarmerie
- . The State GARDE
- . The armies LAND * AIR

2. The Civil Forces

- . The Police
- . The Customs
- . The indirect taxes
- . The national Forestry Commission
- . The economical matters

Putting in action army Forces

There are three different ways :

- a. Request of help from the authority
- b. Requisition from the competent civilian authority
- c. Order of the military authority

1. Request of help from the civilian authority

- Presented by writing
- Is not submitted to any particular procedure
- Its intention is to make execute preparatory and preventive measures which are not a part of the activities of normal Army

b) Particular Requisition

Its goal is to confide to a troop a precise and determined mission.

Can stipulate the use of force (but it is not enough for the use of weapons)

c) Special complementary Requisition

Its goal is to prescribe the usage of weapons, except in case of:

- Self defense
- Defense of post and Land which have to be protected.

d) Particular obligations of isolated militaries

Every military in uniform is obliged:

- To apprehend the author of crime in flagrante delict and to send him to the gendarmerie or to the nearest police station.
- To give spontaneously a strong hand, even to the point of risking his life, to all agents or representative of the authority in uniform if they are wearing the badges
- To execute the requisitions of the Gendarmerie like any citizen.

To the attention of students

To remember the wording and the content of different requisitions above-mentioned. The Gendarmerie for the maintenance of order.

GeneralitiesA. Principles

* The Gendarmerie is a force instituted to:

- To look after the public safety
- Assure the maintenance of order, and the execution of the law
- *Permanently look after the maintenance of order
- During regular patrols of brigades
- Assures that the order prevails

- It intervenes to maintain it.
- * It contributes to m.o. when this may be disturbed by the action of its local unities and those who are there especially ^{for} the maintenance of order. It participates to restore the order with its unities of intervention that have special means.

B. The Unities of INTERVENTION

- Temporaries - Territorial Gendarmerie
 - . Searches information
 - . If it is already present, to immediately act
 - . Its displaced unities on its district
- Organic MOBILE GENDARMERIE

RANKS * GENDARMES OF THE MOBILE GENDARMERIE

- Your unities must constantly be ready for action
- You can be sent to any location of the Territory;
 - . To Reinforce the territorial gendarmerie order service for important events, like sports,
 - . To prolong its action (use of force to maintain or to restore order).

But always in grouped unities

Usually your unities take action to fulfil the request of intervention, where the general demand from the civilian authority responsible of OM is made.

PARTICULAR CHARACTER OF MISSION OF THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

- * The administrative authority is responsible of the public order: therefore there must be trust and constant link between this authority and the Gendarmerie
- * The tactic used is not always like the one used for combat
- Adversary : He is not an enemy but a citizen who is disturbing the public order.
- Action : It is happening on national territory, generally in city area

. Legislation and specific regulations for the maintenance of order require strict rules (use of force, weapons).

* Important forces are put into action

- Homogeneous and Compact mass, impassable, stick, together with the chief, is opposed to demonstrator.

- Any isolated person risks to be in danger.

* The intervention must always be Quick.

III. Contribution of the territorial Gendarmerie for maintenance of order

The territorial gendarmerie prepares the intervention of the mobile gendarmerie, and the Gendarmerie complete the action of the mobile gendarmerie.

A) Principles

The territorial Gendarmerie participates^{to} the maintenance of order normally in the scope of its brigades during ordinary services.

B) Role of the Brigade

a. Permanent actions

. Searches for informations

. Setting and keeping files of the maintenance of order (file of the district, file of the sector).

b. Before disorders

. To be informed

. To be present, ready ~~for~~ to act (isolated action for non important troubles).

. To have a soothing influence on strikers

c. During the Disorders

. Searches for information (Development of the situation).

. Helps displaced unities.

. Diverse contributions (OPJ for summons, infraction).

d. After disorders

. Restores the calm in people's minds.

. Informs authorities about the evolution of the public opinion.

. Write minutes about incidents that happened and conduct the investigations requested.

IV. Contribution of Mobile Gendarmerie for the maintenance of order

A. General Characters

- . Must constantly be ready for action.
- . Can be sent to any area of the territory.
- . Either to reinforce the departmentary Gendarmerie (order service).
- . Either to prolong its action (maintenance and restoring of the order).

B. Missions that can be confined to the mobile Gendarmerie

The Unities of the mobile Gendarmerie must be able to :

- Disperse the crowd,
- Clear streets and public areas,
- Prohibit access to certain places or to certain perimeter,
- Evacuates places and occupied buildings,
- Assure the surveillance of and the protection of installations, establishments or important sites
- Make respect the freedom of work,
- Protect the tolerated demonstrations.

C. Actions of the mobile Gendarmerie

The normal unity that the mobile Gendarmerie uses for maintaining the order is the Escadron.

For more details see the diagram on the next page.

THE GENDARME FOR MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

I. EQUIPMENT

II. ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR

A. PRINCIPLES

When he sees and is in contact with strikers, the gendarme must always have :

- a military and impeccable attitude, firm and without loosening
- a regulatory and neat outfit
- a behaviour that is deeply humane

B. DISCIPLINE

The mission of maintenance of order, usually consists of mass actions. These actions require from the acting person, a strict and immediate obedience; each person must stay quite and keep watching the chief who can anytime give order by gesture.

C. WHEN IN PATROL VEHICLE

- a military attitude
- a digne behaviour
- be always ready to intervene
- stay very vigilant

D. IN FRONT OF A CALM CROWD

The gendarme must show :

- the calm
- the fairness
- the independence (firm)
- the attention

E. WHEN IN FRONT OF A HOSTILE CROWD

The gendarme must :

- be calm and cool
- keep his courage
- avoid reaction that can be considered as a provocation
- never discuss with the strikers (aggression)
- keep a tight contact with the chief and his comrades
- pay attention to any crowd's move
- report

F. WHEN IN ACTION

The gendarme must:

- act firmly with determination and energy
- avoid any violent act (brutality)
- be humane (gentle)
- obey the chief's order strictly, and without delay
- use weapons only by order

INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE MOVES

An impeccable appearance and rigorous manoeuvre of order's forces show unities'efficiencie, their tightness and their determination. They impress strikers and intimidate the less fascinated.

A. Individual moves

The waiting position is a normal static position of personnel forced to stay in one position for a long period of time.

B. Collective moves

In certain position, in order to maintain the tightness of a device, and not be isolated, the gendarmes must stick together. A group built up like these are called "CHAINS".

These chains can be established by hands, arms or belts.

USE OF PROTECTION SET

A. Composition

- a transparent and closed riot shield, with round shape that weights 2 kgs.
- protecting stick in baton gumma.

USE OF BATON

- if well manipulated, the baton can be a remarkable defence, but if you use it in thoughtless manner, it can have bad consequences.

- it allows to bring :
 - right knocks (up and down or down and up)
 - reverse knocks (horizontally from the right to the left or from the left to the right).
 - pointed knocks (with the baton end)

V. BOARDING AND DISEMBARK FROM A VEHICLE

1. The peleton is assembled by three people close to the car wagon
2. The boarding is made by command "boarding" the weapon is put in hand with unextended (strap).(in case of intervention) with tight strap (end of mission)
3. The boarding can be alone by order, silently and with quickness
4. The group board simultaneously using available doors according the order established by unity commandant. The chief of the group is the last one to the board.

B. LANDING

It is done :

- out of the view and the contact of strikers
- in opposite boarding order
- quickly and silently
- in order, the peloton is assembled in the formation prescribed

If the landing is done on intervention place the adopted formation can immediately be translated by the setting up of tactical device.
In maintenance of the order, you usually face two kinds of crowds.

1. A calm crowd

- not showing a marked hostility toward order forces
- do not seem to act dangerously
- do not appear to avoid injunctions (order)

2. A hostile crowd

- shows a certain hostility (hoots, insulting scream, signs with hostile slogans).
- listen carefully and gently to the agitations
- composed of nervous elements acting brutally and causing damages.
- constant masked striker, with helmets and carrying objects that can be used as weapons

THE OPERATIONS OF MOVEMENTS IN MAINTAINING THE ORDER

I. March formation

A. Lining up (assembling or gathering).

The assembling is done : - quickly, in order, in silence, the weapon the strap

The peloton assembles by three column. The escadron lines up :

- either in column
- either in peloton line

B. Displacement by foot

Conditions : the unity is displaced in the device taken during the assembling :

- with a rythmed step
- tightly and without interval
- in assuring his immediate safety

Command given during the deployment

The unit that stops in march formation. If necessary, it can take position.

- On command "facing outside"
 - the first line doesn't move
 - the last line does right or left incline
 - the right and left lines respectively one incline on right and another on left.
- On command (facing the front)
 - repeat the initial device

Deployment in vehicles

The motorcyclist line courier line guided by gendarmes or local police officers, moves quickly to intervene in case of the smallest details. The distance between vehicles are :

- reduced in city areas
- approximately of 100 meters in country area

The gendarmerie vehicles respect the traffic regulations (Except in case of emergency).

Aboard each vehicle, a watching system is organized. In case of arrest, a protecting system must be set up.

II. THE PATROLA. Definition

The patrol is formed by the minimum of a peleton moving by feet or in vehicle.

- Either to show power in disturbed area or an area that may be disturbed
- Either to disperse the crowds (small assembling calm or a little bit hostile)
- Either to look for information
- * It is not a combat patrol

B. Composition

- A Patrol Chief with linking means
- Executants with individual weapons

C. Execution of rules

- Act safely
- Avoid to fail
- Avoid aggressive attitude
- Stay linked to the chief
- Avoid to be late or to be attacked

D. Executants role

1. Imposed attitude : It will be :
 - resolved
 - calm
 - disciplined

2. Interventions, firm but polite to :

- Make small groups circulate
- Cross small gatherings
- Protect people in danger

3. Constant observation to :

- report to the Patrol Chief
- Be ready for a prompt intervention

4. Patrol on feet

1. Use :
 - To prevent or delay a calm crowd gathering
 - To disperse small groups

2. Action : The patrol moves :

- in line by two or three people
- the weapon in strop
- on rhythmed step. It takes normal road walk or with rhythm only out of the crowd's view.

The patrol is formed :

- In column : to prevent the crowd to gather columns
- In line : to chase or to disperse a group
- In case of hostility, the backing up can be ordered. It is in order, and the most slowly possible
- If the backing up is not possible, the patrol takes position or resists until reinforcements get arrived.
- In case of absolute necessity, it can hide in playground or in a building.

E. Patrol in vehicle

1. Different kinds :
 - on vehicle like MO's
 - on vehicle of group

2. On vehicles like M.O's (wagon-cars)
 - Patrol capable to show power in maintaining the order (suppressed when the situation seems to be dangerous)
 - Formed by two progressive vehicles
 - With a slow speed
 - Sticking together by look

3. On group vehicles
 - Able to execute all missions assigned to patrols
 - The patrol intervenes on vehicles with the personnel aboard in case of necessity

III. APPREHENDED INDIVIDUALS' ESCORT

A. Definition

It is patrol with mission to surely take apprehended persons to a precise destination for consecutive infractions to the order maintenance.

It is a transfer for which usual precautions must be taken:

- First, search persons
- Set very well safety's objects
- Supplying weapons
- Precaution about prisoners vehicle

B. Principles

The move requires a quick execution, discreet and sure. The evacuation is done on vehicle, under escort protection.

C. Composition

a) Elements:

- Escort chief
- a guard element and an accompaniment element, a lighting element and a "serre-file" element.

b) Means:

- At least two vehicles (changing according to the number and the importance of people to escort).
- Electrical-radio means

c) Execution modalities

1. The competitive personnel
 - For escort security, any crowd contact has got to be avoided
 - For its integrity, all apprehended people must be brought to the right post.

2. In case of accident

- the guard element must stay with apprehended persons
- the accompaniment element assures the convoy protection

THE BARRAGESI. GENERALITIESA. **Goals**

The barrage must completely restrict a crowd during a period of time, to trespass a given area. It is a restriction of freedom.

B. **Types**

There are three kinds of barrages

1. Arrest barrage : - a crowd can never enter a prohibited space or spread itself in determined area.

2. Piping barrage : - the crowd must use an authorized way, and prevented to use any other one.

3. Filtering barrage : only certain people are allowed to enter a restricted space instead of the big portion of the crowd.

C. **Principles**

- It is assigned by particular request
- Facing the crowd, the barrage must look like a mass, tight and powerful.
- they are under the order of one chief: the barrage commandant

Arrest barrage steady and firmA. **Composition** : four elements

- 1 contact element (arrest mission)
- 1 support element (grenades jet)
- 1 reserve element (reinforcement, freeing, apprehended persons guard).

Can be reinforced by complementary means. Several escadrons can participate at the setting up a barrage (according to the atmosphere and the ground).

Particular rules for service execution

1. Principles

As always for the maintenance of order

- be firm and energetic
- never be nervous, impatient or tired
- stay insensitive, indifferent to screams, threats, insults and even to clappings

A serious attitude can avoid to intervene by impressing the strikers. It is important to avoid any possible reaction that can be considered as a provocation.

2. Organization and action styles

The organization and the action styles of barrage's different elements depend on atmosphere.

IN FRONT OF CALM CROWD

IN FRONT OF A HOSTILE CROWD

- | | |
|--|--|
| - The size is lightened | - The size is complete |
| - The special means are hidden | - Special means are shown if they are to be used |
| - A spike is detached in front | - No spike detached |
| - The crowd contact with the first line is tolerated | - The crowd is kept at a certain distance |
| - The first line can form the chain | - Some arrests may be made |

3. Executants' role

- Observe :
- the crowd
 - leaders
 - surroundings
 - dominant points

Listen to: - the crowd
- the leaders

Report

III. THE FORCES OF ARREST BARRAGE FIXED AND FIRM

They are adopted to arrest barrage fixed firm, they only differ from the shape of devices imposed by the goal to reach.

A. Mobile arrest barrage

1. **Mission** : It is the same general mission as the arrest barrage fixed firm.
2. **Particularities** : It is characterized by its setting up conditions : the detachment is sent urgently in front of the marching crowd to prevent it from using the restricted way.
3. **Realization** : The arrest barrage fixed firm device is realized progressively.
 - first in setting a strong element of contact
 - then, in forming a supporting elements, of safety, and of reserve.
4. **Executants' role** : It is a mission that requires discipline, flexibility and a quick intervention

B. Piping barrage

1. **Missions** : Either let flow and maintain the crowd on one determined itinerary. Either after braking the crowd, direct it on different routes. To maintain it an itinerary is realized in installing arrest barrage fixed firm at adjacent streets entrances. The split into several currents is done :

- either by the game of opening and closing successively the arrest barrages fixed firm perfectly arranged. Either it is to evacuate people from a building or from a meeting place by using piping barrages indrawer like or in fan-shoped.

Barrages in drawer like

The building has only one or several exits very distanced from each other : the street is closed sometime on right, or on left of the exit.

Barrages in fan-shoped

From a fixed point situated in front of the exit, the contact element turns all over around the exit.

C. Filtering barrages

The arrest barrage fixed firm situated in front of calm crowd by which they fixed a passage that can be used by authorized persons after they have been controlled.

D. Intermittent barrage

Arrest barrage fixed firm can be opened and closed one after another to brake the calm crowd without willing to direct it toward precise directions.

ROAD BLOCKS

I. GENERALITIES:

A. OBJECTIVES:

The roadblock serves to interdict totally a group of people the access of a given space for a given time. We can say that this is a restriction to liberty.

B. TYPES: We distinguish three types of road blocks:

1. Restricted road block : The crowd must not penetrate an interdicted space or to border a well determined area.

2. Canalization Road block (Diversion) : The crowd is to be conducted to pass through an authorised way and forbidden to take another one.

3. Selective Road block : Only some people are allowed to enter a forbidden place for the most part of the crowd.

3. Principles:

- It is prescribed by a particular requisition.

- Facing the crowd or group of people, the road block must give an impression of mass, power and cohesion.

- It is placed under the orders of a unique chief: commander of the road block.

II. Firmly Fixed Road block

A. COMPOSITION Four elements:

1 contact element (of whom the mission is to arrest)

1 support element (grenades throw)

1 element of reserve (reinforcement, clearing, guard of apprehended people)

1 Safe-keeping element(back protection)

Can be reinforced by complementary means

Many squadrons can take part in the constitution of a road block(depending

on the
context of
the
ground)

B. PARTICULAR RULES IN THE EXECUTION SERVICE

1. Principles:

As it is always the case in order keeping:

.Appear firm and energetic

. Never show any sign of nervousness, impatience or any mark of fatigue

.remain insensitive, indifferent to shouts, threats, insults and even to applauses.

A resolute attitude of the Gendarme can alleviate or relieve the anger of demonstrators. Any reaction susceptible to be viewed as a provocation .

2. Organization and types of action

The organisation and types of action of different elements of a road block depend on the present atmosphere.

FACING A QUIET MOB

.the strength is reduced

.special means are hidden

.a spy is placed ahead

. the contact with the first row of demonstrators may be tolerated

.the first line of troops may constitute a chain

FACING A HOSTILE MOB

.the strength is complete

.special means are displayed and if necessary are they are used

.no spy is placed ahead

.the crowd is maintained at a distance

.arrestations may be made

3. ROLES OF EXECUTORS

-the crowd

Observer: -the ring leader

- the surroundings
- the hot spots

Listen to: -the mob
 -the leaders

Account for the operations

III. THE STRENGTH OF A STRICTLY FIXED ROAD BLOCK

These are adaptations of a strictly fixed road block; the only differences are due to the deployment of troops imposed by the results to be reached.

A. mobile road block

1. Mission: The same general mission as the one of a strictly fixed road block.
2. Particularities: It is characterised by the reasons of its setting up: the detachment of troops being urgently deployed to stop a crowd in order to force it to take another road.
3. Realization: The setting up of a strictly fixed road block is progressively accomplished:
 - first in placing a strong contact element
 - then in deploying the elements of SUPPORT, SECURITY, and of RESERVE.
4. ROLES OF EXECUTORS: It is a mission requiring discipline, flexibility and quick intervention.

B. CANALIZATION ROAD BLOCK: (DIVERSION)

- a. Missions: - either run the crowd out and maintain it on a specific

- or divide it into many groups and orient it on different ways.

To keep the crowd on an itinerary is to install or place a strictly fixed road block at the entrances of adjacents(contiguous) streets.

Different groups are obtained as follows:

- either a series of openings and closings of well disposed road blocks.
- or there may be a requirement to remove the mob from a hall or a meeting room in this case it will be advisable to use fan or valve canalization road blocks.

b.Road blocks in valve: The room may have one or more

exits distant from each other and the pass way is blocked sometimes at the left side or at the right one.

c.Fan- shaped road blocks: From a fixed point located in

front of the exit the contact element wheels at the both sides of the same exit.

C.FILTERING ROAD BLOCK:

A fixed road block located in front of a quiet crowd may serve as a passage to certain categories allowed to pass after they have been submitted to a control.

INTERMITTENT ROAD BLOC: It is a fixed road block which

respectively opens and closes so as to divide a quiet crowd into smaller groups without intending to send them to specific direction

LESSON 7

OPERATIONS OF THE POST GUARD

I. GENERAL SERVICE FRAMEWORK

A. SERVICE OBJECT.

The post is a detachment adapted to a building, installation, establishment or productions. Its mission consists of providing protection against threats and these are for most of the times external.

Those important places are generally called sensitive spots.

In addition, the post may be instructed to carryout the following duties:

- ensure the security of the worker
- prevent the setting up of strike pickets
- to break up the crowd of demonstrators beside the post.
- interdict the access to the security area.

B. OBJECTIVE OF THE POST

- ensure the integrity of a threatened place

to avoid sudden or planned and violent kidnapping, there is a requirement of permanent vigilance and solid defence. The post must be located inside the sensitive spot so as to prevent it from being destructed or occupied.

C. CONTEXT OF ACTION.

1. The post does not function alone: it comprises four elements

a. Post commander:

-Responsible of service. He must permanently be informed of whatever happens in the post.

b. Fixed element

-in charge of direct security

-constituted of guards, orderlies, lookout man and all these are connected by small patrols.

mobile element

-designed to the nearest security
-constituted of patrols and observation posts, operating around the post, on foot or in cars.

reserve element

-he has to:

- reinforce the protection in case of grave menace
-intervene in case deployed troops are attacked.

III. CONDITIONS OF EXECUTION OF THE WORK

A. GENERAL RULES.

The post service requires a strict and constant respect of instructions. This respect is based on two essential notions of the guard service.

1. Observation:

.Observe in order to alert and inform
.account for any observation at any time

2. Vigilance

.It is the guarantee (safeguard) of the post security
.Nothing would divert you during the service time
.Avoid the routine

B. PARTICULAR CONDITIONS

1. Arrival of a quiet crowd:(demonstrators want to negotiate)

- a.alert and account for the situation
- b.receive complaints and transmit them
- c.Tell politely but firmly the crowd to retire
- d.Have the instructions respected and remain vigilant
- e.Avoid doing whatever would worsen the situation

2.Arrival of a hostile crowd (the incident is delicate)

- .Alert and account for the situation
- .Remain quiet and keep one's temper
- .Avoid any action
 - which may be considered as a provocation
 - .which may let people underestimate your personality
- .To keep one's place(application of recommended instructions)and get ready to drive them back when this is necessary.

Attack of the post

- .Alert very rapidly(alarm signals)
- .Remain at the post and keep one's place
- .Apply the instructions related to the post attack
- .Force will only be used if
 - violences are exerted on you
 - when there is no more solution you can resort to.
 - weapons may be used only
- .in case of self-defense
- .in case of recommended defense instructions.
- .in execution of your commander's order.

1

INSTRUCTOR
CAPTAIN
TOUMANI SISSOKO
MALI Leson 8

TECHNICAL PREPARATION SHEET

Order Keeping

ORDER SERVICES

I . GENERALITIES

II. DEFINITION AND CHARACTERISTIC

An order service is an administrative police service set up in order to restrain a crowd thought to be pacific. The demonstrations requiring an order service are:

- . those organised by authorities. (patriotic demonstrations, official visits,..)
- . those authorised by authorities (fairs, shows, sport competitions)
- . those tolerated by authorities (religious procession, in order to admire a sportsman or musician vedette). It should be envisaged to face crowd movements or probability of actions of isolated individuals(hidden in the crowd) resolute to harm. The latter hypothesis shows clearly that there is a requirement of security measures.

PRINCIPAL SECURITY MISSION

A.Dispositions: three

- .hedges
- .escorts
- .assaulting wave

1.Hedges:

GENERALITIES:

Definition: The hedge is a static linear formation, displayed, permeable and it is constituted of a line of gendarmes under the orders of a chief.

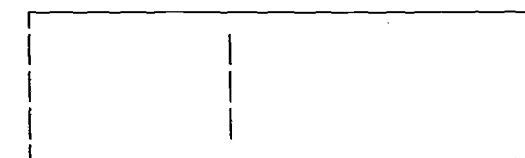
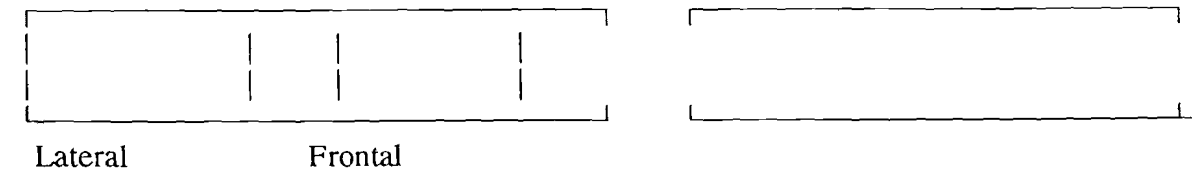
2. Different formations: we distinguish three formations of hedges:

- .simple hedge
 - .ordinary double hedge
 - .security double hedge
- in certain cases, honour detachment.

3. Missions

- .Keep the liberty of the used itinerary.
- .Ensure the security of important men.
- .Render honours when great men are passing(this should be done when the order is given)

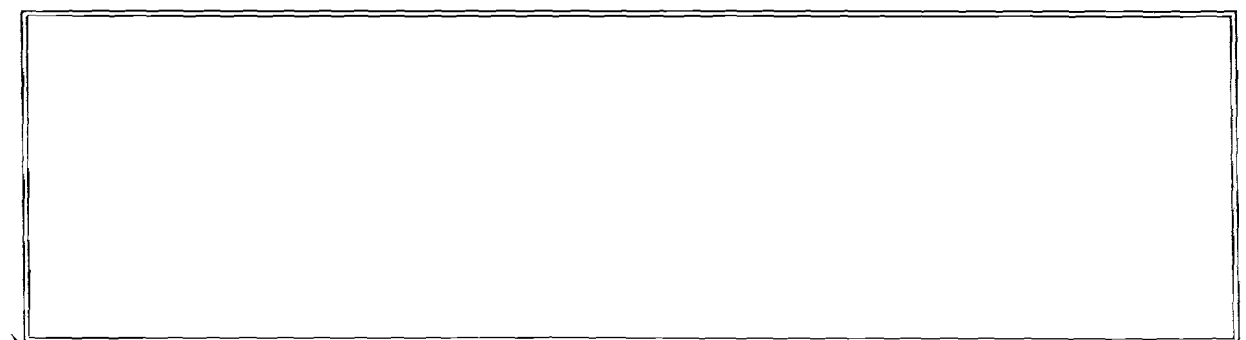
The personnel observe from its location



Vertical

III. Simple hedge

1. Objective: The simple hedge permits to ensure a temporary liberty of an itinerary which has already been demarcated. (i.e in presence of a quiet crowd)
- 2.Disposition: It is made of a line of gendarmes at the both sides of the roadway.
 - . In general the simple hedge faces the cortege.
 - . Depending on circumstances the personnel may be tasked partially or in whole to face the crowd and keep it within the anticipated limits.



3.Behaviour of Gendarmes.

The persons constituting the crowd are not all ill intentioned even if they exert a recurrent

unconscious pressure on the hedge. As a consequence their reaction should be firm but measured:

- .act tactfully, with persuasion and good mood
- .if the pressure becomes very strong the security keeping force should make a chain.
- .when the cortege will be passing vigilance will be increased.

IV. Ordinary double hedge

1. Objective: The double ordinary hedge has the same objective as the simple hedge. It imposes itself in front of a dense crowd or a turbulent one.

2. It is composed of:

- . an itinerary line in front of the roadway in order to
- . ensure the liberty and immediate security of the protected issue.
- . render honours if necessary
- . in case of accident or attempt, ensure the immediate passage of the cortege.
- . reinforce the security line in case of danger
- . there should be a security line in case of danger
- . there should be a security line in charge of keeping and supervising the crowd in question .
- . if possible there should be a reserve .

3. Behaviour of Gendarmes.

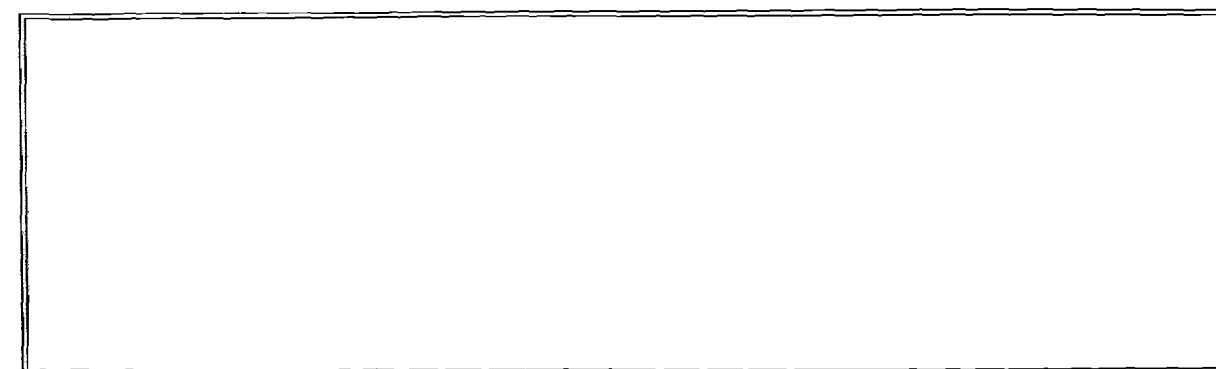
- . observe attentively the crowd.
- . scrutinize suspects individuals.
- . signal or indicate the leaders who run the mob.
- . increase vigilance at the passage of the cortege without forgetting the control of the present crowd.

4. Double security hedge

a. **Objective** It aims at maintaining liberty of the concerned itinerary, ensure immediate security and control carefully the surroundings of the itinerary.

b. **Deployment:** It may be placed:

- .in rural zone
- .in urban zone (with a dense or scattered habitat).
- .an ordinary double hedge(see above)
- .a security element: It searches, and controls the surroundings of the itinerary and removes the risks of attempts.
- .a reserve : of which the elements are deployed in areas which may facilitate the intervention.



Example of disposition in rural area.

5. **The honour detachment:** It is a service of which the purpose is to render honours to a great personality on the occasion of his passage or at his arrival in an official or private ceremony.

The detachment is lined up on one or many rows at the place where the great personality is to be welcomed(airport, entrance of a public building etc...)

V. ESCORTS

1 Objective : The escort consists of ensuring immediate security of a great personality in his travel. It complements and sometimes replaces the action of hedges disposition in its principal security mission which may sometimes be a honour mission.

2. Disposition: It generally uses motorcycles and it is often preceded by another element.

3. General principles of action:

- .it protects the official cortege.
- .it directs and regulates its speed(function of itinerary and timing)
- .it ensures the immediate protection of the cortege.

4. Role of Gendarmes:

DOUBLE MISSION...

1. **Objective:** The searching wave is an order service of which the purpose is to make unauthorised persons to vacate a well determined area .

2. Comparison:

Do not confuse the searching wave with:

The crossing of the crowd: this consists of dissociating the crowd, weakening it so that it may withdraw itself.

The crowd dispersal: where all demonstrators without any distinction are obliged to vacate the area.

The search(or battue in french): which are investigation operations.

3.Principles of action: Its functioning depends on:

- .its mass
- .the persuasion
- .the firmness (if necessary)

There is no use of force and its mission is:

- .to disperse or drive back a quiet crowd
- .to make the choice of people who may be able and make other evacuate the places.

4.The searching wave is placed under the orders of a unique chief. It generally comprises two elements:

- a.control element
- b. search element
- there may also be another one called reserve

element

Mission and action of different elements.

a. Search element. It helps to evacuate the crowd.

It goes beyond the persons who pretend to be allowed to stay at the place. In case the crowd is large and that the number of people authorised to stay in that place risks to be higher, then this element will articulate on two levels:

A loose search wave line: which pushes back the crowd without taking into account individual cases

Another closed wave line which complements the action of the preceding one.

After its passage, people who are not allowed to stay in that area should be reduced.

b.Control element: It checks the validity of the present authorizations and expels irregular persons and it is placed on one or two rows at a distance of some metres from the searching wave .

c. Reserve element: ready to intervene on the benefit of any other element.

INSTRUCTOR

cne TOUMANI SISSOKO

MALI

TECHNICAL PREPARATION SHEET

Lesson No 9.

ORDER KEEPING**FORCE USE IN ORDER KEEPING**

I. GENERALITY: To stop disorders, Gendarmerie constituted units may be directed to use force:

- .either with arms
- .or without arms

that is

- .with requisition
- .without requisition (exceptional case)

The use of force proceeds from summons

II. Summons.

1. Definitions: Words or signals addressed to the crowd to warn it that if they refuse to disperse, then it will be constrained to do so.

Summons are made by :

- . The public prosecutor
- . The Mayor
- . The chief of Circumscription (District) or Post
- . Any magistrate or law officials in charge with Criminal Investigation Department other than forest guards.

2. **Formula :** The formula of the summon is the following: " there is a requirement to obey the law. This is the time to use force. Docile citizens are advised to retire."

The person in charge of summons

1. has to be duly commissioned
 2. to make sure before any other formal procedure that the commander of the troops is invested with civil authority responsible for requisition or orders permitting the use of force with or without weapons.

3. has to wear official three coloured sash

4. announce its presence by means of resonant signals in order to attract the attention of demonstrators.

Enounce with loud speakers the words " to obey the law, it is time to use force, docile citizens are invited to withdraw ".

5. -If the crowd does not scatter, the commissioned person may renew the summon three times.

In case it is impossible to proceed to the first or second summons, then force should be used.

It is absolutely necessary that summons be understood. Its effectiveness depends on:

The place where the commissioned person is with regard to the demonstrators (on a vehicle for instance)

. His uniform decorated with a sash of national colours

. The understanding of demonstrators

. Injunctions: speak slowly, articulate distinctly

. Signals: towards their direction and facing them.

III. The use of force without weapons.

Definition: a. Summons are not always enough to obtain the expected result. That is why it has been envisaged to resort force in some cases. The force may be used in different ways:

. Physical force: shields used for pushing ,....

. special materials: protection equipments F2 tear gas grenades, smoke producing grenades,...

. passive defence means : barbed wire entanglement, portable wire entanglement.

. vehicles: (motor) van pumps

b. CASE OF USE OF FORCE WITHOUT WEAPONS

There are two cases:

- normal cases

. This case is used on requisition of civil authority. The civil authority may decide the time to use force

. delivers an exceptional requisition

-exceptional case

. this case is resorted to on the initiative of the Commander of the troop.

.if violences or blows are directed to the unity and if the unity has no other means to carry out the mission under its charge

~~In the above cases the Commander of the troops is the one who may decide the means to be used.~~

The judicious use of force without weapons is enough to reach the targeted aim, which is the dispersion of the crowd.

IV. USE OF FORCE WITHOUT WEAPONS

1. General Considerations :

.The use of force in order keeping

-is a delicate case

-its immediate effects can wound or kill fellow citizens

-its psychological consequences may :-irritate as well as calm the excited people

-aggravate the tension between
demonstrators and authorities

.The use of force is strictly regulated by the law. It is only justified in case of imperious necessity or in the last extremity. It comprises cold steels, fire arms (the used arm is a gun) and explosive engines such as grenades. It is forbidden to fire in the air or to fire blanks.

2. CASE OF USE OF WEAPONS BY CONSTITUTED UNITS.

There are two cases:

a. normal case

- with the requisition of the civil authority

.decides the time to use weapons

.delivers for that purpose special complementary

.proceeds to the renewal of summons whenever they are

requisition

obliged to fire.

b. exceptional case

-under the initiative of the commander of the troop

.in case the security of the troop is threatened by
violences

general and grave

.in case the success of the mission is obviously

compromised.

.and after having firmly warned the attackers.

In both cases the Commander of the troop

.is the only responsible for the means to be used

.gives order, regulates, and commands the use of weapons

.designate one of his subalterns who commands the
firing.

persons chosen for

So as to be prudent, weapons should be supplied and loaded at the last moment.

Various aspects of the use of weapons.

a. Human aspects; The shooting is directed to fellow citizens

.They have to be informed (summons or warned).

.It is highly recommend to limit the number of victims.

The chief orders the cease fire at the very beginning of the shooting.(no disordered shootings)

b. judicial aspects:

.Any homicide and injuries due to the use of weapons leads to the opening of preliminary judiciary investigation permitting to analyze thoroughly the matter(justificative facts, faults,...) .

INSTRUCTOR
Cne TOUMANIE SISSOKO
MALI

TECHNICAL PREPARATION SHEET
ORDER KEEPING

LESSON 10

INDIVIDUAL SELF DEFENSE IN ORDER KEEPING

I.GENERALITIES: A gendarme may be forced to use force with or without a weapon.

Normally: During the operation of order keeping in a constituted unity.

EXCEPTIONALLY: While carrying out his own operations in order:

- .to defend another person
- .to carry out a special mission
- .or because he is isolated

In this case he has no friend to protect him. This is object of the present chapter.

II. Characteristics.

1. Definition: "The self defense" is a state where a person commits an homicide, causes injuries or exchanges blows with another person so as to protect himself or to defend another person from a present unfair attack.

2. Conditions. - An attack directed against the life or the integrity of the person.

-A present, imminent and unfair attack.

-A measured and required defense proportional to the aggression.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE RIGHT OF DEFENSE.

-There should be no way to surrender.

- The defense should be simultaneous and proportional to the aggression.

It means that as far as the task of keeping order is concerned any violence caused by a public force agent because of emotion, fear or anger can no more be considered as an act of defense. It would rather be regarded as a personal revenge which must therefore be repressed by the law.

III. CASES OF ISOLATED ACTIONS.

1. Defending another person.

2. Particular missions.

.Protection of vehicles

.A motorcyclist Liaison Officer

.Post orderly

.other missions requiring the moving of isolated vehicles (management of tasks, service of vehicle transmissions, etc)

3. Isolated missions

.because of a sudden and violent attack

.in a scuffle against a barrier

.it is advisable to free oneself and avoid opening fire until the last limit.

.to rejoin the nearest unit or a fellow element

IV. Judicial aspect.

1. Any homicide or injury caused during the self defence constitutes the object of a judicial procedure which allows:

.to assess the existence of facts justifying intentional act committed at the time of self-defence.

.the penal irresponsibility must be imputed to the author of that act.

2. As a consequence there is a requirement of the following

.keep in
mind and
gather by
any means
the
following
informatio
ns about
the
aggression
(area,
enemies,
witnesses,
..)

.say whether weapons have been used since the return to
.to make clear the situation of weapons and munitions
.to prepare a detailed report

the unity.

THE USE OF WEAPONS IS A VERY DELICATE ACT.

Under any circumstances

.show calmness
.keep one's temper

APPENDIX

Example of use of weapons in case of self-defence

Alone and surrounded by a group of aggressive and armed
demonstrators, you shoot at someone whereas he was getting ready to stab you.

.you have acted in self defence
.your life was just in danger
.the gendarme was imminent
.the act of aggression was unfair

However your defence was no longer legal:

Because having succeeded to free yourself from a hostile group of demonstrators you
have fired into them and yet this act was no longer necessary for:

Your life was not any more threatened:
.the danger had disappeared:
.the act of aggression had ceased

INSTRUCTOR
Cne TOUMANI SISSOKO
MALI

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ORDER KEEPING

LESSON 11

GENERAL INFRACTION IN ORDER KEEPING

During your operations you may be brought about to
note the following:

General infractions
.Homicides
.Blows and injuries
.Thefts
.indecent behaviour or immoral offence
.etc...

For all these infractions refer to lesson No 12

SPECIFIC INFRACTION TO ORDER KEEPING

It means that they are more or less related to public demonstration requiring the intervention of the public force.

They may be committed:

1. On the occasion of actual gatherings.

- . Provocation of a forbidden gathering
- . Participating in an interdicted gathering

2. On the occasion of any meeting/ assembling

. Voluntary destruction or deterioration of personal property/ personal chattels or real estate (realities) belonging to another person.

- . Provocation to commit crimes or offences.

. Rebellion

. interference with the freedom of work,...

3. Insurrectional movements

. Placing barricades

. Provocation or assistance for the gathering of rebels etc...

You may notice these infractions at the moment when they are taking place, which means:

Some people may be caught in the act. In this you have the right to apprehend them.

Also, they are susceptible to be punished with imprisonment penalty as indicated in this lesson in M.O)

While carrying out your operations

Do not regularly penetrate in private
Do not use violence against demonstrators
is authorised by the law.

domiciles.
unless this

Definition of the gathering.

The gathering is an occasional or anticipated assembling in order to pursue an illegal objective in a public place and it is susceptible to lead to disorders and damages. Therefore any armed gathering or any non armed gathering capable of hindering the public calmness is interdicted on a public way or in public areas.

Offence of the gathering

A. Offence

Provocation to a prohibited assembling.

Definition: Any fact inciting people to
gather on the public way, or in
a public area in order to hinder public peace.

Particular Constitutive Elements

directed to any persons.

1. A provocation means an incitation obviously
2. Publicly uttered speeches or printed, posted up or distributed writings.
3. The will to disturb the order in inciting the crowd to gather in one public place in order to trouble public tranquillity.

Documents to be consulted: Code of criminal law of the country.

Particularities:

There is an when the if the
gathering has not taken place,
even if the authors of the
provocation has given the orders
to dislocate the crowd, even if the

punish a gathering causes
neither violence nor destruction.

B. Offence Taking part in a prohibited assembling	
Definition	The fact that any non armed person does not abandon the crowd after the first summon.
Particular Constitutive Elements	1. There may be a gathering of a certain number of persons on the public way or in a public area. 2. From that gathering may result a trouble threatening the public tranquillity. 3. The guilty people may refuse to break up after the regulation summon has been done.
Document to be consulted	Code of criminal law of the country.
Particularities	We should not consider as delinquent a non armed person who has deliberately abandoned the assembling either before the arrival of the authority at the given place or after the signal announcing that arrival. Also, if one leaves that place after the first summon, then he may not be regarded as a delinquent. The penalty is stronger for a non armed person who has chosen to stay in that place until the moment he has been removed from the spot by use of force.

2. Offence Deliberate destruction or deterioration of a personal property or a real estate belonging to another person.	
Definition	It is the case when any person destructs or deteriorates deliberately a personal property or a real estate belonging to another person.
Constitutive Elements.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It may be a destruction or a deterioration. 2. It may be a destruction or deterioration of a real property or a real estate. 3. The properties mentioned above may belong to another person. 4. The act might have been accomplished intentionally, with full knowledge of facts.
Documents to be consulted	Code of criminal law of the country

INFRACTIONS RELATED TO THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC FORCE.

1. Crime or Offence Rebellion	
Definition	It is for instance a person who refuses (by means of violence or blows) the authority agent to execute laws or orders.

Particular Constitutive Elements The infraction results from the fact that:	1. Aggressive demonstrators attack or oppose a vigorous resistance against the execution of a mission. 2. This opposition goes with violences and blows. 3. The victim is the agent of the authority executing an order of the law or of the legal authority.
Documents to refer to	code of criminal law of the country.

PARTICULARITIES (EXAMPLE OF REBELLION)

.Tearing clothes, hitting, collaring a gendarme during a dispersal operation .
 .Threatening with a weapon, an object, a tool without directing blows to the gendarmes who have arrested the leader of the rebellion.
 . If a bloodshed, injuries or illness originate from the resistance act, then the author will be prosecuted because of his violences(as mentioned above).
 .Depending on circumstances, the fact/act will be analyzed while the guilty will be submitted to a detention on suspension.
 .Passive resistance: to refuse to walk, to refuse to be handcuffed, to refuse to move along or to be dragged on the ground does not mean rebellion.

2. <u>Crime or offence</u> blows, violences and assaults directed to the agent of the public force.	
Definition	It the case when a person hits or commits violences or assaults against the agent of the public force who is executing his mission.

Particular Constitutive Elements. The infraction does exist.	1. Whether blows have been given, whether violences or assaults have been deliberately exerted. 2. Whether the author was aware that his victim was a public force agent. 3. Whether the victim was involved in the exercise of his functions or on the occasion of this exercise.
Documents to refer to:	Code of criminal law of the country

D. <u>Crime</u> The carrying of arms in a demonstration	
Definition	The case where any individual would be found carrying an apparent/visible or hidden arm in a crowd, meeting or demonstration.

Constitutive Elements:	1. An individual may be found carrying a visible or hidden arm in a crowd, a meeting or a demonstration. 2. The carrying of an arm may take place during or on the occasion of demonstration, meeting or in an assembling. 3. The author might have wished to have gone on taking part in a demonstration, meeting or assembling with the full knowledge of the illicit situation in which he was involved in.
Documents to be referred to.	Code of criminal law of the country.

INFRACTIONS NOT TO BE COMMITTED

"KEEP YOUR COOLNESS.....PATIENCE"

DO NOT AGGRAVATE THE DISORDERS	.NEVER ANSWER BY MEANS OF INSULTS. .Do not react to stone throwing by stone throwing .Keep quiet
YOU MUST RESTORE THE CALMNESS	.Avoid the provocation. .Do not let them expect the revenge. .Do not charge the demonstrators so much when the infraction is not certain yet.

DO NOT COMMIT THE FOLLOWING INFRACTIONS:

- .Violation of a domicile of a private person.
- .Illegal violation

Offence	
Violation of a private domicile	
Definition	The case where a Commander or a public force agent enters a domicile of a private person against the wishes of the latter and without respecting the principles recommended by the law .

Particular Constitutive Elements	<p>1. A Commander or a Public force agent enters a domicile of a private person.</p> <p>2. He enters this domicile against the wishes of the occupant.</p> <p>3. The Commander or the Public force agent acting in his capacity without respecting the law and its formal procedures.</p> <p>4. The author has acted with the full knowledge of the illegitimacy of his deeds.</p>
Documents to be referred to	Code of criminal law of the country.

PARTICULARITIES

.A domicile is any permanent or temporary dwelling including the out buildings which constitutes its extension.

Are protected all people residing on the Rwandan territory.

-The infraction takes place :

.In case the author has reject the verbal or material opposition of the occupant.

In case the author enters the house when the occupant is absent.

Translator
GASIZA Ruchinya

4

THE ARMY FORCES MAINTENANCE OF THE ORDER

I. Generalities

A. Definition

1. The maintenance of the order has the Power to prevent Troubles in order to avoid a Reprimand.

2. The maintenance of order has as the essential basis the intelligence gathering, and it is first composed by preventive measures

3. The maintenance of order includes, in case of disturbed order, the measures of reestablishing it.

B. General Principles

Three main directing Principles:

1. The maintenance of order is a matter of the responsible civil authority.

2. The civil authority can only invite the army force by means of requisition (exceptionally by simple request).

3. The military authority, responsible for the execution of requisitions is the only judge of means and techniques to be used.

C. Forces of maintenance of the order

1. Execution of the maintenance of the order:

The maintenance of order is assured:

- a) Essentially by the Police forces and the Gendarmerie
- b) Exceptionally by the army Forces (Land, air)

2. Putting in action:

The civil authority can only put the military authority in action, by two special planed means, these are:

- a) Request for help (preventive measures) and
- b) The requisition (Measures of intervention)

II. Use of Army Forces

Among the army forces, the gendarmerie is a force instituted to protect the public safety and to assure the maintenance of the order including the execution of Law.

Because of its competence, the Gendarmerie is classified as the main Force responsible of the maintenance of order.

Categories of Army Forces

There are two categories :

1. The army Forces

- . The Gendarmerie
- . The State GARDE
- . The armies LAND * AIR

2. The Civil Forces

- . The Police
- . The Customs
- . The indirect taxes
- . The national Forestry Commission
- . The economical matters

Putting in action army Forces

There are three different ways :

- a. Request of help from the authority
- b. Requisition from the competent civilian authority
- c. Order of the military authority

1. Request of help from the civilian authority

- Presented by writing
- Is not submitted to any particular procedure
- Its intention is to make execute preparatory and preventive measures which are not a part of the activities of normal Army

Forces.

2. Requisition of the civilian competence authority

The civilian authority decides to put into application measures of intervention, and is the only judge of when the support of army forces is necessary, besides he is the only one who set the goal to reach.

3. Order of the military authority

In case of situation with exceptional grave consequences:
.violent uprising and organized
.In case of siege
.Operational zone

It can happen that the civilian authority is incapable to proceed to the requisition of the military authority. In this precise case, the military authority has the responsibility of the public order.

III. The Requisitions

A. Goal

The requisitions are to make execute intervention measures. These measures consist of the use of force to maintain the order or to restore it.

B. Different categories

There are three categories of requisitions

1. General requisition
2. Particular requisition
3. Special competence requisition

a) General Requisition

It is good to obtain from the military authority a set of means in order to use them for the maintenance of order.

b) Particular Requisition

Its goal is to confide to a troop a precise and determined mission.

Can stipulate the use of force (but it is not enough for the use of weapons)

c) Special complementary Requisition

Its goal is to prescribe the usage of weapons, except in case of:

- Self defense
- Defense of post and Land which have to be protected.

d) Particular obligations of isolated militaries

Every military in uniform is obliged:

- To apprehend the author of crime in flagrante delict and to send him to the gendarmerie or to the nearest police station.
- To give spontaneously a strong hand, even to the point of risking his life, to all agents or representative of the authority in uniform if they are wearing the badges
- To execute the requisitions of the Gendarmerie like any citizen.

To the attention of students

To remember the wording and the content of different requisitions above-mentioned. The Gendarmerie for the maintenance of order.

GeneralitiesA. Principles

* The Gendarmerie is a force instituted to:

- To look after the public safety
- Assure the maintenance of order, and the execution of the law
- *Permanently look after the maintenance of order
- During regular patrols of brigades
- Assures that the order prevails

- It intervenes to maintain it.
- * It contributes to m.o. when this may be disturbed by the action of its local unities and those who are there especially ^{for} the maintenance of order. It participates to restore the order with its unities of intervention that have special means.

B. The Unities of INTERVENTION

- Temporaries - Territorial Gendarmerie
 - . Searches information
 - . If it is already present, to immediately act
 - . Its displaced unities on its district
- Organic MOBILE GENDARMERIE

RANKS * GENDARMES OF THE MOBILE GENDARMERIE

- Your unities must constantly be ready for action
- You can be sent to any location of the Territory;
 - . To Reinforce the territorial gendarmerie order service for important events, like sports,
 - . To prolong its action (use of force to maintain or to restore order).

But always in grouped unities

Usually your unities take action to fulfil the request of intervention, where the general demand from the civilian authority responsible of OM is made.

PARTICULAR CHARACTER OF MISSION OF THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

- * The administrative authority is responsible of the public order: therefore there must be trust and constant link between this authority and the Gendarmerie
- * The tactic used is not always like the one used for combat
- Adversary : He is not an enemy but a citizen who is disturbing the public order.
- Action : It is happening on national territory, generally in city area

- . Legislation and specific regulations for the maintenance of order require strict rules (use of force, weapons).
- * Important forces are put into action
- Homogeneous and Compact mass, impassable, stick, together with the chief, is opposed to demonstrator.
- Any isolated person risks to be in danger.
- * The intervention must always be Quick.

III. Contribution of the territorial Gendarmerie for maintenance of order

The territorial gendarmerie prepares the intervention of the mobile gendarmerie, and the Gendarmerie complete the action of the mobile gendarmerie.

A) Principles

The territorial Gendarmerie participates^{to} the maintenance of order normally in the scope of its brigades during ordinary services.

B) Role of the Brigade

a. Permanent actions

- . Searches for informations
- . Setting and keeping files of the maintenance of order (file of the district, file of the sector).

b. Before disorders

- . To be informed
- . To be present, ready ~~for~~ to act (isolated action for non important troubles).
- . To have a soothing influence on strikers

c. During the Disorders

- . Searches for information (Development of the situation).
- . Helps displaced unities.
- . Diverse contributions (OPJ for summons, infraction).

d. After disorders

- . Restores the calm in people's minds.
- . Informs authorities about the evolution of the public opinion.

. Write minutes about incidents that happened and conduct the investigations requested.

IV. Contribution of Mobile Gendarmerie for the maintenance of order

A. General Characters

- . Must constantly be ready for action.
- . Can be sent to any area of the territory.
- . Either to reinforce the departmentary Gendarmerie (order service).
- . Either to prolong its action (maintenance and restoring of the order).

B. Missions that can be confined to the mobile Gendarmerie

The Unities of the mobile Gendarmerie must be able to :

- Disperse the crowd,
- Clear streets and public areas,
- Prohibit access to certain places or to certain perimeter,
- Evacuates places and occupied buildings,
- Assure the surveillance of and the protection of installations, establishments or important sites
- Make respect the freedom of work,
- Protect the tolerated demonstrations.

C. Actions of the mobile Gendarmerie

The normal unity that the mobile Gendarmerie uses for maintaining the order is the Escadron.

For more details see the diagram on the next page.

THE GENDARME FOR MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

I. EQUIPMENT

II. ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR

A. PRINCIPLES

When he sees and is in contact with strikers, the gendarme must always have :

- a military and impeccable attitude, firm and without loosening
- a regulatory and neat outfit
- a behaviour that is deeply humane

B. DISCIPLINE

The mission of maintenance of order, usually consists of mass actions. These actions require from the acting person, a strict and immediate obedience; each person must stay quite and keep watching the chief who can anytime give order by gesture.

C. WHEN IN PATROL VEHICLE

- a military attitude
- a digne behaviour
- be always ready to intervene
- stay very vigilant

D. IN FRONT OF A CALM CROWD

The gendarme must show :

- the calm
- the fairness
- the independence (firm)
- the attention

E. WHEN IN FRONT OF A HOSTILE CROWD

The gendarme must :

- be calm and cool
- keep his courage
- avoid reaction that can be considered as a provocation
- never discuss with the strikers (aggression)
- keep a tight contact with the chief and his comrades
- pay attention to any crowd's move
- report

F. WHEN IN ACTION

The gendarme must:

- act firmly with determination and energy
- avoid any violent act (brutality)
- be humane (gentle)
- obey the chief's order strictly, and without delay
- use weapons only by order

INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE MOVES

An impeccable appearance and rigorous manoeuvre of order's forces show unities'efficiency, their tightness and their determination. They impress strikers and intimidate the less fascinated.

A. Individual moves

The waiting position is a normal static position of personnel forced to stay in one position for a long period of time.

B. Collective moves

In certain position, in order to maintain the tightness of a device, and not be isolated, the gendarmes must stick together. A group built up like these are called "CHAINS".

These chains can be established by hands, arms or belts.

USE OF PROTECTION SET

A. Composition

- a transparent and closed riot shield, with round shape that weights 2 kgs.
- protecting stick in baton gumma.

USE OF BATON

- if well manipulated, the baton can be a remarkable defence, but if you use it in thoughtless manner, it can have bad consequences.

- it allows to bring :
 - right knocks (up and down or down and up)
 - reverse knocks (horizontally from the right to the left or from the left to the right).
 - pointed knocks (with the baton end)

V. BOARDING AND DISEMBARK FROM A VEHICLE

1. The peloton is assembled by three people close to the car wagon
2. The boarding is made by command "boarding" the weapon is put in hand with unextended (strap).(in case of intervention) with tight strap (end of mission)
3. The boarding can be alone by order, silently and with quickness
4. The group board simultaneously using available doors according the order established by unity commandant. The chief of the group is the last one to the board.

B. LANDING

It is done :

- out of the view and the contact of strikers
- in opposite boarding order
- quickly and silently
- in order, the peloton is assembled in the formation prescribed

If the landing is done on intervention place the adopted formation can immediately be translated by the setting up of tactical device.

In maintenance of the order, you usually face two kinds of crowds.

1. A calm crowd

- not showing a marked hostility toward order forces
- do not seem to act dangerously
- do not appear to avoid injunctions (order)

2. A hostile crowd

- shows a certain hostility (hoots, insulting scream, signs with hostile slogans).
- listen carefully and gently to the agitations
- composed of nervous elements acting brutally and causing damages.
- constant masked striker, with helmets and carrying objects that can be used as weapons

THE OPERATIONS OF MOVEMENTS IN MAINTAINING THE ORDER

I. March formation

A. Lining up (assembling or gathering).

The assembling is done : - quickly, in order, in silence, the weapon the strap

The peloton assembles by three column. The escadron lines up :

- either in column
- either in peloton line

B. Displacement by foot

Conditions : the unit is displaced in the device taken during the assembling :

- with a rythmed step
- tightly and without interval
- in assuring his immediate safety

Command given during the deployment

The unit that stops in march formation. If necessary, it can take position.

- On command "facing outside"
 - the first line doesn't move
 - the last line does right or left incline
 - the right and left lines respectively one incline on right and another on left.
- On command (facing the front)
 - repeat the initial device

Deployment in vehicles

The motorcyclist line courier line guided by gendarmes or local police officers, moves quickly to intervene in case of the smallest details. The distance between vehicles are :

- reduced in city areas
- approximately of 100 meters in country area

The gendarmerie vehicles respect the traffic regulations (Except in case of emergence). Aboard each vehicle, a watching system is organized. In case of arrest, a protecting system must be set up.

II. THE PATROLA. Definition

The patrol is formed by the minimum of a peleton moving by feet or in vehicle.

- Either to show power in disturbed area or an area that may be disturbed
- Either to disperse the crowds (small assembling calm or a little bit hostile)
- Either to look for information
- * It is not a combat patrol

B. Composition

- A Patrol Chief with linking means
- Executants with individual weapons

C. Execution of rules

- Act safely
- Avoid to fail
- Avoid aggressive attitude
- Stay linked to the chief
- Avoid to be late or to be attacked

D. Executants role

1. Imposed attitude : It will be :
 - resolved
 - calm
 - disciplined

2. Interventions, firm but polite to :

- Make small groups circulate
- Cross small gatherings
- Protect people in danger

3. Constant observation to :

- report to the Patrol Chief
- Be ready for a prompt intervention

4. Patrol on feet

1. Use :
 - To prevent or delay a calm crowd gathering
 - To disperse small groups
2. Action : The patrol moves :
 - in line by two or three people
 - the weapon in strop
 - on rythmed step. It takes normal road walk or with rhythm only out of the crowd's view.

The patrol is formed :

- In column : to prevent the crowd to gather columns
- In line : to chase or to disperse a group
- In case of hostility, the backing up can be ordered. It is in order, and the most slowly possible
- If the backing up is not possible, the patrol takes position or resists until reinforcements get arrived.
- In case of absolute necessity, it can hide in playground or in a building.

E. Patrol in vehicle

1. Different kinds : - on vehicle like MO's
- on vehicle of group

2. On vehicles like M.O's (wagon-cars)
 - Patrol capable to show power in maintaining the order (suppressed when the situation seems to be dangerous)
 - Formed by two progressive vehicles
 - With a slow speed
 - Sticking together by look

3. On group vehicles
 - Able to execute all missions assigned to patrols
 - The patrol intervenes on vehicles with the personnel aboard in case of necessity

III. APPREHENDED INDIVIDUALS' ESCORT

A. Definition

It is patrol with mission to surely take apprehended persons to a precise destination for consecutive infractions to the order maintenance.

It is a transfer for which usual precautions must be taken:

- First, search persons
- Set very well safety's objects
- Supplying weapons
- Precaution about prisoners vehicle

B. Principles

The move requires a quick execution, discreet and sure. The evacuation is done on vehicle, under escort protection.

C. Composition

a) Elements:

- Escort chief
- a guard element and an accompaniment element, a lighting element and a "serre-file" element.

b) Means:

- At least two vehicles (changing according to the number and the importance of people to escort).
- Electrical-radio means

c) Execution modalities

1. The competitive personnel
 - For escort security, any crowd contact has got to be avoided
 - For its integrity, all apprehended people must be brought to the right post.

2. In case of accident

- the guard element must stay with apprehended persons
- the accompaniment element assures the convoy protection

THE BARRAGESI. GENERALITIES**A. Goals**

The barrage must completely restrict a crowd during a period of time, to trespass a given area. It is a restriction of freedom.

B. Types

There are three kinds of barrages

1. Arrest barrage : - a crowd can never enter a prohibited space or spread itself in determined area.

2. Piping barrage : - the crowd must use an authorized way, and prevented to use any other one.

3. Filtering barrage : only certain people are allowed to enter a restricted space instead of the big portion of the crowd.

C. Principles

- It is assigned by particular request
- Facing the crowd, the barrage must look like a mass, tight and powerful.
- they are under the order of one chief: the barrage commandant

Arrest barrage steady and firm**A. Composition : four elements**

- 1 contact element (arrest mission)
- 1 support element (grenades jet)
- 1 reserve element (reinforcement, freeing, apprehended persons guard).

Can be reinforced by complementary means. Several escadrons can participate at the setting up a barrage (according to the atmosphere and the ground).

Particular rules for service execution

1. Principles

As always for the maintenance of order

- be firm and energetic
- never be nervous, impatient or tired
- stay insensitive, indifferent to screams, threats, insults and even to clappings

A serious attitude can avoid to intervene by impressing the strikers. It is important to avoid any possible reaction that can be considered as a provocation.

2. Organization and action styles

The organization and the action styles of barrage's different elements depend on atmosphere.

IN FRONT OF CALM CROWD

- The size is lightened
- The special means are hidden
- A spike is detached in front
- The crowd contact with the first line is tolerated
- The first line can form the chain

IN FRONT OF A HOSTILE CROWD

- The size is complete
- Special means are shown if they are to be used
- No spike detached
- The crowd is kept at a certain distance
- Some arrests may be made

3. Executants' role

- Observe :
- the crowd
 - leaders
 - surroundings
 - dominant points

Listen to: - the crowd
- the leaders

Report

III. THE FORCES OF ARREST BARRAGE FIXED AND FIRM

They are adopted to arrest barrage fixed firm, they only differ from the shape of devices imposed by the goal to reach.

A. Mobile arrest barrage

1. **Mission** : It is the same general mission as the arrest barrage fixed firm.

2. **Particularities** : It is characterized by its setting up conditions : the detachment is sent urgently in front of the marching crowd to prevent it from using the restricted way.

3. **Realization** : The arrest barrage fixed firm device is realized progressively.

- first in setting a strong element of contact
- then, in forming a supporting elements, of safety, and of reserve.

4. **Executants' role** : It is a mission that requires discipline, flexibility and a quick intervention

B. Piping barrage

1. **Missions** : Either let flow and maintain the crowd on one determined itinerary. Either after braking the crowd, direct it on different routes. To maintain it an itinerary is realized in installing arrest barrage fixed firm at adjacent streets entrances. The split into several currents is done :

- either by the game of opening and closing successively the arrest barrages fixed firm perfectly arranged. Either it is to evacuate people from a building or from a meeting place by using piping barrages indrawer like or in fan-shoped.

Barrages in drawer like

The building has only one or several exits very distanced from each other : the street is closed sometime on right, or on left of the exit.

Barrages in fan-shoped

From a fixed point situated in front of the exit, the contact element turns all over around the exit.

C. Filtering barrages

The arrest barrage fixed firm situated in front of calm crowd by which they fixed a passage that can be used by authorized persons after they have been controlled.

D. Intermittent barrage

Arrest barrage fixed firm can be opened and closed one after another to brake the calm crowd without willing to direct it toward precise directions.

ROAD BLOCKS

I. GENERALITIES:

A. OBJECTIVES:

The roadblock serves to interdict totally a group of people the access of a given space for a given time. We can say that this is a restriction to liberty.

B. TYPES: We distinguish three types of road blocks:

1. Restricted road block : The crowd must not penetrate an interdicted space or to border a well determined area.

2. Canalization Road block (Diversion) : The crowd is to be conducted to pass through an authorised way and forbidden to take another one.

3. Selective Road block : Only some people are allowed to enter a forbidden place for the most part of the crowd.

3. Principles:

- It is prescribed by a particular requisition.

- Facing the crowd or group of people, the road block must give an impression of mass, power and cohesion.

- It is placed under the orders of a unique chief: commander of the road block.

II. Firmly Fixed Road block

A. COMPOSITION Four elements:

1 contact element (of whom the mission is to arrest)

1 support element (grenades throw)

1 element of reserve (reinforcement, clearing, guard of apprehended people)

1 Safe-keeping element(back protection)

Can be reinforced by complementary means

Many squadrons can take part in the constitution of a road block(depending

on the
context or
the
ground)

B. PARTICULAR RULES IN THE EXECUTION SERVICE

1. Principles:

As it is always the case in order keeping:

. Appear firm and energetic

. Never show any sign of nervousness, impatience or any mark of fatigue

. remain insensitive, indifferent to shouts, threats, insults and even to applauses.

A resolute attitude of the Gendarme can alleviate or relieve the anger of demonstrators. Any reaction susceptible to be viewed as a provocation .

2. Organization and types of action

The organisation and types of action of different elements of a road block depend on the present atmosphere.

FACING A QUIET MOB

. the strength is reduced

. special means are hidden

. a spy is placed ahead

. the contact with the first row of demonstrators may be tolerated

. the first line of troops may constitute a chain

FACING A HOSTILE MOB

. the strength is complete

. special means are displayed and if necessary are they are used

. no spy is placed ahead

. the crowd is maintained at a distance

. arrestations may be made

3. ROLES OF EXECUTORS

- the crowd

Observer: - the ring leader

- the surroundings
- the hot spots

Listen to: -the mob
 -the leaders

Account for the operations

III. THE STRENGTH OF A STRICTLY FIXED ROAD BLOCK

These are adaptations of a strictly fixed road block; the only differences are due to the deployment of troops imposed by the results to be reached.

A. mobile road block

1. Mission: The same general mission as the one of a strictly fixed road block.

2. Particularities: It is characterised by the reasons of its setting up: the detachment of troops being urgently deployed to stop a crowd in order to force it to take another road.

3. Realization: The setting up of a strictly fixed road block is progressively accomplished:

-first in placing a strong contact element

-then in deploying the elements of SUPPORT, SECURITY, and of RESERVE.

4. ROLES OF EXECUTORS: It is a mission requiring discipline, flexibility and quick intervention.

B. CANALIZATION ROAD BLOCK: (DIVERSION)

a. Missions: - either run the crowd out and maintain it on a specific

- or divide it into many groups and orient it on different ways.

To keep the crowd on an itinerary is to install or place a strictly fixed road block at the entrances of adjacents(contiguous) streets.

Different groups are obtained as follows:

- either a series of openings and closings of well disposed road blocks.
- or there may be a requirement to remove the mob from a hall or a meeting room in this case it will be advisable to use fan or valve canalization road blocks.

b.Road blocks in valve: The room may have one or more

exits distant from each other and the pass way is blocked sometimes at the left side or at the right one.

c.Fan- shaped road blocks: From a fixed point located in

front of the exit the contact element wheels at the both sides of the same exit.

C.FILTERING ROAD BLOCK:

A fixed road block located in front of a quiet crowd may serve as a passage to certain categories allowed to pass after they have been submitted to a control.

INTERMITTENT ROAD BLOC: It is a fixed road block which

respectively opens and closes so as to divide a quiet crowd into smaller groups without intending to send them to specific direction

LESSON 7

OPERATIONS OF THE POST GUARD

I. GENERAL SERVICE FRAMEWORK

A. SERVICE OBJECT.

The post is a detachment adapted to a building, installation, establishment or productions. Its mission consists of providing protection against threats and these are for most of the times external.

Those important places are generally called sensitive spots.

In addition, the post may be instructed to carryout the following duties:

- ensure the security of the worker
- prevent the setting up of strike pickets
- to break up the crowd of demonstrators beside the post.
- interdict the access to the security area.

B. OBJECTIVE OF THE POST

- ensure the integrity of a threatened place

to avoid sudden or planned and violent kidnapping, there is a requirement of permanent vigilance and solid defence. The post must be located inside the sensitive spot so as to prevent it from being destructed or occupied.

C. CONTEXT OF ACTION.

I. The post does not function alone; it comprises four elements

a. Post commander:

-Responsible of service. He must permanently be informed of whatever happens in the post.

b. Fixed element

-in charge of direct security

-constituted of guards, orderlies, lookout man and all these are connected by small patrols.

mobile element

-designed to the nearest security
-constituted of patrols and observation posts, operating around the post, on foot or in cars.

reserve element

-he has to:

- reinforce the protection in case of grave menace
- intervene in case deployed troops are attacked.

III. CONDITIONS OF EXECUTION OF THE WORK

A. GENERAL RULES.

The post service requires a strict and constant respect of instructions. This respect is based on two essential notions of the guard service.

1. Observation:

- .Observe in order to alert and inform
- .account for any observation at any time

2. Vigilance

- .It is the guarantee (safeguard) of the post security
- .Nothing would divert you during the service time
- .Avoid the routine

B. PARTICULAR CONDITIONS

1. Arrival of a quiet crowd:(demonstrators want to negotiate)

- a.alert and account for the situation
- b.receive complaints and transmit them
- c.Tell politely but firmly the crowd to retire
- d.Have the instructions respected and remain vigilant
- e.Avoid doing whatever would worsen the situation

- 2.Arrival of a hostile crowd (the incident is delicate)

- .Alert and account for the situation
- .Remain quiet and keep one's temper
- .Avoid any action
 - which may be considered as a provocation
 - .which may let people underestimate your personality

.To keep one's place(application of recommended instructions)and get ready to drive them back when this is necessary.

Attack of the post

- .Alert very rapidly(alarm signals)
- .Remain at the post and keep one's place
- .Apply the instructions related to the post attack
- .Force will only be used if
 - violences are exerted on you
 - when there is no more solution you can resort to.
 - weapons may be used only
- .in case of self-defense
- .in case of recommended defense instructions.
- .in execution of your commander's order.

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INSTRUCTOR
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TOUMANI SISSOKO
MALI Leson 8

TECHNICAL PREPARATION SHEET

Order Keeping

ORDER SERVICES

I . GENERALITIES

II. DEFINITION AND CHARACTERISTIC

An order service is an administrative police service set up in order to restrain a crowd thought to be pacific. The demonstrations requiring an order service are:

- . those organised by authorities. (patriotic demonstrations, official visits,..)
- . those authorised by authorities (fairs, shows, sport competitions)
- . those tolerated by authorities (religious procession, in order to admire a sportsman or musician vedette). It should be envisaged to face crowd movements or probability of actions of isolated individuals(hidden in the crowd) resolute to harm. The latter hypothesis shows clearly that there is a requirement of security measures.

PRINCIPAL SECURITY MISSION

A.Dispositions: three

- .hedges
- .escorts
- .assaulting wave

1.Hedges:

GENERALITIES:

Definition: The hedge is a static linear formation, displayed, permeable and it is constituted of a line of gendarmes under the orders of a chief.

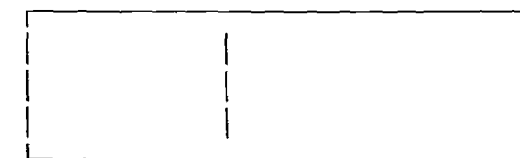
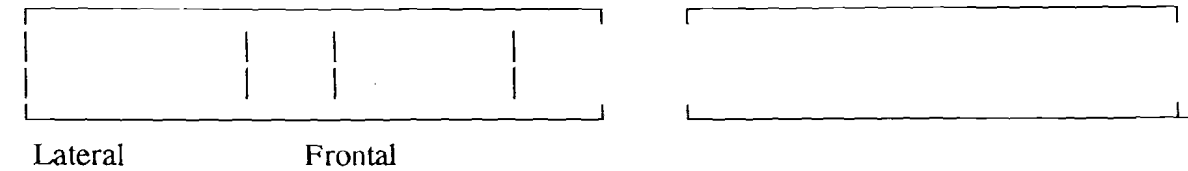
2. Different formations: we distinguish three formations of hedges:

- .simple hedge
 - .ordinary double hedge
 - .security double hedge
- in certain cases, honour detachment.

3. Missions

- .Keep the liberty of the used itinerary.
- .Ensure the security of important men.
- .Render honours when great men are passing(this should be done when the order is given)

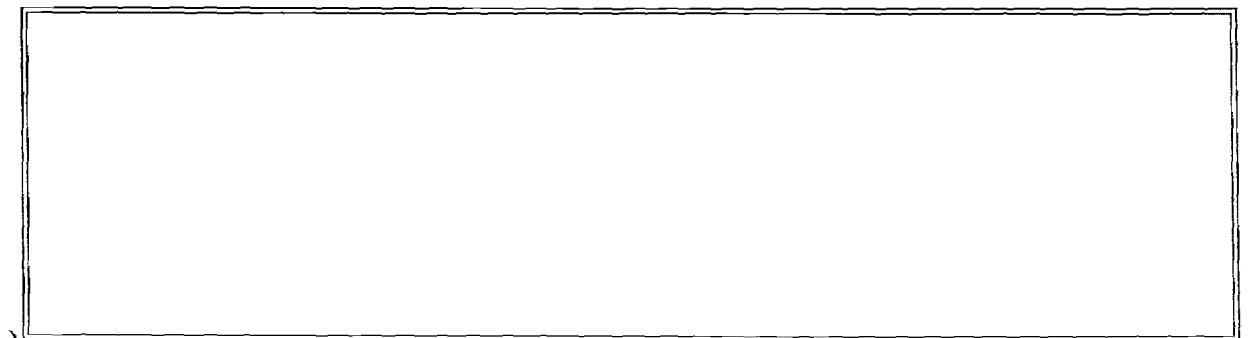
The personnel observe from its location



Vertical

III. Simple hedge

1. Objective: The simple hedge permits to ensure a temporary liberty of an itinerary which has already been demarcated. (i.e in presence of a quiet crowd)
- 2.Disposition: It is made of a line of gendarmes at the both sides of the roadway.
 - . In general the simple hedge faces the cortege.
 - . Depending on circumstances the personnel may be tasked partially or in whole to face the crowd and keep it within the anticipated limits.



3.Behaviour of Gendarmes.

The persons constituting the crowd are not all ill intentioned even if they exert a recurrent

unconscious pressure on the hedge. As a consequence their reaction should be firm but measured:

- .act tactfully, with persuasion and good mood
- .if the pressure becomes very strong the security keeping force should make a chain.
- .when the cortege will be passing vigilance will be increased.

IV. Ordinary double hedge

1. Objective: The double ordinary hedge has the same objective as the simple hedge. It imposes itself in front of a dense crowd or a turbulent one.

2. It is composed of:

- . an itinerary line in front of the roadway in order to
- . ensure the liberty and immediate security of the protected issue.
- . render honours if necessary
- . in case of accident or attempt, ensure the immediate passage of the cortege.
- . reinforce the security line in case of danger
- . there should be a security line in case of danger
- . there should be a security line in charge of keeping and supervising the crowd in question .
- . if possible there should be a reserve .

3. Behaviour of Gendarmes.

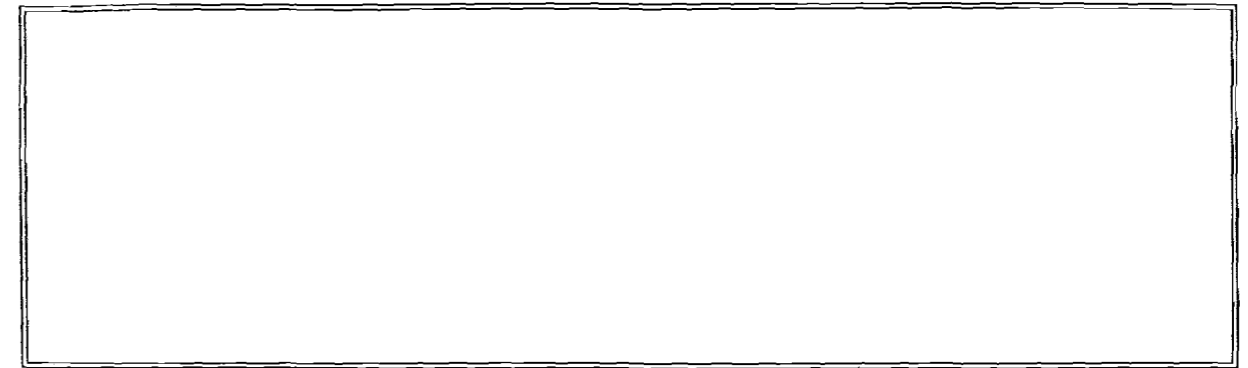
- . observe attentively the crowd.
- . scrutinize suspects individuals.
- . signal or indicate the leaders who run the mob.
- . increase vigilance at the passage of the cortege without forgetting the control of the present crowd.

4. Double security hedge

a. Objective It aims at maintaining liberty of the concerned itinerary, ensure immediate security and control carefully the surroundings of the itinerary.

b. Deployment: It may be placed:

- .in rural zone
- .in urban zone (with a dense or scattered habitat).
- .an ordinary double hedge(see above)
- .a security element: It searches, and controls the surroundings of the itinerary and removes the risks of attempts.
- .a reserve : of which the elements are deployed in areas which may facilitate the intervention.



Example of disposition in rural area.

5. **The honour detachment:** It is a service of which the purpose is to render honours to a great personality on the occasion of his passage or at his arrival in an official or private ceremony.

The detachment is lined up on one or many rows at the place where the great personality is to be welcomed(airport, entrance of a public building etc...)

V. ESCORTS

1 Objective : The escort consists of ensuring immediate security of a great personality in his travel. It complements and sometimes replaces the action of hedges disposition in its principal security mission which may sometimes be a honour mission.

2. Disposition: It generally uses motorcycles and it is often preceded by another element.

3. General principles of action:

- .it protects the official cortege.
- .it directs and regulates its speed(function of itinerary and timing)
- .it ensures the immediate protection of the cortege.

4. Role of Gendarmes:

DOUBLE MISSION...

1. **Objective:** The searching wave is an order service of which the purpose is to make unauthorised persons to vacate a well determined area .

2. Comparison:

Do not confuse the searching wave with:

The crossing of the crowd: this consists of dissociating the crowd, weakening it so that it may withdraw itself.

The crowd dispersal: where all demonstrators without any distinction are obliged to vacate the area.

The search(or battue in french): which are investigation operations.

3.Principles of action: Its functioning depends on:

.its mass
 .the persuasion
 .the firmness (if necessary)

There is no use of force and its mission is:

.to disperse or drive back a quiet crowd
 .to make the choice of people who may be able and make other evacuate the places.

4.The searching wave is placed under the orders of a unique chief. It generally comprises two elements:

a.control element
 b. search element
 there may also be another one called reserve

element

Mission and action of different elements.

a. Search element. It helps to evacuate the crowd.
 It goes beyond the persons who pretend to be allowed to stay at the place. In case the crowd is large and that the number of people authorised to stay in that place risks to be higher, then this element will articulate on two levels:

A loose search wave line: which pushes back the crowd without taking into account individual cases

Another closed wave line which complements the action of the preceding one.

After its passage, people who are not allowed to stay in that area should be reduced.

b.Control element: It checks the validity of the present authorizations and expels irregular persons and it is placed on one or two rows at a distance of some metres from the searching wave .

c. Reserve element: ready to intervene on the benefit of any other element.

INSTRUCTOR

cne TOUMANI SISSOKO

MALI

TECHNICAL PREPARATION SHEET

Lesson No 9.

ORDER KEEPING**FORCE USE IN ORDER KEEPING**

I. GENERALITY: To stop disorders, Gendarmerie constituted units may be directed to use force:

- .either with arms
- .or without arms
- that is
 - .with requisition
 - .without requisition (exceptional case)

The use of force proceeds from summons

II. Summons.

1. Definitions: Words or signals addressed to the crowd to warn it that if they refuse to disperse, then it will be constrained to do so.

Summons are made by :

- . The public prosecutor
- . The Mayor
- . The chief of Circumscription (District) or Post
- . Any magistrate or law officials in charge with Criminal Investigation Department other than forest guards.

2. **Formula :** The formula of the summon is the following: " there is a requirement to obey the law. This is the time to use force. Docile citizens are advised to retire."

The person in charge of summons

1. has to be duly commissioned
 2. to make sure before any other formal procedure that the commander of the troops is invested with civil authority responsible for requisition or orders permitting the use of force with or without weapons.

3. has to wear official three coloured sash

4. announce its presence by means of resonant signals in order to attract the attention of demonstrators.

Enounce with loud speakers the words " to obey the law, it is time to use force, docile citizens are invited to withdraw ".

5. -If the crowd does not scatter, the commissioned person may renew the summon three times.

In case it is impossible to proceed to the first or second summons, then force should be used.

It is absolutely necessary that summons be understood. Its effectiveness depends on:

The place where the commissioned person is with regard to the demonstrators (on a vehicle for instance)

. His uniform decorated with a sash of national colours

. The understanding of demonstrators

. Injunctions: speak slowly, articulate distinctly

. Signals: towards their direction and facing them.

III. The use of force without weapons.

Definition: a. Summons are not always enough to obtain the expected result. That is why it has been envisaged to resort force in some cases. The force may be used in different ways:

. Physical force: shields used for pushing ,....

. special materials: protection equipments F2 tear gas grenades, smoke producing grenades,...

. passive defence means : barbed wire entanglement, portable wire entanglement.

. vehicles: (motor) van pumps

b. CASE OF USE OF FORCE WITHOUT WEAPONS

There are two cases:

- normal cases

. This case is used on requisition of civil authority. The civil authority may decide the time to use force
 . delivers an exceptional requisition

-exceptional case

- . this case is resorted to on the initiative of the Commander of the troop.
- .if violences or blows are directed to the unity and if the unity has no other means to carry out the mission under its charge

~~In the above cases the Commander of the troops is the one who may decide the means to be used.~~

The judicious use of force without weapons is enough to reach the targeted aim, which is the dispersion of the crowd.

IV. USE OF FORCE WITHOUT WEAPONS

1. General Considerations: :

- .The use of force in order keeping
- is a delicate case
- its immediate effects can wound or kill fellow citizens
- its psychological consequences may : -irritate as well as calm the excited people
- aggravate the tension between demonstrators and authorities

.The use of force is strictly regulated by the law. It is only justified in case of imperious necessity or in the last extremity. It comprises cold steels, fire arms (the used arm is a gun) and explosive engines such as grenades. It is forbidden to fire in the air or to fire blanks.

2. CASE OF USE OF WEAPONS BY CONSTITUTED UNITS.

There are two cases:

a. normal case

- with the requisition of the civil authority

- .decides the time to use weapons
- .delivers for that purpose special complementary requisition
- .proceeds to the renewal of summons whenever they are obliged to fire.

b. exceptional case

- under the initiative of the commander of the troop
- .in case the security of the troop is threatened by general and grave violences
- .in case the success of the mission is obviously compromised.
- .and after having firmly warned the attackers.

In both cases the Commander of the troop

- .is the only responsible for the means to be used
- .gives order, regulates, and commands the use of weapons
- .designate one of his subalterns who commands the persons chosen for firing.

So as to be prudent, weapons should be supplied and loaded at the last moment.

Various aspects of the use of weapons.

a. Human aspects; The shooting is directed to fellow citizens

.They have to be informed (summons or warned).

.It is highly recommend to limit the number of victims.

The chief orders the cease fire at the very beginning of the shooting. (no disordered shootings)

b. judicial aspects:

.Any homicide and injuries due to the use of weapons leads to the opening of preliminary judiciary investigation permitting to analyze thoroughly the matter (justificative facts, faults,...) .

INSTRUCTOR
Cne TOUMANIE SISSOKO
MALI

TECHNICAL PREPARATION SHEET
ORDER KEEPING
LESSON 10

INDIVIDUAL SELF DEFENSE IN ORDER KEEPING

I. GENERALITIES: A gendarme may be forced to use force with or without a weapon.

Normally: During the operation of order keeping in a constituted unity.

EXCEPTIONALLY: While carrying out his own operations in order:

- .to defend another person
- .to carry out a special mission
- .or because he is isolated

In this case he has no friend to protect him. This is object of the present chapter.

II. Characteristics.

1. Definition: "The self defense" is a state where a person commits an homicide, causes injuries or exchanges blows with another person so as to protect himself or to defend another person from a present unfair attack.

2. Conditions. - An attack directed against the life or the integrity of the person.

- A present, imminent and unfair attack.

- A measured and required defense proportional to the aggression.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE RIGHT OF DEFENSE.

- There should be no way to surrender.

- The defense should be simultaneous and proportional to the aggression.

It means that as far as the task of keeping order is concerned any violence caused by a public force agent because of emotion, fear or anger can no more be considered as an act of defense. It would rather be regarded as a personal revenge which must therefore be repressed by the law.

III. CASES OF ISOLATED ACTIONS.

1. Defending another person.

2. Particular missions.

. Protection of vehicles

. A motorcyclist Liaison Officer

. Post orderly

. other missions requiring the moving of isolated vehicles (management of tasks, service of vehicle transmissions, etc)

3. Isolated missions

. because of a sudden and violent attack

. in a scuffle against a barrier

. it is advisable to free oneself and avoid opening fire until the last limit.

. to rejoin the nearest unit or a fellow element

IV. Judicial aspect.

1. Any homicide or injury caused during the self defence constitutes the object of a judicial procedure which allows:
 . to assess the existence of facts justifying intentional act committed at the time of self-defence.
 . the penal irresponsibility must be imputed to the author of that act.

2. As a consequence there is a requirement of the following

.keep in
mind and
gather by
any means
the
following
informatio
ns about
the
aggression
(area,
enemies,
witnesses,..
..)

.say whether weapons have been used since the return to
.to make clear the situation of weapons and munitions
.to prepare a detailed report

the unity.

THE USE OF WEAPONS IS A VERY DELICATE ACT.

Under any circumstances

.show calmness
.keep one's temper

APPENDIX

Example of use of weapons in case of self-defence

Alone and surrounded by a group of aggressive and armed
demonstrators, you shoot at someone whereas he was getting ready to stab you.

.you have acted in self defence
.your life was just in danger
.the gendarme was imminent
.the act of aggression was unfair

However your defence was no longer legal:

Because having succeeded to free yourself from a hostile group of demonstrators you
have fired into them and yet this act was no longer necessary for:

Your life was not any more threatened:
.the danger had disappeared:
.the act of aggression had ceased

INSTRUCTOR
Cne TOUMANI SISSOKO
MALI

TECHNICAL PREPARATION SHEET

ORDER KEEPING

LESSON 11

GENERAL INFRACTION IN ORDER KEEPING

During your operations you may be brought about to
note the following:

General infractions
.Homicides
.Blows and injuries
.Thefts
.indecent behaviour or immoral offence
.etc...
For all these infractions refer to lesson No 12

SPECIFIC INFRACTION TO ORDER KEEPING

It means that they are more or less related to public demonstration requiring the intervention of the public force.

They may be committed:

1. On the occasion of actual gatherings.

. Provocation of a forbidden gathering
. Participating in an interdicted gathering

2. On the occasion of any meeting/ assembling

. Voluntary destruction or deterioration of personal property/ personal chattels or real estate (realities) belonging to another person.

. Provocation to commit crimes or offences.

. Rebellion

. interference with the freedom of work,...

3. Insurrectional movements

. Placing barricades

. Provocation or assistance for the gathering of rebels etc...

You may notice these infractions at the moment when they are taking place, which means:

Some people may be caught in the act. In this you have the right to apprehend them.

Also, they are susceptible to be punished with imprisonment penalty as indicated in this lesson in M.O)

While carrying out your operations

Do not regularly penetrate in private
Do not use violence against demonstrators
is authorised by the law.

domiciles.
unless this

Definition of the gathering.

The gathering is an occasional or anticipated assembling in order to pursue an illegal objective in a public place and it is susceptible to lead to disorders and damages. Therefore any armed gathering or any non armed gathering capable of hindering the public calmness is interdicted on a public way or in public areas.

Offence of the gathering

A. Offence

Provocation to a
prohibited assembling.

Definition: Any fact inciting people to
gather on the public way, or in
a public area in order to hinder public peace.

Particular Constitutive
Elements
directed to any persons.

1. A provocation means an incitation obviously
2. Publicly uttered speeches or printed, posted up or distributed writings.
3. The will to disturb the order in inciting the crowd to gather in one public place in order to trouble public tranquillity.

Documents to be consulted: Code of criminal law of the country.

Particularities: There is an when the if the
gathering has not taken place,
even if the authors of the
provocation has given the orders
to dislocate the crowd, even if the

punisha gathering causes
neither violence nor destruction.

B. Offence Taking part in a prohibited assembling	
Definition	The fact that any non armed person does not abandon the crowd after the first summon.
Particular Constitutive Elements	1. There may be a gathering of a certain number of persons on the public way or in a public area. 2. From that gathering may result a trouble threatening the public tranquillity. 3. The guilty people may refuse to break up after the regulation summon has been done.
Document to be consulted	Code of criminal law of the country.
Particularities	We should not consider as delinquent a non armed person who has deliberately abandoned the assembling either before the arrival of the authority at the given place or after the signal announcing that arrival. Also, if one leaves that place after the first summon, then he may not be regarded as a delinquent. The penalty is stronger for a non armed person who has chosen to stay in that place until the moment he has been removed from the spot by use of force.

2. Offence Deliberate destruction or deterioration of a personal property or a real estate belonging to another person.	
Definition	It is the case when any person destructs or deteriorates deliberately a personal property or a real estate belonging to another person.
Constitutive Elements.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It may be a destruction or a deterioration. 2. It may be a destruction or deterioration of a real property or a real estate. 3. The properties mentioned above may belong to another person. 4. The act might have been accomplished intentionally, with full knowledge of facts.
Documents to be consulted	Code of criminal law of the country

INFRACTIONS RELATED TO THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC FORCE.

1. Crime or Offence Rebellion	
Definition	It is for instance a person who refuses (by means of violence or blows) the authority agent to execute laws or orders.

Particular Constitutive Elements The infraction results from the fact that:	1. Aggressive demonstrators attack or oppose a vigorous resistance against the execution of a mission. 2. This opposition goes with violences and blows. 3. The victim is the agent of the authority executing an order of the law or of the legal authority.
Documents to refer to	code of criminal law of the country.

PARTICULARITIES (EXAMPLE OF REBELLION)

.Tearing clothes, hitting, collaring a gendarme during a dispersal operation .
 .Threatening with a weapon, an object, a tool without directing blows to the gendarmes who have arrested the leader of the rebellion.
 . If a bloodshed, injuries or illness originate from the resistance act, then the author will be prosecuted because of his violences(as mentioned above).
 .Depending on circumstances, the fact/act will be analyzed while the guilty will be submitted to a detention on suspension.
 .Passive resistance: to refuse to walk, to refuse to be handcuffed, to refuse to move along or to be dragged on the ground does not mean rebellion.

2. <u>Crime or offence</u> blows, violences and assaults directed to the agent of the public force.	
Definition	It the case when a person hits or commits violences or assaults against the agent of the public force who is executing his mission.

Particular Constitutive Elements. The infraction does exist.	1. Whether blows have been given, whether violences or assaults have been deliberately exerted. 2. Whether the author was aware that his victim was a public force agent. 3. Whether the victim was involved in the exercise of his functions or on the occasion of this exercise.
Documents to refer to:	Code of criminal law of the country

D. <u>Crime</u> The carrying of arms in a demonstration	
Definition	The case where any individual would be found carrying an apparent/visible or hidden arm in a crowd, meeting or demonstration.

Constitutive Elements:	1. An individual may be found carrying a visible or hidden arm in a crowd, a meeting or a demonstration. 2. The carrying of an arm may take place during or on the occasion of demonstration, meeting or in an assembling. 3. The author might have wished to have gone on taking part in a demonstration, meeting or assembling with the full knowledge of the illicit situation in which he was involved in.
Documents to be referred to.	Code of criminal law of the country.

INFRACTIONS NOT TO BE COMMITTED

"KEEP YOUR COOLNESS.....PATIENCE"

DO NOT AGGRAVATE THE DISORDERS	.NEVER ANSWER BY MEANS OF INSULTS. .Do not react to stone throwing by stone throwing .Keep quiet
YOU MUST RESTORE THE CALMNESS	.Avoid the provocation. .Do not let them expect the revenge. .Do not charge the demonstrators so much when the infraction is not certain yet.

DO NOT COMMIT THE FOLLOWING INFRACTIONS:

- .Violation of a domicile of a private person.
- .Illegal violation

Offence	
Violation of a private domicile	
Definition	The case where a Commander or a public force agent enters a domicile of a private person against the wishes of the latter and without respecting the principles recommended by the law .

Particular Constitutive Elements	<p>1. A Commander or a Public force agent enters a domicile of a private person.</p> <p>2. He enters this domicile against the wishes of the occupant.</p> <p>3. The Commander or the Public force agent acting in his capacity, without respecting the law and its formal procedures.</p> <p>4. The author has acted with the full knowledge of the illegitimacy of his deeds.</p>
Documents to be referred to	Code of criminal law of the country.

PARTICULARITIES

.A domicile is any permanent or temporary dwelling including the out buildings which constitutes its extension.

Are protected all people residing on the Rwandan territory.

-The infraction takes place :

.In case the author has reject the verbal or material opposition of the occupant.

In case the author enters the house when the occupant is absent.