

Veterans Guard & Patrol Unit

Defense School

Session # 1.

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Duties--Enforce city ordinances, preserve the peace, protect life and property and arrest criminals within the limits of the city

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FEDERAL POLICE

Duties--Nationwide policing of subversive elements and criminals who operate interstate in certain crimes such as, Mann Act, Kidnapping, White Slavery, ect.

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SPECIAL POLICE

Duties--Hired by private intrests to protect property.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE (proposed

POLICE REPORTS TO COMMANDING OFFICER

- 1-Lost and found property report
- 2-Recovered Auto.report
- 3-Missellaneous offense report
- 4-Juvenile report
- 5-Stolen and embezzled Auto report
- 6-Clear up and recovered property report
- 7-Supplementary investagation report

A REPORT IS A CONCISE STATEMENT OF FACTS TO A SUPERIOR OFFICER STATING IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE INCIDENT THE FACTS AS THEY OCCURED

Report should answer the folling questions,

- 1-WHO----Who was the victim,who reported crime,who else was involved, who saw the crime? who was the criminal? who saw him come or leave? who had a motive?.
- 2-What---What happned,what damage was done, what was used to commit crime,what was stolen.ect.

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- 3-Where---Location of crime, where was victim found, did crime occur at same place, where was criminal last seen, ect.
- 4-When----When did crime occur, when was it discovered, when were you called in, ect.
- 5-How-----How was crime committed, how did victim get where found, how did criminal get to scene of crime, how did he leave, how was crime discovered, did the method used resemble the method used for other crimes of like nature. ect.
- 6-With What---What weapon was used, ect.
- 7-----Why--Why was crime committed, why certain place, ect.
- 8-With whom---Full name and address of every party involved.
- 9-How much---How much property was stolen destroyed, How much skill did it take to plan crime, ect.

My Duties As An Officer

- 1-Preserve the peace
- 2-Enforce the laws
- 3-Protect life and property
- 4-Prevent crimes
- 5-Arrest criminals

Guard Duties

- 1-Fixed Post or Guard--such as at gate of defense plant, scene of crime to preserve evidence, danger spot, ect.
- 2- Fixed Patrol or Beat--Moving guard duty within certain boundaries.
- 3-General Patrol--Freelance move in on hot calls, ect.

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5- Emergency Patrol--Direct traffic, guard against looters or other duty at disaster spot, ect.

Panic or Riot Duty

Methods for dispersing riots.

Flying Wedge--good for entering and breaking up crowd.

Milling Circle--Easy to use.

Hollow Square---good method.

Solid Rank--Used as street blockade, dangerous

Always approach crowd from rear flank leaving ways for them to get away; Be firm, display fire arms only in cases of extreme danger.

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All Police Work is Based on

IDENTIFICATION

Theory--Nature never duplicates.

Traffic accident identification--
make of car, color, defects, number,
model, year, ect.

Prowl, Break and Entry--
finger prints, footprints, tools used,
ect.

Detective-Theft--technical identification

Field Covered

A-Persons--Criminals, lost persons,
victims.

B-Things--property, machines.

Methods of Identification

A-Photograph

B-Comparison-tools used in crime, ect

C-Technical

Recognition Methods

Hayman---General appearance

Police---Right side and profile

Picking Criminal

Have witness pick out a picture of suspect from a group of pictures or pick out criminal in person from line up of suspects

Recognition by Police because of a complete description.

Obtain your description

ACCURATELY — QUICKLY — COMPLETELY

Class Identification.

Persons---age, sex, height, weight, posture, complexion, hair color, color eyes, clothing,

Individual Identification

Persons---birth marks, mannerisms, teeth, scars, body defects, ect.

Class Identification

Things---make, year, model, ect.

Individual Identification

Things---defects, added parts, ect.

Traffic Control

- 1- By Design--Engineers planning before building.
- 2-Traffic Control Devices--Signals, center strips ect.
- 3-Manuel Control--foot patrolmen in intersections, and supporting traffic signals during rush periods, ect.

Traffic is also controlled by manuel methods at locations handling heavy traffic for short periods of time~~and~~ and at locations where there are no signals but some method of controll is needed.

The position of the Officer in the intersection should be regulated by the following considerations.

- a-safety--personsl safety of the officer
- b-visiability--where he can see and be seen
- c-non interference with flow--
- d-ability to control--position should control all lanes of traffic
- e-availability for inquires--se persons can reach you in case they wish to be directed.

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Individual units of Police Force

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 - 2-Harbor Patrol --Waterfront Patrol&
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women and girls, juvenile delinquency,
detention of female mental cases.
 - 6-Vice Detail--morals, gambling, prostitution,
 - 7- Record Bureau--handling of all types of
Police records, issue bulitins.
 - 8-Bertillon--finger print div.all identi-
fications.
 - 9-Labratory--tec.investagation.
 - 10-Property Dept.lost and found ,stolen
goods.
- Jail--mens and womens.
Court-- City Att. office, Dist. Att. office
Radio Comuncations Div.
Emergency Hospt.

GAS AND BOMB SCHOOL

PURPOSE

- 1- To prevent casualties, hysteria, panic and fear.
- 2- To eliminate interruption of normal military activity.

SCOPE

- 1-Education- consists of instruction of people so that they may detect the odors, physical state, smokes and vapor, action on the casualty and the proper first aid treatment of each.
- 2-Engineering- discussing of the different appliances, gas masks, protective clothing, bomb shelters and ect. Also the use, care, maintenance and replacement of each.
- 3-Enforcement-The covering of duties of the different units appointed for active duty during an air raid or blackout or relative to either one.

DEFINITION OF MOST CHEMICAL TERMS COMMONLY USED.

The form in which a chemical may be used is known as the physical state. namely- solids-liquid-gases.

(2)

TACTICAL USES

This means the military may use them as,

- 1-Casualty Agent-is one of such physical or chemical characteristic that a dangerous or killing concentration can be established under conditions found on the field.
- 2-Harrassing Agent-is one that will call for a gas mask,thus slowing up operations 25 percent.This is a military estimate. Harrassing agents are usually Lacrimators or irritant smoke.
- 3-Screening Agent-is one used to conceal or screen movements and obstruct hostile operations. Not dangerous except becoming in contact with burning fragments of White Phosphours,liquid S.F. or Sulphur Trioxide solution.
- 4-Incendiary Agent- used primarily to start fires,but they may also cause casualties due to heat or chemical burns.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

IS THE EFFECTS ON THE BODY ONE NEEDS TO KNOW IN ORDER TO PROPERLY CLASSIFY THE GASES.

- 1-Lung Irritants-an agent when breathed causes irritation and inflammation of the respertory tract,nose and lungs.
- 2-Vesicants(blistering)an agent that destroys body tissues,causes severe burns,irritation and blistering.Effects apply to either or both internal and external parts of the body

(3)

- 3-Lacrimators (tear gases) an agent to cause irritation and pain in the eyes that is temporary and causing copious flow of tears. There are both solids and liquids in this type.
- 4-Irritant Smokes-An agent that can be disseminated into very small particles in either liquid or solid in the air. Upon breathing it causes sneezing, coughing, lacrimation, headaches followed by nausea and temporary physical disability.
- 5-Incendiaries-are primarily used to start fires but may cause casualties due to heat or chemical burns

GASES

Gases are divided into two general ~~classes~~ classes, Persistent and Non Persistent.

PERSISTENT GAS is a chemical agent in which the element of danger remains at point of release over ten minutes. It is usually classed as a heavy gas.

NON PERSISTENT GAS is a chemical agent which quickly dissipates lasting less than ten minutes. It is usually classed as a light gas.

LUNG IRRITANT

1-CHLORINE (C.L.) is a greenish yellow gas, very pungent odor, causes eyes to burn, choking and pains in chest. Effects of exposure start immediately. Two minutes is sufficient to cause a casual. Can be used as a casualty agent.--Remove casual from gas area, keep quite, never allow to sit up or walk, ~~ke~~*

keep warm with blankets and hot drinks,
(coffee and tea)

Treatment** Same as Broncho Pneumonia,
hospital case, stretcher case, gas mask is
sufficient protection. It is a Non Persistent
gas. Remove casual from gas area.

PHOSGENE (C.G.) is first a white thin
smoke changing into a colorless gas. It has
an odor of musty hay, green corn or pitchy
sawdust. Causes lung irritation, shortbreath,
chokeing, coughing and vomiting accompaned
by a dopy feeling. Effects begin at once
but progress slowly. Remove casual from gas
area, keep quite and warm, a hospital and
stretcher case, Hot tea and coffee stim-
ulant, no alchocol, no tobaco, no artificial
resperation, Gas mask required. Is a persis-
tant gas.

CHLORPICRIN (P.S.) is an oily liquid
changing to a colorless gas. Odor of fly-
paper(sweet) or licorice. Causes lacrimation
coughing, nausea, vomiting and lung irritatic
tion. Remove casual from gas area, keep
warm, quite, hot tea or coffee stimulant.
Clean liquid spots from skin with
alcoholic Disodiumsulphite, hospital and
stretcher case, gas mask is sufficient pro-
tection. Is a persistent gas.

General on irritants,

Never give artificial respiration,
Never allow smoking or any alcoholic drinks.

VESICANTS (blistering)

1-MUSTARD GAS (H.S.) Dark brown oily liquid changing to a colorless gas. Has the odor of garlic or horseradish. Causes irritation of the respiratory tract, harsh coughing, skin irritation, blistering and sores. Eyes burn and inflame sometimes followed by temporary ~~impaired~~ impaired vision. Time of casualty effect of liquid from one to two hours. From exposure to vapor from four to six hours. Mustard blisters contain a clear ~~fluid~~ fluid with surrounding Erythema (redness) The burns from Mustard are not very painful. If death occurs after an exposure to Mustard it is not due to the chemical action but usually due to the fact that it causes inflammation of the lungs and resulting in the death agent Pneumonia.

1-A- Decontamination upon leaving a vesicant gas area is imperative (either the casual or your self). Remove contaminated clothing. If liquid is on the skin remove with pads dampened with Carbon Tetrachloride, ~~alcohol~~ alcohol, coaloil or cleaning solvent, Then wash with hot water and strong soap. Always destroy the contaminated pads. (bury them) Then wash the eyes with Boric acid, salt or soda solution. A bleach powder or paste may be used to remove liquid from the skin, but care must be taken never to use a bleach after irritation has set in as it will cause severe burns.

Mustard is a persistent gas, special ~~clothing~~ clothing and gas are required for protection mask

LEWISITE (M.I.)

Dark brown oily liquid changing to a colorless gas. Has odor of Geraniums. Causes irritation to nasal passages and respiratory tract. Causes severe blisters and sores, Systemic poisoning and vomiting. Eyes become irritated sometimes resulting in permanent impaired vision.

Lewisite is a penetrating liquid and eats into the skin flesh and tissues. Blisters are painful with no Erythema or redness. They contain a cloudy fluid. Effects are irritant 15 min. to 1 hour, followed by blisters and sores.

Always decontaminate yourself and casual after being in a vesicant gas concentration. Remove contaminated clothing. If oily liquid is on the skin remove with pads dampened with 2% solution of Hydrogen Peroxide, Lye and Glycerin, Kerosene or cleaning solvent. Followed by wash of hot water and strong soap. Destroy contaminated pads after using. Flush eyes and nose with Soda Solution.

All treatments must be immediately. Lewisite is a persistent gas and special clothing and mask are required for protection.

ETHYLDICHLORARSINE (E.D.)

Effect on the nostrils of pepper, causing more irritation than either Lewisite or Mustard. It is a liquid and gas vapor. Immediate sneezing and vomiting are common. Causes blistering, sores and paralysis of the hands. Capable of causing Arsenic poisoning.

First aid same as for Lewisite. A persistent gas. Special clothing and mask are required. (not likely to be used in this area). For vomiting drink 2% solution of baking soda

GENERAL ON VESICANTS.

Never under any circumstances open blisters, may cause blood poison and at best you would contaminate the ~~surrounding~~ surrounding area with the fluid.

LACRIMATORS

CHLORACETOPHENNOL (C.N.)

A solid crystalline substance that when heated gives off its irritating gas. So used it is Non persistent. The substance may be dissolved in liquid and used in that form. It then becomes a Persistent and considerably more severe in effect. It has an odor similar to Apple Blossoms. Frequently the action of the gas on the eyes takes place so quickly that you do not perceive the odor.

It causes the eyes to smart and close tightly and makes tears flow profusely.

It is a Non Persistent gas.

First aid-Wash eyes with cold water and Boric acid solution, face wind.

Used for harassing purposes.

Gas mask is sufficient protection.

TEAR GAS SOLUTION (C.N.S.)

Has a sweetish odor like fly paper. It is a colorless liquid, changes to a colorless gas. Causes severe irritation of the eyes, copious tears followed by nausea, vomiting and headache. Treat as a lung irritant casual, face wind and wash eyes with cold water or a boric acid solution. A persistent agent. A gas mask is ~~sufficient~~ sufficient protection.

GENERAL ON LACRIMATORS

Never bandage eyes of a Lacrimator casual

IRRITANT SMOKES

ADAMSITE

Odor simular to coal smoke and it appears as a yellow smoke cloud. Causes sneezing, sick depressed feeling, nausea and vomiting, followed by headache. Causes irritation of throat and lungs. Often used to cause removal of mask then followed by deadly gas such as Cholorine, Phosgene ect. FIRST AID-Fresh air, rest, spray nose and throat with soda or boric acid solution, also light inhaleation of Chlorine gas given off by Chloride of Lime. Lossen clothing. Remove severe cases to hospital. Care must be taken to prevent self destruction of a casual. Approximate 48 hour danger period. A non persistant gas. Gas mask required.

SNEEZE GAS

No definate odor, grayish smoke cloud. Causes sneezing and burning of nose and ~~thre~~ throat, mild lacrimation followed by occasional nausea, headache and temporary disability. FIRST AID*Remove patient to pure air, keep quiet*. Flush nose and throat with soda solution. For irritation of eyes use a 2% solution of Butyn. A persistant agent. Gas mask is required.

SCREENING SMOKES

SULPHUR TRIOXIDE SOLUTION

It is a liquid changing to white smoke. Has acid or acrid odor. Causes prickling of skin and lacrimation. It is non-injurious, use of mask is optional. If irritation occurs* wash with soda solution. A non persistent.

WHITE PHOSPHORS

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Odor of burning matches. Dispersed as a solid quickly changing to smoke and flames on contact with air. Burning particals will adhere to skin or clothing causing severe burns.

Apply 5% Copper Sulphate solution on burning parts. This ~~will~~ causes a coating over Phosphorus which will extinguish burning, Then particals may be picked out.

Keeping particals wet will also stop burning untill medical aid can be obtained. The smoke is harmless, no mask needed. Also used as an incendiary agent.

H.C. MIXTURE.

Has an acrid suffacating odor. Is a white smoke. Has no effect on body and no protection is needed.

CARE OF GAS MASK AND CONTENT OF CANISTER.

Never keep mask in a warm place. Never place another object on top of mask. Clean mask with a 3% solution of Formaldehyde using a soft cloth and holding mask upside down to prevent liquid from entering canister.

Canister contains-

65 Vital spots on the human body, when the nerves, veins or arteries are on or near the surface.

Anatomy ————— 65

Head. - Trough. 45% down
nose. " " up.
sinus " " down

Ear.
upper lip under nose - 45% up

Button (mental nerve) runs down
whisker line or directly
down from angle of mouth.

Atlas Axis. two top joints
of vertebrae) 30% ^{Blow} angle

Down back 7 vertebrae - Blow direct
between shoulder

Mastoid Process
Each side back of skull about
hair line + Honey comb
area - back of brain structure.
Dangover (all back of skull area
is dangerous)

Throat. back and above
adam's apph.

Adam's apph ^{Weggs nerve} or larynx
Inside breast bone 45% angk down
right in center.
Sternal notch.

Under the adam's apph and drive
upward

Mastoid muscle down side of
neck.

Under arm and 2" back of
let between two ribs.
Dangerous point play -

Under ribs - strike upward.

Soleus plexus - 45% upward
in notch of ribs with one
finger

Tail Bone -

Knee anchor cap - high spot.

Bent 30-P 17
out like a light grab his
nose and cover his mouth
from behind - for a drink.

Point 44 P 19

Kick spot -

use heel of hand instead of fist
given direct blow from shoulder.

side of hand blow (Page 26)

solid blow and can get under
lowered chin, bend fingers back
as far as possible in order to
make side of hand solid.

Page 26 Wedge Knuckle Drive

11 11 single knuckle drive

Bend thumb into palm and lay
knuckle of finger on thumb,
used in striking separate spots.

con-
on batton - under arms
solo phur.

Page 27 - straight finger blow

heel of hand blow
sunny someone down get n same
strike end as his heel strike
in small of back.

kick lunge with foot -
strike at knee end rake ^{by} downward.

Page - 28-29

Forearm blow - must sweep blow
a man can hit - Blow is delivered
from shoulder

Page 30 - Hand throws
Over or both thumbs over
wrist center in hand.
Thumb of holding hand
over wrist center.

Page 31 use of

Leverages + Balance
Yield in order to control

Try at all times to keep
appon's arm straight and out.

Com a - long with
Link stick,



4.89 Phonr. bill.

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Radio Comuncations Div.
Emergency Hospt.

Sept 19, 1990

Jim Arnold

254 0393 ✓

FATHER

Det Guard & Patrol

in St John 1943

Formed in 1942

Am. Leg played a big part