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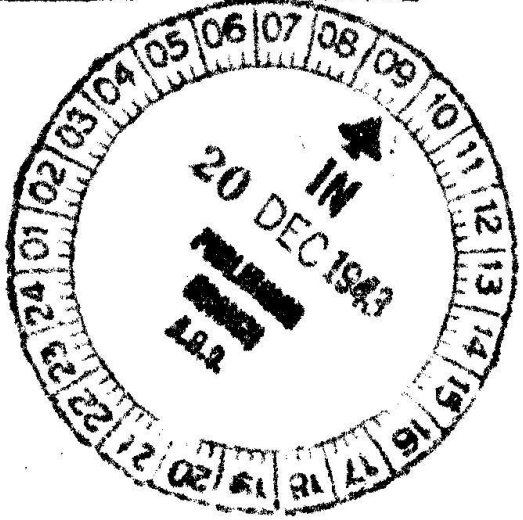
WAR DEPARTMENT

ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY FIELD MANUAL

FORMATIONS AND INSPECTIONS

17 November 1943

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ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY FIELD MANUAL

FORMATIONS AND INSPECTIONS

CHANGES No. 1

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 6 May 1944

FM 4–120, 17 November 1943, is changed as follows:

■ 1. PURPOSE.

*

d. (Added.) *Artillery formations.*—The normal formation of the battery for purposes of artillery training is the artillery formation (see figs. 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4). Individual sections form as prescribed in appropriate Field Manuals, except for those sections for which the Field Manuals prescribe no formation. These will form in double rank with the ranking noncommissioned officer in charge. In forming the battery, the first sergeant takes post 9 paces in front of and facing the point where the center of the battery is to rest and commands: FALL IN. Each chief of section or separate detail takes post 3 paces in front of and facing the point where the center of his section or detail is to rest and superintends its formation. Each section or separate detail assembles in two ranks with 4 inches between files and 40 inches between ranks. After the sections and separate details are formed, each is verified by its respective chief of section, who then faces to the front. The first sergeant then commands: REPORT. Each chief of section or separate detail, successively from the right, salutes and reports, "——— section (detail) present" or "——— absent" (giving names of unauthorized absentees). Chiefs of sections then take post in the front rank, 1 pace to the right of their sections. The first sergeant faces about, salutes, and reports to the battery commander, who has taken post 12 paces in front of the center of the battery, "Sir, all present or accounted for," or "——— noncommissioned officers and privates absent." When the battery commander has acknowledged the report, the first sergeant takes his post in the front rank 1 pace to the right of the chief of the right section or detail. Battery officers other than the battery commander take post as shown in figures 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4, facing to the front, when the first sergeant starts toward his post on the right of the battery.

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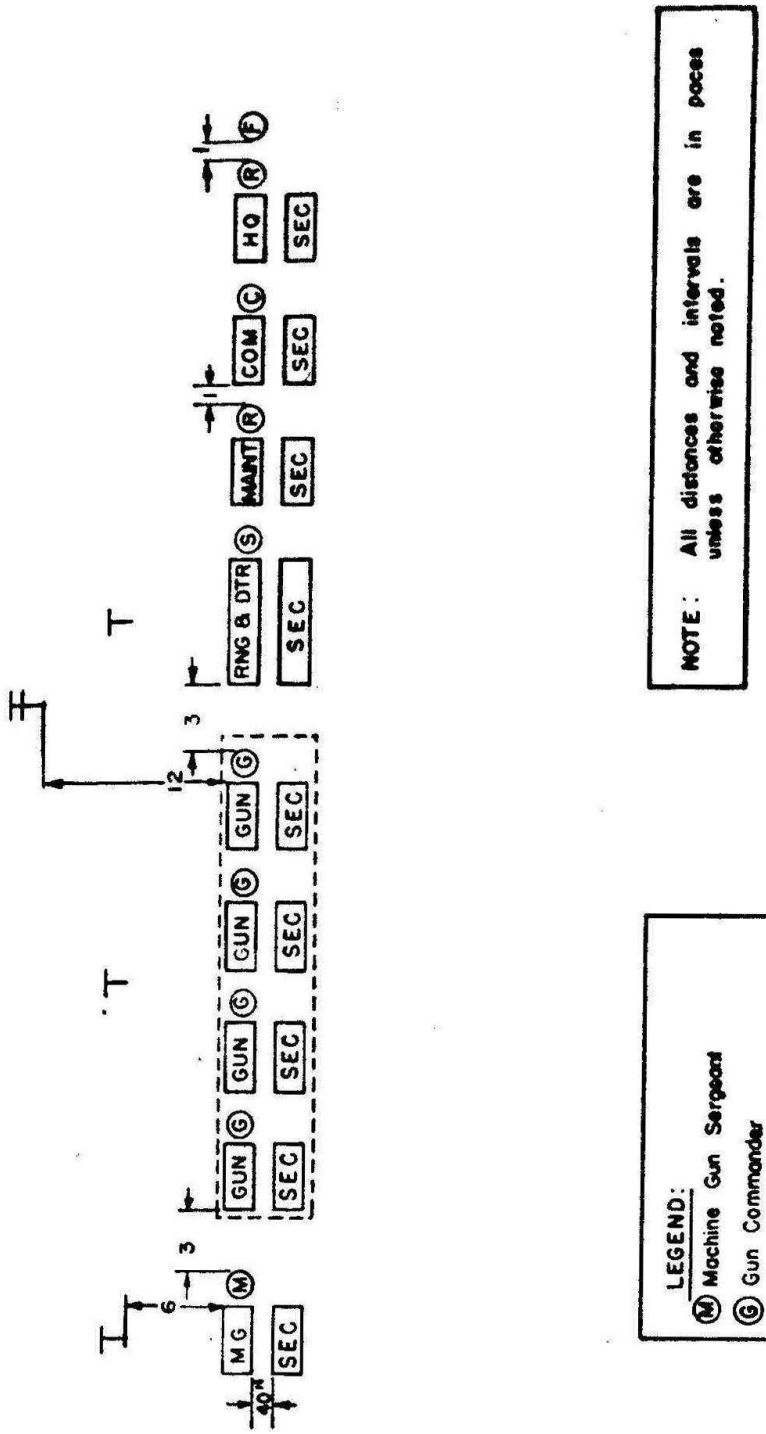


FIGURE 1.1.—Artillery formation of gun battery.

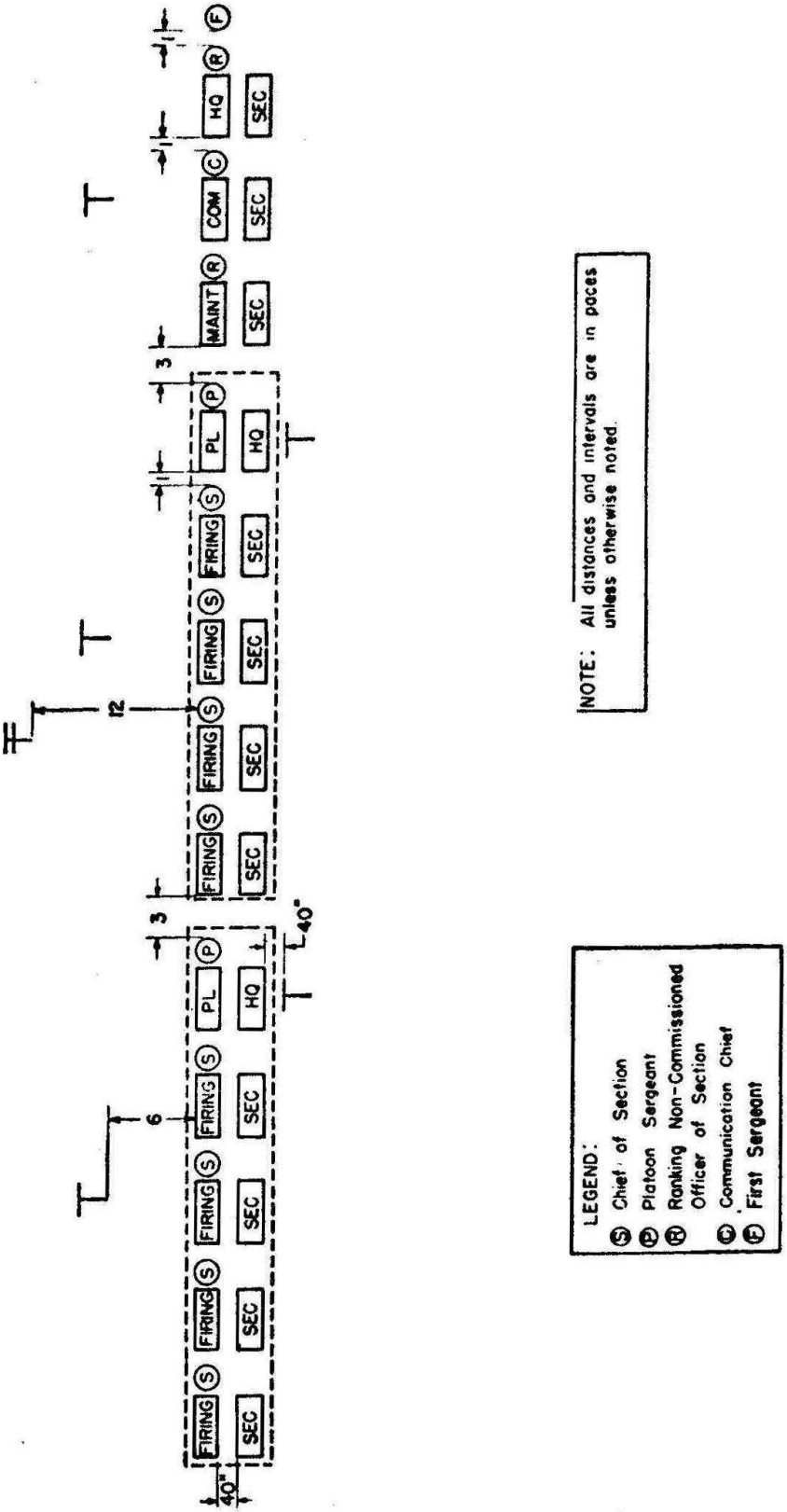


FIGURE 1.2.—Artillery formations of automatic weapons battery.

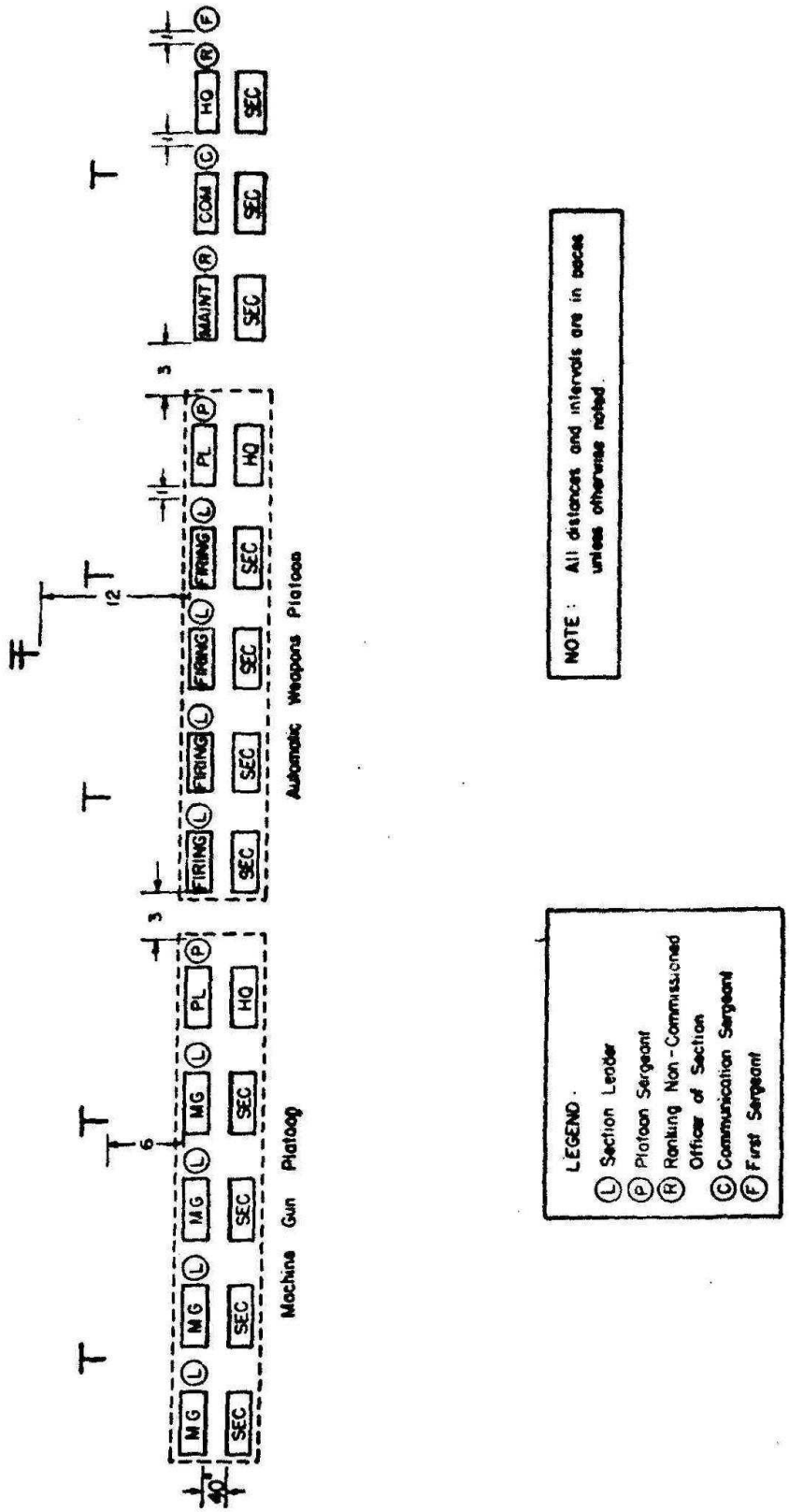


FIGURE 1.3.—Artillery formations of automatic weapons battery, self-propelled.

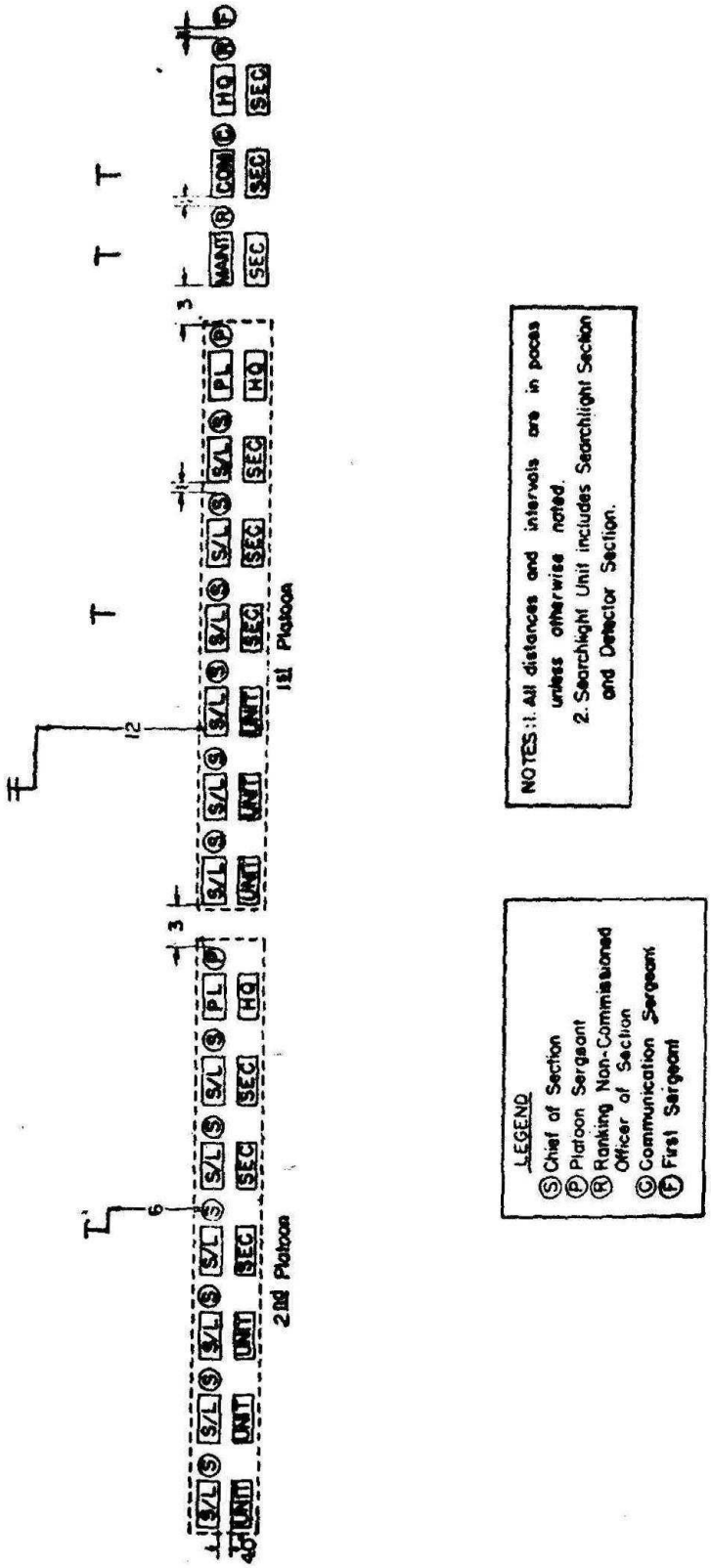


FIGURE 1.4.—Artillery formation of searchlight battery.

ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY FIELD MANUAL

[A. G. 300.7 (2 May 44).]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

As prescribed in paragraph 9a, FM 21–6; C & H 44 (5).
For explanation of symbols, see FM 21–6.

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FM 4-120

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FORMATIONS AND INSPECTIONS

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 17 November 1943.

FM 4–120, Antiaircraft Artillery Field Manual, Formations and Inspections, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

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G. C. MARSHALL,
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Major General,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

C and H 44 (5).

(For explanation of symbols see FM 21–6.)

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ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY FIELD MANUAL

FORMATIONS AND INSPECTIONS

This manual supersedes FM 4–120, 16 July 1940, including C 1, 16 January 1942; and section I, Training Circular No. 18, War Department, 1942.

CHAPTER 1

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS

SECTION I

GENERAL

■ 1. PURPOSE.—The purpose of this manual is to prescribe formations and procedures for antiaircraft artillery units for ceremonies and inspections.

a. Dismounted drill.—(1) The procedures, formations, and movements for dismounted drill and for dismounted ceremonies are prescribed in FM 22–5.

(2) The movements of dismounted drill do not apply to mounted drill.

b. Mounted formations.—Mounted formations are covered in chapter 2.

c. Crew drills.—Crew drills for individual antiaircraft artillery vehicles are prescribed in appropriate Field Manuals. (See FM 21–6.)

■ 2. DEFINITIONS.—The following definitions are in addition to those contained in FM 22–5:

a. Assembly.—The regular grouping in close order of the elements of a command.

b. Car commander.—The senior member of the crew present with the vehicle.

c. Close order.—Any formation in which units are arranged in line or column with intervals and distances of 25 yards or less.

d. Command car.—A motor vehicle, either armored or unarmored, usually equipped with communication facilities for the exercise of command and used to transport command personnel.

e. Crew.—The personnel that mans a vehicle or a weapon requiring more than one man for its proper operation.

f. Dismounted.—The term "dismounted" as applied to a unit indicates that it is employed without vehicles; as applied to personnel it means that the individuals are not mounted on or in vehicles.

g. Element.—A subdivision of a command, such as an individual, vehicle, squad (crew), section, or platoon.

h. Interval.—Interval in mounted units is the lateral space between vehicles, measured from the hub of the wheel to the hub of the adjacent vehicle or track to track. Between troops in formation it is the space from the left flank of the element or unit on the right to the right flank of the element or unit on the left.

i. Mounted.—The term "mounted" as applied to units indicates that the unit is employed with vehicles; as applied to personnel, it means that the individuals are mounted on or in vehicles.

■ 3. COMMANDS.—*a.* See FM 22–5 for commands and signals for dismounted close and extended order drill.

b. See FM 17–5 for signals for mounted formations. The commands for mounted formations are prescribed in this manual.

c. See TM 10–460 for driver's signals.

d. See FM 29–5 and 17–5 for signals to be used at night.

e. Commands may be transmitted by any of the following methods:

(1) Voice (seldom practicable mounted).
(2) Audible signals.
(*a*) Whistle.
(*b*) Trumpet.
(*c*) Horn or siren.
(3) Touch signals.
(4) Visual signals.
(*a*) Arm and hand.
(*b*) Lights.
(5) Example of the leader.
(6) Radio.
(7) Staff officers.

(8) Messengers, mounted or dismounted.
(9) Any combination of the above methods.

SECTION II

VEHICLE OCCUPANTS

■ 4. GENERAL RULES.—*a.* The occupants of military motor vehicles are considered in formation and do not leave the vehicle without proper authority.

b. No occupant may occupy any part of the vehicle in such a manner as to obstruct the view of the driver.

c. Occupants keep wholly inside the vehicle unless specifically directed otherwise.

d. No vehicle will be moved until all occupants are inside the vehicle.

e. In passenger cars, all doors are kept closed.

f. On trucks, tail gates will be kept closed while vehicles are in motion.

■ 5. POSITIONS.—Occupants of vehicles may be seated or standing at attention, or in one of the rest positions as follows:

a. Attention.—(1) The position of attention assumed by occupants, except the driver, seated in motor vehicles is an alert position, with back erect, chest lifted, shoulders squared, head up, eyes straight in the direction the occupant is facing, and arms falling naturally at the side. In ceremonies, the arms are folded, right arm uppermost, elbows raised to a horizontal position, while passing the reviewing stand.

(2) The driver's position is the same as prescribed for seated occupants, except the hands will rest on opposite sides of the steering wheel, on a horizontal line, generally through the center of the wheel, grasping the steering wheel firmly but without stiffness. Both feet are flat on the floor, except when actually manipulating the foot controls.

(3) Personnel who normally stand in the vehicle, that is, vehicle commanders or others, assume the same position of attention as seated personnel, except they may support themserves as needed to maintain their balance.

(4) Silence is maintained.

b. Rests.—The commands are: AT EASE; REST.

(1) At the command AT EASE, occupants of motor vehicles may assume a relaxed posture but do not leave their positions in the vehicle. Silence is maintained.

(2) At the command REST, positions are maintained, comfortable postures may be assumed, and occupants may talk.

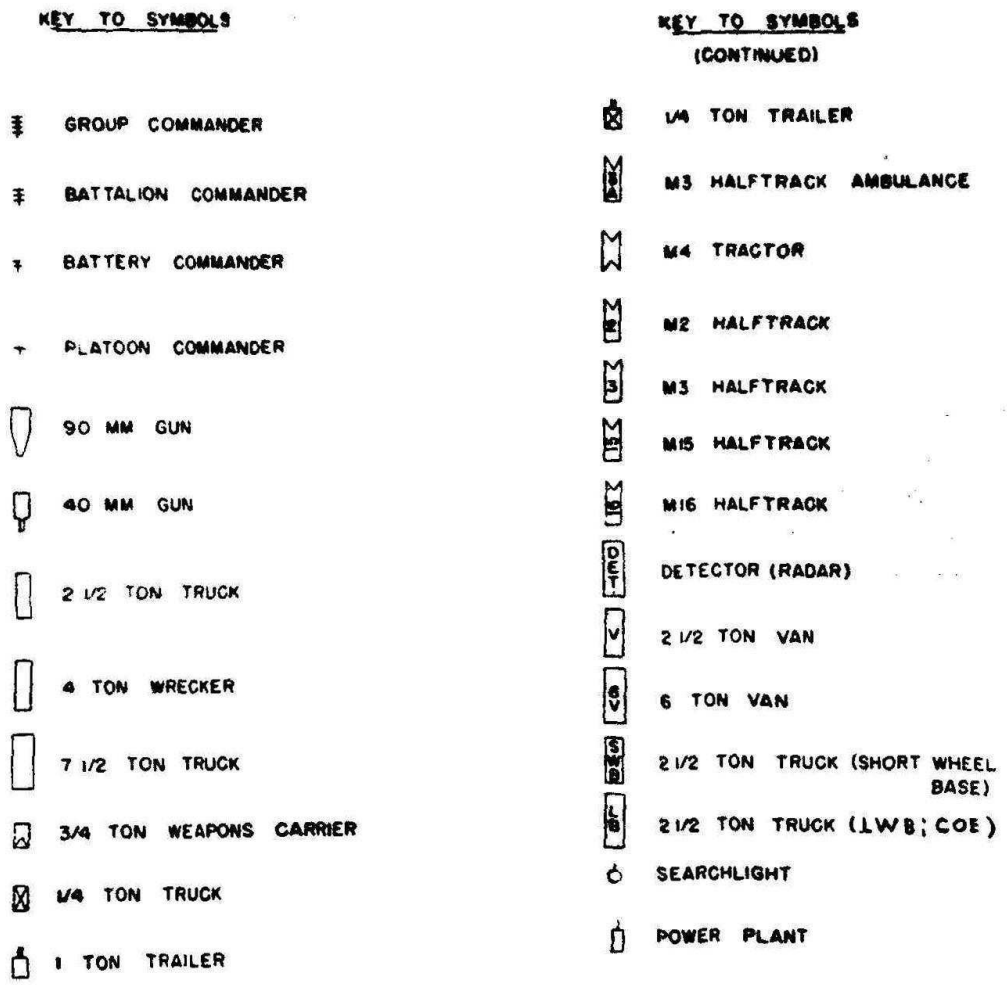


FIGURE 1.—Key to symbols used in figures 2 to 11, inclusive.

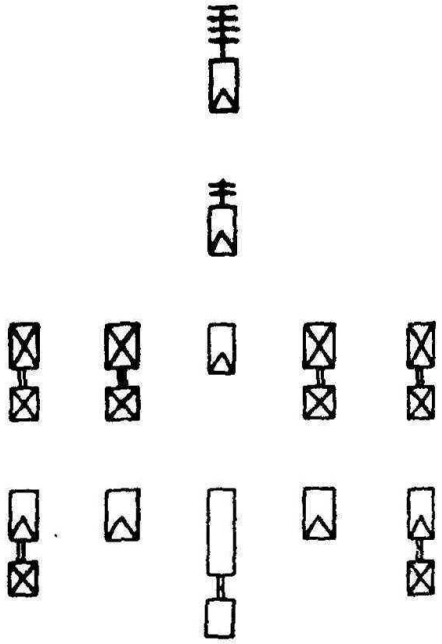


FIGURE 2.—Battery mass formation, mounted—AAA group headquarters battery.

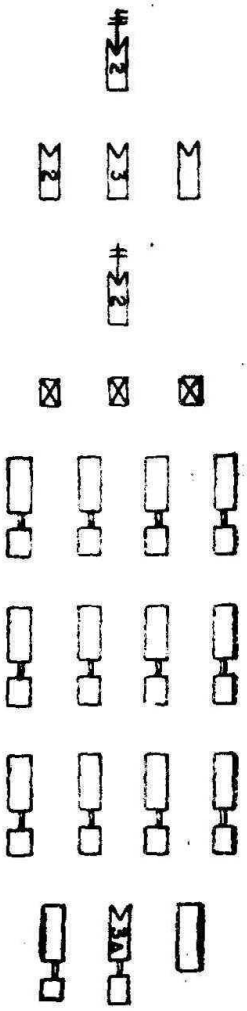


FIGURE 3.—Battery mass formation, mounted—headquarters battery, automatic battalion, self-propelled.

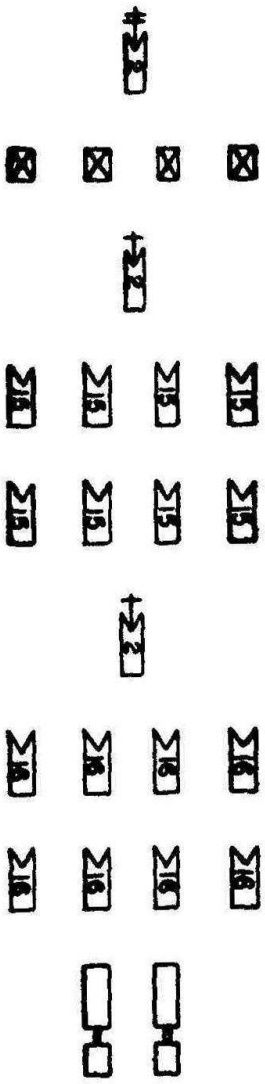


FIGURE 4.—Battery mass formation, mounted—automatic weapons battery, self-propelled.

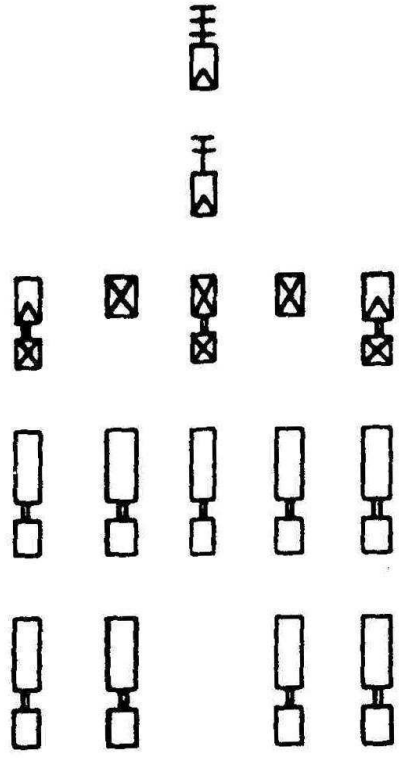


FIGURE 5.—Battery mass formation, mounted—headquarters battery, automatic weapons battalion.

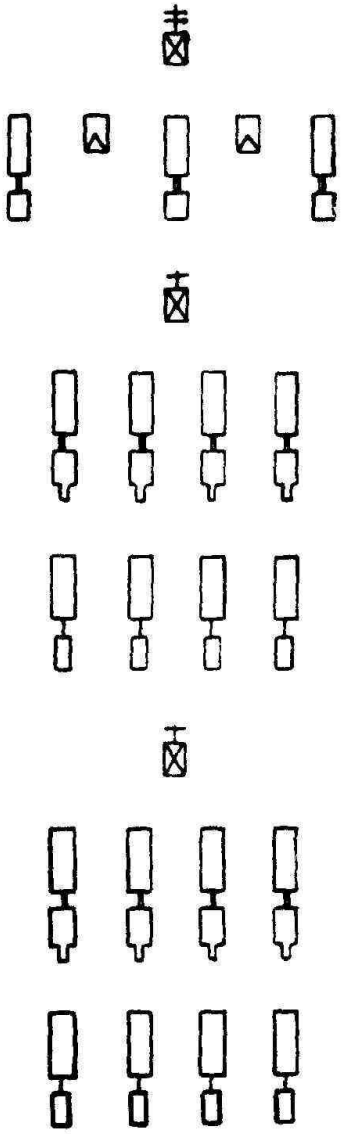


FIGURE 6.—Battery mass formation, mounted—automatic weapons battery.

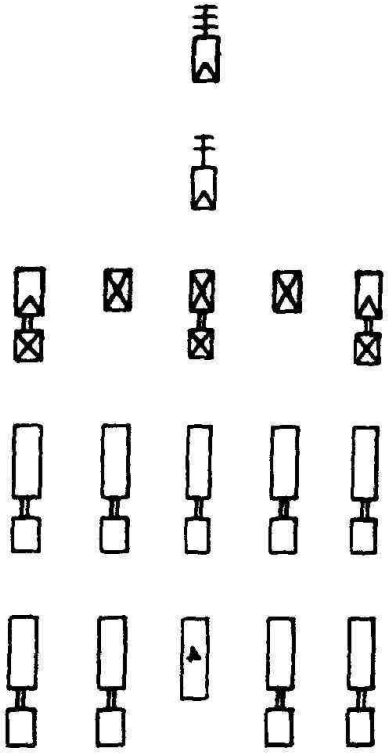


FIGURE 7.—Battery mass formation, mounted—headquarters battery, gun battalion.

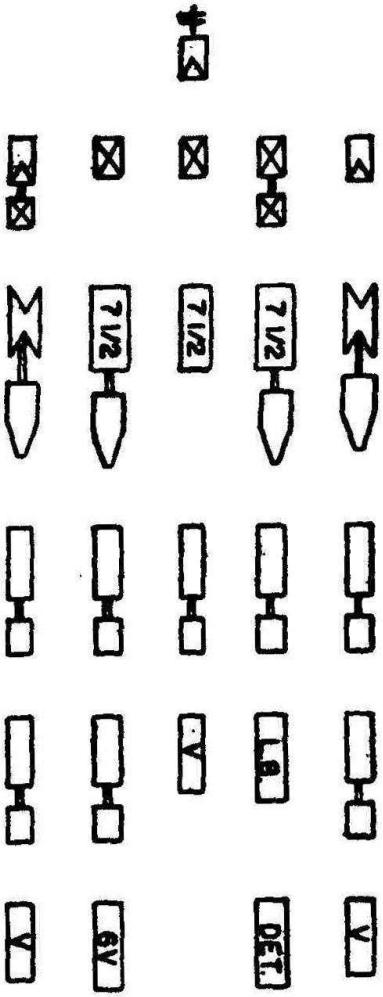


FIGURE 8.—Battery mass formation, mounted—90-mm gun battery.

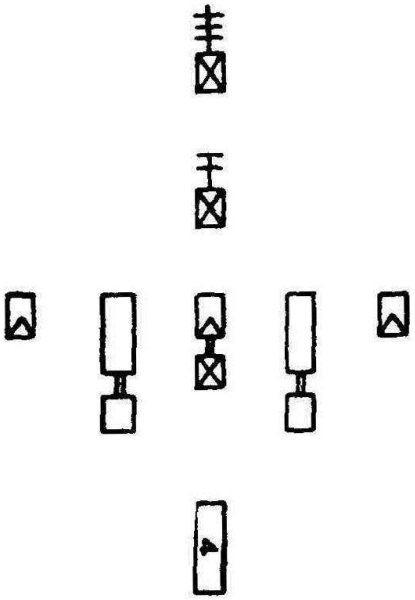


FIGURE 9.—Battery mass formation, mounted—headquarters battery, searchlight battalion.

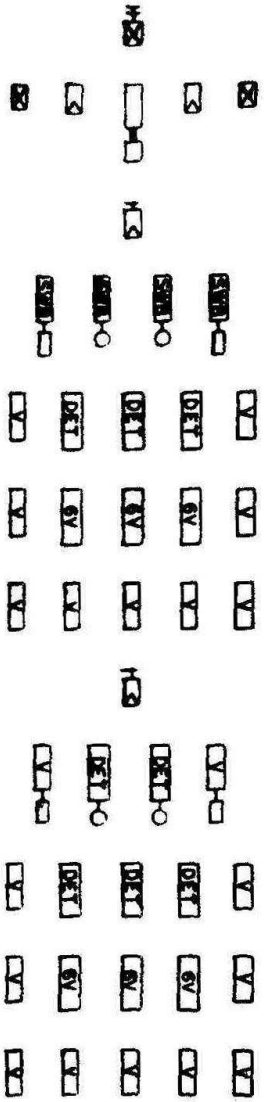


FIGURE 10.—Battery mass formation, with organic transportation, mounted—searchlight battery.

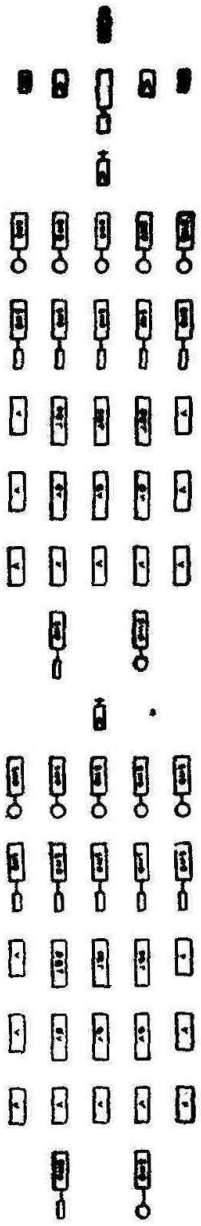


FIGURE 11.—Battery mass formation with borrowed transportation, mounted—searchlight battery.

CHAPTER 2

MOUNTED FORMATIONS

■ 6. PURPOSE AND SCOPE.—The primary purpose of antiaircraft artillery mounted formations as discussed in this manual is to standardize ceremonies and inspections in all units.

■ 7. UNIT FORMATIONS.—Formations for antiaircraft artillery group headquarters batteries, gun battalions, automatic weapons battalions, automatic weapons battalions self-propelled, and semimobile searchlight battalions are prescribed in this manual.

■ 8. AUTHORIZED FORMATIONS AND COMMANDS FOR ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY UNITS.—The following formations and preparatory commands for antiaircraft artillery units are authorized for use where applicable:

a. General.—The platoon is the fundamental formation upon which all other formations are based. The following are just a few of the possible formations of units up to and including the AAA Group. The standing operating procedure of each unit will include all formations to be used, as determined by space and terrain available.

b. Mass formations.—Mass formations are used for ceremonies or inspections.

(1) *Platoon mass.*—The platoon in column of fours, of fives, or other convenient form, examples of which are shown in figures 4, 6, 10, and 11.

(2) *Battery mass.*—The battery in column of platoon masses as shown in figures 2 to 11, inclusive.

(3) *Battalion mass.*—The battalion in column of battery masses.

(4) *Group mass.*—The group in line of battalion masses.

c. Line formations.—(1) *Line of vehicles.*—All vehicles abreast of each other except the vehicles of higher commanders.

(2) *Line of platoons.*—All platoons in mass and abreast.

(3) *Line of platoons in column of vehicles.*—All platoons in column of vehicles and abreast.

(4) *Line of platoons in line of vehicles.*—All platoons in line of vehicles and abreast.

(5) *Line of batteries.*—All batteries in mass and abreast.

(6) *Line of batteries in line of platoons.*—All batteries in line of platoon masses and abreast.

(7) *Line of batteries in line of platoon columns.*—All batteries abreast and in line of platoons, platoons being in column of vehicles.

(8) *Line of batteries in line of platoon lines.*—All batteries abreast and in line of platoons, platoons being in line of vehicles.

d. Column formations.—(1) *Column of vehicles.*—Each vehicle placed one behind another.

(2) *Column of platoons.*—Each platoon in mass and placed one behind another. (See figs. 4, 6, 10, and 11.)

(3) *Column of platoons in column of vehicles.*—Each platoon in column of vehicles placed one behind another.

(4) *Column of platoons in line of vehicles.*—Each platoon in line of vehicles, placed one behind another.

(5) *Column of batteries in line of platoons.*—Each battery placed one behind another, batteries being in line of platoons which are in mass.

(6) *Column of batteries in line of platoon columns.*—Each battery placed one behind another, batteries being in line of platoon columns.

(7) *Column of batteries in line of platoon lines.*—Each battery placed one behind another, batteries being in line of platoon lines.

e. Normal spacing.—In general, spacing is determined by the area available. Suggested intervals and distances (measured from rear element of leading unit to commander of trailing unit) are as follows:

(1) Between vehicles, 5 yards.

(2) Between platoons, 5 yards.

(3) Between batteries, 20 yards.

(4) Between battalions, 40 yards.

9. DEADLINED VEHICLES.—It must be realized that due to deadlining, necessary garrison administration, and other reasons, a unit may not have its full quota of vehicles available. In this case, necessary adjustments in formation are made prior to ceremonies.

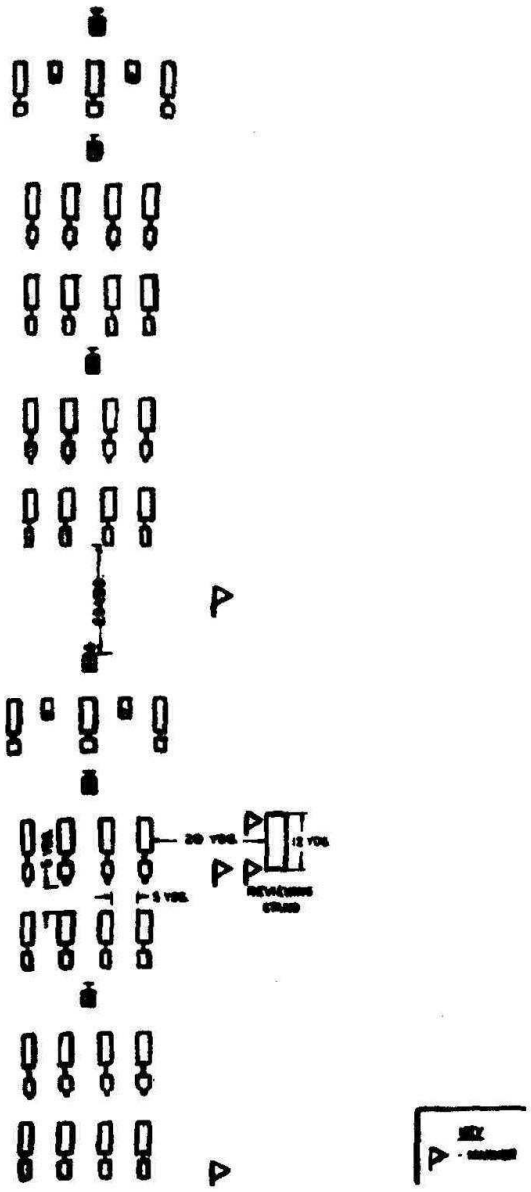


FIGURE 12.—Passing in review.

CHAPTER 3

CEREMONIES

SECTION I

GENERAL

■ 10. PURPOSE.—The purpose of ceremonies, including inspection, is to promote a high state of morale, preserve tradition, render honors, or exhibit the state of training of a command. Other than for necessary practice, ceremonies are held only when the occasion for them is appropriate and apparent. Inspections must be frequent. Reviews may be mounted, dismounted, or a combination dismounted and mounted. Parades are normally dismounted, while inspections are mounted or dismounted, depending upon the purpose. Escorts may be either mounted or dismounted. Each formation will be precise; each movement will be executed with precision and dispatch. While a review or parade does not test or demonstrate the tactical efficiency of a command, it does permit the reviewing officer to make a quick and accurate estimate of the unit's appearance and training in certain disciplinary drills.

■ 11. REFERENCE.—Chapter 9, FM 22–5, and chapter 2 of this manual will be used as reference for all ceremonies.

■ 12. MODIFICATIONS.—Certain modifications, due to nature of the terrain, size and shape of space available, amount of transportation available, and similar factors, will be necessary.

■ 13. DISMOUNTED CEREMONIES.—Dismounted ceremonies conform to the provisions of FM 22–5.

■ 14. GENERAL DATA.—With modifications as outlined, this manual will serve as a guide for ceremonies and inspections of all antiaircraft artillery units.

SECTION II

REVIEWS

■ 15. GENERAL.—*a.* A review is a ceremony tendered to a civil or military official or to a foreign dignitary. A review

may also be held for the purpose of presenting decorations or making a general inspection of a command.

b. A review consists of four parts:

(1) Formation of troops and transportation.

(2) Presentation and honors.

(3) Inspection (passing around the troops).

(4) March in review.

■ 16. PREPARATION.—*a.* Thorough preparations must be made for a review of an antiaircraft artillery unit, and the line on which the troops are to form is marked or otherwise designated. The post of the reviewing officer is marked with flags, as is also the line of march. (See fig. 12.)

b. The reviewing stand and markers are so placed that, as each unit line passes in review, its right flank is 20 yards from the reviewing officer. When formed for group, regimental, and battalion reviews, the line of troops is about 150 yards in front of the reviewing stand.

c. The distance from the reviewing stand to the line of troops must be sufficient to permit the necessary movements being readily executed, and to provide ample room for the march past the reviewing stand.

■ 17. BAND.—At mounted ceremonies, the band and buglers are formed dismounted and take posts 25 yards to the left and 5 yards in rear of the reviewing officer. In large reviews where more than one band is present, the additional band or bands form on the left of the first band, or bands may be massed. The band plays while the reviewing officer is inspecting the troops, and plays appropriate music during the march past the reviewing stand.

■ 18. TYPES.—*a.* Dismounted reviews are held as prescribed in FM 22–5.

b. Mounted reviews are held as prescribed herein.

c. A combination of the dismounted review and mounted review may be held. In this case all personnel, except personnel required to operate motor vehicles, are formed as prescribed in FM 22–5. Transportation, with minimum operating personnel is formed in rear of the troops, or at any other convenient spot, depending on space available. At the command PASS IN REVIEW, dismounted personnel pass

in review as prescribed in FM 22–5. After the dismounted personnel have passed in review, the band takes position as prescribed in paragraph 17. Transportation then passes in review as prescribed herein.

■ 19. RULES FOR PERSONNEL AT MOUNTED REVIEWS.—*a.* Personnel other than officers and drivers fold their arms when passing the reviewing officer, right arm uppermost, holding the folded arms close to the chest. The folded arms are held horizontal for a distance of 15 yards before and after passing the reviewing stand.

b. Platoon and higher commanders of all units salute as they pass the reviewing officer, beginning the salute 15 yards from the reviewing stand and holding it until 15 yards beyond the reviewing stand.

c. Unless otherwise ordered, all vehicular weapons are mounted on their vehicular mounts and carried with covers off. Towed guns likewise have covers off. Machine guns, other than antiaircraft machine guns, are adjusted and clamped with the barrel horizontal and pointed in line with axis of the vehicle. Antiaircraft guns and machine guns (other than towed mounts) are pointed in line with axis of the vehicle and at an elevation of 45°. Rifles and submachine guns are carried in the normal positions. All ports are closed, glass windshields remain in normal position, and bows and canvas tops of all combat vehicles are carried as for combat. The bows and canvas tops of cargo vehicles are mounted, with sides rolled up and lashed securely. Radio antenna are secured as prescribed by group, regimental, or battalion orders.

d. When posted with the organization commander, dismounted, the guidon is one pace to his rear and three paces to his left. When the commander is in his vehicle, the guidon is flown therefrom.

■ 20. INITIAL FORMATIONS.—Mounted ceremonies will ordinarily be held in a mass formation as prescribed in chapter 2.

a. Mass formation is the normal formation for the group, regiment, battalion, battery, and platoon.

b. A review in column of vehicles may also be used and is described herein. Space conditions may make it desirable to use columns of two to four vehicles.

c. The positions of vehicles are shown in figures throughout this manual. The vehicle of a group or regimental commander forms 20 yards in front of the center of the group or regiment in case of reviews for units larger than the group or regiment.

d. The initial formation is taken and all troops are in position prior to *adjutant's call.*

■ 21. REVIEWING OFFICER.—*a.* The reviewing officer receives the review dismounted, generally from a reviewing stand.

b. (1) On the ride around the troops, the reviewing officer and those accompanying him salute the standards when passing in front of them only. The standards do not salute. The ride around the troops is made in a designated suitable vehicle and begins at the right of the line keeping the troops on the left. If the troops are at ease, each unit is brought to attention as the reviewing officer and party approach the right of the unit.

(2) On arriving again at the right of the line, after passing around the troops, the commander of troops salutes the reviewing officer, all return to their respective posts. Salutes by the reviewing officer and those at the reviewing stand are covered in FM 22–5.

c. In large reviews, signals, radio, or bugle calls will generally be utilized to transmit commands.

■ 22. TO PASS IN REVIEW.—*a.* When the reviewing officer has resumed his post after the ride around or when he indicates he does not desire to ride around the troops, the commander of troops commands or signals: PASS IN REVIEW. (See fig. 12.)

b. Units normally pass in review with platoons or similar units in column of platoon masses (see appropriate figures), with 5 yards interval between vehicles and 5 yards distance between rear element of forward platoon and platoon leader of second platoon, with platoon leaders 5 yards in front of platoon. The guide is right. The battery commander is 5 yards in front of the leading element of his battery. Distances between batteries passing in review are 20 yards, between battalions, 40 yards, and between groups, regiments, and separate units, 80 yards. All distances are measured from rear element of leading unit to the commander of trail-

ing unit. If this spacing is impractical because of limited area available, reduce spacing to a usable size.

c. Engines are started. Movements to pass in review from mass formation are as follows:

(1) *Column right.*—Executed successively by batteries at the command PASS IN REVIEW. Commands or signals are given by each battery commander.

(2) *Column left.*—Executed successively by batteries.

(3) *Column left.*—Executed successively by batteries.

d. After the review, batteries successively leave the field in column of battery masses or other prescribed formation by designated routes, or move to assembly areas, as directed in orders for the review.

e. In case the initial formation is in column of battery masses or other column formation, each rear battery or other rear basic review unit moves to the front, after the units ahead have cleared, and then executes the prescribed column movements to pass in review on the same ground as the leading unit in its column.

■ 23. SPEED.—The speed for the review is prescribed by the commanding officer but should be approximately 5 to 10 miles per hour. In road reviews, a speed of 15 miles per hour or more may be prescribed.

■ 24. ROAD REVIEWS.—Road reviews are usually held in column of single vehicles. Special instructions must be issued for control of traffic, safety precautions, markers, and guides. Speeds and distance between vehicles must be prescribed. In order to prevent traffic jams, provision must be made for divergent routes for units after having passed the reviewing stand.

■ 25. REVIEW IN COLUMN OF VEHICLES.—This paragraph is applicable to road reviews.

a. The group, regiment, or other unit forms in column of vehicles at least 1,000 yards from the reviewing officer, with 5 yards distance between vehicles and 10 yards between batteries halted. Motors are cut.

b. The standards are carried in the second car in column.

c. Unit commanders report when their commands are ready to move out. If the reviewing officer desires to inspect

the unit before it passes in review, he so indicates and the unit is notified to prepare for inspection. Personnel take dismounted posts in front of their vehicles as for inspection. Each battalion, battery, and platoon commander salutes the reviewing officer as he approaches and reports as prescribed in paragraph 39. As soon as the inspection is completed the unit is mounted.

d. When the command or signal to pass in review is given, batteries move out so as to pass the reviewing officer at the prescribed rate of speed, and with the prescribed distances between vehicles and units.

e. For reviews of this type, 50 yards is the normal distance between batteries; 100 yards, between battalions; and 200 yards between groups or regiments. The distance between vehicles is normally the number of yards equal to twice the speedometer reading in miles per hour. The speed, generally at least 15 miles per hour, is set to meet local conditions, and should never exceed 25 miles per hour. All car commanders must constantly watch speeds and distances. Changes of speed must be gradual. Preservation of distances between vehicles will take precedence over distance between units.

f. Drivers must be careful to prevent jamming at the reviewing stand, and should pass any disabled vehicle, or vehicle that is unable to keep its place in the column. Such vehicles should pull well over to the right side of the road (and off the road where practicable) and the senior in the vehicle should signal others to pass.

■ 26. STANDARDS.—At all mounted formations in which the national and group, regimental or battalion standards are carried, they are mounted on a command car, or other vehicle of group, regimental, or battalion headquarters, and posted as appropriate for the ceremony. The standard bearers and standard guards ride in this vehicle. In a line formation, the vehicle carrying the standards is placed in or near the center of the unit and between battalion or similar elements, on line with the front rank of vehicles. In a column of single or double vehicle formation, the vehicle carrying the standards follows the commander's staff vehicle at the prescribed distance as it does when passing in review, irrespec-

tive of the formation. Command cars and cars carrying standards move by the shortest practicable route to their positions for passing in review. The national standard is always on the right.

■ 27. MODIFICATIONS.—Modifications to suit local conditions will be necessary. Usually, special instructions must be issued for mounted reviews. The commanding officer prescribes the order of formation and assembly areas for units after the review is completed, if necessary.

■ 28. TERMINATION.—The review terminates when the rear element of the command has passed the reviewing officer. The review ended, unit commanders take charge of their units at a previously designated point and move as directed in the instructions for the review. Standards are dismissed. If an inspection is to follow the review, units move to the inspection area.

SECTION III

PARADES

■ 29. GENERAL.—Dismounted parades are held as prescribed in FM 22–5.

■ 30. STREET PARADES.—*a*. For mounted street parades, troops are formed and moved in the most convenient manner and are issued special instructions to cover the particular parade.

b. The maximum effect of mounted or partially mounted street parades is gained when only individual vehicle weapons and towed weapons are present. Administrative and other miscellaneous vehicles and cargo vehicles are added only when it is desired to increase the size of the parade.

c. Dismounted street parades are covered in FM 22–5. For very long street parades the mounted ceremony is more practicable.

SECTION IV

ESCORTS

■ 31. GENERAL.—Escorts are ceremonies for the purpose of rendering honors to a national or group, regimental, or battalion standard, or for escorting personages of high civil or military rank upon their arrival or departure from a military

post. They are of three types: escorts of the standard, escorts of honor, and funeral escorts.

a. Escorts of the standard.—See FM 22–5.

b. Escorts of honor.—These may be mounted or dismounted but will normally be mounted. The troops detailed for this duty are selected for their soldierly appearance and superior discipline. The escort forms in line opposite the place where the personage is to present himself. (See FM 22–5.)

■ 32. FORMATION FOR ESCORT OF HONOR.—When space permits, a mounted escort forms in line, or line with reduced intervals; personnel take dismounted posts. Buglers form separately on the right or with the band when present. The band ordinarily is not used for mounted escorts, but if used, takes post on the right of the escort and on line with it at a convenient interval. When space does not permit the vehicles of the escort forming in line, they are formed in column, the dismounted personnel in line on the flank of and facing away from the vehicles.

■ 33. MODIFICATIONS.—Certain modifications may be necessary due to limited space or nature of the terrain where the escort is to form.

■ 34. CEREMONY.—When the individual to be escorted, accompanied by an officer designated to accompany him, approaches a position in front of the escort, the escort commander from his post in front of the center of the escort commands: 1. PRESENT, 2. ARMS, turns about, and salutes the person to be honored. The buglers (or band if present) sound appropriate honors. (See AR 600–30.) The escort is then brought to order arms and, after such inspections as the individual may desire, is mounted and moves off in column. (See FM 22–5.) The inspection may be omitted. The same ceremony is repeated at the destination of the escort. When the position of the escort is at a considerable distance from the point where the personage is to be received, a double line of sentinels, conveniently spaced and facing inward, may be posted from that point to the escort. Sentinels successively render the appropriate salute as the personage passes.

■ 35. FUNERAL ESCORTS.—*a*. Funeral escorts follow the procedure prescribed in FM 22–5. The escort is appropriate to the grade of the deceased. Six pallbearers are selected, if practicable, from the grade of the deceased. (See AR 600–30.) If the deceased was a commissioned officer, the casket is borne six noncommissioned officers who are designated as casket bearers.

b. Funeral escorts may be mounted or dismounted. If mounted, they follow the general provisions of escorts dismounted. When practicable, the escorts may remain mounted in which case the present arms is omitted, the commander only rendering the prescribed salute.

c. Should conditions at the cemetery prevent the escort from entering, the column is halted long enough to remove the casket from the hearse and to permit the escort to turn out of the column and to form line or column near the entrance. If appropriate, the escort may be formed and marched dismounted to the grave. Procedure for escorts accompanying the hearse to a railway station is covered in FM 22–5.

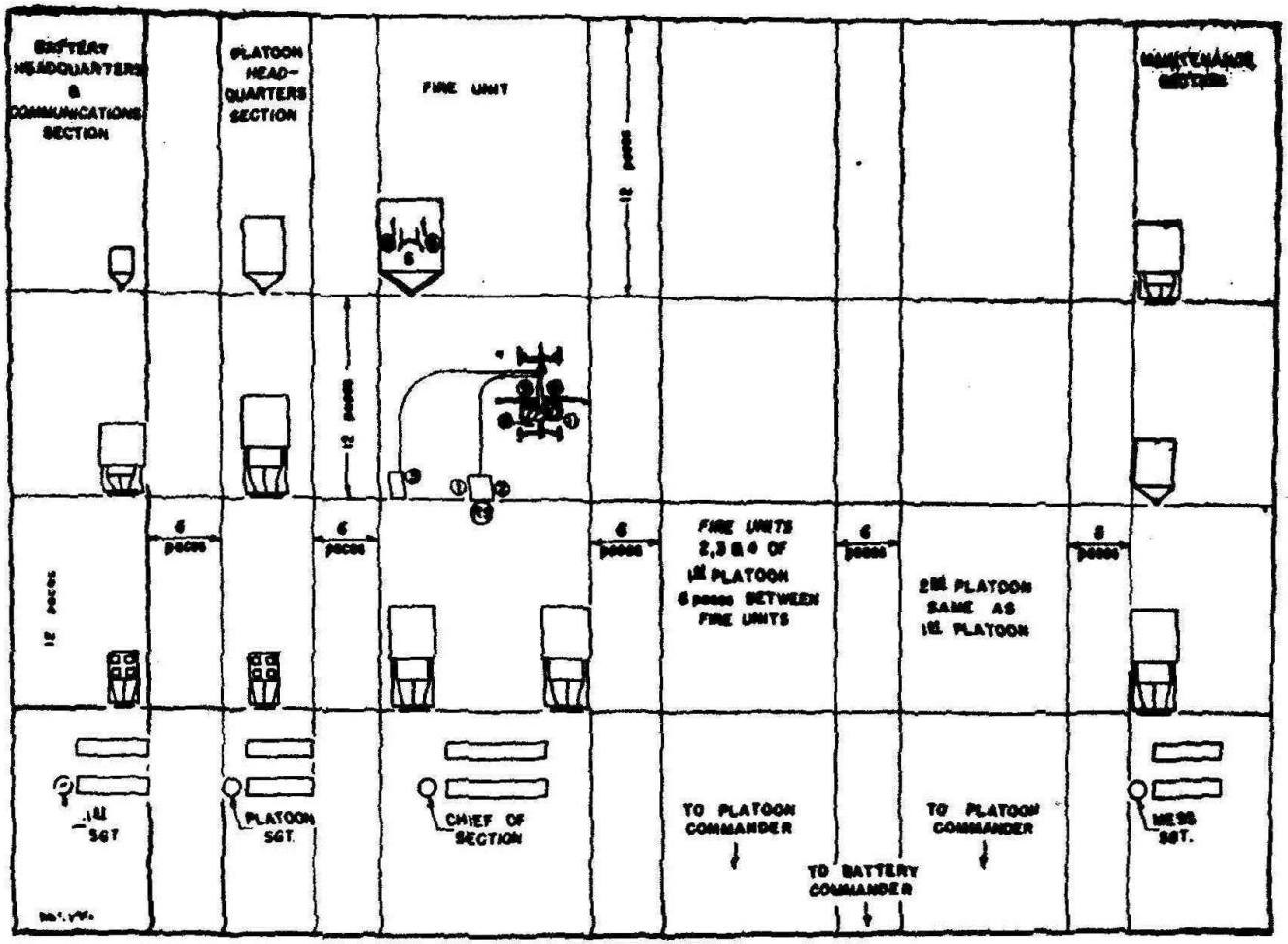


FIGURE 13.—Inspection formation—automatic weapons battery.

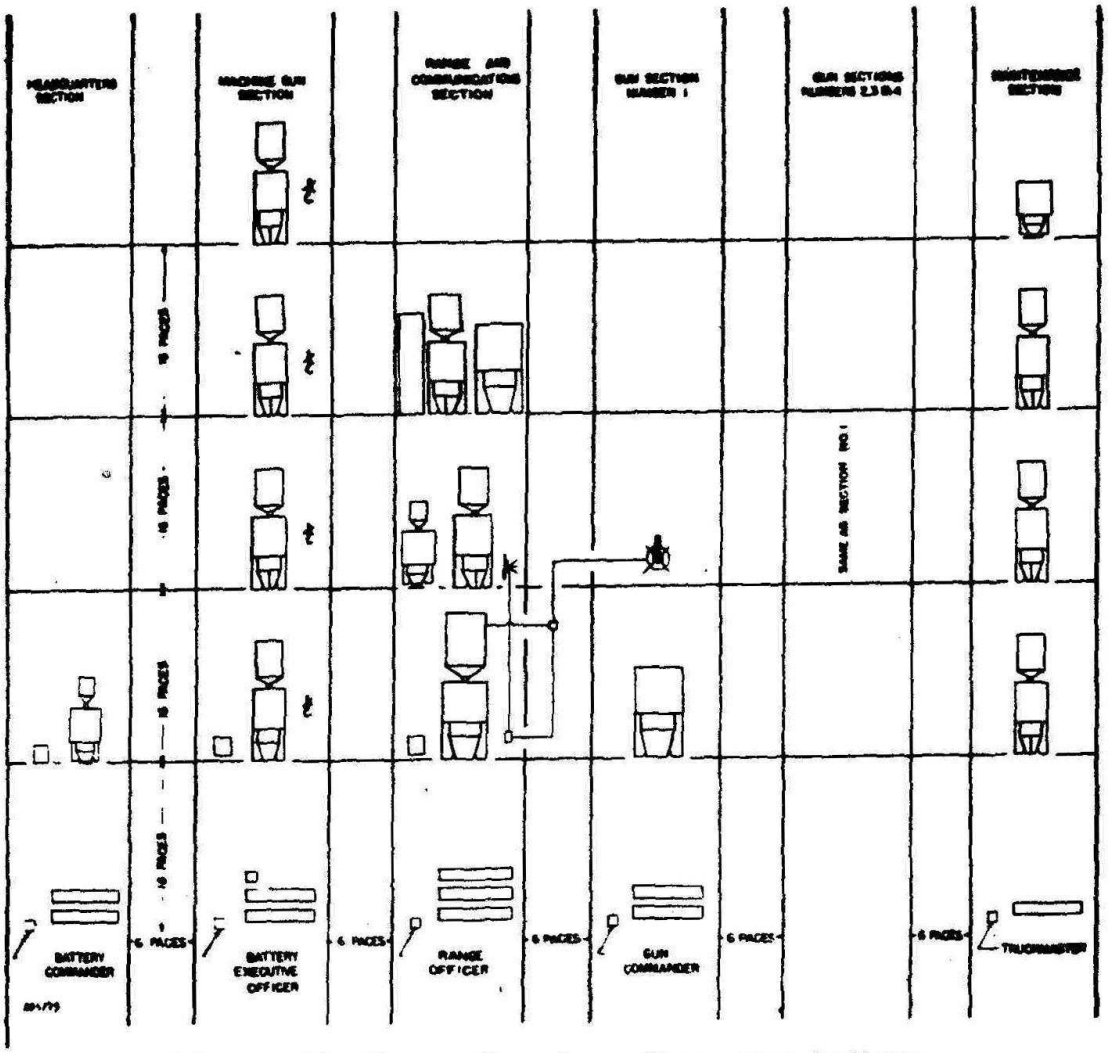


FIGURE 14.—Inspection formation—gun battery.

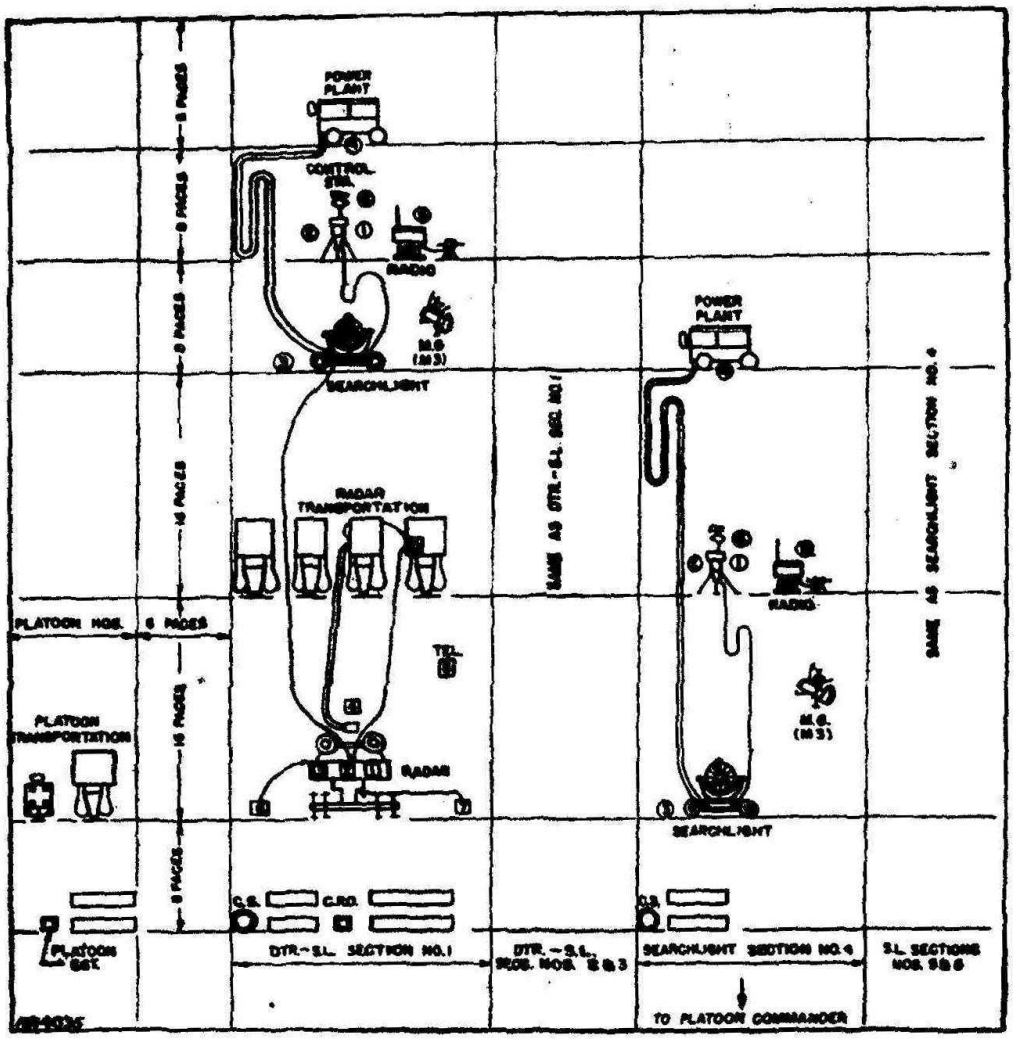


FIGURE 15.—Inspection formation—searchlight battery.

CHAPTER 4

INSPECTIONS

■ 36. PURPOSE.—Antiaircraft artillery inspections are made to determine condition, mechanical functioning, state of preservation, and appearance of all antiaircraft artillery matériel issued to the units inspected; to determine efficiency of personnel in performance of their duties, individually and as a team; and to detect faults or deficiencies for the purpose of correcting them. Deficiencies noted are referred to proper agencies for correction.

■ 37. NUMBER.—Antiaircraft artillery inspections are made by brigade, group, battalion, and battery commanders. Normally, batteries are inspected at least once a week by the battery commander, twice a month by the battalion commander, and once a month by the group or regimental commander. Such training inspections as may be desired are conducted concurrently with the artillery inspections. For inspection of barrage balloon units, see FM 4–182.

■ 38. SCOPE.—*a.* A complete antiaircraft artillery inspection of a mobile unit includes—

(1) Inspection of the unit in motorized formation.
(2) Observation of a mortorized movement by the unit.
(3) Observation of the unit going into position.
(4) Inspection of weapons and equipment.
(5) Observation of drill by the unit.
(6) Observation of a withdrawal from position by the unit.

b. A particular inspection may include any or all of the above, depending upon the desires of the inspector and the time available.

c. Inspections of semimobile units may include only inspection of weapons and equipment, and observation of a drill by the unit.

■ 39. REPORTS.—At all inspections, all persons in command of any unit, or in charge of any activity, will report to the inspecting officer, giving rank, name, and duty performed, as "Sir, Captain Brown, commanding Battery A".

"Sir, Lieutenant Smith, commanding First Platoon" (or battery executive).

"Sir, Sergeant Jones, Gun Commander No. 1 Gun" (or chief of section, or supply sergeant).

"Sir, Corporal White, Gunner" (or in charge 0_1 station).

■ 40. PROCEDURE.—*a.* For inspection in motorized formation, the unit halts its motor column at a designated place, closing up to 3-yard intervals. The unit commander then commands: **PREPARE FOR INSPECTION.** Each chauffeur stops his motor, dismounts, opens all doors of the vehicle, raises the engine hood, and neatly arranges the vehicle record book, vehicle operator's permit and accident report on open door of glove compartment, and tools on the ground in front of the vehicle. Each chauffeur then takes post facing to the front in front of the right front fender of his vehicle. If assistant chauffeurs are present they assist the chauffeurs in preparing the vehicles for inspection and then take post facing to the front in front of the left front fenders of their respective vehicles. Other personnel will take position as directed. The inspector, accompanied by the battery commander (unless he is the inspecting officer), the battery officer in charge of transportation, and the transportation sergeant, then passes down the line of vehicles, noting the cleanliness and appearance of chauffeurs and assistant chauffeurs; the general condition, lubrication, cleanliness, and appearance of vehicles; the condition of tools, and the entries made in the vehicle record books. As the inspector passes down the line of vehicles, he requires chauffeurs selected at random to start motors, turn on lights, operate winches and generators, and answer such questions as he may desire.

b. When the inspection is completed, the inspector takes post at a convenient point and has the motor column *pass in review,* noting the general functioning and mechanical condition of the vehicles and the road discipline of the unit.

c. After passing in review, the unit proceeds to a designated location and *goes into position.* The inspector notes the manner of emplacing guns or other matériel, and of setting up fire control and other equipment.

d. All matériel having been moved into position and em-

placed or set up, the various sections, details, and individuals take posts as prescribed in appropriate Field Manuals. The inspector, accompanied by the battery commander, then proceeds with the inspection of the unit. As the inspector approaches, the chief of each section or detail commands: ATTENTION, faces the inspector, salutes, and reports as prescribed in paragraph 39. He then gives the necessary commands to demonstrate the mechanical functioning of the matériel assigned to the section or detail. He gives such other commands as are necessary to execute the wishes of the inspector.

e. When the inspection of matériel is completed, the inspector observes the unit at drill. He then directs the unit to withdraw from position. During the drill and withdrawal he notes the familiarity of personnel with their duties and the general functioning of the unit as a whole.

f. During the inspection of matériel, attention is given to the following points:

(1) *Guns.*—(*a*) Bogies.
(*b*) Condition of bore.
(*c*) Elevating and traversing mechanisms.
(*d*) Recoil mechanism.
(*e*) Leveling mechanism.
(*f*) Equilibrators.
(*g*) Jacks.
(*h*) Lubricating systems.
(*i*) Sights or data indicators.
(*j*) Fuze setters.
(*k*) Operation of breech.
(*l*) Tools.
(*m*) Conditions of cables.
(*n*) Orientation and synchronization.
(*o*) Condition of lighting equipment.
(*p*) Gun record book.

(2) *Fire-control apparatus.*—(*a*) Condition and adjustment of all instruments. (Check problems are set up in directors to verify the accuracy of data transmitted to the guns.)
(*b*) Condition of cables or flexible shafts.
(*c*) Condition of lighting equipment.

(3) *Automatic weapons.*—(*a*) Condition of bore.

(*b*) Ease of elevating and traversing.
(*c*) Adjustment of recoil mechanism.
(*d*) Condition of sights and sight mechanism.
(*e*) Operation of recoiling parts.
(*f*) Lubrication.
(*g*) Tools.
(*h*) Condition of cables.
(*i*) Gun record book.

(4) *Searchlights.*—(*a*) Elevating and traversing mechanisms.
(*b*) Leveling devices.
(*c*) Operation of light.
(*d*) Condition of mirror.
(*e*) Tools.
(*f*) Condition of cables.
(*g*) Condition of lighting equipment.

(5) *Searchlight control stations.*—(*a*) Condition of binoculars and binocular mount.
(*b*) Elevating and traversing mechanisms.
(*c*) Condition of cables.
(*d*) Condition of lighting equipment.

(6) *Radar.*

(7) *Power plant.*—(*a*) General condition.
(*b*) Operation of gasoline engine.
(*c*) Operation of electrical system.
(*d*) Condition of cables.

(8) *General.*—(*a*) Orientation and synchronization.
(*b*) Coordinated operation.
(*c*) General cleanliness of matériel.

g. During the inspection, members of the various sections and details may be questioned to determine their knowledge of the matériel. The inspection may also include an examination of ammunition storage facilities, uniforms of personnel, and general police of the position.

h. The inspector should assure himself of the efficiency of the matériel and not be misled by efforts to present the best possible appearance at the inspection.

■ 41. DRILL FIELD INSPECTIONS OF MATÉRIEL.—*a*. In these cases where an inspecting officer is interested in conducting a formal inspection of personnel and matériel the following

formations are prescribed. Figures 13, 14, and 15 show the automatic weapons battery, gun battery, and the searchlight battery, respectively.

b. After inspection in ranks, manning personnel take their places at the equipment and prepare for an inspection thereof.

■ 42. UNITS IN FIELD POSITIONS.—*a.* In the case of units in field positions (batteries, automatic weapons fire units, searchlight detector units) the battery or fire unit commander reports in the form prescribed in paragraph 39, and then conducts the inspector over the position. He gives necessary commands to demonstrate mechanical functioning of the matériel.

b. In addition to the points covered in paragraph 40, the inspector pays particular attention to the following:

(1) Field of fire.

(2) Opening fire. Are current orders and SOP known to all officers and noncommissioned officers?

(3) Aircraft recognition.

(4) Barrage data posted and up to date.

(5) Ground targets. Can they be engaged? Ground registration point data posted? Ranges to prominent land marks?

(6) Site organization.

(7) Alarms. Alert, gas, fire, ground attack?

(8) Protection.

(9) Camouflage and camouflage discipline.

(10) Maintenance of emplacement.

(11) Local security.

(12) Liaison with other fire units.

(13) Matériel maintenance schedules.

(14) Ammunition property stored. Ammunition in readiness for instant use.

(15) All matériel oriented and synchronized.

(16) Levels checked frequently.

(17) Military courtesy.

(18) Sanitation.

(19) Housing and messing facilities.

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