



SOUTH QUEENSLAND AUSTRALIAN ARMY CADETS BRIGADE

FIELD CRAFT

DAILY ROUTINE ...CONT

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AFTERNOON ROUTINE...cont

- Periodic hygiene checks – insect repellent and foot and skin inspections.
- Night preparations – shelters erected and dropped and re-supply as required.
- Evening meal.
- Night orders issued – issue piquet roster and repack surplus equipment.
- Change from day to night routine.

NIGHT ROUTINE

- Stand-down on order.
- Double staggered piquet's posted.
- Minimal movement within perimeter expect routine piquet changes.
- Work tasks.
- When sleeping if possible – cadets should be fully clothes and equipment should be handy.

DAILY ROUTINE

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MORNING ROUTINE

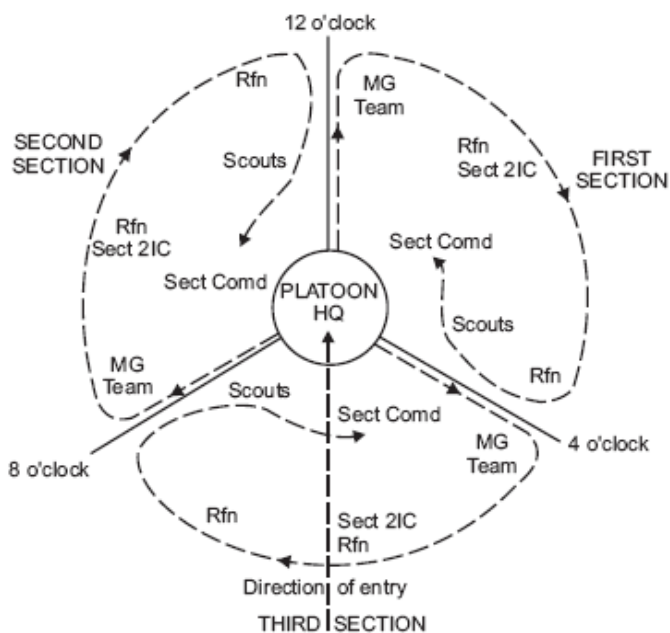
- Reveille
- Strike Shelters – each member packs away all equipment and puts in equipment.
- Stand-down on order – change to day routine and track discipline maintained.
- Personal Hygiene – washing, cleaning boots, clean teeth, skin and foot inspections, comb hair and visit latrine.
- Water Discipline – fill water bottles, sterilize all water and drink at least one litre of water.
- Breakfast – may be cooked centrally or delivered to positions, may be cooked under section arrangements or by the individual, utensils cleaned and stored.
- Clean up section area – all equipment laid out for immediate use.
- Check clothing and equipment – clothes mended, boots inspection and defects reported.
- Orders – briefing and conduct of day activities and midday meal.

AFTERNOON ROUTINE

- Continue with the days activities.
- Check equipment – personal equipment, radio equipment and batteries.

PLATOON HARBOUR

3



Having conducted a limited reconnaissance and selected the site for the base, the platoon commander placed themselves in the centre of the intended perimeter and indicates the direction of 12 o'clock. On receipt of this signal, section commanders take their section members to their respective positions in relation to 12 o'clock.

Breaking Track

The procedure for leaving an existing track without making a fresh one:

- The place of departure from the track is selected.
- The column is halted at normal intervals. Section commanders must ensure there is no closing up.
- A warning order is passed back – 'BREAK TRACK LEFT' (or 'RIGHT'). On an order or signal, each section member turns to the left (or right) and moves directly into the undergrowth on a given bearing or angle, being careful not to disrupt the foliage.
- Section commanders must see the direction and contact with flank section are maintained.
- Movement is continuous for the period specified or for a given number of paces, or until the platoon commander is confident that the distance travelled has achieved the aim of security.
- The original direction is then resumed until the bivouac site is reached.

Sequence of Development

The sequence of development of the harbour is as follows:

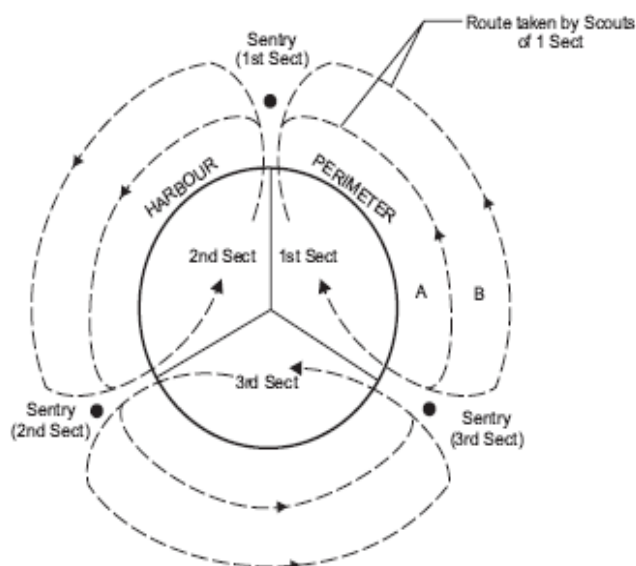
- Track Plan. The track plan must be instituted first to avoid trampling of the area before security is compromised.
- Shelters will be placed on the ground, laid out ready for erection. They will not be erected until after dark, that is, 'STAND DOWN' at night. They will be dropped at 'STAND TO' in the morning.
- Normal daily routine tasks are completed.

Once the harbour site has been occupied the section commander will move to the platoon commander and report that their section is in position and is standing to.

- In close country this is impossible and before a clearing patrol is sent out he/she should move around the parameter to ensure it is tied in and correctly position. Once he/she is satisfied the platoon commander will order 'CLEARING PATROLS OUT'.
- Section commanders will then dispatch their scouts. The scouts will move out of the harbour from the right of their respective sections positions, near the MG of the neighboring section.
- Section commanders then return to their section MG positions.
- The scouts from each section move in an anti-clockwise direction at a distance from the perimeter which will depend on the density of the vegetation. Once scout will move at a visual distance from the perimeter, the other will move at a visual distance from him/her. Both scouts will sweep the area in front of their sections and return through their section MG locations on the left of their section position.
- When the clearing patrols have returned, the section commander will relay their reports to the platoon commander at the platoon headquarters position.
- After the clearing patrols have cleared the area, the platoon commander will move clockwise around the harbour position, commencing at the MG position of the first section. He/she will take each section commander through the section position, checking the position of the section members and coordinating between sections when necessary. Noise and movement must be reduced to a minimum.

CLEARING PATROLS

Once the harbour site has been occupied the section commander will move to the platoon commander and report that their section is in position and is standing to.

**ORDERS FOR SENTRIES**

Sentries must always be posted for local protection of any body of personnel. They are responsible for checking the identity of visitors or suspicious persons in the vicinity. The security of the position depends on the alertness and efficiency of the sentries.

Number of Sentries

- By Day:** The minimum requirement in the best conditions by day is to have one sentry manning each section. A second sentry may be deployed forward of the section position to provide early warning.
- By Night:** At night it is normal to deploy two sentries per section.

Sequence of Sentry Orders

- Likely direction approach
- Arcs of responsibility
- Name of landmarks and reference points
- Position of other sentries
- Cam and concealment requirements
- Challenging procedure
- Password / countersign
- Route to and from sentries
- Location of immediate superior
- Timing for tour of duty
- System of relief
- Action on approach (warn commander)

Passwords

If a password is used it will always be in two parts; for example:

- Challenge.....Derby
- Countersign.....Winner

ORDERS FOR SENTRIES...CONT

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Challenging

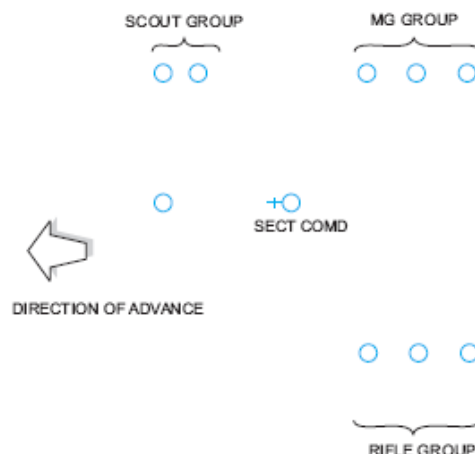
The standard challenging procedure must always be followed. The section commander will always be alerted if any unexpected person or group approaches the position and if the situation warrants it, he/she will 'stand to' the section. The sentry will do the challenging.

ACTION BY SENTRY	ACTION BY PERSON OR GROUP BEING CHALLENGED
"HALT! WHO IS (or GOES) THERE?"	Halts and gives any reply which indicates the person or group is authorised to pass e.g. "C COMPANY PATROL, CORPORAL KINDO OF 25 PLATOON".
"ADVANCE (ONE) AND BE RECOGNISED"	One person (e.g. the group leader) advances without replying.
"HALT"(When the person has approached sufficiently for the sentry to recognise him or give the challenge	Person halts until recognised by the sentry.
CHALLENGE (if any) is given in a low tone.	Reply or countersign is given in a low tone.
"ADVANCE ANOTHER ONE (or remainder) AND BE RECOGNISED" (Sentry calls forward remainder one by one or as a group, as the situation or orders dictate)	Second person or remainder of group advances at the order of the sentry to be recognised. The group leader or person designated by the group leader must remain with the sentry to assist in identification of the remainder.

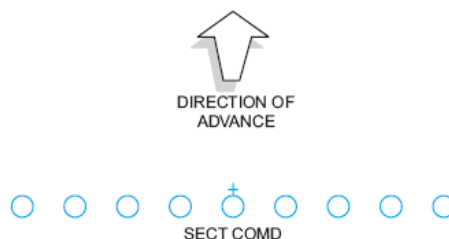
SECTION FORMATIONS...CONT

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OPEN FILE - used when the path made by the scouts is wide enough to permit alternate section members to move on both side of it.



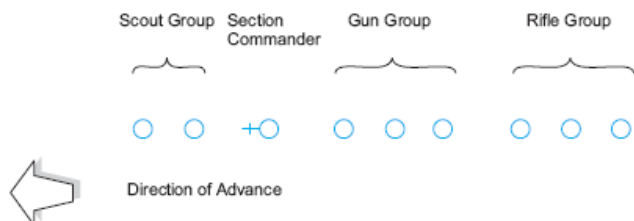
EXTENDED LINE – Extended line is a forward formation.



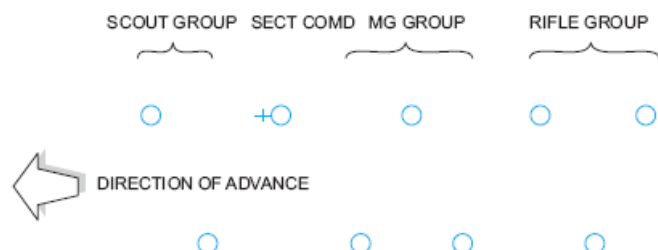
SECTION FORMATIONS

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SINGLE FILE - useful for following narrow features such as creeks and narrow tracks in close country or by night.



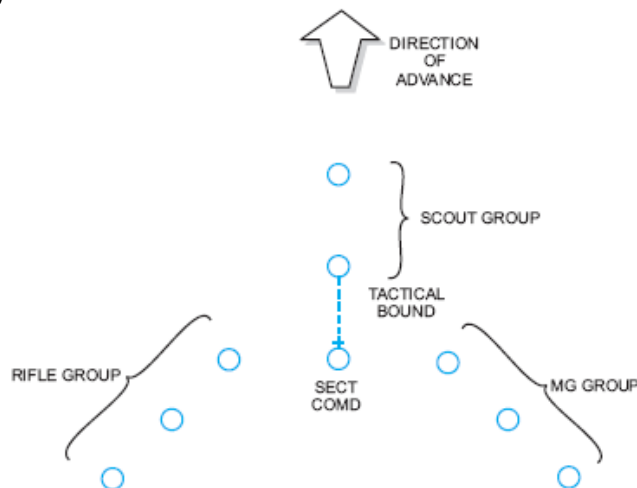
STAGGERED FILE - used when the path is wide enough to permit alternate section members to move on opposite sides of it.



SECTION FORMATIONS...CONT

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ARROWHEAD - is best for moving on a broad front in open country by day.



FIELD SIGNALS

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When moving tactically a section is controlled by the use of field signals. On many occasions the use of silent field signals will be the best method of control.

These signals may be used singularly or in various combinations to create sign talk. Accuracy is vital. Ensure that signals are passed clearly and accurately. Ensure the section member behind you has understood your signal by observing that he/she passes the same one on. It is the responsibility of every person to watch for field signals being passed forward or back.

The following points defeat the purpose of silent field signals, therefore are not to be used:

- snapping of fingers, and
- whistling.

Field signals should be definite but not vigorous. Vigorous movement may often give away your position. Field signals should be used realistically. Do not become a slave to them.

FIELD SIGNALS...CONT

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GO BACK OR TURN AROUND



CLOSE OR JOIN ME



FREEZE AND LISTEN



FIELD SIGNALS

13

DEPLOY



ADVANCE OR FOLLOW ME



HALT AND LIE DOWN



FIELD SIGNALS...CONT

15

INCREASE SPEED






SLOW DOWN






RECONNAISSANCE






FIELD SIGNALS...CONT

OTHERS SEEN OR SUSPECTED	
NO OTHERS IN SIGHT OR ALL CLEAR	
SCOUT/COMD GROUP	




FIELD SIGNALS...CONT

TALK/LISTEN TO RADIO	
ORDERS GROUP	
HARBOUR	

FIELD SIGNALS...CONT




OBSTACLES	
HOUSE OR HUT	
OBSTACLE CREEK OR RIVER	

FIELD SIGNALS...CONT

ADJUST SPACING / SPREAD OUT	
OPEN FILE	
ARROWHEAD	



FIELD SIGNALS...CONT

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EXTENDED LINE	
SINGLE FILE	
STAGGERED FILE	

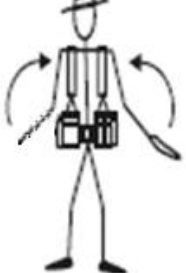
FIELD SIGNALS...CONT

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PLATOON SGT	
PLATOON COMD	

FIELD SIGNALS...CONT

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STAND TO	
STAND DOWN	