

NATIONAL SECURITY CONCERN

NATIONAL SECURITY

is a concept that a government, along with its parliaments, should protect the state and its citizens against all kind of "national" crises through a variety of power projections, such as political power, diplomacy, economic power, military might, and so on.

Measures taken to ensure national security include:

using diplomacy to rally allies and isolate threats

marshaling economic power to facilitate or compel cooperation

maintaining effective armed forces

implementing civil defense and emergency preparedness measures (including anti-terrorism legislation)

ensuring the resilience and redundancy of critical infrastructure

using intelligence services to detect and defeat or avoid threats and espionage, and to protect classified information

using counter intelligence services or secret police to protect the nation from internal threats

Measures taken to ensure national security include:

Elements of national security

1.) Military security

is defined as the ability of a nation to defend itself.

Ex.: The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) (Filipino: Sandatahang Lakas ng Pilipinas are composed of the Philippine Army, Philippine

Navy (including Philippine Marine Corps) and Philippine Air Force. Military service is entirely voluntary.

Active
personnel

143,100 (2021)

Reserve
personnel

360,000 (Ready
reserve)

700,000 (Total
Reserve)

2.) Political security

is the defense against any form of political oppression. It is concerned with whether people live in a society that honors their basic human rights. Extradition is a means of preserving political security.

Ex; The NSC's function is to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security. It is also said that it serves as the President's principal arm for coordinating these policies among various government departments and agencies in matters involving the national security.

3.) Economic security

or financial security is the condition of having stable income or other resources to support a standard of living now and in the foreseeable future. It includes:

probable continued solvency

predictability of the future cash flow of a person or other economic entity, such as a country

employment security or job security

4.) Environmental security

examines threats posed by environmental events and trends to individuals, communities or nations. It may focus on the impact of human conflict and international relations on the environment, or on how environmental problems cross state borders.

5.) Security of energy and natural resources

is the association between national security and the availability of natural resources for energy consumption. Access to (relatively) cheap energy has become essential to the functioning of modern economies. However, the uneven distribution of energy supplies among countries has led to significant vulnerabilities.

6.) Cyber-security

Recently, cybersecurity began to be viewed as a pressing national security issue. Electronic information systems are vital for maintaining a national security of any state. Possible unauthorized access to the critical governmental infrastructures by state and non-state entities can create a serious threat and have a negative impact on political, economic and military security of a given nation.

also known as cyber security or IT security, is the protection of computer systems from the theft or damage to their hardware, software or information, as well as from disruption or misdirection of the services they provide.

Ex; NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY PLAN 2022

National Cybersecurity Plan 2022

The primary goals of this Plan are as follows:

- (1) assuring the continuous operation of our nation's critical infrastructures, public and military networks
- (2) implementing cyber resiliency measures to enhance our ability to respond to threats before, during and after attacks,
- (3) effective coordination with law enforcement agencies and
- (4) a cybersecurity educated society.

7.) Empowerment of women

U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has said that "The countries that threaten regional and global peace are the very places where women and girls are deprived of dignity and opportunity". She has noted that countries where women are oppressed are places where the "rule of law and democracy are struggling to take root", and that, when women's rights as equals in society are upheld, the society as a whole changes and improves, which in turn enhances stability in that society, which in turn contributes to global society.

THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

Our national security is a state or condition where our most cherished values and beliefs, our democratic way of life, our institutions of governance and our unity, welfare and well-being as a nation and people are permanently protected and continuously enhanced.

Fundamental Elements

There are seven fundamental elements that lie at the core of, and therefore further amplify our definition of national security. At the same time, they constitute the most important challenges we face as a nation and people.

1. Socio-Political Stability
2. Territorial Integrity
3. Economic Solidarity and Strength
4. Ecological Balance
5. Cultural Cohesiveness
6. Moral-Spiritual Consensus
7. External Peace

Description of Fundamental Elements

1. The first and foremost element is socio-political stability. We must achieve peace and harmony among all Filipinos, regardless of creed, ethnic origin or social station. The government and the people must engage in

nation-building under the rule of law, Constitutional democracy and the full respect for human rights.

Description of Fundamental Elements

2. The second is territorial integrity. We must ensure the permanent inviolability of our national territory and its effective control by the Government and the State. This includes the preservation of our country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and its protection from illegal incursions and resource exploitation.

3. The third is economic solidarity and strength. We must vigorously pursue a free-market economy through responsible entrepreneurship based on social conscience, respect for the dignity of labor and concern for the public interest. We must perpetuate an economic regime where the people take command of their own lives, their livelihood and their economic destiny.

Description of Fundamental Elements

4. The fourth is ecological balance. National survival rests upon the effective conservation of our natural environment in the face of industrial and agricultural expansion and population growth. We must promote sustainable development side by side with social justice.

Description of Fundamental Elements

5. The fifth is cultural cohesiveness. Our lives as a people must be ruled by a common set of values and beliefs grounded on high moral and ethical standards, drawn from our heritage and embodying a Filipino standard, drawn from our heritage and embodying a Filipino identity transcending religious, ethnic and linguistic differences.

Description of Fundamental Elements

6. The sixth is moral-spiritual consensus. We must be propelled by a national vision inspired, and manifested in our words and deeds, by patriotism, national pride and the advancement of national goals and objectives.

Description of Fundamental Elements

7. The seventh is external peace. We must pursue constructive and cordial relations with all nations and peoples, even as our nation itself must chart an independent course, free from external control, interference or threat of aggression.

Description of Fundamental Elements

INTERNAL THREAT

Our national security environment is infused with four important dimensions. Internal threats to our national security make up the first dimension.

1. The main internal threat arises from the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) which, in open rebellion against the government, has the avowed objective of establishing an independent Islamic state in southern Philippines. While the government has engaged the MILF in constructive peace negotiations, the armed activities of the group continue to be a source of serious concern, particularly the build-up of its defensive and offensive capabilities. Hopefully, the peace negotiations would succeed in persuading the MILF and allied groups to join the autonomy within the framework of the Republic.

Hand in hand with this security problem is the threat from the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), a small band of highly mobile terrorists with suspected links to international networks.

2. The Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army/National Democratic Front (CPP/NPA/NDF) continue to pose a serious threat to national security, although presently weakened in comparison with their peak strength in the 1985-87 period. During the past two years, there has been an incipient increase of underground activities in the urban areas and a slight upward trend in isolated terrorist acts in the countryside.

3. Organized crime is a national security concern. The challenge of illegal drugs, in particular, has grown into a major threat to the national community. Of the 42,979 barangays nationwide, about 12 percent are affected in varying

degrees. The anti-drug campaign is a major cornerstone of the government's law and order drive, involving the police, the Local Government Units and the private sector, and focusing on a tripartite strategy of reducing drug supply and demand as well domestic and international cooperation. Drug use among the youth has risen alarmingly over the past three years. The national crime rate is also exacerbated by the drug trade, which involves a number of crime syndicates.

4. Grave incidence of poverty is also a serious threat to national security, especially to the extent that it breeds and abets rebellion, crime and dissidence. Poverty incidence affects about one-third of Filipino families nationwide. Consequently, the distribution of wealth has been skewed in favor of a wealthy minority.

5. Economic sabotage undermines the market economy, the financial system and the nation's resources. Under this category are underground activities such as counterfeiting, money laundering, large-scale smuggling, inter-oceanic poaching and commercial dumping. This is being met through vigilant economic intelligence and the strict enforcement of maritime and trade laws.

6. Graft and corruption has become another threat to our national security by virtue of the huge scale by which it saps public resources, undermines the morale of the civil service and affects the delivery of quality basic services. It has also become a disincentive to investment. The Estrada administration has waged a vigorous campaign against graft at all levels in line with the dictum that every peso stolen from the public coffers is a peso withheld from the upliftment of the poor.

7. Severe calamities cause serious food shortages, abet hoarding and profiteering and cause hunger, disease and deprivation. Over the past ten years, the disaster toll stands at more than 13,000 lives lost and P179 Billion worth of property destroyed. The National Disaster Coordinating Center (NDCC) ensures the focused, coordinated and systematic application of government and private manpower and resources to the tasks of disaster mitigation, and community rehabilitation and reconstruction.

8. Persistent environment degradation poses a long-term security threat. The attrition of forests and watersheds,

air-land-water pollution and the proliferation of toxic substances are a cause of sickness, death and the diminution of national productivity and wellbeing. Environmental protection has assumed a high priority in defense and law enforcement concerns and is an institutional area of emphasis in the educational system.

EXTERNAL THREAT

The growing uncertainties that lie in the regional and global milieu make up the second dimension of our national security environment, even as threat of external aggression against our country remains in the remote horizon.

1. The multilateral dispute over the Spratlys Islands is a source of intermittent tensions, owing to the build up of structures, believed to be military-oriented, by some claimant countries in the area. This is a clear encroachment into the Philippine EEZ which is being met through a comprehensive package of diplomatic measures.
2. The smuggling of firearms and contraband, illegal migration and the occasional movement of foreign terrorists through the porous borders of our southwestern frontier have elicited transnational concern. Philippine law enforcement agencies work closely with international police organizations, bilaterally and multilaterally, to check these activities.
3. The lingering effects of the currency crisis affecting the countries within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are a cause of regional anxieties, which tend to aggravate political instabilities and socio-economic dislocations involving the poorest peoples.
4. The serious economic disparity between rich and poor nations keeps the world in a state of instability and virtually on the brink of war in many places. Local or regional shortages of fresh water, arable land, food, fisheries, and energy are already causing tensions.

5. Ethnic, religious and cultural conflict pervades many regions and nations, including our own. It is constantly exacerbated by mass poverty, limited access to resources, denial of human rights, lack of national integration and international issues.
6. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) is a threat to global security. Nuclear materials and technologies are more accessible now than at any other time in history. The relative ease of production of both chemical and biological weapons has made these attractive to terrorists.
7. Transnational organized crime has proliferated in the era of globalization. The International Monetary Fund estimates that global drug trafficking now accounts for two percent of the world economy, excluding illicit capital flight and money-laundering activity. There are links among drug trafficking, terrorism, smuggling of illegal aliens, massive financial and bank fraud, arms smuggling and political corruption.
8. Natural disasters and environmental issues will continue to pervade the global security agenda. Mankind's global activities – particularly population growth, resource consumption, pollution, urbanization, industrialization, desertification and deforestation – will increasingly impact on climate and weather patterns, strain fragile ecosystems, and put more pressure on health and social support systems.
9. Cybernetic crime is a growing global threat, as experienced with computer viruses such as Melissa and Chernobyl, which have attacked isolated or networked information systems through the internet or through software carriers and devices. Many vital decision making processes of our Government are now electronically-based and therefore vulnerable to this threat.

AFP CORE VALUES

Instructor Profile:

Name:

Schooling:

Previous Assignment:

INTRODUCTION

This lesson aimed to enhance civic consciousness and defense preparedness in the youth by developing the ethics of service and patriotism while undergoing training in any program components, specifically designed to enhance youth's active contribution to the general welfare

OBJECTIVE

To impart the Cadets the knowledge about the core values of the Armed Forces of the Philippines

To identify the characteristic of the different Core values of the AFP

To enable the students to explain the different core values

To provide the student cadets regarding the general duty or responsibility towards the society.

To provide knowledge on the applications of the core values.

Six Core Values

Love of the Country

Honor

Loyalty

Valor

Duty

Solidarity

It is the dominant nature of an army soldier to love his country. It is for the nation that a soldier unquestionably commits to a life of service, the highest value that the Filipino soldier acquires. It is not measured by cash, rank nor belonging. The vitality drives the soldier as the protector of the national power. He remains by his vow of service with a strong heart

Love of the Country

Patriotism – the love that people feel for their country. Devotion and sense of attachment to homeland and alliance with other citizens who share the same sentiment.

HONOR

The member of the AFP believe in HONOR as the most important virtue that a soldier must possess.

Considered as more precious than life itself, because without honor, a man is nothing but a beast.

Means clean consciousness, personal dignity, good reputation, and unquestionable character.

An honorable soldier does not lie, cheat, steal, violate moral and ethical codes, not tolerate the violations of the code of honor is the sacred part of the character of a soldier, violation of which should bring shame

An individual soldier with honor does the Following:

Develop and maintain a keen sense of ethical conduct.

Adhere to the public code of professional Philippine

Army Values.

Identity with the ideals embodied in the Philippine Army Values.

LOYALTY

The member of AFP believe in unflinching loyalty

Thus we shall promote the national interest and security as a paramount concern, and shall defend the constitution, and shall be obedient to the duly constituted government, and shall obey the orders of those legally appointed over us, and shall support those who lead us and those who serve with us.

An individual soldier of Loyalty displays the Following:

Put obligations in correct order:

- the Constitution, the Philippine Army, the unit and finally self

Show faithfulness to the unit and comrades by finishing all tasks with them.

Carry out tough orders without expressing criticism.

Defend soldiers against unfair treatment.

VALOR

We believe in valor as the power and strength, courage and ability to overcome fear.

Enable the soldier to carry out their mission and accomplish what is seemingly impossible.

It is more than bravery or ability to endure pain

The calmness and presence of mind in the heat of battle where danger or death is imminent

It is the courage to stand for what is right and the perseverance to make it difficult for others to do wrong

Your Valor will allow you to do the Following:

Control your fear in physical and moral context.

Take responsibility for your actions, mistake and decisions.

Confront problems and do what you believe is right.

Report successes and failure with equal candor

DUTY

Despite difficult and danger, we perform our tasks as order or implied.

Discipline and obedience, we believe that duty is a personal act of responsibility, which we show by doing all our assigned tasks to be the best of our ability.

DUTY

Expressing the value of duty means at a minimum, doing the Following:

Carrying out the requirements of the position to the best of your ability.

Fulfill legal, civic and moral obligations.

Sacrifices personal time in pursuit of excellence

SOLIDARITY

Is the value that binds us with the rest
of our comrades-in-arms.

It is the value that makes us one
strong and united organization.

Solidarity is fellowship at the visible level and
internally being adjusted to the Philippine
Army's Goal, vision and Programs for reform.
Solidarity ties the Army to oneness with the
yearnings of the rest of the country in the way
of a Filipino proud with his nation.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE

PRIDE IN UNIFORM

DISCIPLINE

PROFESSIONALISM

ADHERENCE TO LAW

DEFERENCE TO AUTHORITY

PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE

- Each soldier strives to perfect his craft to achieve
his mission. He should have full knowledge of his job,
has proficiency in training and in combat, in
peacekeeping and in the implementation of national
policies for development.

PRIDE IN UNIFORM

- The military uniform reflects not only the personality of
the individual soldier but also that of the whole organization.
It is the responsibility of the soldier to take extra care and
use of his uniform and all insignias he carries on them, for it
is in this simple ritual that the soldier is set apart from the
rest

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

DISCIPLINE

- A soldier is a model of self-discipline. Discipline is equally vital to preservation of life as much as to the success of military operations and demands unconditional compliance as its foremost aspect. It can preserve your life thus it is enforced by those in authority and must be followed without reservation.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

PROFESSIONALISM

- Professionalism in the military career stands for commitment, knowledge and skills and is better expressed in one's attention to duty with the required discipline and competence. It gives rise to impartiality. Objectivity and non-partisanship that are necessary to support common goals for the welfare of the population.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

ADHERENCE TO LAW

- All soldiers are both citizens and military personnel, hence are subject to the same law and shall uphold the same as part of their duty of service to the country. In case of conflict, the higher military standard of conduct required under the same set of circumstances in either system, is always paramount.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

DEFERENCE TO AUTHORITY

- Authority within the Military is evident in the Chain of Command, starting with the non-commissioned officer in the most vital role as implementer and the succession of Commanding Officer before him through which the commands are progressively issued and implemented. Deference to civil authority is likewise required as a function of soldier's responsibility.

INTERIOR GUARD DUTY

A. TO PROVIDE THE STUDENTS THE WORKING KNOWLEDGE SO AS TO FULLY UNDERSTAND THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INTERIOR GUARD.

B. TO FAMILIARIZING THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL GUARD MOUNTING AS WELL AS TO IMPLEMENT PROPERLY THE ELEVEN GENERAL ORDER.

LESSON OBJECTIVE

Discuss the duties and responsibilities of interior guard.

Discuss the use of countersign and procedures of challenging person or group.

Discuss how to conduct of Guard Mounting.

Discuss the eleven (11) General Orders.

TASK

Interior Guard Duty is one of the very important job of every personnel in the AFP because it deals with the security and protection of life of every personnel to include the properties of the AFP or the government as a whole. As a detailed Interior Guard the life of every individual and properties of the AFP/Government depends on you.

BACKGROUND OF THE SUBJECT

Definition of terms

Organization of Interior Guard

Duties and Responsibilities of Interior Guard

Types of Order of Interior Guard

The Eleven (11) General Orders

Guard Composition

Procedures of Challenging

Sequence of Guard Mounting (Formal and Informal)

SCOPE OF PRESENTATION

DEFINITION OF TERMS

GUARD - A term used when referring to:

A special unit responsibilities to the Officer of the Day for the protection and security of an installation or area. This unit includes a Commander of the Guard, Sergeant of the Guard, Commander of the Relief and the Guard.

An individual responsible to keep watch over, protect, shield, defend, warn or any duties prescribed by general orders. Also referred to as Sentinel, Sentry or lookout.

3. SENTRY - A guard Sentinel or Lookout.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

4. SENTINEL - An individual of the guards whose duties are prescribed by general or special orders. Also referred to as guard, sentry or lookout.

5. OFFICERS OF THE DAY - An Officer acting directly under the commanding officer who is responsible on a given day for the execution of all orders of the commanding officer relating to interior guard duty and other as maybe assigned.

6. COMMANDER OF THE GUARD - The senior officer or non-commissioned officer who is responsible for the instruction, discipline and performance of duty of the guard. He is the member of the guard next junior to the Officer of the Day.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

7. SERGEANT OF THE GUARD - The senior of non-commissioned officer of guard. He supervise the enlisted members of the guard and responsible to the Commander of the Guard for the execution of all orders relating to the guard duties.

8. COMPANY - Includes battery, or any other similarly organized unit.

9. GUARD HOUSE - A building occupied by men detailed for interior guard duty. It might guard tent or any other designated location for the headquarters for the guard.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

10. CHALLENGE - The command "HALT" WHO IS THERE? Is used to cause an unidentified. If secret challenge is used, it follows the original challenge and consists of a word or distinctive sound. Any process carries-out by one unit or person with the objects of ascertaining the friendly or hostile character or identify of another.

11. PASSWORD - A word, or distinctive sound, used to answer a challenge identifies the person or party desiring to enter or pass and is always secret.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

12. COUNTERS SIGN - A countersign consist of a secret challenge and password. The words comprising the countersign are issued from the principal headquarters of a command to aid guards and sentinels in their security of person who apply to pass the lines.

13. FIXED POST - A specific post with defined limits.

14. SENTINEL POST - An area for which the sentinel is responsible. Within his post a sentinel performs the duties required by general and special order.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

15. CONFINEMENT OFFICER - A Military police assigned to a stockade and charge with the security, administration, care, and custody of all prison confined in the local stockade or hospital prisoner ward.

16. RELIEF - is the procedure whereby members of the post are relieved and members are posted in place.

17. RELEIVED – is to direct any members of the guard to cease performance of duty.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

18. SENTRY - enlisted personnel assigned to duty as member of the guard to keep watch, maintain order, protect property and given alarm of any attack or disorders.

19. WATCH - is a period of time during which member of the guard performed the prescribed duties beginning when he is posted and terminated his duties.

20. STOCKADE - A confinement facility under the jurisdiction of an installation commander, used for the confinement of the military prisoners

ORGANIZATION OF GUARDS

THE ORGANIZATION OF INTERIOR GUARDS

~~Officer of the Day~~ (OD).

Commander of the relief or Junior Officer of the Day (JOD)

Sergeant of the Guard (SOG)

Corporal of the Guard COG)

Sentries of Sentinel

NOTE: The strength of the interior guard varies the number of the post at a certain installation.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT VARIES ACCORDING TO THEIR PARTICULAR DUTIES

Rifles (M16)

Carbines

Pistols

Shot Gun

Motor Vehicles

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INTERIOR GUARD

Commanding Officer

1. Provide sentinel for security
2. Prescribe regulation and special order of the guard.

3. Received the report of the Officer of the Day.

4. Supervise and inspect stockade prisoners.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INTERIOR GUARD

Field Officer of the Day

1. Representative of the Commanding Office.

2. Supervise the interior guard duties.

3. Conduct inspection for details.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INTERIOR GUARD

OFFICER OF THE DAY

Responsible for the performance of the guard.

Protect life and properties in case of alarm.

Signature of the guard report.

Responsible for guard.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INTERIOR GUARD

COMMANDER OF THE RELIEF

Responsible for instruction performance and discipline of the guard. Prepare the daily report card.

Responsible for the posting of relief at the proper time.

Form the reserve in case of alarm.

SERGEANT OF THE GUARD

Supervise the non-commissioned officer of the guard

Responsible for the cleanliness of the guard house and surroundings.

Responsible for the posting of relief at the proper time.

From the guard in case of emergency.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INTERIOR GUARD

CORPORAL OF THE GUARD

Assigned members of the guard to their post.

Report to the Sergeant of the guard all violation of orders and unusual incidents.

Post him at the guardhouse.

Awaken the next relief on time of relieving.

Examine persons halted or determined by the sentinel

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INTERIOR GUARD

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INTERIOR GUARD

SENTINELS

1. Memorize, understand and complied with the general order.
2. Memorize, understand and complied with special orders.

TYPE OF ORDERS FOR INTERIOR GUARD

General Orders - are orders applied to all sentries to the main and special guard.

Special Orders - are orders promulgated by the Commanding Officer prescribed the special Duties for the main and special guards.

THE ELEVEN (11) GENERAL ORDERS

To take charge of this post all government properties and view.

To walk my post in a military manner keeping always on alert and observing things that takes place within sight or hearing.

To report all violation of order, I am instructed to enforce.

To repeat all calls from post more distance from the guardhouse than my own.

5. To quit my post only when properly relieved.

6. To receive, obey and pass on the sentinel who relieved me all order from the Commanding Officer, Officer of the day and non-commissioned Officer of the guard only.

7. To talk to no one except in line of duty.

THE ELEVEN (11) GENERAL ORDERS

THE ELEVEN (11) GENERAL ORDERS

To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.

To call the commander of the relief in case not covered by instruction.

To salute all officers and all colors standard no case.

To be especially watchful at night and during the time for challenges, to challenge all persons on or near my post and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

THE INTERIOR GUARDS MAY CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS

The main guard - which is a combination of patrols and fixed post.

The Special Guard - which are use to protect parks, trains, boats, aircraft and other special purposes.

THE INTERIOR GUARDS MAY CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS

3. Exterior Guard - Are those guards whose duties and responsibilities are different from those set down for interior guard. Exterior guard is not as formal and restricted as interior guard. Classified as exterior guards lookout, listening post outpost specially designated patrols and other guard in combat zone. Field training alerts, and guard outside the limits of military installation. The exterior guard performs their duties as prescribed by special orders and instruction.

PROCEDURES FOR CHALLENGING AND REPLY WITH THE PASSWORD

When you are posted as sentry, you should report the situation on your post when you are inspected by officers or non –commissioned officers of the guard. Likewise, you should know the proper procedure for challenging and reply for the password.

Reporting a sentry post – Report to your superior in this manner

“Sir, private _____ report in post number _____ is secure (Or you report anything that is not ordinary).

CHALLENGING ONE PERSON

MARINE SENTRY

To a person about to enter his post: “HALT, WHO GOES THERE?”

The sentry orders the person forward: “ADVANCED, LT ROMAN TO BE RECOGNIZED”

When person are closed enough to be identified. The sentry commands: “HALT” (He does not recognized LT ROMAN)

The sentry will give the challenge in low voice: “PEPSI”

When the sentry has identified the person, he will permit him to proceed: “PASS SIR”

PROCEDURES FOR CHALLENGING AND REPLY WITH THE PASSWORD

PERSON CHALLENGED

Person halts immediately and answer: "LT ROMAN, THE
OPERATION OFFICER"

The person will advance without giving any reply.

Person will halt on command and wait for further instructions.

The person challenge will give the reply in low voice: "SARSI"

Person will proceed when told to proceed.

PROCEDURES FOR CHALLENGING AND REPLY
WITH THE PASSWORD

PROCEDURES FOR CHALLENGING AND REPLY
WITH THE PASSWORD

CHALLENGING A GROUP

SENTRY

GROUP CHALLENGED

To a group of person about to enter,
his Post "HALT, WHO GOES
THERE"

Group will immediately halt and most
senior will answer "LT LUCERO
WITH PATROL"

Sentry will order the senior forward

Come forward to be recognized

Person will advance without any
reply.

"ADVANCE LT LUCERO TO BE
RECOGNIZED"

LT LUCERO will come forward then,
he will be directed to identify other
members of his group

When LT LUCERO is close enough to Be identified, sentry will command "ADVANCE THE PATROL TO RECOGNIZED"

The patrol will pass through post.

The sentry will halt, identify or control the patrol as the situation demand.

MILITARY JUSTICE

SCOPE

Concept of Mil Justice System

Person subject to Military Law

Role of the Military

Military Jurisdiction

Punitive Articles of War

Preparation of Investigation Report (IR)

CONCEPT

Designed to enforce discipline and administer justice in the military service.

Components:

Investigation

Prosecution

Trial or Adjudication

Judgement or Decision

CONCEPT

Admin Cases - The type of evidence and degree of proof required are also

different for those categories. Punitive Cases required guilt to be proven beyond reasonable doubt while Admin Cases required only

preparedness of evidence to gain punitive adjudication

All Officers and soldiers in the active service of the AFP

Members of the Reserve Force from dates of their CAD and while on active duty

Training undergoing military instructions

All other persons lawfully called, Draftees or ordered into, or to duty or for training in the service from

dates of their calls, drafts or order to obey the same

Cadets of PMA, Flying Cadets of the PAF, Flying Schools and P2LTs

All retainers to the camp and all people accompanying or serving with

the AFP in the field in times of war or when Martial Law is declared

All persons under sentence adjudged by Court-Martial

PERSON SUBJECT TO MILITARY

LAW

Uphold the sovereignty, support the constitution and defend the territory of the RP against all enemies, foreign and domestic

Promote and advance the national aims, goals, interests, and policies

Plan, organize, maintain, develop and deploy its regular and citizen reserve forces for national security

Assist and support the National Government in its task of nation- building

Perform other functions as may be provided by law or assigned by higher authorities

ROLE OF THE MILITARY

Perform civic action

Law enforcement duties

Socio-economic programs

Enhancement of training programs

Strengthening of Reserve Force

Upgrading mission, objectives, or goals to include policies

Formulation of self-reliance program

Enhance of Public Relation program

ROLE OF THE MILITARY DURING

NORMAL CONDITIONS

Upgrading of morale and welfare of the members of the AFP

Enhancement of sports and other recreational activities

MILITARY JURISDICTION

Sources:

Constitution of the Philippines

International Law

COURT-MARTIAL

Classification:

General

Special

Summary

Composition:

All commissioned Officers in the Active Duty

No distinction exists among the various classes of officers in the military service

2LTs and members of the Nurse Corps and Reserve

Officer on Active Duty training may not serve on court- martial

COURT-MARTIAL

Number:

General CM - any member of officer not less than five (5).

Special CM - any member of officer not less than three(3).

Summary CM - consist of one (1) officer

A law member, who shall not be an officer of the Judge

Advocate General Service shall be detailed as one of the members of the GCM

COURT-MARTIAL

Appointing Authorities:

General Court-Martial

President of the Philippines

CSAFP

When empowered by the President

CO of Division

Supt of PMA (except for the trial of an OFFR)

CO of Separate Brigade or Body of Troops

COURT-MARTIAL

Appointing Authorities:

Special Court-Martial

Persons who can appoint GCM

When empowered by the President

CO of Garrison, Fort, Camp, Brigade, Regiment, Detached Bn or other Detached Command

Appointing Authorities:

Summary Court-Martial

CO of Garrison, Fort, Camp or other place where troops are on duty

and the CO of a Regiment, Detached Bn, Detached company or other detachment

COURT-MARTIAL

Article 54 - Fraudulent Enlistment

Any Person who procures himself to be enlisted by:

Willful misrepresentation

Concealment as to qualification for enlistment and receive Pay and Allowances

Instance Offenses

Concealment of previous dishonorable discharge

Concealment of discharge without honor

Concealment that he was a deserter

False representation of marital status

PUNITIVE ARTICLES OF WAR

ENLISTMENTS, MUSTERS, RETURNS

Article 54 - Fraudulent Enlistment

Fraudulent enlistment is not void but voidable only at the option of the

government. The offenses can be waived and the soldier may be retained in the service

Maximum Punishment

Dishonorable Discharge

Forfeiture of all Pay and Allowances

1 -year confinement and hard labor

Enlistment, Musters, Returns

Article 55 - Officer Unlawful Enlistment

Any officer who knowingly enlist or musters into the military service to any person whose enlistment or muster is prohibited

Article 56 - False Muster

Any officer who is:

Make false muster of a men or animals

Sign, direct or allow the signing of any muster roll knowing to the same contain false statements as to the absence or pay an officer or soldier

Wrongfully takes money or other consideration

Enlistment, Musters, Returns

Article 56 - False Muster

Punishment:

Dismissal from the service

Suffer punishment as Court-Martial may direct

Example of Offense

The mustering of any person by the wrong name

Mustering any person as a soldier when he is not a soldier

Including officer and men as present when they are absent from the regiment

Including officers and men as members of the unit after they have been discharged or dead

Enlistment, Musters, Returns

Article 57 - False Return

Committed by an officer who render a false report to superior authority

on the return of troops under his unit or arms, ammunition, funds, etc

Punishment:

Dismissal from the service

Suffer other punishment as Court-Martial may direct

Article 171

Falsification of public office, employee, notary, or ecclesiastic

Enlistment, Musters, Returns

Article 58 - Acts Constituting Desertion

Any officer has tendered his resignation and prior notice or acceptance, quits his post or proper duties without leave and with intent to be absent permanently

Any officer without having first discharge against enlisting in the

AFP or AF of a foreign country

Any person subject to military law quits his organization or place of duty with intent to avoid hazardous duty or shirk important service

DESERTION, ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE

Article 59 - Desertion -No intent to Return

Any person subject to military law desert or attempt to desert the AFP shall:

If the offense committed in time of war shall suffer death or such other punishment as Court-Martial may direct

At any other time - any punishment that Court-Martial may direct except death

DESERTION, ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE

Article 60 - Advising or Aiding another to Desert

Any person who:

In advising or persuading to the desert, it is not necessary that there is actual desertion. It is important that the prosecution should have induced the act

Committed at other time - any punishment except death

DESERTION, ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE

Article 62 - Absent Without Leave (AWOL)

Any person subject to military law who:

Fails to report at a fixed time to the properly appointed place of duty

Goes from the same without proper leave

Absent himself from his command, guard quarters, a station without leave

Punishment:

As Court-Martial may direct

AWOL is lesser offense included in Desertions

DESERTION, ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE

Article 63 - Disrespect toward President, Vice President, Congress, or SND

Any officer who uses contemptuous or disrespect words against the above

Punishment:

Dismissed from the service

As Court-Martial may direct

Mere adverse criticism uttered in a political discussion not intended to be respectful is not violated in this article

Disrespect, Insubordination, Mutiny

Article 64 - Disrespect toward Superior Officer

Any person who behaves with disrespect toward his superior officer

Punishment:

As Court-Martial may direct

Article 64 - Disrespect toward Superior Officer Offenses

Words like open declaration of intention to disobey orders

Disrespect word uttered against an officer in the presence of other officers

Acts neglecting the customary salute

By indifference, insolence or rudeness in his presence

Disrespect, Insubordination, Mutiny

Article 65 - Assaulting or Willfully Disobeying Superior Officer

Any person subject to the military who:

Strikes his superior officer

Draw or lift any weapon

Officer violated against him being in the execution of his office

Willfully disobey any lawful command of his superior

Punishment:

DEATH or as Court-Martial may direct

Disrespect, Insubordination, Mutiny

Article 66 - Insubordinate Conduct toward Non-Commissioned Officer

Any soldier who:

Strikes or assaults, or who attempts or threatens to strike or assault, or willfully disobeys the order of an NCO or uses threatening or insulting language, or behaves in insubordination or disrespectful manner toward an NCO while in execution of his office

Punishment:

As Court-Martial may direct

Disrespect, Insubordination, Mutiny

Article 67 - Mutiny or Sedition

Any person subject to military law who:

Attempt to create or who begins, excite causes or joins any mutiny or sedition in the company, party, post, camp, detachment guard, or command.

Punishment:

DEATH

As Court-Martial may direct

Disrespect, Insubordination, Mutiny

Mutiny - concerted insubordination on the opposition, defiance of, or resistance to lawful mil authority by two or more persons subject to such authority or neutralize it for the time being.

Sedition - a form of resistance to civil power demonstrated by riot, disorder. Intent alone is not sufficient no matter how deliberate and

fixed or even if there is a unanimous conspiracy, the offense of

mutiny will fail. In other words, words alone, unaccompanied by acts will not suffice to constitute mutiny

Disrespect, Insubordination, Mutiny

Article 68 - Failure to suppress Mutiny or Sedition

Any officer or soldier present at any mutiny or sedition

Punishment:

DEATH

As Court-Martial may direct

It is crime simply to "stand by" while mutiny is being committed

Disrespect, Insubordination, Mutiny

Any officer, NCO has power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders among person subject to mil law and to order officers who take part in the same into arrest, and other persons subject to military law who in the same arrest, or confinement as circumstances may require until their proper superior officer is acquitted therewith. And whoever, being dared to refuse to obey such officer, or draws a weapon upon otherwise threatens or does violence to him.

Article 69 - Quarrels, Frays, Disorders

Punishment:

DEATH

As Court-Martial may direct

As amended by RA 516

Disrespect, Insubordination, Mutiny

Article 70 - Arrest or Confinement

Any person subject to mil law charged with a crime or with an offense

under these articles shall be placed in confinement or arrest as

circumstances may require; but when charged with a minor offense

only, such person shall not ordinarily be placed in confinement. Or who breaks his arrest, whether before or after trial or sentence and before he is set at liberty by proper authority.

Punishment:

As Court-Martial may direct

ARREST AND CONFINEMENT

Article 71 - Charges; Action Upon

Charges and specifications must be signed by a person subject to

military law, and under oath either that has personal knowledge of , was

investigated, the matters set forth therein and that the same are

true in fact, to the best of his knowledge and belief

ARREST AND CONFINEMENT

Article 72 - Refusal to Receive and Keep Prisoners

No Provost Marshall or Commander of the Guard shall refuse to receive

or keep any prisoner committed to his charge by any officer belonging

to the AFP or PNP, provided the officer committing shall, at the time

deliver an account in writing, if the crime of offenses charged against

the prisoner.

Punishment: (Any Officer or Soldier)

As Court-Martial may direct

ARREST AND CONFINEMENT

Article 73 - Report of Prisoner Receive

Every Commander of the Guard whose charge a prisoner is committed shall, within 24 hrs after such confinement, or as soon he is relieved from his guard, report in writing to the Commanding Officer the same of such prisoner, the offense charged against his, and the same of office committing to him.

Punishment: (Fails to make a report)

As Court-Martial may direct

ARREST AND CONFINEMENT

Article 74 - Releasing Prisoner Without Proper Authority

Any person subject to mil law, without proper authority, releases any prisoner duly committed to his charge, or who through neglect or design suffers any prisoner to committed to escape.

Punishment:

As Court-Martial may direct

ARREST AND CONFINEMENT

When under the provision of this Article, delivery is made to the civil authorities of an offender undergoing a sentence of a Court-Martial, such delivery, if followed by conviction shall be held to interrupt the execution of the offense of the Court-Martial and the offense shall be return to military custody, after having answered to the civil authorities for his offense, for the completion to the said

Court-Martial sentences

ARREST AND CONFINEMENT

WAR OFFENSES

Article 76 - Misbehavior before the Enemy

Punishment:

Death/As CM may direct

Article 77 - Subordinate Compelling Commander to Surrender

Punishment:

Death/As CM may direct

Article 78 - Improper Use of Countersign

Punishment:

Death/As CM may direct

WAR OFFENSES

Article 79 - Forcing a Safeguard

Punishment:

Death/As CM may direct

Article 80 - Captured Property to Secure Service (As amended RA 242)

Punishment:

As CM may direct

Article 81 - Dealing in Captured or, Abandoned Property

Punishment:

Fine or Imprisonment/As CM may direct

WAR OFFENSES

Article 82 - Relieve, Corresponding With, or Aiding the Enemy

Punishment:

Death/As CM may direct

Article 83 - Spies - (Amended by RA 242)

Punishment: (Tried by GCM or Military Commission)

Conviction - Death

Article 84 - Military Property

Punishment:

As CM may direct

WAR OFFENSES

Miscellaneous Crimes and
Offenses

Article 85 - Waste on Unlawful Disposition of Military Property Issued to Soldier

Punishment:

As CM may direct

Article 86 - Drunk on Duty

Punishment: Officer (In time of War)- Dismissed from the Svc/(Time of Peace) -As CM may direct/ Any Person Subject to Mil Law (Except Officer) - As CM may direct

Article 87 - Misbehavior of Sentinel

Punishment: (In time of War) - Death/As CM may direct/ (Time of Peace) - As CM may direct except death

Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses

Article 88 - Personal Interest in Sale or Provision

Punishment: As CM may direct

Article 88A - Unlawfully Influencing Action of Court Violation:

Favoring certain private contractors in the supply of victuals, other foodstuff, or other necessities of life used by the soldier in the camp or station of which he is the CO

In order to violate this Article, it is necessary for the CO has gain the private advantage, either for himself or any member of his family

Punishment: As CM may direct

Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses

Article 89 - Intimidation of Persons Bringing Provisions

Punishment: As CM may direct

Article 90 - Good Order to be Maintained and Wrong Redresses Commits any kind of Depredation or Riot

Punishment:

Any Person - As CM may direct

Dismissed from the Svc/As CM may direct (Any CO that refused or omits to apply the offender's pay towards the separation as provided for in AW 106)

Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses

Confinement in a penitentiary is not authorized for the offense of rioting or attempting to commit a riot because they are punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. Rioting is a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons acting with a common intent.

Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses

Article 91 - Provoking Speeches or Gestures

Punishment: As CM may direct

- The main object of this article is to check such manifestation of a

hostile temper as inducing retaliation might lead to duels or other disorders

- On the prosecution for using provoking language to an officer in

violation of this Article, the court was not authorized to substitute

fencing of guilt under AW 64 (Disrespect toward Superior Officer

Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses

Article 92 - Dueling

Committed by a person subject to mil law who:

Fights or promotes or is concerned in or connives at fighting a duel Having knowledge of a challenge sent or about to be sent or fails to report the fact promptly to the proper authority

Punishment:

Officer - Dismissed from the Svc/As CM may direct

Any Person - As CM may direct

Duel - a concerned fight between two persons with deadly weapons, the object of which is claimed to be the satisfaction of wounded honor

Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses

Article 92 - Dueling

Elements of Duel:

It must be permitted and deliberate, as distinguished from sudden encounter in warmblood

It must be complete the employment of weapons from the use of which homicide may be expected to be a natural and probable sequence

It must be resorted to, ostensibly at least, with a view to obtaining amends for some direct which has injuriously affected the character of the person concerned

Challenge - is a written or verbal demand or invitation to another unit in such a

combat. The giving of a challenge, directly and in person by challenger himself is not considered an offense under

this Article but one which would properly be charged under the General Article

Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses

Article 93 - Murder, Rape

Punishment: (In time of War)

DEATH or Imprisonment for Life

As CM law may direct

The definition of murder under this Article of War is the same in the Revised Penal Code. In a time of war contemplate a state of war including civil war. If a murder or rape is committed in time of peace, the offense falls under AW 94 to various crimes and in imposing the penalty for such offense, penalties provided by the RPC shall be taken into consideration

Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses

Article 94 - Various Crime

This AW has been modified by PD 1850 which makes a person subject to mil law trial by Court-Martial irrespective of whether the offense was committed inside or outside a military reservation and whether or not an offended party is a person subject to mil law

Article 95 - Frauds against the Government

The offender must know that the claim against the government is

false fraudulent. If the offender is discharged or dismissed from the

service, he shall continue to be liable to be arrested and held for trial

by a Court-Martial in the same manner as if he had not received such

discharge nor dismissed

Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses

Article 96 - Conduct Unbecoming of an Officer and Gentlemen

Military Personnel amenable under this AW:

Officer

Cadet

Flying/P2LT

Penalty: Dismissal from the Service

Article 96 - Conduct Unbecoming of an Officer and Gentlemen

The action or behavior is committed by an officer in an official or private capacity and brings dishonor or disrespect to the military profession which he represents. For the application of mandatory sentence of dismissal, the conduct must be disgraceful and manifestly unfitting both an officer and gentlemen and such as to exhibit as unworthy to hold a commission in the Armed Forces. Dishonorable acts should not be charged under this Article

Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses

Article 96 - Conduct Unbecoming of an Officer and Gentlemen

Illustration:

The failure or neglect to pay private debts, unless accompanied by dishonorable conduct such as false representation, deceit, does not ordinarily constitute a violation of this Article. But continued indifference to pecuniary collocations, causing repeated complaints of creditors and bringing scandal upon military service, constitutes an offense under this Article

Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses

Article 97 - General Article

Refers to:

All disorders and neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and all conduct of nature as to bring discredit upon the military service

General Court-Martial or Summary Court-Martial shall take this offense according to the nature and degree of the offense

Penalty:

Discretionary upon the court

Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses

Article 97: General Article

Purpose:

To provide for the trial and punishment of any and all military offenses not expressly made cognizance by Court-Martial in other and more specific Articles and thus to prevent the possibility of a failure of justice

Scope:

All such sins of commission or omission on the part of officers and soldiers as, on the other hand, do not fall on the category of crimes, and on the other hand, are not expressly made punishable in any other specific Articles of the Code; While yet being clearly prejudicial to good and military discipline. The "PREJUDICE" should be reasonably and capable.

Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses

Article 97: General Article

Illustration fostering disaffection by wrongly advising and encouraging the preparation and information to the Inspector General of letter of criticism, and protest by enlisted men for the purpose of discrediting the

Junior Officer, Company Officer and bringing about an investigation in the expectation that the Company Commander would be removed

Miscellaneous Crimes and Offenses

Preparation of Investigation Report

INVESTIGATION REPORT

HEADINGS

Headings are CAPITALIZED and followed by a colon

The investigation or the investigating officer signs the report

On top of the letterhead and on the lower fold of paper, the word CONFIDENTIAL is typed or stamped

BASIC UNIT FORMATION

Organization

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

Mission

To 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:

Provide a base of fire and maneuver.

Close with the enemy to destroy or capture him.

Repel and assault by fire, close combat and counter attack.

Seize and hold terrain.

Maneuver in all types of local weather and terrain.

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.

Controls the maneuver of his squad and each rate and distribution of fire.

Trains his squad on the individual and collective tasks required to sustain combat effectiveness.

Manage the logistical and administrative needs of his squad. He requested and issues ammunition, water, ration, and special equipment.

Maintains and accountability of his soldier and equipment.

Complete casualty feeder reports and reviews the casualty reports completed by squad member.

Submits request for awards and decorations.

Direct the maintenance of squad weapon and equipment.

Inspect the condition of soldier weapons, clothing and equipment.

Ensures that materials and supplies are distributed to the soldier in the squad.

Keeps the platoon sergeant/leader informed on squad supplies status and squad requirements.

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

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 plank area of the squad during movements and halt.

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

Equipment : 40mm Ammo Pouch, Utility Rope

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

MILITARY LEADERSHIP

- 1.)Definition of terms
- 2.)Leadership traits
- 3.)Leadership principles
- 4.)Three basic styles of leadership

SCOPE OF PRESENTATION

- 5.)Indicators of leadership
- 6.)Techniques of good leadership
- 7.)Basic responsibilities of a leader

SCOPE OF PRESENTATION

DEFINITION OF TERMS

COMMAND- is the authority of a person in the military service, lawfully exercise over subordinates by virtue of his rank and position.

MANAGEMENT- is the process of planning , organizing, coordinating, directing and controlling sources such as men, money, materials and machinery to accomplish the organizational mission.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

MILITARY LEADERSHIP - is the ability to influence others directing them towards the accomplishment of a mission.

LEADERSHIP TRAITS - personal qualities essential for a commander in gaining obedience trust, respect and cooperation of his men in accomplishing a mission.

LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES- fundamental guidelines for the selection of appropriate action and

order in the exercise of the command.

LEADERSHIP TRAITS

BEARING - is the general appearance, carriage, deportment and conduct of a leader.

COURAGE - is the mental quality that recognizes fear of danger or criticism but enables him to face it with calmness and firmness.

LEADERSHIP TRAITS

DECISIVENESS - is the promptness of making a decision in a state of clear and forceful manner.

DEPENDABILITY - reliability and certainty of a performance in the execution of duty.

LEADERSHIP TRAITS

ENDURANCE - is the physical and mental stamina, measured by the ability to withstand pain, fatigue, stress and hardship.

ENTHUSIASM - is the display of sincere interest and zeal in the performance of duty.

LEADERSHIP TRAITS

INITIATIVE - taking actions in the absence of orders.

INTEGRITY - is the uprightness and soundness of moral principles.

LEADERSHIP TRAITS

JUDGMENT - is the ability to logically weigh facts and possible solutions on to arrive at a sound decisions.

HUMILITY - is the reward and punishment

according to the merits of the case in question.

LEADERSHIP TRAITS

KNOWLEDGE - keeping self abreast of current development in his military specialty and command.

LOYALTY - is the quality of faithfulness to country, seniors, subordinates and peers.

LEADERSHIP TRAITS

TACT - is the ability to deal with others in respectful manners.

SELFISHNESS - is one who avoids his own comfort and personal advancement for the welfare of his men.

LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

1. KNOW YOURSELF AND SEEK SELF IMPROVEMENT - Honest self evaluation to determine his own strength and weaknesses is a paramount importance to a leader. Through this process he can determine his capabilities and limitations.

LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

2. BE TECHNICALLY AND TACTICALLY PROFFICIENT - 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 duty.

LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

3. SEEK RESPONSIBILITY AND TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUR ACTIONS - Armed with knowledge gained from the honest self evaluation and wit the sound technical and tactical foundation required to perform his

duty, the leader must take initiative to accomplish his unit's mission. By seeking responsibility, he develops himself professionally and increases his leadership ability.

LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

4. MAKE SOUND AND TIMELY DECISIONS

The leader must be able to make a rapid estimate of the situation and arrive at a sound decision. He should be able to reason under the most trying conditions and decide quickly what action is necessary to take advantage of opportunity as it occurs.

LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

5. SET THE EXAMPLE

A good leader must be a good example to his men in integrity, courage, professional competence, personal appearance and conduct. More so, he must set the personal and professional standard of his men. A role model.

LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

6. KNOW YOUR SOLDIER AND LOOK OUT FOR THEIR WELL-BEING - Understanding self is equal importance in understanding his men. It is not enough that a leader knows his men's names, ranks, and other data. The leader must understand what makes his men stick to their values, ideas and attitude

7. KEEP YOUR SUBORDINATES INFORMED

This will encourage initiative, improve teamwork and enhance morale. Keeping your men informed will reduce fear and rumors thus will gain cooperation and instilling to them one common goal and mission.

LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

8. DEVELOP A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN YOUR SUBODINATES - Another way to show your men

that you are interested in their welfare is by giving them the opportunity for professional development. Delegation of authority commensurate with responsibility thus develops mutual confidence and respect between the leader and his subordinates.

9. ENSURE THE TASK IS UNDERSTOOD, SUPERVISED, AND ACCOMPLISHED - Your men must know what is expected from them and must be informed of specific task requirements through clear and concise orders. Be sure that you are understood by communicating with your men. Do not overtake an order by giving too many details.

LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

10. BUILD THE TEAM

The very essence of leadership is the ability to influence your men to act as one, to act in unison and as a team in the accomplishment of a mission.

LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

11. EMPLOY YOUR UNIT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS CAPABILITIES - Men get satisfaction when performing tasks which are challenging yet within their capabilities, but become dissatisfied if given tasks that are considered too easy, too difficult and above all out of bound. Putting the right person on the right job is the key to this principle.

LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

THREE BASIC STYLES OF LEADERSHIP

1. DIRECTING STYLE - a leader tells his subordinate what he wants them to do, where he wants them to do it, when he wants it done, and supervises them closely to ensure they follow what he wants

2. PARTICIPATING STYLE - the leader involves subordinates in determining what

to do and how to do it. He asks for information and recommendations; however, he still makes the final decision.

3.DELEGATING STYLE - he passes problem solving and decision making to his subordinates' problem solving potential while you determine what problems they should solve and help them solve it.

THREE BASIC STYLES OF LEADERSHIP

INDICATORS OF LEADERSHIP

MORALE- good leadership is required to maintain or improve the mental and emotional state of his subordinates.

ESPIRITIDE CORPS - good leadership is required in order to gain loyalty, pride and enthusiasm among his subordinates.

INDICATORS OF LEADERSHIP

DISCIPLINE- good leadership is required to ensure state of obedience within his jurisdiction.

PROFICIENCY- good leadership is required to upgrade efficiency of subordinates essential in the accomplishment of a mission.

INDICATORS OF LEADERSHIP

TECHNIQUES OF LEADERSHIP

A. Understanding your men

1.)

Study the need of personal adjustment

2.)

Be familiar with the principles of human behavior that make each one of us a unique person from the others.

3.)

Analyze your men objectively without personal bias.

b. Aim for Military Efficiency

1.)

Proficiency – concentrate in increasing our physical, mental and technical capabilities.

TECHNIQUES OF LEADERSHIP

2.)

Discipline – prompt and willing obedience to all orders both for your men and self.

3.)

Morale – watch for your men's state of mind and feelings.

TECHNIQUES OF LEADERSHIP

BASIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF A LEADER

a.

Accomplishment of the Mission

b.

Welfare of the men

BASIC INTELLIGENCE

To orient the students about the basic

knowledge and understanding of what is intelligence

OBJECTIVES

SCOPE

Definition of terms.

Intelligence principles.

Intelligence axioms.

Intelligence cycle.

Intelligence reports/records

Military security

Counterintelligence

INTRODUCTION:

During the intelligence orientation, the student should understand the different aspects of intelligence, its characteristics, natures, principles and works and duties and what is its importance in the government's drive against insurgency and terrorism in the country today.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

INFORMATION-consists of facts, statistics, observations, reports, trends, opinions, rumors, documents, photographs, diagrams, maps and other data used in the production of intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE-is the product of resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration and the interpretation of all available information.

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE-is concerned with the "countering", or destroying effectiveness of a hostile intelligence effort.

COMBAT INTELLIGENCE -is the knowledge of the enemy, weather and other geographical features required by a commander in the planning and conduct of tactical operations.

STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE -is intelligence which is required for the formulation of the policy and military plans at national and international levels.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

PRINCIPLES OF INTELLIGENCE

There are seven (7) principles of intelligence which are as follows:

Intelligence is continuous.

Intelligence Operations and Tactical operations are interdependent.

Intelligence must be useful.

Intelligence must be timely.

Intelligence must be flexible.

Intelligence operation requires imagination and foresight.

Intelligence requires constant security measures.

Intelligence is continuous

All intelligence activities follow a four (4) cycle - planning, collection, evaluation and dissemination – those that are oriented on the commander's mission. The cycle is continuous and all steps are carried out at the same time.

Intelligence Operations and Tactical operations are interdependent.

Intelligence operations are internal part of the operations of all units. The overall operations of any armed force in combat is measured and greatly affected by the intelligence which it develops and uses. Strategy and tactics are at the same time the cause and effect of intelligence operations

Intelligence must be useful.

Intelligence must not only increase knowledge. Useful intelligence enhances understanding of the problems to be solved results in assisting the commander's problem is essential to determine what intelligence is useful to.

Intelligence must be timely.

The best intelligence is worthless if it does not reach the user in time for appropriate consideration or action. Some sacrifice of completeness and accuracy may have to be accepted because the situation requires decisions before complete intelligence can produce. If this occurs, the user must be advised of the loss of completeness and accuracy.

Intelligence must be flexible.

Standard procedures must make intelligence operations more effective; however, procedures must be responsible to changes to meet existing requirements under any situation. Intelligence operations are based on reason and sound judgment. Procedures which do not readily adapt to a given situation are generally discarded.

Intelligence operation requires imagination and foresight.

Policies or procedures which limit imagination or initiative are avoided. All intelligence personnel and agencies are exploited to insure that all available information is processed to produce intelligence for the user. Acceptance and satisfaction which continuance of current situation can lead to disaster.

Intelligence requires constant security measures.

Security measures are necessary to insure that unauthorized personnel are denied of information and produced intelligence. However, it is imperative that a distinction be made between security and secrecy. Secrecy connoted to hide from or conceal information or intelligence. The free and complete exchange of information by intelligence processing agencies is vital to permit production of the best and most timely product. Security measures must not deter dissemination of information or intelligence to those who have "NEED TO KNOW".

- Intelligence axioms are facts that require no

proof because the truth of these statements is obvious.

THE FOUR (4) AXIOMS OF INTELLIGENCE:

AXIOM No. 1 - Intelligence is crucial to internal security.

AXIOM No. 2 – Intelligence is essential to all types of operation.

AXIOM No 3 - Intelligence is a responsibility of all governmental agencies.

AXIOM No 4 – Intelligence of the government must be superior to that of the insurgent.

AXIOM No. 1 - Intelligence is crucial to internal security.

It can provide us with advanced warning of insurgent activities. Intelligence can also provide detailed knowledge of insurgent organizations, personnel, plans and tactics. In short, intelligence provides the information which the government and the Armed Forces as a whole need to act upon.

AXIOM No. 2 – Intelligence is essential to all types of operation.

This axiom means that the government of the nation should initiate a carefully planned, fully coordinated and intensely executed program to maintain or restore internal security.

This overall program contains three (3) basic types of operations namely:

Internal Defense Operations - It is directed against insurgents, secessionist movements, as well as the ultra-rightist, their organizations, methods, motives, their support system to include their human and material resources.

Internal Development Operations

This is undertaken to improve the political, economic and social

aspects and environments within a nation thereby alleviating causes of dissatisfaction by the people towards the government. One of the best examples of this kind of operation is the Civil Military Operations and Special Operations Team concept adopted by the Armed Forces in its latest drive against insurgency.

Psychological Operations

This is conducted to influence the attitude and behavior of all groups within the populace thereby obtaining the maximum support for the government. Intelligence provides all the information where all these operations must be planned, implemented and evaluated if the government is to be successful.

AXIOM No 3 - Intelligence is a responsibility of all governmental agencies.

The covert and clandestine nature of subversive insurgency requires a thoroughly controlled and coordinated intelligence effort on the part of the government. All governmental agencies should contribute to the intelligence effort to collect the detailed information and produce the comprehensive intelligence that is required for internal defense, internal development and psychological operations.

AXIOM No 4 – Intelligence of the government must be superior to that of the insurgent.

The struggle between a subversive insurgent organization and the constituted government of a nation has sometimes been called an “intelligence war”. Throughout the entire process of insurgency, the insurgent relies heavily upon intelligence to plan and execute measures designed to disrupt, paralyze, and overthrow the constituted government.

The Intelligence Cycle

The Intelligence Cycle is the process by which information is converted into intelligence. It has four phases: Directing, collecting, processing, and disseminating.

Directing determines what intelligence is required and who should collect it.

Collecting obtains combat information, intelligence, and targets by tasked organizations.

Processing converts combat information into intelligence and targets through analysis, and determines how it fits into the situation.

Disseminating passes the intelligence and targets to users when they need them.

All four of these phases may take place concurrently. They are the lowest common denominator in the production of combat intelligence and each is indispensable; if one fails, the entire intelligence effort will fall. We can compare the intelligence process to a cycle; hence the descriptive title ---- "The Intelligence Cycle". The cycle picture here is merely a teaching vehicle designed to provide a composite picture of the functions performed by the intelligence officer in the production of combat intelligence.

In the study of intelligence cycle, it is unimportant which phase is considered first - - "information" or "intelligence" can be inserted in any phase as appropriate. The intelligence cycle has no beginning and no end. Any sequence which logically organizes thought processes is workable. For the purposes of logical presentation, we will begin our study of the cycle with the planning phase. The entire intelligence effort is devoted to furthering the accomplishment of the mission; therefore, the mission is the focal point of the entire production effort.

PLANNING OF THE COLLECTION EFFORT

The Commander must make certain that he has What he needs, When he need it. He is continually wondering what the enemy is doing, thinking, and planning for the future operations, and about the nature of the terrain not under his control. These questions are all part of the "fog of war", and this "fog" does not lift automatically.

PLANNING OF THE COLLECTION EFFORT CONSIST OF 5 STEPS:

Determination of intelligence requirements.

Determination of intelligence priorities.

Determination of those enemy activities or characteristics of the area of operations which would indicate the answers to the intelligence requirement and to determine specific items of information.

Selection of collection agencies to be employed and the issuance of necessary orders and requests for information.

Supervising the execution of orders and request.

Depending on the mission, The Commander and his staff require information and intelligence:

To arrive at sound and timely decisions in preparing plans and estimate for future operations and in conducting operations.

To protect the command by avoiding surprise and denying the enemy information concerning his own forces.

To assist in the processing of other information.

Essential Elements of Information (EEI)-

Specific information of an actual or potential enemy and of the terrain, hydrographic and metrological conditions a commander needs in a particular situation in order to accomplish his mission. The essential elements may also include information required by higher, lower, adjacent, support or attached units.

Other Intelligence Requirements (OIR)-

Requirements derived from command requirements which do not qualify as EEI and from staff requirements regarding information on other enemy capabilities, vulnerabilities and characteristics of the area which also could materially affect the successful accomplishment of the mission.

MISSION IS RECEIVED
Intelligence Cycle Phase:
Directing

Commander's

Interaction with the Intelligence Cycle

Commander's

Checklist

Begin the IPB process.

CHECK - Do you and your staff have the same perception of the upcoming fight?

You, the S3, the S2, and other key personnel discuss your common understanding of the battlefield. (See Figure 2-1, Common Understanding).

You and the S2 determine the extent of the area of interest (AI).

Identify all enemy units that you might engage.

CHECK - Does the S2 know all that you know about the enemy situation?

The S2 identifies gaps in knowledge.

You identify which uncertainties must be solved for this mission.

Give the S2 your initial guidance for intelligence. (Focus his IPB effort.) Usually, you have the S2 focus on analyzing COAs and reinforcements available to the enemy commander you're about to face.

CHECK - Does the S2 understand your initial guidance?

Figure
2-1

FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Intelligence Cycle Phase:

Directing

Commander's

Interaction with the Intelligence Cycle

Commander's

Checklist

The S2 continues IPB to produce the intelligence estimate:

CHECK - Did the S2 discuss the kinds of operations the area of operations (AO) will support?

- ° The S2 analyzes the environmental effects on enemy COAs.

CHECK - Did the S2 cover what is known about the enemy YOU will face?

- ° The S2 researches the known enemy situation and how he normally fights in similar situations (situation map, doctrinal templates).

- ° The S2 generates situation templates for each of the enemy's COAs. He does this by integrating the IPB products.(See Figure 2-2, IPB.)

CHECK - Did the S2 focus the IPB per your guidance?

The S2 prepares most of the intelligence estimate at this point.

CHECK:

- Do the situation templates make sense given the enemy's situation and your knowledge of his tactics

- Did the S2 prioritize the enemy COAs logically (most likely, most dangerous, least likely)?

- Ask yourself, "If I were the enemy S3/G3 for that mission, which COAs would I present to my commander?"

ANALYSIS OF HIGHER MISSION

AND INTENT

Intelligence Cycle Phase: Directing

Commanders

Interaction with the Intelligence Cycle

Commander's

Checklist

The S2 helps the rest of the staff conduct mission analysis. The S2 should analyze tasks from the enemy's perspective.

Except for paragraphs 5a (Effects of Intelligence on Friendly COAs) and 5b (Effects of Area of Operations on Friendly COAs), the S2 should brief the intelligence estimate before the S3/XO briefs the mission analysis. Paragraphs 5a and 5b require S3-developed friendly COAs and the S2 briefs these later as part of the staff recommendation.

CHECK - Did the S2 brief the status of the unit's collection assets?

COMMANDERS GUIDANCE

Intelligence Cycle Phase:

Directing

Commander's

Interaction with the Intelligence Cycle

Commander's

Checklist

In addition to other planning guidance, give the S2 instructions about aspects of the enemy that you're most concerned about. Provide your guidance on

intelligence collection and target acquisition in terms of enemy, weather, and terrain. The S2 should make sure your concerns are adequately addressed in developing and analyzing friendly COAs.

Be sure to emphasize to the S2 how you intend to employ your assets so the S2 can anticipate the support you expect. For example, if you plan to use cross-FLOT aviation operations, the S2 should anticipate support to Suppression of Enemy Air Defense (SEAD).

Commander's

Interaction with the Intelligence Cycle

Commander's
Checklist

The S2 helps develop friendly COAs. He analyzes COAs from the enemy's perspective and ensures that each friendly COA is valid against all enemy COAs in terms of force ratios, tactics, and common sense.

CHECK - Is each friendly COA valid against each enemy COA?

The S2 refines initial IPB:

° The S2 develops named areas of interest (NAIs), event templates, and event analysis matrices to confirm or deny each enemy COA. The event template shows how to quickly confirm or deny the situation templates. It will become the basis for the collection or reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S) plan.

CHECK - Is the S2 developing indicators for each NAI?

° The S2 identifies enemy high value targets (HVTs) for each enemy COA.

COA ANALYSIS (War gaming)

Intelligence Cycle Phase:

Directing

Commander's

Interaction with the Intelligence Cycle

Commander's

Checklist

The S2 role-plays the enemy commander during war gaming. The S2 makes sure the staff fully addresses friendly responses for each enemy COA by trying to "win" the war-game for the enemy. Each response is tied to an enemy action. The friendly action will be translated to an "ON ORDER" or "BE PREPARED" task in the operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGO). (See Figure 2-3, War gaming.)

CHECK - Has the S2 logically presented probable enemy reactions to friendly maneuver and targeting?

As the unit's collection manager, the S2 war-games the R&S plan to make sure tasked collection assets are available to report activity in the designated NAIs.

CHECK - Do you agree with the assets tasked by the S2? Do you or your S3 have conflicting requirements for your scouts or cavalry which will preclude the S2 from properly executing his R&S plan?

CHECK - Has the S2 covered NAIs and target areas of interest (TAIs) adequately?

The S2 develops and recommends a set of

Intelligence Requirements, or (IRs), for each friendly COA that is war gamed.

CHECK - Are all IRs linked to specific enemy actions or reactions that require a friendly response?

The S2 continues to refine the initial IPB:

- ° The S2 completes the event templates and event analysis matrices to anticipate key enemy decisions for each friendly COA.

- ° An event template or analysis matrix represents the enemy's decision support template (DST) synchronization matrix for a given friendly COA.

The XO directs the staff to record the war gaming results into both a DST and a BOS synchronization matrix for each friendly COA that is war gamed. (See Figure 2-4, DST and BOS synchronization matrix.)

CHECK - Did the staff war-game against each of the possible enemy COAs?

CHECK - Is each friendly response associated with a clearly defined IR?

Figure
2-3,

COA ANALYSIS
(Targeting)
Intelligence Cycle
Phase: Directing

Commander's

Interaction with the Intelligence Cycle

Commander's

Checklist

The FSO chairs a targeting session for each friendly COA.

The S2, S3, and FSO choose a set of HPTs for each friendly COA from the HVT list.

CHECK - Do the identified HPTs attack an enemy weakness that will further the success of the friendly COA? Do they support your concept of the operation and your priorities?

The targeting team develops the HPT list.

The targeting team develops the attack guidance matrix.

CHECK - Did the S2 validate "immediate" and "planned" targets? Has he identified appropriate TAIs and tasked collection assets to locate targets when and where you need them attacked?

CHECK - Did the S2 validate target categories marked as "destroy?"

The Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Support Officer (IEWSO) at brigade (or EW officer at division and corps) recommends appropriate integration of communications jamming into the fire support plan.

CHECK - Does the planned jamming further the maneuver plan and complement the lethal fire plan?

RECOMMENDATION

Intelligence Cycle Phase:
Directing

Commander's

Interaction with the Intelligence Cycle

Commander's

Checklist

The S2 participates in developing the staff recommendation.

CHECK - Have each COA's strengths and weaknesses been adequately addressed in terms of the enemy?

The S2 also completes the intelligence estimate: pairs 5a and 5b.

The S2 recommends for your approval certain IR to become PIR.

CHECK - Do they address your priority concerns about the enemy? Are the recommended PIR consistent with PIR guidance in Appendix A?

CHECK - Have you told the S2 when the PIR must be satisfied?

DECISION

Intelligence Cycle Phase:
Directing

Commander's

Interaction with the Intelligence Cycle

Commander's

Checklist

Choose a COA.

° The S2 should highlight the intelligence requirements for each friendly decision on the DST.

Resolve with the S2 and IEWSO the "price" for answering each IR.

° Will you have to depend upon higher headquarters?

° Will you have to task a line unit?

Give S2 final approval for PIR and the collection or R&S plan.

ISSUE THE OPORD/FRAGO

Intelligence Cycle Phase:

Directing

Commander's

Interaction with the Intelligence Cycle

Commander's

Checklist

Once you approve the targeting priorities established in the attack guidance matrix, the FSO develops a detailed fire support plan to include a schedule of fires. The S2 should help the FSO identify known HPTs and HVTs that require intelligence support to locate. The FSO, S2, and S3 should all discuss the amount of damage each target requires to support the overall plan.

CHECK - Has the S2 identified the intelligence required to support the schedule of fires?

Does the S2 understand the level of damage each target requires? Does the S2 understand when the BDA for each target needs to be determined to support the schedule of fires?

The S2 develops for your approval:

° Finalized PIR (detailed and specific).

CHECK - Has the S2 covered all NAIs, TAIs, and DPs with appropriate collection (R&S) assets?

° The intelligence synchronization matrix.
This matrix links the PIRs and IRs with the associated DPs from the DST as well as a specific collection strategy. (See Figure 2-5, Intelligence Synchronization Matrix.)

CHECK - Does the intelligence synchronization matrix get you the intelligence you need when you need it?

CHECK - Does the intelligence synchronization matrix support your targeting effort to the degree you require? Have BDA requirements been incorporated into the collection or R&S plan?

° Collection or R&S plan with detailed tasking and requirements reflecting the collection strategy on the intelligence synchronization matrix.

CHECK - Is the S2 tasking all available organic and attached collection assets including engineer, aviation, artillery, etc?

° Detailed tasking and requests that "Flesh Out" the synchronization matrix.

CHECK - Can the collection assets deliver the intelligence the S2 is tasking? (Ask the MI unit commander or his IEWSO.)

° An intelligence annex, including the collection plan.

CHECK - Does higher headquarters clearly understand your priorities and when you must have the intelligence and targets?

Figure
2-5

SUPERVISE

Intelligence Cycle Phase:
Collecting

2. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

Actual collection of information based on

The collection plan or orders and request.

COLLECTION- the systematic exploitation of source of information by collecting agencies and the delivery of information thus obtained to the proper Intel section.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION- are persons, things, or action from which information about the enemy, weather or terrain is derived.

COLLECTION AGENCY- is any person, unit, or activities that collect and/or processes information by research, surveillance, interrogation or other exploitation of source.

Commander's

Interaction with the Intelligence Cycle

Commander's

Checklist

The S2 receives and consolidates all subordinates R&S overlays ensure they adequately support his collection plan.

CHECK - Is the S2 tracking upcoming dead-lines for intelligence requirements via the intelligence synchronization matrix?

Collection assets conduct collection operations.

CHECK - Is he prompting collection assets to meet tasking?

The S2 receives reports and redirects tasking.

CHECK- Are the MI unit and other tasked assets meeting their intelligence tasking?

- Are the S2 and the IEWSO apprising you of the status of intelligence requests to division?

- Is the S2 apprising you of collection problems?

INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION PLAN

SUPERVISE

Intelligence Cycle Phase:
Processing

3. PROCESSING OF COLLECTED INFORMATION INTO INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence is information which has been processed..

Processing is that step by which intelligence is created from the raw material of information.

It consist of 3 distinct steps:

RECORDING of the information so that it can be compared with other items on hand.

EVALUATION of information in order to determine its intelligence value.

INTERPRETATION of the information in relation to other information and intelligence on hand in order to draw conclusions regarding its meaning.

Recording

If the intelligence officer is to confirm one report by comparing it with another, and if he is to determine the significance of evaluated information, he must maintain a system of records. Recording has one purpose ---to facilitate the task of the intelligence officer. The intelligence officer, however, must subordinate the maintenance of recording the mission of assembling, producing, and using intelligence. Action must come first, record are of secondarily importance.

Commander's

Interaction with the Intelligence Cycle

Commander's

Checklist

The S2 records each intelligence message into a general database. He ensures that no message gets lost, and that each message is quickly retrievable.

CHECK - Can you get immediate answers to questions you have on reported enemy activities, cross-referenced by time, location, or subject?

The S2 evaluates each report for pertinence, reliability, accuracy, and timeliness.

The S2 analyzes each report and updates the common understanding of the battlefield. He places special emphasis on the confirmation or denial of situation templates (filling the high priority gaps in knowledge). He uses the event template or analysis matrix to anticipate enemy decisions and confirm enemy COA.

CHECK - Are situation templates being confirmed or denied in a timely manner?

The S2 continually analyzes combat information and raw data to develop situations, develop or identify targets, assess battle damage, and give indications and warning (I&W) of hostilities.

CHECK - Is the S2 fully exploiting IPB and collection efforts? Do you have a good picture of the battlefield? Do you have enough confirmed intelligence to execute your concept of the operation as planned

during war gaming? Do you have enough intelligence to properly issue "ON ORDER" and "BE PREPARED" missions to allow for contingencies identified during war gaming?

- Is the S2 informing you of potential new enemy actions not anticipated during IPB or war gaming? Is the S2 preparing you to change your concept of the operation based upon these unexpected enemy actions?

- Is the S2 analyzing the reports and telling you what they mean or merely conducting battlefield "bean counting?"

- Is combat information being reported in a timely manner?

Figure
2-6

RECORDING cont.:

There are three(3) general aids by which recording is accomplished:

The G2 or Intelligence journal.

The G2 or Intelligence Workbook.

The Enemy Situation Map.

The G2 or Intelligence
journal.

The G2 or Intelligence
Workbook.

The Enemy Situation Map.

EVALUATION

Information is of small value unless it has been analyzed with 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 received to

determine its intelligence value. This examination may be either elaborated or instantaneous, depending upon the circumstances. Is the information needed immediately or at some future time? Are the source and agency reliable? Is the information confirmed or corroborated by previously received information or previously produced intelligence.

EVALUATION TABLE

Source reliability

Completely reliable

Usually reliable

Fairly reliable

Not usually reliable

Unreliable

Reliability cannot be judge

Information accuracy

Confirm by other sources

Probably true

Possibly true

Doubtfully true

Improbable

Truth cannot be judge

INTERPRETATION

Interpretation of information consists of determining its significance with respect to other information or intelligence already at hand. It is accomplished by analysis of the information, integration of significant items of information with previously collected and processed intelligence and finally, drawing conclusion as to the probable meaning of the information.

Evaluation and Interpretation together are the essential steps in processing. Keep in mind that the commander wants intelligence and not merely a compilation of information.

4. DISSEMINATION AND USE OF INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence is the end result of all intelligence activities. To be used, it must be disseminated to the commander, his staff, and the other who requires it in a proper form in time to serve the purpose of the recipients.

SUPERVISE

Intelligence Cycle Phase:
Dissemination

DISSEMINATION AND USE OF INTELLIGENCE Cont.

Dissemination to other users is accomplished by means of messages (radio, Messenger, or any rapid means of signal communications), personal contact (telephone, personal visits, briefing), and intelligence documents (periodic intelligence reports, intelligence summaries, OB and PI reports, integrating reports, operation orders and intelligence annexes, terrain and weather studies, and other special reports).

Commander's

Interaction with the Intelligence Cycle

Commander's

Checklist

The S2 keeps key personnel within the unit abreast of the general situation via intelligence briefings (usually best) and intelligence reports. The technique of using a graphic intelligence report (status at a glance) is usually optimal in dynamic situations. (See Figure 2-6, Graphic Intelligence Report.)

CHECK - Are all intelligence requirements

identified in the BOS synchronization matrix being met in an adequate manner? Are decision makers getting the intelligence in a timely manner?

A written intelligence report may be more appropriate for static situations.

During war gaming, the S2 and the IEWSO contract to deliver specific intelligence to specific decision makers at specific times during the battle.

Reports are event or requirement driven. They are not time oriented. The key is to give you intelligence you need when you need it or, not every 4, 6, or 12 hours?

CHECK - Is your S2 producing intelligence reports when you need them?

The S2 always keeps personnel abreast of the status of confirming or denying enemy COAs and answering PIRs on time.

During the battle, the S2 tracks the intelligence synchronization matrix to identify when decisions need to be made, by whom, and what intelligence the decision maker needs. Then the S2 provides the needed intelligence to those who need it.

CHECK - Are intelligence reports keeping key personnel abreast of the enemy situation? Are they well written? Do they answer PIRs or otherwise explain why the information is important? Rule of thumb: Can an alert combat arms soldier understand them quickly without explanation?

Also during the battle, the S2 uses the intelligence synchronization matrix to make sure collection assets are collecting on the proper PIR at the proper time and will meet deadlines required by

the primary synchronization matrix. The S2 resolves collection problems in a timely manner to support timely dissemination.

CHECK - Do all key personnel know about the current status of confirming or denying situation templates (enemy COAs)?

- Is the intelligence available whenever you or one of your staff officers needs to make an informed decision?

RECEIVE MISSION (Again)

Intelligence Cycle Phase:

Directing (Again)

Commander's

Interaction with the Intelligence Cycle

Commander's

Checklist

The intelligence cycle is dynamic, and you need to refocused it as the battle changes and your requirements for intelligence and targets change.

CHECK - Is the S2 apprising you of anticipated situations on the battlefield?

Continue to discuss the common understanding of the battlefield with the S2, S3, and other staff officers.

CHECK - Does the S2 use PIRs to refocus the collection effort to address new gaps in knowledge?

CHECK - Does the S2 ask you to approve the new PIRs before implementing them?

Different IRs will become PIRs to address new (or newly important) gaps in knowledge. Likewise, PIRs may be downgraded to IRs. The collection plan and tasking are modified to meet new requirements.

CHECK - Can the S2 and IEWSO estimate the impact on collection assets associated with each change in the PIRs?

If necessary, new intelligence may require reinitiating of all (or parts) of the command estimate process.

CHECK - Is the S2 prompting you and the S3 to modify the plan ?

INTELLIGENCE REPORT/RECORD

Intelligence Report – is important in the procedures of intelligence Cycle which must be followed in order to get significant military information in proper and effective manner that can be essential to the commander who needs to formulate and make decisions.

MILITARY SECURITY

Military Security - encompasses those measures taken by a command to protect itself from espionage, hostile observation, subversion or sabotage. It includes those active and passive counterintelligence measures taken within or directly pertaining to Armed forces and to specific military operations. At corps (or equivalent units) and lower organization levels, counterintelligence measures are usually concerned with military security. Military security embraces most of the basic counterintelligence measures which would be applicable to all types of military units regardless of their type of specific mission.

Secrecy discipline

Safeguarding of classified defense information and equipment

Signal communication security

Security of troops movements

Security of control of accredited correspondents

Special handling of evaders and escapees

Base and Unit security

Counter subversion within the AFP

Counter sabotage

Counterespionage

Concealment and camouflage

Counter reconnaissance

Counterintelligence control of
prohibited areas

Special handling of prisoners of war
(POW)

Security control of all relation with
resistance groups operating in enemy
territory.

Tactical measures as required in
combat area.

Some example of military security are:

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

It consist of all activities done in peace and war
concerned with the prevention, detection, neutralization
and destruction of the intelligence activities of a real or
potential enemy, by planning and developing suitable
counter measures to that such hostile activities.

Counterintelligence Cont.

Objective:

To safeguard information, personnel, materials, and
installations against espionage, or subversive activities of
hostile foreign powers, and disaffected or dissident groups or
individuals which constitute a threat to the national security.

In addition, it is with the realm of counterintelligence to take aggressive action to neutralize and destroy hostile efforts to engage in espionage, sabotage and subversion.

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE MEASURES:

Passive Counterintelligence measures- conceal information from the enemy. They include measures as secrecy discipline, security of classified documents and materials, communications and electronics security, movement control, censorship camouflage, the use of concealment, and electronic countermeasures. Passive counterintelligence measures generally are ready standardized in the SOP regardless of the specific nature of the unit mission.

Active counter intelligence measures- activity block the enemy's attempt to gain information or to engage in sabotage or subversion. They include counter reconnaissance, counterespionage, counter subversion, and the use of smoke to deny enemy observation. Active counterintelligence measures vary with the mission of the units.

SUMMARY

Definition of terms.

Intelligence principles.

Intelligence axioms.

Intelligence cycle.

Intelligence reports/records

Military security

Counterintelligence

BASIC SIGNAL COMMUNICATION

CLASS RULES

Dress Code: White round neck T-shirt and Maong long pants.

Microphone Device should be muted.

No sit-in audience during class session.

Create a quiet work place.

Questions will be entertained after class session.

Unnecessary use of devices, websites and other applications during class session are prohibited.

No eating during class session.

Personal necessity will be allowed only during break time.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To understand the meaning of Basic Signal Communication, its function and importance in the military organization.

B. Identify the characteristics and means of communication as well as their advantages/disadvantages and tactical application.

Definition of terms

Advantages and Disadvantages tactical radio

Radio Telephone Procedure

Type of tactical radio

Fundamentals of tactical radio communication

Guidelines for transmission

Phonetic Alphabet

Radio net diagram

SCOPE OF THE PRESENTATION

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

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

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS

Wire – It is used as the principal means of communication in all armed forces. 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.

,

MEANS OF SIGNAL COMMUNICATION

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.

MEANS OF SIGNAL COMMUNICATION

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

MEANS OF SIGNAL COMMUNICATION

Visual Signal – It is used to control the action of the 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 “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

MEANS OF SIGNAL COMMUNICATION

Sound Signal – This means of communications is primarily to spread alarms. Normally it is used to warn troops of an impending hostile air, mechanized, or gas attack, Signal 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 device. Prearranged messages are transmitted through this means.

CAPABILITIES OF THE RADIO

Radio communication can be used more quickly than wire communication.

Once mounted in the vehicle, radio equipment should be ready for use and does not require reinstallation.

Radio is mobile, it can be used a serial, amphibious vehicle and dismounted unit

Through the use of relay circuit, it communicates for a distance in case of VHF- HF.

it has different mode of operation such as voice radio telephony, telegraph, teletype, visual transformation and transmission

Radio is subject to equipment breakdown.

Radio is subject to interference.

Radio is the least secured means of communication

LIMITATION

S

TACTICAL APPLICATIONS

Main unit is moving or operating. It is necessary to maintain radio silence.

Avoid necessary transmission.

Transmit only when necessary emergency

ADVANTAGES OF RADIO

SPEED OF INSTALLATION – It is easy to establish than wire or other means of signal communication.

FLEXIBLE – It is no fixed circuits are required to be constructed.

It provides communication across impossible terrain over which is may be impractical to install wire.

DISADVANTAGES OF RADIO

LACK OF SECURITY- Radio is the least secured means. It is always assumed that interception every time the transmitter is place on operation.

Subject for interception radio is least vulnerable to enemy terrorist activity than wire, however, it is subject for interference from precipitation and jamming to other station.

Radio telephone procedures are a set for using a radio or telephone. It speeds the exchange of message and helps avoid errors, the rules listed below will help you use transmission times efficiently and avoid violations of communication security

Transmit clear, complete, and concise messages, When possible write them out beforehand.

Speak clearly, slowly and natural phrases. Enunciate each word if a receiving operator must write the message, allow time for him to do so.

Listen before transmitting to avoid interfering with other transmission.

Always assumed that the enemy is listening.

RADIO TELEPHONE PROCEDURES

TYPES OF TACTICAL RADIO SETS AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

1. RF - 5800H MAN PACK

MODULATION: Frequency Modulated (FM)

FREQUENCY RANGE:

2 MHz – 30 MHz (HF)

POWER INPUT: 23-30 VDC **NOTE** RADIO SHUT DOWN AT 21VDC

POWER OUTPUT: (HF) 1, 5, 20 WATTS / (FM) 1, 5, 10 WATTS

MODES OF OPERATION:

3G

PRESS TO TALK (HAND SET)

WHIP ANTENNA

WET CELL BATTERY

PRESS TO TALK (HAND SET)

POWER SOURCE – 12 VDC, 24 PCS BA – 30 12V.

2. HARRIS RF 5800V-HH VHF Handheld Radio.

MODULATION: Frequency Modulated (FM)

FREQUENCY RANGE: 30.0 MHz to 107.99999 MHz

POWER INPUT: Battery

TRANSMITTER POWER OUTPUT: Operator Selectable 0.25, 2, 5 watts

OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE: -20°C to +60°C (including battery)

TRANSMISSION RANGE: 5 to 7 Kms (LOS)

WEIGHT: 1 kg including battery and short antenna

SIZE (with battery): 2.85 W x 9.1 H x 1.6 D in. (7.2 W x 25.0 H x 4.1 D cm.)

Fundamentals of tactical radio communication

Radio Net – A group of several station working together in the same frequency.

Call sign – Combination of characters (Letters and numbers) or Pronounceable.

Net Call Sign – A call sign that identifies all radio station operating in a particular net and using the same frequency.

Call – A method of establishing the communication whereby the station calling transmit the identity of the station called as well as his own identity.

Pro words - Are pronounceable words that have assigned meaning to facilitate transmission by radio.

Fundamentals of tactical radio communication

Individual Call sign - this call sign Identifies a single call to any station within the net.

Collective Call sign - this call sign Identifies two or more station in particular radio net but not all stations in the net.

PROWORDS

All After - the portion of message to which one refer as all that which follows.

Break - I hereby indicated to separation in the next from other portion with the message.

Correct -You are correct or what you have transmitted is correct.

I read back - The following is my response to your instruction to read back.

I say again - I am repeating transmission or portion indicated.

I spell - I spell the next word phonetically.

More to follow -Transmitting station has additional traffic for the receiving station.

Over - his is the end of my transmission to you and response is necessary.

Go Ahead - transmitted not to be used together with the proword out.

PROWORDS

Read back - Repeat this entire transmission back to me exactly as received.

Roger - I have received your transmission satisfactorily.

Say Again - Repeat all your last transmission.

Wait - I must pause for a few seconds.

Wilco - I have received your message, understood it, and will comply.

Wait Out - I must pause longer for a few seconds.

Word After - Word to which I refer follow.

Word Before - Word to which I refer precedence.

Out - This is the end of my transmission to you and no reply is required.

GUIDELINES FOR TRANSMISSION

Always write your radio message before transmitting

Always listened before starting to talk so as not to interrupt other conversation.

Speak distinctly and enunciate each word in normal tone to allow the receiving operator time for copying

Releasing the push to talk button immediately after completion of your transmission otherwise you will not hear other station.

Pronunciation

LETTER
PHONETIC
SPOKEN

A

ALPHA
AL FAH

B
BRAVO
BRA VOH

C
CHARLIE
CHAR LEE or SHUR LEE

D
DELTA
DEL TAH

E
ECHO
ECK OH

F
FOXTROT
FOX S TROT

G
GOLF
GOLF

H
HOTEL
HOH TELL

I
INDIA
IN DEE AH

J
JULIET
JEW LEE IT

K
KILO
KEY LOH

L

LIMA
LEE MAH

M
MIKE
MIKE

N
NOVEMBER
NO VEM BER

O
OSCAR
OSS CAH

P
PAPA
PAH PAH

Q
QUEBEC
KEH BECK

R
ROMEO
ROW MEOH

S
SIERRA
SEE AIR AH

T
TANGO
TAN GO

U
UNIFORM
YOU NEE FORM

V
VICTOR
VEK TAH

W
WHISKEY

WISSKEY

X

X- RAY

EKS RAY

Y

YANKEE

YANG KEY

'Z

ZULU

ZOO LOO

PHONETIC ALPHABET

USAGE

To identify individual hours of the alphabet in a message.

To spell out difficult or foreign words within a plain text message

Preceded by the proword I SPELL

To transmit each character in encrypted groups, this will be done even if occasional groups in the encrypted text are pronounceable, it need not be preceded by proword I SPELL.

Personal initials will be spoken phonetically preceded by the proword
"INITIAL RB Montes will be spoken as INITIALS ROMEO BRAVO Montes.

PHONETIC NUMERALS

Pronunciation

NUMERALS

SPOKEN

0

ZE RO

1

WUN

2
TOO

3
THU REE

4
FOW ER

5
FI YE V

6
SIX

7
SEV- EN

8
AIT

9
NIN ER

RADIO NET DIAGRAM
OPEN NET

NCS

“TIGER”

P:___ Mhz

A:___ Mhz

70IB HQS

ALFA
COY

BRAVO COY

CHARLIE COY

“VIRGO”

“CANCER”

“GEMINI”

“LIBRA”

RADIO NET DIAGRAM
DIRECTED NET

NCS

“TIGER”

P:___ Mhz

A:___ Mhz

70IB HQS

ALFA
COY

BRAVO COY

CHARLIE COY

“VIRGO”

“CANCER”

“GEMINI”

“LIBRA”

“THE SIGNAL CORPS DOES NOT
CLAIM TO HAVE WON ANY
BATTLE, BUT NO BATTLE HAS
EVER BEEN WON WITHOUT THE
SIGNAL CORPS.”

BASIC MARKSMANSHIP

White round neck T-shirt and Maong long pants.

The microphone Device should be muted.

No sit-in audience during the class session.

Create a quiet workplace.

Questions will be entertained after the class session.

Unnecessary use of devices, websites, and other applications during the class session are prohibited.

No eating during the class sessions.

Personal necessity will be allowed only during break time.

CLASS RULES

Definition of Terms

Fundamentals of Marksmanship

Components of Integrated Acts of Shooting

Phases of Aiming

Elements of Correct Sight Picture

SCOPE OF PRESENTATION

- Factors that affect holding a rifle steady
- Standard Firing Position
- Marksmanship Principles
- Coach and pupil method
- Range safety precautions

SCOPE OF PRESENTATION

- In aiming the firer is concerned with correct pointing his pistol or

rifle so that the projectile will hit the target when he fires. To do the aiming, we must have the rear sight blade and the target or aiming point in their proper relationship known as the correct sight picture.

- is the technique of holding a weapon as steady as possible while aligning the sight in firing the weapon.

Components of Integrated Acts of Shooting:

- The placement of the eye is called eye relief. Proper eye relief subject or minor variation is approximately 7.5 cm (3 inches). The best method of fixing eye relief is with the spot

weld. (Position of the neck).

Phases of Aiming

Sight Alignment-is the relationship between the front sight and the rear sight with respect to the firer's eye.

Sight Picture - is obtained

when the front sight and rear

sight are properly aligned to

the target and aiming point is

the correct relationship to the

front sight blade.

Breathing and Aiming Process -take a normal breath, lets part of it, and hold the remainder by closing the throat. We should not hold our breath for more than approximately ten (10) seconds, otherwise, our vision may begin to blur and long strain may cause muscular tension. Here also it must be emphasized that you must hold your breath while pulling the trigger.

Aiming Practice- is conducted before firing live rounds. During day firing, the soldier should practice sight alignment and placement of the aiming point.

A. Sight Alignment- the top of the front sight blade is

exactly in the center of the rear sight aperture. You can ensure that focusing your eye on the front sight blade through the indistinct of fuzzy appearing rear sight aperture.

B. Aiming Point- is the target on which you are aligned your sight.

Elements of Correct Sight Picture

Rifle steady:

Grip of the left hand

Rifle butt in the pocket of the shoulder

Grip of the right hand

Right elbow

Spot weld

Breathing

Relaxation

Trigger Control

Factors that affect holding

Trigger control- is the independence of the forefinger on the trigger pull, it straight to the rear with uniformly increasing pressure until the weapon fired.

Uniformly increasing pressure of trigger control:

A. Taking up the slack

B. Increasing the pressure

C. Maintaining the pressure

Trigger Operations

Firm grip of the right hand must be taken up on the first trigger pressure.

Index finger touches trigger will using the first joint.

Regulate breathing, the target sight, and eye are in line, holding

your breath a second then release the trigger finger again.

A. Flinching - this is the firer reaction of the anticipated recoil of the exploding round.

B. Bucking- this is an attempt by the firer to take-up the recoil just before the weapon fires by tensing his shoulder muscles and moving the shoulder forward.

C. Jerking- this is an attempt by the firer to make a rifle fire at a certain time by rapidly applying pressure on the trigger.

•Indication of improper trigger control:

Type of trigger for rifle 5.56 mm M16A1

A. Semi automatic fire trigger control

B. Automatic fire trigger control

A. Prone Position- this position presents a low silhouette and easily adopted for the use of cover and support.

Standard Firing Position:

B. Kneeling Position- this

position are suitable for use at

live ground that slopes gently

upward.

C. Standing Position- this

position is used in the assault to

engage surprise target and when

no other position can be used.

D. Fox Hole- this position are suitable for use at live ground

that slopes gently upward.

E. Squatting Position- this position is an excellent position to

be used in a mud, shallow water or contaminated area. It is used on level ground that slopes gently downward. (for flexibility, both feet must be on the ground).

A. Position and hold must be firm enough to support the weapon.

B. Weapon must point naturally at the target

C. Controlled breathing

D. Correct sight picture

E. Trigger release

F. Follow through

G. Calling the shot

Marksmanship Principles

Follow Through- is the continued mental and physical application of the fundamental after each round has been fired.

the coach and pupil method of instruction is peculiarly applicable in

training marksmanship. By working in pairs when receiving an instruction, each man of the team is enabled alternately to learn while acting as coach and watching the action and correcting the mistakes of his partners and then performing exercise himself as pupil.

Coach and Pupil Method

Each man is also permitted to rest periodically without halting the progress of his training. In order to receive maximum benefit from the coach and pupil method of instruction, each man must understand thoroughly its purpose and his individual responsibility both as coach and pupil. This method of the instruction is used throughout all phases of marksmanship training wherever applicable.

Coach and Pupil Method

The bolt of all rifles must be opened always.

All loading and unloading are executed on the firing line with the muzzle of the rifle or pistol pointing towards the target. Strictly no loading behind the firing line.

No weapon is loaded until the command load is given.

All firing must be controlled by a signal, commands will be given by the designated Range Officer/NCO. Do not fire until the command fire is given.

Range Safety Precautions

At the command "CEASE FIRE" all trigger fingers must be automatically removed from the trigger and shifted to safe.

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 safely

lever at safe, bolt must be open always.

Range Safety Precautions

No person is allowed beyond the firing line for any reason or purpose. No weapons were carried in front of the firing line.

After firing, place the selector lever at the safe, remove the magazine and always keep the bolt open.

Range Safety Precautions

FOR CALL .45 PISTOL

Never place a loaded magazine in the automatic pistol nor load the revolver until you have taken your place at the firing point.

Always remove the magazine and unload the pistol before leaving the firing point.

Always hold the loaded pistol at the position of raise pistol, except while aiming.

When firing ceases temporarily, lock the piece and hold it at raise pistol. Do not assume any position except raise the pistol without first removing the magazine and unloading.

If one or more cartridges remain unfired at the end of a timed - fire,

sustained - fire, or quick-fire score, remove the magazine and unload

immediately.

The range will be kept thoroughly policed at all times. The officer-

in-charge of firing will inspect to ensure the empty cartridge cases and

unfired round are separated from each other and from all trash.

Further, he will ensure that all empty cartridges cases and unfired

rounds are turned into the range of the Supply Officer immediately

upon completion of the day's firing

BASIC INTELLIGENCE

To orient the students about the basic knowledge and understanding of what is intelligence

OBJECTIVES

SCOPE

Definition of terms.

Intelligence principles.

Intelligence axioms.

Intelligence cycle.

Intelligence reports/records

Military security

Counterintelligence

INTRODUCTION:

During the intelligence orientation, the student should understand the different aspects of intelligence, its characteristics, natures, principles and works and duties and what is its importance in the government's drive against insurgency and terrorism in the country today.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

INFORMATION-consists of facts, statistics, observations, reports, trends, opinions, rumors, documents, photographs, diagrams, maps and other data used in the production of intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE-is the product of resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration and the interpretation of all available information.

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE-is concerned with the “countering”, or destroying effectiveness of a hostile intelligence effort.

COMBAT INTELLIGENCE -is the knowledge of the enemy, weather and other geographical features required by a commander in the planning and conduct of tactical operations.

STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE -is intelligence which is required for the formulation of the policy and military plans at national and international levels.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

PRINCIPLES OF INTELLIGENCE

There are seven (7) principles of intelligence which are as follows:

Intelligence is continuous.

Intelligence Operations and Tactical operations are interdependent.

Intelligence must be useful.

Intelligence must be timely.

Intelligence must be flexible.

Intelligence operation requires imagination and foresight.

Intelligence requires constant security measures.

Intelligence is continuous

All intelligence activities follow a four (4) cycle - planning, collection, evaluation and dissemination – those that are oriented on the commander’s mission. The cycle is continuous and all steps are carried out at the same time.

Intelligence Operations and Tactical operations are interdependent.

Intelligence operations are internal part of the operations of all units. The overall operations of any armed force in combat is measured and greatly affected by the intelligence which it develops and uses. Strategy and tactics are at the same time the cause and effect of intelligence operations

Intelligence must be useful.

Intelligence must not only increase knowledge. Useful intelligence enhances understanding of the problems to be solved results in assisting the commander's problem is essential to determine what intelligence is useful to.

Intelligence must be timely.

The best intelligence is worthless if it does not reach the user in time for appropriate consideration or action. Some sacrifice of completeness and accuracy may have to be accepted because the situation requires decisions before complete intelligence can produce. If this occurs, the user must be advised of the loss of completeness and accuracy.

Intelligence must be flexible.

Standard procedures must make intelligence operations more effective; however, procedures must be responsible to changes to meet existing requirements under any situation. Intelligence operations are based on reason and sound judgment. Procedures which do not readily adapt to a given situation are generally discarded.

Intelligence operation requires imagination and foresight.

Policies or procedures which limit imagination or initiative are avoided. All intelligence personnel and agencies are exploited to insure that all available information is processed to produce intelligence for the user. Acceptance and satisfaction which continuance of current situation can lead to disaster.

Intelligence requires constant security measures.

Security measures are necessary to insure that unauthorized personnel are denied of information and produced intelligence. However, it is

imperative that a distinction be made between security and secrecy. Secrecy connoted to hide from or conceal information or intelligence. The free and complete exchange of information by intelligence processing agencies is vital to permit production of the best and most timely product. Security measures must not deter dissemination of information or intelligence to those who have "NEED TO KNOW".

- Intelligence axioms are facts that require no proof because the truth of these statements is obvious.

THE FOUR (4) AXIOMS OF INTELLIGENCE:

AXIOM No. 1 - Intelligence is crucial to internal security.

AXIOM No. 2 – Intelligence is essential to all types of operation.

AXIOM No 3 - Intelligence is a responsibility of all governmental agencies.

AXIOM No 4 – Intelligence of the government must be superior to that of the insurgent.

AXIOM No. 1 - Intelligence is crucial to internal security.

It can provide us with advanced warning of insurgent activities. Intelligence can also provide detailed knowledge of insurgent organizations, personnel, plans and tactics. In short, intelligence provides the information which the government and the Armed Forces as a whole need to act upon.

AXIOM No. 2 – Intelligence is essential to all types of operation.

This axiom means that the government of the nation should initiate a carefully planned, fully coordinated and intensely executed program to maintain or restore internal security.

This overall program contains three (3) basic types of operations namely:

Internal Defense Operations - It is directed against

insurgents, secessionist movements, as well as the ultra-rightist, their organizations, methods, motives, their support system to include their human and material resources.

Internal Development Operations

This is undertaken to improve the political, economic and social aspects and environments within a nation thereby alleviating causes of dissatisfaction by the people towards the government. One of the best examples of this kind of operation is the Civil Military Operations and Special Operations Team concept adopted by the Armed Forces in its latest drive against insurgency.

Psychological Operations

This is conducted to influence the attitude and behavior of all groups within the populace thereby obtaining the maximum support for the government. Intelligence provides all the information where all these operations must be planned, implemented and evaluated if the government is to be successful.

AXIOM No 3 - Intelligence is a responsibility of all governmental agencies.

The covert and clandestine nature of subversive insurgency requires a thoroughly controlled and coordinated intelligence effort on the part of the government. All governmental agencies should contribute to the intelligence effort to collect the detailed information and produce the comprehensive intelligence that is required for internal defense, internal development and psychological operations.

AXIOM No 4 – Intelligence of the government must be superior to that of the insurgent.

The struggle between a subversive insurgent organization and the constituted government of a nation has sometimes been called an “intelligence war”. Throughout the entire process of insurgency, the insurgent relies heavily upon intelligence to plan and execute measures designed to disrupt, paralyze, and overthrow the constituted government.

Enemy activities

Enemy prisoners of war (POW)

Captured enemy documents and materials

Enemy communication

Civilians

Maps

Weather Forecasts

Studies prepared by friendly units

Intelligence reports

Troops - The primary mission of a unit determines the amount of information that it can provide

Intelligence Specialists - They are valuable collectors of information and especially trained personnel

Special Units - These units have various specific collection mission significant to the overall collection effort.

Automatic Rifle M16A1, M16A2, M16A3, M16A4,

Carbine Colt M4, M4A1, AR-15 automatic rifle

M14 7.62mm Rifle

Hand Grenade

M1911A1 .45 Caliber Pistol

SCOPE

ASSAULT

RIFLES

Automatic Rifle M16

The main feature of this rifle was a small-bore cartridge type with an under-stabilized bullet due to the barrel rifling. When such a bullet hits the target it loses stability and starts tumbling making deep lacerated wounds.

The other important feature of the M16 is its progressive design. Its barrel is on the same axis as the butt stock what prevents the rifle from tossing after every shot. This feature greatly increases its fire accuracy.

The rifle's trigger mechanism is very similar to the one used on the M1 Garand. It executes single and automatic fire

M16 A1 RIFLE

The M16 rifle, officially designated Rifle, Caliber

5.56 mm, M16, is a family of military rifles adapted from

the ArmaLite AR-15 rifle for the United States Military.

The original M16 rifle was a 5.5mm automatic rifle with

a 20-round magazine.

M16 A1 RIFLE

Barrel Length: 20 in (508 mm)

Maximum Firing Range: 3,600 m (3,937 yds.)

Effective Firing Range: 550 m (601 yd.) (point target);
800 m (875 yd.) (area target)

Caliber: 5.56 mm

In-Service: 1964–present

Length: 39.5 in (1,003 mm)

Rate of Fire: 700–950 rounds/min cyclic sustained; 45–60
rounds/min semi-automatic

Designed by: Eugene Morrison Stoner

M16

RIFLES PARTS

M16 RIFLES PARTS

M16 A2 RIFLE

Barrel Length: 20 in (508 mm)

Maximum Firing Range: 3,600 m (3,937 yds.)

Effective Firing Range: 550 m (601 yd.) (point target); 800 m (875 yd.) (area target)

Caliber: 5.56 mm

In-Service: 1964–present

Length: 39.5 in (1,003 mm)

Rate of fire: 700–950 rounds/min cyclic sustained;
45–60 rounds/min semi-automatic

M16 A2 RIFLE

The M16A2 slightly differs from the M16A1. It is completed with two types of the trigger group: semi-automatic and automatic fire, or semi-automatic and three shots burst. Rifle's barrel has better bullet's stability and penetration. Furthermore it's barrel is suitable to fire standard NATO SS109 rounds. It has new sight, intended for 800 meters range. Fore grip, and butt stock and pistol grip are made from harder materials. Furthermore fore grip has a different shape. Rifle is fitted with a new, more effective muzzle brake. Cartridge case ejection port is completed with a deflector to prevent an empty case hitting the face

M16 A3 RIFLE

The M16A3 automatic rifle is intended for all types of forces including special forces. It resembles the design of the M16A2. The main difference between these two rifles is a multipurpose accessory rail on the M16A3 instead of the rifle's carrying handle. Although it does not prevent using a carrying handle mounted on top of the rails. Its main advantage is the ability to mount various sights on these rails with an ability to lower a sighting line closer to the barrel and consequently increase the fire accuracy. This rifle fires in single and automatic firing modes only

M16 A3 RIFLE

M16A4 RIFLE

The M16A4 is similar to M16A3 except for the fire mode selector. It executes a single or three-round burst fire.

The M4 and M4A1 Carbines are shortened versions of the M16A2

CARBINES

CARBINE COLT M4

The Colt M4 carbine entered service with US Army in 1994. Basically, it is a shortened M16A2 automatic rifle with a telescopic butt stock. This carbine was intended as a substitute for submachine guns. It is used by airborne troops, special forces, tank crews, vehicle drivers etc.

Its internal design is similar to the M16A2 with an 80% parts commonality. Although it has a 140 mm shorter barrel and telescopic butt stock. The carbine features an improved muzzle brake due to the short barrel.

Carbine executes single fire and three round burst

CARBINE COLT M4

Carbine is completed with dioptic sight, however an optical sight can be fitted. Basically all the accessories used on the M16 automatic rifle (such as a modified M203 under barrel grenade launcher, laser pointers, sound suppressors, tactical lights) are compatible with the M4 as well. Even more compact version of the M4 is the M4 Commando carbine, which is similar to the M4 except even shorter barrel

AR-15 AUTOMATIC RIFLE

An AR-15 automatic rifle, developed by E. Stoner, who was working for the Armalite company. Several years later Colt company bought a license to produce this rifle. Later in 1962, the AR- 15 was designated as the M16 when it was sent to the US Army for trials. Recently the M16 with its variants has

been in service with over 50 countries worldwide, including Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and many others. It is one of the best firearms automatic rifles in the world

CHARACTERISTICS

1. Air-cooled – natural ventilation
2. Gas Operated – weapons that use the pressure of the expanding gases to move the bolt through an gas cylinder
3. Magazine fed – box type
 - a. short – 20 rds.
 - b. long – 30 rds.
4. Shoulder and hip weapon – it is a weapon fired from the shoulder or hip.
5. Semi-automatic and automatic mode – the weapon by changing the setting of the selector lever can be made to fire either in automatic or semi- automatic mode

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.

A. Steps in disassembly

1. The first step in the disassembly of any weapon is to "Clear the weapon".

a. The butt must rest on a flat surface. The right thing will do.

b. Point the selector lever to the "SAFE" position. (NOTE) This can be done only if the weapon is cocked. If the rifle is not cocked, proceed to the next step.

c. Grasp the magazine with the right hand, the right thumb resting on the magazine catch bottom. Press the bottom and pull the magazine.

d. 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 the forwarding position.

e. Ensure the selector lever at "SAFE"

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

Disassembly and Assembly of the Weapon:

2. Field Stripping

a. Disassembly:

(1) Remove the sling and place the rifle on a table or a flat surface with the muzzle to the left.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) Work on the upper receiver group.

- (a) Keep the muzzle to the left.
- (b) Withdraw the bolt carrier from the receiver.
- (c) Disassemble the bolt carrier group.

NOTE: When the bolt carrier is removed, the charging handle will fall from the receiver.

- (5) Work on the lower receiver group.

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

- (a) Push the action spring guide.
- (b) Push down on the retaining pin by using the tip of the cartridge.
- (c) Remove the buffer and buffer spring.
- (d) 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.

B. Assembly

1. 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.

2. Replace the charging handle in the upper receiver. Push forward in the group into the open end of the sub-assembly is fully sealed

3. Place the two (2) receivers together and reset the pivot pin

4. Cock the hammer and ensures that the selector lever is at the "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: Remove of the hand guards should be done only when absolutely necessary for the proper care and maintenance of the weapon.

C. Check the assembly of the weapon

1. Check the proper operation of the weapon while the selector is at "SAFE", semi and auto positions.

(a) "SAFE" position – pull the trigger, the hammer should not fall.

(b) Semi-position – pull the trigger to the rear, re-cock the rifle (hammer) and release the trigger. The hammer should transfer from the hammer holes and is connected to sear engagement.

(c) Auto-position – pull the trigger. Hammer should fall. Hold the trigger to the rear and re-cock the hammer. Push forward on the automatic sear, the hammer should fall.

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

MAINTENANCE

-Normal care cleaning will result in the proper functioning of all parts of the weapon, improper maintenance causes stoppage and malfunctioning.

A. Cleaning and lubricating the barrel.

1. Attach a wire brush to the cleaning rod, drip 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).

2. Continue the process until the bore is coated with a cleaning compound. Replace the brush with a cleaning patch and continue the cleaning process until the patch comes out clean and dry.

3. Clean the locking gauge in the barrel extension using a small bristle brush.

4. 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

B. Cleaning and lubricating the Bolt Carrier Group Lower Receiver Group:

1. Remove the bolt carrier group from the upper receiver group and disassemble. Clean all parts with a patch dipped in a solvent cleaning compound.

2. Clean the locking lugs of the bolt, using a small brush and cleaning solvent. Dry with patch and oil lightly.

3. 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.

C. Cleaning and lubricating the lower receiver group:

1. Normal cleaning will not require the detailed assembly of the lower receiver group.

2. 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.

3. After extensive or field exercise, the lower receiver must be disassembled and cleaned thoroughly, apply a light coat of oil on all parts

D. Maintenance before, during and after firing:

1. Before operation maintenance – the barrel must be wipe dry and free of oil, clean the bore with a dry patch to ensure that it is dry and free of dirt. Check the forward assist assembly and the dust cover.

2. 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 sign of wear and Tear.

3. After operations – follow the normal maintenance operations outline in the foregoing paragraphs.

M14 7.62mm RIFLE

In service: 1959–present;

(limited service since 1964)

Effective firing range: 460 m (500 yd.); 800+ m (875+ yd.) (with optics)/3,725 maximum range

Rate of fire: 700–750 rounds/min

Barrel length: 22 in (559 mm)

Designed: 1954

Variants: M14E1, M14E2/M14A1, M14K, M21, M25, Mk14EBR,

Length: 44.3 in (1,126 mm)

M14A1 7.62mm RIFLE

The M14 rifle, officially the United States Rifle, Caliber 7.62 mm, M14, is an American select-fire battle rifle that fires 7.62×51mm NATO (.308 in) ammunition. It became the standard-issue rifle for the U.S. military in 1959 replacing the M1 Garand rifle in the U.S. Army by 1958 and the U.S. Marine Corps by 1965 until being replaced by the M16 rifle beginning in 1968. The M14 was used by U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps for basic and advanced individual training (AIT) from the mid- 1960s to the early 1970s

M14 7.62mm RIFLE

M14A1. The Army designed the model M14A1 to overcome these problems, but it was too light to become a truly successful replacement for the M1918 series BAR, and production was halted in 1963. The M14A1 featured a full pistol grip and a folding forward handgrip

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

Bayonet Stud

Magazine

Cartridge Clip Guide

Bolt Lock

Rear Sight

Elevating Knob Screw

Safety

Trigger Guard

Hinged Guard

Hinged Shoulder Rest

Front Sight

Gas Cylinder Plug

Gas Cylinder

Spindle Valve

Connector Assembly

Operated Rod

Windage Knob Nut

Selector Shaft Lock

Trigger

Sling Wheel

Magazine Release

Grenade

A Grenade is a small explosive or chemical bomb

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

Grenade

In the middle of the 17th 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 20th 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.

Parts Of Grenade

Main Components Of Grenade

Body – contains filler may be of steel, cast iron.

Filler – high explosive (HE) riot control agents, smoke.

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

Inflicts casualties to anyone within the overpressure blast radius.

High explosive anti-tank defeats armor by the use of a shaped charge.

Capable of controlling riot by employing chemical filler such as tear and vomiting agents.

Can be used as a screen for advancing troops, provides incendiary action.

The maximum casualty inflicting capability is based on the skill of the thrower.

Visibility affects much on the use of the grenade

Grenade Throwing

These skills required a lot of confidence, Here are the steps in throwing a grenade:

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.

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 inaccurate throwing are body-target alignment

and eye-target focus. Line up your body with the target as though 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 (3) General Grenade Throwing Positions

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.

Kneeling

- when you need to be mobile and to be able to quickly change position

Prone

- when you want to close in on the enemy.

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 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

M1911A1 .45 CALIBER PISTOL

In 1892 the Army began to replace the .45-caliber, single-action revolvers it had used since 1873 with a more modern .38-caliber, double-action weapon. During the Philippine campaigns, a series of bloody encounters with highly motivated Moro tribesmen in the close country of Mindanao showed that the lighter weapon's stopping power was insufficient. A series of tests using commercially available ammunition against live and cadaver animals by the Ordnance Department in 1904 led to a specification for a .45-caliber pistol firing a 230-grain bullet at 800 feet per second. Manufacturers submitted nine pistols (six semi-automatic models, two conventional double-action revolvers, and the unique Webley-Fosbery automatic revolver) for ordnance testing in early 1907. A redesigned version of the winning pistol, John M. Browning's Colt Model 1906 semiautomatic, was adopted in 1911 and served with only minor modifications as the Army's main handgun until 1985.

M1911A1 .45 CALIBER PISTOL

The M1911 was the United State's first military semi-

automatic sidearm. A semi-automatic firearm is one

that fires one shot every time the trigger is pulled. While this may seem slow to the average citizen, the ability to pull the trigger as fast as possible and get as many shots is as deadly as a

machine gun.

M1911A1 .45 CALIBER PISTOL

The M1911A1 .45 cal. the pistol was the standard personal defense weapon carried by officers of all services during World War I, World War II, and Korea. It has a rich military heritage, was very reliable, and is the weapon of choice for use in close quarters. The M1911A1 pistol has been replaced by the more modern M9 9mm pistol. The M1911A1 had been the standard handgun issued to Marines for many decades. Selected weapons were modified in the 1980s to meet the requirements of the MEU(SOC) in lieu of arming them with the M9 9mm pistol.

M1911A1 .45 CALIBER PISTOL

The M1911A1 was widely respected for its reliability and lethality. However, its single-action/cocked and locked design required the user to be very familiar and well-trained

to allow carrying the pistol in the "ready-to-fire" mode. Consequently, M1911A1s were often prescribed to be carried without a round in the chamber. Even with this

restriction on the user, numerous unintentional discharges were documented yearly.

- Although commercial pistols were purchased and issued to General Officers, some standard Army issue pistols were specially modified for use by General Officers, including the Pistol, Cal. .45, Semi-automatic, M1911A1, General Officers.

M1911A1 .45 CALIBER PISTOL

The Caliber .45 Automatic Pistol M1911A1 round each

time the trigger is squeezed. Is a recoil-operated hand

weapon that can be carried in either a hip or shoulder -

weapon. It is fed from a seven-round magazine holster.

The pistol can be broken down into and is a semiautomatic weapon; firing one two major groups

M1911A1 .45 CALIBER PISTOL

1. Barrel Bushing

2. Slide

3. Barrel

4. Barrel Link

5. Link Pin

6. Extractor

7. Recoil Spring

8. Recoil Spring Guide

9. Recoil Spring Plug

10. Firing Pin

11. Firing Pin Stop

12. Firing Pin Spring

M1911A1 .45 CALIBER PISTOL

13. Frame

14. Magazine

15. Magazine Catch

Assembly

16. Mainspring Housing

17. Mainspring Housing Pin

18. Hammer

19. Hammer Strut

20. Hammer Strut Pin

21. Hammer Pin

22. Grip Safety

23. Slide Stop

24. Trigger

25. Thumb Safety

26. Grip (Right)

27. Grip (Left)

28. Grip Screws

29.Sear Spring

30.Disconnector

31.Sear

32.Sear Pin

GUN SAFETY RULES

1. Treat every firearm as if they were loaded.
2. Always keep your firearm pointed in a safe direction.
3. Finger off the trigger until ready to fire.
4. Be certain of your target, your line of fire, and what lies beyond it.
5. Always wear appropriate eye and ear protection when shooting and maintaining your firearm

MAP READING AND LAND NAVIGATION

CLASSROOM RULES

Dress Code: White round neck T-shirt and Maong long pants.

Microphone Device should be muted.

No sit-in audience during class session.

Create a quiet work place.

Questions will be entertained after class session.

Unnecessary use of devices, websites and other applications during class session are prohibited.

No eating during class session.

Personal necessity will be allowed only during break time.

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

- is a graphic representation of a portion of the earth's surface drawn to scale, as seen from above.

- It uses colors, symbols, and labels to represent features found on the ground.

MAP

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

CATEGORIES

SCALE

SMALL SCALE - 1:1,000,000 & SMALLER

used for general planning & for strategic studies

standard small scale map is 1:1,000,000.

MEDIUM SCALE – 1:75,000-1:1,000,000

Used for operational planning

standard medium-scale map is 1:250,000.

LARGE SCALE - 1:75,000 & LARGER

used for tactical, administrative, and logistical planning

Standard large scale is 1:50,000

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

1:75,000 & LARGER

1:1,000,000 & smaller

SMALL

1:75,000 1:1,000,000

MEDIUM

LARGE SCALE

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

Methods of expressing Direction

AZIMUTH & DIRECTION

Degree - the most common unit of measure

360 DEGREES IN A CIRCLE

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

DEGREE

360 DEGREES IN A CIRCLE

$1^{\circ} = 60'$

$1' = 60''$

0°

3

6

0°

9

0°

1

8

0°

2

7
0°

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

QUARRY

TOPOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

HOUSE

BUILDING

SCHOOL

TRAIL

FOOTPATH

BRIDGE

BUILT UP
AREA

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

STANDARD COLORS OF
TOPOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

BLACK

REDDISH BROWN

BLUE

GREEN

BROWN

RED

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

RED

- depicts
classification
of roads,
built-up
areas &
special
features

COLORS USED IN CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

BLUE – Water Features
(Hydrography)

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

GREEN - represents vegetation

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

BLACK - represents
man-made objects.
i.e. buildings, tower,
etc.

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

BROWN -
depicts
relief and
elevation
such as
contours on
older maps

BROWN -
depicts
relief and
elevation
such as
contours on

older maps

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

PRINCIPLE IN READING
MAP COORDINATES

READ "RIGHT-UP"

RIGHT - OBJECTIVE RELATIVE TO
THE VERTICAL GRID LINE

UP - OBJECTIVE RELATIVE TO THE
HORIZONTAL GRID LINE

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

PRINCIPLE IN READING
MAP COORDINATES

RIGHT UP

98 05

983 057

9832 0579

NEAREST 1000 M

NEAREST 100 M

NEAREST 10 M

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

13 14 15 16 17 18

83

84

85

86

86

A

NEAREST 1000M

GS: _____

15

85

NEAREST 100M

GC: 15____ 85____

6

7

READING COORDINATES USING MGRS

EXAMPLE 1

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

13 14 15 16 17 18

83

84

85

86

86

B

GC: _____

9

3

EXAMPLE 2

16

84

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

13 14 15 16 17 18

83

84

85

86

86

c

GS: _____

16

84

Nearest 100m

GC: 16____ 84____

5

7

Plotting coordinates

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

METHODS OF LOCATING POINTS

Intersection

Resection

Modified resection

Polar plot

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

INTERSECTION - is the location of an unknown point by successively occupying at least two (preferably 3) known positions on the ground and then map sighting on the unknown point.

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

RESECTION – the method of locating one's position on a map by determining the grid azimuth to at least two (preferably 3) locations that can be pinpointed on the map.

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

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 a road, stream, etc..

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

POLAR PLOT - a method of locating or plotting an unknown position from a known point by giving a direction and distance along that direction line

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

NAVIGATION

TECHNIQUE AND METHODS

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

TYPES OF COMPASSES

THE LENSATIC COMPAS

- COMMON AND SIMPLEST INSTRUMENT FOR
MEASURING DIRECTION

THE ARTILLERY M2 COMPASS

- SPECIAL PURPOSE INSTRUMENT DESIGNED
FOR ACCURACY

3.

WRIST/POCKET COMPASS

- ATTACHED TO A WRISTWATCHBAND

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

Lensatic Compass

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

Center hold technique

USING A COMPASS

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

Compass to cheek technique

Ref: SP 8-032 Map Reading and Land Navigation

ORIENTING A MAP

DETERMINE DECLINATION
ANGLE.

PLACE COMPASS

ALONGSIDE
NORTH-SOUTH GRIDLINES.

ROTATE THE MAP AND
COMPASS TOGETHER.

ALIGN NORTH SEEKING
ARROW WITH RESPECT TO
THE VALUE OF
DECLINATION ANGLE.