

UNAMIR

EGENA - COURSE MATERIALS

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INSTRUCTEUR MAJOR ZANGA BERTHE

SCE EN BRIGADE N°5

## B/ LES PATROUILLES

### But :

- Exercer de jour comme de nuit, de manière systématique en fonction des renseignements recueilli ou à rechercher, une surveillance particulière en certains points de la circonscription ou sur des itinéraires déterminés;
- assurer la surveillance nocturne de la circonscription.

### Exécution du service :

Leur durée et leur fréquence sont fixées par le CB en fonction de leur objet et de la nature de la surveillance à exercer. Cependant chaque commune doit être vue, de nuit, au moins une fois par mois. Les patrouilles de nuit, au moins une fois par mois. Les patrouilles de nuit sont effectuées, au maximum, par deux militaires et si les effectifs le permettent par 3 ou 4 pour étendre et intensifier la surveillance.

Leur objet étant de recueillir des renseignements déterminés ou d'exercer une surveillance particulière, leur durée est généralement moindre que celles des visites de communes.

### Rôle des Gendarmes

Comme pour la visite de communes la patrouille se fait à allure lente mais comme le personnel ne prend pas un contact systématique avec la population et les autorités, sa durée est plus brève.

Les patrouilles de nuit visent spécialement des surveillances particulières (débits de boissons, bal, maison habitées par des suspects) permettent la prise de contact avec certaines personnes (employés de gare, boulangers)

La traversée à pied des lieux où l'on veut exercer une surveillance discrète s'impose de nuit.

### C) Les Services imposés

#### 1) Définition :

Ce sont les services:

- exécutés en vertu d'ordres des chefs de l'armée (services spéciaux de police de la route, surveillance de points sensibles, barrages, etc..)

exécutés sur demande des autorités, enquête judiciaires, administratives, réquisitions.

résultant d'événement imprévu : incendie, crimes délits, accidents, secours, etc.....

Ces événements imprévus qui requièrent l'intervention de la gendarmerie sont parfois mineurs mais souvent graves et tragiques. Ils exigent toujours une intervention rapide qui doit être efficace. Ils imposent au CB en choix immédiat, une prise de décision très rapide pour faire agir sur le champ les moyens en personnel et matériel disponibles ou récupérables. Ces événements perturbent l'activité de l'unité et leur répétition devient parfois insupportable dans certaines brigade particulièrement exposées.

## **2) Modalités d'exécution**

Ce sont des services spécialement commandés par le CB qui ne peut en la matière exercer son initiative

### **D) Les Services mixtes**

**Définition :** Les services mixtes comportent une part la surveillance limitée par des obligations plus ou moins importantes (remise de pièces, enquêtes...) ayant bien sus des répercussion sur la répartition :

- dans l'espace : nécessite d'envoyer le personnel dans les lieux où les enquêtes doivent être exécutées; le CB n'est plus libre de choisir le point d'application du service.
- dans le temps : nécessite de trouver les intéressés chez eux, hors des jours et heures de travail ouvrables.

Ce sont donc des services qui comportent à la fois une part de service d'initiative et une part de service imposé.

### **Modalités d'exécution**

Sont exécutés dans les conditions prévue à la fois pour les services d'initiative et les services imposés. Si l'initiative du CB est restreinte celle des personnels en service peut et doit se manifester longuement.

### **E) Les Services divers**

**But :** Les services divers ont pour but l'exécution de la mission n'entrant pas dans l'activité normale de la brigade ou dépassant le cadre de la circonscription de celle-ci

### **Nature :**

- Déplacements (visites médicales, séance d'instruction à la compagnie, au groupement, réunion de CB ou de candidats divers à la compagnie)
- Escortes (ambulances, fonds, personnalités)
- Extraction de détenus;

- Participation à des services d'ordre (circonscription de la brigade ou extérieur, P.G.R.M, etc
- Transfèvements (Voir cours PJ).
- Tribunaux (Police à l'intérieur au moment des audiences)
- Transports de justice (reconstitutions diverses)

#### F) Caractères Communs au Service à l'extérieur

Exceptés les services divers qui font l'objet d'instructions particulièrement tous les services à l'extérieur présentent des caractéristiques communes.

##### 1) Répartition du service

###### Entre les gendarmes

Le nombre et la durée des services à l'extérieur que doit effectuer par mois chaque militaire de la Brigade dépendent essentiellement:

- des caractéristiques propre à l'unité et de la circonscription (population groupée ou dispersée, terrain plat ou accidenté, effectif de l'unité)
- des charges diverses qui incombent à l'unité et à son personnel (Brigade de chef lieu, nombreux transfèrement....)
- des fonctions particulières exercées par certains militaires.

###### Dans l'espace par commune

Dans ce domaine aussi une très large confiance est faite au CB pour qu'il assure la surveillance la plus efficace possible avec les moyens dont il dispose et compte tenu de ses charges.

Chaque commune de la circonscription doit cependant être visitée 2 fois par mois au minimum de jour (visite de commune) et une fois de nuit (patrouille)

###### Dans le temps

Les heures de surveillance doivent être réparties sur toutes les heures de la journée et de la nuit.

Il faut éviter une périodicité trop régulière des services, savoir varier les itinéraires pour créer un certain "effet de surprise" Il faut également doser le service selon l'importance des communes.

##### 2) Commandement

C'est le gradé ensuite le gendarme venant le premier dans l'ordre de subordination des gendarmes de l'unité qui assure le commandement du service externe. Au départ du personnel le chef de poste lui donne toutes les indications verbales

complémentaires utiles et répond aux questions qui pourraient lui être posées.

### 3) Effectifs

En principe les gendarmes marchent pas deux pour respecter en cas de nécessité le principe suivant :

**"Force doit rester à la loi"**

De même sauf nécessité absolue, les gendarmes ne doivent jamais se séparer. Il peut y avoir plus de deux gendarmes. Pour les missions simples et rapides (remise de pièces) a seul gendarme peut être employé.

### 4) Moyens

De locomotion (Pour mémoire)

Armement (Pour mémoire)

Documents à emporter

#### - Bulletin de service

- pièces diverses à remettre au concernant les enquêtes
- memento du gendarme
- memento des infractions à la Police de la route
- carnet timbre - amende
- carnet de déclaration

#### Matériel à emporter

Éventuellement, lorsque les nécessités du service l'imposent :

- la mallette de constatations, comportant notamment l'appareil de photo,
- Une machine à écrire (Commission rogatoire par ex.
- Un repos froid si le service est prévu de longue durée.

#### Tenue

Doit être strictement la même pour tout le personnel participant au service.

Est inspectée au départ par le CB.

Ne pas fumer au cours des interventions, police de la route, poste fixe, etc...

Une terme brillante renforce le prestige de l'armée " relations publiques" (C'est sur l'attitude et la tenue qu'un homme est d'abord jugé.)

#### **Conclusion**

Les visites de communes constituent la base du service des brigades, c'est par elle que sera réalisée l'exploration méthodique du territoire, c'est au cours de leur exécution que le personnel pourra se livrer à fond à la recherche du renseignement. C'est enfin grâce à elle que les gendarmes connaîtront parfaitement les choses et les gens de leur circonscription. Mais ces services n'atteindront vraiment leur but que s'ils sont exécutés par un **personnel connaissant bien son métier et sachant faire preuve d'initiative**

Complétée par les patrouilles de jour et de nuit, elle permettent d'affirmer en tous lieux et en tout temps la présence de la gendarmerie. Même au cours de l'exécution des services imposés par les chefs ou les événements il importe d'insister sur l'esprit d'initiative du gendarme.

Grâce à l'emploi judicieux de ces différents services, les CB sont en mesure d'atteindre, en dépit des faibles effectifs dont ils disposent, les buts fixés à l'armée.

INSTRUCTEUR MAJOR BERTHE

SCE EN BRIGADE N°4

### LES SERVICES A L'EXTERIEUR

Les services à l'extérieur, qui constituent l'activité normale de la Brigade, ont pour but d'assurer :

- la surveillance de la circonscription,
- l'exécution du service spécial : enquêtes judiciaires, administratives, police sur la route.

Une distinction est introduite dans les services à l'extérieur, en fonction de la part d'initiative dont dispose le commandant de Brigade:

- Services d'initiative
- Services imposés
- Services mixtes
- Services divers

### A/LES SERVICES D'INITIATIVE

#### 1. Définition

Les services de surveillance de la circonscription sont commandés à l'initiative totale du commandant de brigade qui dispose :

- du choix du moment (répartition dans le temps)
- et des lieux (répartition dans l'espace) et peut en conséquence, choisir les ordres spéciaux pour confier à son personnel des missions adaptées.

Ces services ne comportent ni enquête, ni remise de pièce, ni aucune autre astreinte et sont consacrés à l'exploration détaillée à allure lente de la circonscription.

## 2. Procédés d'exécution

Ces services s'effectuent sous deux formes

- les visites de communes
- les patrouilles

a) Les visites de communes (Art. 52 du Sce Intérieur)

1) Buts : Les visites des communes ont pour but d'assurer :

- L'exploration méthodique et détaillée de la circonscription;
- La recherche et la constatation des infractions;
- la recherche du renseignement;
- L'exécution des ordres spéciaux.

Il est évident que ces buts ne peuvent être atteints que si le personnel dispose de tout le temps nécessaire (durée : entre 11 et 6 heures)

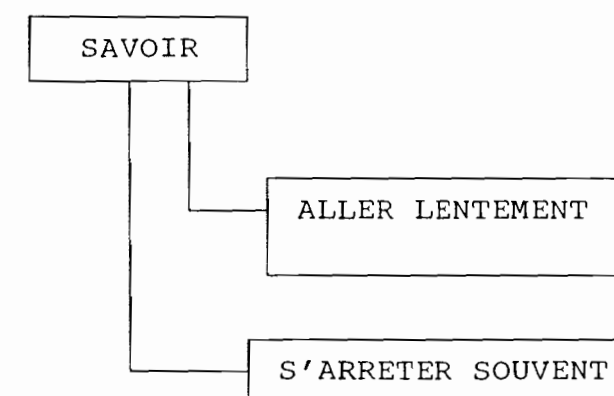
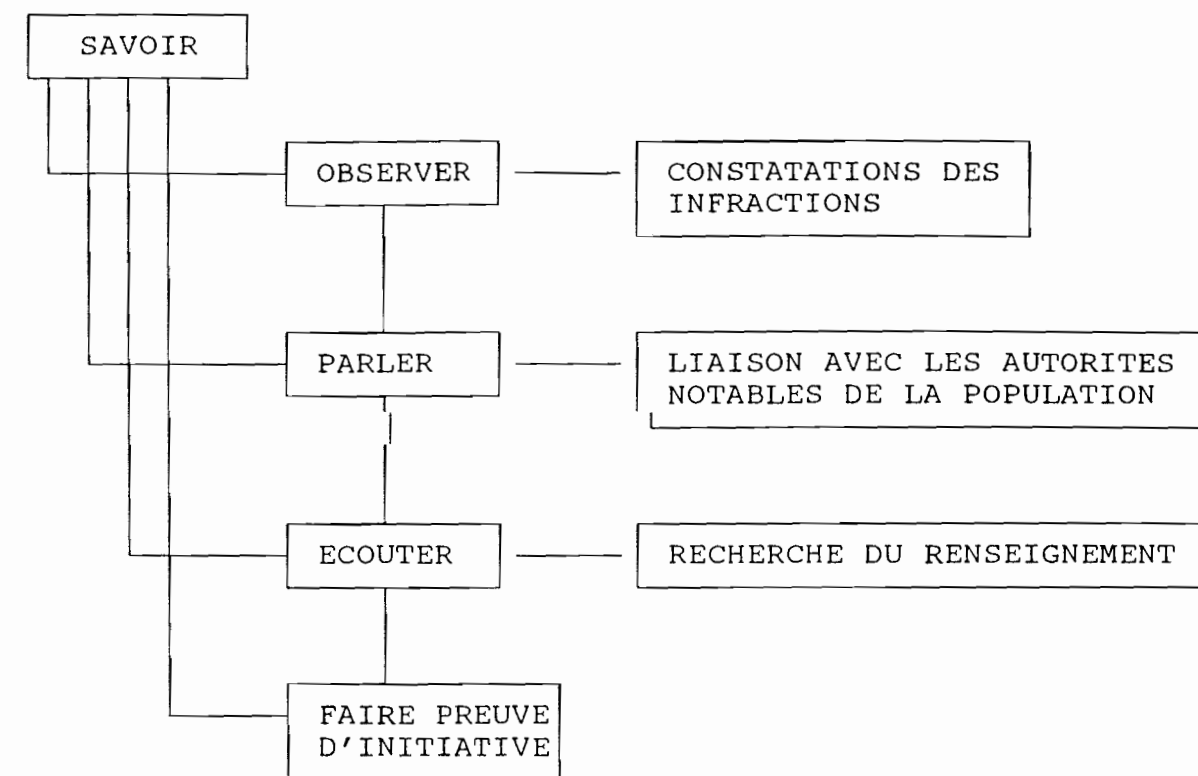
### 2) Exécution du Service

Les visites des communes se font à l'allure lente c'est une condition sans lequel :

- Il n'est pas possible d'explorer et de surveiller efficacement le territoire
- On peut pas parvenir à connaître à fond, les gens et les choses de la circonscription.

Au cours de ce services, pour exercer correctement leur métier, les gendarmes doivent surtout :





Exemples:

Y-a-t-il du braconnage de pêche ou de chasse ?

Y-a-t-il de nouveaux résidents ?

Les gens se plaignent-ils de quelque chose ?

Y-a-t-il des enfants malheureux ?

Rien d'anormal ne doit échapper aux gendarmes  
exploitent immédiatement le renseignement recueilli (initiative)  
si cela est nécessaire et préférable le notent pour rendre compte  
en fin de service au CB.

**(5) Enfin exécuter les autres spéciaux du bulletin de service**

Les ordres spéciaux ne sont pas l'unique but de la visite de  
commune. Ce ne sont que des missions particulières exécutées à  
l'occasion du service externe.

**Savoir Faire preuve d'initiative**

Les gendarmes ne doivent pas hésiter, en cas de besoin à réclamer  
du renfort à la Brigade ou à modifier leur itinéraire pour aller  
constater un fait.

**3) Compte rendu d'exécution**

Dès la rentrée à la brigade, le gendarme Chef de Patrouille :

- Porte sur le bulletin de service l'heure de rentrée et les  
kilomètres parcourus;
- Complète en accord avec son camarade de service, les deux  
exemplaires du bulletin, en indiquant, en regard de chaque  
ordre spécial et dans la colonne réservée à cet effet, le  
compte rendu d'exécution succinct mais explicite.  
Enfin il remet au CB en l'accompagnant s'il y a lieu de toutes  
précisions orales utiles et en rendant compte des  
renseignements de tous ordres recueillis (mise à jour du  
dossier de circonscription)

CE ZANGA BERTHE

SCE EN BRIGADE

2ème LEÇON

#### LE COMMANDANT DE BRIGADE

Le Commandant en Brigade (C.B) a une fonction essentielle dans l'armée :

- Il est le Chef responsable, à l'échelon d'exécution, de la plupart des missions incombant à la gendarmerie;
- Il est amené à prendre parfois d'importantes initiatives et graves responsabilités, en matière Judiciaire notamment, loin de son Commandant de Compagnie, il doit, à l'intérieur de son unité exercer totalement son rôle de Commandant d'unité et de chef de Service.

#### I. QUALITE A EXIGER D'UN COMMANDANT DE BRIGADE

- Qualités morales : donner l'exemple dans sa vie professionnelle et privée.
- Qualités intellectuelles : être en contact avec les autorités ayant une culture générale le plus souvent supérieure à la sienne. Etre l'instructeur de son personnel et l'organisateur de son Unité.
- Qualités professionnelles : Responsable de sa circonscription guide et conseiller de son personnel, doit connaître à fond son métier.
- Qualités physiques : doit être toujours disponible et par tous les temps pour aller en tous lieux. Pour toute affaire de quelque importance, il doit se déplacer personnellement

#### II. LES RESPONSABILITES DU COMMANDANT DE BRIGADE

- a) Dans les limites de sa Circonscription, le Cdt de Brigade est responsable de l'exécution de toutes les missions de l'armée d'initiative :
- Surveillance, exploration et maintien du bon ordre dans sa circonscription;
  - Recherche et diffusion du Renseignement sous la surveillance et le contrôle du Cdt de Cie
- \* Police Judiciaire
  - \* Police administrative
  - \* Police militaire

\* Vie intérieure de l'armé

- instruction
- tenue
- discipline
- administration de la brigade
- entretien du Casernement
- entretien de l'armement et du matériel
- problèmes de mobilisation de ses auxiliaires

b) **Le Service du Commandant de Brigade**

En ce qui concerne le service, l'activité du Commandant de Brigade est triple :

- il commande le service
- il participe à l'exécution du service
- il contrôle le service de son personnel

C'est une activité très complète et qui constitue en tout. D'où nécessité pour le CB d'avoir une "tête bien faite" et des qualités d'organisation et de travail.

**III. MOYENS DONT DISPOSE LE COMMANDANT DE BRIGADE**

a) Personnel

1) **Les gradés** : Il ne s'en trouve que dans les brigade importantes. Il peut y avoir un ou plusieurs gradés qui sont chargés :

- de diriger certains services et enquêtes
- d'assurer des fonctions et des liaison
- d'effectuer des travaux particuliers de secrétariat
- de diriger des séances d'Instruction.

Le plus ancien dans le grade le plus élevé après le CB le remplace et commande par intérim en son absence.

2) **Le gendarme adjoint**

Dans les Brigades où n'existe pas de gradé en sans ordre un gendarme est désigné en qualité d'adjoint au CB. La désignation est faite par le chef de Corps sous proposition du Cdt de Cie et après avis du Cdt de groupement parmi les gendarmes ayant dans

l'ordre de priorité la qualité de :

- gendarme inscrit au tableau d'avancement
- officier de police judiciaire
- gendarmes le plus ancien en service

Dans ce dernier cas la désignation n'a aucun caractère d'obligation et portera sur le gendarme le plus apte à assumer les fonctions d'adjoint au CB

Le gendarme adjoint seconde le chef de Poste et prend le commandement "par intérim" pendant son absence dans ce dernier cas, il exerce normalement et sans restriction l'autorité du CB y compris les contrôles. S'il est en service avec un autre gendarme même plus ancien, il est chef du patrouille.

### **3) Les autres gendarmes de la brigade**

Le CB a toute latitude pour les utiliser au mieux des intérêts du service et dans le cadre des règlements.

Les gendarmes d'une même brigade sont subordonnés les uns aux autres selon l'ordre suivant :

- gendarme adjoint au CB
- gendarme inscrits au tableau d'avancement
- gendarmes candidats à l'avancement non inscrits au I.A
- gendarmes OPJ habilités

- **Des forces importantes** sont mises en oeuvre :
  - . Masse homogène, compacte, infranchissable, soudée au chef, est opposée aux manifestants.
  - . Tout homme isolé est en danger.
- **l'intervention** doit toujours être **rapide**.

### **III. PARTICIPATION DE LA GENDARMERIE TERRITORIALE AU MAINTIEN DE L'ORDRE**

La gendarmerie territoriale prépare l'intervention de la gendarmerie mobile en retour, la gendarmerie complète l'action de la gendarmerie territoriale.

#### **A. Principe :**

La gendarmerie territoriale participe au maintien de l'ordre **normalement** dans le cadre de ses brigades, au cours des services ordinaires.

#### **B. Rôle de la Brigade :**

##### **a. Actions permanentes:**

- . Recherche des renseignements
- . Etablissement et tenue des dossiers de maintien de l'ordre (dossier de contournement, dossier de secteur)

##### **b. Avant les désordres:**

- . Etre informée
- . Etre sur place prête à agir (action isolée pour des troubles de faible importance.
- . Avoir une influence apaisante sur les manifestants.

##### **c. Après les désordres:**

- . Recherche du renseignement (évolution de la situation)
- . Aide aux unités déplacées

## CHAPTER 1. GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL USERS

Protection of public ~~to~~ roadways and their users.

Article 8: It is forbidden to hamper the traffic or to make it dangerous by throwing, depositing, abandoning or letting <sup>fall</sup> on the public roads ~~fall~~ object or matters undetermined matters, spreading smoke or steam either by setting up some obstacles.

### Explanations:

1. Objects or undetermined matters.

a. The violation implies the hampering or making ~~in fact~~ the traffic dangerous. Throwing <sup>ing</sup> a piece of paper on the public ~~to~~ roadway is not a violation in the sense of the article 8 ~~above~~ mentioned above,

b) The term "Object" must be taken in the usual sense which does not exclude liquids matters. & Exp ~~diesel~~ spread of diesel on the roadway

c) Throw: Example, the ~~to~~ action of throwing trashes on the roadway.

c) ~~Deposit~~ <sup>TP</sup> To deposit: Exp setting chairs or ~~plank wood~~ wood planks on the ~~roads~~ public roads in front of the ~~house~~ residence house ~~with~~ <sup>with intention of</sup> saving parking space for own vehicle (if someone ~~removes~~ moves these objects on the roadway public roadway he would commit violation to traffic rules.)

e) ~~Abandon~~ To abandon: Exp: The fact for a farmer to ~~leave~~ <sup>conduct</sup> cattle on the public roadway and leave the <sup>waste</sup> ~~ding~~ on the roads resulting from the passage of the cattle constitute an "Abandon of undetermined matters" when the roadway becomes slippery.

f) To let fall: Exp. The truck which wastes a part of its load on the public roadway.

## 2. SMOKE OR STEAM.

- a) The smoke or steam must <sup>come from</sup> be ~~left by~~ motorvehicles.
- b) ~~The~~ Article 8 does not apply to a local resident who sets fire to bushes ~~and~~ from which the smoke spreads over the roadway.

3. OBSTACLES: It concerns the abnormal presence of ~~an~~ <sup>material</sup> unidentified material or object on the public roadway or an accidental mishap such as rock slide.

ARTICLE 8 1st alinea next: This interdiction is not applicable to public agents using, ~~in the~~ while on duty, ~~equipment~~ engine equipments ~~exhausting~~ <sup>spreading</sup> steam, smoke or powders. It also concerns private individuals utilising such engine equipments for the above mentioned duties or used under authorization ~~given~~ by the administration. ---

Exp: a) Motorvehicles of Public Works laying gravel on the ~~roadway~~ <sup>roadway</sup> to prevent ~~vehicle~~ <sup>accident</sup> slippery vehicles accidents.



b) Placing of ~~road block~~ <sup>roadblock</sup> harrows by ~~gendar~~ the police gendarmene and the police ~~when~~ during the control operations and roadblocks.

ARTICLE 8 third alinea : It is forbidden to spoil the public roadway, to take out, to move away, to spoil, to spill or to destroy the kilometre-markers, signals, signposts plantations or ~~roadwork~~ <sup>building works</sup> building works of the roadway.

ARTICLE 9 : The motor <sup>vehicle</sup> conductor is responsible requested to take all caution to avoid spoiling the ~~detachment~~ <sup>detachment</sup> to the roadway, ~~etc.~~ <sup>etc.</sup> by slowing down the ~~the~~ speed or by taking not overloading the vehicle or ~~etc.~~ by changing ~~other~~ roadway. taking alternative roadway.

Exp: Avoid driving on an old bridge that could be destroyed by an ~~heavily~~ <sup>heavily</sup> loaded an overloaded vehicle.

#### ABOUT MOTORVEHICLES CONDUCTORS.

ARTICLE 10. ① : Every motorvehicle or trainvehicles on move, must be driven by a conductor on board.

Freight animals draft, freight or riding animals and livestock isolated or in group must have a conductor.

② The conductor must be ~~constantly~~ <sup>constantly</sup> all the time, able to operate ~~in order~~ <sup>in order</sup> all ~~manoeuvres~~ <sup>manoeuvres</sup> he has to accomplish in order to have full control of the motorvehicles or animals he is conducting.

3. The conductor cannot leave ~~that~~ motorvehicle or those animals without taking necessary caution to avoid any accident.

ARTICLE 11 The minimum age permitted to conduct ~~as a~~ <sup>as a</sup> motorvehicle an auto-motor vehicle is fixed as follows:

1. ~~18~~ 20 years of age for conducting ~~auto~~ motor vehicles included in the categories C, D and E, as described in paragraph 3 of article 6 of this code.

2. 17 years of age for conducting motorvehicles under categories A, B and F.

3. 15 years of age for conducting cyclomotors ~~when~~ when it carries does not carry any other person except the ~~riders~~ <sup>conductor</sup> himself;

• 17 years of age for any other cases.

(4/18/95)

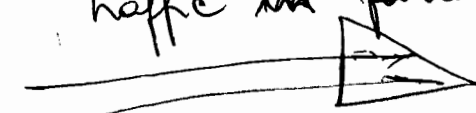
### Use of space on <sup>the</sup> roadway

ARTICLE 12-1 Every conductor moving on the roadway must keep as ~~possible~~ <sup>close</sup> well as possible the right side of the road.

2. When the roadway is two way traffic and is divided <sup>at least</sup> into four traffic lines, traffic in parallel ~~lines~~ is permitted on the half right side of the road. The traffic in parallel lines is also admitted on the one way roads divided into two ~~lines~~ traffic lines.

In any case, the authorized agents may traffic in parallel lines. ---

THIS IS REPEATED.



ATTENTION... TEXT FROM ARTICLE 12 TO 33 INCLUDED HAS BEEN ALREADY TRANSLATED

## **PART FOUR: TRAFFIC SIGNALS**

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

ARTICLE 91 - Signal related to road traffic is divided in three categories:

- a) Roadway signals.
- b) Lights signals.
- c) Ground signals.

### **CHAPTER ONE : ROADWAY SIGNALS**

ARTICLE 92 - 1. These signals are fixed in such way that the lowest part of their perimeter lays at the height from the ground that should not be less than 1,50 m or more than 2,10 m, except provisional signals.

2. The meaning of a signal can be completed, precised or limited by an indication in white characters, on signal, on rectangular panel painted in blue fixed below the signal.

### **SIGNALS FOR DANGER**

ARTICLE 93.- The signals for danger have the objective of warning the user the existing of a danger and identify its nature. They have a form of equilateral triangle on white painting with a red bordering, these excludes the following signals: No.20 a,b,c, and 21 b....

ARTICLE 94. - The signals for danger are fixed on the right of the direction followed by the concerned users. If the setting up of the places is justified, a second signal similar to the one fixed on right, is set up on the left side.

The signals for danger are fixed on a distance between 90 and 200 meters from the dangerous points they are announcing.

Moreover:

The signals no. 2 and 3 must be fixed the closest possible of the forecasted intersections....

### **SIGNALS FOR INTERDICTION AND OBLIGATION.**

ARTICLE 97. - Signals indicating to users an interdiction or obligation have the format of a disk. The edges is of red colour for interdiction signal: it is of blue colour for obligation one....

ARTICLE 98. - Interdiction and obligation signals have effect only on the portion of the public roadway laying between the place they are fixed and the next intersection.

ARTICLE 99. - The interdiction signals are set up on the right side of the direction taken by the concerned users. When the places setting justifies, a second signal similar to the one fixed on the right, should be placed on the left side.

ARTICLE 102. - The obligation signals are fixed in place where their visibility is the best for the concerned users.

### **INDICATION SIGNALS**

ARTICLE 103. - The indication signals are aimed to guide and to inform the users....

The indication signals are fixed at the most appropriate

For Proof Reading  
By JMGATORNEY

- 1) Feu de position : side , parking light
  - 2) Feu de croisement
  - 3) Feu de code route : navigation fl. et l.
  - 4) Feu de croisement . dept head light  
sp. ble
- balisage ;
- feu de route ; les

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Instructor : Capitaine Abdallah Osman

III<sup>rd</sup> PART

General Rules Necessary or Applicable to All Users.

When on Roadway.

Art. 12.

1. Every <sup>Driver</sup> on street must stay as close as possible at the right side of the road.
2. When the road is two way street, and divided into four <sup>lanes</sup> ~~bounds~~ directions at least, the parallel traffic is allowed on the right half of the roadway. The parallel traffic is allowed on <sup>driven up</sup> ~~driveway street~~ <sup>is</sup> divided at least into two <sup>lanes</sup> ~~bounds~~. In any case police officers may impose <sup>When the</sup> sometimes parallel traffic.
3. Except in case of special regulations when roadways are composed by two or three <sup>ways</sup> ~~streets~~ well separated by a divider, a space not accessible to vehicles, by uneven levels, drivers can never use the left side opposed to their direction.

Art. 13.

It is prohibited to any driver on roadway to overhang sidewalks, refuge, shoulder, or ~~or~~ bicycle-way by any load <sup>vehicle or</sup> ~~part of the vehicle or its loading~~

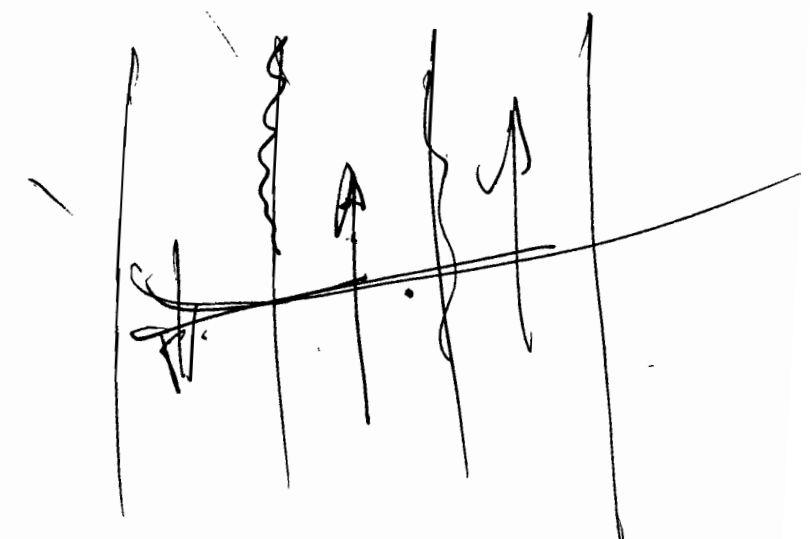
Art. 15.

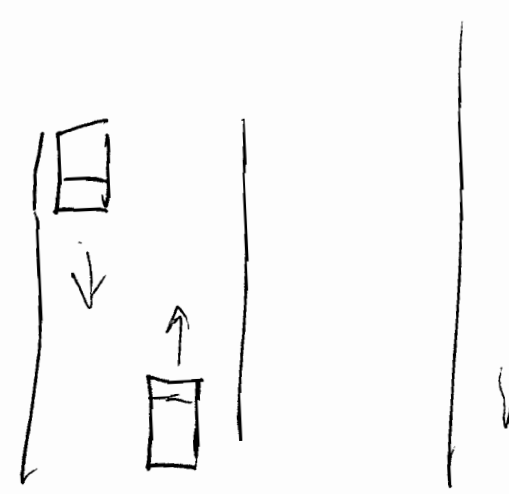
<sup>where</sup> Every driver must yield <sup>to</sup> any body coming from his right side, except in an intersection <sup>when</sup> the traffic is regulated by traffic lights.

Art. 16.

<sup>has</sup> The driver who ~~got~~ to yield, can only proceed when he can do so without risk, given the position, distance and the speed of other drivers.

Translator : Gasiza Ruchinya Ngabo





**Art.17. Manoeuvre or (operations).**

Any driver who want to make a move that will handicap the traffic must give them the right of way. It must be the same thing when a number of vehicles following each other are to cross a roadway, emerge from a parking lot, take off from an area affected by a stopping vehicle.

**Art.19. Intersection (or crossroads) and overtaking.**

1. For applying the present rule, the ~~intersection~~ <sup>Crossing</sup>, the overtaking are to be considered in case of moving vehicles.

2. In areas where vehicles are moving in parallel way, the fact that a driver overtakes by the left side of an other vehicle is not considered as overtaking. (in the meaning of this present rule)

**Art.20.**

1. The ~~crossings~~ <sup>passing</sup> ~~got~~ to be made by the right side.

**General Rules necessary to all Users.**

2. Every driver who ~~crosses~~ <sup>over passes</sup> an other vehicle must leave enough room on his left to facilitate an easy driving to the other driver.

3. The driver moving on street, when the street is too narrow to easily operate his vehicles, can use the side walk as long as this one is not used by bicycles.

4. When the roadway is not wide enough to allow vehicles to ~~cross~~ <sup>Pass</sup> without danger, drivers must make it easier for their driving. Because of this, when the ~~crossing~~ <sup>passing</sup> is to be done on a slope (hillside) the user who is going down the hill must stop the vehicle, and park it in order to yield the one who is driving toward the hill.

**Art.21.**

<sup>Passing</sup>  
The ~~crossing~~ is being made on left side.

1. The ~~crossing~~ <sup>passing</sup> must be made on right when the driver to overtake, has showed his intention to make a left turn and when he is on left side to make that move.

2. Before overtaking every driver must make sure :

a) That road is wide enough to avoid any accident.

b) That <sup>the</sup> no other driver has started to effectuate (proceed)

Any driver who is overtaking must keep enough distance between his vehicle and the vehicle to overtake, and must regain his right side as soon as he can do so in order not to inconvenient other drivers (or users).

4. Any driver on road way, in order to easily operate his vehicle, can use the side walk as long as this is not for bicycles.

5. Any driver who is going to be overtaken ~~get~~ must get to as close as possible to his right side without ~~increasing~~ his speed.

Art.22.

No vehicle can overtake another when either, because of circumstances, <sup>nature of the road</sup> ~~the slope~~ ( ~~position of the area~~ ), when the driver can not see vehicles coming from opposite direction, or when there is not enough space to operate the vehicle without risk.

Traffic and Road regulations.

**One way street.**

For the safety of the traffic, the administrator of the territory can decide which one will be one way street among public roadways.

Art 24.

The one way street can be permanent or limited for certain hours only.

Art 25.

**Change of Direction.**

Every driver who wants to make a right turn or a left turn in order to leave the roadway must do it properly according to art 44.



**Traffic and Road regulations.**

- a) To ~~make~~ <sup>turn</sup> a right, make a short turn in a moderate speed.
- b) To make a left, <sup>turn</sup> get close to the left side without blocking drivers coming from the opposite way and make the turn in a moderate speed.

In intersection (crossroads) this move must be made as clearly as possible in order to reach the right side that the driver want to take.

**Speed****Art.26.**

1. Every driver must regulate his speed as required, according to area<sup>s</sup> (places), the traffic, the visibility, road and vehicle conditions, in order not to be a cause of accident or obstacle for the traffic flow. In any case he can (driver ) stop for any kind of obstacle.
2. It is prohibited to handicap the traffic flow of other drivers by suddenly stopping if it is not for safety reason.

**Art.27.**

When a pedestrian is walking on road where the traffic is not regulated by a police officer or traffic lights, drivers must proceed in moderate speed, and keep driving if they can do it... without endangering the pedestrians.

**In Built-Up area (towns).**

1. The speed of automobile vehicles carrying only people, and those vehicles with the transport capacity that can not be more than one ton, can not exceed 60 km/h ( 60km per hour)
2. The speed of other vehicles can not exceed 40 km/h.

**Stopping and parking.****Art 32.**

1. Except local regulation or particular disposition of areas (places) every stopping vehicle or.....must be parked:-

- a) On right side, toward the traffic circulation when the roadway is one way street vehicles can be parked on both sides of the street.
- b) The farthest possible distance of main roads and sometimes behind this one, or side walk, in this lost instance, if the sidewalk doesn't exist, the driver must leave a ~~the~~ space with of one meter of width to allow them an easy ~~the~~ passing without using the roadway.

2. The distance between tires of a parked car and the curve can not exceed 50 cm.

**Art.33:**

*Stopping*  
No parking any time.

- 1. On bicycles paths (ways) and on the parts of the roadway reserved especially for bicycles and mopeds and pedestrians.
- 2. On side walks and shoulders except by regulation.
- 3. From opposite side of an other parked can.
  - a) When two other can not ~~cross~~ <sup>pass</sup> each other
  - b) When on one-way street the free passing space is reduced at less than 3 meters.
- 4. On or under bridges except local regulation
- 5. At less than 10 m from the curve of transverse roadway.

**Art 34. No Parking any time sign.**

*→ No Parking cars is prohibited.*

- 1. In areas where stopping is prohibited by art 33.
- 2. In front of entrances and exits of public driveways.
- 3. During the opening ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> parks, of schools and spectacle rooms or areas.

DATE : 23 au 28/01/1995  
 CLASSE : B1 et B2  
 Horaires :  
 Cours : n° 9

Fiche Pédagogique de  
 Circulation et Régulation Routière  
 3<sup>ème</sup> PARTIE

Suite Règles Générales applicables à tous les Usagers

Place sur la chaussée

Article 12 1) Tout conducteur circulant sur la chaussée doit se tenir aussi près que possible du bord droit de celle-ci.  
 2) Lorsque la chaussée est à double sens de circulation et est divisée en quatre bandes de circulation au moins, la circulation en files parallèles est admise sur la moitié droite de la chaussée. La circulation en files parallèles est admise sur les chaussées à sens unique divisées en deux bandes de circulation au moins.

En tout état de cause, les agents qualifiés peuvent imposer la circulation en files parallèles.

3) Sauf réglementation spéciale, lorsque les voies publiques comportent deux ou trois chaussées nettement séparées l'une de l'autre notamment par un terre plein, par un espace non accessible aux véhicules, par une différence de niveau, les conducteurs ne peuvent pas emprunter la chaussée de gauche par rapport au sens de leur marche.

Article 13 Il est interdit à tout conducteur circulant sur la chaussée de laisser surplomber les trottoirs, refuges, accotement en saillie ou piste cyclable par une partie quelconque du véhicule ou du chargement.

Article 15 Tout conducteur est tenu de céder le passage à celui qui vient à sa droite, sauf au carrefour ou les règles de priorité auxquelles il doit se conformer sont indiquées au moyen de signaux.

Article 16 Le conducteur tenu de céder le passage ne peut poursuivre sa marche que s'il peut le faire sans risque d'accidents, eu égard à la position, l'éloignement et la vitesse des autres conducteurs.

Manœuvres

Article 17 Tout conducteur qui veut exécuter une manœuvre de nature à empêcher ou à entraver le marche normale des autres conducteurs doit leur céder le passage. Il en est notamment ainsi lorsqu'il sort d'une file de véhicule, traverse la chaussée, débouche d'un immeuble bâti ou non, quitte un endroit affecté au stationnement ou se remet en marche après un arrêt.

Croisement et dépassement

Article 19 1) Pour l'application du présent règlement, le croisement et le

dépassement ne sont à considérer qu'à l'égard des véhicules en mouvement.

4) Aux endroits où la circulation s'effectue en files parallèles, le fait de décaler par la droite les conducteurs circulant dans les files de gauche n'est pas à considérer comme dépassement au sens du présent règlement.

Article 20 1) Les croisements s'effectuent à droite.

2) Tout conducteur qui en croise un autre doit laisser à sa gauche un espace suffisant pour le passage aisé de ce dernier.

3) Le conducteur qui circule sur la chaussée peut, lorsque la largeur de celle-ci ne permet pas d'effectuer aisément la manœuvre emprunter l'accotement de plain pied pour autant qu'il ne s'agisse pas d'une piste cyclable.

4) Lorsque la largeur de la voie publique utilisable par les véhicules est insuffisante pour leur permettre de se croiser sans gêner les usagers part tenus de se faciliter mutuellement le passage, à cette fin, lorsque le croisement doit s'effectuer sur une côte, l'usager qui descend doit, au besoin, s'arrêter et se garer pour laisser passage à celui qui monte.

Article 21 1) Les dépassements s'effectuent à gauche. Toutefois, le dépassement doit se faire à droite lorsque le conducteur à dépasser ne manifeste son intention de tourner à gauche et s'est porté à gauche en vue d'effectuer cette manœuvre.

2) Avant de dépasser, tout conducteur doit s'assurer  
a) que la voie est libre sur une étendue suffisante pour éviter tout risque d'accident.

b) qu'aucun conducteur qui suit n'a commencé une manœuvre de dépassement.

3) Tout conducteur qui effectue un dépassement doit s'écarter autant que de besoin de l'usager à dépasser et prendre sa place à droite dès qu'il peut le faire sans l'inconvenir pour les autres usagers.

4) Le conducteur qui circule sur la chaussée peut, lorsque la largeur de celle-ci ne permet pas d'effectuer aisément la manœuvre emprunter l'accotement de plain pied, pour autant qu'il ne s'agisse pas d'une piste cyclable.

5) Tout conducteur qui a été dépassé doit surer la droite le plus possible sans accélérer l'allure.

Article 22

1) Le dépassement d'un véhicule est interdit lorsque, en raison soit des circonstances, soit de la disposition des lieux, le conducteur ne peut apercevoir les conducteurs venant en sens inverse à une distance suffisante pour effectuer sa manœuvre sans risque d'accident.

Instructeur: C<sup>no</sup> ABBAUHAN  
OSNAN

DATE: Du 23 au 28/01/75  
Classe: B1 et B2  
Horaires: n<sup>o</sup> 10

# Fiche d'Instruction de Circulation et Régulation Routière

## 3<sup>ème</sup> PARTIE

Suite Règles Générales applicables à  
Tous les Usagers.

### SENS UNIQUE

Article 23: En vue d'assurer la sécurité de la circulation  
l'administrateur de territoire peut imposer le sens unique sur les voies  
publiques qu'il détermine.

Article 24: Le sens unique peut être permanent ou limité à certaines heures  
seulement.

### Changement de Direction

Article 25: Tout conducteur qui doit soit tourner à droite pour quitter la  
chaussée, soit tourner à gauche pour quitter la chaussée ou, à ras  
éclatant, pour arrêter son véhicule sur la voie gauche de la chaussée, doit  
indiquer préalablement son intention conformément aux dispositions de  
l'article 24 et:

a) s'il tourne à droite, exécuter la manœuvre avec  
la plus grande prudence et à allure modérée;

b) s'il tourne à gauche, à porter à gauche, sans toutefois  
empêcher ni entraver la marche normale des conducteurs venant en  
sens inverse et exécuter ensuite la manœuvre à allure modérée.

Que parfois, cette manœuvre doit être exécutée  
aussi lentement que possible de manière ne gêner par la droite  
dans laquelle le conducteur va s'engager.

### Vitesse

Article 26: 1) Tout conducteur doit régler sa vitesse dans la mesure requise  
par la disposition des lieux, leur encombrement, le champ de visibilité,  
l'état de la route et du véhicule, pour qu'elle ne puisse être ni une  
cause d'accident, ni une gêne pour les circulations. Il doit, en toute  
circonstance, pouvoir s'arrêter devant un obstacle prévisible.

2) Il est interdit d'empêcher la marche normale des autres  
conducteurs par un freinage soudain non légitime, par des raisons de sécurité.

Article 27: Lorsque un piéton s'est engagé dans un passage piéton, à un  
endroit où la circulation n'est pas réglée par son signal spécifique ou par des  
signaux lumineux de circulation, les conducteurs ne peuvent égarer ce passage  
qui est à allure modérée et le franchir que s'ils peuvent le faire sans danger  
pour le piéton.

Article 28: La vitesse maximum hors agglomérations des véhicules affectés  
à des services d'autobus et d'autocars est limitée à 70 km/h.

Article 30 : Dans les agglomérations  
1) La vitesse des véhicules automobiles présentant un danger pour le transport des personnes et des véhicules automoteurs d'une capacité de transport ne dépassant pas une tonne ne peut dépasser 40 km/h.  
2) La vitesse des autres véhicules ne peut dépasser 40 km/h.

Article 31 : Les véhicules qui abordent ou quittent un b.c. doivent toujours être conduits au pas.

### Arrêt et stationnement

Article 32 : 1) Sauf réglementation locale ou disposition particulière des lieux, tout véhicule à l'arrêt ou en stationnement doit être rangé :

a) à droite dans le sens de circulation. S'il s'agit d'une voie publique où la circulation est à sens unique, le véhicule peut être rangé de l'un ou de l'autre côté.

b) à la plus grande distance possible de l'axe de la chaussée et le cas échéant, en dehors de celle-ci sur l'acrotère de plain-pied.

Dans ce dernier cas, s'il n'existe ni trottoir, ni acrotère, ni saillie, le conducteur doit laisser à la disposition des piétons une bande au moins un mètre de largeur pour leur permettre le passage sans avoir à emprunter la chaussée.

2) La distance entre les roues d'un véhicule en stationnement et la bordure d'un trottoir ne peut dépasser 50 cm.

Article 33 : L'arrêt des véhicules est interdit :

1) Sur les pistes cyclables et sur les parties de la chaussée délimitées spécialement pour les travaux des conducteurs de bicyclette et cyclomoteur et des piétons.

2) Sur les trottoirs et sur les acrotères en saillie, sauf réglementation locale.

3) Du côté opposé à celui où un autre véhicule est déjà à l'arrêt ou en stationnement.

a) lorsque le croisement de deux autres véhicules en serait rendu malaisé.

b) lorsque dans une voie à sens unique, la largeur du passage libre serait réduite à moins de 3 mètres.

4) Sur et sous les ponts, sauf réglementation locale.

5) À moins de 10 mètres en retrait du bord de la chaussée d'une voie transversale.

Article 34 : Le stationnement des véhicules est interdit :

1) Aux endroits où l'arrêt est interdit en vertu de l'article 33.

2) Devant les entrées et sorties des passages publics.

3) Pendant les heures d'auditions, devant les entrées et sorties des parcs publics, des écoles et des salles de spectacles.

Suite sur la prochaine leçon



## **PART FOUR: TRAFFIC SIGNALS**

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

ARTICLE 91 - Signal related to road traffic is divided in three categories:

- a) Roadway signals.
- b) Lights signals.
- c) Ground signals.

### **CHAPTER ONE : ROADWAY SIGNALS**

ARTICLE 92 - 1. These signals are fixed in such way that the lowest part of their perimeter lays at the hight from the ground that should not be less than 1,50 m or more than 2,10 m, except provisional signals.

2. The meaning of a signal can be completed, precised or limited by an indication in white characters, on signal, on rectangular panel painted in blue fixed below the signal.

### **SIGNALS FOR DANGER**

ARTICLE 93. - The signals for danger have the objective of warning the user the existing of a danger and identify its nature. They have a form of equilateral triangle on white painting with a red bordering, these excludes the following signals: No.20 a,b,c, and 21 b....

ARTICLE 94. - The signals for danger are fixed on the right of the direction followed by the concerned users. If the setting up of the places is justified, a second signal similar to the one fixed on right, is set up on the left side.

The signals for danger are fixed on a distance between 90 and 200 meters from the dangerous points they are announcing.

Moreover:

The signals no. 2 and 3 must be fixed the closest possible of the forecasted intersections....

### **SIGNALS FOR INTERDICTION AND OBLIGATION.**

ARTICLE 97. - Signals indicating to users an interdiction or obligation have the format of a disk. The edges is of red colour for interdiction signal: it is of blue colour for obligation one....

ARTICLE 98. - Interdiction and obligation signals have effect only on the portion of the public roadway laying between the place they are fixed and the next intersection.

ARTICLE 99. - The interdiction signals are set up on the right side of the direction taken by the concerned users. When the places setting justifies, a second signal similar to the one fixed on the right, should be placed on the left side.

ARTICLE 102. - The obligation signals are fixed in place where their visibility is the best for the concerned users.

### **INDICATION SIGNALS**

ARTICLE 103. - The indication signals are aimed to guide and to inform the users....

The indication signals are fixed at the most appropriate

locations considering the nature of the indication they provide.

## CHAPTER II. : LIGHTING SIGNALS

### **TRAFFIC LIGHTING SIGNALS.**

ARTICLE 104. - 1. The lights of traffic lighting signals have the following meaning:

- a) in the three colours system:
  - the red light means: interdiction to move beyond the signal:
  - the green light means: permission to go beyond the signal:
  - the yellow light is always used after the green light, the
  - red signal staying light at the opposite direction. That means: interdiction to move beyond the signal, except, at time it gets on, the conductor is so close that he is unable to stop in conditions of proper safety.
- b) in the two colours system:
  - the red light means: interdiction to move beyond the signal;
  - the green light means: permission to move beyond the signal...

ARTICLE 106 . - The traffic lighting lights are assembled in a box suspended over the intersection, or fixed on roadways leading to the intersection. In this last case, they are placed on the right side of the direction taken by the involved conductors. When the setting of the location justifies, lighting signals of a single face, shall be fixed on the left side too...

### **OTHER LIGHTS**

ARTICLE 107 - To show a location especially dangerous, they use a blinking yellow light. This signal must be visible by day and night time as well, it means <be careful> and does not change in any way priority regulations....

## CHAPTER III : GROUND SIGNALS

### **LENGTHWAYS SIGNALS**

ARTICLE 110 - 1. A continuous line dividing two traffic bands prohibits to move from one band to the an other, except for a left turn.

2. A discontinuous line guides the conductors and should not be crossed unless for overtaking process or for a left turn.

3. When a continuous and discontinuous lines are set one aside an other, the conductor should consider the closest line to him.

4. In accordance to the present article, lines made of nails or reflecting devices are considered as discontinuous lines.

ARTICLE 111 - The roadway edges, the protuberant shoulder of uphill could be replaced, to insist, by a continuous or discontinuous yellow line.

### **CROSSWAY SIGNALS.**

ARTICLE 112. - Lines and signals of white or yellow colour could be drawn on the ground of public roadways by pointing out places designed for pedestrians and cyclists used for crossing the



roadway or showing conductors places where they should stop in respect of provisional regulation.

#### CHAPTER IV. : SIGNALS FOR BUILDING SITES AND OBSTACLES.

ARTICLE 113. - The signalization of building sites set up on public roadway is a must of the chief of the building site. If the usage of interdiction or obligation signals is needed, those signals should not be placed without authorization from the territory administrator.....

#### CHAPTER V. : TRAFFIC REGULATING SIGNALS

Traffic regulating signals are regulatory signs by authorized agents and the road users must observe in the sense of road traffic regulations.

The traffic regulating signals are aimed to start moving, to speed up, to slow down, to make change the direction or to stop. The signs if the gendarme in traffic regulation replace verbal order. That is why they must be simple, precised and short. The gendarme may like to insist on his signs by using short or long whistle signs to draw the attention of the users especially in case of heavy traffic.

Signals are executed in day time with arms according to international regulations. At night time, they are made by means of electrical lamp (torch) or by a lighting stick. In any cases the use of reflecting equipment is necessary whenever possible. Regulating signals could be basic signals, stopping, start moving, speed up and slow down and complementary signals( SEE SIGNALS CHART IN ANNEX).

Traffic injunction of authorized agent must be taken as mandatory.

\_\_\_\_\_

↓  
ARTICLE 33: TEXT HAS BEEN TRANSLATED

ARTICLE 34 Parking is forbidden in the following case ;

1. In places where stopping is forbidden according to provisions mentioned in the article 33.
2. In front of ~~the~~ entrance and exits of public places.
3. During opening ~~time~~ hours, in front of entrances and exits of public places, ~~of~~ schools and ~~or~~ private
4. In front entrance --- of public buildings <sup>walk on the streets</sup>
5. In place where pedestrians must go around obstacles in avoiding obstacle.
6. At ~~a distance~~ <sup>less than one meter</sup> distance in front or in back of an other vehicle stopped or parked vehicle.
7. At less than 10 ~~meters~~ m, from one side to an other of a signal indicating the stop place of public transportation vehicle.
8. At places where <sup>or signal indicating a regulating signal indicating</sup> on sight of other conductors.
9. In a curve or on the approach of a mountain summit when the visibility is not sure in both sides, at least a 100 m in countryside and at ~~20m~~ least 20 m in urban areas.
10. On the ~~road~~ roadway, at ~~places~~ on place having traffic lines.

( 4/18/1995 )

11. On the roadway, on the yellow continued line as described in the article 111.

12. ~~On~~ The parts of public ways occupied or crossed by one or several railways in exploitation.

ARTICLE 35 Every conductor of a vehicle on stop or in parking ~~is~~ must move it when required by an authorized agent.

In case of the conductor refusal, the agent shall immediately remove the vehicle at the risks and ~~of~~ on charges of the conductors and the ~~con~~ responsible persons.

When the conductor is absent, the agent shall remove the vehicle in such case the towing risks and expenses would be charged to the local administration, except ~~in case of~~ <sup>if</sup> the vehicle ~~is~~ parked in violation of the provisions under traffic and riding regulations.

This faculty cannot <sup>be</sup> in the same conditions, put ~~in~~ executed by a simple user without the intervention of ~~a qualified agent~~ as authorized agent.

#### Particular Provisions

ARTICLE 36 ~~None~~ <sup>Now NO ONE</sup> cannot get off or on a vehicle on the traffic side before checking if there is any ~~accident~~ <sup>danger</sup> accident danger or hamper of the roadway users.

ARTICLE 37 On the approach of an ~~ambulance~~ ambulance, a police services vehicles, a military or ~~anti~~ a fire fighting vehicle is ~~heard~~, announced by a special horn signal, the conductors must immediately line up and stop on side.

At the intersections where traffic is regulated by traffic lights the above mentioned vehicles are allowed to drive ~~when~~ through red light after a short stop ~~on~~ and under condition that no danger may result to other road users may result from the maneuver.

The conductor of the said vehicles is ~~only~~ allowed to use the special horn signal only in cases justified by the emergency of his assignment duty.

ARTICLE 38 It is forbidden to road users to cut through:

1. A unit of military convoy on move;
2. A group of school children in rank ~~to~~ conducted by a monitor;
3. A funeral convoy;
4. Any other convoy;

The above restrictions are not applicable to vehicles mentioned in the article 37 above when in cases justified by the emergency of their duties.

ARTICLE 39 Except special permission by authority, it is forbidden to engage on public roadway <sup>in</sup> to speed competition and, on roadway and cyclist ways to start ~~playing~~ games that may hamper the traffic. - - -

## Use of lights

ARTICLE 41. For light signal and lighting of vehicles and also in indicating change of direction or speed, it is restricted to utilize other lights or catadioptrics than those ~~provided~~ described or provided in this regulation.

ARTICLE 42. From the time, between the dawn and the ~~rise day~~ rise of the day, <sup>or due to atmospheric conditions</sup> it becomes impossible to see ~~dist~~ clearly at a distance of 200 m, the presence on public ~~roads~~ ways of users, vehicles loadcarriages and livestock must be indicated by ~~signals~~ light signals...

ARTICLE 43 ① Long ~~light~~ and short lights must be put on from the time, between dawn and rise of the day or in case of atmospheric conditions, it becomes impossible ~~for~~ the conductor to see clearly at about 100 m distance

② Long and short lights must be put off in the following cases:  
a) When street light is ~~continuous~~ continuous and <sup>clear</sup> strong enough ~~for~~ permitting to conductor to see clearly at about a distance of 100 m;

b) When the vehicle is on stop or in parking position.  
Whenever in foggy ~~whether~~ wheather, the long headlights ~~can~~ may be put on.

③ Vehicle short lights must be off in the following:  
~~When~~ a) When the vehicle is crossing an other one, at a necessary distance so that it may continue driving ~~easy~~ easily and without danger;

b) When the conductor, driving from the opposite side put switches on and off the headlights alternatively and rapidly by the headlights showing that he ~~is~~ is bedazzled;

c) When a vehicle follows an other at a distance of less than 50 m, except when it <sup>is</sup> taking overtaking....

Indication of change of direction or of speed.

ARTICLE 44: 1. The conductor who wants to turn ~~at~~ at an intersection, to quit the roadway or ~~stop~~ park his vehicle on the left side of the road must ~~in any~~ <sup>always</sup> ~~indicate the~~ <sup>show</sup> his intention of doing so. This indication must be done as early as possible to avoid any risk of accident; the ~~indication~~ signal must stopped <sup>soon as</sup> as the operation is finished.

2. The indication signal must be given by two <sup>indicating</sup> ~~signal~~ lights for direction on vehicles that must bear them according to the article 76, by hand signal or by any other appropriate signal for other type of vehicle.

3. The ~~ind~~ signals in question in this article are ~~only~~ utilized in case only provided in paragraph one.

ARTICLE 45: 1. The conductor who is slowing down notably the speed must always indicate his intention this manoeuvre.

2. This signal must be given by one or two ~~lights~~ stopping lights for vehicles ~~which are~~ equipped with those signals according to article 76, or by hand or any other appropriate signal for other type of vehicles.

ARTICLE 46 - The use of signals provided in article 44 and 45 do not ~~permit~~ <sup>exempt</sup> the conductors from respecting ~~his~~ obligations resulting for him from the position and the speed of other road users.

ARTICLE 76 (A.P. N° 103/01 dated 10/7/1967 (SEE CHART IN ANNEX))

ARTICLE 77: (1) ~~The parking light~~ White parking light fixed in front of the vehicle and the red lights fixed in the back must, without bothering the other conductors, be seen under regular atmospheric conditions at a minimum distance of 200 m. respectively from the front or the back of the vehicle. However, regarding the back lights of cycles and cyclomotors the said distance is reduced to 20 m.

(2) The catadioptric lights must be ~~seen~~ <sup>under</sup> visible at night, ~~by~~ regular atmospheric conditions by a vehicle conductor being at 100 m. of distance and whose driving lights ~~road lights~~ enlightens ~~or~~ towards the catadioptric signal. . .

3. The catadioptric lights must be visible at night from the front, red from the back and meet the visibility conditions required for parking and ~~red~~ back red lights.
6. The parking light must emit a white light towards the front, red from the back and meet the visibility conditions required for parking and ~~red~~ back red lights.

ARTICLE 78 - 1. The road lights of white or yellow colour must ~~at~~ at night, under regular atmospheric conditions must allow a lighting of the roadway on a ~~distance~~ minimum distance of 100 m in front of the vehicle. This distance is reduced to 15 m. for ~~automobiles~~ automobiles whose the cubic capacity does not ~~and~~ ~~exceeds~~ go over 123 cm<sup>3</sup>.

2. The crossing lights of white colour or yellow colour must be ~~set and fixed~~ built in ~~at~~ <sup>and</sup> fixed on vehicle in a way that they do not bedazzle others conductors, but also enabling at night under regular atmospheric conditions, the ~~at~~ lighting of the roadway ~~at~~ on a distance of 25 m.

This above distance is reduced at 15 m. for vehicles equipped with engine ~~of not over~~ of capacity ~~not over~~ under 125 cm<sup>3</sup> of capacity. - -

3. When the vehicle is equipped with a back up light, the signal must be built and fixed so that it does not bother the ~~at~~ other conductors and enlightens ~~only~~ on ~~maximum distance of~~ 20 m. of maximum distance.



ARTICLE 79 ① The red or orange stop light, without ~~be~~ bedazzling, must be visible at night by regular atmospheric conditions at 150 m ~~or~~ of minimum distance. and in day time in sunshine at 20 m of minimum distance.

④ The stopping light must switch on when pushing on main brake system of the vehicle.

### Use of ~~sounding~~ sound warning signals

ARTICLE 47 It is forbidden to utilize any other sound warning signals than the one provided in this regulation. The use of sound warnings must ~~be short~~ as short as possible and is authorized only when circumstances dictate to avoid accident or ~~possible~~ probable accident or <sup>when</sup> it becomes necessary to warn a conductor in front of you ~~to overtake~~ before overtaking him.

Between ~~20 hours~~ 20:00 O'clock and the sunrise, the use of ~~horn must~~ sounding signals must be replaced by a short and repeated ~~signal~~ <sup>short</sup> switch of ~~head~~ ~~Red~~ lights or light lights use. It is prohibited to use the horn set or ~~low~~ ~~loudly~~ push on noisy pushing on gas pedal when approaching carry ~~animal~~, freight load and mounting animals.

ARTICLE 83: (1) Vehicles mentioned hereafter must be equipped with a sound warning system ~~capable of~~ that can be ~~heard~~ heard from the following distances:

- 100 m of distance for automotor vehicles, excluding cyclomotors. This distance can be reduced to 50 m. when the speed level of unloaded vehicle can not be over ~~50~~ 50 km per hour;

- 20 m. of distance for cycles and cyclomotors. Sound warning systems of automotor vehicles, excluding cyclomotors must emit an unvarying and ~~continuous~~ continuous sound.

(2) Animals harnessed to vehicles having wheels equipped with rubber ~~bands~~ or elastic bands must bear bells or ringing devices.

#### Rear mirrors

ARTICLES 84 Any automotive vehicle ~~than~~ <sup>with</sup> cyclomotors and motorcycles, must be equipped ~~of~~ a rear mirror fixed to allow the conductor to watch traffic from his seat on the ~~back~~ rear and left side of the vehicle and observe an other vehicle on the left in the process of overtaking. This is also applicable for vehicle trailed by animals and equipped with a cabine for conductor.

#### Wiper

ARTICLE 85 Any automotor vehicle equipped with a wind shield must have at least one wiper which works without constante intervention of the conductor.

It should wipe enough surface so that the conductor from his seat ~~he~~ could see clearly the ~~street~~ roadway. However, this accessory is not required for cyclomotors and motorcycles.

Conditions:  
Engines ~~state~~; ~~noise~~, smoke, exhaust system.

ARTICLE 86: ① Automotors vehicles must be assembled in a way that they do not spread ~~normaly~~ oil and burning wastes, not harm people or frighten animals by noise and not produce smoke emission beyond the engine starting time.

② ~~The~~ <sup>the</sup> exhaustion pipe of engines of internal combustion must have a system preventing all kind of ~~noise~~ excessive noise and set up in such a way that the conductor cannot interrupt the ~~functioning~~ <sup>functioning</sup> when traveling.

③ ~~The~~ ambulances, the police official vehicles and fire fighting vehicles, and vehicles assigned in maintenance of mountains roadways could be, in addition to warning systems provided in part 1, ~~be~~ equipped with a special sound warning device.

## CHAPTER II. SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLES TO ~~CERTAIN~~ <sup>SOME USERS.</sup>

### Pedestrians

ARTICLE 48 ① Except special ~~regulations~~ mentioned regulations, sidewalks and shoulders are reserved for pedestrians circulation. Single or ~~group~~ of pedestrians in group not ~~driving~~ conducted by a monitor are required to use them.

2. If there is no sidewalks ~~neither~~ <sup>neither</sup> ~~shoulders~~ prominent shoulders or are not good for walk, pedestrians should use plain shoulders. They must, however, ~~permit~~ <sup>not</sup> permit stopping ~~manoeuvres~~, ~~crossing~~ or overtaking ~~man~~ processes of conductors, ~~by~~ standing when ~~need~~ necessary, close to outside bord of the sidewalk. <sup>when</sup> In lack of ~~the~~ plain shoulder or ~~in case~~ it is not suitable pedestrians could use the cyclist or roadway.

3. When pedestrians are using cyclist way, they must give ~~priority~~ <sup>pass</sup> priority to cyclists and motorcyclist

4. When pedestrian are using roadway, they must ~~move~~ move <sup>as</sup> ~~the~~ nearest ~~possible~~ near <sup>as possible</sup> of the shoulder when they see an approaching vehicle. They must do so also at any place where the visibility is not enough and especially in intersection of public roadway, in curves or when approaching a ~~now~~ mountain ~~summit~~ summit.

5. Pedestrian must cross the roadway perpendicularly to its axe. ~~They~~ <sup>They</sup> can not ~~introduce~~ walk on it before making sure they can make it without bothering the traffic. At places ~~closed~~ close to pedestrians pathway, they must ~~use~~ walk on it.

6. At places where the traffic is regulated by a qualified agent or by traffic lights, pedestrians ~~all~~ are not permitted to cross the street ~~except~~ when the traffic is authorised in the way of their direction.

7. In any cases pedestrians are not permitted to stand on the street without necessity.

8. Persons driving baby cart, cart of baby, of sick person or of crippled person are submitted to pedestrians regulations.

9. Crippled persons moving in a vehicle conducted by themselves or trailed by a dog are permitted to use sidewalks and protuberant shoulders. In this case, they guided by pedestrians regulations.

### Convoys

ARTICLE 49: ① The space between vehicles automotive vehicles in a convoy making a convoy planning to drive in traveling must be at least 30m distant.

However, this provision is not applicable to military vehicles in convoys in the following cases:

- a) in built up area;
- b) between the dawn and sun rise
- c) by time of intense foggy time.

② The military convoys are identified according to conditions determined by military authorities.

### Trailed vehicles

ARTICLE 51: ① A harnessing can not have more than 4 animal on line and more than three in front.

② The equipment of conducting and harnessing must permit the conductor to stay in control of harnessed animals and to drive his safely and with safe and precision his vehicle.

3. Harnessed vehicles must be accompanied by ~~conveyors~~ enough conveyors to ~~control the traffic~~ <sup>prevent</sup> ensure control of the traffic. However, when the number of harnessed animals is ~~beyond~~ <sup>over</sup> five, ~~a~~ <sup>one</sup> conveyor ~~is~~ must be assigned to assist the vehicle conductor.

### Hand carts and Wheelbarrows.

ARTICLE 52 - 1. When a handcart or its load ~~disallows~~ <sup>prevents</sup> the conductor from sufficient visibility in front of ~~his~~ his front, the conductor must trail his vehicle.

2. The ~~shoulder~~ <sup>prominent</sup> shoulders are accessible to wheelbarrows, when ~~streets~~ <sup>street</sup> locks plain shoulders or when the last is unsuitable.

### Bicycles and Cyclomotors.

ARTICLE 53. It is prohibited to conduct of bicycles and

Cyclomotors to:

a) to conduct:

- ~~without~~ <sup>without</sup> holding the direction?
- Without putting feet on pedals
- In holding an animal in a cord.
- By being ~~too~~ harnessed.

b) to use the roadway when cyclist <sup>suitable</sup> a cyclist pathway exists;

c) to drive at ~~at~~ over 40 km per-hour of speed when driving on cyclist pathway.

d) to play, when driving, <sup>other</sup> sounding or musical ~~systems~~ sets than regular sound warning systems provided under art. 83.

2. By derogation to ~~previous~~ article 12 provisions, the conductors of bicycles and cyclomotors ~~moving~~ on the roadway can drive by two side by side.?

However, they must drive <sup>in</sup> on line when approaching an automobile or harnessed vehicle and ~~also~~ <sup>also</sup> when ~~crossing~~ <sup>up</sup> a built ~~in~~ area.

3. The conductors of bicycles and cyclomotors are submitted to pedestrians regulation when ~~conducting~~ pushing their equipment.

4. Provisions of this regulations are not applicable to army forces moving in ~~column~~ column and to ~~competitors~~ <sup>as described in the</sup> of authorised speed competitors ~~so according to~~ article 39.

### Animals

#### ARTICLE 54

① The conductor of harnessing, freight or mounting animals and also cattle, must at least be assisted by ~~one~~ conveyors in enough number.

② The conductor <sup>the</sup> and conveyors must constantly be near the ~~and~~ animals <sup>and</sup> capable of controlling and prevent the animals from disturbing traffic and ~~from~~ causing traffic accident.

③ In places where special pathway have been built and identified with a signal ~~number~~ N° 53, the traffic cattle is prohibited on other parts of the public roadway.

ARTICLE 55 In built-up areas, it is prohibited to leave free running animals harnessed or mounted animals.

Traffic in the sea ports, airports and railway station

ARTICLE 56 - Complementary regulations could be applied postponing or modifying the use of provisions in this regulation for the traffic operated inside the lake ports, airports and railways stations.

ARTICLE 76 - A SEE NEXT ON PAGE 20



**ARTICLE 76 - (A.P.No. 103/01 dated 10.7.1967). - Vehicles must be permanently equipped with flights and reflectors mentioned as follows:**

a)

	Front light	Back parking red light	Back red light reflector	Road light	Crossing light	Stop light	Rem. marks
Bicycle and cyclomotor....	1	1	1	-	-	-	
Motorcycle without side-car...	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Motorcycle with side-car....	2	2	2	1	1	1	(1)
Tricycle with front wheel	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Tricycle with 2 front wheels...	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Quadricycles.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Motorised tricycle:							
With one wheel in front.....	-	1	2	2	1	1	(1)(2)(3)(4)
With two wheels in front.....	2	1	1	2	2	1	(1)(2)(3)(4)
Motorised quadricycle.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	(1)(2)(3)
Automotive vehicle.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	(1)(3)
Trailers harnessed to	-	-	2	2	2	1	(1)(3)
Automotive vehicles.....	2	2	2	-	-	1	(5)
Vehicles harnessed to animals.	-	-	2	-	-	1	(6)
Other trailers.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	

- 1) The stop light is only required when the engine cylinder capacity is over 125 CM.
- 2) The roadway light facultative on vehicles equipped with an engine with a cylindric capacity not exceeding 50 CM.
- 3) Roadlight and crossinglight are only required when the unloaded vehicle has a speed capacity on asphalted road can be over 20 km per hour.
- 4) The motorised tricycles must be equipped with of two parking lights or two back red lights and two back red reflectors, when taking in consideration the size, it does not meet the requirements under provisions of article 77-3 with a single light.
- 5) The parking lights of a trailer must light towards front and side direction.
- 6) The trailer vehicles must additionally be equipped in the back, with lights required for tractor vehicles as their obstruction makes the lights invisible.
- a) Vehicles and their trailer that must have a plate number or the duplicate must be equipped in the back with a lightning device for plate number.
- b) The motorised quadricycles, the automotive vehicles and the trailers harnessed by those vehicles must be equipped by direction indicating lights....
- 2) The cycles and the cyclomotors must have in front a white or yellow light not dazzling and lighting the road on a maximum distance of 30 km and in the back, a red light when driving on the public pathway, between the dawn and the sunrise or under the atmospheric conditions requirement...
- 5) Vehicles doing taxi service, when parking on the public roadway, could be equipped in front with a green light indicating that vehicle is free.
- 6) Vehicles assigned to public service or special autobus are equipped with white lights showing the lines of destination.
- 7) The ambulances, the police services and fire fighting vehicles could be equipped in front with a yellow blinking light...

NATIONAL GENDARMERIE  
TRAINING SCHOOL OF RWANDA  
(EGENA - RUHENGIERI)

TRAINING OF GENDARME - STUDENTS

COURSE OF DUTIES IN A BRIGADE UNIT

INSTRUCTOR : Chief of Squadron  
Zanga Berthe.

M I N U A R - U N A M I R

( M A L I )

PREVALENT

P.02  
DUTY IN A BRIGADE

Lesson no.1

Instructor : Major Zanga Berthe

The Brigade Unit: Authority Area - Personnel - Means

I. Generalities:

Organic cell of the army, the Brigade is the smallest unit having a responsible chief on the top. The personnel of the brigade is in charge of the almost mission requested to the gendarmerie, the only responsible of the public security for the 100 % of Rwandese population and for the country.

The Brigade sort is the Territorial Brigade. Settled in a large network all over the country, the territorial brigades provide a continuous and repressive surveillance which constitute the essential of their duty.

In regular, beside the <sup>prevallent</sup> polyvalent territorial brigades, there are specialised brigades in some parts of the service.

-Motorized Brigades (MO.B.) executing, by the squads of motorized platoon (MO.P.) mission of the Traffic Police.

-Searching Brigades (S.B.) and Searching Sections exclusively oriented towards the Judicial Police.

Mixed Brigades (M.B) semi-specialised units (Special and Traffic Police units).

II. The Authority Area:

a. Definition: The area (or zone) of a brigade is a portion of territory placed under its control, that means the zone in which the brigade's authority is exercised.

b. Settlement of one brigade: It should be based on two principles:

- Control Keeping to avoid in certain areas the "administrative emptiness. To assure missions and especially its permanent mission of investigation, the gendarmerie should keep contact with the population.

- Intervention rapidity.

Following the above mentioned principles, the settlement of the brigade is subject of certain number of factors such as:

- ✓ W4Y
- ✓ TEAM
- ✓ REDUCING

c) Difficulties of personnel harmonisation:

Several hypothesis have been studied for harmonizing both the personal and the population.

1. If the population is below the estimated number of inhabitants and being settled on large surface (exclusively rural zones) it should be possible to eliminate the competent brigade and connect the area to a neighbouring brigade. They would be again in personnel but the intervention time duration should become incompatible with the missions of the army. In such case and also in the aim of keeping the intervention delays in the reasonable limits, the brigade is maintained. When there is a question of eliminating a brigade post, the local elected authorities <sup>may</sup> strongly oppose the proposal.

2. In the case of a given district where the population is largely beyond the number of inhabitants, several solutions should be taken:

-Open new brigade units to share the initial zone.

-Increase the number of personnel of the single brigade and create within the unit, working team <sup>always</sup> dealing with the same sector of the zone. This solution has the advantage of <sup>reducing</sup> ~~reduction~~ the expenses of the brigade (permanent service, maintenance, etc)

-Set up permanent posts.

d. Commandment:

The brigade is commanded by a "graded" squadron sergeant-major, adjutant or chief- adjutant according to the number of personnel.

-The brigade commander is assisted by:  
one or several graded gendarme (large number of personnel units)

-One assistant gendarme (units commanded by one Squadron Sergeant Major (SAM))

III. EQUIPMENT MEANS:

The equipment means of the gendarmerie department units are fixed by the TED.

Only the general notions are given in the course.

-Means of transport and locomotion: bicycle, motorcycle, automobile vehicles.

-The transmission means: telephone (all the brigade posts are equipped with, radio system.

-Armament.

**Special equipment of the gendarmerie:**

- road block equipment sets,
- individual equipment sets for traffic police
- security and signalization sets, security triangle set, reflectors equipment, road block projectors
- arm bandage for Judicial Police Officer(JPO)
- Typing machine.

**Various equipment:**

The brigades have also some supply and special equipment such as:

- optical equipment (compass, binoculars)
- equipment (NB)
- rural engineering equipment
- health equipment
- secret code numbers,
- sleeping equipment (permanency, security room)
- particular technical equipment: motorcycle, mountain and water equipment.
- lighting equipment(security lamp, energy supply engine
- office furniture and storage facilities.

- Remarks: 1. The gendarmerie usually utilises its organic means. In case of necessity, it may call on external means, in most cases, by requisition procedure (see the course about the service principles).
2. The equipment available in the units is important and various. Although it is necessary to want and to know how to use the equipment in order to get the maximum out put from it (switch on the radio transmitter in the vehicle at time of the barracks departure.)

Conclusion:

Every brigade unit has its own characteristics based on two important factors:

- place of settlement,
- the value of the personnel and mainly the value of the Brigade Commander.

The equipment available in brigade unit should allow the gendarmes to fulfil their mission with the maximum out put.

Although the army rules go farther: they put in details with the most specific manner the methods of the brigade action. We shall see later on how to plan the commandment and the implementation of the service.

### **THE BRIGADE COMMANDER**

The Brigade Commander (B.C.) has an important function in the army:

-He is the Chief in charge, at the execution level, of the most missions under responsibility of the gendarmerie.

-He is, sometimes, obliged to take important initiatives and great responsibilities, in Judicial matter for instance away from his Company Commander, he should, inside his unit totally apply his role of Commander and Chief of service.

#### **I. QUALITY REQUIRED FOR A BRIGADE COMMANDER**

-Moral qualities: give a good example in his professional and private life.

-Intellectual qualities: Be in contact with the authorities having a general education mostly higher than his. Be the instructor of his personnel and the organizer of his unit.

-Professional qualities: Responsible of his guiding area and adviser of his personnel, he should master deeply his work.

-Physical qualities: He should always be available and all the time be capable of going everywhere.  
for any type of business, he should go himself and take care of the case.

#### **THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BRIGADE COMMANDER**

a) In the limits of his zone, the Brigade Commander is responsible of implementing all the initiative missions of the army.

-Controlling, exploring and maintaining good order in his zone;  
-Searching and broadcasting the information under the follow up and the control of the Company Commander.

\*Judicial Police,

\*Administrative Police,

\*Military Police,

\*Internal life of the army,

-training

-uniform

-discipline

-administration of the brigade

-maintenance of the barracks

-maintenance of the armament and equipment

-problem of mobilizing his assistants

b)The duties of the Brigade Commander.



OK (n?)

Concerning his duties, the Brigade Commander has three activities:

- he supervises the office work
- he participates in the execution of the work
- he controls the work of his personnel.

This is a complete activity constituting an action as a whole. Therefore, it should be necessary for the Brigade Commander to have a well educated head and have management and work capacities.

### III. MEANS AVAILABLE TO THE BRIGADE COMMANDER.

#### a) The personnel.

1) The <sup>senior</sup> high officers: They are only found in large brigade units. You may find one or several <sup>senior</sup> high officers responsible for:

- supervising some services and surveys
- accomplishing some functions or liaisons
- executing special secretarial work
- conducting training meetings.

*The most* The oldest in highest grade after the Brigade commander replaces him and commands as acting in the absence of the chief.

2) The assistant gendarme:

In the Brigades where there is no <sup>senior</sup> high officer at all, one gendarme is nominated as assistant to the B.C. The nomination is made by the chief of staff under proposal of the Company Commander and after recommendation of the group commander among the gendarmes having the priority order in the following criteria:

- gendarme listed on the promotion proposal
- officer of the judicial police,
- the oldest gendarme in the service.

In the last case, the nomination has no mandatory character and should deal with the gendarme the most competent to suit the functions of the assistant to BC.

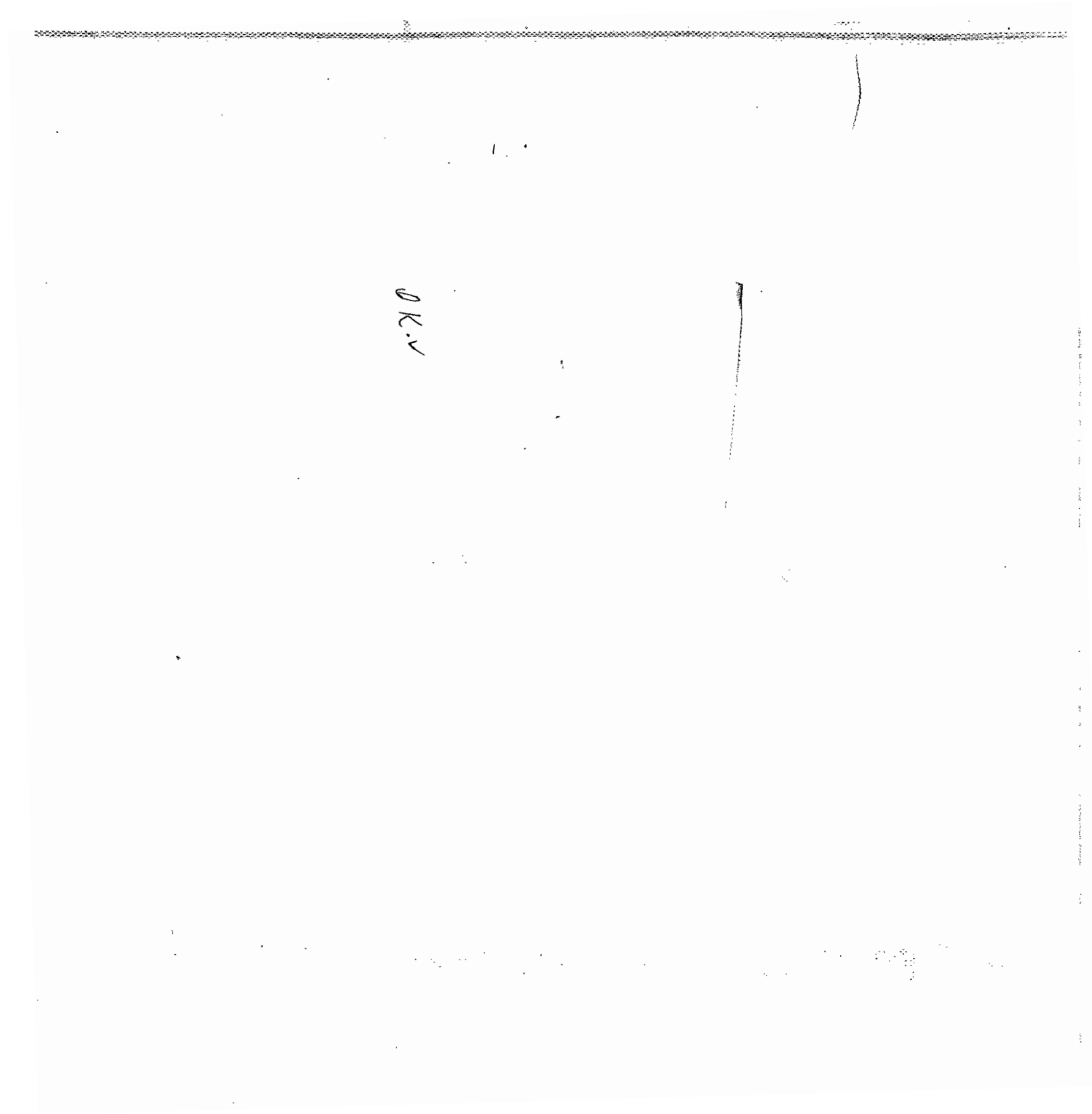
The assistant gendarme helps the Chief of the Post and takes the commandment "by replacement" during the absence, in the last case, he regularly assumes and without restriction full authority of the BC including the controls. Even if he is in company with the oldest gendarme, he becomes the chief of the control.

#### The other gendarmes of the brigade.

The Brigade Commander has full authority to use them the best in the interests of the service and according to the rules.

The gendarmes of a same brigade unit are <sup>categorised</sup> ~~under supervision order~~ as follows:

- assistant gendarme to the BC.
- gendarmes on the promotion list,
- gendarmes candidate for promotion not listed on A.I.
- gendarmes fully working as Judicial Police Officers.



SERVICE IN BRIGADE NO.3

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SERVICE IMPLEMENTATION

The action of the gendarmerie and its efficiency is based on two constant points:

- The perfect knowledge of people and places
- The rapidity of the intervention in case of emergency.

1. THE KNOWLEDGE OF PEOPLE AND PLACES.

The aspect of the service which aims to the execution of important missions by the army creating the security, requires a lot of time and shall be made only by foot or with a slow transportation mean, going everywhere and permitting a good observation on ~~walk~~ <sup>foot</sup> or unpredicted stops as frequent as possible.

If the gendarmerie wants to keep ~~the~~ "contact with the population it is necessary that the "dialogue" be possible beside the repressive interventions.

the service of the army and especially of the departmental gendarmerie constrains permanently to have the will of public relations.

2. THE RAPIDITY OF INTERVENTION.

It is ~~not~~ understandable today that the gendarmes arrive the last on the site where their intervention is "urgent and necessary". It is the case, in particular, when it concerns the case dealing with human life (physical injuries, crimes, help) or leading to the search and wanting dangerous individuals (crime and offenses) In such case, the use of modern and rapid means of transportation and intervention is necessary (adequate motor vehicles, speedy boats, helicopters. Don't forget in fact that: -the gendarmerie is a ~~public service~~ <sup>servant</sup> for the service of the public, criticism -the delays are subject ~~sometimes~~ <sup>to</sup> of strong ~~critics~~ <sup>criticism</sup> from private people or journalists seeking for uncommon details, especially when such details talks about authorities or their representatives.

ACTIVITIES CONSTITUTING THE SERVICE OF THE GENDARMERIE

According to the provisions of the law of Germinal Year V and the decree dated 20 May 1903, the service of gendarmerie is divided as follows:

- regular service,
- and extraordinary service,

The regular service: is the one executed on daily initiative and without intervention of authorities outside the gendarmerie.

P.08

The extraordinary service: is the service executed exclusively under special order or under requisitions.

In addition to the traditional distinction always valid but some how discrete, it is also considered that the gendarmerie service is divided in the following two large categories:

The services outside the barracks

The services inside the barracks.

OK ✓

SERVICE IN BRIGADE A3

CHAPTER III

SERVICES EXECUTED BY THE BRIGADE COMMANDER

We found that the B.C. is responsible:

-towards the company commander of the inside functioning of his unit: training, uniform, discipline and administration.

-under the supervision of the company commander, the B.C. is responsible of the execution of the traditional missions of the army.

Also the B.C. the full chief is responsible:

-to participate in service he supervises,  
-to control the service of his personnel,  
-to establish the personal relations with the neighbouring brigades.

1. PARTICIPATION TO THE SERVICE OF THE BRIGADE COMMANDER.

11. Subject:

Despite the responsibilities of the chief of services and his office work, the B.C. should participate to the execution of the service with his personnel in the above cases:

-to know very well his authority zone (places, people),  
-handle the delicate and difficult cases;  
-double the theoretical training by the practical one which is only possible on the field.  
He regularly goes to service with young gendarmes.

12. Outside service

The volume of services to execute ~~is depending~~ *depends* on his initiative; no minimum is required, although the B.C. should take in account the followings:

-the volume of the office work,  
-the events occurring in his authority zone,  
-the ~~number~~ *number* of his unit,  
-the unplanned control, at night, on departure and return of some services.

The B.C. ( -the correctness,  
should check ( -the uniform,  
more especially ( -the load and unloading of the weapons.

He may nominate an assistant to execute the control in his place.

232. During the services.

The B.C. may join without notice the personnel on duty on the planned itinerary.

He should find out:

- if the itinerary is correctly followed, or if it is modified for some correct reason,
- if the uniform and the attitude are neat.
- if the assigned work is correctly executed.

All these controls should be sometimes executed at night. It is better in these cases that the B.C. be accompanied by a gendarme he picks up at the last moment.

233. After the services.

When visiting a given commune, after executing a service, the B.C. shall know if the gendarmes had visited the commune and what they have done in that place.

The authorities or the agents of investigations should not be aware that a control is being conducted, but a diplomatic conversation with them should permit to get the information needed.

In addition the documents issued after the service (service bulletins, meeting reports, etc) should be done with caution. It permits in fact to complete surveys done in rush or to review and correct documents presented badly, before transmitting them to the destined authorities.

24. Control of the efficiency of the service.

241. Aim:

Check if the brigade fulfils correctly its role and faces the requirements in good conditions.

We covered in the previous paragraphs, where and how the brigade commanders provide the liaisons.

The liaisons mentioned above are executed as follows:

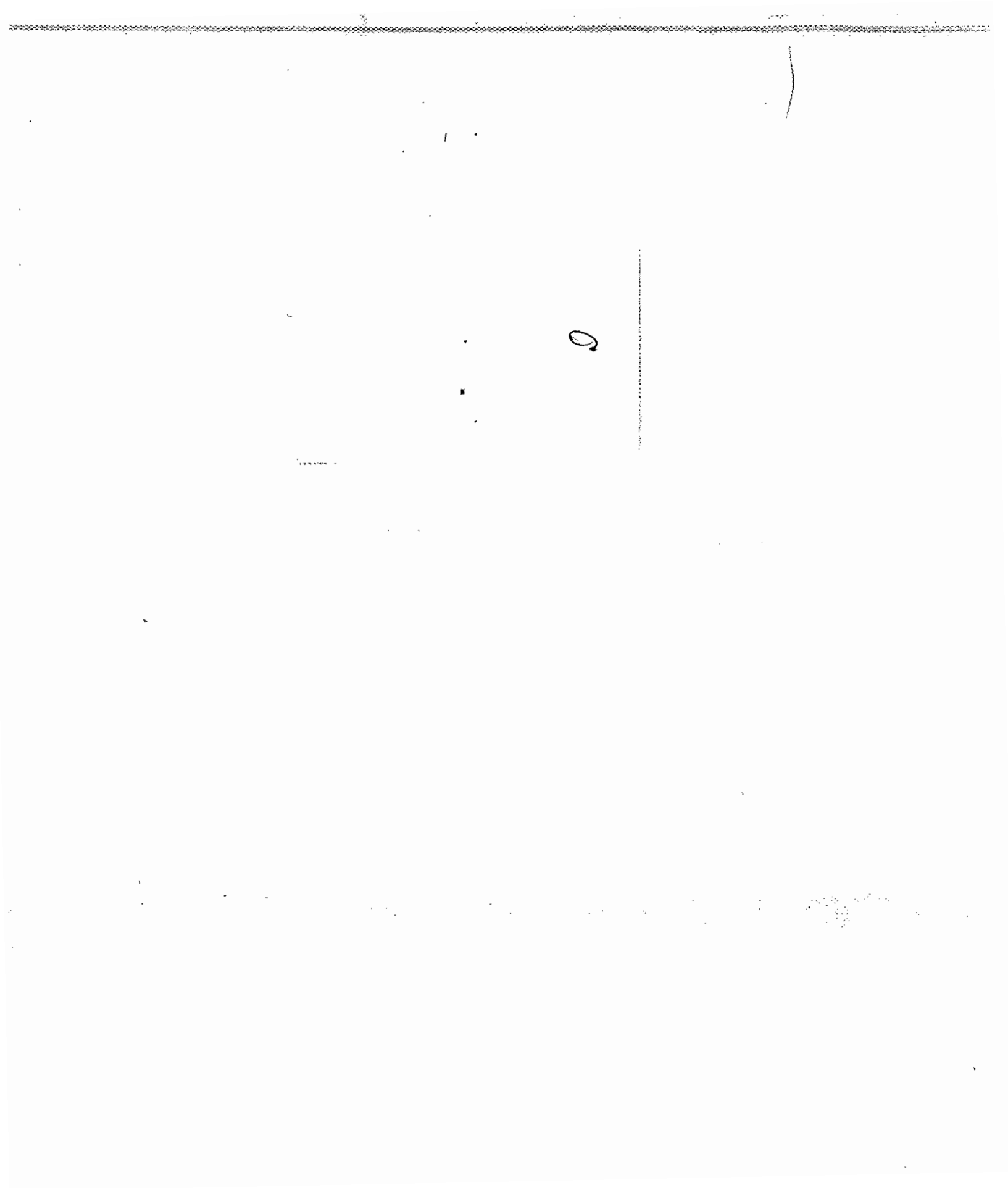
- When services are executed by the B.C.
- When contacts are required by particular events (demonstrations, important offenses and local ceremonies...)
- When controlling the service efficiency.

32. With the neighbouring brigade commanders:

321. Subject:

The brigade is a portion of an entity covering the total national territory. The brigade cannot stay isolated in this large entity, but in the contrary in permanent harmony with the neighbouring cells.





The liaisons between the brigade commanders are, thus aimed:

- to know better each other, this facilitates the working relations;
- to exchange the information ( about wanted or suspected individuals, etc);
- to plan how to provide efficient control on the borders of the authority zones, especially when those borders are the same as the department borders. (Some well known criminals profit from the authority boundaries to stay unpunished).

The above liaisons have certainly lost a portion of their importance since the introduction of modern investigation and transmission means:

- written systematic diffusion of robbery, searching notice...
- Radio transmission means,
- Extension of the handling of the judicial cases on the level of the company and over,

Even if those liaisons which aimed essentially to exchange the information, have lost a little of their technical interest they kept the essential interest: which is the human contact.

#### 322. Execution.

- Take the opportunity to meet the interesting neighbours. Ex. Judicial cases on the territory of one brigade whose the author stays in the zone of a neighbouring brigade.
- profit from the monthly meeting of the <sup>senior</sup> high officers from the company to talk about the problems shared by the neighbouring brigade.

After consultation with 2 or 3 B.C. arrange a meeting with them on the authority zone limits.

#### 33. Reports on liaisons:

Same provisions as for the controls.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

After having reviewed all the responsibilities of the brigade commander, we have already noticed, in conclusion, that his function bear heavy obligations and requires for the officer a certified personality.

We also noticed in the current chapter that the B.C. should not be isolated in his role of chief service; he participate to the service and as an actor he should be a good example; he permanently checks if the personnel correctly execute the orders assigned to them, this is easy but require him to be tactful. He should question also about the efficiency of the service of the unit under his responsibilities. This could probably be the most difficult part of his profession, requiring real capacities of thinking and judgement.

242. Execution:

The control is made on the commune level.

It covers all the service activities accomplished since the last control.

The Brigade Commander goes over all the points of the gendarmerie service and looks for the missing, errors or improvements to bring about:

- the commandment of service,
- the execution of the service.

The points to be controlled should be put on a prepared card in the office, using for instance the control registry book or the investigation record.

The C.B. gets information from reliable persons (municipal authorities, various guards, mail distributors, public servants, police agents and his own investigation agents).

243. Results:

-Up dating the control registry book.

-Improvement of service guidance (special instructions, hours, number).

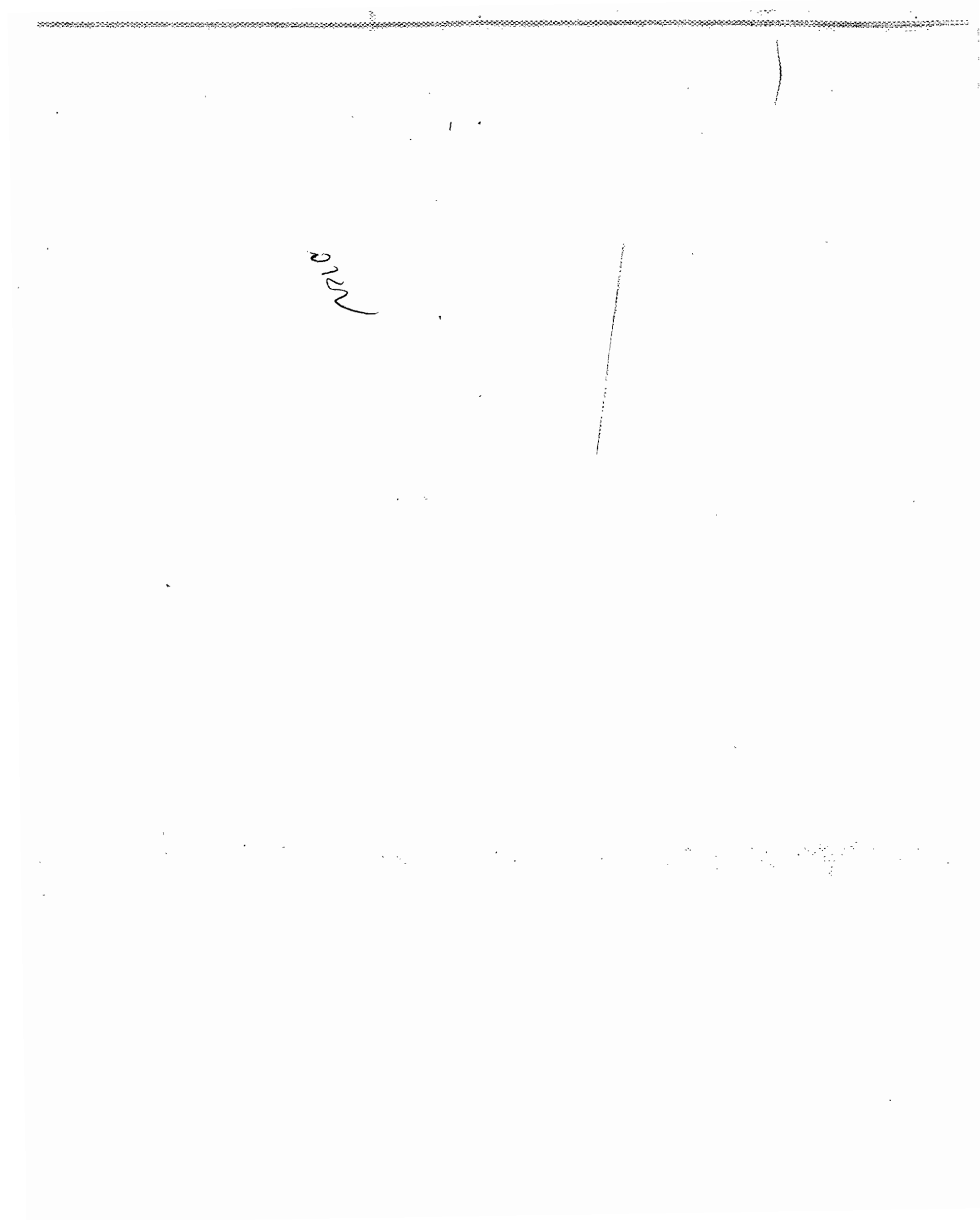
-General observation to the personnel regarding one or an other point of the service (ex. closing down of drinking shops, identification of new residents).

-Instructions to the personnel regarding issues badly understood or badly known by the action of the army.

It has to be noted that some people confess more easily to graded officer, especially when he is alone, than to simple gendarmes.

In such controls, the C.B. should estimate the level of confidence given to the gendarmes, or to one or an other of the gendarmes. He shall be able to tell if the gendarmes were able to set up their own information network.

It is reminded that the investigation agent in the gendarmerie should not be considered as negligible information agent, but an honourable person voluntarily assisting the gendarmerie in the role of security of persons and their property. He may also be a personal friend of a gendarme who could ignore that his conversation might be a valuable source of information. Every gendarme has his own information agents (ref. lesson about the Service of the Gendarmerie in the judicial field).



The control of the <sup>effectiveness</sup> ~~efficiency~~ of the surveillance by the B.C. in charge of it, is difficult and the company commander should assist the officer to accomplish it correctly.

25. Frequency of the controls.

251. Control of the Personnel (respect of service hours).  
The frequency is based on the quality of personnel and on the level of confidence in them.

For instance, per month: 1 or 2 controls at night on departure and returning time)  
1 or 2 controls day time (on the itinerary to do).

252. Control of the service efficiency: the frequency is based on the followings:

- responsibilities and obligations of the B.C.
- number of the communes,
- efficiency of the unit,
- knowing the authority zone by the B.C. (newly or nominated since a long time ago),

For instance 4 to 5 controls per month.

253. Remark:

The controls could be conjugated:

- between them
- with other services, liaison with particular neighbouring brigades.

26. Reports of the controls.

All the controls are reported on the page corresponding to the page of the service registry book. The reports, even short, should emphasize on the accomplished work, the information collected, the observations made, the numbers of reports issued.

3. THE LIAISONS OF THE BRIGADE COMMANDER.

They are two types:

- with the authorities,
- with other brigade commanders.

31. With the authorities (D. 20 May 1903, art.151).

The liaisons with the authorities are necessary because the gendarmerie is on service of the law and is in charge of maintaining the public security of which the administrative authorities are responsible.

SERVICE IN BRIGADE NO.4

THE SERVICE OUTSIDE THE BRIGADE

The outside services, constituting the regular activities of the Brigade, have the aim to provide the followings:

- The control of the authority zone,
- The execution of special service: judicial, administrative surveys, police on the road.

A distinction is introduced in the outside services, in function of the initiative from the brigade commander:

- Initiative services,
- Required services,
- Mixed services,
- Various services.

A/INITIATIVE SERVICES

**1. Definition**

The services of the zone control are ordered by total initiative from the brigade commander in consideration:

- of timing choice (distributed in time lasting)
- of the places (distribution in space, and consequently could chose special orders to assign to his personnel feasible missions.

These services do not include any survey, no issuance of document, no other obligation whatsoever and are destined to the detailed exploration at low speed of the authority zone.

**2. Execution process**

The above services are executed under two forms:

- visits of the communes,
- patrols,

a)Visits of the communes (Art. 52 of Internal Service)

1) Aims: The visits of the communes have the aim of providing:

- The exploration with details and method of the zone
- The search and the finding of infractions;
- The collection of information,
- The execution of special orders.

It is obvious that these goals cannot be reached only in the case the personnel has available all the time necessary: (from 11 to 06 hours).

2) Execution of the service

The visits of the communes are made at slow speed, a condition without which:

- It is not possible to explore and control the territory efficiently.
- It will not be possible to know deeply, the people and stories of the zone.

During those services, in order to execute correctly their job, the gendarmes should mostly have in mind the followings:

**TO KNOW**

**TO OBSERVE**

**FINDINGS OF VIOLATIONS**

**TO TALK**

**LIAISONS WITH THE POPULATION REPRESENTATIVES**

**LISTEN**

**COLLECTION OF INFORMATION**

**MAKE USE OF  
INITIATIVE**

**TO KNOW**

**TO GO SLOWLY**

**TO STOP OFTEN**

**TO KNOW**

**TO OBSERVE THE MOST GREAT CORRECTION IN THEIR DRESSING, THE LANGUAGE AND THE ATTITUDE ESPECIALLY DURING THE CONTACTS WITH THE AUTHORITIES AND THE POPULATION.**

**THE ROLE OF GENDARMES DURING THE SERVICE**

The role is simple:

It is based on strictly observing the following 5 principles:

1) **Get in conversation with the persons you meet.**

Ask them if they heard anything that could interest the gendarmerie.



**KNOW HOW TO LISTEN**

**2) Get in contact with local authorities**

( Mayor, Assistant Mayor, municipal Counsellors)

With them, it is necessary, every time to review all the situation in all the fields and take time to receive them.

**3) See the civil servants and communal agents**

they are in general valuables information agents and reliable friends of the gendarmerie.

**4) Explore with methods the underlined places on the service bulletin.**

This means that you should stop and have some contacts with the people, in fact conduct a short investigation on all the issues about the places.

- Findings of violations,
- Contact with local authorities and the population
- Collection of information
- (observe, talk, listen, make use of initiative)

**Examples:**

Is there any poaching of fishing or hunting in the area?  
Are there any new resident persons around there?  
Is people complaining about anything?  
Are there any abandoned children around there?  
Nothing abnormal should escape from the gendarmes, they should immediately exploit the information collected (initiative) if it becomes necessary and preferably, take note and report it to the B.C. at the end of the service.

**(5) Finally execute special orders from the service bulletin.**

The special orders should not be unique goal of the communal visit. They only are particular missions executed during the outside service.

**(6) Know how to create initiative.**

The gendarmes should not hesitate in case of need, request an extra assistance from the Brigade or change the initial itinerary to go for findings of an action.

**(3) Report of execution.**

As soon as returned back to the brigade, the gendarme Chief of Patrol:

- Should report in the bulletin of service registry book the arrival time and the mileage covered;

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-Complete in coordination with his colleague or service in relation with every special order and in the column planned for it, the report of execution in summary but complete.

Finally he submits to the B.C. together when necessary of any specific verbal and usefully explanations reporting all types of information collected (up dating the file situation of the authority zone)

SERVICE IN BRIGADE NO.05

B/PATROLS

Aim:

-Conducted in day time or at night, in a systematic manner according to the information collected or to look for, particular surveillance in certain places of the zone or some determined itineraries must be done.

-Provide a night patrol of the authority zone.

Execution of service:

The duration and the frequency are fixed by the B.C. in function of their subject or the nature of the patrol to execute. Although each commune should be visited by night at least once per month. Night patrols are executed at maximum, by two military men and if personnel number suffices, by 3 or 4 men for extending and intensifying the patrol.

Their objective being the collection of specific information or providing a particular patrol, their duration is generally shorter than the duration of the commune visit.

ROLE OF GENDARMES.

As for the visit of commune, the patrol is made on slow speed but as the personnel does not take any systematic contact with the population and the local authorities, its duration would be short.

The night patrol are especially aimed for particular controls (drinking shops, night clubs, houses occupied by suspect individuals) permitting to have contact with certain persons (employees of road station, bakeries).

The crossing by walk of some places where to execute discrete patrol shall be necessary at night.

C/REQUIRED SERVICES

**1) Definition:**

Such services are as follows:

-executed according to orders from the Chief of Army (special services of the road police, control of sensitive places, road blocks, etc...)

executed on request by the authorities, judicial, administrative, requisitions inquiries resulting from unpredicted events: fire, criminal offenses, accidents, succouring, etc...

Those unpredicted events requiring the intervention of the gendarmerie are sometimes minors but often unfortunate and tragic.

They always require a quick intervention that should be efficient. They require from B.C. an immediate action, a quick decision taking to involve as fast as possible personnel and equipment means available or for requisition.

These unpredicted events disturb the activity of the unit and their repetition becomes sometimes unbearable for some brigades especially in sensitive areas

**2) Modalities of execution**

They are services ordered by the B.C. unable in the matter to take his initiative.

**D/THE MIXED SERVICES**

**Definition:**

The mixed services are made in part of limited control by obligations more or less important (documents issuance, inquiries...) having in fact some impacts in sharing:

-in space: necessity to send the personnel in places where inquiries must be executed; the B.C. is no more free of choosing the application point of service.

-in time: necessity to meet the concerned persons at home, on time and hours different from working ones.  
They are, thus services concerning at the same time a part of the initiative service and an other part of required service.

**Modalities of execution**

They are executed in the conditions provided at the same time for initiative services and required services. If the initiative of the B.C. is reduced, the initiative of the personnel in service shall and should be shown for long time.

**E/VARIOUS SERVICES**

**Aim:**

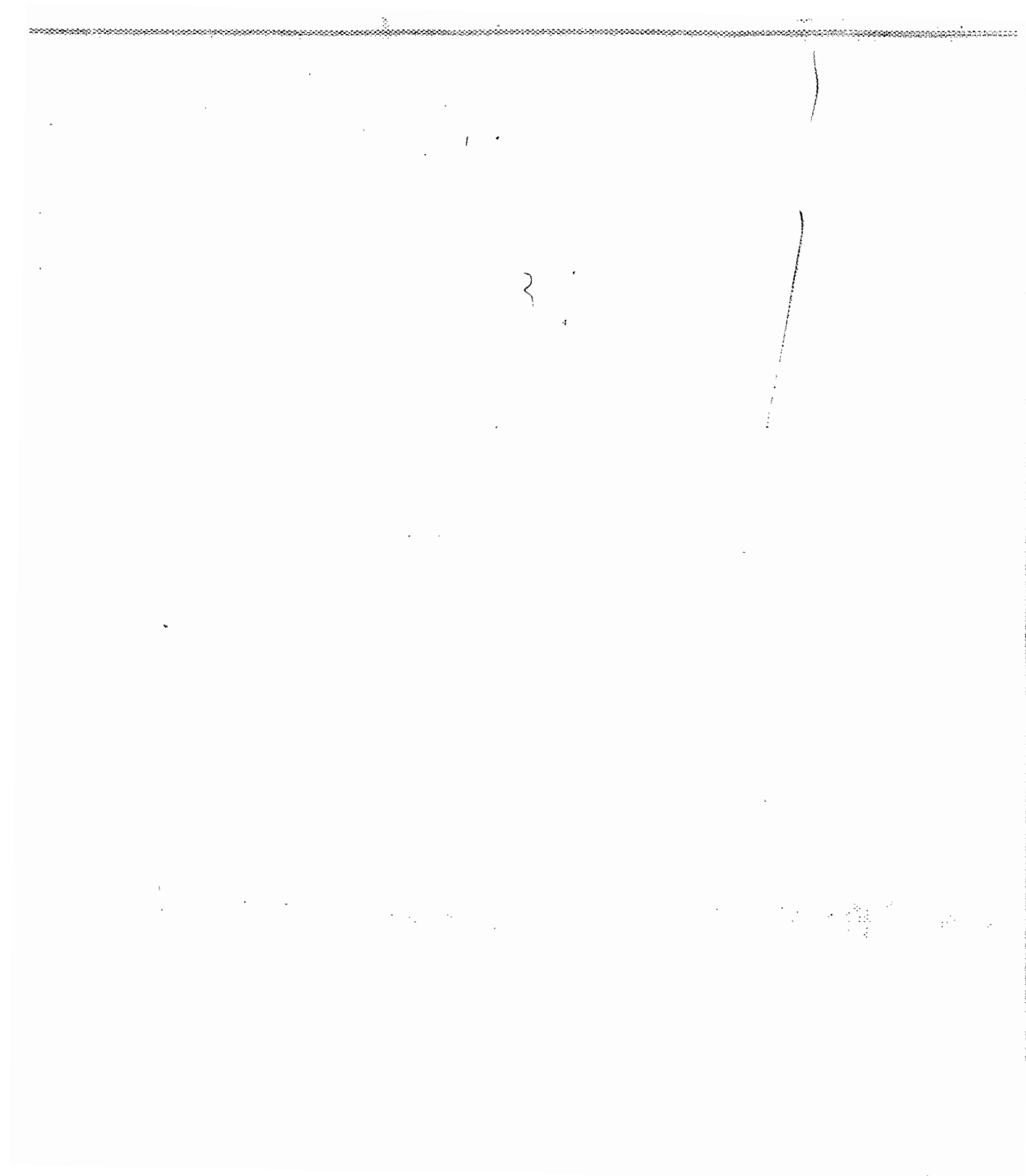
The various services are aimed to execute mission not included in the regular activity of the brigade or falling beyond the regular capacity of the authority zone.

**Nature:**

- Displacement (medical checks up, training time in the company or in the contingent, meeting of the B.C. or of various candidates in the company).
- Escorts (ambulances, funds, political authorities)
- Displacement of prisoners;
- Participation to security services inside the brigade authority zone or outside of it, P.g.R.M.???
- Transfers (See J P lesson)
- Courts (Police inside during the proceedings)
- Transports of justice (various simulations)

**F/COMMON CHARACTERS TO THE EXTERNAL SERVICE**

Except various services having particular instructions all the external services have common characteristics.



### 1) Distribution of service

#### Between the gendarmes

The number and the duration of outside service that the gendarme should be executed per month by each gendarme of the brigade depend especially on the followings:

- characteristics proper to the unit and to the zone (concentrated or disseminated population, mountainous or flat area, personnel size of the unit)
- various obligations assigned to the unit and its personnel (Brigade of the main place, numerous transfers...)
- particular functions assigned to certain military men.

#### In space by commune

In this field too a very important confidence is made to the B.C. for providing the control the most efficient possible with the means he has available and depending on his obligations.

Each commune of the zone should be visited twice per month in minimum in day time (visit of the commune) and once at night (on patrol).

#### In time

The control hours should be distributed on hours of the day and the night.

The very regular periodicity of services should be avoided, knowing how to diversify itineraries to create some "surprising effect". It should also manage the service according to the importance of the communes.

### 2) Commandment

It is the high graded officer, then the gendarme coming first by hierarchy order of the unit who is in charge of commandment of the outside service. Before personnel departure, the chief of post gives him all the verbal instructions as useful complement and responds to questions that could be asked to him.

### 3) (Personnel) Effectifs

In principles the gendarmes walk <sup>1A</sup> by two to respect in case of necessity the following principle.:

#### " Force should be of Law"

Except in case of absolute necessity, the gendarmes should not be separated. There could be more than two gendarmes. For simple and quick missions ( documents issuances) a single gendarme could be employed.

#### 4) Means

Transportation means ( For remind)  
Armament (For remind)  
Documents to be taken with

##### -Bulletin of service

- various document papers to issue to involved person in inquiries
- reminder help of the gendarme
- violation book for traffic police
- voucher book - receipt book
- Findings form book

##### Equipment and supplies to take with

Eventually when the necessity of service requires it.

- The findings bag, comprising the photographic set,
- One typing machine (in case of rogatory commission for inst.)
- One cold meal when the service is assumed to take a long time.

##### Uniform

The uniform should be strictly the same for all the personnel team participating in same service.

On departure, it should be inspected by the C.B.

No smoking during the interventions, traffic police, fixed post, etc.

There is a bright term to back up the Army prestige "Public relations" It is on his attitude and his uniform that a man is first estimated.)

##### CONCLUSION

The visits of the communes constitute the base of brigades service, by the visit shall be realised the exploration by method of the territory; it is during their execution that the personnel shall be able to deeply concentrate on the information collection.

It finally by the visits that the gendarmes shall perfectly know the cases and the people of their activity zone. But the services shall not reach the expected goals, unless they are executed by a personnel knowing the job very well and able to use the initiative capacity.

Completed by daily and night patrols, the visits permit to confirm in all places and all times the presence of the gendarmerie. Even during the execution of the service required by the chiefs or by events, it imperative to insist on the spirit of initiative of the gendarme.

With the help of judicious use of the various services, the C.B. are able to reach, despite insufficient number of personnel they have available, the goals fixed by the army.

Major Zenga Berthe

Technical Record  
Tasks of brigade office

**BRIGADE INFORMATION RECORD**

In each Brigade Office  
It should be found

A record of alpha-  
betical Information

A chronological  
File of information

File for Notices  
of sentence

**I. THE RECORD OF ALPHABETICAL INFORMATION**

The record of alphabetical information collects in Cards system a certain quantity of information allowing the gendarmerie:

- to know better the population
- to put together all the information collected from isolated sources.
- to implement easily missions, especially in the judiciary field
- to satisfy various requests from public and private administration units (research of families interest, issuance of juridical, administrative and judiciary documents, etc...)

**NOTE** : It is prohibited to include on such record all information

- related to the following:
  - racial origin
  - political, philosophical or religious opinion
  - syndicalism adherence

**II. THE CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF INFORMATION**

The chronological record of information completes the alphabetical information record. It is constituted by documents received for filing and the Handling was not summarized on cards of the alphabetical Record.

The above documents are related to persons born, living or having lived in the brigade district.

**III. THE RECORD OF NOTICES OF PENAL SENTENCES**

This record collects in the alphabetical order the notices of sentence concerning persons born or living in the area.

It must have exclusively the following information:

- Identity (name, prename, date and place of birth, home address)
- Nature of pronounced Sentence
- Court having pronounced it.
- How? (What means)



a)The passengers

Passengers born in Rwanda

Where? Check up from the Main Record

How? by radio, by telephone

This passenger may draw the suspicious attention of the agent by fact of:

-his attitude

-his friendship(in company of people followed by the squad unit)

-his irregular presence on the control place

-his stay or his passage in an area under special surveillance

Consequently, following the identification of whoever if present, or by a designated representative. By default, you may act by yourself.

After a quick patrol of places of crime, the survey manager distributes missions in order to provide the following:

- the assistance

- security service

- identity document check up

- holding any suspected or probable witness.

1)The assistance

If the victim is still alive, provide him with help and take the necessary action to transport him to the hospital and before that, please note:

-position of the victim

-attitude of the victim

2) The security order

.Prevent onlookers and curious people to access to the event site

.Provide security to persons and property

3)Protection of piece of evidence: prevent

.any destruction

.any modification of places

.any withdrawing of tracks, signs, or objects

4)The holding of any suspected person or witness:

.Only Officer empowered to arrest(OPJ) has the right to take such action.

5)Check up of the identification documents:

.in consulting the Main Information Record

.from some brigade offices

In case a person refuses to go through the identification process, you should, according to the law provisions, take the person to the Officer empowered to arrest for writing down a report about the opposition to the legal authority.

**III. TRANSPORTATION ON THE CRIME SITE FOR PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS:**

The preparation and provisions to be taken are the same as for the investigation in case of catching someone in the act adapted to circumstances and facts.

However:

-The searches and seizures should preliminary be agreed upon with the person where to be conducted. Searches and seizure should be made with the express agreement from the person where they are conducted, when the responsibility of that person can

not be involved in the researches offence.

Theses cards ..... belong to the Main Investigation Records

c) Maintaining Information Record

- make sure the person in question be put on record
- if none, create the card and get it checked through the regular channel
- fill out the card according to the case in question and current information

**IMPORTANT:**

The alphabetical record and the chronological file are:

- work tools
- contain confidential information exclusively used by the gendarmerie service (professional secret)
- they must be shielded from indiscretions
- their contents should not be released to organisms foreign to the Gendarmerie and all the more reason not to a private person.

**3) Action taken by the Brigade of the Previous Residence: upon receipt of the card 24**

-If the person has already been identified by that Brigade when the person was living in the area, there exists in the record of the said Brigade, a Card called 24.

The Brigade must:

- Annotate the card 24 mentioning the new address
- Inform the section and send it to the identifying Brigade.
- If the person was not identified, the Brigade should mention under the section " Nothing in the Brigade Office" and retransmit it to the identifying Brigade.

**New Residents born from Outside:**

The identifying Brigade unit creates one Card called 25 and transmit it to the Central Investigation Office.

This office proceeds as for identifying the new resident born in Rwanda. The Central Investigation Office keeps the section of the Card 25 and retransmit it to the identifying Brigade unit.

The identifying Brigade unit creates also a section of the card 24 sent it to the Brigade unit of the previous residence which, then proceeds as for identification of a new

resident in Rwanda.

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Major Zenga Berthe

Technical Record  
Tasks of a Brigade Unit

### THE DUTIES IN THE BARRACKS

I. SUBJECT: The duties in the Barracks are aimed:

- to provide permanence service
- to constitute a reserve team for intervention
- to maintain the equipment and the barracks locals
- to provide training for agents
- to assume his various responsibilities( watching persons under arrest, taking care of the police dog, etc...)

Those duties are ordered on assignment book under the followings:

- agent on duty and replacement
- first to move (for intervention)
- duties in the barracks

### II. THE PERMANENCE DUTY

a)Task: Provide permanence duty at the Brigade and thus provide a quick intervention from The Gendarmerie. Offices are opened for public from 8:00 to 12:00 a.m. and from 14:00 to 19 p.m.; moreover, any intervention or investigation requested can be provided without delay.

#### b)Description:

-The gendarme on permanence duty is assigned for 24 hours; his duty starts 1 hour before the opening time and finishes the next morning at the same time. A special control is planed on Sundays and holidays.

-When assigned on outside duties, the gendarme should be replaced by an other low officer on regular duty schedule.

#### -c)Assignment:

-Be on permanent duty under the Brigade Commander and should respond to any request in a nice working uniform and no arm.

-Open and close the office doors on hours fixed by the Camp Commander(keep the keys in the Brigade office) and apply the security measures agreed upon.

-Receive persons coming for inquiries to the Brigade; if necessary take them to the chief of Brigade; moreover respond to any information request and sign documents presented for the purpose. (ex. receipt as indirect tax for transport of alcohol beverages during office closing time).

-Receive and record telephonic calls and transmit without delay to the Brigade Chief (inside the Brigade Company provide the duty for the switch board.

-Assist in the office work of the Chief Brigade(up dating or filing office documents for instance)

-Properly maintain the office spaces.

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-At night shift: (closing the door, respond to outside calls, weapon on hand and taking some preliminary cautious measures (lighting the entrance door and watching window or one building story window).

Excluded (large units on the company camp site or gendarme sleeping outside) the agent on duty does not sleep in the office but in his apartment. A moving telephone system should permit him to assure permanent telephone service. A transmitting system should permit to use a radio network.

d) Particular cases

In large centres, the gendarme on duty can be taken as a half day duty. In case of necessity and when there are enough personnel one (or several) gendarmes should provide the function, one of them being more in charge of the barracks security.

e) The replacement

He replaces the officer in his absence (lunch time for the agents sleeping outside, on various assignments). It is in general a gendarme assigned for other duties during the time the officer is regularly in the Barracks.

III. THE FIRST INTERVENING GENDARME OR THE FIRST TO TAKE ACTION

a) Goal : Constitute an immediately available reserve in case of needs.

b) Description: The appointment of gendarme of the first intervention is not mandatory. It depends on the personnel size of the unit and on the possible cases to handle.

c) Assignment: As the permanent gendarme, he should be capable of responding to any request in neat uniform and without weapons. He should not be absent from the Brigade without permission. He is also assigned in priority for non scheduled cases. In large brigade units several gendarmes may command an "intervention".

IV. OTHER SERVICES IN THE BARRACKS.

a) Maintenance of automobiles vehicles

Conductors of automotive vehicles

For each vehicle, two conductors should be assigned: one for responsible holder and the second for replacement. They are not allowed to be absent from the post at the same time (for permission or for transfer).

In fact, when necessary all gendarmes holding a driving licence are authorized to drive unit vehicles. Conductors are fully responsible for driving and maintaining vehicles assigned to them.

-The gendarme in driving should keep in his mind

to strictly respect current traffic regulations. "He should be a moving exemplary driver"

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-Such responsibility extends to:

- holding available driving documents
- maintenance of the vehicles accessories, garage spaces, gasoline and accessories store room.
- short cleaning and minor fixing of the vehicle are done at the end of the travel (gas tank refill).

Vehicles must indeed be ready for new trip without delay. A full maintenance time is scheduled by week ( lubrication, tyre pressure check up, etc).

Whenever possible the conductor assists and takes part on the repair of the vehicle in the garage shop of the unit.

b) Maintenance works

1)Goal: Provide the cleaning of the spaces (office and residence) the court yards and the space around the buildings.

2)Designation: by the Brigade Commander in a services handbook.

3)Implementation:

Daily maintenance: step stairs, corridors, offices spaces, immediate vicinity of entrance door. This is executed on daily basis by the gendarme on duty before the offices opening time.

General maintenance: proper cleaning of the all office spaces court yards and vicinities, execution of some garden maintenance works: flowers and garden trees cutting  
The general maintenance is also executed by both gendarmes special and regular units, even by secretary staff members. It is executed once per week, usually on Saturday morning. In fact, the Brigade Commander chooses an appropriate and the most calm day of the week.

-Remarks:

1)The working spaces of the officers are cleaned by the secretary gendarmes.

2)High rank officers do not execute hard labour.  
"The cleaner complex" The gendarmes dislike making:"hard labour"which they believe unsuitable to their dignity. Unfortunately, there are no housewives made available in the brigades and the daily or periodical cleaning and maintenance of the barracks and its equipment is a necessity ! Thus, the cleaning is done in" dead time" and in combat uniform in order to give the maximum discretion to it.

c) Surveillance of the persons held in the Security room or kept on watch.

1) Goal: avoid: -the evasions

-the suicides of the prisoners  
treat the sick prisoners

2) Execution: in day time, mostly by the gendarme on duty or his replacing agent, at night, shift round ordered by the Brigade Commander.

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Remarks:

1) The Company Commanders should make sure the custody rooms be equipped with the followings:

-doors with bars strongly fixed

-aired, but not too much open to let cold in the winter

2) Any person taken in the custody room should undergo searching before entering, dangerous objects, such as knives, belts, shoe laces should be taken from him....)

3) The Brigade Commander should specifically describe in the job registry the work responsibility of the surveillance service in order to avoid repetition.

d) Large scale maintenance of the Brigade.

Resources allotted for the brigade maintenance (painting, renting repair funds, do not always permit to call on specialised maintenance companies.

The large part of the maintenance work is executed by army men who are mostly unqualified.

The Company Commander has to agree on the above mentioned action. Despite the non written provision for such activities, the utilisation of the army personnel is well accepted especially when it is done without disturbing the implementation of the regular services.

e) Radio transmission, taking care of the dog, Reports writing.

All the services such as radio transmission, daily dog outwalking, etc. that could be executed in a Brigade station are to be recorded in job distribution register. This document in fact, must reflect the right, complete and fulfilled daily life of the unit.

It is noticed that the time during which reports stay in the secretariat for typing should be counted as work service.

The gendarmes especially in the rural area, have dead time for executing various activities. Besides, they are not required to be present in the office if they are not assigned for messenger services. After conducting a special case requiring a large report confection, if the working schedule permit, the Brigade Commander should allow free time to the agents in charge of the report in order to finish the work in the shortest possible time.

CONCLUSION

The services in the barracks should not be considered as non important services, and officers during their inspection visits should allow them all the attention needed.

In fact, the above mentioned activities are the supplement of the external activities of the brigade unit. In addition, the good implementation of those activities will mostly be the reason of good opinion from the public about the Brigade unit.

THE REGISTRY BOOK OF SERVICERole:

- back up of orders of service
- thinking tool of service
- personnel assignment in space and time
- display document of activity of the unit
- control mean of execution of service

Presentation - Composition

The registry book of service is presented in the form of binder in which various documents shall be filed:

- page of guard
- daily page of received orders issued without a S.B.
- recapitulative tables;
  - .recapitulation of service in space and time by gendarmes,
  - .service of the traffic police,
  - .controls and liaisons of the C.B.
  - .monthly and yearly tables of service,
  - .paper indicating mileage for service travels

Use: The registry of service is handled by the Chief of the post who is personally responsible of it.

Checking the registry book of service:

The book of service is monthly sent to the Company Commander. This last officer should immediately report any important observations noticed to the B.C. The Company Commander transmits further the registry book to the Groupment Commander and the archives back to the Company.

The appreciations about the activity and the work quality of the Units are made every three months.

The Brigade Commanders are informed about the said appreciations.

THE CONTROL REGISTRY BOOK

Aim: The B.C. should make execute after all services, controls and special checks up, regarding the gendarmerie service about a fixed itinerary. The cases are obviously numerous and it is important to not forget any of them; that is why it is necessary to list them in advance in a document paper easy to consult.

In addition, all the sections of service do not have the same importance: some of them should be verified more times than the other.

It is, therefore, imperative to take note of completed

verification dates.

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The book of service has, thus the aim of:

- collect the maximum of information regarding the zone,
- keep a track of various controls and verifications completed.
- Guide the B.C. when he is on command of service.
- offer to the officers a mean of providing the control of surveillance.

In addition this document should permit:

- the determining of itineraries by showing the places not visited since a certain time,
- the edition of special orders by offering a simultaneous view of controls to execute and the verifications completed;
- the quick and complete knowledge of places and people by the succeeding brigade commanders.



SERVICE IN BRIGADE

THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE BRIGADE

The brigade commander participates to the management of his personnel and is accountable for their living in the barracks and the equipment of his unit.

The "Administrative" responsibility of the C.B. is reduced to the essential and executed on behalf of the company commander in the above mentioned domains.

1. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

a) Change of Situation

The C.B. informs the (S.A.T.) of the army corps, of any information changing the position or rights to the salary of the gendarmes (marriage, birth, death, etc.)

b) Displacement:

- The mission orders regarding the Gendarmes are issued and certified by the BC who issues also his own ones.
- Documents requesting reimbursement, transfers, mileage indemnity payment-change of residence.

c) Clothing.

The Low officers personally and directly procure themselves their clothing effects and usual equipment needs; they receive a yearly allocation paid with the monthly salary.

The role of the B.C. in this matter concerns:

- make sure that his personnel wears regulatory uniforms;
- report to the company commander the clothing proposed for change;
- Transmit the compensation request of Gendarmes for the deteriorated clothing.
- provide maintenance in good conditions equipment lent to the personnel gendarme (motorcycles, mountain equipment, etc.)

II. Barracks.

The role of the B.C. in the matter concerns the followings:

- Provide maintenance of offices property and commons court yards.
- Provide regular maintenance of houses occupied by the gendarme.
- Report to the company commander the repairing to be done on houses (renting maintenance program).
- Issuance of certain documents.
  - Report of the Barracks take over, it should be signed as a contract by the incoming and the

outgoing B.C., the contract permits the taking over by the incoming officer of the barracks

- Situation of over consumption water distribution.
- Housing state report for in and out renter.
- Balance due to the Government for heating and electricity supply for the official buildings.

The rights in the matter are determined by issuance of a report. The invoices for the electricity lighting are paid by the army corps for the heating, in case of independent installations, the C.B. receives an allocation of funds, invoices for combustion are addressed to the C.B. to be paid by the army corps.

- Control and maintenance of the fire fighting equipment.
- Provide the yearly cleaning work of chimneys and address the invoices to the army corps.
- Keep the card records of the C.U. (Collective Units)
- For the armament, he keeps control, up dating each operation (individual weapons is accounted for the Brigade and do not go with the personnel in transfer).

c) Utilisation of equipment.

The equipment is distributed to the unit for its own use. The C.B. should utilise it properly, they should know the capacity and the limits, according to the acquisition value of the equipment which may make difficult its replacement and should provide the best maintenance possible.

III. Various Directions.

a) Combustible is provided to the Brigades.

- Combustible is provided to brigades:
- From a whole seller Company served itself by the A.C.S. (Army Combustibles Services).

Or directly distributed from the civilian Sector, following supply agreement signed between the Army Direction and Distribution Companies like Shell or Total.

b) Bonus grants - Shares of fine.

A certain number of operation regarding the Gendarmerie service leads to bonus granting, bonus in fine shares from the public administrations.

- Capture imprisonment, escapers, unsubordinated or in state of illegal absence, escaped criminals, execution of certain mandates, civil imprisonment).

- Discovery of robbed vehicles.

N.B. The militaries housed by the Government are not forced to sign an insurance contract, but should sign a discharge contract stating to not sue the Government in case of losing their furniture or personal effects by fire.

Maintain up dated the barracks files of the brigade concerning the followings:

- . The barracks plan,
- . describing state and details of space description
- . chronological state of repairs,
- . copies of documents regarding the brigade
- . barracking.

#### IV. EQUIPMENT

##### a. The report of taking over:

When taking over the commandment, the brigade commander should list on the taking over report the equipment left by the outgoing commander.

Equipment in short or broken should be listed on a report of lost or deterioration.

The handing over of the equipment between the two involved officers is done in presence of the company commander or his deputy.

##### b. The accounting of the equipment in the brigade.

The equipment put in service by the army corps should be on inventory on the company level. The brigade commander is thus responsible of the equipment received towards the company commander:

- He should dress an inventory of the equipment in service and up date the list according to the fact of in / out going.
- Keep a special control (individual card) of equipment individually distributed.
- report of violation (hunting, fishing, indirect taxes, customs taxes, economical control),

The conditions of granting bonuses, the rate and the modalities of cashing them depend on each administration. The brigade commander should list the necessary files, because these amounts are not automatically paid to the concerned persons. An important part of the said amounts are by negligence lost each year.

By principles, the above mentioned amounts are distributed as follows:

- 50% to militaries non officers concerned,
- 50% to social service (and at home)

c. Donations - Salaries

Some persons want to acknowledge services rendered by the gendarmerie by giving donations. They should previously be accepted by the chief of the army corps (up to 50 FR) or by the minister.

The distribution is done according to the donator's will or the decision of the chief the army corps or the minister.

It is important to notice that the militaries of the army are not permitted to directly accept donation for themselves or their subordinates.

It should be noted also that this donation is not considered as salary for the rendered services or be considered as an attempt for corruption.

d. Food for person imprisoned in the brigade.

For detainees not paying food for themselves, an agreement is made with a local restaurant service. The price of meal should not be over 50% of the food allowance for the unit. The brigade commander makes a monthly situation, with invoices for the chief of army corps.

e. Telephonic and telegraphic taxes:

The invoices from the PTT are checked and approved by the brigade commander and transmitted to the Corps of army with all justification documents. The statements should list persons authorised for using telephone service for private communications. The last ones should reimburse the amounts dues to the Corps.

V. CONCLUSION

The personnel <sup>and</sup> equipment management, even simple, requires the issuance of several documents, statements, reports, etc. Some times looking of ostentatious aspect, the question should be considered as serious, because it puts in good equipment conditions of life and work for the personnel; it influences deeply his moral state and finally it is directly related to the efficiency of the brigade.

ONE COMMANDS WELL THE PEOPLE ONE KNOWS VERY WELL.

## ROAD TRAFFIC

### DRIVING REGULATIONS

#### FIRST PART : GENERALITIES

##### I. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

###### A) Automobile in the world

Man has always needed to move, to travel, to go always faster and to utilize the most safe and the most rapid ways, going first on foot, on donkey's back, on horse, by camels and further to invent carts and carries.

With the invention of the steam machine, James Watt realized the first "car without horse" in 1784. It was only in 1886 that BENZ CARL a german engineer put up a four tours engine utilizing gasoline. That was the birth of the first patented vehicle. He found together with DAIMLER GOTTLIEB, an other german engineer, (inventor of light petrolgaz engine patented in 1887) the enterprise DAMLER-BENZ. It will have to wait the year 1901 to have the first car manufactured by BENZ with a general plan of construction as known on almost all the modern vehicles as first manufactured by the most known FORD HENRY (USA), DIESEL Rudolf, OTTO Nirlans (Germany) RENAULT Louis and PEUGEOT Armand (FRANCE)...

The number of vehicles that time, which means in 1901 was around 10.000 <sup>units</sup> in the entire world. Today, it is estimated between 400 and 500 millions <sup>vehicles</sup> and to the pioneers were added the Japanese car markers (NISSAN, HONDA, MITSUBISHI, TOYOTA, etc...). ~~#~~ <sup>One</sup> counts one vehicle for two to eight persons in the North American and West European countries and one vehicle for 200 persons in the Third World countries. From less than 10 km per hour at its birth, the automobile reaches today more than 400 km/hour.

###### B) Traffic accident in the world

The first automobile accident officially known goes back in 1896 in FRANCE due to speed excess and to lack of caution of the driver. Since then the number of accidents has kept increasing. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that the fatal traffic accidents constitute a third of general mortally causes in the industrialized countries for the portion of age between 20 and 30 years ~~of age~~ and two third of the deadly accidents. In Africa, the phenomena is growing by day and reaches worrying proportions almost everywhere.

TRANSLATED By  
Jean Marie Grotazzi

## II. THE NUMBER OF CARS ON THE ROADS IN RWANDA

The first vehicles are assumed to have been introduced in Rwanda-Urundi between 1924 and 1927. At the end of year 1927 the Rwanda-Urundi had 213 vehicles. In Rwanda there were 55 vehicles in 1930, 92 in 1934, 155 in 1938 and 368 in 1947.

Thirty years after, which means in 1977 the number of vehicles on roads was 9.673 and more than 20.000 between 1980 and 1990.

In 1984 there was one vehicle for about 280 inhabitants. The strong concentration (3/4) was found in Kigali, Butare, Gitarama and Gisenyi. Kigali had by itself more than 50 % of the number of vehicles on the roads. Figures for 1994 are unknown.

## III. THE ROADWAY NET IN RWANDA

The first road is assumed to have been built between 1923 and 1928 (Bujumbura-Kigali-Kagitumba) and since then trails or carrying roads were progressively replaced by more than 8000 kms of modern roads about 1000 kms of which are asphalted. All the main axes leading to borders points are asphalted.

## IV. ROAD TRAFFIC IN RWANDA

The traffic <sup>is</sup> dense in the urban zones especially in the Capital <sup>city</sup> Kigali. One the main roads linking Kigali town to other large towns such as Gitarama, Butare, Kibungo, Byumba, Ruhengeri and Gisenyi where <sup>1</sup>relatively important traffic is noticed.

## V. TRAFFIC ACCIDENT IN RWANDA

The first traffic accident is assumed to have occurred between 1926 and 1928 anyway the year that followed the introduction of the first vehicle. Today we count between 2000 and 3000 road accidents per year.

In 1985, for instance, there was 387 deaths and 2945 injuries caused by automobile accidents in Rwanda. Towns mostly concerned are Kigali, Gitarama and Ruhengeri. The causes are essentially from the speed excess, mechanical defaults, roads conditions, animals circulation on roads, poor visibility due to meteorologic conditions, cautionless pedestrians, driving in state of intoxication, etc, etc...; all other provisions and regulations about the Road Code are to be dealt in the next lesson.

?synonym

### PART THREE : TRAFFIC REGULATION

#### CHAPTER I. : GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL USERS

Protection of public roads ways and their users.

Article 8 : It is forbidden to hamper the traffic or to make it dangerous by towing, depositing, abandoning or letting fall on the public roads objects or undetermined matters, ~~spreading~~ <sup>spreading</sup> smoke or steam ~~either~~ <sup>and</sup> by setting up some obstacles.

##### Explanations :

##### 1. Objects or undetermined matters.

a) The violation implies the hampering or making the traffic dangerous. Throwing piece of paper on the public roadway is not a violation in the sense of the article 8 mentioned above.

b) The term "Objet" must be taken in the usual sense which does not exclude liquids matters. Ex: spread of diesel on the roadway

c) Throw : ex: the action of throwing trashes on the roadway

d) To deposit : ex: setting chairs or wood planks on the public roads in front of house with intention of saving parking space for own vehicle (if someone removes these objects on the public roadway he would commit violation to traffic rules).

e) To abandon : ex: The fact for a farmer to conduct cattle on the public roadway and leave the dung resulting from the passage of the cattle constitute an "Abandon of undetermined matters" when the roadway becomes slippery.

f) To let fall : ex: The truck which washes a part of its load on the public roadway.

##### 2. Smoke or steam

a) The smoke or steam must come from motorvehicles

b) Article 8 does not apply to a local resident who sets fire to bushes from which the smoke spreads over the roadway.

##### 3. Obstacles

It concerns the abnormal presence of an unidentified material or object on the public roadway or an accidental mishap such as rock slide.

Article 8, 1st alinea(next): This interdiction is not applicable to public agents using, while on duty, engine equipments spreading steams, smokes or powders. It also concerns private individuals utilizing such engine equipments for the above mentioned duties or used under authorization by the administration ....

Ex: a) Motorvehicles <sup>from</sup> of Public Works <sup>source</sup> laying gravel on the roadway to prevent <sup>from</sup> slippery ~~vehicles~~ accidents.

b) Placing of harrows by the gendarmerie and the police during the control operations and roadblocks.

<sup>prohibited</sup>  
Article 8, third alinea : It is ~~forbidden~~ to spoil the public roadway, to take out, to move away, to spoil, to spill or to destroy the kilometer-markers, signals, signposts plantations or building works of the roadway.

Article 9 : The motorvehicle conductor is requested to take all caution to avoid distraction to the roadway by slowing down the speed or by not overloading the vehicle or by taking alternative roadway.

Ex : Avoid driving on an old bridge that could be destroyed by an overloaded vehicle.

#### ABOUT MOTORVEHICLES CONDUCTORS

Article 10 :

1. Every motorvehicle or trainvehicles on move, must be driven by <sup>a</sup>conductor on board. Draft, freight or riding animals and livestock isolated or in group must have a conductor.
2. The conductor must be all the time, able to operate all manoeuvres he has to accomplish in order to have full control of the motorvehicles or animals he is conducting.
3. The conductor cannot leave that motorvehicle or those animals without taking necessary caution to avoid any accident.

Article 11 :

- The minimum age permitted to conduct an automotorvehicle is fixed as follow :
1. 20 years of age for conducting motorvehicles included in the categories C, D and E, as described in paragraph 3 of article 6 of this code.
  2. 17 years of age for conducting motorvehicles under categories A, B and F
  3. 15 years of age for conducting cyclomotors when it does not carry any other person except the conductor himself;  
17 years of age for any other cases.

#### GENERAL RULES NECESSARY OR APPLICABLE TO ALL USERS

#### ~~WHEN ON ROADWAY~~

Article 12 :

1. Every driver on street must stay as close as possible at the right side of the road.
2. When the road is two way street, and divided into four lames directions at least, the parallel traffic is allowed on the right half of the roadway. The parallel traffic is allowed on driveway, street is divided at least into two lanes. In any case police officers may impose sometimes parallel traffic.
3. Except in case of special regulations when roadways are composed by two or three ways well separated by a divider, a space not accessible to vehicles, by uneven levels; drivers can never use the left side opposed to their direction.



Article 13 :

It is prohibited to any driver on roadway to overhang sidewalks, refuge, shoulder, or bicycle-way by any vehicle or part of the vehicle or its load.

Article 15 :

Every driver must yield to any body coming from his right side, except in an intersection where the traffic is regulated by traffic lights.

Article 16 :

The driver who has to yield, can only proceed when he can do so without risk, given the position, distance and the speed of other drivers.

Article 17 : <sup>During operation</sup> ~~Manoeuvre or (operations)~~.

Any driver who wants to make a move that will handicap the traffic must give them the right of way. It must be the same thing when a number of vehicles following each other <sup>have</sup> to cross a roadway, emerge from a parking lot, take off from an area affected by a stopping vehicle.

Article 19 : Intersection (or crossroads) and overtaking.

1. For applying the present rule, the crossing, the overtaking are to be considered in case of moving vehicles.

2. In areas where vehicles are moving in parallel way, the fact that a driver overtakes by the left side of an other vehicle is not considered as overtaking. (in the meaning of this present rule).

Article 20 : <sup>Crossing</sup> ~~overtaking~~

1. The <sup>applicable</sup> ~~passing~~ has to be made by the right side.

General Rules <sup>necessary</sup> ~~to all users~~ <sup>overtakes should</sup>

2. Every driver who ~~passes~~ an other vehicle <sup>must</sup> leave enough room on his left to facilitate <sup>an easy</sup> driving to the other driver.

3. The driver moving on street, when the street is too narrow to <sup>drive easily</sup> ~~easily operate~~ his vehicles, can use the side walk as long as this one is not used by bicycles. <sup>overtake</sup>

4. When the roadway is not wide enough to allow vehicles to ~~pass~~ without danger, drivers must make it easier for their driving. Because of this, when the <sup>drive easily</sup> ~~passing is to be~~ <sup>overtaking</sup> done on a slope (hillside) the user who is going down the hill must stop the vehicle, and park it in order to yield <sup>for</sup> the one who is driving toward the hill.

Article 21 : <sup>for</sup> ~~overtaking~~

The ~~passing~~ <sup>is</sup> being made on left side.

1. The overtaking must be made on right when the driver to overtake, has showed his intention to make a left turn and when he is on left side to make that move.

2. Before overtaking every driver must make sure :

a) That the road is wide enough to avoid any accident

b) That no other driver has started to ~~effectuate~~ <sup>the same manoeuvre</sup>

Any driver who is overtaking must keep enough distance between his vehicle and the vehicle to overtake, and must regain his right side as soon as he can do so in order not to inconvenient other driver (or users).

6 ✓

3. Any driver on ~~roadway~~ <sup>street</sup>, in order to easily operate his vehicle, can use the side walk as long as this is not for bicycles.

4. Any driver who is going to be overtaken ~~must get~~ <sup>should</sup> to as close as possible to his right side without increasing his speed.

Article 22 :

No vehicle can overtake another when, either, because of circumstances, nature of the road, when the driver can not see vehicles coming from opposite direction, or when there is not enough space to operate the vehicle without risk.

TRAFFIC AND ROAD REGULATIONS

**One way street**

For the safety of the traffic, the administrator of the territory can decide which one will be one way street among public roadways.

Article 24 :

The one way street can be permanent or limited for certain hours only.

Article 25 :

**Change of Direction**

Every driver who wants to make a right turn or a left turn in order to leave the ~~roadway~~ <sup>street</sup> must do it properly according to art.44.

**Traffic and Road regulations**

- a) To a right turn, make a short turn in a moderate speed.
- b) To make a left turn, get close to the left side without blocking drivers coming from the opposite way and make the turn in a moderate speed.

In intersection (crossroads) this move must be made as clearly as possible, in order to reach the right side that the driver want to take.

**Speed**

Article 26 :

1. Every driver ~~must~~ <sup>should</sup> regulate his speed as required, according to areas (places), the traffic, the visibility, road and vehicle conditions, in order not to be a cause of accident or obstacle for the traffic flow. In any case he can (driver) stop for any kind of obstacle.

2. It is prohibited to handicap the traffic flow ~~of~~ <sup>for</sup> other drivers by suddenly stopping if it is not for safety reason.

Article 27 :

When a pedestrian is walking on road where the traffic is not regulated by a police officer or traffic lights, drivers must proceed in moderate speed, and keep driving if they can do it ... without endangering the pedestrians.

7 ✓

**In Built-up area (~~towns~~).**

1. The speed of automobile vehicles carrying only people, and those vehicles with the transport capacity that can not be more than one tonne cannot exceed 60 km/h (60 km per hour).
2. The speed of other vehicles can not exceed 40 km/h.

**Stopping and parking**

Article 32.

1. Except local regulation or particular disposition of areas (places) every stopping vehicle or ..... must be parked :
  - a) On right side, toward the traffic circulation when the roadway is one way street vehicles can be parked on both sides of the street.
  - b) The farthest possible distance of main roads and sometimes behind this one, or side walk, in this lost instance, if the sidewalk doesn't exist, the driver must leave a space with of one meter of width to allow them an easy passing without using the roadway.
2. The distance between tires of parked car and the curve can not exceed 50 cm.

Article 33

**No stopping any time**

1. On bicycles paths (ways) and on the parts of the roadway reserved especially for bicycles and mopeds and pedestrians.
2. On side walks and shoulders except by regulation.
3. From opposite side of an other parked can
  - a) When two other can not pass each other
  - b) When on one-way street the free passing space is reduced at less than 3 meters
4. On or under bridges except local regulation
5. At less than 10 m from the curve of transverse roadway.

Article 34

**No parking ~~any time~~ (sign)**

Parking car is ~~forbidden~~ <sup>prohibited</sup> in the following case :

1. In places where stopping is forbidden according to provisions mentioned in the article 33
2. In front of entrances and exits of public places
3. During the opening hours, in front of entrance and exits of public parks, schools and ....
4. In front of entrance of public or private buildings
5. In place where pedestrians must walk on the street in avoiding obstacle.
6. At less than one meter of distance in front or in back of an other stopped or parked vehicle.
7. At less than 10 m, from one side to an other of a signal indicating the stop place of public transportation vehicle

8. At places where a regulating signal on sight of other conductors.  
 9. In a curve or on the approach of a mountain summit when the visibility is not sure in both sides, at least a 100 m in countryside and at least 20 m in urban areas.  
 10. On the roadway, on place having traffic lines.  
 11. On the roadway, on the yellow continued line as described in the article 111.  
 12. On the parts of public way occupied or crossed by one or several railways in exploitation.

#### Article 35

Every conductor of a vehicle <sup>standing</sup> on ~~stop~~ or in parking must move it when required by an authorized agent.

In case of the conductor refusal, the agent shall immediately remove the vehicle ~~at~~ <sup>in</sup> the risks and ~~on~~ charges of the conductors and the responsible persons.

<sup>should</sup> When the conductor is absent, the agent shall remove the vehicle ~~is~~ <sup>in</sup> such case the towing risks and expenses ~~should~~ be charged to the local administration, except if the vehicle is parked in violation of the provisions under traffic and riding regulations.

This faculty cannot be in the same conditions, executed by a simple user without the intervention of an authorized agent.

#### PARTICULAR PROVISIONS

##### Article 36

No one cannot get off or on a vehicle <sup>should</sup> ~~on~~ the traffic side before checking if there is any accident danger or <sup>in</sup> ~~hamper~~ of the roadway users.

##### Article 37 <sup>other</sup> ~~The~~

~~On the~~ approach of an ambulance, a police services vehicles, a military or a fire fighting vehicle is announced by a special horn signal, the conductors must immediately line up and stop <sup>on side</sup> ~~on side~~.

<sup>On</sup> ~~At~~ the intersections where traffic is regulated by traffic lights the above mentioned vehicles are allowed to drive through red light after a short stop and under condition that no danger to other road users may result from the manoeuver.

The conductor of the said vehicles is allowed to use the special horn signal only in cases justified by the emergency of his duty.

##### Article 38 <sup>prohibited</sup> ~~forbidden~~

It is ~~forbidden~~ to road users to cut trough :

1. A unit of military convoy on move;
2. A group of school children in rank conducted by a monitor
3. A funeral convoy;
4. Any other convoy;

The above restrictions are not applicable to vehicles mentioned in the article 37 above when in cases justified by the emergency of their duties.

Article 39

Except special permission by authority, it is ~~forbidden~~ <sup>prohibited</sup> to engage on public roadway in speed competition and, on roadway and cyclistways to start games that may ~~hinder~~ hamper the traffic.

Use of lights

Article 41

For light signal and lighting of vehicles and also in indicating change of direction or speed, it is restricted to utilize other lights or ~~catadioptrics~~ <sup>reflectors</sup> than those described or provided in this regulation.

Article 42

From the time, between the dawn and the rise of the day or due to atmospheric conditions, it becomes impossible to see clearly at a distance of 200 m, the presence on public roadways of users, vehicles loadcarriages and livestock must be indicated by light signals...

Article 43

- Dipped headlights and navigation lights
1. ~~Long and short lights~~ must be put on from the time, between dawn and rise of the day or in case of atmospheric conditions, it becomes impossible for the conductor to see clearly at about 100 m of distance. Dipped headlights and navigation lights
  2. ~~Long and short lights~~ must be put off in the following cases :
    - a) When street light is continuous and clear enough permitting to conductor to see clearly at about a distance of 100 m;
    - b) When the vehicle is on stop or in parking position whenever in foggy weather, ~~the long headlights~~ may be put on. The dipped headlights
  3. ~~Vehicle short lights~~ must be off in the following: The vehicle navigation lights
    - a) When the vehicle is crossing an other one, at a necessary distance so that it may continue driving easily and without danger;
    - b) When the conductor, driving from the opposite side switches on and off alternatively and rapidly the headlights showing that he is ~~bedazzled~~ <sup>bedazzled</sup>;
    - c) When a vehicle follows an other at a distance of less than 50 m, except when it is overtaking...

Indication of change of direction or speed ,

Article 44

1. The conductor who wants to turn at an intersection, to quit the roadway or park his vehicle on the left side of the road must always indicate his intention of doing so. This indication must be done as early as possible to avoid any risk of accident; the signal must be stopped as soon as the operation is finished.
2. The indication signal must be given by two indicating lights for direction on vehicles that must bear them according to the article 76, by hand signal or by any other appropriate signal for other type of vehicles.
3. The signals in question in this article are utilized in case only provided in paragraph one.

#### Article 45

1. The conductor who is slowing down notably the speed must always indicate this manoeuvre.
2. This signal must be given by one or two stopping lights for vehicles equipped with those signals according to article 76, or by hand or any other appropriate signal for other type of vehicles.

#### Article 46

The use of signals provided in article 44 and 45 do not exempt the conductor from respecting his obligations resulting from the position and the speed of other road users.

#### Article 76 (A.P. N° 103/01 dated 10/7/1967 (SEE CHART IN ANNEX)

#### Article 77

1. The white parking light fixed in front of the vehicle and the red light fixed in the back must, without bothering other conductors, be seen under regular atmospheric conditions at a minimum distance of 200 m respectively from the front or the back of the vehicle. However, regarding the back lights of cycles and cyclomotors the said distance is reduced to 200 m.
2. The ~~catadioptric lights~~ <sup>reflectors</sup> must be visible at night, under regular atmospheric conditions by a vehicle conductor being at 100 m of distance and whose road lights enlightens towards the ~~catadioptric~~ <sup>reflector</sup> signal. <sup>is from</sup>
3. The parking light must emit a white light ~~from~~ <sup>is from</sup> the front, red from the back and meet the visibility conditions required for parking and back red lights.

#### Article 78 <sup>navigation lights</sup>

1. The ~~road lights~~ <sup>navigation lights</sup> of white or yellow colour must at night, under regular atmospheric conditions, must allow a lightning of the roadway on a minimum distance of 100 m in front of the vehicle. This distance is reduced to 15 m for the automotors whose the cubic capacity does not go over 123 cm<sup>3</sup>.
2. The ~~crossing lights~~ <sup>side</sup> of white or yellow colour must be built in and fixed on vehicle in a way that they do not bedazzle others conductors, but also enabling at night under regular atmospheric conditions, the lightning of the roadway on a distance of 25 m. This above distance is reduced at 15 m for vehicles equipped with engine under 125 cm<sup>3</sup> of capacity.
3. When the vehicle is equipped with a back up light, the signal must be built and fixed so that it does not bother the other conductors and enlightens on 20 m of maximum distance.

#### Article 79

1. The red or orange ~~stop~~ <sup>side</sup> light, without bedazzling, must be visible at night by regular atmospheric conditions at 150 m of minimum distance and in day time in sunshine at 20 m of minimum distance.
4. The stopping light must switch on when pushing on main brake system of the vehicle.

9.  
11 ✓

### Use of sound warning signals

#### Article 47 *prohibited*

It is ~~forbidden~~ to utilize any other sound warning signals than the one provided in this regulation. The use of sound warnings must as short as possible and is authorized only when circumstances ~~dictate~~ to avoid a probable accident or when it becomes necessary to warn a conductor in front before overtaking him. *of horn is replaced by*

Between 20:00 o'clock and the sunrise, the use of ~~repeated switch of short or high lights use~~. It is prohibited to use the horn set or noisy pushing on gaz pedal when approaching carry, freight, load and mounping animals.

*repeated dipped headlights.*

#### Article 83

1. Vehicles mentioned hereafter must be equipped with a sound warning system that can be heard from the following distances: *automotor*

- 100 m of distance for ~~audiometer~~ vehicles, excluding cyclomotors. This distance can be reduced to 50 m. When the speed level of unloaded vehicle can not be over 50 km per hour;

- 20 m of distance for cycles and cyclomotors. Sound warning systems of automotors vehicles, excluding cyclomotors must emit an unvarying and continuous sound.

2. Animals harnessed to vehicles having wheels equipped with rubber or elastic bands must bear grelots or ringing devices.

### Rear mirrors

#### Article 84

Any automotive vehicle than cyclomotors and motorcycles, *seat* must be equipped with a rear mirror fixed to allow the conductor to watch traffic from his ~~seat~~ on the rear and left side of the vehicle and observe an other vehicle on the left in the process of overtaking. This is also applicable for vehicle trailled by animals and equipped with a cabin for conductor.

### Wipers

#### Article 85 *automotor*

Any ~~audiometer~~ vehicle equipped with a wind shield must have at least one wiper which works without constante intervention of the conductor. It should wipe enough surface so that the conductor from his seat could see clearly the roadway. However, this accessory is not required for cyclomotors and motorcycles.

~~Engines state, noise, smoke~~

Engine conditions: noise, exhausts <sup>to</sup> system 12V

#### Article 86

1. Automotors vehicles must be assembled in a way that they do not ~~spread~~ <sup>normally</sup> oil and burning wastes, not harm people or frighten animals by noise and ~~not~~ <sup>do not</sup> produce smoke ~~emission~~ beyond the engine starting time.

2. The exhaust pipe of engines of internal combustion must have a system preventing all kind of noise and set up in such a way that the conductor can not interrupt the functioning when travelling.

3. The ambulances, the police official vehicles and fire fighting vehicles, and vehicles assigned in maintenance of mountains roadways could be, in addition to warning systems provided in part 1, equipped with a special sound warning device.

## CHAPTER II. SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLES TO SOME USERS

### PEDESTRIANS

#### Article 48

1. Except special mentioned regulations, sidewalks and shoulders are reserved for pedestrians circulation. Single or pedestrians in group not conducted by a monitor are required to use them.

2. If there is no sidewalks neither prominent shoulders or are not good for walk, pedestrians should use plain shoulders. They must, however, permit stopping, crossing or overtaking processes of conductors, by standing when necessary, close to ~~in back~~ <sup>the</sup> of plain shoulder or when it is not suitable, pedestrians could use the cyclist or roadway.

3. When pedestrians are using cyclist way, they must ~~give pass~~ <sup>yield</sup> priority to cyclist and motorcyclist.

4. When pedestrians are using roadway, they must move as near as possible of the shoulder when they see an approaching vehicle. They must do so also at any place where the visibility is not enough and <sup>specially</sup> in intersection of public roadways, in curves or when approaching a mountain summit.

5. Pedestrian must cross the roadway perpendicularly to ~~is~~ <sup>the</sup> axle. They can not walk on it before making sure they can make it without bothering the traffic. At places close to pedestrians pathway, they must walk on it.

6. At places where the traffic is regulated by a qualified agent or by traffic lights, pedestrians are not permitted to cross the street except when the traffic is authorised in the way of their direction.

7. In any cases pedestrians are not permitted to stand on the street without necessity.

8. Persons driving ~~cart of baby~~ <sup>baby cart</sup>, of sick person or of crippled person are submitted to pedestrian regulations.

9. Crippled persons moving in a vehicle conducted by themselves or ~~trilled~~ <sup>trilled</sup> by a dog are permitted to use sidewalks and ~~potuberant~~ <sup>protuberant</sup> shoulders. In this case, they ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> guided by pedestrians regulations.



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### Convoys

#### Article 49

1. The space between automotive vehicles ~~making~~ <sup>belonging to</sup> a convoy in travelling must be at least 30 m distant. However, this provision is not applicable to military vehicles in convoy in the following cases :
- a) in built up area;
  - b) between the dawn and sun rise;
  - c) by intense foggy time
2. The military convoy are identified according to conditions determined by military authorities.

### Trailed vehicles

#### Article 51

1. A harnessing can not have more than 4 animals on line and more than three in front.
2. The equipment of conducting and harnessing must permit the conductor to stay in control of harnessed animals and to drive with safe and precision his vehicle.
3. Harnessed vehicles must be accompanied by enough conveyors to assure control of the traffic. However, when the number of harnessed animals is over five, one conveyor must be assigned to assist the vehicle conductor.

### Handcarts - wheelbarrows

#### Article 52

1. When a handcart or its load prevents the conductor from sufficient visibility in his front, the conductor must trail his vehicle. ~~lack~~ <sup>lack</sup>
2. The prominent shoulders are accessible to wheelbarrows, when street ~~looks~~ <sup>lack</sup> plain shoulder or when the last is unsuitable.

### Bicycles and cyclomotors

#### Article 53

1. It is prohibited to conductors of bicycles and cyclomotors to :
  - a) To conduct :
    - without holding the direction
    - without putting feet on pedals
    - in holding an animal in a cord
    - by being harnessed
  - b) to use the roadway when suitable a cyclist pathway exists;
  - c) to drive at over 40 km per hour of speed when driving on cyclist pathway.
  - d) to play, when driving other sounding or musical sets than regular sound warning systems provided under art.83

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2. By derogation to article 12 provisions, the conductors of bicycles and cyclomotors moving on the roadway can drive by two, side by side. However, they must drive in line when approaching an automotive or harnessed vehicles and also when crossing a ~~built-up area~~. *built-up area*.

3. The conductors of bicycles and cyclomotors are submitted to pedestrians regulation when pushing their equipment.

4. Provisions of this regulations are not applicable to army forces moving in column and to authorised speed competitors as described in the article 39.

#### Article 54

1. The conductor of harnessing, freight or mounting animals and also cattle, must at least be assisted by conveyors in enough number.

2. The conductor and the conveyors must constantly be near the animals and capable of controlling and prevent the animals from disturbing and causing traffic accident.

3. In places where special pathways have been built and identified with a signal n° 53, the traffic cattle is prohibited on other parts of the public roadway.

#### Article 55

✓  
In built-up areas, it is prohibited to leave free running harnessed or mounted animals.

#### Traffic in the sea ports, airports and railway station

#### Article 56

Complementary regulations could be applied postponing or modifying the use of provisions in this regulation for the traffic operated inside the lake ports, airports and railway stations.

Article 76 - (A.P.No. 103/01 dated 10.7.1967). - Vehicles must be permanently equipped with lights and reflectors mentioned as follows:

a)

	FRONT LIGHT	BACK RED LIGHT	BACK RED REFLECTOR	NAVIGATION LIGHT	PIPED CROSSING LIGHT HEADLIGHT	STOP LIGHT PARKING LIGHT	REMARKS
Bicycle and cyclomotor....	-	-	-	-	-		
Motorcycle without side-car...	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Motorcycle with side-car....	2	2	2	1	1	1	(1)
Tricycle with front wheel	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Tricycle with 2 front wheels...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Quadricycles.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Motorised tricycle:							
With one wheel in front.....	-	1	2	2	1	1	(1)(2)(3)(4)
With two wheels in front.....	2	1	1	2	2	1	(1)(2)(3)(4)
Motorised quadricycle.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	(1)(2)(3)

	FRONT LIGHT	BACK RED LIGHT	BACK RED REFLECTO R	ROAD LIGHT NAVIGATION LIGHT	CROSSING LIGHT DIPPED LIGHT	STOP LIGHT P. LIGHT	REMARKS
Automotive vehicle.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	(1)(3)
Trailers harnessed to							
Automotive vehicles.....	2	2	2	-	-	1	(5)
Vehicles harnessed to animals..	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Other trailers.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	(6)

parking

- navigation
- Navigation 3) and Dipped Headlights 4)
- 1) The ~~stop~~ light is only required when the engine cylinder capacity is over 125 CM.
  - 2) The ~~roadway~~ light facultative on vehicles equipped with an engine with a cylindric capacity not exceeding 50 CM.
  - 3) Roadlight and crossing light are only required when the unloaded vehicle has a speed capacity on asphalted road can be over 20 km per hour.
  - 4) The motorised tricycles must be equipped with of two parking lights or two back red lights and two back red reflectors, when taking in consideration the size, it does not meet the requirements under provisions of article 77-3 with a single light.
  - 5) The parking lights of a trailer must light towards front and side direction.
  - 6) The trailer vehicles must additionally be equipped in the back, with lights required for tractor vehicles as their obstruction makes the lights invisible.
  - a) Vehicles and their trailer that must have a plate number or the duplicate must be equipped in the back with a lightning device for plate number.
  - b) The motorised quadricycles, the automotive vehicles and the trailers harnessed by those vehicles must be equipped by direction indicating lights....
  - 2) The cycles and the cyclomotors must have in front a white or yellow light not dazzling and lighting the road on a maximum distance of 30 km and in the back, a red light when driving on the public pathway, between the dawn and the sunrise or under the atmospheric conditions requirement...
  - 5) Vehicles doing taxi service, when parking on the public roadway, could be equipped in front with a green light indicating that vehicle is free.
  - 6) Vehicles assigned to public service or special autobus are equipped with white lights showing the lines of destination.
  - 7) The ambulances, the police services and fire fighting vehicles could be equipped in front with a yellow blinking light...



## PART FOUR : TRAFFIC SIGNALS

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 91 - Signal related to road traffic is divided in three categories :

- a) Roadway signals
- b) Lights signals
- c) Ground signals

### CHAPTER ONE : ROADWAY SIGNALS

#### Article 92

1. These signals are fixed in such way that the lowest part of their parameter lays at the hight from the ground that should not be less than 1,50 m or more than 2,10 m, except provisional signals.

2. The meaning of a signal can be completed, precised or limited by an indication in white characters, on signal, on rectangular panel painted in blue fixed below the signal.

### SIGNAL FOR DANGER

#### Article 93

- The signals for danger have the objective of warning the user the existing of a danger and identify its nature. They have a form of equilateral triangle on white painting with a red bordering, these excludes the following signals: N°20 a,b,c and 21 b....

#### Article 94

- The signals for danger are fixed on the right of the direction followed by the concerned users. If the setting up of the places is justified, a second signal similar to the one fixed on right, is set up on the left side. The signals for danger are fixed on a distance between 90 and 200 meters from the dangerous points they are announcing.

Moreover :

The signals n° 2 and 3 must be fixed the closest possible of the forecasted intersections....

### SIGNALS FOR INTERDICTION AND OBLIGATION

#### Article 97

- Signals indicating to users an interdiction or obligation have the format of a disk. The edges is of red colour for interdiction signal : It is of blue colour for obligation one ...

#### Article 98

- Interdiction and obligation signals have effect only on the portion of the public roadway laying between the place they are fixed and the next intersection.

#### Article 99

- The interdiction signals are set up on the right side of the direction taken by the concerned users. When the places setting justifies, a second signal similar to the one fixed on the right, should be placed on the left side.

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✓

19 ✓

Article 102

- The obligation signals are fixed in place where their visibility is the best for the concerned users.

**INDICATION SIGNALS**

Article 103

- The indication signals are aimed to guide and to inform the users....

The indication signals are fixed at the most appropriate locations considering the nature of the indication they provide.

**CHAPTER II : LIGHTING SIGNALS**

**TRAFFIC LIGHTING SIGNALS**

Article 104

1. The lights of traffic lighting signals have the following meaning:

a) in the three colours system:

- the red light means: interdiction to move beyond the signal:
- the green light means: permission to go beyond the signal:
- the yellow light is always used after the green light, the
- red signal staying light at the opposite direction. That means: interdiction to move beyond the signal, except, at time it gets on, the conductor is so close that he is unable to stop in conditions of proper safety.

b) in the two colours system:

- the red light means: interdiction to move beyond the signal;
- the green light means: permission to move beyond the signal...

Article 106

- The traffic lighting lights are assembled in a box suspended over the intersection, or fixed on roadways leading to the intersection. In this last case, they are placed on the right side of the direction taken by the involved conductors. When the setting of the location justifies, lighting signals of a single face, shall be fixed on the left side too...

**OTHER LIGHTS**

Article 107

- To show a location especially dangerous, they use a blinking yellow light. This signal must be visible by day and night time as well, it means "be careful" and does not change in any way priority regulations...

### CHAPTER III : GROUND SIGNALS

#### **LENGTHWAYS SIGNALS**

##### Article 110

1. A continuous line dividing two traffic bands prohibits to move from one band to the ~~the~~ other, except for a left turn.
2. A discontinuous line guides the conductors and should not be crossed unless for overtaking process or for a left turn.
3. When a continuous lines are set one aside an other, the conductor should consider the closest line to him.
4. In accordance to the present article, lines made of nails or reflecting devices are considered as discontinuous lines.

##### Article 111

- The roadway edges, the protuberant shoulder of uphill could be replaced, to insist, by a continuous or discontinuous yellow line.

#### **CROSSWAY SIGNALS**

##### Article 112

- Lines and signals of white or yellow colour could be drawn on the ground of public roadways by pointing out places designed for pedestrians and cyclists used for crossing the roadway or showing conductors places where they should stop respect of provisional regulation.

### CHAPTER IV : SIGNALS FOR BUILDING SITES AND OBSTACLES

##### Article 113

- The signalization of building sites set up on public roadway is a must of the chief of the building site. If the ~~usage~~ <sup>use</sup> of interdiction or obligation signals is needed, those signals should not be placed without authorization from the territory administrator.....

✓

48.  
20 ✓



21 ✓

## CHAPTER V : TRAFFIC REGULATING SIGNALS

Traffic regulating signals are regulatory signs by authorized agents and the road users must observe in the sense of road traffic regulations.

The traffic regulating signals are aimed to start moving, to speed up, to slow down, to make change the direction or to stop. The signs if the gendarme in traffic regulation replace verbal order. That is why they must be simple, precised and short. The gendarme may like to insist on his sign by using short or long whistle signs to draw the attention of the users especially in case of heavy traffic.

Signals are executed in day time with arms according to international regulations. At night time, they are made by means of electrical lamp (torch) or by lighting stick. In any cases the use of reflecting equipment is necessary whenever possible. Regulating signals could be basic signals, stopping, start moving, speed up and slow down and complementary signals (SEE SIGNALS CHART IN ANNEX).

Traffic injunction of authorized agent must be taken as mandatory.

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cho  
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NOTE

The corrected  
version is  
under typing

Translator  
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*under typing*  
*1st TIME* *OF LAW & ORDER*  
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.

Generalities

A. 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 <sup>for</sup> 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<sup>to</sup> 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 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 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 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 peloton 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 rhytmed 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 BLOCK: 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

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CAPTAIN  
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## 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.

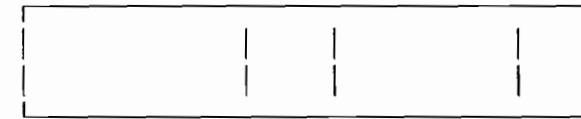
2. **Different formations:** we distinguish three formations of hedges:

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

### 3. Missions

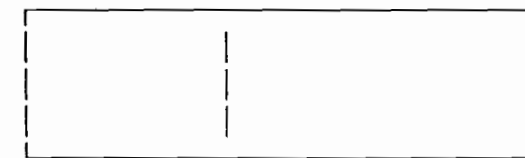
- .Keep the liberty of the used itinerary.
- .Ensure the security of important men.
- .Render honours when great men are passing(this should be done when the order is given)

The personnel observe from its location



Lateral

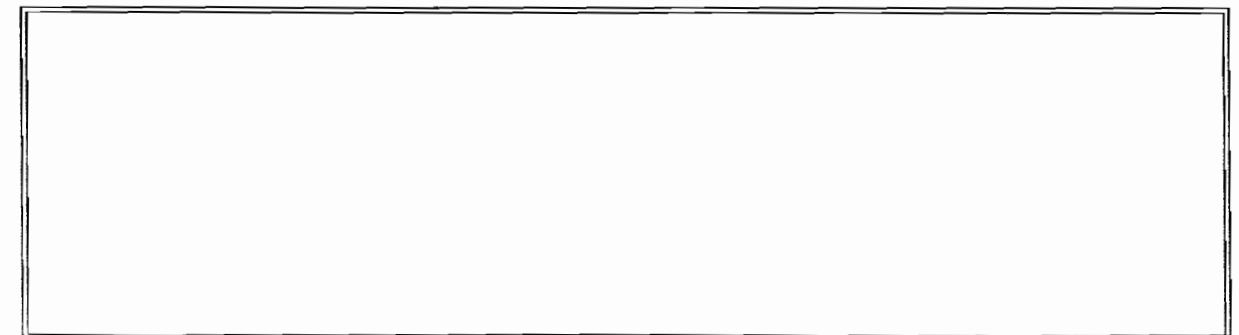
Frontal



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.

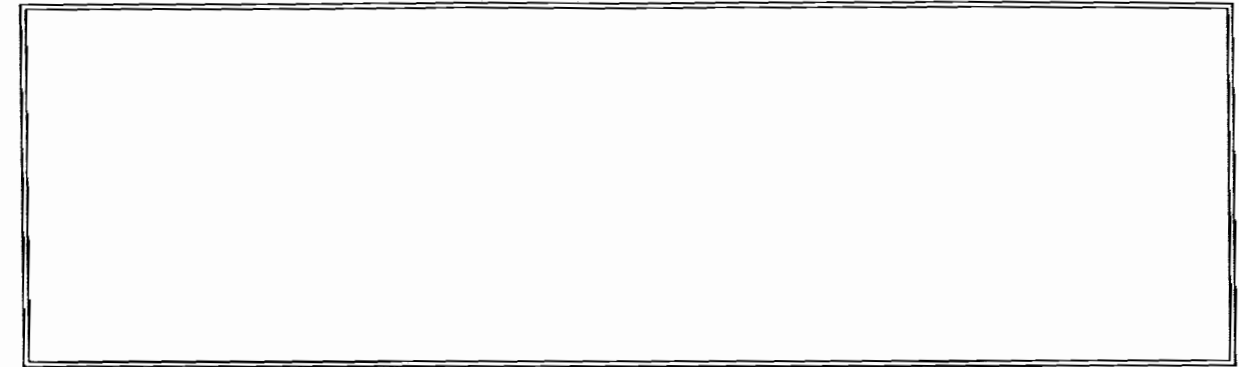
- . observe attentively the crowd.
- . scrutinize suspects individuals.
- . signal or indicate the leaders who run the mob.
- . increase vigilance at the passage of the cortege without forgetting the control of the present crowd.

#### 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.

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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. Summmons.

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

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,...) .

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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

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ORDER KEEPING

LESSON 11

GENERAL INFRACTION IN ORDER KEEPING

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

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

# ***THE ROLE OF THE ARMY IN THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER***

---

## **(1) LAW AND ORDER**

### **(a) Definition:**

- Is the law enacted by Parliament which prevents uprisings in the nation or any part of the nation
- It empowers state agents to collect intelligence of an intended uprising or violence with a view to prevent it
- Is the law that empowers state authorities to execute it so that peace and order is maintained.

### **(b) Responsibilities of Civil and Military Authorities on the Law and Order**

- The maintenance of law and order is enforced by civil authorities.
- The civil authorities can only involve the army when the situation is beyond their capability, and is done by way of a requisition.

### **(c) Forces Responsible for the Enforcement of Law and Order**

- The Police and Gendarmerie
- The Military (under grave circumstances)

## **(2) (i) INVOLVEMENT OF THE ARMY**

The army can only involve itself in handling a dangerous rioting situation when the civil authority:

- requests it (in writing)
- by requisitioning
- order by the military authority.

The army comprises of the gendarmerie, the State Garde and armies of land and air. the gendarmerie is the main force which is entrusted in the enforcement of law and order. The civil force also comprises of : Civil Police who work hand in hand with the gendarmerie in the enforcement of law, the Customs, Tax Department/Ministry, the National Forestry Commission and the Ministry of Commerce.

(ii) PROCEDURE

We are now going to analyze the three above mentioned instances in which the army can be called to help suppress the rioting situation.

(a) REQUESTS

The civil authority can request for the assistance of the army when the situation is beyond control of the police. Such a request is made in written. The concept of such a request is to enable the army to prepare their own methods of execution of the situation. Such preparations can be preventive or actional.

(b) REQUISITION

The civilian authority may requisition the army to intervene in preserving law and order and there are three types of requisitions. These are:

- (i) General requisition
- (ii) Particular requisition
- (iii) Special requisition

In order to understand the functions of the above mentioned requisitions it is better to discuss them:

(i) GENERAL REQUISITION

This is a written document to the military authority requesting for their intervention into an outbreak of hard riotous situation. This request as discussed earlier is made by the civil authority. The aim is to restore law and order.

(ii) PARTICULAR REQUISITION

The civil authority makes this request to the military authority with specific instructions in the use of force but not using weapons.

(iii) SPECIAL REQUISITION

This requisition authorises military officers engaged in dealing with a riotous situation to use weapons, but only under the following circumstances:

- (a) self defence
- (b) defence of a post and the protection of the land

Under the above mentioned requisitions, every military officer has the power to apprehend any perpetrators or ring leaders to crime committed and to hand him/her to the nearest gendarmerie or police station.

### (c) ORDER OF MILITARY AUTHORITY

The army can intervene in grave situations without the request nor requisition from the civil authority and can only do this under the following circumstances:

- (i) organised and violent situation
- (ii) in case of seige (ex. seige of a police station)
- (iii) in an operational area/zone where there is an eminent threat of danger.

### 3. DUTIES OF THE GENDARMERIE:

The gendarmerie are tasked by the state to discharge their duties under the following obligations:

- to protect human life and property
- to enforce law and order
- to conduct regular patrols to monitor the maintenance of law and order
- to enforce the military when they intervene in times of uprisings as discussed above
- to investigate and arrest the offenders and take them for prosecution

It should be noticed that apart from the above fundamental duties of the gendarmerie, there are other duties that they are supposed to perform, these are:

- (i) gathering/collecting information to establish the commission of the alleged offence.
- (ii) to act on the already availed information if the said information qualifies the commission of an offence.

### 4. MOBILE GENDARMERIE

These are gendarmes who are always on standby for the following reasons:

- (i) to be dispatched to any part of the country where their services are needed.
- (ii) to reinforce other gendarmes at places of national functions, or large social and political gatherings.

These gendarmes are expected to execute their duties as per request from the civil authority who are the custodians of law and order. Therefore there must be mutual and respective understanding between the authority and the gendarmerie. The gendarmes are supposed to handle the offenders as humanly as possible because they are citizens of the country and not enemies. When quelling the disturbance the officers should act in unison and quickly. Any isolation of an officer endangers himself.

## 5. DUTIES OF TERRITORIAL GENDARMERIE IN THE MAINTENANCE OF THE LAW AND ORDER

- Its obligation is to prepare a programme of action for the gendarmes.
- It hands the programme to the gendarmes who execute it.

## 6. THE ROLE OF A BRIGADE

- To research and gather information
- To maintain such information on files covering a district and a sector for future use or reference.

The above role discussed above is very important in case there is a looming uprising. This will enable the Brigade to inform the authorities in advance so that they are ready to act accordingly. This also can give enough time for the authorities to have a chance of calming down the intending rioters before any disturbance is committed. During the time of disturbances the brigade has to:

- (i) gather or collect information as to the development and situation of the riot or disturbance
- (ii) it has to help the displaced enforcers of law and order
- (iii) prefer some charges (offenses) on the perpetrators to the crime
- (iv) it has to instill sense of confidence and calmness in the minds of the populace
- (v) it has to inform the authorities of the feelings of the populace after peace and order has been restored
- (vi) it has to make a postmortem of the whole incidence and conduct an investigation if requested by the authorities.

## 7. OTHER ASSIGNMENTS FOR MOBILE GENDARMERIE

Mobile gendarmerie can also be delegated to perform the following tasks:

- to disperse rowdy crowd
- to clear street and public areas
- to prohibit access to certain places
- to evacuate people from certain places and buildings
- to carry out surveillance and protect certain installations, establishment and important sites
- to protect the victims of the demonstrations.

## MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER BY THE GENDARMES

There are laid down regulations or formalities to be undertaken at the scene of a disturbance or riot - and the first one being:

### (i) Equipment

All officers engaged in confronting a riotous or rowdy crowd must be adequately well armed in form or riot kit or guns depending on the order of the requisition. The riot kit comprises of teargas smoke, mask, transparent shield and a long button to mention a few. The officers should be firm both physically and mentally without showing any sing of weakness. Besides the above the officers should be neatly dressed and humane.

Under such circumstances the officers should adhere their role of going into action collectively when an order from the group commander is given. To achieve this, the officers should vigilantly watch closely or be attentive to the commanders orders.

### (ii) When confronting a calm crowd

A calm crowd is not hostile and therefore their handling is always different from a hostile crowd. Therefore the officers under this circumstance should be:

- calm
- fair (in judging the situation)
- firm
- pay attention of what they are saying.

In case the officers are using a military vehicle, the officers should:

- be firm
- humane behaviour
- be ready to go into action
- be very vigilant.

### (iv) When in action

Once the order of action is given by the commander, the officers must:

- act firmly without showing any signs of weakness
- the force used by the officers should not be excessive
- obey instructions from the commander of attack, halt and retreat
- no weapons should be used if not ordered by the commander.

(v) Individual and collective moves

This can be defined as the physical posture of an officer or officers when they take their stances. The manner in which takes his stances and the firmness he shows at his stance has a magnitude impact on the rioters. If an officer shows weakness in his stance the rioters will capitalise on the weakness of the officer and will be made a break through point, but when the officer shows firmness and brooking no nonsense, the rioters will have second thoughts and may even runaway or disperse. These moves are in two phases:

(a) **Individual move**

This is a singular static position taken by an officer and may be in that position for some time.

(b) **Collective move**

This is a stance taken by a group of officers in a frontal linear way facing the crowd. To blockade the break through of the crowd could be by hand to hand, or belts by the line.

(vi) Riot Kit

A riot kit comprises of a transparent protective shield, short or long baton and in other cases you may be provided with tear smoke canisters and a crash helmet. A long or short baton is a deadly weapon of defence if used in a careless brutal manner. The standard use of the baton is by right and left swings aiming at the elbow or knee cap in order to demobilise the rioter. Pointed thrusts on the stomach of the rioter are also recommended. never use the batons on the head, face, chest or genitals of the rioter because they can be fatal.

(vii) Use Motor Transport to and at the Riot Place

When there is an urgent appeal of the presence of officers to proceed to a disturbed place and that the use of military vehicle is apparent, there are guidelines that are to be followed. The vehicle to be used has to be guarded by two to three officers. There shall be an order from the commander to "mount the military vehicle" (in bus). Before this order is given, no officer shall get on the vehicle(s). At this point all officers are supposed to be well equipped and ready to intervene at short notice. The mounting on the military vehicle shall be quick and silent. The last officer to mount the vehicle is the Commander. The same is done when debasing from the vehicle. The commander will give the order to "debus". All officers shall come out of the vehicle as quickly as possible and silently. They will quickly form up in double or singular lines according to the commander's orders. Each time on officer or officers are called to disperse rioters, they expect to confront two types of crowds:

- (a) Passive crowd
- (b) Hostile (explosive) crowd

(a) PASSIVE/INACTIVE CROWD

- This type of crowd does not show any hostility towards the law enforcing officers,
- They are not rioters nor do they behave or act dangerously,
- They easily obey orders from the law enforcing agents to disperse or to listen.

(b) HOSTILE/EXPLOSIVE CROWDS

- They are dangerous and repulsive to the law enforcing agents (this category of a crowd hooks, insults, screams, makes offensive signs to officers, they can even resort to stone throwing and breaking installations,
- This type of crowd may consist within themselves masked men carrying objects that can be used as weapons.

(VIII) MARCHING ORDERS ON CONFRONTING RIOTERS

- The platoon or section of officers will line up quickly and silently
- They may line up in a single line or in columns of three
- When an order to advance is given, the officers will march in one step
- They will advance with on or little space between the officers
- An order may be given to the first line to marching time whilst the second and third lines will be given to left incline or right incline so as to half encircle the riots.

DEPLOYMENT IN THE USE OF MILITARY VEHICLE

- Motorcyclist will be on standby so that he intervenes on small incidents.
- The motor vehicles used by the gendarmerie or police officers will be availed so that should there be any arrests, the arrested persons should be guarded whilst being conveyed to either police or gendarmerie stations.

IX. (a) PATROL

This is a section of officers who move on foot or military vehicle with a view to:

- show power in the disturbed area or in an area where disturbance is eminent



- to disperse small crowds that are not very hostile
- to gather information
- this type of patrol is not a combat

(b) COMPOSITION OF THE PATROL

- Commander of the section with all the communication system
- fully armed junior officers ready to carry out orders from their commander.

(c) GUIDELINES BEFORE ACTION

- Don't be aggressive to the crowd
- Don't lose sight of the commander
- Don't act slovenly (slowly or you'll be attached)
- Be firm but act with safety.

The above guidelines can only succeed when the officers know what they are doing calm and disciplined. Constant reports to your commander on the current of events is very vital and be ready to intervene at a word go. On small gatherings, you have to disperse them and protect the people in danger.

(d) FOOT PATROL (Beat Patrol)

- AIM: - To protect or discourage an intended riot or gathering
- To disperse small gatherings.

(e) MANNERISM (Behaviour)

- Two or three officers have to march abreast
- With one step
- Arms at hip level

When a foot patrol encounters a hostile group which refuses to disperse, it can summon of reinforcement and takes positions to resist the hostile group until the reinforcement avails itself. If by taking positions, it renders its safety at stake, then, it can hide in any building or any place of concealment until the support officers arrive.

(f) Motor transport patrol:

There are two types of military vehicles that can be used on patrols, these are:

- saloon motor vehicle and pick-ups
- troop carriers

**(i) Saloon and pick-up military vehicles:**

The aim is to show power in the places where there is an intended uprising:

- there should be two or more military vehicle
- moving in a convoy
- at slow speed

**(ii) Troop carriers:**

These types of military vehicles usually many officers and are able to rush to the place of disturbance and intervene when necessary.

**(iii) Prisoner:**

Definition: Any person who has been apprehended and taken to a police station or gendarmerie in order to answer to some specific charges

The following procedure should be followed on securing a prisoner:

- he must be searched for weapons
- secure his personal objects found on him after the search,
- if the prisoner has military vehicle, that m/vehicle must be properly secured.

The above mentioned procedure must be done quickly, discreet and without embracing the prisoner. The prisoner should always be conveyed a military vehicle under guard. The escort depends on the number or calibre of a person or persons escorted. It should consist of:

- escort commander
- guards
- communication

Under this type of escort, no inquisitive people should be allowed near the prisoners and the prisoners shall be delivered to the destination decided.

In case of an accident, the guards and its accompaniment shall remain at the scene to protect the prisoners until the rescue is brought in.

**X. BARRICADE**

The aim of a barricade is to control the movements of people at a given time. There are three types of road-blocks; these are:

a) Prohibitive Barricades

This is the type of a road-block which does not permit or allow any person to enter into a prohibited area.

b) Regulating Barricade

This type directs people to use a selected route only and not to use a prohibited one.

c) Selective Barricade

This type of barricade only allows certain people to enter into a prohibited area and not in a crowd form.

d) Conduct

- The barricades are set up after a request (particular) from the authorities concerned (i.e. civil)
- At the barricade, the officers should be alert and firm in their duties
- The group of officers conducting the barricade are always under the barricade commander.

e) Composition of the Barricade

The barricade usually consists of four officers on duty:

- One officer stops and denies entrance to any body wishing to proceed in a prohibit area,
- One officer supports the first one,
- The third officer guards the apprehended persons. He is at the same time a re-enforcing officer,
- The fourth being the commander.

It is not mandatory that only four officers should operate at the barricade. Many can participate depending on the atmosphere of the area.

f) Guidelines on the officers performing barricades

- be firm and vigilant
- never be nervous, impatient or tired
- disregard any insults, screams, threats and clapping
- avoid any provocative attitude.

Serious outlook and behaviour by the officers at times suppresses the intended uprising. The following is the set up standard in which to handle the two different crowds:

<u>CALM CROWD</u>	<u>HOSTILE CROWD</u>
- the number of officers is lessened	- many officers are deployed
- all riot kits are not exposed to the crowd	- riot kit is exposed to the crowd
- The bayonet affixed to the gun is removed	- bonitos will be fixed
- The front line acts as a barrier	- the crowd is kept at a distance
	- arrests may be made.

At the barricade officers must:

- watch the crowd
- identify the leaders
- observe the surrounds for an unexpected attack from unseen people
- listen to what the crowd is saying
- listen to the leaders as to what they want.

g) Mobile Barricade

**AIM:**

- The aim of the mobile barricade is the same as the ones stated above. The difference being that they are mobile,
- A detachment of this barricade is usually sent to barricade a marching crowd thereby barring them from using or catering restricted area/areas or routs,
- The mobile barricade acts as a support group and reserves who can be deployed at short notice,
- The officers of this group must be flexible, disciplined and ready to intervene at short notice.

h) Piping (Regulative) Barricade:

This barricade acts like a robot. It directs the crowds as to where they should go and not to go. Evacuating people from buildings and directing them to use unprohibited roads.

(i) Selective Barricade

Only selected persons are allowed to enter the area.

(ii) Intermittent Barricade

This is the barricade that allows an inflow of a calm crowd and not need to be directed where to go.

**XI. ROAD BLOCKS**

A road-block serves as means of barring persons from entering a protected area at that time (restriction of freedom of movement and liberty).

There are three types of road-blocks; these are:

- (a) **Restricted/Prohibitive Road Block:** The crowd is not allowed to enter into the prohibited area and are not allowed to be near the same.
- (b) **Directive/Diversion Road Block:** The crowd is usually directed to use an authorised way/root and not any other prohibited way.
- (c) **Selective Road Block:** Only a few chosen people are authorised to enter into a prohibited area from the crowd.

Method: This type of a roadblock is always instructed after acquiring a particular requisition from the concerned authorities:

- the officers at the road block should impress upon the crowd that they are strict and serious
- the road block is under the command of the road block commander.

Composition of the Road Block:

- there must be officers to arrest or apprehend offenders
- there should be officers ready to strike at a word go from the road block commander if the crowd becomes unruly (armed with grenades)
- there should be officers who should guard the arrested offenders
- there must be rear reserve force which acts as protectors to the frontal force and reinforces the frontal force in case of need
- the manning of a road block can be operated by many officers depending on the situation.

Modus Operandis (Manner of operation)

The manner in which road block are conducted are the same as those in riot situations discussed earlier on these:

- firm and energetic
- never show any signs of nervousness, impatience or fatigue (tiredness)
- remain calm, indifferent from insults. threats and gearing from the crowd
- avoid any form of provocation.

#### CONFRONTING A CALM CROWD

- number of officers is less
- any riot armourments are not exposed to the crowd
- an intelligence gatherer is placed amongst the crowd or is in the frontal line
- the frontal line acts and forms a block (chain) to the crowd.

#### CONFRONTING A HOSTILE CROWD

- the number of officers is more
- riot equipment are exposed to the crowd and may be used
- no intelligence gatherer is placed amongst the crowd or on the frontal line
- the crowd is kept at distance
- arrests may be made.

#### Role of officers under such situation

- to identify the ring leader or leaders
- to take note of the surroundings in case other rioters have hidden themselves for a surprise attack
- to identify the troubleshooter
- to listen to the crowd
- to also listen to the ring leaders
- to make a detailed report of the operation

#### MOBILE ROAD BLOCK

**Aim:** The aim of the above block is the same as the one discussed earlier on.

**Objective:** The same as that of the road block.

**The role:**

- this is a detachment of troops who are deployed on urgent situations with a view to blockade the advancing crowds and redirect or disperse their movements

- in order to accomplish this, strong and determined officers should be deployed
- there must be a support group for the security of the deployment
- there must be a reserve force on standby.

The deployed officers must be flexible and quick in action with maximum discipline.

#### DIRECTIVE OR DIVERSION ROAD BLOCK

##### AIM:

- to clear the crowd and direct it to specific area(s)
- to divide the crowd into many small groups and direct them of where to go using different ways

#### FILTERING ROAD BLOCK

This is a road block which allows only a few chosen people to pass through after they have undergone scrutiny.

#### INTERMITTENT ROAD BLOCK

This is the block which allows a few people to pass through and then closes. It again opens to allow a few and this process goes on and on, the aim is to divide the calm crowd into small groups.

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## LESSON 7: OPERATIONS OF THE POST GUARD

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### A. OBJECTIVE AND MEANING OF THE POST GUARD

The post is a detachment adapted to a building, installation, establishment or factory. The aim is to protect people against threats, mostly external threats. The posts are usually installed at important places generally called **sensitive spots**.

Some of the functions of the post are:

- to ensure the security of the worker
- to prevent the setting up of strikes and pickets
- to disperse a crowd of demonstrators at the factory, installation, etc.
- to restrict access to the security area
- to ensure the security of a threatened area.

In order for the post to be effective, it must be located inside the sensitive spot/area so that it can easily detect any planned or sudden violent kidnapping of any body. This also offers permanent vigilance and effective defence so as to avert destruction and occupation of the installation.

### B. COMPOSITION OF THE POST

- Post Commander: he is the officer responsible of the functions of the post and he must at all times be informed of what goes on at the post,
- One officer in charge of security, the number of guards, orderlies, the sentries and conducts or motivates small patrols within the principate of the post jurisdiction.

#### Mobile Element:

These constitute of patrolmen, observers around the post. Patrolmen may use motor vehicles or foot patrol. The post guards also act as reinforcers and interveners in case deployed troops are attacked.

### C. GENERAL RULES:

Post guards must adhere, obey and carry out instructions given. There are two main tasks of the post guards:



(i) Observation:

- the post guard must be watchful and alert so that he can promptly inform the authorities of any abnormal situation,
- he must be able to present an accurate report of any incident at any time.

(ii) Vigilance:

- he must give maximum security to the post by being vigilant
- he must not be diverted from the functions of his duties by anybody or anything
- he must change the means of operations at times (be tactical)

**D. SITUATION**

A post guard must know what to do under a situation when a calm crowd who want to negotiate arrive at his post, the following should be done:

- alert and give account of the situation to the authorities promptly
- receive and transmit complaints given to you by the crowd
- tell with firmness the crowd to disperse or retire
- have your instructions respected and remain vigilant
- avoid provocation.

The second situation is that of the arrival of a hostile crowd:

- alert and account for the situation
- remain quiet and cool
- avoid any act of provocation
- dig your stance and be ready to drive or disperse them when necessary.

The third situation is that of the attack of the post:

- set alarms on and alert the commander immediately
- remain at the post and observe

- apply the instructions related to the post attack
- use force only when your life is in danger (i.e. if you are personally being attacked), you may at this stage use a firearm in self defense
- you may also use a firearm in case of the recommended defence instructions
- you may use the same on your commanders orders.

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## LESSON 8

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### A. ORDER SERVICES

An order service is an administrative police service set up with the aim of controlling or restraining a crowd of demonstrators inquisitive to see as to what is going on. This type of crowd is not hostile, it is an officially authorised crowd. The following are the types of crowds being discussed:

- the crowds organized by the authority (patriotic demonstrations, official visits by very important persons)
- those authorized by the authorities (religious processions, sports and music festival)

It is the duty of the police to regulate the crowd and identify the would be assassin in the crowd or to apprehend any person with evil intentions in the crowd.

### B. SECURITY APPLICATION

There are three ways in which the mentioned crowds can be regulated by the police:

- by hedge
- by escort
- by assaulting wave.

#### (i) HEDGE:

A hedge is a linear cordon of an area or road by officer in order to prevent the crowd from disturbing the so cordoned places or roads. The cordon is under the commander's orders.

#### (ii) TYPE OF HEDGES: There are three types of hedges:

- simple hedge
- ordinary double hedge
- security double hedge

In other cases the guard of honour may be included.

#### (iii) OBJECTIVES OF THE HEDGE:

- to render free movements in the cordoned area
- to render maximum security to the very important person (V.I.P.)

- to complement when the V.I.P. passes by (only on commander's orders)

a. SIMPLE HEDGE:

- this ensures a temporal freedom of movement in the demarcated area
- the demarcation is made of a cordon of gendarmes/officers at both sides of the roadway. The officers generally face inwardly
- depending on the circumstances the officers or the cordon may be directed to force outwardly towards the crowd and to keep the at a required distance.

Though the crowd is usually well behaved, but there are instants in which it surges forward through inquisitiveness. It is at this point that the officers should:

- react firmly to keep the crowd at bay
- act tactfully, use persuasion means and humane
- the officers should form a chain type of cordon if the surging pressure increases
- when the V.I.P. is passing, the officers must be very alert and vigilant

b. ORDINARY DOUBLE HEDGE:

The aim of this is the same as that of simple hedge. Functions:

- there should be a cordoning line of officers in front of the roadway so as to facilitate the free movement and security of the V.I.P.
- in case of accident or an attempt on the V.I.P., to ensure free immediate passage of the V.I.P. and his convoy
- reinforce security in case of danger
- there must be a security line in case of danger and regulating the crowd in question and there must be reserve officers on standby.

Under the above stated conditions the officers/gendarmes must:

- observe the attitude of the crowd
- identify suspected persons with evil intent
- identify the leaders of troublesome mobs

#### c. DOUBLE SECURITY HEDGE:

- AIM: - to facilitate the freedom of movement to the V.I.P. in the affected area
- to give maximum security to the same
  - to clear the surrounding areas in order to impose security.

#### DEPLOYMENT:

The gendarmes or police officers can be deployed where ever the V.I.P. will visit or stay:

- it can be in rural areas
- it can be in urban areas where there is dense population and houses
- the security offices will search and clear the surroundings with a view of maximising security
- there should be some reserve officers to assist in case of some problems (to intervene).

#### d. GUARD OF HONOUR:

This is a detachment of officers whose main duty is to complement the V.I.P.'s arrival. This detachment is usually placed at the airport or at the entrance of a public building to which the V.I.P. will use. The V.I.P. may be on a private or official tour.

#### e. ESCORTS:

AIM: The aim of escorts is to provide an immediate security to the V.I.P. This escort also moves with the V.I.P. to his destination and pays complements to the V.I.P. This escort uses motor cycles.

- DUTIES: - protects the V.I.P. and the convoy
- directs and regulates the speed and timing
  - guarantees security to the convoy.

#### THE ROLE OF THE GENDARMES

- to search and clear people from the protected area. The clearing of the people should be by persuasion but firm. There is need of using force in order to drive the people away from the area. The officers can even select from the crowd a few persons to help them in controlling the crowd.

### SEARCHING PARTY

The main duties of a searching party are:

- to control the crowd
- to search the persons who are allowed to enter the area

There should be a reserve searching party which can assist the former in case of need.

There are three types of search parties. These are:

- **SEARCH PARTY:**

This party helps to drive the crowd back. This party is involved in scrutinizing people who have not been invited at a certain ceremony but pretend to have been invited. Such type of people shall be removed from the crowd.

- **CONTROL PARTY:**

This party checks on persons with invitation cards and are allowed to get in. It removes those who have no invitation cards from attendance. This control party is placed some metres away from the searching party.

- **RESERVE PARTY:** standby for intervention.

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## LESSON 9: USE OF FORCE IN MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

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AIM: In order to quell or stop some disorders, the gendarmerie may be directed to use force:

- either with arms or without arms
- with a requisition or w/o a requisition (only in special cases)

The use of force cannot be affected before a proclamation is conducted. This proclamation warns the people to disperse or force will be used.

### PROCLAMATION:

This is an authorised warning to the crowd and is usually announced by:

- Public Prosecutor
- The Mayor
- The Chief of Administration (district) or post
- any magistrate or law officials who deal in criminal investigation but not forest guards.

The wording of the proclamation is: "There is a requirement to obey the law. This is time to use force. Obedient citizens are advised to disperse." The person who makes such a proclamation must be:

- duly commissioned
- must make it a point that the commander of the troops has in his possession a civil requisition or orders permitting the use of force with or without weapons
- has to wear three coloured flag
- announce by use of a megaphone (loud speaker)
- if the crowd does not disperse, the commissioned officer may proclaim three times
- in case it is not possible to proclaim to the first or second, then force has to be used.

The proclaming officer should make it a must that he is understood or heard by the crowd, if possible he must mount on a military vehicle so that he is visibly seen by all. He must:

- wear a uniform decorated by the national colours or surmount his uniform with the national flag
- he must speak slowly and distinctively
- fire some flares in the air to draw their attention (of the crowd).

#### THE USE OF FORCE WITHOUT WEAPONS

There are times when proclamations or summons are not heeded by the crowd and hence the use of force. Force may be used in different ways:

- physical force (use of shields for pushing)
- chemical materials (putting on a mask helmet when using F2 teargas and others)
- barbed wire entanglement
- motor vehicles using hoarse pump

You should take note that the use of force without weapons falls under two categories:

- Normal cases:

- . this is used when the civil authority issues a requisition which directs as to when force may be used
- . when the civil authority issues an exceptional requisition.

- Exceptional Cases:

- . this is an initiative of the troop commander
- . when the attack by the crowd is directed on the troops and that there are no other means of fulfilling the mission.

#### EFFECTS OF THE USE OF FORCE WITHOUT WEAPONS

The use of force issue is a delicate one because its immediate results would be to wound or kill fellow citizens. The psychological consequences might irritate as well as calm the crowd. On the other hand it can aggravate the tension between the demonstrators and the authorities. The use of force shall be undertaken only as a last resort not otherwise.



### THE USE OF WEAPONS BY UNITS

There are two phases in which the use of weapons can be allowed or legitimated. These are:

- Normal phase:
  - . this is carried out with a requisition from civil authority
  - . the requisition indicates time when weapons can be used
  - . it encourages to repeatedly make proclamations before the use of weapons.
- Exceptional or volatile phase:
  - . under the initiative of the troop commander in case the security of the troops is threatened
  - . when the proclamation is defied by the crowd.

In both cases it is only the commander of the troops who can make appropriate orders of opening fire on the dangerous crowd. In this respect he commands the section commander of the firing squad to act accordingly. No blanks nor firing in the air allowed. The firing squad should be supplied with enough ammunition for use.

### ORDER OF THE USE OF WEAPONS

- The firing squad shall direct or take aim at their fellow citizens
- The citizens should be warned under the proclamation
- The number of victims should be minimum.

The firing squad commander can give a stop firing order from the first shooting. The firing shall be in unison and not sporadic or disorderly.

### JUDICIARY INQUIRY

If at the end of suppressing the disorder, there happens to be deaths and serious injuries, the judicial will order a preliminary inquiry to investigate the manner in which the deceases met their deaths was authoritative. In other words, wether the officers acted under the laid down procedure and law or not.

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## LESSON 9 : USE OF FORCE IN MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

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A gendarmerie may be forced to use force with or without a weapon under the following circumstances:

a. Normally:

This is when the officer is in a constituted unit and are under orders of the commander.

b. Exceptionally:

The other circumstance is when he is carrying out operation in:

- defence of another person
- carrying out a special mission and meets an obstruction that threatens his life
- when he is isolated and his life is in danger and nobody is handy to assist him.

In order to understand what we mean by the word "self defence" we should first define it. Self defence is an act of a person who breaches a law and causes death, injury or exchanges blows with another person so as to protect himself or in defense of another person whose life is in danger.

This type of defense should be proportional to the force of attack and the attack should be unjustified or uncalled for. If the attackers are using lethal weapons, it will be a justification for the officer to use the same in his defence or of another. But it is no justification for an officer to use a lethal weapon if the attackers are bare handed. The officer's use of weapon under this circumstances will be deemed to be ultra vires (excessive) and will be subject to prosecution. Under the same discussion, any officer who acts excessively as opposed to the force applied by the attacker because of emotion, fear, and anger can no longer be deemed to have had acted under self defence and therefore the law will take its own course.

### CASES OF ISOLATED ACTIONS

- (a) In defence of another person

## (b) Assignments:

- protecting motor vehicles
- a motorcyclist liaison officer
- post orderly
- other missions in which service military vehicles are on the move.

ISOLATED MISSIONS

When an officer is on an isolated mission and is suddenly attacked, he should use all means of freeing himself and not to resort to the use of a weapon. This should only be a last resort and the officer should immediately rejoin his unit or any nearest unit.

JUDICIAL INQUIRY

Any death or injury that arises during the self defence is subject to a judicial inquiry which will determine as to whether the officer's action was within the bounds of law or not.

In order to qualify and assist the judicial inquiry, an officer involved should always be able to narrate the whole incident including the place, time the enemies and judicial or state witness. The officer must be able to state as whether the firearm was used after the incident or not so as to account for the weapon and ammunition. In all the officer must submit a detailed report.

EXAMPLE OF A LEGAL SELF DEFENCE

You are alone patrolling an area when gunfire is training on you and you return the fire thereby killing a person:

- your life was in danger
- a firearm was used against you which you returned in the same capacity
- there is equality of both forces used
- therefore legal.

ILLEGAL SELF DEFENCE

You are on patrol and all over suddenly you find yourself surrounded and one of the attackers is preparing to stab you with a knife but you manage to break out of the group and then start firing thereby killing one man:

- your life was in danger
- the act of aggression against you was unfair
- the fact that you managed to liberate yourself from the attackers means that your life was no more in danger
- since your life was no more in danger the killing or injuring of one of the attackers was illegal and therefore subject to prosecution.

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## LESSON 11 : GENERAL OFFENSES COMMITTED UNDER THIS ORDER

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- homicides (murders)
- assaults unlawful windings and grievous bodily harms (G.B.H.)
- thefts
- indecent and immoral behaviour.

### PLACES OF WHERE AND WHEN THESE OFFENSES CAN BE COMMITTED.

These offenses mentioned above can be committed under the following circumstances:

- a. On the occasion of gathering (unlawful assembly):
  - when the unlawful assembly is provoked
  - when the unlawful assembly is rioting in a restricted area
- b. On the occasion of a meeting:
  - when incited at a meeting to riot (i.e. destruction of people's properties),
  - when there are rebellious elements
  - when picketing.
- c. Insurrectional activities:
  - placing of barricades
  - aiding and abetting rebels.

Under the above mentioned occasions, many of the referred offenders are caught red handed and one taken to court are subject to imprisonment upon convention.

### CAUTION:

Whilst carrying out your operations:

- do not enter private houses
- do not use violence against demonstrators unless allowed by law.

### **Definition of Unlawful Assembly:**

It is an unlawful gathering of people with an illegal purpose to pursue. This purpose leads to the breach of peace and order. The unlawful assembly should be on a public way or place.

**Inciting an Unlawful Assembly:**

Any person who incites an unlawful assembly in a public way or public place with an intention of breaking the law, commits an offence.

**Ingredients to prove incitation:**

- the unlawful assembly must be incited into doing an evil event
- there must be verbally uttered speeches, printed, posted or distributed materials
- there must be a gathering willing to break the law and order.

**BOOKS TO REFER: CRIMINAL CODE OF THE COUNTRY.**

It is no defence even if the assembly has not rioted nor even when the inciters have given orders to the assembly to disperse.