FRIENDLY TIPS FOR HOSTILE CROWDS

1. Reinforce friendly unit to show strength. Position nonlethal munitions and snipers positioned on roads to provide overwatch.
2. Use combat camera to gather video and photos of the demonstration. May be used later of trail of suspects.
3. Snatch and grab teams identified and positioned to secure demonstration agitators.
4. Position local police around the exterior perimeter.
5. Use tactical psychological operations teams loud speakers to disrupt demonstration and command and control and communicates with the crowd.

Identify the demonstration ringleaders and separate them from the crowd.
6. Discuss the issues with the leaders away for the crowd; direct leaders to move the crowd away for the barriers as a precondition for discussions.
7. Never show the crowd that you are afraid of intimidated by them. By staying on a constant vigil and conducting 360 degree security, you set the tone for the crowd. A soldier that is ready for action is less likely to be surprised of attacked.

BASIC HEAT INJURY PREVENTION

1. Consider water a tactical weapon. Drink frequently.
2. Eat meals. Add salt to taste.
3. Be aware that dark yellow colored, infrequent urination is a sign of dehydration. Increase water intake, even if you’re not thirsty.
4. Perform heavy work in the cooler hours of the day, such as early in the morning or late evening, if possible.
5. Minimize heat stress by decreasing work pace and or increasing rest periods. Modify clothing if appropriate.
6. Be aware that full heat acclimatization takes 1-2 weeks.
7. Consider that soldiers undergoing treatment for acute chronic medical conditions may be a greater risk for heat injury.

Heat cramps
Symptoms: Muscle cramps of arms, legs and stomach. Heavy sweating and extreme thirst may occur.

First Aid
1. Move soldier to a shady area and loosen clothing
2. Have solider drink at least one canteen of water mixed with a packet of salt or sports drink
3. Watch the soldier. Continue to give water if the soldier accepts it.
4. Get medical help if cramps continue

Heat exhaustion
Symptoms: Heavy sweating with pale, moist, cool or hot skin; weakness, dizziness and fatigue. Heat cramp, nausea, tunnel vision, chills, rapid breathing, confusion, and tingling of the hands or feet may occur.

First Aid
1. Move soldier to a shady area and loosen clothing
2. Pour water on the soldier and fan to permit cooling effect
3. Have the soldier slowly drink at least one full canteen of water
4. Elevate the soldier’s leg.
5. Get medical help if symptoms continue

Heat stroke
Symptoms: Hot. Disoriented, delirious or unconscious. May have any of the symptoms of heat exhaustion. Sweating may stop.

First Aid
1. Move soldier to shady area and loosen/remove clothing.
2. Start cooling the soldier immediately. Pour water on the soldier or immerse in water and fan to cool.
3. Massage extremities and skin with water. Elevate the soldier’s legs. If conscious, have the soldier slowly drink one canteen of water.

WHEN THE MEDIA CALLS

1. Know your rights. It’s your choice whether you should speak to reporters or not. If you choose to speak, you can stop at any time.
2. Know the role of the media. They do a job vital for democracy. It is NOT harassment if they call your home or stop at the supermarket asking for an interview. It IS harassment if they infringe on your privacy and persist after being told “no.”
3. Know with whom you are talking. Before answering questions, get the reporter’s name, organization and phone number. Do this especially if you are going to decline the request. It will discourage the reporter from persisting.
4. Know who will hear you. Family members may have information that would be useful to the enemy. Thanks to technology, the enemy can have access to what you say as soon as you say it. On the other hand, if you are enthusiastic about your spouse’s mission, your response can build morale and help show American resolve.
5. Know your limits. Talk only about what you know firsthand. It’s OK to answer with “I don’t know.” It is never good to idea to speculate.
6. Know what to keep to yourself. If your spouse calls or writes with news about casualties, where the unit is or when it might redeploy, keep such information to yourself. Don’t even share it with other family members. Deployments spawn rumors and some of what you hear could be wrong, sensitive or subject to change.