



**MAPÚA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**NATIONAL SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM  
RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS  
[MAPÚA-ROTC]**

**PROGRAM MODULE 1**

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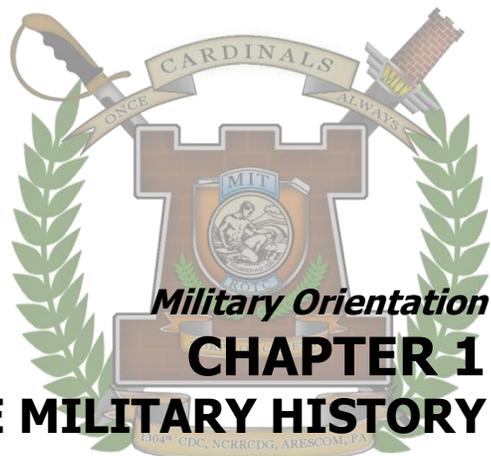
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# PHILIPPINE MILITARY HISTORY

## HISTORY OF THE AFP

Filipinos have never been known as militaristic people unlike the Japanese, Germans, Mexicans or Pakistanis, although many historians noted the fact that the early Filipinos were described as warlike. But being warlike is different from being militaristic. In any event, Filipinos, by nature, are non-conformist individuals who are likely to resist regimentation. If forced to do so, we resort to ridiculing the authorities that try to enforce such compliance. This is both a boon and bane to the Filipino character. By being individualistic, we place a higher value on the individual human life and his rights. On the other hand, such an attitude erodes discipline, which is a vital pre-requisite for the evolution of nationhood.

When the Spaniards first came to the Philippines on March 16, 1521, they tried to establish dominion over our ancestors. Some of the tribes and chieftains submitted after they were given an impressive demonstration of Spanish firepower. When the Mactan Chieftain Lapu-Lapu refused to pay homage, the Portuguese leader of the Spanish expedition Captain-General Ferdinand Magellan on April 26, Lapu-Lapu and his warriors numbering 1,500 strong defeated the over confident Magellan with his 60 Spanish fusiliers supported by mortar fire, shipborne cannon fire and the presence of 1,500 warriors from Rajah Humabon, although it should be pointed out that Rajah Humabon's warrior did not participate in the battle in accordance with Magellan's order. The latter was killed along with 8 of his men and 4 Christian native auxiliaries while Lapu-Lapu lost at least 15 men. This was the first recorded-armed encounter involving Filipinos.

The Spaniards were forced to leave the island when their abuses forced even their friends to abandon them but they came in February 1570 in an expedition under Miguel Lopez de Legazpi and Andres de Urdaneta and Martin de Goiti, who were joined later by Legazpi's grandson, Juan de Salcedo, led by the Spanish forces in subduing one tribe kingdom after another. In 1570 and 1571, De Goiti attacked and destroyed the huge settlements of Maynilad (Manila) under Rajah Sulaiman and Rajah Lakandula, eventually making Manila the capital of the New Spanish Colony of the Philippine Island. In conquering the islands, the Spaniards employed the proven policy of conquer divide rule recruiting warriors from the tribes, they used this to subdue other tribes, repeating the process in other parts of the Archipelago. Ironically, the enlistment of native

Filipinos for Spanish service was the first formal military service rendered by Filipinos. An informal military aspect also emerged simultaneously with numerous uprising against Spain.

## THE HOMETOWN INFORMAL MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE UPRISING AGAINST SPAIN

The various uprising against Spain necessitated the formation of military units although there is limited information about them. But it is most likely that these units were formed on geographical or clan basis. Thus villages involved in these uprising formed units of their own commanded by the village leaders or other appointed or elected leaders. These units have sub-units formed according to clans or blood relations. For the most part, they have little training, poorly armed and poorly lacking in tactical leadership, organization and logistical support. The only thing they have was abundant of courage. Because of this shortcoming, the superior arms of the Spaniards and the inability of the different tribes to unite, these uprising failed. One of the few exceptions is the Dagohoy rebellion in Bohol, which lasted for 85 years from 1744 to 1829.

Dagohoy rose up against Spaniards when Spanish Jesuit priest refused church burial to his brother who died in the service of the Church. Rallying 3,000 Boholanos, he defeated every expedition that the Spanish authorities in Manila sent against him. Bohol at that time existed as a virtually independent state. Even long after he died, the Boholanos continued the successful resistance against Spain. Looking at these events in hindsight, we can deduce that Dagohoy is more than a charismatic and effective leader. He is also an able organizer, or at least, can motivate others to work in organizing his forces in that way, these were institutionalized such that unto continued to fight effectively long after he died. In this event, we can surmise that we have one of the first institution-oriented military organizations in our history.

## **FILIPINOS IN SPANISH MILITARY ARM SERVICE**

Very early in their rule, the Spaniards realized that they need the help of the native Filipinos if they are to keep themselves in power. As stated earlier, they sought to do this by the policy of conquer-divide-rule. Subsequently, the Spaniards recruited large number of Filipinos for military service either as auxiliaries, infantry of support forces. These recruits proved to be a great value to them as they conquered the entire archipelago, and later beat off the attacks of foreign powers that tried to seize this island.

Later, the Filipinos also accounted for the larger components of Spanish expeditions to the Moluccas, Celebes (Now Suluwasi, Indonesia) and Papua (Now Papua New Guinea and Irian Java, Indonesia) in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and Cambodia and Formosa in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, some of the Filipino elements of the Spanish expeditions that came to the aid of the Cambodian King remained in the latter's service in all these. The Filipinos distinguished themselves by their courage, loyalty and leadership talents such that some native Filipinos like Pedro Cabinet who led one of the columns against Dagohoy forces, rose to senior ranks despite the unofficial Spanish policy of allowing the Filipinos to rise the rank of senior sergeants only, of particular interest is the formation of 73 native regiment. At the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution, Spain had 1,500 Spanish troops in the Philippines augmented by 6,000 native soldiers.

## **THE FIRST FORMAL TRULY FILIPINO MILITARY ORGANIZATION**

After 323 years of Spanish rule, the pent-up feelings against the oppressive foreigners exploded in the Phil revolution of 1896. The Filipino army of this revolution was drawn from the ranks of the secret society founded by Andres Bonifacio. The KATAAS-TAASAN KAGALANG-GALANGAN KATIPUNAN NG ANAK NG MGA ANAK NG BAYAN (KKK). This army is not much different from the earlier uprising against Spain in terms of organization, weapons, training and battlefield tactical leadership. However, the main difference is that this army is truly national in character and not of the native class, tribe, geography or blood relation but on love of the native land. Its members were drawn from the entire spectrum of the Filipino people composed of native Indo-Malays, Chinese immigrants and Spanish creoles and other half-breeds. This sense of national

unit gave this army the strength but of proportion to its members for actual combat power.

As the revolution progressed, the need for a more formally military organization came to the force and the first units were formed according to provinces with the educated members of those areas as the leaders. The revolution is acknowledged to have 2 phases:

1. The peasant-initiated revolution spearheaded by the Katipunan up to the time of the Biak-na-Bato Pack.
2. The return of Aguinaldo to the proclamation of Philippine Independence of June 12, 1898.

Admittedly, the military organization of the second phase is much more formal and much better than those of the first phase.

In between these phases, there was a power struggle between the Magdiwang faction of Bonifacio and the Magdalo faction of Aguinaldo. This was resolved with the execution of Bonifacio on trumped up of charges filed by some misguided supporters of Aguinaldo, hence forth, there was to be only one chain of command in the revolutionary army.

In the Tejeros convention of 1897, the revolutionary government was organized. Among the agreed appointments is the designation on March 22, 1897 of General Artemio Ricarte as the first Captain (Commanding General) of the revolution (Phil) army with General Antonio Luna as Minister of War and Director of Operations. Provision were made for the formalization of various arms of the army such as the Artillery, Cavalry, Ordnance, Commissary, Quartermaster, Signal, Medical and Dental Services as well as the local Sandatahan (Militia).

The infant Philippine Army had its baptism of fire as the army of an independent republic during the war against America on February 4, 1899. The army about 30,000 men whom 16,000 were fully armed except 26,000 poorly armed militia. The Americans at first had about 26,000 men in two divisions. Better armed, trained organized and supplied. The Americans pushed back the Filipinos switched to guerilla warfare when the regular army disintegrated. The Americans, in spite of several battlefield victories and greatly strengthen force (70,000), could not win the war and resorted to

extreme brutality and savagery that exceeded the cruelties displayed by their Spanish predecessors specially in areas where Filipino guerilla units were most effective. Eventually, the Americans grouped down the revolutionary forces, which were hastened by the capture of President Aguinaldo in 1901. The Americans considered the surrender of General Miguel Malvar of Batangas as the end of Philippine campaign.

Nevertheless, Filipino resistance continued even up to 1910, General Ricarte was captured and forced to exile when he refused to swear allegiance to the American flag. He died in 1945 still a defiant patriot. Others who continued to resist were Macario Sakay who proclaimed himself as the President of the Tagalog Republic and General Bicol. Sakay was convinced to surrender by the educated members of the area where he was operation. After accepting an American offer for amnesty, he became down from the hills as a hero, only to be seized by the Americans, tried as a bandit and hanged. Other leaders emerged, usually from the local origins, which marked the 1901 to 1910 as COLORUM movements.

There were nationalist movements who sought to continue the revolution in a religious fashion. The term COLORUM is a corruption of the part of a prayer “DEO SECUA SECLURUM)” attracting thousands of followers who never accepted the Americans as their new masters. They waged war with fanatical fervor and Americans had to resort to even greater cruelties to suppress these people. After 1910, serious armed resistance surely declined. The Philippine Army had ceased to exist as coherent fighting force even before that time.

### **THE COMMONWEALTH ARMY (1935-1945)**

With the passing of the Tyding-McDuffie Law in 1934, the Commonwealth of the Philippine was inaugurated in 1935. This form of government is to be a transitory one that will last for 10 years which will give way to full independence in 1945. The first law passed by this government was the Commonwealth (National Defense) Act Nr 1 CIRCA 1935. This act provides for the establishment of the National Defense Forces. Consequently, the Philippine Army of the Commonwealth was reactivated on Jan 11, 1936 Pur to Exec Order Nr 11 with Philippine Constabulary elements as its nucleus. It should be pointed out that the commonwealth

President Quezon ordered this procedure against the advice of General Vicente Lim who wanted to form an army from scratch. To act as the adviser of the reconstituted Philippine Army is the retired American General Douglas McArthur who made a Field Marshall of the Commonwealth on June 19 1936. Gen. McArthur originally envisioned an aggressive defense to carry out on the landing beaches with air and naval forces interdicting the invading enemy forces then hitting him with strong land forces when he landed on the beach.

President Quezon hoped that McArthur’s stature and influence on the American government will result to favorable actions by the U.S government with regard to the availability of defense equipment and special procurement prices for other items but this did not materialize. With the lack of funds from the Commonwealth and support from the U.S Congress, the Philippine Defense program stagnated so that instead of 25,000 men, 200 Aircraft, 50 Naval craft, 2 Submarines and Artillery, Anti-Aircraft and Armor Units, the Commonwealth Armed Forces only have 2 under-equipped regular divisions totaling 100,000 troops, 18 assorted aging aircraft of the Army Air Corps, 3 Patrol Boats of the Army off-shore patrol, limited Artillery and Anti-Aircraft capability and Armor. The 10 Reserve Divisions were drawn from 10 Military Districts in which the Philippines divided.

On July 26, 1941, U.S President Franklin Delano Roosevelt called into the services of the U.S Army the 2 Regular and 10 Reserve Divisions of the Phil Army to become part of the US Army Forces in the Far East (USAFFE). The following day, the different Regiments of these Reserve Divisions were called to active status and training began at earliest time.

### **WORLD WAR II**

WW II broke-out in the Philippines on December 8, 1941 when the Japanese bombed various targets in the country. Following the destruction of American Naval fleet in Hawaii and the US Army Air Corps in the Philippines. The country was left open to invasion and the Japanese 14<sup>th</sup> Army under General Homma landed in Lingayen, Pangasinan almost unopposed on December 10. Filipino-American forces tried to halt almost their advance but were unsuccessful. McArthur decided to implement and old Naval Defense Plan Orange -3, which call for the concentration of main defense forces to Bataan

with Corregidor blocking the entry or use of Manila Bay. As a consequence, Manila was declared an Open City and the Japanese occupied the city on January 2, 1942.

The Japanese Commander LtGen Masahuro Homma failed to appreciate the Filipino-American withdrawal to Bataan and was forced to fight the Battle of Bataan from January 9 to April 19, 1942. Initially suffering a series of defeats on the Peninsula from January to early February, the Japanese launched their final assault on the Fil-Am forces and forced the American commander MGen Edward P King to surrender on April 9, A follow-up aerial and artillery bombardment of Corregidor Island culminating in an amphibious landing forced the American commander LtGen Jonathan Wainwright to surrender the Corregidor Garrison on May 6 1942, About 70,000 Filipino and 15,000 American troops were taken prisoner in Bataan and made to undergo the now-infamous death march while another 16,000 Americans and 2,000 Filipinos were captured in Corregidor. In surrendering the Corregidor Garrison, Wainwright also directed the surrender of the Fil-Am Forces in the Visayas and Mindanao.

### **THE ARMY OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC (1946-1972)**

After the war, the Philippine Army was in a semi-chaotic state with a variety of units and agencies headed by officers with limited qualifications and armed with weapons and equipment either captured from the Japanese or given by the Americans. To restore some order, these disparate units were merged into five divisions and the general and special staffs as well as the air corps and offshore patrol were organized.

The first President of the third Republic Manuel Rosa recognized the Armed Forces by issuing Executive Order Nr 92 dated October 4, 1947. The Army was renamed the Armed Forces of the Philippines and its Headquarters called the National Defense Forces. On May 6, 1948, 4 military areas were activated replacing the 10th Military Districts of the Pre-War years. On the same date, the military training command, the off-shore patrol and the air corps were elevated to major commands designated respectively as the Philippine Ground Force, The Philippine Naval Patrol and the Philippine Air Force.

In 1950, 7 Army Commands and 26 Battalion Combat Team (BCTS) were organized. Five (5) of these BCTS took turns in serving with the

Philippine Expeditionary Forces to KOREA (PEFTOK) from 1950-1953. On December 30 of that same year, President Quirino issued executive order Nr 359 which provide for the creation of the four major services in the AFP, Namely: PHILIPPINE ARMY, PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY, PHILIPPINE NAVY and PHILIPPINE AIRFORCE. With the AFP facing the menace of the growing HUK communist rebellion, a new type of fighting method and a new unit was called HUKBALAHAP (HUKBONG BAYAN LABAN SA HAPON), they renamed their Army Hukbong Magpapalaya sa Bayan (People's Liberation Army or HMB) and they posed a serious threat to the newly reconstituted Republic. It was then that the Scout Rangers were organized by then Captain Rafael Iletto. Using the training he received as a US Army Ranger and as an Alamo Scout as basis, he and a select group of young Army Officers and Enlisted Personnel experienced on tactics, organization and techniques until they came up with the Scout Ranger method warfare. Using such small, hard hitting and highly mobile units, the army decimated the ranks of the HUKs leading to its neutralization. When the need for the Scout Rangers no longer existed and because of disciplinary problems brought about by lack of combat action, the First Scout Ranger Regiment was deactivated in 1959.

On July 1, 1957, HPA was organized with BGen Leoncio Tan as Commanding General. In the late 1960's the Army was also utilized as a National Defense Force and as nation-builder. Subsequently, the Army Corps of Engineers with the 51<sup>st</sup> Engineer Brigade as nucleus was organized by the early 1970's, the Army have one Regular Division (1<sup>st</sup> "TABAK" Division), and three (3) independent brigades (2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>) as well as supporting Anti-Tank, Artillery and independent Armor company size units.

Perhaps the ugliest episode involving the military during this period was the infamous Jabitah Massacre of 1968. The Army Special Forces recruited scores of Muslims for special training in Corregidor. Unknown to these recruits, they were being projected for clandestine operations in Sabah, Malaysia in order to undermine Malaysian control and to Buttress the country's claim to that area. When the recruits learned about this, they refused to be involved in any project involving any fighting with fellow Muslims. No one can specifically pinpoint who gave the order but the fact is their Special Forces cadres mercilessly massacred these recruits. Only one escaped and he lived to tell the tale to congress and to the world.

## **THE MARTIAL LAW YEARS AND THE FOURTH REPUBLIC (1972-1986)**

On September 21, 1972, President Marcos proclaimed a state of Martial Law all over the country. He dissolved Congress, imprisoned his political opponents and concentrated all power in his hands using the police and military to do so. He justified his actions by claiming that the country is facing moral degeneration, its political institutions riddled with corruption and a serious communist challenge as evidenced by their attempted arms landing in Palanan, Isabela using the now infamous seagoing vessel M/V Karagatan. Faced with this serious resurgent communist insurgency led by the New People's Army (NPA) and a Muslim-dominated secessionist movement under the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), Marcos expanded the Army from 29,000 in 1972 to 65,000 in 1986 and strengthened the 3 independent brigades to full divisions. During this time, several units were activated to enable the Armed Forces and particularly the Army to accomplish its given missions. The Philippine Army Light Armor Regiment (PALAR, later renamed as a Brigade hence PALAB) was organized and the First Scout Ranger Regiment (FSRR) was reactivated.

The early Martial Law years saw the Army fighting on two fronts. The Army then decided to hold the secessionist in the South with mobilized reservists while their best troops were pitted against the communist guerillas in north particularly in Isabela. With the capture and neutralization of their prominent leaders like NPA Chief Bernabe Buscayno a.k.a. Dante and Jose Maria Sison, Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) Chairman, the communist insurgency declined for few years. With the threat to the North reduced, the AFP redirected its main effort to the South, and despite suffering 6,000 fatalities, inflicted several defeats on the MNLF forcing it to negotiate with the Tripoli Agreements of 1976 as the result.

The period of stability and progress was short lived-lived, however. The mismanagement of the economy by the Marcos government and the excesses committed by the members of his family and officials led to growing unrest and the government found it expedient to use more repressive measures. Unfortunately for the military and especially for the constabulary, these institutions became the primary instruments for such actions. Moreover, the military lost much of its professionalism when it fell to the control of political

General whose primary qualification was loyalty to the administration.

Everything took a nose-dive when the Chief oppositionist to Marcos former Senator Benigno Aquino was assassinated on the Tarmac of the Manila International Airport on August 21, 1983 when he came home from voluntary exile to the U. S. ostensibly to seek a meeting with Marcos to draft a National Reconciliation Program. The damage to image of the military during this period took long time to heal and even now, the AFP is still haunted by Human Rights issues. The NPA more than regained its lost strength and grew by leaps and bounds reaching its zenith in 1986 with 25,000 guerillas from only 3,000 in 1979. It was at this time that professional, technical and ethical standards of the Army fell drastically with casualties excising 1,000 a year for several years while killing only half as many communist guerillas. This is primarily because several commanders were promoted and designated to their positions on the basis of their loyalty and not their qualifications. Resentment within the military grew and such environment, the reform the AFP movement (RAM) had its beginning, headed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's security Chief Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, it actively sought the discontinuation of corrupt practices in the AFP although most part, these reform adherent are themselves accountable for some questionable of their own.

After 7 years as legitimate President, 9 years as dictator and over 4 years as authoritarian President, Marcos bowed to international and public pressure and called for "SNAP" election for Feb 7, 1986 if only to consolidate this rule. The opposition rallied behind Senator Aquino's widow Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino. The election was a chaotic and bloody as any in Philippine History and up to now the result is an open question. In any case, whether the actual results may have been were overtaken by event when Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile tried to mount a Coup d' Etat against Marcos using the 49<sup>th</sup> IB under then Major Brillantes. The plan failed when counter-intelligence units then AFP Chief Of staff General Favian C Ver uncovered the plot and these 2 officers and a few others were arrested on Feb 22, 1986. Unformed by sympathizers that an arrest order has been issued against him, Enrile barricaded himself in the Defense Ministry Building in Camp Aguinaldo and sought the support of then AFP Vice Chief Of Staff and PC/INP Chief LtGen Fidel V Ramos. Dissatisfied with state affairs in the AFP, LtGen Ramos joined Enrile also barricaded himself inside Camp Crame across EDSA

from Camp Aguinaldo. The two leaders announced their withdrawal of support from Marcos and proclaimed Corazon C. Aquino as the rightful President. These two only had less than 700 men between them.

Oppositionist Agapito Aquino, brother of the slain Senator and Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin joined the fray when they publicly urged the people to surround the Camps in order to protect the Enrile and Ramos forces from Marcos troops using their bodies. Thus what later came to be known as the EDSA PEOPLE POWER REVOLUTION. The commander of what later came to be called as Marcos loyalist forces was BGen Artemio Tadiar of the Philippine Marines. As his marines advanced, they were blocked by masses of civilian and Gen. Tadiar found it impossible either to advance or fire over the heads of the people. Other forces moving into positions were similarly blocked. Meanwhile, small groups of officers and soldiers were making their way to Camp Crame in order to defect to the Enrile-Ramos forces (by this time, the Enrile-Ramos troops consolidated at the PC/INP Headquarters). A planeload of PC/INP personnel flew to the Manila Domestic Airport to join Gen. Ramos was surrounded and disarmed. The tide turned on February 24, 1986 when a flight of several Sikorsky Gunships who are ordered to strafed Camp Crame landed on the said camp and defected instead. Military support for Marcos eroded swiftly and accepted the U. S. offer to fly him out of Malacanang Palace. He was eventually forced into exile in Hawaii where he died in 1989. It was the most bloodless "REVOLUTION" his history.

### **THE FIFTH REPUBLIC (1986 – PRESENT)**

The period following the departure of Marcos and Gen. Ver were the most confusing in the AFP History. The people Power Revolution of 1986 restored great degree of the faith of FILIPINO PEOPLE in the AFP, but most of the members of the AFP, although they refused to obey Marcos order to attack and shed the People's blood, nevertheless found it extremely difficult to accept Mrs. Aquino as President and Commander-In-Chief matters were made worse by agitators elements, many of them identified with Marcos loyalist, who stoked fires of discontent. The military is in state of painful transition and wracked by internal wrangling. The war against NPA is being lost and casualties continued to mount. Top it all, elements of the AFP were involved in Anti-Government actions and between February 25, 1986 to the end of Mrs. Aquino term on June 30, 1992,

no less than five (5) attempted coups and three (3) rebellions had to be suppressed.

### **ATTEMPTED COUPS**

Manila Hotel incident (July 7, 1986) – Active and former military personnel led by BGen Jose Maria Carlos Zumel and Marcos running-mate Arturo Tolentino, supported by Pro-Marcos civilians occupied Manila Hotel and tried to stage a people power revolution of their own but failed only after a few days. A controversial outcome of this incident is the way that AFP Chief of Staff General Ramos "Punished". The Military participants in this action by merely making personnel who were involved in this serious offense set bad precedent and only encouraged others to get themselves involved in similar undertakings.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN incident (November 1986) – Defense Minister Enrile is grossly dissatisfied with the way President Aquino is managing the country particularly her reported "Coddling" of communist sympathizers. His security Chief Colonel Honasan hatched a plan to take over the Government and reduce President Aquino to mere figure with Minister Enrile as the real power. AFP Chief of Staff Fidel V Ramos prevented this and the attempt was never made.

Channel 4 incident (January 1987) – Colonel Canlas of the PAF tried to mount a coup and occupied the Government Channel 4 Station. Thousand of pro-Ramos civilians including some movie stars like Miss Elizabeth Oropesa rallied Col. Canlas in the hope that AFP will defect to them but after 2 days of stalemate, the actions fizzled out and the participants surrendered to the government forces.

August 28, 1987 Coup – This daylong rebellion was planned and carried out by Colonel Honasan and supported by RAM troops and elements of the Army Scout Rangers and other AFP Units. The rebel's soldiers occupied the GHQ Building and parts of Camp Aguinaldo. Government Forces attacked and recaptured the Camp but GHQ building was destroyed by F-5 jets and Trojan (Tora-Tora) attack aircraft. About 90 people were killed and twice as many wounded in this attempted coup. By the late afternoon, it was all over. Perhaps the most surprising development of this incident is the realization that discontent in the AFP is widespread judging by the number of the AFP units that began unauthorized movements

towards Manila, ostensibly to reinforce the government forces by suspected by the intelligence community as actually secretly sympathizers to the rebels.

December 1- 9, 1989 COUP – This is the bloodiest and most serious challenge ever faced by the government from discontented military elements. Participation by AFP personnel and units was widespread and action broke-out simultaneously in different locations all over the country with more serious ones in Metro Manila and Mactan Air Base in Cebu. Involved were several Scout Ranger, Infantry and Armor Units, Marines, Airforce Pilots and Planes and Navy Units. Several active Generals and Flag Officers were also involved. Malacanang Palace itself was bombed 11:00 a.m. RAM-SFP (Reform the Armed Forces Movement later renamed Rebulosyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan-Soldiers of the Filipino People) air assets controlled the air over Metro Manila and Y. O. U. (Young Officers Union) Officer leading the coup sent an ultimatum to President Aquino to surrender but the President refused. At 2:00 p.m., U. S. Air Force F4 Phantom Jets made several "Persuasion Flights" thereby discouraging RAM-SFP planes from flying missions over the capital. The PAF F-5 pilots loyal to the government who were unable to take action against their former comrades now took the air and destroyed the RAM-SFP planes on the ground at Sangley Point while these were being refueled and re-armed. Control of the air reverted back to the government forces.

Nevertheless, the fighting continued as government and rebel forces battled across Metro Manila. Whole units became involved, defected, split, mis-encountered or simply disintegrated in the confusion that followed. Defeated in their attempts to take Camp Aguinaldo and Malacanang, 700 rebel soldiers under LTC Canlas fell back to the Makati financial district after over 300 rebel Marines surrendered earlier. Negotiations initiated by then PMA Superintendent BGen Arturo Enrile led to the Scout Rangers "March Back" to barracks with their arms on December 7, Two days later, the leader of the coup in Cebu BGen Edgardo Abenina surreptitiously left the rebel positions in Mactan and went into hiding. The remaining rebel forces surrendered. Over 600 persons died and more than a thousand wounded in this misadventure.

## POCKET REBELLION BY MILITARY ELEMENTS

1. **Black Forest Incidents (April 1987)** - Former military personnel hijacked a fire truck and rammed the Army detention center near gate 1 of Ft Bonifacio and set some of their comrades free. Later they occupied HPA and took several officers and EP as hostages. Refusing to surrender, The Commanding General, Phil Army MGen Rodolfo Canieso ordered the 4<sup>th</sup> Scout Ranger Coy to storm HPA and recapture it, which they did with minimal casualties on both sides. Only one Black Forest soldier was killed and a few men wounded.
2. **Aguinaldo Caper (March 4, 1990)** - Former PC colonel and incumbent and Cagayan Valley governor at the time of the incident, Rodolfo Aguinaldo declared his non-recognition of Pres Aquino's government as legitimate government of the country. This is in reaction to the moves of the government to mount legal action against him for his alleged involvement in the December coup. Supported by active and former military personnel, native tribesmen and CAFGU militiamen loyal to him, he surrounded the hotel occupied by the AFP J-7 BGen Oscar Florendo and his party who came to Tuguegarao to mediate with him. BGen Florendo was negotiating with Aguinaldo's representative at the ground floor of the hotel when a firefight broke out between the rebel elements and the members of Florendo's party under Col. Emiliano Templo who were occupying the second floor. Florendo's was killed and the government launched a massive mopping up operation in Cagayan using the marines brought over from Manila. The rebel forces disintegrated with minimal bloodshed and rebellion ended.
3. **Noble Uprising (Oct 1990)** - The last of the military destabilizing adventures, then Col. Alexander Noble escaped from detention, made his way to Mindanao and won over several elements of the 402<sup>nd</sup> Inf Bde including elements of the 231B 2LABn, and others. The rebel forces occupied part of Camp Evangelista in Cagayan De Oro City. BGen Enrile again mediated and the crisis was resolved with Noble volunteering to be placed in the custody of the SND. Many of the rebel soldiers, however, went AWOL and it was several months before they can be convinced to return to military control. After the Noble uprising, the AFP entered a period of relative stability. The strange thing is, while all these were happening, the Army found a way to

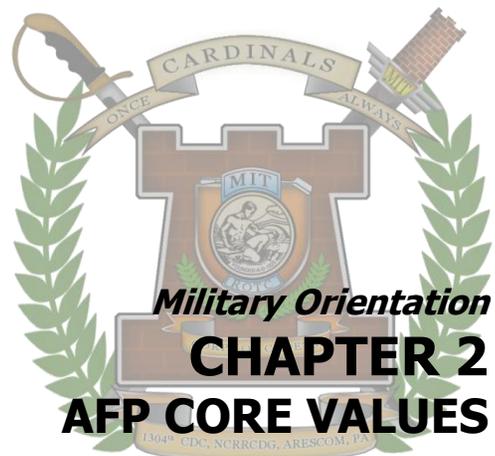
finally stop and turn back the communist insurgency. Major Alex B Cogmon collated the different successful approaches by the different Army units against the CPP/NPA and made it into a doctrine called Special Operation Team (SOT) concept. In this concept, Cogmon proposed to reverse the military approach to the insurgency problem by destroying the political structure first to be followed by destroying the military capability of the insurgents instead of the other way around. First implemented in 4ID by an initially skeptical BGen Mariano Adalem, it was a resounding success. When Adalem became CG, PA he institutionalized the SOT Concept and implemented the doctrine throughout the Army. It was the beginning of the end for the NPA as its combat strength sharply declined from 25,000 in 1987 to 6,000 in 1995 and the number of barangays influenced by them fell drastically.

4. **The Establishment of the PNP** - The 1987 constitution mandated further changes in the structure of the Armed Forces. The existing militia, the civilian Home Defense force, was ordered disbanded and was replaced beginning in 1988 with new auxiliary force under the direct control of military regulars. More significantly, the 1987 constitution calls for the government "to establish and maintain one police force, which shall be national in scope and civilian in character." Pursuant to that mandate, Aquino signed a law directing that the Philippine Constabulary, one of the four military services, be combined with the civilian Integrated National Police to form the Philippine National Police. The process of integrating the two organizations under a newly created Department of Interior and Local Government began on January 1 1991.

At present, the Army is facing a potentially renewed threat of secessionism in the south. It is brought about by greater belligerence being displayed by the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), a break away group from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), the fundamentalist ABU SAYYAF group and the subsequent counter-actions by Christian vigilante groups out to protect themselves from any outbreak of fighting. At the same time, the entire AFP is undertaking a modernization program that will upgrade the country's external defense capability. The signing of Peace agreement between Nur Misuari of the MNLF and the Government of President Ramos is a positive development although it faces

considerable opposition especially from the Christian Communities in Mindanao.

Ten years after the EDSA revolution, the AFP has regained prestige and credibility in the eyes of the people and government. The rebellions and the Human Rights issues were slowly being resolved. The communist challenge has been beaten back and the greater discipline and professionalism repeatedly displayed by the members of the military establishment has earned admiration from critical observers both here and abroad. Of course the AFP is still faced with serious problems such as organization, equipment, pay and allowances, facilities, training and more effective leadership especially at the tactical level. But with greater awareness and a higher sense of duty among the military, we are confident that we are on the right path towards the achievement of modern, effective, professional and truly popular Armed Forces of the people.



## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Code of Ethics** – is systematic and collection or digest of all the morale ethical and legal principles and with members of an institutions, communism as profession freely and publicly live themselves in achieve their common role duty or purpose to society.

**Value** – is a quality of a person subject or action which as individual consistently considers professes in words and reflects in his life style in fulfillment of response to an Inner image/dream aspiration.

**Preamble** – The introduction that state the reason and intent of the code.

**Professionalism** – Expert application of knowledge and skills based on the scientific body of principles and knowledge governed by this code ethics for accomplishment of the AFP mission.

**Public Trust and Respect** – Confidence and credibility.

**Nationality Territory** – Geographical area belonging to our under jurisdiction of the republic of the Philippines.

**Constitutional Mandate** – Refers to the power and role specified by the constitution for AFP.

**Sovereignty** – Power autonomy and independence of a state.

**National Authority** – The completeness or individuals use and oneness of the nation.

**Civilian Authority** – The power and authority of the elected president to exercise command and control over all armed forces as commander in chief.

**Chain of Command** – The flow of authority from the commander in chief down to the chief of staff AFP and to the lowest rank in hierarchy for effect control, supervision and authority of command as mandate by the constitution.

**Tradition** – are inherited principles, standard and practices that serve as the established guides for individuals or group. It is also accumulated experience and deeds passed on from generation to generation both in memory and reality.

**Custom** – Are accepted practice realized through continued usage that take the forces and effect of a command law.

## PREAMBLE

We the members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, imploring enlightenment from Almighty God. In order to achieve and maintain a professional organization, worthy of public trust and respect faithful to its constitutional mandate as the protector of the people the sovereignty of the state, the democratic institutions and the integrity of the national territory freely and collectively commit ourselves as our way of life to abide by and adhere to the provision of this code of ethics which we hereby do ordain and promulgate.

### Article I – Identity

*Section 1. Constitutional Mandate* – The AFP recognizes the Constitution of the Republic as the legitimate expression of the people’s will.

*Section 2. Organization and Chain of Command* – The AFP duty created by law as integral part of the Executive Branch of the Government.

*Section 3. Commitment, Measures and Standards* – The AFP shall maintain a high level of credibility to gain the trust confidence and respect of the Filipino People. It shall manifest a high level of competence and standard of performance in all its undertakings.

### Article II – AFP History

*Section 1. Historical Perspective* – The AFP identities itself with the Filipino people’s historical struggle for freedom and justice and their vigilance against any attempt to violate the country’s integrity and sovereignty.

*Section 2. Lesson Learned from the Dark Pages of AFP History* – The AFP recognizes the resolves to correct, misdeeds of some of its members who sacrifice national interest for individual gains, committed graft and corruption, perpetuated the III effects of martial law, including the deteriorating effect of the AFP and national economy caused by the unsuccessful coup attempts which betrayed the AFP’s tradition of ethical and professional conduct.

### **Article III – AFP Creed and Stand on Basic Issues**

*Section 1. The AFP Core Values* – the profession of arms, noble calling, demands from its members not only specialized knowledge and skill but also a distinct lifestyle governed by commonly held belief-system containing non-negotiable enduring core values of honor, loyalty, valor duty and solidarity.

*Where therefore express the following creed:*

- 1.1 We believe in honor as our crowning value as it is more precious than life itself. It hallmark of our military conduct which implies our clear consciousness of personnel dignity and worth. To us honor means truthfulness, sincerity, honesty, uprightness, credibility and avoidance of deception, so that out written word may be accepted without question.
- 1.2 We believe in inflicting loyalty – Our oath of office requires us to be loyal to our nation and to obey the mandate to support and defend the constitution, we shall be obedient to the duly constituted political order. We shall support the Chain of command and obey lawful orders of those legally appointed over us.
- 1.3 We believe in valor as the power of strength, courage and ability to overcome fear to carry-out our mission and to accomplish what seemingly impossible. To us, valor goes beyond the physical dimension of boldness and endurance to pain and hardships.
- 1.4 We believe in duty as the value of obedience and disciplined performance despite difficulty and danger. To us duty is personal act of responsibility to accomplishing all assigned task to the fullest one’s capabilities, meeting all our

willingness to sacrifice event it means giving up lives in defense of our country.

- 1.5 We believe in solidarity for it is consolidating and integrating value to which all of us bind ourselves with the rest comrades-in-arms. With it, we reject divisive fraternal organizations with the AFP.

*Section 2. The AFP stand on basic Issues* – The employment of the AFP in may areas of national concern which lie beyond the traditional martial role of the organization in the country and abroad has ushered in a lot of misunderstandings and confusions not only in the mind of the soldier but also in that ordinary citizens. It is therefore very necessary and important for the AFP to clearly define its stand on the following issues:

- 2.1 *The AFP organization* – shall be so designed, structured, staffed and manned as to be able to carry out its missions and functions effectively through the optimum use of resources. It shall allow development and equipage of both active and reserve forces.
- 2.2 *Supremacy of Civilian Authority* – The AFP shall uphold the supremacy of the civilian authority over the mil. The President as Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces shall exercise command and control over the armed forces.
- 2.3 *Chain of Command* – The AFP shall follow the chain of command. Every officer and soldier shall obey the lawful orders of his immediate officers. Anyone who shall refuse or fail to carry out a lawful order from the military chain of command shall be subject to military discipline.
- 2.4 *Democracy* – The AFP adheres to the principle of democracy that the government is of the people, by the people and for the people. The real power and authority in the governance of the nation among people base on justice.
- 2.5 *Peace* – Peace is a priceless gift to mankind which connotes freedom from any hostilities such as political, social and economic ills. It is the tranquility. Orderliness and harmony among people base on justice.

2.6 *War* – War is defined as the use of organized military force by a state to achieve its ends against the physical opposition of a hostile state or states.

2.7 *Human Rights* – The AFP shall respect the inherent dignity of human being and his inalienable rights as contained in the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights” and other declarations to which our country is a signatory. As such the AFP shall pledge itself to protect and promote these rights.

#### Article IV – AFP Membership

*Section 1. General Statement* – The AFP members make the most important asset of all the organizations’ resources. Efforts shall, therefore, be exerted to attract only the best qualified and most deserving in order to maintain high standards set forth in this code.

##### **Commissioned Officer**

1. Must be natural born citizen of good moral character, physically and mentally fit, single and within the age bracket from 18 – 26 years of age.
2. Must be at least a high school graduate
3. Must be attained an average IQ rating in the general military classification test prepared and administered in accordance with AFP regulations. 1.4.
4. Must be of minimum height as set forth in AFP regulations.

##### **Enlisted Personnel**

1. Must be a natural born citizen
2. Must have earn at least 72 units in college or its equivalent
3. Must have attained an average IQ rating in the general military qualifications test
4. Must be of a minimum height as set forth in the AFP regulations.

#### Article V – Military Professionalism

*Section 1. General Statement* – The members of the AFP are public servants who are oath-bound to fulfill the lofty mandate of the constitution. The peculiarity of military service, which requires the right to bear arms, calls for a corresponding assurance of professionalism from every military man.

*Section 2. Professionalism* – The expert application of specialized skills base on a organized body of knowledge and in accordance with laws and Code of Ethics with the highest degree of excellence in the accomplishment of mission.

*Section 3. Standard of Military Professionalism* – every member of the AFP shall observe the following as guidelines of the discharge of their official duties.

- 3.1 *Standard of Loyalty* – All military personnel shall be loyal and true to the Republic of the Philippines Constitution, the AFP and to the people at all times. They shall obey the authorities and abide by laws, legal orders good morals, good costumes and promote order and public safety.
- 3.2 *Standard of Competence* – All military personnel must possess the knowledge, skill, physical attributes and character traits necessary for the adequate performance of duty and accomplishment of mission.
- 3.3 *Standard of Ethics* – The military community is a part of a larger society – the Filipino society. Hence, every soldier must observe and conformed to the accepted principles of right conduct being observed in the society of which he is part
- 3.4 *Standard of Morals* – Man is rational being. Man is also a moral being who is given the capacity to determine what is right and do it and what is wrong and avoid it.

*Section 4. Unprofessional Acts* – Behavior that fall short of the professional standard set forth in this code are considered unprofessional acts.

- 4.1 *Act of Disloyalty* – acts or omissions betraying one’s faith, duty and commitment to God country, people Constitutional government, AFP chain of command, unit and office of its mission.
- 4.2 *Acts of Incompetence* – Refer to the lack of the required knowledge skills, special attributes, and character traits necessary for the adequate performance of the duty and accomplishment of mission.

4.3 *Unethical Acts* – Refer to all acts of omissions which deviate from established and accepted ethical and moral standards of behavior and performance as set forth in this code.

Ex. Arrogance words, allowing any wrong doing or irregularity in the military service, fornication-adultery, concubinage, homosexuality, engaging in vices including but not limited to excessive gambling excessive drinking of liquor, use of prohibited drugs.

4.4 *Corrupt Act* – All acts or omissions described and characterized as crimes against public interest, public moral, property, chastity, civil status of persons, and honor under the pertinent provision of the Revised Penal Code and those specifically mentioned in Republic Acts Nos. 3019 and 6713 and other special penal laws, including the Article of War.

*Section 5 Penalties and Administrative Sanctions* – The penalties for the foregoing disloyal, incompetent, unethical and corrupt acts mentioned in this Code shall be those which are provided in the Revised Penal Code, the Articles of War.

## **Article VI – AFP Custom and Tradition**

*Section 1. General Statement* – the importance of customs and traditions to the AFP can not over-emphasized.

### *Section 2. Definition of Terms*

2.1 *Traditions* – are inherited principles, standards and practices that serve as guide for individuals or groups.

2.2 *Customs* – are accepted practices realized through continued usage that take the force and effect of a common law.

*Section 3. Military Traditions* – The following are the significant military traditions:

3.1 *Tradition of Valor* – The Filipino soldiers have epitomized valor during their gallant defense of Tirad Pass, Bataan, Corrigedor, and other countless battles against foreign enemy forces.

3.2 *Tradition of Duty* – The Filipino soldier has exemplified himself throughout history as a dedicated public servant who performed his tasks with a deep sense of responsibility and self-sacrifice by making himself available at all times whenever situation demands.

3.3 *Tradition of Honor* – General Artemio Ricarte, the first recognized Captain General, as well as the other founding fathers of the AFP during those difficult times have exemplified the value of Honor by leading a life of personal dignity and self worthy time of peace or in war.

3.4 *Tradition of Solidarity* – The strongest, most enduring and powerful military tradition that bound the soldiers in oneness to the people they serve.

3.5 *Tradition of Loyalty* – The Filipino soldier has held the respect of the nation by shedding blood and offering the supreme sacrifice in defense of the country.

*Section 4. Military Customs* – The following are some of the significant customs in the AFP.

4.1. *Salute* – Men of arm have used some form of military salute as an exchange of greeting since the earliest times.

4.2. *Rank has its privileges* – Whenever a choice is to be made, such as selection of billets of quarters or electing means of transportation the option of selection follows rank with senior given the privilege to select first.

4.3. *Place of Honor* – the place of honor is on the right. Accordingly, when a junior walks, rides, or sits with a senior he takes position abreast and to the left of the senior.

4.4. *Use of the word Sir* – the word "SIR" is issued in military conversation by the junior officer in addressing a senior, and by all soldiers in addressing officers.

## **Article VII – General Provisions**

*Section 1. Legal Force* – This code of Ethics shall be guided by the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines, article of War, Revised Penal Code. R.A 6713 (Ethical Standards of Public Officials and Employees) R.A 3019 (Anti-Graft Practices Act), R.A. 6869 (Anti-Coup d’ etat Act) and other special laws.

*Section 2. Moral Force* – All members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the implementation of this code shall morally bound by the Divine Laws, Oath of Office, AFP Customs and Traditions, AFP Code of Conduct.



*Military Orientation*  
**CHAPTER 3**  
**MILITARY COURTESY AND  
DISCIPLINE**

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Military Courtesy** – pertains to the wholesome relationships between juniors and seniors, between young and old, with all persons. It includes an essential element of a full and proper appreciation of the rights of others. It also includes special acts and ceremonial procedures, which are prescribed in official regulations.

**Military Discipline** – is a state of order and obedience existing within a command. It involves the ready subordination of the will of the individual for the good of the group. It is an extension and specialized application of the discipline that demands habitual but reasoned obedience that preserves initiative and functions unflinchingly even in the absence of the commander.

## CORRECT USE OF TITLES

### Titles of Commissioned Officers

1. Lieutenants are addressed officially as lieutenants
2. Other officers are addressed or referred to by their titles
3. Ma'am will be used in addressing a female officer
4. All chaplains are officially addressed as chaplain regardless of their military grade
5. Women officers of the Technical service as well with those WAC are addressed by their titles.

### Titles of Cadets

Cadets are addressed as "*cadet*"

### Titles to Non Commissioned Officers

1. Sergeant Majors are addressed as "Sgt Major"
2. A First Sergeant is addressed as "F/Sgt"
3. Sergeants are addressed as "Sgt"
4. Corporals are addressed as "Cpl"

### Use of Titles by Retired Personnel

Individuals who retire from the armed forces and not active on duty are authorized to use their titles socially, and in connection with commercial enterprises, subject to prescribed limitations.

## MILITARY SALUTE

### When to Use the Hand Salute and the Salute with Arms

Salute will be exchanged between officers and enlisted personnel. Military personnel under arms will render the salute prescribed for the weapon with which they are armed. Military personnel in civilian clothes will render salute with each other upon recognition. Covered or uncovered, salute is rendered in the usual manner. A person running will come to a walk before saluting. Organization and detachment commanders salute officers of higher grades by bringing the organization to attention before saluting except when in the field. The smartness with which the officer or soldier gives the salute is held to indicate the degree of pride he has in his military responsibilities.

### When Not to Salute

1. An enlisted man in ranks and not in attention comes to attention when addressed by an officer.
2. Individuals at work do not salute
3. When actively involved in games
4. In churches, theaters or public assemblies
5. When on the march in combat and other combat conditions
6. Sentinel armed with pistol does not salute after challenging.
7. Driver of a vehicle in motion is not required to salute
8. When indoors, except when reporting to an officer

## COURTESIES RENDERED BY JUNIORS TO SENIORS

### Reporting to a Superior Officer in His Office

When reporting to a superior officer, the junior (unless under arms) removes his headdress, knocks and enters when told to do so. Upon entering, he marches up to within about 2 paces of the officer's desk, halts, salutes and reports.

### Courtesies Exchanged when an Officer Addresses a Soldier

During conversations, salutes are exchanged, conversation is completed, salutes are again exchanged

### Procedure When an Officer Enters a Squadron of Tent

In a squadron of tent, uncover and stand at attention when an officer enters.

### Entering Automobiles and Small Boats

The senior enters a boat of automobile first and leaves last.

### COURTESIES TO THE NATIONAL FLAG AND TO THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

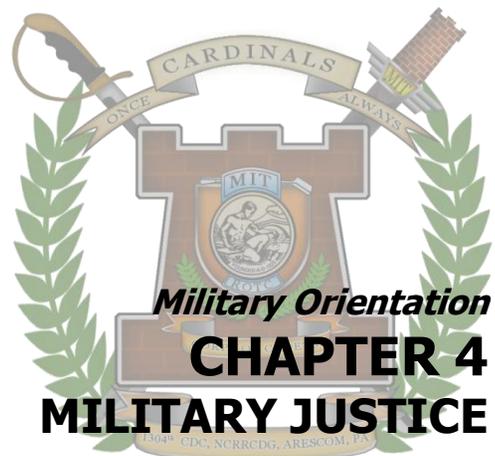
Reveille and retreat  
 The flag at the half-staff  
 Salute to passing colors  
 Courtesies to the national anthem  
 Dipping the flag or colors  
 Display and use of the flag

### GENERAL COURTESY AND DISCIPLINE

1. Being late for any engagement is the height of bad manners.
2. An officer of the Armed Forces is expected to behave and conduct himself with dignity and restraint.
3. It is bad taste to address a woman by her first name or nickname unless she has indicated otherwise.
4. An officer always asks to be permitted to smoke in the presence of a woman especially in a room of automobile.
5. If an officer invites a friend to his club, he should be out of sight only when necessary.
6. An officer always stands when introduced to a woman, a clergyman, an official or an old man.
7. It is not polite to compliment a person in a company because the others might feel slighted.
8. An officer must be careful in speaking about his wife. To people who have not met her socially, she is referred to as my wife or her first name.

### TABOOS

1. Uniform must not be defamed
2. Never slink under cover to avoid retreat
3. Offer no excuses
4. Use of third person by an officer is of poor taste
5. Servility is scorned
6. Avoid praising your commander to his face
7. Old man to be spoken with care
8. Avoid going over the officer's head
9. Harsh remarks are to be avoided
10. Avoid vulgarity and profanity
11. Excessive indebtedness to be avoided



## MILITARY JUSTICE

The student of discipline and order in the military organization has much bearing on the manner in which regulations are implemented and justice administered. If it is intended that soldiers should be kept in their duty and obedience, the system of reward and punishment must be executed with as much exactness. Justice must be the rule everywhere especially in the AFP, it is the only means to settle order.

Organization and societies who cannot exact from its members, the obedience to the law which regulates their behavior will soon decay and die a natural death. The government cannot afford that to happen to the AFP because without the military, the state will be vulnerable to the enemy and consequently collapse. That is the reason why every nation in the world sees to it that the constitution it promulgates contains provisions for the creation of the armed forces and the enactment of laws that will regulate and control the military establishment through duly constituted agencies and instrumentalities; the head of the state being the commander-in-chief exercising control and supervision.

The problem besetting the armed forces is not the absence of laws and regulations but the seemingly light manner by which some members take said laws. This can be attributed to: first, the tendency of unit commanders to be over protective of their erring personnel, incompetence of some members appointed to sit a member of courts-martial including those exercising disciplinary powers; and two, on the lack of awareness by the troops on the different laws and regulations, especially the punitive articles of war and the corresponding punishments for violations thereof.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Military Justice** – is the system of enforcing discipline and administering justice in the military service.

**Military Law** – rule of action mandatory in form duly established and promulgated by competent authority for the common good.

**Justice** – the maintenance or administration of what is just by the impartial adjustment of conflicting or the assignment of merited rewards or punishment.

**Military Justice System** – an organized and established procedure designed to enforce discipline and administer justice in the military justice.

**Punitive Case** – cases subject to the imposition of penal sanctions as provided for by the Article of War provisions.

**Defendant** – a person who is sued in the civil case; a person who is accused of a crime in a criminal case.

**Plaintiff** – a persons who starts an action against someone in the civil court.

**Administrative Case** – are those that result in decisions not involving penal sanctions and may take such mild disciplinary or instructive forms of admonition, reprimand and the like.

## PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY LAW

1. All officers and Enlisted Personnel in the active service of the AFP.
2. Members of the reserve force on active duty, trainees and draftees.
3. Cadets, flying cadets and probationary second lieutenants.
4. All retainers to any military camp and all persons serving with the AFP.
5. All persons under sentence adjudged by courts-martial.

## SOURCES OF MILITARY LAW

1. Commonwealth Act No. 408 – An Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense by establishing a system of military justice for persons subject to military law. Signed by Pres. Manuel L. Quezon.
2. Constitution of the Philippines
3. International Law

### CLASSIFICATION OF COURTS MARTIAL

1. **General Courts Martial** – may consist of any number of members not less than five (5). Following may appoint GCM: The President, CS, AFP and when empowered by the president.
2. **Special Courts Martial** – may consist of any number of members not less than three (3). Following may appoint SCM: Commanding Offr or major commands, task forces, regional commands or divisions and when empowered by the president, commanding officers of a garrison, camp brigade, regiment, detached battalion of other detached command or commissioned vessel.
3. **Summary Courts-Martial** – shall consists of one (1) officer. Following may appoint SCM: Commanding Officers of garrisons, forts, camp or other places where troops are on duty & the Commanding Officer of a Regiment, Commissioned Vessel, Detachment Battalion, or other detachment.

### COMPONENTS OF MILITARY JUSTICE

1. Investigation – is the process of looking into the circumstances of a case for the purpose of verifying and establishing the facts.
2. Prosecution
3. Trial of Adjudication
4. Judgment of decision

### PUNITIVE ARTICLES OF WAR

**Article of 54 – Fraudulent Enlistment.** Any person who enlisted himself in the military service by means of willful misrepresentation of his qualifications, shall be punished as a court martial may direct.

**Article 55 – Officer Making Unlawful Enlistment.** Any officer who knowingly or musters into the military service any person whose enlistment is prohibited by law, orders, shall be dismissed from the service or suffer other punishment as a court martial may direct.

**Article 56 – False Muster.** Any person who knowingly makes a false muster of a man, or direct the signing of any muster roll, knowing it to be false, or who wrongfully takes money or other

consideration from anybody to make such false muster, shall be dismissed from the service and suffer other punishment as a court martial may direct.

#### **Article 57 – False Returns or Omissions to Render Returns.**

Any officer who render false report to superior authority as to the state of troops under his command or the arms, ammunition, clothing, funds or other property, shall be dismissed from the service or shall suffer other punishment as a court martial may direct.

**Article 58 – Certain Acts to Constitute Desertion.** This article defines the following to be deserters.

**Article 59 – Desertion.** A) Any officer who tendered resignation, but prior to its approval by proper authority, quits his post or duties without leave without leave with intent never to return. B) Any soldier who is enlisted in the armed forced who fraudulently enlist again in other branch of service. C) Those person subject to military law who quits his organization to avoid hazardous duty.

**Article 60 – Advising of Aiding Another to Desert.** Any person subject to military law who advises or persuades another to desert, if committed in time of war, shall suffer death or other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

**Article 61 – Entertaining a Deserter.** Any officer having discovered a deserter in his command and who retains such deserter without informing superior and concerned authority shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

**Article 62 – Absence without Leave.** Any person subject to military law who fails to report at the fixed time to the proper appointed place of duty, or departs from same without proper leave, or absent himself from his command without proper leave, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

**Article 63 – Disrespect toward the President, Vice-President, Congress of the Philippines, or Secretary of National Defense.** Those who commit above offense shall be dismissed from the service or suffer other punishment as a court martial may direct.

**Article 64- Disrespect toward Superior Officer.** Any person subject to military law who disrespect his superior officer shall be punished as a court martial may direct.

**Article 65 - Assaulting or Willfully Disobeying Superior Officer.** Any person subject to military law who strikes his superior officer or lifts up any weapon or offers any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, or willfully disobeys any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court martial may direct.

**Article 66 – Insubordinate Conduct toward Non-Commissioned Officer.** Any soldier who assaults or who attempts or threatens to assault, or willfully disobey the lawful order or a non-commissioned officer while, in the execution of his office, or uses threatening or insulting language, or behaves in an insubordinate or disrespectful manner toward a non-commissioned officer, shall be punished as a court martial may direct.

**Article 67- Mutiny or Sedition.** Any person subject to military law who attempts to create, excites, causes or joins in any mutiny or sedition in any company, post detachment or other command shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court martial direct.

**Article 68 – Failure to Suppress Mutiny or Sedition.** Any officer or soldier who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same or knowledge or having reason to believe that a mutiny or sedition is to take place, does not give information thereof, of his commanding officer shall suffer death or such other punishment as court martial may direct.

**Article 69 – Quarrels, Frays, Disorders.** All officers and non-commissioned officer have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays and disorders among person subject to military law and to order officers who take part in them into arrest, or confinement, until their proper superior officer is informed whoever refused to obey such officer or non-commissioned officer, or draws a weapons upon or otherwise threatens or

does violence to him, shall be punished as a court martial may direct.

**Article 70 – Arrest or Confinement.** Any person subject to military law charged with crime or with serious offense under this articles shall be place in confinement or arrest. When charged with a minor offense, such person shall not be place in confinement. Any person placed under arrest shall thereby be restricted to his barracks and quarter, unless such limits shall be enlarged by proper authority.

**Article 71 – Charges Action upon Charges.** Specifications must be signed by a person subject to military law, and under oath state that the either has personal knowledge or, or has investigated the matter set forth therein and that the same are true and to the best of his knowledge.

**Article 72 – Refusal to Receive or Keep Prisoners.** No provost Marshall or commander of guard shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his

**Article 73 – Report Prisoner Received.** Every commander of a guard to whose charge a prisoner is committed shall, within twenty four hours after such confinement or as soon as he relieved from his duty, report in writing to the commanding officer the name of such prisoner, the offense charged against him, and the name of the officer committing him; and if he fails to make such report, he shall be punished as a court martial may direct.

**Article 74 – Releasing Prisoner without Proper Authority.** Any person subject to military law, who without proper authority, release any prisoner duly committed to his charge, or who through neglect or design suffers any prisoner to escape, he shall be punished as a court martial may direct.

**Article 75 – Delivery of Offenders to Civil Authority.** Any person subject to military law, except one who is held by the military law, to answer for an offense or who is undergoing sentence for a crime punishable by law, the commanding officer is required to deliver such accused person to the civil authorities, or to aid the officers of justice in apprehending him in order that he may be brought to trial. Any

commanding officer who refuses or willfully neglect, excepts in time of war, to deliver such accused person or not to aid officers of justice in apprehending him, shall be dismissed from the service or suffer such other punishment as a court martial may direct.

**Article 76 – Misbehavior before the Enemy.** Any officer or soldier who misbehaves himself before the enemy or runs away, or shamefully abandons or delivers up or by any misconduct, or neglect, endangers the safety or any fort, post or other command which it is his duty to defend, or by any means whatsoever causes false alarm in camp, garrison or quarters shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court martial may direct.

**Article 77 – Subordinates Compelling Commander to Surrender.** Any person subject to military law who compels or attempts to compel any commander of a garrison, fort, post or other command, to give up to the enemy or to abandon it, shall be punishable with death or such other punishment as court martial may direct.

**Article 78 - Improper Use of Countersign.** Any person subject to military law who makes known the countersign to any person not entitled to receive it or gives a countersign different from that which is received, shall if the offense is committed in time of war, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court martial may direct.

**Article 79 – Forcing a Safeguard.** Any person subject to military law, who in time of war, or serious disturbances, forced a safeguard shall suffer death or such other punishment as court martial may direct.

**Article 80 – Captured Property to be Secured for Public Service.** All public property taken by the enemy is the property of the government of the Philippines and shall be secured. Any person subject to military law who neglects to secure such property or is guilty of its wrongful appropriation shall be punished as a court martial may direct.

**Article 81 – Dealing in Captured or Abandoned Property.** Any person subject to military law who buys, sells, trades or in any way deals in or disposes of captured or abandoned property, whereby he shall receive or expect any profit, benefits or advantage to himself or who fails whenever such property comes into his possession or custody or within his control to give notice thereof to the proper authority and to turn over such property to the proper authority without delay, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment or such other punishment as a court martial may direct.

**Article 82 – Relieving, Corresponding with Aiding the Enemy.** Whomsoever relieves or attempts to relieve the enemy with arms, ammunitions, supplies, money or other things, or knowingly harbors, or protects or hold corresponding with or gives intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court martial or military tribunal may direct.

**Article 83 – Spies.** Any person who in time of war is found lurking or acting as a spy or about any of the fortifications, post or encampment of the armed forces or elsewhere, shall be tried by a general court martial or by a military commission and shall on conviction thereof, suffer death.

## ADMINISTRATIVE CASES

**Republic Act 7055 (Civilian Supremacy Law)** – if the offenses committed are not service connected (that is not one which is defined as military offense under the AW), unit commanders are supposed to refer them to the civil authorities.

**Efficiency and Separation Board under Executive Order 337**  
– Discharge or separation of officers and to determine entitled of separation or retirement benefits under RA 291 of “twice deferred” offered. Composed of not less than 5 or more than seven members.

**Republic Act No. 2334 (Rotation of Reserve Officers in the Active Military Service** - Reserve Officers’ of the AFP shall be rotated in the active military service, for the primary purpose of making available for service in the event of

emergency the maximum number of trained and qualified reserve officers

The provision of Sec 2 Shall not apply to reserve officers covered by the provisions of RA 1382-3 possessing technical qualifications, skills and competence which are indispensable to the needs of the AFP and fro who there are no satisfactory replacement.

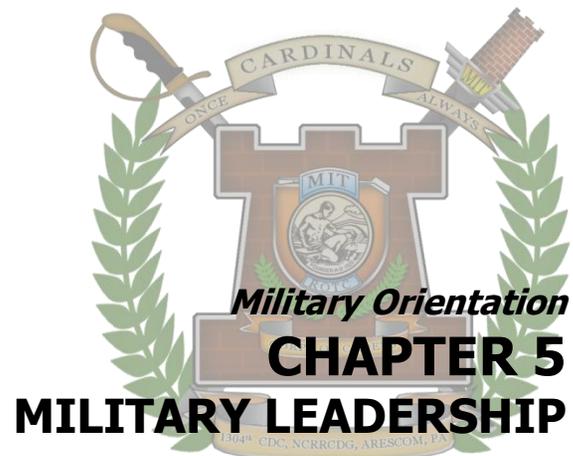
**Circular 17 (Administrative Discharge prior to Expiration of Term of Enlistment)** – it prescribed the polices and standards and establishes procedures and guidance whereby the CS, AFP; commanders of major services and other Commanders acting for and by direction of the CS, AFP may order the discharge of enlisted personnel prior to the expiration of their term of enlistment under AW 109.

**Articles of War 15 (Disciplinary Power of Commanding Officers)** – a Commander’s choice of actions will be limited by his rank and level of command and position. Following punishments may be imposed on both erring officers and enlisted personnel. These include withholding of privileges; restriction to certain specified limits; arrest in quarters; forfeiture of pay; detention or withholding of pay; deprivation of liberty; reprimand; correctional custody’ extra duties; and reduction of rank.

**Articles of War 117 (Officers, Separation from Service)** – No enlisted man in the military service shall be discharged from the service without a certificate of discharge, signed by the Adjutant of the unit or other organization to which the enlisted man belongs, and no enlisted man shall be discharged from said service before his term of service has expire, except by the order to the President and the Chief of Staff, AFP.

## CLASSES OF DISCHARGE

1. **Honorable** – is issued when the service has been honest and faithful throughout, and a character rating of good, very good or excellent is given.
2. **Without Honor** – is issued when the service of an Enlisted man has not been honest and faithful and with character rating of fair or poor given.
3. **Dishonorable** – cannot be given.



## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Military Leadership** - is the process of influencing men in such a manner as to accomplish the mission.

**Leadership Traits** - personal qualities that are a direct value to the Commander in gaining the willing obedience, confidence, respect and loyal cooperation of his men in accomplishing a mission.

**Leadership Principles** - fundamental guidelines for the selection of appropriate action and orders in the proper exercise of the Command.

**Command** - authority which an individual in the Military service lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of Ranks and assignments or position.

**Leadership** - refers to that process whereby an individual directs, guides, influences or controls the thoughts, feeling or behavior of other human beings.

## BASIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF A COMMANDER

1. Accomplishment of the Mission
2. Welfare of the men

## CONCEPT OF MILITARY LEADERSHIP

1. Leadership is not inherent - It depends upon traits that can be developed and upon the application of techniques that can be learned. It is an art that can be acquired, cultivated and practiced by anyone having the mental and physical ability and moral integrity expected from a commissioned officer.
2. Self Improvement
3. It is essential that the student grasp this concept of leadership to that the leader does, say and think.
4. Effective leadership is a totality which is a result of everything the leader does in every aspect of his job and in his daily living.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF LEADERSHIP

1. **Leadership cannot be manifested in a vacuum;** they must be a group situation interaction between the leaders and the member of the group. The group moves in the direction indicated by the leader.
2. **Leadership in a narrower sense of any contribution to the establishment and attainment of the purpose of the group.** The leader may be a group whom the others follow because of the demonstrated mastery of social relationship of the group and as such become the center of the living of the group.
3. **Leadership is also conceived as a quality which a member of the group may display in varying degrees rather than something that he either has completely or does not have at all.** In other words, leadership is processed to some degree by any member of the group regardless of his formally designated office or position. Thus, it is difficult to speak of a leadership of a group. Example: Basketball
4. **Leadership is a quality of a group of activity;** a person cannot be a leader apart from the group. It is the contribution that an individual makes in a group situation, a group and its leadership are mutually dependents. A group must have leadership, unit must be established, and otherwise, the group remains a mere collection of individuals. The essence of leadership is interpersonal influence. It is a process of function rather than an exclusive attribute of an exclusive role. It is rarely assumed by one individual rather it is taken at one time or another by another individual; implying that leadership is transferable.

## THEORIES OF LEADERSHIP (ACCORDING TO SOURCE)

### Tradition

1. Doctrine that makes heredity the major qualification for leadership. Being born of loyalty and trained in royal ways.  
Example: King of England
2. The doctrine of Leadership by the eldest. It is expected that the oldest of the group being the most experienced is the fittest to govern.

### Magical Powers

1. **Theory of Cultural Determination** - Leader are created by social situation.  
Example: Knight in Shinning Armor
2. **Leadership is Providential** - It arises only out of certain men who are natively endowed by their creator with wisdom, goodness and valor. Those who have it will eventually and inevitably emerge into positions of leadership and those who are not predestined to be follower.
3. **Accident** - Leadership falls into the laps of those who simply happen to be in the right place at the right time. They do not necessarily have the nature endowment.
4. **Prestige** - To have been a leader attained prestige in the minds of one's associates.
5. **Conditioned Needs** - This source of Leadership is basically psychological. The used drive or desire or ambition of the leader dominates and the corresponding needs, drive desire or ambition of the follower to be submissive.  
Example: I'll be the one
6. **Specific Skills** - The source of leadership refer to those people who prefer to posses specific skills in the particular job.  
Example: The television series "A" team

7. **Personal Characteristics** - Like - intelligence, scholarship or knowledge, speed of design vitality, self -confidence and social adoption.

### Attitudes

- This individual predisposition to act in the certain way.
- A manner of action, feeling or thinking that shows one's disposition, opinion etc.
- A body posture showing or meant to show a mental state emotion or mod.

### Significant Facts about Attitude

1. An attitude is learning: not inherited
  2. Environment is the principal source of attitude
  3. Ready-made attitude are often adopted by others.
  4. Attitude may be based solely on the dramatic experience
  5. Attitudes develop quickly
  6. Attitude are long lasting
  7. Attitude are interrelated
  8. Behavior steams from attitudes
  9. Individual attitudes differ
- Lack of satisfaction of this needs result in the inability. To function effectively or in the other extreme is hostility on aggression.
  - The key to real motivation lies in providing the needs that may be easily satisfied and these are the need for esteem and the need for self-actualization once the simple, lower level needs are satisfied the workers want to satisfy their higher need one of which is to obtain respect of others and the other, the need to realized one's potential to the full. It must be understood that once satisfied no longer motivates.

### LEADERSHIP TRAITS (TRAITS OF A GOOD LEADER)

When a study of the personalities of a group of successful leaders was conducted some time ago, fourteen (14) traits were identified as common to the as common to the group.

Although these traits are a good guide for the desirable personality development of a leader, the mission, the personalities of subordinates and the situation will have a direct effect on which traits the leader must apply.

1. **Bearing** - a man's bearing is his general appearance, carriage, deportment and conduct. The bearing of the leader establishes the standard which affects subordinates, peers and superiors. His carriage should be upright, his general appearance and condition of his clothing and equipment exemplary. His appearance and manner should reflect alertness, energy, competence and confidence.
2. **Courage** - a mental quality that recognize fear of danger or criticism, but enables a man to proceed in the face of it with calmness and firmness. It is a quality of mind that gives a man control over fear, enabling him to accept responsibility and act properly in a threatening situation.
3. **Decisiveness** - a positive approach, little waste of time, objectively, timely analysis and sound evaluation of opinions made by others all contribute to the development of decisiveness in the leader.
4. **Dependability** - the certainly proper performance of duty; a quality the leader must develop. A dependable leader can be relied upon to carry out any activity with willing effort.
5. **Endurance** - the mental and physical stamina measured by the ability of withstand pain fatigue, stress and hardship is a kin to courage.
6. **Enthusiasm** - display of sincere interest and zeal in the performance of duties. This requires the leader to be optimistic and cheerful.
7. **Initiative** - initiative or taking action in the absence of orders, often required of leaders. Men develop respect and trust for a

leader who meets new and unexpected situations with prompt action.

8. **Integrity** - the uprightness and soundness of moral principles, the quality of truthfulness and honesty describe integrity. A leader who proves himself unreliable or of questionable integrity has no place in the military.
9. **Judgment** - the ability to logically weigh facts and possible solution on which to be sound decision. Anticipation of situation avoidance of hasty decisions and the application of common sense will insure success in most situations which the leader is confronted.
10. **Justice** - giving every his due; being equitable, impartial and consistent in bestowing awards and punishment. Justice involves the comparing of a rewards and the meeting out of the punishment, in accordance with the merit of the case. Firmness and fairness, without favoritism is an essential Quality of a leader.
11. **Knowledge** - acquired the information including knowledge of the job and knowledge of the men. Knowledge is power, nothing will attract confidence and respect more quickly and more demonstrated. Knowledge is the ability to create self confidence within the leader himself.
12. **Loyalty** - the quality of faithfulness to country, the Army, seniors, subordinates and peers. The confidence and respect that can be gained from superior and subordinate is immeasurable.
13. **Tact** - the ability to deal with others in a respectful manner. The leader who displays tact in dealing with superior and subordinates encourages courteous treatment in return.
14. **Unselfishness** - the unselfish leader is one who avoids providing his own comfort and personal advancement at the expense of others.

The fourteen (14) traits alone mean little unless applied in an effective manner.

## TECHNIQUES OF A GOOD LEADERSHIP

1. **Understanding your men**
  - a. Study the problem of personal adjustment.
  - b. Be familiar with the psychological principles of human behavior that make each one of us a unique person.
  - c. Analyze your men objectively and without personal bias.
2. **Aim for Military Efficiency**
  - a. Proficiency concentrate in increasing our physical, mental and technical capabilities.
  - b. Discipline prompt and willing obedience to all orders both for yourself and your men.
  - c. Morale watch over your subordinates' state of mind and feelings.

## PRINCIPLES OF LEADERSHIP

The principles of Leadership guide all leaders. This guidance is not new. It is based on a common sense approach to accomplishing the mission. If the leader understand the Principles and recognizes the necessity for a working knowledge of human behavior in order to apply these principles, he will have the basic tools to be an effective leader.

1. **Know Yourself and Seek Self-Improvement** - Honest self evaluation to determine his own strengths and weaknesses is of paramount importance to a leader. Through this process he can determine his capabilities and limitations.

*Some techniques for applying this principle are:*

- a. Analyze yourself objectively to determine your strong and weak personal qualities. Strive to overcome the weak ones and further strengthen those in which you are strong.
- b. Solicit, when appropriate, the honest opinions of your contemporaries or superiors as to how you can improve your leadership ability.
- c. Profit by studying the causes for the success or failure of other leaders, past and present.

- d. Develop a genuine interest in people; acquire the human touch.
  - e. Master the art of effective writing and speaking
2. **Be Technically and Tactically Proficient** - A leader must demonstrate to his men that he is qualified to lead his unit. He must be competent in combat operations and training as well as in the technical and administrative aspect of his duties.

*The application of this principle can be enhanced through the use of these techniques:*

- a. Seek a well rounded military education by supplementing attendance at service schools with independent reading, research and study.
3. **Seek Responsibility and Take Responsibility for your Action** - Armed with the knowledge gained from honest self evaluation and with the sound technical and tactical foundation required to perform his job, the leader must take initiative to accomplish his units' mission. By seeking responsibility, he develops himself, professionally and increases his leadership ability.

*These techniques may be used to assist in applying this principle:*

- a. Learn the duties of your immediate senior and be prepared to accept his responsibilities.
- b. Seek diversified leadership positions that will give you experience in accepting responsibility.
- c. Take every opportunity that offers is increased responsibility.
- d. Perform every act, large or small, to the best of your ability. Your reward will be increased opportunity to perform bigger and more important task.
- e. Accept just criticism and admit mistakes.

4. **Make Sound and Timely Decisions** - The leader must be able to make rapid estimate of the situation and arrive at a sound decision. He must be able to reason under the most trying conditions and decide quickly what action is necessary to take advantage of opportunity as it occur.

*The following techniques can assist the leader in the application of this principle:*

- a. Develop a logical and orderly thought process by constant practice in making objective estimate of the subject.
  - b. When time and the situation permit, plan for every possible event that reasonably can be foreseen.
  - c. Consider the advice and suggestions of your subordinates when possible before making decisions.
  - d. Announce decisions in time to allow subordinates to make necessary plans.
  - e. Encourage concurrent estimates and planning in your unit.
5. **Set the Example** - A leader must be a good example for his men in integrity, courage, administrative knowledge, professional competence, personal appearance and personal conduct. Moreover, he must set the personal and professional standard for his performance.

*Some techniques for the application of these principles are:*

- a. Be physically fit, well groomed, and correctly dressed.
- b. Master your emotions. The leader who is subject to uncontrolled burst and anger or to period of depression will be less effective as a leader.
- c. Maintain an optimistic outlook. Develop the will to win by capitalizing on your unit's capabilities. The more difficult the situation, the more you must display an attitude of calmness and confidence.

- d. Conduct yourself so that your personal habits are not open to censure.
- e. Exercise initiative and promote the spirit of initiative in your subordinates.

6. **Know Your Men and Look out for Their Welfare** - Of equal importance to understanding himself is the requirement for the leader to know and understand his men. It is not enough just to know your manes, marital status, hometown and other such data. The leader must understand what makes his men tick-their values, ideas, attitude.

*By using these techniques, the leader can improve his application of this principle:*

- a. See the members of your command and let them see you; be friendly and approachable.
  - b. Develop a knowledge and understanding of your subordinates.
  - c. Concern yourself with the living conditions of the members of your unit.
  - d. Help your men get needed support from available personal services.
  - e. Provide the spiritual welfare of your command by supporting religious activities.
7. **Keep your Men Informed** - This will encourage initiative, improve teamwork and enhance morale. In the past, soldiers did not expect to be told why they were required to perform task. They expected the fact that their leader and they performed as required. By keeping them informed, you will reduce fear and rumors.

*Some techniques for applying these principles are:*

- a. Explain why task must be done and how you propose to do them whenever possible.

- b. Assure yourself by frequent inspections that immediate subordinates are transmitting necessary information to the men.
  - c. Be alert to detect the spread of rumors. Stop rumors by replacing them with the truth.
  - d. Build morale and esprit de corps by publicizing information concerning success of your unit.
  - e. Keep your unit informed about current legislations affecting their pay, promotion, privileges and other benefits.
8. **Develop a Sense of Responsibility in Your Subordinates** - Another way to show your men that you are interested in their welfare is to give them the opportunity for professional development. Delegation of authority commensurate with responsibility develops mutual confidence and respect between the leader and his subordinates.

*Some techniques for applying this principle are:*

- a. Operate through the chain of command.
  - b. Tell your subordinates what to do, not how to do it. Hold them responsible for the results.
  - c. Give your men frequent opportunities to perform duties of the next higher echelon.
  - d. Be quick to recognize your subordinates accomplishment when they demonstrate initiative and resourcefulness.
  - e. Correct errors in the use of judgment and initiative in such a way as to encourage the man. Avoid public criticism or condemnation.
9. **Ensure that the Task Is Understood, Supervised and Accomplished** - Your men must know what is expected of them and must be informed of specific task requirements through clear, concise orders. Be sure that your are understood by communicating with your subordinates. Men respond quickly

to orders which are clear and concise. Do not overtake and order by giving too many details.

*To apply this principle, use these techniques:*

- a. Be sure the need for an order exists.
  - b. Use the established chain of command.
  - c. Through study and practice, develop the ability to think clearly and issue clear, concise positive orders.
  - d. Encourage subordinates to seek immediate clarification of any point in your orders or directives they do not understand.
  - e. Questions your men to determine if there is any doubt or misunderstanding as to the task to be accomplished.
10. **Train Your Men as a Team** - Issuing clear, concise orders and checking on their execution is only part of being a successful leader. Your men must be well trained if they are to accomplish any mission. It is the leader's duty to train the members of his unit so they will be tactically and technically proficient and so that they work as a team. Teamwork is a key to mission accomplishment. It start in the smallest unit and carries through to the largest organization.

*Some methods of applying this principle are:*

- a. Provide the best available facilities for team training and make maximum use of communication exercises and realistic tactical problems.
- b. Insure that all training is meaningful and their purpose is clear to all members of the command.
- c. Acquaint each element of your unit with the capabilities and limitations of all other elements, thereby developing mutual trust and understanding.
- d. Insure that each subordinate leader understands the mechanics of tactical control for his unit.

- e. Base team training on current and probable realistic conditions.

**11. Employ Your Unit in Accordance With its Capabilities -**

Good training prepares a unit for its job. The leader must know what his unit is trained to do, as well as its capabilities. He must employ the unit within its capabilities. Men get satisfaction from performing task which are reasonable but challenging, but become dissatisfied if they are given task which they consider too easy or too difficult to accomplish.

*To help yourself in the application of this principle:*

- a. Keep yourself informed as to the relative operational effectiveness of your command.
- b. Be sure those tasks assigned to subordinates are reasonable. Do not hesitate to demand their utmost in an emergency.
- c. Analyze all assigned tasks. If the means at your disposal are inadequate, inform your immediate commander and request the necessary support.
- d. Assigned task equitably among the elements of your unit.
- e. Use the full capabilities of your unit before requesting assistance.

## THE LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

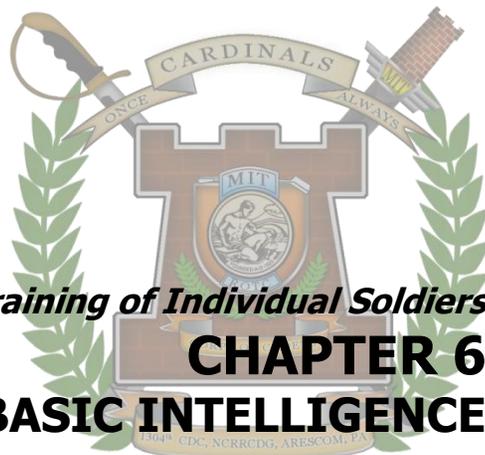
**Morale** – the state of mind of an individual. It depends on his attitude toward everything that affects him and his fellow soldiers, his leaders and Army life in general morale is closely related to satisfying man needs.

**Esprit De Corps** – the loyalty to pride in, and enthusiasm for the unit as shown by its members. Esprit De Corps is the unit spirit. It is the common spirit reflected by all members of a unit and provides group solidarity.

**Discipline** – the attitude that insures prompt obedience to order and the initiatives of appropriate action in the absence of order.

**Proficiency** – the technical, tactical, and physical ability to do the job well. Unit proficiency is the sum of the skills of all men in the unit welded together by the leader into smooth functioning team.

An effective Leader is one who follows the principles of leadership with an awareness of the forces which are influencing booth his behavior and that of his men. He understands himself, his men, his job, and the situation.



*Combat Training of Individual Soldiers*

## **CHAPTER 6**

## **BASIC INTELLIGENCE**

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## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Intelligence** – the end product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation of all available information.

**Information** – any unevaluated data for every description which when processed may produce intelligence.

**Source** – is a person, thing or activity from which information is originally obtained.

**Observation** – complete and accurate awareness of individual in his/her surroundings.

**Investigation** – to make systematic examination or to conduct an official inquiry.

**Interrogation** – the art of questioning and examining a source to obtain a maximum amount of usable information.

**Elicitation** – obtaining information from a person who is unaware that he/she is providing wanted information.

**Dissemination** – timely transmission of information and or/ intelligence in an appropriate form and by any suitable means to those who need it.

**Interview** – information is obtained from another person who is aware that he/she is giving information.

**Military Intelligence** – consists of collection, evaluation, interpretation and dissemination of information pertaining to possible or actual enemy operation.

## TYPES OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

1. **Combat Intelligence** – the knowledge of people, weather, enemy and terrain or geographical features required by a Commander in the planning and conduct of tactical operations.

- a. **Knowledge of People**  
 Customs and tradition  
 Education

Religions and beliefs

b. **General Military Aspects of the Weather**

Visibility  
 Clouds  
 Precipitation  
 Temperature  
 Wind

c. **Knowledge of the Enemy**

CPP/NPA/NDF  
 MILF – Secessionist movement  
 ABU SAYAFF  
 Ultra Rightist group  
 Syndicated Crime Groups

Acronym use in reporting and recording information about the enemy:

**“S A L U T E”**

S – ize  
 A – ctivity  
 L – ocation  
 U – nit/uniform  
 T – ime  
 E – quipment

Example:

S – seven enemy/soldiers  
 A – traveling NE  
 L – crossed road junction GC 123456  
 U – OD fatigue with red star on left shoulder  
 T – 301300 Dec 01  
 E – Carrying assorted high powered firearms with one machine gun and one rocket launcher.

d. **Five Military Aspects of the Terrain (OCOKA)**

d.1 *Observation and Fire*

- Terrain influences the ability of a force to exercise surveillance over a given area through the use of personnel or sensors. The best observation generally is obtained from the highest terrain features in an area.

- The term “fire” encompasses the influence of the terrain on both direct and indirect fire weapons. Indirect fire weapons such as mortars and howitzers are affected primarily by terrain conditions within the target area which may influence the terminal effect of the projectile. Direct fire weapons such as machineguns and automatic rifles are primarily affected by terrain conditions which affect fields of fire.

#### d.2 *Concealment and Cover*

- Concealment may be provided by darkness, smoke screens and terrain features such as woods, underbrush, snowdrifts, tall grass, or cultivated vegetation. Concealment from visual ground observation does not necessarily provide concealment from air observation or from electronic or infrared detection devices.
- Cover may be provided by trees, rocks, ditches, quarries, caves, river banks, bunkers, shell craters, buildings, walls, railroad embankments and cuts, sunken roads and highway fills.

#### d.3 *Obstacles*

- An obstacle is any natural or artificial feature which stops, impedes, or diverts military movements.
- Mission execution is influenced by obstacles. In the defense obstacles stop or impede enemy movement within the battle area. In the attack the obstacles within the unit’s zone of action influence friendly movement.

#### d.4 *Key Terrain*

- A key terrain feature is an area whose seizure or control affords a marked advantage to the occupying or controlling force.

#### d.5 *Avenue of Approach*

An avenue of approach is a route for a force of a particular size to reach an objective. To be considered an avenue of approach, a route must provide enough width for the development of the size force.

The analysis of an avenue of approach at any level of command is based on the following considerations:

Observation and fire  
 Cover and concealment  
 Obstacles  
 Utilization of key terrain  
 Adequate maneuver space  
 Ease of movement

2. **Strategic Intelligence** – is the knowledge which requires to serve as basis for the formulation of policy and military plans at national and international level.

Components of Strategic Intelligence:  
 Biographic Intelligence  
 Geographic intelligence  
 Transportation and telecommunication  
 Scientific intelligence  
 Sociological intelligence  
 Political intelligence  
 Economic intelligence  
 Armed Forces

3. **Counterintelligence** – the aspect of military intelligence relating to all security control measures both active and passive designed to ensure safeguarding of information and materials, personnel and installation sabotage, espionage and subversive activities of foreign powers.

It is also that element of military operations which deals with neutralizing or destroying the effectiveness of the enemy intelligence system.

**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE**

**Information** – is unevaluated material of every description including that derived from observations, communications, reports, rumors, imagery, and other sources from which intelligence is produced. Information itself may be:

- True or false
- Accurate or inaccurate
- Confirmed or unconfirmed
- Pertinent or impertinent
- Positive or negative

**Intelligence** – is the product resulting from the collection evaluation, and interpretation of information which concerns one or more aspects of foreign nations or of functional or geographic areas and which is immediately or potentially significant to the development and execution of plans, policies and operations.

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

**Source** – is defined as a person, thing or activity from which information is originally obtained.

**Types of Sources of Information**

TYPE	ADVANTAGE	DISADVANTAGE
Signal Intelligence (SIGINT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fast/timely information.</li> <li>• Accurate/reliable information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cannot be tasked.</li> <li>• Use for deception.</li> </ul>
Photo Intelligence (PHOTINT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could be reached</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cannot be tasked</li> <li>• Use for deception</li> </ul>
Interrogation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask direct question</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not very reliable</li> <li>• Time consuming</li> </ul>
Patrols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could be tasked</li> <li>• It could get into enemy area</li> <li>• First hand information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It could be subjected to enemy action</li> <li>• Information may not be complete</li> </ul>

Documents Exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will have direct information</li> <li>• Future plans</li> <li>• Current history</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Susceptible for deception</li> <li>• Out dated</li> <li>• Cannot be tasked</li> </ul>
Human Intelligence (POW, Civilians, DPA and Troops)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time consuming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could be tasked</li> </ul>

**Other Intel Units**

**Common Sources of Information**

- Enemy activities
- POW
- Local residents/civilians
- Refugees, evacuees, displaced person
- Captured enemy documents and materials
- Maps
- Weather forecast
- Studies and reports
- Informants
- Intelligence report and studies

**HANDLING OF PRISONERS OF WAR**

**Prisoners of War** – are valuable sources of information of immediate tactical value and the effects of friendly psychological operations. Maximum information is obtained through skillful handling of POW from the time of capture until the interrogation is completed.

- Intelligence interrogation personnel must stay abreast of the current enemy OB, tactics and organization in order to be effective in their interrogations.
- Intelligence interrogation personnel are brief on the information desired and are provided with aids and aerial photos to assist them in the conduct of interrogations.
- POW of counterintelligence interest should be identified and separated early from other POW.

- When sick or wounded POWs are undergoing treatment at medical treatment facilities, suitable arrangements for interrogation will be coordinated with the medical officer in-charge.
- Procedures for interrogation and handling of POW are standardize.

### HANDLING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION OF CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTS

- Handling of captured enemy documents of recorded information should be outlined in unit SOP.
- Captured documents will be processed through the various echelons with each echelon extracting that data of immediate tactical significance.
- Documents found on POW will be delivered to higher headquarters by the guards escorting the POW.

### INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

#### Two Geographical areas of military intelligence:

1. **Area of Influence** – portion of the assigned zone or area of operations in which the commander is capable of directly affecting the course of combat by the employment of his own available combat power.
2. **Area of Interest** – intelligence operations are concerned not only with the area of influence but also extend further to the area from which information and intelligence are required to permit planning for the extension of the area of influence or for the displacement of potential targets into the area of influence.

#### Basic Principles of Intelligence Operations

- Intelligence operations and tactical operations are interdependent.
- Intelligence must be useful.
- Intelligence must be timely.
- Intelligence operations must permit flexibility in procedures.

- Intelligence operations must require imagination and foresight.
- The nature of intelligence requires employment of continuous security measures.
- Intelligence processing requires free, complete, and timely exchange of information and intelligence to permit production of a complete and usable product.

### TERMINOLOGIES

**Military Information** - all facts, documents, materials, photographs, diagrams, maps, and reports of observations of any kind which increases our knowledge of a possible or actual enemy or area of operations

**Military Intelligence** - knowledge acquired through the collection, evaluation and interpretation of all available information concerning a possible or actual enemy or areas of operation, including the weather terrain. -It is considered as the heart of operations.

**Intelligence Cycle** - a study in which phase is considered first information or intelligence can be inserted in any phase as appropriate. The intel cycle has no beginning and no end.

**Intelligence Report/Record** - procedure of the intel cycle which must be followed in order to get a significant military information in proper and effective manner that can be essential to the commanders who to formulate and make decisions.

**Military Security** - measures taken by a certain unit to protect itself from espionage, hostile observation, subversion or sabotage.

**Counter-intelligence** - aspects of intelligence which comprises civil and military measure, including the collection, processing and distribution of information, and executive action designed to counter enemy or to prevent sabotage or subversive activities.

## Basic Principles of Intelligence Operations

Intelligence is continuous

- Intelligence operations and tactical operations are independent
- Intelligence must be useful
- Intelligence must be timely
- Intelligence operations must be flexible
- Intelligence operations require imagination and foresight
- Intelligence requires constant security measures.

### FOUR PHASES OF INTELLIGENCE CYCLE

#### 1. Planning of the collection effort

- a. Determination of intelligence requirements
- b. Determination of intelligence priorities
- c. Determination of those enemy activities, characteristics and area of operations.
- d. Selection of collection agencies to be employed and the issuance of the necessary orders and request for information
- e. Supervising the execution of orders and request.

#### 2. Collection of Information

**Collection** - systematic exploitation of sources of by collecting agencies of the delivery of the information obtained to the proper intelligence section.

**Sources of Information** - persons, things or action from which information about the enemy, whether or terrain is derived. These sources will include maps, air, photos, enemy materials, prisoners of war and weather forecast.

**Collection Agency** - any person, unit or activity that is called or process information by research, surveillance, interrogation or other exploitation of resources.

#### 3. Processing of Information

**Processing** - is the step which intelligence is created from the raw material of information.

## Three (3) distinct steps:

- a. The recording of information so that it can be compared with other item.
- b. The evaluation of information or order to determine its intelligence value.
- c. The interpretation of the information in relation to other information of intelligence on hand in order to draw conclusions regarding its meaning.

**Evaluation** - information is of small value unless it has been analyzed to respect to its pertinence, the reliability of the officer and agency and its probable accuracy.

The intelligence officer must examine each item of information as soon as it is receive to determine its intelligence value of examination may be either elaborated or instant, depending upon the circumstances. Evaluation and interpretation together are the steps in processing.

#### 4. Dissemination and Use of Intelligence

Dissemination and use in the end result of all intelligence activities, it must be disseminated to the commander, his staff, and other who require it in proper form and in time serve the purpose of the recipients.

#### Examples of Military Security are:

1. Secrecy discipline
2. Safeguarding of classified defense information and equipment
3. Signal communication security
4. Security of troops movements
5. Security of control of accredited correspondence
6. Special handling of evaders and escapes
7. Based unit security
8. Counter subversion within the AFP
9. Counter espionage
10. Counter sabotage
11. Concealment and camouflage
12. Counter reconnaissance
13. Counter intelligence control prohibited areas.

14. Special handling of prisoners of war.
15. Tactical measures as required in combat area.

## COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

**Counter Intelligence** – consists of all activities done in peace and war concerned with the prevention, detection, neutralization of potential energy, by planning and developing suitable counter measures to that such hostile activities.

*Counter Intelligence Measures is composed of:*

1. **Passive** - counter intel measures conceal information from the enemy. Include measures as secrecy discipline, security of classified documents and materials, communications and electronics security movement control, counter measure generally are ready standardized in the SOP regardless of the specific nature of the unit mission.
2. **Active** – counter Intel measures activity block the enemy's attempt to gain information engage in sabotage or subversion. Includes counter reconnaissance, counter espionage, counter observation and measures vary with the mission of units.

## THREE MAJOR FACTORS OF EVALUATION

1. **Reliability of Source/Agency**
  - Completely Reliable
  - Usually Reliable
  - Fairly Reliable
  - Not Usually Reliable
  - Unreliable
  - Reliability cannot be judge
2. **Accuracy of Information**
  - Confirmed by other sources
  - Probably true
  - Possibly true
  - Doubtfully true
  - Improbable
  - Truth cannot be judge

### 3. Person from which Observation was made

- S – Signal Intelligent
- T – Commander of a unit
- U – Intelligence Specialist
- V – Troop Engage in operation
- W – Enemy Interrogation
- X – Local Government Official
- Y – Local Populace
- Z – Enemy Captured documents

### Report for FIRE

- WHO : Who is involve
- WHAT : Kind of program
- WHEN : Date of event happened
- WHERE : Location of the target
- WHY : Purpose or mission of the event happened

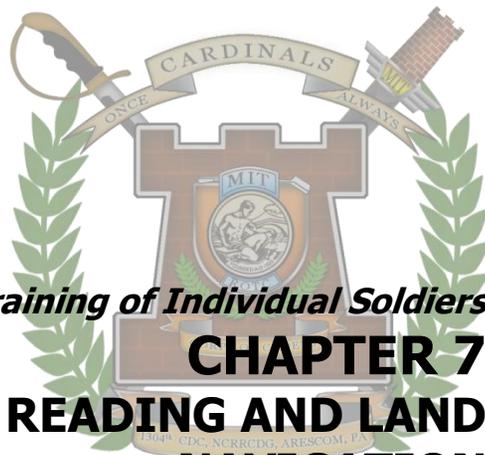
Note: the report for FIRE should be:

1. Pertinent- Appropriate
2. Accurate - Must be exact
3. Unbiased - Fair
4. Concise - Short brief and clear
5. Timely - Soon as possible

Example of Intelligence Report

OOA 231600H OCT 02, INFO RCD STATE ABT 3 DTS WERE SIGHTED AT BRGY PARADAHAN, TANZA, CAVITE FOR UNK MISSION. Evaluation – C3-Y.

Course of action – Continue Monitoring



*Combat Training of Individual Soldiers*

## **CHAPTER 7**

# **BASIC MAP READING AND LAND NAVIGATION**

## BASIC MAP READING AND LAND NAVIGATION

A *map* is a graphical representation of the earth's surface or it, drawn or formed to scale on plane. Manmade and natural features are depicted by symbols; lines, colors, and forms.

When used correctly, a map can give accurate information on such factors as distance, locations, heights, best routes, key terrain features, concealment and cover. With combat elements widely dispersed in an area, which might be in any part of the world, it becomes more necessary to rely upon maps. Combat operation in modern warfare must be concerned not only with our own familiar areas but also the far-flung theaters of the world. Vast amounts of materials must be procured, transported, stored and phased into the proper place in overall plan. By necessity, much of this planning is done on maps. It is readily apparent that a major requirement for any operation is an adequate supply of maps. Equally apparent is the fact that the finest maps made are worthless unless the map user knows how to read them.

**How to read map?** - "Read Right Up"

**How to orient map?** – map is oriented in horizontal position with each north and south corresponding to the north and south on the ground.

## CATEGORIES AND USES OF MILITARY MAPS

The term military maps include all maps designed for use by the Department of Defense, except aeronautic and hydrographic charts. Military maps are usually identified according to scale and type.

1. **Scale** - the scale is expressed as fraction and gives the ratio of map distance to ground distances. The terms small scale, medium scale and large scale may be confusing when read in conjunction with the numbers. However, the numbers must be viewed as fractions. When read that way, it quickly becomes apparent that 1:600,000 of something is smaller than 1:75,000 of the same thing. Hence, the larger after 1: the smaller the scale of the map.

- a. *Small scale* - maps at scale of 1:600,000 and smaller are used for general planning and for strategical studies at the high echelons.

- b. *Medium scale* - maps at scale larger than 1:600,000 but smaller than 1:75,000 are used for planning operations, including the movement and concentration of troops and supplies.
- c. *Larger scale* - maps at scale of 1:75,000 and larger are used to meet tactical, technical and administrative needs of field units.

## 2. Type

- a. *Planimetric map* – shows only the horizontal (flat) position of features.
- b. *Topographic map* – a two-dimensional map which presents the horizontal (flat) and vertical (relief) positions of features represented.
- c. *Plastic relief map* – a topographic map printed in plastic and molded into a three-dimensional form.
- d. *Photo map* – A map reproduction of photograph or photo mosaic upon which grid lines, marginal data, place names and boundaries may be added.
- e. *Plastic relief photomap* – A photomap printed in plastic and molded into a three dimensional form.
- f. *Photomosaic* – An assembly of aerial photographs to form a composite picture.
- g. *Military City maps* – A large scale of topographic map of a city usually at scale 1:12,500.
- h. *Special maps* – Maps for special purpose such as trafficability maps, transportation maps, boundary maps, etc.
- i. *Terrain model* – A three – dimensional representation of an area, mold plaster, rubber or other materials. It is distinguished from the other maps in that it shows some cultural and terrain features realistically instead of symbolically.

## MARGINAL INFORMATION AND SYMBOLS

A map could be compared to any equipment, in that before it is placed into operation the user must read the instruction. These instructions are placed around the edge of the map and are known as the marginal information. All maps are not the same so it becomes necessary every time a different map is used is used to examine the marginal information carefully.

1. **Sheet name** – found in two places; the center of the upper margin and the right side of the lower margin. Generally, a map is used after its outstanding cultural or geographical feature. Whenever possible the name of the largest City on the map is used.
2. **Sheet number** – found in the right margin of the map.
3. **Series name and scale** – found in the upper left margin of the map.
4. **Series number** – found in the upper right margin and in the lower left margin of the map.
  - a. The first entry of a series number may be either a numeral or letter. It is a number it indicates a world series, and if a letter. It is a number it indicates a world series, and if a letter, it indicates a geographical regional area.
  - b. The second entry is always a number and indicates the scale group of the map.
    - 5 = 1:250,000
    - 6 = 1:100,000
    - 7 = 1:50,000
  - c. The third entry is always a number and indicates the scale group of the map.
  - d. The fourth entry identifies this series from others having the same scale and area average.
5. **Edition number** – found in the center of the lower margin. They are rulers used for the determination of ground distance.
6. **Bar scale** – located in the center of the lower margin. They are rulers used for the determination of ground distance.
7. **Index to adjoining sheets** – appears in the lower margin. It identifies the map sheet surrounding the maps.
8. **Index to boundaries** – appears in the lower margin. It identifies the map sheet surrounding the maps.
9. **Grid reference box** – located in the lower margin and contains information or identifying the grid zone and 100,000 meter square in which the area presented by the map is located and instructions for giving grid reference on the map.

10. **Legend** – located in the lower left margin. It illustrates and identifies the topographic symbols used in the maps.
11. **Declination diagram** – located in the lower margin and indicates the angular relationships of true north, grid north and magnetic north.
12. **Contour interval** – found in the center of the lower margin and state the vertical distance between adjacent contour lines on the map.

### COLORS USED IN MILITARY MAP

To identify feature on the Map, it is being represented by different colors. These colors may vary from map to map. On a standard large-scale topographic map, the colors used and the features each are represented by;

- a. **Black.** Indicates cultural (man-made) features, such as buildings and roads.
- b. **Reddish-Brown.** The colors red and brown are combined to identify cultural features, all relief features, and elevation, such as contour lines on red-light readable maps.
- c. **Blue.** Identify hydrograph or water features such as lake, swamps, rivers and drainage.
- d. **Green.** Identifies vegetation with military significance, such as woods, orchards, and vineyards.
- e. **Brown.** Identifies all relief features and elevation, such as contour on older edition maps.
- f. **Red.** Classifies cultural feature, such as populated areas, main roads, and boundaries, on older map.
- g. **Other.** Occasionally other colors may be used to show special information. These are indicated in the marginal information as a rule.

**Grid coordinates**

Division of the earth's surface into 6-degree by 8-degree quadrangles, and covered these with 100,000 meter squares. The military grid reference of a point consist of the numbers and letters indicating in which of these areas the point lies, plus the coordinates locating the point to the desired position within the 100,000-meter square. The next step is to tie in the coordinates of the point with the larger areas.

**Grid lines**

Division of the 100,000-meter square; the lines are spaced at 10,000 or 1,000 meter intervals. Each of these lines is labeled both ends of the map with its false easting or false northing value, showing its relation to the origin of the zone.

**Grid squares**

The North-south and the east-west grid lines intersect at 90° forming grid squares. Normally the size of one of these grid squares on large-scale maps is 1,000 meters (1 kilometer)

**Grid coordinates scale**

The primary tool for plotting grid coordinates is the grid coordinates scale. The grid coordinates scale divides the grid square more accurately than can be done by estimation and the result are more consistent. When used correctly, it provides less chance of errors.

**Scale and Distance**

A map is scaled graphic representation of a portion of the earth's surface. The scale of the map permits the user to convert distance on the map to the distance on the ground or vice versa. The ability to determine distance on a map, as well as on the earth's surface, is an important factor in planning and executing military missions.

**Graphic (Bar) Scales**

A graphic scale is a ruler printed on the map and is used to convert distances on the map to actual ground distances. The graphic scale is divided into two parts. To the right of the zero, the scale is marked in full units to measure and is called the primary scale. To the left of the

zero, the scale is divided into tenths and is called the extension scale. Most map have three or more graphic scales, each using a different unit of measurement. When using the graphic scale, be sure to use the correct scale for the unit of measure desired.

**Direction**

Military personnel need a way of expressing direction that is accurate, is adaptable to any part of the world, and has a common unit of measurement. Directions are express as units of angular measurement.

- a. *Degree.* The most common unit of measurement is the degree (°) with its subdivision of minutes (') and seconds (").
  - 1 degree – 60 minutes
  - 1 minutes – 60 seconds
- b. *Mil.* Another unit of measurement, the mil (abbreviated m), is mainly used in artillery, tank, and mortar gunnery. The mil express the size of an angle formed when a circle is divided into 6,400 angles with the vertex of the angles at the center of the circle. A relationship can be established between degrees and mils. A circle equals 6,400 mils divided by 360 degrees or 17.78 mils. To convert degrees to mils, multiply degrees by 17.78.
- c. *Grad.* The grad is a metric unit of measurement found on some foreign maps. There are 400 grads in a circle (a 90 degree right angle equals 100 grad). The grad is divided into 100 centesimal minutes (centigrade) and the minute into 100 centesimal seconds (milligrads).

**Base lines**

In order to measure something, there must be a starting point or zero measurement. To express direction as a unit of angular measure, there must be starting point or zero measure and a point of reference. These two points designates the base or reference line. There are three base lines – true north, magnetic north, and commonly used are magnetic and grid.

- a. *True North.* A line from any point on the North Pole. All lines of longitude are true north it is usually represented by a star.

- b. *Magnetic North.* The direction to the north indicated by the north seeking needle of a Magnetic North is usually symbolized by a arrow head
- c. *Grid North.* The north that is established on the grid lines by the map. The grid north may be a GN or the letter y

### Azimuth

An azimuth is defined as the horizontal angle measured from a north base line. This north base line it could be true north or grid north. The azimuth is the most common direction. When using an azimuth, the point from which it originates is the center of an imaginary circle and it is divided into 360 degrees.

- a. *Back azimuth.*
- b. *Magnetic azimuth.* The magnetic azimuth is determined by using magnetic instruments, such as lensatic and M-2 compasses.
- c. *Field expedient methods.* Several field expedient method to determine direction.

### Grid Azimuth

When an azimuth is plotted on a map between two points. A (starting point) and point B (ending point), the points are joined together by a straight line. A protractor is used to measure the angle between grid north and the drawn line, and this measured azimuth is the grid azimuth

Protractor

There are several types of protractors – full circle, half circle, square and rectangular. All of them are divide the circle into units of angular measures, and each has scale around the outer edge and an index mark. The index mark is the center of the protractor circle from which all direction are measured

### Declination Diagram

#### Definitions

1. Declination – is the angular difference between true north and either magnetic or grid north. There are two declinations, a magnetic declination and a grid declination.
2. Diagram – shows the angular relationship, represented by prongs, among these three norths. The angles between the prongs, however, are seldom plotted exactly to scale. The relative position of the direction is obtained from the diagram, but the numerical value should not be measured from it.

*Location* – a declination diagram is a part of the marginal information under the lower margin on larger maps. On the medium scale maps, the declination information is shown by a note in the map margins.

*The grid magnetic angle.* The G-M angle value is the angular size that exists between grid north and magnetic north and the year it was prepared. It is an arc indicated by a dashed line, which connects the grid north and magnetic north prongs. This value is expressed to the nearest ½ degree, with mil equivalent shown to the nearest 10 mils. The G – M angle is important to the map reader/land navigator because it will affect he accuracy of navigation skills in the field.

*Grid Convergence.* An arc indicated by a dashed line connects the prongs for true north and Grid north. The value of the angle for the center of the sheet is given to the nearest full minute with its equivalent to the nearest mil. These data are shown in the form of a grid-convergence note.

*Conversion.* There is an angular difference between the grid north and the magnetic north that is caused by the attraction of the earth magnetic field (Northern Canada) on all compasses. Since the location of these magnetic field does not correspond exactly with the grid-north lines on the maps, a conversion from magnetic to grid or vice versa.

## WAYS OF LOCATING POINTS

### Intersection

Intersection is the location of an unknown point by successively occupying at least two (preferably three) known positions on the ground and then map sighting on the unknown locations. It is used to locate distant or inaccessible points or objects, such as enemy targets, danger areas, and so forth. There are two methods of intersection:

1. *Map and compass method.*
  - a. Orient the map using the compass
  - b. Locate and mark using the compass
  - c. Determine the magnetic azimuth to the unknown position using the compass.
  - d. convert the magnetic azimuth to grid azimuth.
  - e. Draw a line on the map from your position on this grid azimuth.
  - f. Move to a second known point and repeat steps 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
  - g. The location of the unknown position is where the lines cross on the map. Determine eight digit-digit grid coordinates to the desired accuracy.
2. *Straightedge Method.* (when compass is not available).
  - a. Orient the map on a flat surface by the terrain association method
  - b. Locate and mark your position on the map.
  - c. Lay a straightedge on the map with one end at user's position (A) as a pivot point; rotate the straightedge until the unknown point is sighted along the edge.
  - d. Draw a line along a straightedge.
  - e. Repeat the above steps at position (B) and check for accuracy.
  - f. The intersection of the lines on the map is the location of the unknown point
3. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy.

### Resection

Resection is the method of locating one's position on a map by determining the grid azimuth to at least two well-defined locations that can be pinpointed on the map. For greater accuracy, the desired method of resection would be to use three well-defined locations.

1. *Map and Compass Method*
  - a. Orient the map using the compass.
  - b. Identify two or three distant location on the ground and mark them on the map.
  - c. Measure the magnetic azimuth to the known position from your location using a compass.
  - d. Convert the magnetic azimuth to a grid azimuth.
  - e. Convert the grid azimuth to a back azimuth. Using a protractor scale the back azimuth on the map from the known position and a third position if desired.
  - f. The intersection of the lines is your location. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy.
2. *Straightedge method*
  - a. Orient the map on a flat surface by the terrain association method
  - b. Locate at least two known distant location or prominent features on the ground and mark them on the map
  - c. Lay a straightedge on the map using a known position as a pivot point. Rotate the straightedge until the known position on the map is aligned with the known position on the ground.
  - d. Draw a line along a straightedge away from the known position on the ground toward your position.
  - e. Repeat 3 and 4 using a second known position.
  - f. The intersection of the lines on the map is your location. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy.

### Modified Resection

Modified resection is the method of locating one's position on the map when the person is located on a linear feature on the ground, such as road, canal, stream, etc. The steps are as follows:

1. Orient the map using a compass or by terrain association
2. Find a distant point that can be identified on the ground and on the map.

3. Determine the magnetic azimuth from your location to the distant known point.
4. Convert the magnetic azimuth to a grid azimuth.
5. Convert the grid azimuth to a back azimuth. Using protractor, scale the back azimuth on the map from the position back toward your unknown position.
6. The location of the user is where the line crosses the linear features. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy.

### **Polar Plot**

A method of locating or plotting an unknown position from a known point by giving a direction and a distant along that direction line is called a polar plot or polar coordinates. Three elements must be present when using polar coordinates.

1. Present known location on the map.
2. Azimuth (grid or magnetic)
3. Distance (normally in yards or meters).

### **Land Navigation**

#### 1. *Navigation Equipment and Methods*

*Compasses* are the primary navigation tools to use when moving in an outdoor world where there is no other way to find directions. Soldiers should be thoroughly familiar with the compass and its uses. Part one of this manual discussed the techniques of map reading. To complement three techniques, a mastery of field movement techniques is essential.

#### *Types of Compasses*

- a. **Lensatic.** The lensatic compass is the most common and simplest instrument for measuring direction.
- b. **Artillery.** The artillery M-2 compass is a special-purpose instrument designed for accuracy.
- c. **Wrist/Pocket.** This is a small magnetic compass that can be attached to a wristwatch band. It contains a north-seeking arrow and a dial in degrees.

- d. **Protractor.** This can be used to determine azimuth when a compass is not available. However, it should be noted that when using the protractor on a map, only grid azimuth are obtained.

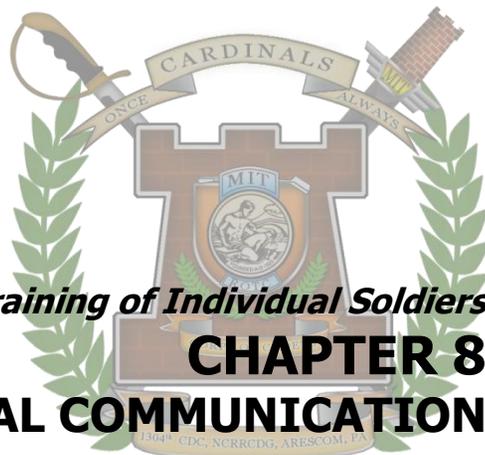
#### *Parts of Lensatic Compass*

- a. **Cover** – it protects the floating dial. It contains the sighting wire (front sight) and two luminous sighting slots or dots used for night navigation.
- b. **Base** – the body of the compass contains the movable parts of the compass.
- c. **Lens** – lens is used to read the dial, and it contains the rear sight slot used in conjunction with the front for sighting on objects. The rear sight also serves as the lock and clamps the dial when closed for its protection. The rear sight must be opened more than 45 degrees to allow the dial to float freely.

### **Field Expedient Methods**

When a compass is not available, different techniques should be used to determine the four cardinal directions.

1. *Shadow-Tip method* – a simple and accurate method of finding direction by the used of a stick and a shadow created by the sun.
2. *Star Method* – Navigators' use less than 60 of approximately 5,000 stars visible to the eye.
  - a. **North Star** – less than 1 degree off true north and does not move from its place because the axis of the earth is pointed toward it. The North Star is in the group of star called the little dipper. It is the last star in the handle of the dipper. Two stars in the big dipper are help in finding the North Star.



*Combat Training of Individual Soldiers*

## **CHAPTER 8**

# **BASIC SIGNAL COMMUNICATION**

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Signal Communication** – a method or means or a combination thereof of conveying information of any kind of one person or place to another except direct communication.

**Means of Communication** – a medium by which a message is conveyed from one person to another.

**Agency of Communication** – a facility which embraces the personnel and equipment to provide signal communication by any particular means or combination thereof. COMMEL, Division Signal Battalion.

**Tactical Radio Sets** – is the principal means of communication in tactical units. It use for command, fire control, exchange of information and administrative purposes between and within units. It is especially adapted to rapid changing situation such as air ground ship to shore, air to air communication. It is also essential for communication impassable terrain or in large wire and other means is impracticable to install.

## MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

1. **Wire** – it is used as the principal means of communication in all military units.

This means of communication embraces all equipment used for laying recovering wire, battery operated and sound-powered telephones, switch boards and teletype equipment, when their use is authorized. The operating range of wire communication varies, depending principally on the weather and the condition of wire. Wet weather, poor splices, and damage insulation are factors that greatly reduce its operating range.

2. **Radio** – this means of communication is the most rapid one. It is most frequently used for maintaining command, control, contact and direction in contact.

The radio has one distinct advantage over other means of communication. It has a relatively high degree of mobility and flexibility, resulting from the fact that physical circuits are unnecessary to establish communication between radio stations.

The radio set is the only adequate means of communication available in the fast moving situations, such as, armored attacks, amphibious operation, naval gunfire support, serial bombing and strafing mission. The radio can bridge gaps in a wire system and can provide communication across a terrain where the use of the other means of communication is not possible.

3. **Messenger** – the use of messenger as a means of communication is preferred over the rest when maps and classified documents are to be transmitted to other operating units. Since time immemorial, messengers have been used as a means of communication. It is no less important today as it was in times gone by. It is the most secret means used by infantry units. Maps and classified documents are delivered through this means. It also the best means for the transmission of long messages over short distances.
4. **Visual Signal** – it is used to control the action of small units. Over the years, a visual signal has been relegated to the role of an auxiliary means of communication.

Any signal that is received by the eye regardless of how it is transmitted, is the “common sense” definition of a visual signal. Flags, signal flares, and smoke signals have been used throughout the ages as visual means of communication have been developed. These included light, pyrotechnics panels and others. To be effective, the prearranged meanings of these visual signals must be in the possession of each communicator before their use. They are most effective during daylight or under conditions of clear visibility. Otherwise, they are inefficient means of communication.

5. **Sound Signal** – this means of communications is used primarily to spread alarms. Normally, it is used to warn troops of an impending hostile air, mechanized, or gas attack.

Signals received by the unaided ear, regardless of the method of transmission, are sound means of communication. They may be transmitted by whistles, bugler, horns, weapons, and other noise-making devices. Prearranged messages are transmitted through this means. They are rapid means of communications over short distance but their effective range is greatly reduced by battle noises. Like visual signals, they are not secure means

of communication. Their use may be prohibited for security reasons.

### TYPES OF TACTICAL RADIO SETS AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

1. **URC – 773M**
  - a. Frequency Modulated (FM)
  - b. Transmission Range – 10 Kms (LOS)
  - c. Whip Antenna
  - d. Man Pack
  - e. Power Source – 12 VDC, 24 pcs BA – 30 12V Wet Cell Battery]
  - f. Press to talk (Hand set)
2. **PRC – 77**
  - a. Frequency Modulated (FM)
  - b. Transmission Range 08kms (LOS)
  - c. Man pack
  - d. Whip Antenna
  - e. Press to talk
  - f. Power Source – 12 VDC, 20 pcs BA – 30 and 12V Wet Cell Battery
3. **URC – 601**
  - a. Handheld
  - b. Press to talk
  - c. Whip Antenna
  - d. Transmission Range – 3-4 Kms (LOS)
  - e. Power Source - 8 pcs BA-30
4. **URC – 187**
  - a. Amplitude Modulated (AM)
  - b. Transmission Range – 40 kms (sky wave propagation)
  - c. Dipole Antenna
  - d. Press to talk (Hand Set)
  - f. Power Source – 36 pcs BA-30, 12-24V Wet Cell Battery

### ADVANTAGES OF TACTICAL RADIO SETS

1. **Speed of installation** – it is easy to establish than wire or other means of communication.
2. **Flexible** – it is no fixed circuit are required to be constructed.
3. It provide communication across terrain over which it may be impractical to install wire.

### DISADVANTAGES OF TACTICAL RADIO SETS

1. **Lack of Security** – radio is the least secured means. It is always assumed that interception every time the transmitter is place on operation.
2. Subject for interception radio is less vulnerable to enemy terrorist activity than wire, however, it is subject for interference from precipitation and jamming to other station.

### FUNDAMENTALS OF TACTICAL RADIO COMMUNICATION

1. **Radio Net** – a group of several stations working together in the same frequency.
2. **Call Sign** – a combination of pronounceable words that identifies the facility or station.
3. **Individual Call Sign** – this call sign identifies a single call to any station within the net.
4. **Collective Call Sign** – this call sign identifies two or more stations in particular radio net but not all stations in the net.
5. **Net Call Sign** – this call sign identifies all radio stations operating in a particular radio net.
6. **Call** – a method of establishing communications whereby the station calling transmits the identity of the station called as well as his own identity.
7. **Pro words** – are pronounceable words which have assigned meaning to facilitate transmission by radio communication.

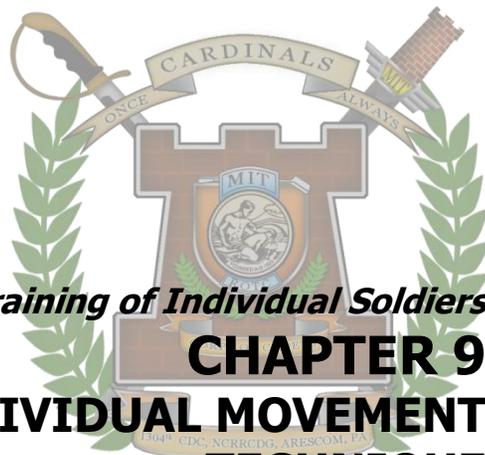
- a. Over - My transmission is ended and I expect a response from you.
- b. Roger – I received your last message satisfactorily.
- c. Out – My transmission is ended and I expect no response from you.
- d. Wilco – I will comply to you instruction.
- e. Query – Clarification
- f. Lima Charlie – I received your message loud and clear.
- g. Say again – I did not understand your transmission, request repeat our last transmission.
- h. Request Net With – Can I talk with Pfc Tolentino of Pfc Ramos.
- i. Wait one – Request that you wait for a minute, I will call the person you want to talk to.
- j. Read Back – Read back the message you have copied.
- k. Radio Silence – Cease transmission immediately, however, keep on listening on the same frequency.
- l. Break-break – stop your conversation and allow me to this net to transmit for an urgent message.

### PHOENETIC ALPHABET

A – Alpha	I – India
B – Bravo	J – Juliet
C – Charlie	K – Kilo
D – Delta	L – Lima
E – Echo	M – Mike
F – Foxtrot	N – November
G – Gulf	O – Oscar
H – Hotel	P – Papa
Y – Yankee	Z – Zulu

### NUMERICAL PRONUNCIATION

0-Zero		
1 – Wun	4 – Fower	7 – Seven
2 – Ta-o	5 – Fi-yiv	8 – Ate
3 – Thu-ree	6 – Six	9 – Niner



*Combat Training of Individual Soldiers*

## **CHAPTER 9**

# **INDIVIDUAL MOVEMENT TECHNIQUE**

**DAY AND NIGHT TRAINING**

**Day Training**

***Factor to be considered in day movement***

1. Terrain – suitable to fast movement and provide adequate security.
2. Security – used all available cover and concealment and provide good observation points.
3. Knowledge in the use of camouflage and concealment

***Techniques and Aids in Day Movement***

1. Prepare yourself and equip.
2. Tape or pad any parts of your weapon or equipment that rattles or are so loose that may snag, as you walk.
3. Wear soft, well-fitting clothes
4. Carry only prescribed and necessary equipment.
5. Move by bounds, that are a short distance at a time, halt, listen, observe. Then move again.
6. Change direction slightly from time to time when moving through tall grasses.
7. If you alarm birds and animals, remain in a position and observe briefly. Their flight or movement may attract the enemy’s attention.
8. Follow the furrows as much as possible when crawling over flowed fields.
9. Cross roads and trails wherein there is the most cover and concealment.

***Individual Movement***

Crawl – is a move close to ground to avoid being seen by the enemy.

*Two Types of Crawl*

1. High Crawl – it is applied when:
  - a. Cover and concealment are available in the area.
  - b. When poor visibility reduces enemy observation.
  - c. When speed is needed.

2. Low Crawl – it is applied when;
  - a. Cover and concealment are scarce or few.
  - b. When visibility permits good enemy observations.
  - c. When speed is not needed.

*Difference between High Crawl and Low Crawl*

Low Crawl	High Crawl
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Body rifle are flat to the ground.</li> <li>• Drag rifle foe of the butt of the rifle with finger over the muzzle.</li> <li>• Push arms forward and cocked left leg forward.</li> <li>• Pull yourself with arms forward and push with left legs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Body is kept free from the ground with weight resting on forearms an lower legs.</li> <li>• Move forward by alternately advancing the elbows and knees.</li> <li>• Cradle rifle in your arms to keep muzzle.</li> </ul>

*Prone to rushing*

1. Start from the prone position.
2. Slowly raise your head and select your next position.
3. Slowly lower head back. Draw your arms into your body keeping your elbows down, and pull right leg forward.
4. With one movement, raise your body by straightening the arms.
5. Spring to you foot, stepping off with left foot and rush to your new position using the shortest route, crouching low in a zigzag way.

*Dropping*

1. Just before hitting the ground, plant both feet.
2. Drop to knee at the same time sliding your hand to the heel of the butt of the rifle.
3. Pull forward, breaking your pull with the butt of the rifle.

**Night training** – Using your eyes effectively at night requires application of the following:

***Principles of Night Vision***

1. *Dark adaptation* – means allowing your eyes to become accustomed to low level of illumination.
2. *Off Center Vision* – techniques in keeping your attention focused to an object without locking directly at it.
3. *Scanning* – it using off center vision to observe an area or an object.

***Techniques in Night Vision***

1. Avoid straining your eyes.
2. Sudden light destroy our sight vision
3. Adapt your seeing at night vision.
  - a. Human eye for night vision by staying in the dark for about one hour before you go out.
  - b. Prepare your eyes for night vision by staying in the darkness for about one hour before you go out.

***Problem on Night Movement***

1. *Night Vision* – adapt in seeing at night by enlarging the pupil in order to let in more light. Keep cut of light around you and do not straight to light.
2. *Appearance and sizes* – darkness changes appearance and sizes of an object:
  - a. Tree look smaller because tips and twigs of branches cannot be seen. An airplane caught by the beam of searching light looks large.
  - b. Night glasses make it possible to see the objective that would to small.
  - c. Light is visible at night ordinary condition for darkness.
3. *Sound and Smell*
  - a. Learn to identify, evaluate, and react to common battlefield noises and the common sound in your area of operation. All of these sound like a snap of twig, click of bolt, rattle of a canteen, the bark of a dog, the call wind and domestic animals and fowls are information which may be valuable to you. you can learn a lot by listening.

- b. Sound can be heard better at night because there are fewer noises to interfere, and night air carries sound better.
  - c. Sound can prevail your presence to the enemy. Suppress sneeze by pressing up on your nostril with your finger.
  - d. Smells can help or endanger you. Odors from gasoline, cooking foods or burning tobacco warn you of the enemy presence. Avoid the uses if shaving lotion, deodorant, hair oil and scented soap. Odors from these may reveal your presence to the enemy.
  - e. Touch – learn to operate and adjust equipment by touch alone.
4. *Concealment at Night*
    - a. Darkness provide concealment at night.
    - b. Keep all light concealed
    - c. Take advantages of the blinding effects of the burst of light.
    - d. Use camouflage to hide yourself in darkness
    - e. Pay as much attention to background at night.
  5. *Rules for Night Movement*
    - a. Move by touching distance.
    - b. Be guided on prominent terrain features.
    - c. Move in the open as much a possible.
    - d. Take advantage of the sound
    - e. Do not run at night except when necessary.
    - f. Stop and listen frequently.
  6. *How to Move at Night*
    - a. Walking at night:
      - Keep weighing in one foot as you step
      - Feel the ground with your toe before stepping it down.
    - b. Hitting the ground at night. Going into prone position at night, crouch slowly and both rifle under armpit and feet the ground with free hand.
    - c. Crawling at night – crawl on hand and knees. Then lay rifle on the ground by your side. Keep hand on the spot and bring forward knees, it meet the hand. With hands feel the ground for the knees. Then clear again next spot for other knees to the same way and alternately and silently.

7. *How to know position*
  - a. Always keep track on where you are and the direction to the other place in the area.
  - b. Use terrain features to keep direction at night.
  - c. Choose a route that can be easily follow.
  - d. When moving at night, stop often.
  - e. Maps and compass are good aids in maintaining direction.
  
8. *Security at Night*  
 Darkness provides a great ideal of protection. Use these hints to gain greater security.
  - a. Know the challenge and passwords.
  - b. Use the buddy system – work with your buddy.
  - c. Proper use of the counter sign/call sign

## COVER AND CONCEALMENT

**Cover** – is natural or artificial protection from the fire of the enemy.

### *Types of Cover:*

1. Natural (Ravines, hallows, reverse slopes big mound of earth)
2. Artificial (Fighting positions, trenches, walls)

**Concealment** – is natural or artificial protection from enemy observation (shadows, foliage, thick bush, fog, the clouds and even the strong rain are included)

**Camouflaging** – employs visual trickery to exploit the weaknesses of the human eyesight and brains. Camouflage comes from a French word that means “to play a practical joke” - - to fool our foe, to trick him that you are not there when, in fact, you are so close to him than you can practically kill him silently.

Your camouflage must be so consistent as to be effective. Your camouflaging colors must closely resemble those around you. Remember also that foliage shapes differ from place to place. You must also camouflage everything. Do not forget your rifle, your backpacks, you hands and even teeth. Do not forget to camouflage your shoes.

## SQUAD ORGANIZATION (THE MAGNIFICENT SEVEN)

### The Magnificent Seven (Squad)

#### 1. **Lead Scout**

*The duties of the lead scout:*

- a. He is the point man.
- b. He ensures the security of his squad.
- c. He always chooses the advantageous terrain during the movement.
- d. He physically and mentally prepared to shoot the enemy first. Prepares himself for a quick draw, the safety lever of his rifle is on semi-automatic the whole time.

As **lead scout**, I am the eyes and ears of the squad. Proficient in visual tracking, front security is my main function and responsibility. My trigger finger is steady and sure. My senses keenly developed, I am armed with M16 and equipped with binoculars and night-vision goggles.

#### 2. **Guide**

*The duties of guide:*

- a. The guide takes on a supporting role to the lead scout.
- b. The he is expected to be always at the back of the lead scout, there are times that he will stay by the side of lead scout. When there is imminent danger to the front, the lead scout and the guide are abreast to maintain two rifles to unload their stinging bullets.
- c. The guide often controls the pace of the squad.
- d. The guide helps out in making path through the jungle.
- e. He makes sure that the squad is always on the right track.

As the **guide**, I am the pathfinder and navigator of the squad. I am proficient in map reading and terrain analysis, I am armed with an M14, equipped with compass and rappelling rope.

#### 3. **Squad Leader or Team Leader**

*The Duties of Squad Leader or Team Leader*

- a. The squad leader is in effective control of the squad.
- b. He is responsible for what his team does or fails to do.

As the **squad leader**, I am responsible for whatever the squad does or fails to do. I am the focal point around which the squad is organized. In all aspects of activities, I excel over my men. I am armed with an M16, equipped with binoculars, map and compass.

4. **Radio Man**

*The Duties of Radioman*

- a. The radioman is the voice of command.
- b. He is responsible for all the signal equipment of the squad.
- c. He emphasizes radio security.
- d. He must always be beside the squad leader.
- e. He always gives feedback on all instructions.

As the **radioman**, I am in charge of all communications requirements of the squad. I am the link between the squad and base control during deep penetration.

I am armed with an M16 and equipped with a URC 187 radio, a flashlight and a flare gun.

5. **Assistant Radioman**

*The Duties of Assistant Radioman*

- a. The assistant radioman has a lot of duties to perform for the team. As the aircraft marshaler and as the sniper of the squad.
- b. The assistant radioman assists the radioman with the operation of the squad's radio.

As the **assistant radioman**, I assist the radioman with the operation of the squad's radio. I am also the sniper and the aircraft marshaler of the squad. I am armed with an M16 and equipped with a PRC 77 or a URC 773 radio and a panel.

6. **Contact Man**

*The Duties of the Contact Man*

- a. During commando operations, the contact man is the point man. He disguises as a rebel and mingles with the barrio residents to fish for information of intelligence value.
- b. He is responsible for the conduct of civil military operation.
- c. He is the squad's silent killing specialist.
- d. He is the primary interrogator of the squad.
- e. He is the media man of the squad.

- f. The contact man must also master the dialect in the area, as the intelligence agent of the squad and the demolitionist.

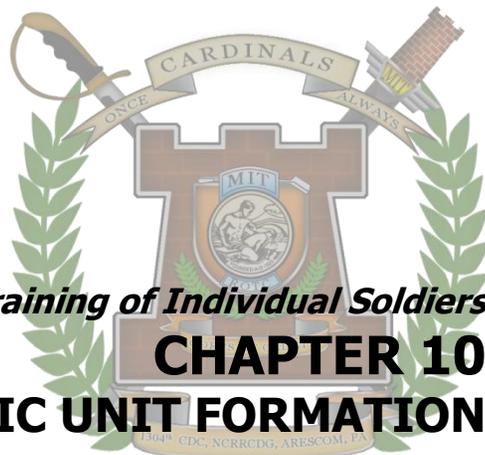
As the **contact man**, I am the intelligence agent of the squad capable of getting information through disguise methods. I am a master of several dialects or the dialect in the area where the squad operates. A master in unarmed combat, I am also a good actor. As the demolitionist, I am in charge of all demolition requirements of the squad. I am armed with an M16 with M203 attached. I also carry demolition set, a pair of civilian clothes, camera and means of silent killing.

7. **Tail Scout**

*The Duties of Tail Scout*

- a. Rear security.
- b. Responsible for the subsistence of the squad
- c. Responsible of policing the harboring area.
- d. He is in charge of counterattacking.

As the **tail scout**, I am the last to advance and the last to withdraw. Rear security is my main function and responsibility. I erase the tracks left by the squad. I am armed with M16 and equipped with a medical kit.



*Combat Training of Individual Soldiers*

## **CHAPTER 10**

## **BASIC UNIT FORMATION**

## INFANTRY RIFLE SQUAD

### Organization

The rifle squad is broken in two (2) fire teams. Each fire teams has four (4) men composed of a team leader, grenadier, automatic rifle men. The two fire team leaders double as anti – armor gunners. The two riflemen also serve as a medical aid man.

### Mission

The close the enemy by means of fire and maneuver to destroy or capture him or repel his assault by fire, close combat and counter attack.

### Capabilities

The infantry rifle squad can:

1. Provide a base of fire and maneuver.
2. Close with the enemy to destroy or capture him.
3. Repel and assault by fire, close combat and counter attack.
4. Seize and hold terrain.
5. Maneuver in all types of local weather ad terrain.
6. Conduct combat operation under limited visibility.

### Duties and Responsibilities

#### *Rifle Squad Leader*

This is responsible for all that the rifle squad does or fails to do. He is a tactical leader and, as such, leads by example.

1. Controls the maneuver of his squad and each rate and distribution of fire.
2. Trains his squad on the individual and collective tasks required to sustain combat effectiveness.
3. Manage the logistical and administrative needs of his squad. He requested and issues ammunition, water, ration, and special equipment.
4. Maintains and accountability of his soldier and equipment.
5. Complete casualty feeder reports and reviews the casualty reports completed by squad member.

6. Submits request for awards and decorations.
7. Direct the maintenance of squad weapon and equipment.
8. Inspect the condition of soldier weapons, clothing and equipment.
9. Ensures that materials and supplies are distributed to the soldier in the squad.
10. Keeps the platoon sergeant/leader informed on squad supplies status and squad requirements.
11. Ensure supplies and equipment are internally cross leveled within the squad.

Armaments: M 16 Assault rifle

Equipment: Map and Compass, Hand held FM Radio, Binocular, Utility rope

#### *Team Leader*

There are two (2) team leaders in the squad. One (1) for each fire team.

This soldier fighting leader who lead by personal example and help the squad leaders as required. He controls the movements of his fire teams and the rate and placement of fire by leading from the accountability of his soldiers and equipment. He ensures his soldiers maintain the unit standards in all areas. Secures the front area of the squad during movements and halts. He is the scour or eyes and ears of team. Provides short range anti armor capacity for the squad or platoon.

Armaments: M16 Assault Rifle, LAW

Equipment : Map and Compass, NVG, Utility Rope

#### *Automatic Rifle Man*

There are two (2) automatic rifle man in the squad. One (1) for each fire team. This soldier is responsible in providing sustained automatic fire for the squad. Secure the left flank area during movements and halts.

Armaments : Squad Automatic (SAW) ULTIMAX

Equipment : SAW Ammo Pouches, Utility Rope

1. Grenadier

There are two (2) grenadier in the squad. One (1) for each fire team. This soldier provides grenade capability to the squad and the platoon for maximum firepower. Secure the right flank area of the squad during movements and halt.

Armaments: M16 Assault rifle attach with 40mm grenade launcher.

Equipment : 40mm Ammo Pouch, Utility Rope

2. Rifle Man

There are two (2) rifle man in the squad. One for each fire team. This soldier is responsible for the food supply and medical requirements of the team. He monitors the health and hygiene of the squad and provide technical expertise and supervisions of the combat life savers. He erased the tracks left by team during operations.

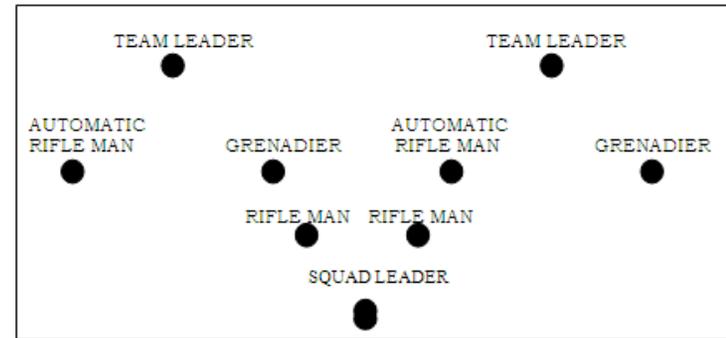
Armaments : M16 Assault Rifle

Equipment : Medical Kit, Cooking Utensils, Utility Rope

**INFANTRY RIFLE SQUAD FORMATION**

**Wedge Formation (fire team)**

The wedge is the basic formation for the fire team. The interval between soldier and wedge formation normally ten (10) meters. The wedge expands and contracts depending on the terrain. when rough terrain, poor visibility, or other factors make control of the wedge difficult, fire team modifies the wedge.

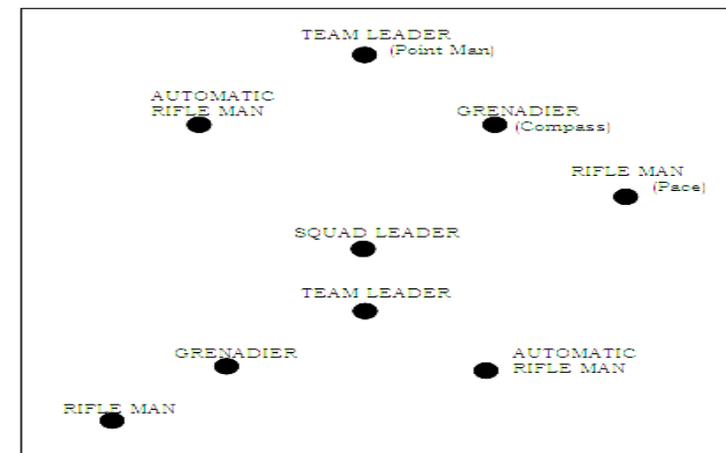


**FIGURE 1. Fire Team Wedge**

(Squad leader may choose his position depending on the terrain and enemies position)

**Squad Column**

The squad column is the squads most common formation. It provides good dispersion laterally and depth without sacrificing, control and facilitates maneuver. The lead fire team is the base fire team. When the squad moves independently or as the rare elements of the platoon, the rifleman in the tail fire team provides rear security.



**FIGURE 2. Squad Column with fire team in column**

### Squad Column with Fire Team in Column

#### *Squad Line*

The squad line provides maximum fire power to the front. When a squad is acting as the base squad, the fire team on the right is base fire team.

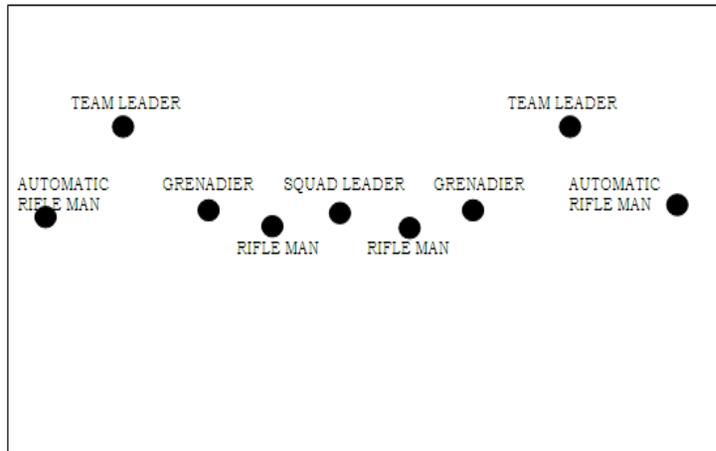


FIGURE 3. Squad line

When not travelling in a column or line, squad travel in file. The squad file has the same characteristics as the fire team file, if the squad leader desire increase his control over the formation, exert greater moral presence by leading from the front, and be immediately available to make key decisions. He will move forward to the first or second position. Additional control over the rear of the formation can be provided by moving a team leader to the last position.

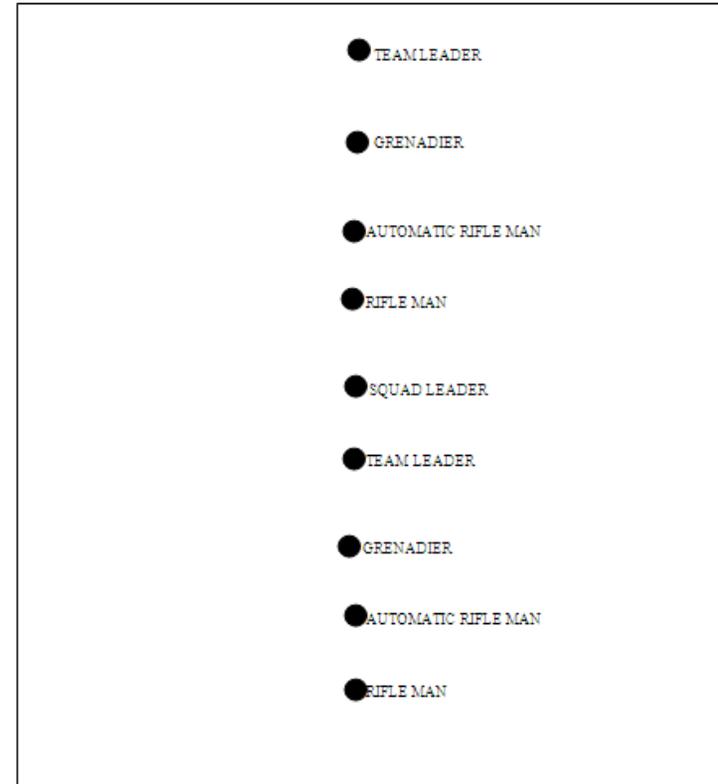
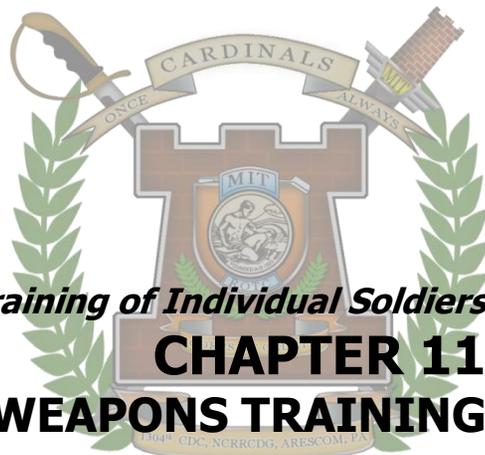


FIGURE 3. Squad file

<b>Movement Formation</b>	<b>When normally used</b>	<b>Control</b>	<b>Flexibility</b>	<b>Fire Capabilities/ Destruction</b>	<b>Security</b>
Fire Team Wedge	Basic Fire Team Formation	Easy	Good	Allows Immediate Fire in all Direction	Good
Squad Column	Squad Primary Formation	Good	Facilities Maneuver Good Dispersion Laterally and in Depth	Allows large volume of Fire to the Flank – Limited Volume to the Front	All Around
Squad Line	When Maximum Fire power is Required to the Front	Not as Good as Squad Column	Limited Maneuver Capability (Both Fire Teams Committed)	Allows Maximum Immediate Fire to the Front	Good to the Front / Little to the Front and Rear
Squad File	Close Terrain Vegetation, Limited Visibility Conditions	Easiest	Most Difficult Formation from which to Maneuver	Allows Immediate fire to the Flank / Most Fire to the Front and Rear	Least



*Combat Training of Individual Soldiers*

## **CHAPTER 11**

# **BASIC WEAPONS TRAINING**

1104- CDC, NCRRODG, ARESCOM, PA

**US RIFLE 7.62MM M14**

**Three (3) Main Group of M14 Rifle**

- Stock group
- Barrel and Receiver Group
- Trigger Mechanism

**Characteristics**

- Lightweight
- Air Cooled
- Gas Operated
- Magazine Fed
- Shoulder Weapon
- Semi-Automatic & Automatic

**Parts of M14 Rifle**

Flash Suppressor	Front Sight
Bayonet Stud	Gas Cylinder Plug
Magazine	Gas Cylinder
Cartridge Clip Guide	Spindle Valve
Bolt Lock	Connector Assembly
Rear Sight	Operated Rod
Elevating Knob Screw	Windage knob Nut
Safety	Selector Shaft Lock
Trigger Guard	Trigger
Hinged Guard	Sling Swivel
Hinged Shoulder Rest	Magazine Release

**General Data**

**Weight**

M14 rifle w/ full magazine	1.25 lbs
Empty magazine	.5 lbs
Full magazine	1.5 lbs
M2 bipod assemble	1.75 lbs
M14 rifle w/ bipod full magazine	4.5 lbs

**Length**

Overall w/ flash suppressor	44.125 inches
Barrel	22 inches

**Operation**

Trigger pull	5.5 lbs
Muzzle velocity	2,880 ft/sec
Cyclic rate of fire	700-750 rnd/min
Chamber pressure	50,000 lsb/sq.inch
Number of lands and groves	4 land and groves

**Turning to the right**

Maximum effective rate of fire (number of well-aimed fire/min)	40 rounds for semi-automatic fire and 60 rounds for automatic
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**Range in meters**

Maximum range	3,725 meters
Maximum effective range	460 meters

**Stoppage and Malfunction**

*Stoppage* - any interruption in the cycle of operation caused by the faulty action of the weapons.

*Malfunction* - the satisfactory function of defect and broken parts of weapon.

**Eight (8) Cycle of Operation**

1. *Feeding*- Takes place when a bullet is force in the path of the bolt.
2. *Chambering*- When a bullet is move into the chamber.
3. *Locking*- Occurs when the bolt is close tightly
4. *Firing*- Occurs when a firing pin sticks the primer of the cartridge.
5. *Unlocking*- Occurs after firing of a bullet
6. *Extracting*- Pulling of the cartridge from the chamber.
7. *Ejecting*- Throwing of empty cartridge from a barrel
8. *Cocking*- Occurs when a chamber is force into a psn of the next firing.

## Disassembly and Assembly

### 1. *Steps in the disassembly of the rifle*

- a. Clear the weapons
- b. Pull back on the operating rod handle and allow the bolt to go forward. This operation will ensure that all operating parts are forward.
- c. Separate the three (3) main groups of the weapon
  - The firing mechanism
  - The barrel and receiver group
  - The stock

Grasp the rear of the trigger guard with the thumb and the forefinger of the right hand. Pull downward and outward until the mechanism is release. Lift out the firing mechanism.

With the left hand grasp the receiver over the rear sight. Raise the barrel a few inches, with the right hand, strike down on the small of the stock and grasp it. These separate the three main group of the rifle.

### 2. *Disassembly of the barrel and receiver group.*

- a. Remove the connector assembly- Place the group on its left side with the operating rod handle up and the muzzle away from you.
- b. Close the bolt, right thumb on rear of the connector assembly first finger on the ser release bracket and second finger inside rear receiver, push forward with the thumb until the forward end of the forefinger in lifting the assembly
- c. Turn the connector assembly clockwise until the elongate hole in the connector is aligned with elongated stud on the sear release.
- d. Lower the front of the connector assembly and lift the rear end of the elongated stud on the sear release.
- e. Remove the operating rod spring and the operating rod spring guide.
  - Place the group on a flat surface sight down and muzzle to the left.
  - With the left hand full toward the muzzle on the operating rod spring to release the pressure on the connector lock.

- Pull the connector towards you and disconnect the operating rod spring and guide. Remove the operating rod and the bolt.

Note: This completes the field stripping of the rifle.

### 3. *Step in the assembly of the weapon- Follow the reverse step in the disassembly of the rifle.*

- a. Replace the bolt and the operating rod and spring guide
- b. Replace the connector assembly
- c. Assembly the three main groups.

## Disassembly and Assembly

### 1. *Cleaning Materials*

- a. Bore cleaner (cleaning compound solvent (CR) is commonly used however it can also be used on all metals pars for a temporary one (1) day protection only.
- b. Dry cleaning solvent.
- c. A carbon removing compound is used on stubborn carbon deposit by soaking the part with the carbon and temperature.

### 2. *Lubricants*

- a. Lubricating oil, general purpose is used for lubricating the rifle during normal conditions of operation, and temperature.
- b. CE # 10 engine oil may be used as substitute when oils prescribe are available.

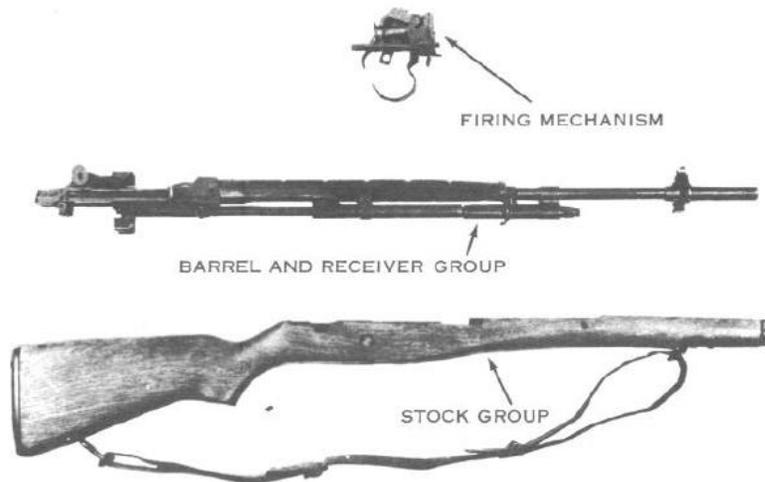
### 3. *Normal Maintenance*

- a. The rifle should be inspected daily when use for any evidence of rush or fouling and to check the general conditions of the rifle. A light coat of oil should be maintained on all metal part.
- b. Do not used a muzzle plug to cover the muzzle of the rifle. This will cause moisture to collect inside the bore.

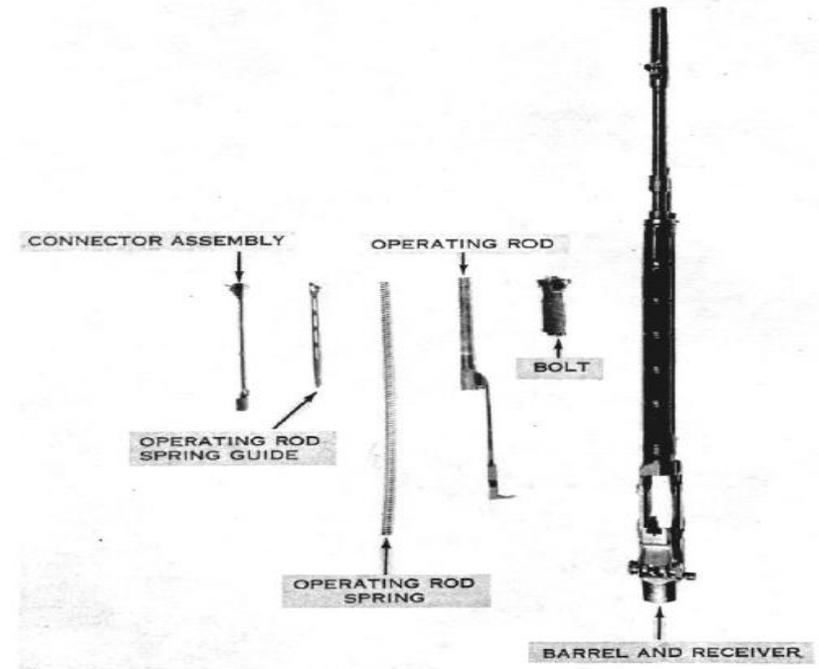
## M14 GARAND RIFLE

### History

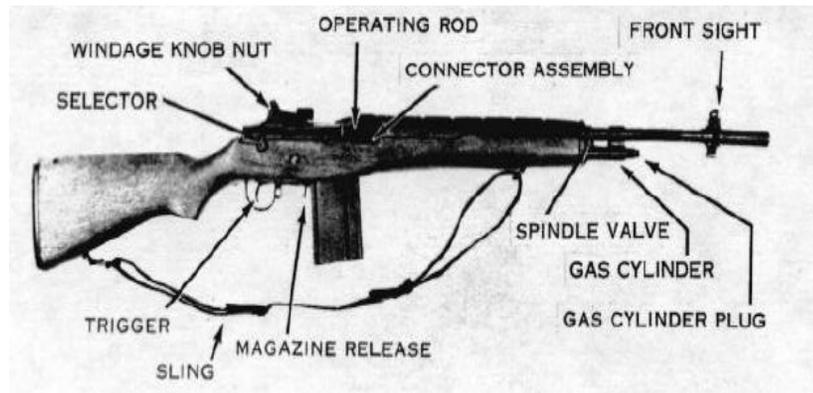
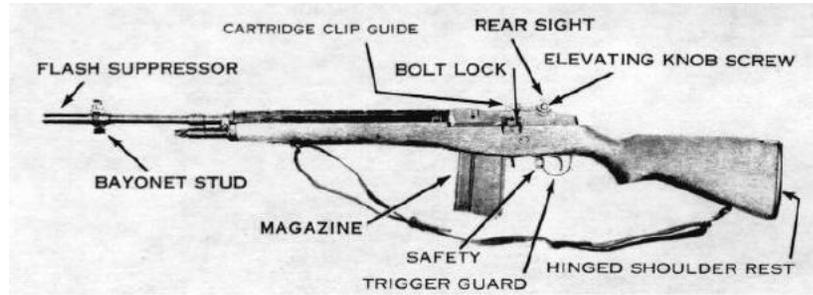
Though the U.S. Army became interested in self loading rifles with the Bang and Murphy-Manning of 1911, and there were pre-production models in 1916, the M1's origin properly dates to 1919, when armies around the world were realizing standard rifle cartridges were more powerful than necessary for typical engagement ranges, leading to heavier rifles than really required. The Army trials in the 1920s had a .256 inch minimum caliber requirement, compared to the .30-06 then standard.



**M14 Three Main Groups**



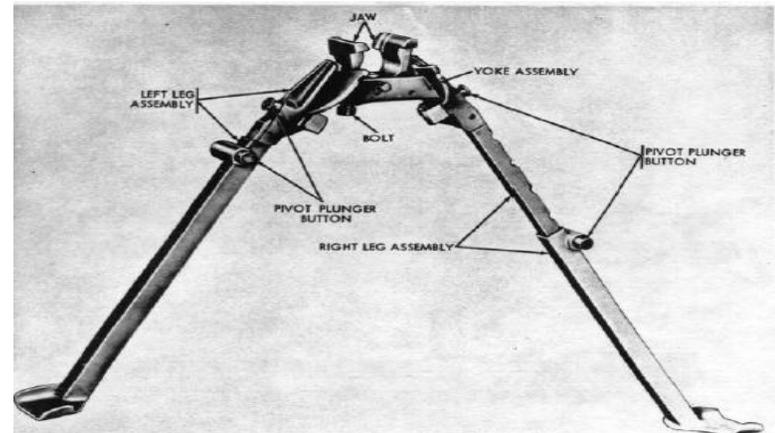
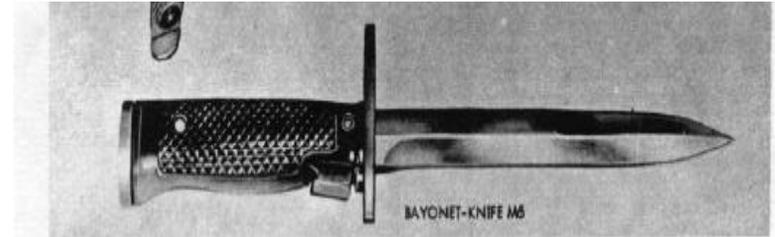
**Parts of Barrel and Receiver Group**



Parts of a M14 Garand Rifle



Accessories M14 Garand Rifle (a)



Accessories M14 Garand Rifle (b)

**RIFLE 5.56MM M16A**

**Characteristics**

1. **Functioning:**
  - a. Magazine fed
  - b. Gas operated
  - c. Shoulder weapon
  - d. Air cooled
  - e. Semi or automatic fire
  
2. **Features:**
  - a. The rifle is equipped with a flash suppressor which can also serve as an adapter for grenade launching. (CAUTION: Use of this weapon for grenade launching is not currently authorized).
  
  - b. Barrel is surrounded by two aluminum line fiberglass hand guards which also adapter for grenade as the forearm of the rifle. The hand guards are notched to permit air to circulate around the rifle barrel, and further serve to protect the gas tube.
  
  - c. A hard rubber recoil pass is attached at the butt of the stock to partially reduce the effect of the recoil.
  
  - d. A forward assist assembly is located at the upper right rear of the upper receiver. This is use to close the bolt when closing is not done by the force of action of spring alone.
  
  - e. A dust cover is provided to prevent dust or dirt from getting into the rifle. This opens automatically when the rifle is fired. (NOTE: The dust cover should be closed at all times except during firing or maintenance).

**Parts of the rifle cal 5.56mm M16a1**

<b>Parts of Upper Receiver Group:</b>	<b>Parts of the Lower Receiver Group:</b>
Flash suppressor	Rubber recall pack
Barrel	Trigger Guard
Bayonet Stud	Pivot take down pin
Front Sigh	Stock
Upper Sling Swivel	Pistol grip
Hand guard	Trigger
Sling Spring	Magazine release button
Carrying handle	Hammer
Charging handle	Selector Level
Rear Sight	Lower sling swivel
Forward Assist	
Bolt Assembly	
Bust cover	

**General Data**

**Weight**

Rifle without magazine	6.5 lbs
Empty magazine (aluminum)	.2 lbs
Full magazine (20 rounds)	.7 lbs
Firing weight (fully loaded w/ sling)	7.6 lbs

**Length**

Rifle with flash suppressor	39 inches
Barrel with flash suppressor	21 inches
Barrel without flash suppressor	20 inches

**Operational**

Muzzle velocity	3,150 ft/sec
Cycle rate of fire	700-800 rounds/min
Max. rate of fire (semi-automatic)	45-65 rounds/min
Max. rate of fire (automatic)	150-200 rounds/min
Sustain rate of fire	15 rounds/min
Maximum range	2,653 meters
Maximum effective range	460 meters

## Cycle of Operation

1. *Firing* – occurs when the firing pin strikes the primer of the cartridge.
2. *Unlocking* – unsealing the breach of the barrel.
3. *Extracting* – removing the empty cartridge from the weapon.
4. *Ejecting* – removing the empty cartridge from the weapon.
5. *Cocking* – returning the firing mechanism to cock position.
6. *Feeding* – placing the cartridge in the receiver.
7. *Chambering* – placing the cartridge in the chamber.
8. *Locking* – sealing the cartridge in the chamber.

## Disassembly and Assembly of the Weapon

NOTE: Disassembly and assembly of the weapon should be kept to the maximum consistent with proper maintenance and instructional requirements.

1. *Steps in disassembly*
  - a. The first step in the disassembly of any weapon is to "Clear the weapon".
    - The butt must rest on a flat surface. The right thing will do.
    - Point the selector lever to "SAFE" position. (NOTE) This can be done only if the weapon is cocked. If the rifle is not cocked, proceed to the next step.
    - Grasp the magazine with the right hand, the right thumb resting on the magazine catch bottom. Press the bottom and pull the magazine.
    - Hold the balance of the stock with the left hand, the left thumb resting on the bolt catch. Open the bolt and lock it in the position. Return the charging handle to forward position.
    - Ensure the selector lever at "SAFE".

CAUTION: The selector level must be at the "SAFE" position when clearing weapon to prevent damage to automatic sear.

- b. Field Stripping
2. *Disassembly*
  - a. Remove the sling and place the rifle on or a flat surface with the muzzle to the left.
  - b. Turn the weapon on its right side and press on the takedown pin until the upper receiver swings free of the lower receiver.
 

CAUTION: The takedown pin does not come out free of the receiver.
  - c. Press the receiver pivot pin and separate the upper from the lower receiver group.
 

CAUTION: The receiver pivot pin does not come out of the receiver.
  - d. Work on the upper receiver group:
    - Keep the muzzle in the left.
    - Withdraw the bolt carrier from the receiver.
    - Disassemble the bolt carrier group.
 

NOTE: When the bolt carrier is removed, the charging handle will fall from the receiver.
  - e. Work on the lower receiver group.
 

CAUTION: The lower receiver shall be disassembled only when necessary for the proper care and maintenance of the weapon.

    - Push the action spring guide.
    - Push down on the retaining pin by using the tip of cartridge.
    - Remove the buffer and buffer spring.
    - Depress the hammer to clear the buffer.

NOTE: The action spring is under the pressure, care must be taken in removing it.

CAUTION: The parts of the weapon should be laid down in the order of its disassembly to avoid losses or misplacement.

3. *Assembly*

- a. Assemble the bolt carrier group:  
CAUTION: Do not spread the ends of the firing pin retainer.  
NOTE: Check for proper assembly by elevating the front of the bolt. The firing pin must not drop out.
- b. Replace the charging handle in the upper receiver. Push forward in the group into the open end of the sub-assembly is fully sealed.
- c. Place the two (2) receivers together and reset the pivot pin.
- d. Cock the hammer and ensures that the selector lever is at "SAFE" position. Withdraw the takedown pin and close the weapon. Fully seat the takedown pin.

NOTE: After the assembly of the weapon, remove the hand guards.

CAUTION: Removal of the hand guards should be done only when absolutely necessary for the proper care and maintenance of the weapon.

4. *Check the assembly of the weapon.*

- a. Check the proper operation of the weapon while the selector is at "SAFE", semi and auto positions.
  - "SAFE" position – pull trigger, hammer not fall.
  - Semi-position – pull the trigger to the rear, recock the rifle (hammer) and release the trigger. The hammer should transfer from the hammer holes and is connect to sear engagement.
  - Auto-position - pull the trigger. Hammer fall. Hold the trigger to the rear and recock the hammer. Push forward on the automatic sear, the hammer should fall.

NOTE: Any discrepancy noted from aforementioned functioning means the assembly was incorrect. Check proper assembly and note any defective parts.

**Maintenance**

*Maintenance* – normal care and cleaning will result in the proper functioning of all parts of the weapon, improper maintenance causes stoppage and malfunctioning.

1. *Cleaning and lubricating the barrel.*

- a. Attach a wire brush to the cleaning rod, dip it with a cleaning solvent compound (CR) of bore cleaner, and brush the bore thoroughly. Brush from the bore to the chamber. Using a straight though stroke. (NOTE: Never reverse the direction of the brush while it is in the bore).
- b. Continue the process until the bore is coated with the cleaning compound. Replace the brush with a cleaning patch and continue the cleaning process until the patch comes out clean and dry.
- c. Clean the locking gauge in the barrel extension using a small bristle brush.
- d. After cleaning, lubricate the bore and locking lugs in the barrel extension by applying a light coat of oil on the surface of the barrel enclosed by the hand guards.

2. *Cleaning and Lubricating the Bolt Carrier Group Lower Receiver Group*

- a. Remove the bolt carrier group from the upper receiver group and disassemble. Clean all parts with a patch dipped in a solvent cleaning compound.
- b. Clean the locking lugs of the bolt, using a small brush and cleaning solvent. Dry with a patch and oil lightly.
- c. But one drop of oil in each hole on the right side of the bolt carrier and the open end of the bolt carrier key.

3. *Cleaning and lubricating the lower receiver group*

- a. Normal cleaning will not require the detailed assembly of the lower receiver group.
- b. Using a clean dry patch or bristle brush remove dirt or sand from the receiver. Place a drop of oil on each pin for lubrication.

- c. After extensive or field exercise, the lower must be disassembled and clean thoroughly, apply a light coat of oil on all parts.
4. Maintenance before, during and after firing
    - a. Before operation maintenance. The barrel must be wipe dry and free of oil, clean the bore with a dry patch to insure that it is dry and free of dirt. Check the forward assist assembly and the dust cover.
    - b. During firing – to follow the recommended rates of fire. Observe for any slugging operation of any moving parts. Discontinue the use of any rifle that shows signs of wear and tear.



RIFLE 5.56MM M16A

## HAND GRENADE

### History of Grenade

From a historical point of view, the grenade as weapon is known to have been made with the discovery of explosives. It is reported to have been used as early as the 15<sup>th</sup> century. During that time, the grenade was shaped like a French pomegranate.

In the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, selected soldiers, then called "grenadiers", were using the grenade with fatal effects. But soon it fell into disuse as improved versions of the rifle were introduced with consequently increased the range between frontlines. Sometimes later, particularly in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, attacking troops found the grenade to be an essential weapon. It was discovered to be effective in clearing enemy trenches and bunkers and later, for stopping the advance of tanks.

A grenade is a small explosive or chemical bomb for military use against an enemy at the short ranges. Grenades are of two (2) basic types – hand and launched. The hand grenade or thrown away, while the launched grenade is fired from a launcher.

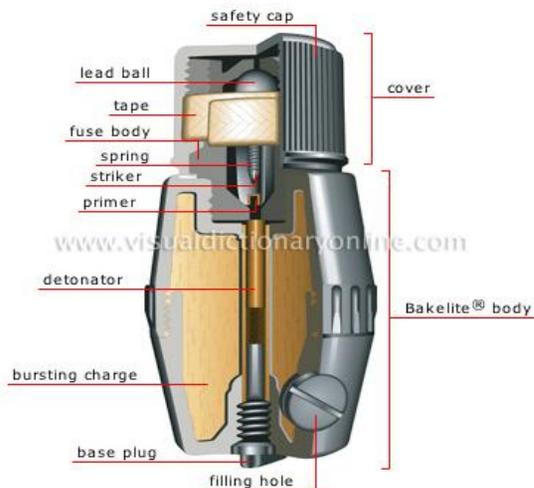
Grenades are further classified as explosive, chemical, and practice. Explosive grenades, which produce fragmentation or blast, are primarily use against enemy tanks or personnel. Chemical grenades are used for anti-personnel, harassing, incendiary, smoke-screening or signaling purposes. Practice grenades may be inserted or have a small charge for making practice throws.

Launched grenades are most likely to be either the anti-personnel explosive type, with fragmentation warhead, or high-explosive anti-tank one. The latter shaped charge warhead is very effective against armor.

Hand Grenades are fitted with a delayed-action fuse. For explosive grenades, the delay is about 4 - 5 seconds. The fuse of a chemical grenade on the other hand has a delayed action of 2 seconds and usually burns rather than explodes. Launched grenade has instant fuses.

## Parts of Grenade

1. Lock pin
2. Safety lever
3. Striker
4. Primer
5. Fuse
6. Blasting cap
7. Body



## Main Component of Grenade

1. **Body** – contains filler maybe of steel, cast iron
2. **Filler** – high explosive (HE) riot control agents, smoke
3. **Fuse** – classified as either detonating or igniting. Upon the removal of the safety pin and the release of the safety lever, the striker rotates, pushing off the safety lever and continues its rotation, until it strikes the primer. The impact of the strikers set off the primer which, in turn, fires the delay element. After the delay element burns through its length, it set off either the detonator or the igniter cap.

## Capabilities and Limitations

1. Inflicts casualties to anyone within the overpressure blast radius.
2. High explosive anti-tank defeats armor by the use of a shaped charged.
3. Capable of controlling riot by employing chemical filler such as tear and vomiting agents.

4. Can be use as screen for advancing troops, provides incendiary action.
5. The maximum casualty inflicting capability is based on the skill of the thrower.
6. Visibility affects much on the use of the grenade.

## Grenade Throwing

This skill requires a lot of confidence, Here the steps in throwing a grenade:

1. Grip the hand grenade. The safest and easiest way to grip a hand grenade for throwing is to hold it so that the safety lever is held down by the thumb, while keeping the pull ring (and safety clip if present) free and facing the non-throwing hand.
2. Position the body, and arm hand relative to the hand grenade. You should always be in a comfortable and natural position. The two (2) most important points in accurate throwing are body-target alignment and eye-target focus. Line up your body with target as through you were going to throw a football or baseball. Keep watching the target as you throw and let your arm swing naturally to it. Follow through with your throwing motion and take cover. If possible, you of a buddy should watch where the grenade lands. Make sure you properly arm the grenade before you throw it. The safety pin and clip should be removed while behind cover.

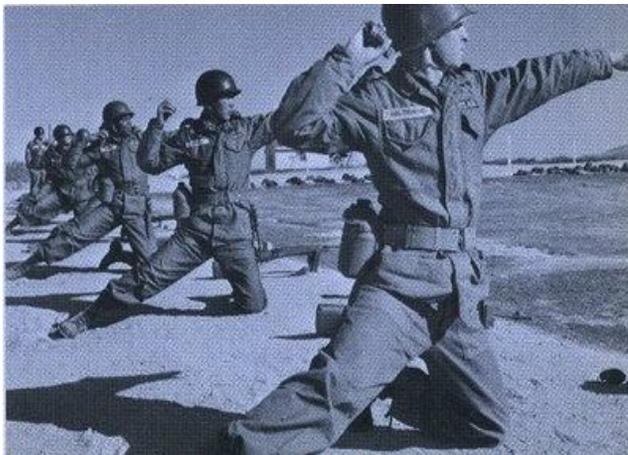
### Three General Grenade Throwing Positions

1. **Standing** – is when you want to throw the grenade at a considerable distance. The drawback here is that you expose yourself to enemy fire as you lob the grenade.



Standing Throwing Positions

2. **Kneeling** – when you need to be mobile and to be able to quickly change position.



Kneeling Throwing Positions

3. **Prone** – when you want to close in on the enemy.

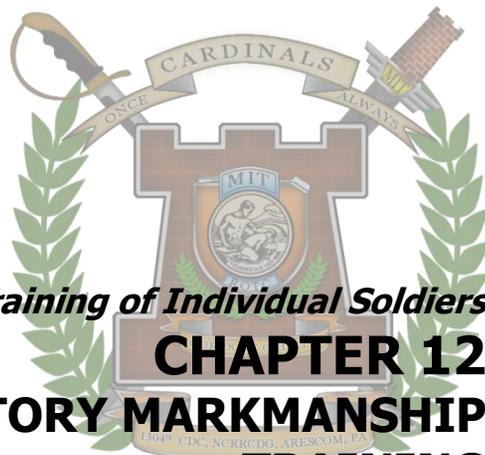


Prone Throwing Positions

### Safety Consideration

The following constitute the precautionary measures in handling grenades:

- Do not drop a grenade after the safety pin has been removed.
- Do not use ball ammunition or ordinary or ordinary blank cartridge to propel grenades.
- Do not tamper with duds or non-exploding grenades.
- Do not pull the safety pin until you are ready to throw the grenades.
- If a grenade is accidentally dropped after the safety pin has been removed, immediately pick up, throw it in the intended direction, shout "grenade" and then seek nearby shelter or drop to the ground with the helmet toward the grenade.



*Combat Training of Individual Soldiers*

## **CHAPTER 12**

# **PREPARATORY MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING**

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Preparatory Marksmanship Training (MPT)** – all marksmanship training that takes place before live fire.

**Marksmanship** – it is a skillful art of shooting and hitting the target at a given or known distance.

**Service Rifle** – the primary rifle of a military force the M16A1.

**Caliber** – diameter of the bore: For ex: The M16A1 rifle bore is .223 inch.

**Cartridge** – a complete round of ammo. Ex. 5.56mm ball, M193. Complete round 179 grains, projectile – 55 grains and 1.9cm long with a solid core. A standard ammo used by military.

**Trajectory** – the flight path the bullet takes from the rifle to the target.

**Cross-Dominance** – a soldier with a dominant hand a dominant eye that are not the same.

**Pop, no kick** – a firing condition when the primer ignite and the powder charge does not. This normally results in lodging the bullet in the bore.

**Primer** – a explosive device in the center base of the cartridge case that is struck by the firing pin to fire the round.

**Wobble Area** – the natural movement or the weapon/sights on and around an aiming point when the weapon is being held in a steady position.

**Zero Target** – a scaled silhouette target with a superimposed grid for use at 25 meters.

**Alibi Fire** – a condition during qualification firing when soldier is allowed to complete a record fire scenario which was halted temporarily due to circumstances beyond his control, ex: target mechanism, weapon or ammo malfunction.

**Follow-through** – maintaining the position after the weapon has been fire.

**Lands** – are elevated surface between the grooves of a rifle.

**Grooves** – are spiral channels cut in the bore of the rifle barrel.

**Barrel Rifling** – are spiral lands and grooves of a rifle design to spin accurately with carrying power (M16A1). The bullet rotates by the lands once every 12 inches of travel down the barrel.

**Immediate Action** – a procedure applied to rapidly reduced any rifle stoppage without determining it's cause.

**Remedial Action** – is the continuing effort to determine the cause for a stoppage or malfunction and to try clear the stoppage or malfunction once it has been identified.

**Aiming point** – a place on a target in which the rifle sights are aligned, normally the target center of mass.

**KDR** – known Distance Range.

## THE FOUR FUNDAMENTALS OF MARKSMANSHIP

1. **Established a Steady Position** – the first marksmanship fundamental which refers to the establishments of a position that allows the weapon to be held still while it is being fired.

### *Steady Position Elements*

- a. *Non-firing Hand Grip* – the rifle hand grid rest on the heel of the hand in the form by the thumb and fingers. Grip is light rearward pressure exerted.
- b. *Rifle-butt position* – the butt of the stock is paced in the pocket of the firing shoulder this reduced the effect of recoil and helps ensure a steady position.
- c. *Firing Hand Grip* – the firing hand grasps the pistol grip so that it fits the V formed by the thumb and forefinger. This is

placed on the trigger so that the lay of the rifles is not disturbed when trigger is squeezed.

- d. *Firing Elbow Placement* – the location of the firing elbow is important in providing balance.
  - e. *Non-firing Elbow* – position firmly under the rifle to elbow for comfortable and stable position
  - f. *Stock Weld* – should provide for a natural line of sight through the center of the rear sight aperture to the front sight post and to the target, fire's neck should be relaxed check fall into the stock.
2. **Aiming** – 2<sup>nd</sup> marksmanship fundamental refers to the precise alignment of the rifle sights with the target.

Things to remember in aiming

- a. *Correct sight alignment* – placing the center tip of the front sight post in the exact center of the sight aperture.
  - b. *Correct sight picture* – has the target, front sight post and rear sight aligned. The sight picture includes two basic elements: sight alignment and placement of the aiming point.
3. **Breath Control** – the third marksmanship fundamental refers to the control of breathing to help keep the rifle steady.

*Two (2) types of breath control techniques*

- a. The first is the technique used during zeroing (and when time is available to fire a shot). Breathing should stop after most of the air has been exhaled during the normal breathing cycle. The shot must be fired before the firer feels any discomfort.
- b. The second is employed during rapid fire (short exposure targets). Using this techniques the soldier hold his breath when he is about to squeeze the trigger, therefore the firer must detect, acquire and engage the target before the exposure ends.

4. **Trigger Squeeze** – the fourth marksmanship fundamental, squeezing the trigger so that the movement of firing is a surprise, the lay of the weapon is not disturbed and a large target hit can be expected.

Guideline for Proper Trigger Squeeze

The trigger finger (index finger on the firing hand) is placed on the trigger between the first joint and the tip of the finger (not the extreme) and is adjusted depending on hand size and grip. Squeeze should start with a slight figure straight to the rear avoiding the left or right twisting movement while observing the slack. To apply the remaining pressure continuously and the rifle is fired without disturbing its lay.

## TWO BASIC FIRING POSITION

1. **Prone Supported Position** – most stable provides the most stable platforms for engaging targets, utilize available support.
2. **Prone Unsupported Position** – offers another stable firing platform for engaging fires spreads his feet a comfortable his feet a comfortable distance apart and drop to his knees. Using the bursts of the rifle as a pivot, the firer rolls into his non firing side, placing the non firing elbow close to the magazine and keep heels close to the ground, relaxed.

## ADVANCE POSITION

To adapt to the combat situation:

1. **Alternate Position** – alternative to both supported and unsupported and unsupported position, allowing the fire to cock his firing leg, relaxes the stomach.
2. **Kneeling Supported Position** – take advantage of available cover that can support the body, provide firing accuracy.
3. **Kneeling Unsupported Position** – assume quickly can provide also a stability without support.
4. **Standing Position** – provide least stability and experience a great wobble area.

5. **Modified Firing Position** – highly experience firers. Take advantage on available cover and use of anything that helps to steady the rifle to allow him to hit more combat targets.
6. **Mil Opn in Urban Terrain (MOUT) firing position-** although the same principles of rifle marksmanship apply the selection and use of firing positions during mout requires some special consideration.

Examples:

- a. *Firing over Rooftops* – requirement for long range observation only the parts of his body necessary to engage target.
- b. *Firing around Obstacle* – firing from around corner require the soldier to avoid exposing himself to enemy fire by firing from opposite shoulder.
- c. *Firing from Windows* – highlight the need to stay in the shadow while firing from the windows, And the requirements for cover and rifle support.

## DRY FIRE

Dry fire is a technique use to stimulate the firing of live round with an empty weapon. Any application of the four (4) fundamentals of marksmanship without live ammunition may be refereed to as dry fire.

### Two examples of Dry Fire

1. *Target Box Exercise* – rifle holding device checks consistency of aiming placement of three round shot groups in a dry fire environment. The target man triangulates the three shots and labels it shot group number one. I can is the standard requirement and may be compared to obtain a 4-cm shot group on 25 meter live fire zero range.
2. *Dime (washer) Exercise* – dry fire technique used to teach or evaluate the skill of trigger squeeze and is effective when conducted from an unsupported position.

## PEER COACHING

1. **Benefits** – can enhance learning of both of them.
2. **Duties**
  - a. Peer coach assists the fire obtaining a good position and adjusting sand bas or any available support.
  - b. Watches the fire – not the target to see that maintain a proper relax steady position, he holds his breath before the final trigger squeeze he applies initial pressure to the trigger and no noticeable trigger jerks, filches eye blink, or other reaction can be observe in anticipating the rifle firing. If the firer if tense and nervous, the coach has the firer breath deeply several times and relax.

## GROUPING

A live fire exercises with the projective of shooting tight shot groups in a consistent location, (4 cm or smaller) ion diameter. Firing conducted from a prone supported position. If 27 rds is available for grouping 18 rds can be fire from supported 9 rds from unsupported portion. When the soldier can consistently place three rounds within 4 cm roles circle at 25 meters regardless of a group location, he is ready to zero his rifle M16A1.

### Step in Marking a Shot Groups

1. Locate the bullet holes.
2. Connect three bullet holes on the target with a straight line.
3. Number the shot group.
4. Marks the approximate center of the shot group with "x".

Purpose of Marking an "X" – "X" represent the center of the three 93) shots. "X" is placed closer to the two near shots. This is not a precise marking that requires measurement but it is a procedure to helping shot group analysis. The three rounds shot group confirms the variation inherent in the rifle, ammunition and firer.

5. Locating Center of Shot Groups – the central point of all nine (9) bullets fired can be found treating the "X" as a single bullet.

## RIFLE SIGHTS AND SIGHT ADJUSTMENTS

The sights are adjustable for both elevation and wind age.

1. **Wind Age Adjustment** - are made on the rear sight and elevation adjustment on the front sight.
  - a. *Rear Sight* – consist of a two (2) aperture and a wind age drum with a spring loaded detent. The aperture mark L is used for ranges beyond 300 meter
  - b. *Front sight* – consist of a round rotating sight post with a five-position spring loaded detent.
2. **Sight Changes** – to make sight changes the fire first locate the center of his three rounds shot group and then determine the distance between it and the desired location. An error in elevated is measure horizontally.
  - a. *Elevation Adjustment* – to raise the strike of the bullet, rotates the front sight post the desired number of clicks (in the direction of the arrow marked R) reverse the direction of the arrow marked R reverse the direction of the rotation to move the strike of the bullet to the left.

## ZEROING

Adjusting rifle to bullet hits the aiming point at given range.

### Conduct of Zeroing on a 25-Meters Range

1. *The best possible zero is obtained by zeroing at actual range.* Because facilities normally do not exist for zeroing at 250 meters, most zeroing is conducted at 25 meters by pushing the rear sight forward so that LRS is exposed. Using the L-sight firer consistently aims target center of mass then fires three separate three-round shot groups and numbers them. Based on the location of these groups, the firer would make the sight adjustments. After the sight changes are made, three more three-round shot groups are fired. Using the same produced to confirm the zero. The shot groups must be centered within the zero circle.

2. *Mechanical zero/initial sight setting* – to mechanically zero the weapon, the firer adjust the front sight post up or down until the base of the front sight post is flush with the wall. Then adjust the front sight post 11 clicks in the direction of up or clockwise. This move the post down into the well eleven (11) clicks. The soldier turns the rear sight wind age drum until it moves all the way to the left side and locks.
3. *Recording of Zero, M16A1*
  - a. Front Sight – elevation zero. Since the center of the shot groups was determined to be two squares high. The correction would be two(2) clicks down. With the initial setting of 11 this would be 11 minus 2, or 9 and should be recorded as 9 up.
  - b. Rear Sight – wind age zero. Since the center of the shot groups was determined to be seven (7) clicks squares to the right, the correction would be seven (7) clicks left. This would be 17 minus 7 or 10 and should be recorded as R10. The data record for the firer in this example.

Recording of Data

MSG TEDDY R ZAMORA (OS) PA

01 Jun 02

FS 9 ----10

SN # ----671926

Note: These data are not transferable.

4. *Battle Sight Zero* – to battle sight zero the rifle, the soldier must understand sight adjustment procedure. The objective of the battle sight zero is to find a zero range that allows for target engagement out to the maximum possible range while requiring minimum adjustments to the aiming point.
  - a. LRS – setting the sight to LRS to hit at 25 meters where the line of the sight and bullet trajectory actually coincides and again at 375 meters.
  - b. SRS – flipping back to SRS to hit at 42 meters where the line of the sight and bullet trajectory actually coincides and again at 250 meters. Most combat target are expected to be

engaged in the ranges from 0 to 300 meters, therefore, the 250 meter battle sight zero is the setting that reaming on the fire. All target can be hit out to a range of 300 meters without major adjustment to the aiming point.

Trajectory (SRS) – passes through mass of all targets of all out to 300 meters.

Trajectory (SRS) – passes through mass of all targets from 325 meters to maximum effective range.

### EFFECTIVE RATE OF FIRE

To deliver accurate fire into a target or target area, necessary when the tactical situation dictates the use of most useful and effective rate of fire.

1. **Slow Semi Automatic Fire** – one round every 3 to 10 seconds use during grouping, zeroing, qualifying and during training allows for a slow precise application of marksmanship fundamentals.
2. **Rapid Semi Automatic Fire** – one round every 1 to 2 seconds, allows the firer to deliver a large volume of accurate fire while conserving the ammunition.
3. **Full Automatic Fire (burst)** – should be utilized only after the soldier has demonstrated expertise during slow and rapid fire. 3 to 13 rounds per seconds into the designated area, for a few seconds may necessary to gain initial superiority.

### METHODS OF ENGAGING MOVING TARGETS

**Moving Target Engagement** – the enemy normally moves by rushes from one covered or concealed position to another. The moving target is open to aimed fire both times.

#### *Two primary Techniques of Engaging Moving Targets*

1. *Tracking* – engaging moving targets where the lead is established and maintained moving with the targets as the trigger is squeezed. Ex. The firer establishes and maintained aiming point in relation to the target.

2. *Trapping* – a technique of engaging a moving targets. The aiming point is established forward of the target, the rifle is held stationary and fired as the target approaches the aiming point. Ex. The firer setting up an aiming point forward of the target and along the target path. The trigger squeezed as the target comes in sight.

In combat defensive or offensive position a soldier do not know if their target will be stationary or moving, what is important is to fire immediately at targets occur.

Note: Moving target fundamentals is the same as engaging stationary targets and the procedure used to engage moving targets vary as the angle, speed and distance.

#### *Tips to Improve Performance in Combat*

1. All soldiers should understand and apply the single lead rule.
2. The moving targets coming towards them on or a slight angle (0 to 15 degree) should be engage as stationary targets.
3. Information should be presented and practiced should allowed on applying addition lead to targets.

### TECHNIQUE OF QUICK FIRE

**Quick Fire (Instinctive or Quick Kill)** – a technique of fire used to engage surprise targets at close range or to deliver fast effective fire peers targets at close ranges (25m or less) fire may be delivered in semi-auto/burst.

#### *Two (2) Techniques of Delivering Quick Fire*

1. *Aimed* – when presented with a target bring the rifle up to the shoulder and quickly fire a single shot. The firing eye locks through or just over the rear sight aperture and uses the front sight post to aim at the target, a target at 25m or less may be accurately engaging in one (1) second or less.
2. *Pointed* – when presented with a target, keep the rifle at side and quickly fires single shoot or burst. Both eye open and uses

instinct and peripheral vision to line up the rifle with the target. A target of 15m or less may be engage in less than one second.

The difference is speed of delivery between this two (2) techniques is small, pointed quick fire can be delivered about one tenth of a second faster than aimed quick fire

### ***Key to Successful Employment of Quick Fire***

1. Repeatedly practices during dry fire training.
2. Live fire exercise.
3. Tactical consideration dictates which technique is effective in any situation and when single shot or bursts fire is used.

Note: Pointed and aimed quick fire should be used only when a target cannot be engage fast enough using the sight in a normal manner, this technique should be limited to targets appearing at 25m or less.

### **EFFECTS OF GRAVITY**

1. **Effects on Ammo** – the bullet begins to fall as soon as it leaves the muzzle of the rifle. The maximum speed or velocity of the bullet is at muzzle, at first the bullet travel fast, covering the 25 meters segment (275-300 meters) is covered at an average speed of 1,450 mph.
2. **Gravity** – causes the rate of drop to increase as flight time increases. The effect of gravity and wind increase as the range increases.
3. **Compensation of Gravity** – the firer therefore must compensate for the effects of gravity to engage high priority targets.
4. **Adjusted Aiming Point** – intended to increase hit probability in combat. Adjusted aiming point to allow for the effect of gravity. Usually a soldier should aim low for targets closer than 250 meters and aim high for targets further away than 250 meters.

### **EFFECT OF WIND**

Wind affects the bullet similar to gravity as range increases. The effects of wind vary depending on changes in wind speed and direction. The clock system is used to indicate wind deviation and value.

1. **A 10 Mph full value wind** – move an M16A1 (M1930 bullet about –inch at 25 meters to about 46 inch at 475 meters. A wind of greater speed increases bullet movement by nay movement.
2. **A 15 Mph wind** – moves the bullet at all ranges 1- times more than a 10 Mph of wind are much greater at larger ranges.

Ex. Wind measurements

- a. Flag method – constant number 4
- b. Pointing method – divided by 4

**Basic Rule** – when in doubt aim at target center.

### **PRINCIPLES OF NIGHT VISION**

All units must be able to fight during limited visibility. Soldiers should know the procedures for weapons employment, must experience the various conditions of night combat. From fatal darkness to the many types of artificial illumination or use of surveillance and night vision devices.

#### **Three (3) Principle of Night Vision**

1. **Dark Adaptation** – adopts to the dark in about 30 min avoid fire on the end of the cigar or led lens flashlight this degrade night vision.
2. **Off-center Vision** – to view an object by night the soldier must shift his gaze slightly to one side, this allows the light sensitive parts of the eye (part not used during daylight) to be used. This can detect faint sources or reflection and relay their image to the brain.
3. **Scanning** – is the most abrupt, irregular movement of the soldiers eyes around an object or every are vary according visibility.

**Night Firing Target Engagement Tech**

1. **Unassisted firing exercise** – the firer must detect engage targets without (AI’s or NV) devices. Potential target areas scanned when detected firer engage target sign modified QUICK FIRE position. Head position high some can align the weapon on the target and looking just over the iron sights, stock weld is likewise observed. Both eyes are open to the maximum advantage of any available light, and the focus is down range, ammo may provide feedback. Repeated dry fire training, most efficient means to ensure the soldier can successfully engage short range target (50 meters or closer).
2. **Artificial Illumination** – targets as distant as 175m can be engaged successfully with some artificial illumination from hand flares, mortar or artillery when (AI’s) is used utilize in aiming the daylight tech.

**Night Vision Devices** – rifle amounted night vision devices are the most effective night fire aids. By using this, the firer can observe the area, detect and engage any suitable targets.

**RANGE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

1. The bolt of all rifle must be opened always
2. All loading and unloading is executed on the firing line with the muzzle of the rifle pointing towards the target. Strictly no loading behind the firing line.
3. No weapon is loaded until the command load is given.
4. All firing must be controlled by signals, commands will be given by the designated range officer/NCO. Do not fire until the command fire is given.
5. At the command “CEASE FIRING” all trigger finger must be automatically removed from the trigger and shift to safe.
6. No weapon is to be removed from the firing line until it has been expected to see to it that it is clear with ammo and safety lever at safe, bolt must be opened always.
7. No person is allowed beyond the firing line for any reason or purpose. No weapon is carried in front of the firing line.
8. After firing, place the selector lever at safe, remove magazine and always keep the bolt open.

9. In case of malfunction or alibi, do immediate actions or remedial actions which make the barrel pointing to the target. If failed, raise hand, but alibi to be assisted by the DI or COACH.
10. Anyone observing an unsafe act will immediately call CEASEFIRE.
11. Consider the rifle loaded at all times, even in the break areas. Never point the rifle to anyone you not want to hurt.

**MARKSMANSHIP QUALIFICATION**

RATING	OLD	NEW	ACROE (New)	OLD
Expert	28-40	36-40	180-200	140-200
Sharpshooter	24-27	30-35	155-179	120-135
Marksman	17-23	23-29	120-154	85-115
Unqualified	16-below	22-below	119-below	80-below