N-0357-B

UNCLASSIFIED

FMFM 1-2

MARINE TROOP LEADERS GUIDE

SUPERSEDED BY FMFM 1-2 1991

UNCLASSIFIED

U.S. MARINE CORPS

PCN 139 000100 00

N-3259.81

FMFM 1-2

MARINE TROOP LEADERS GUIDE

SUPERSEDED BY FMFM 1-2 1991

U.S. MARINE CORPS

PCN 139 000100 00

LIBRARY
USA CGSC FT LEAVENWORTH KAN

SEP 11 1979

ACCESSION NO _____
PO REGISTR _____

N. 2259.81

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380

5 April 1979

FOREWORD

1. PURPOSE

This publication, FMFM 1-2, Marine Troop Leaders Guide, sets forth a checklist of basic duties for troop leaders at the platoon, section, squad, and fire team levels in combat operations.

2. SCOPE

This manual includes the specific duties of troop leaders in the amphibious and helicopterborne assault, offensive and defensive operations ashore, and special types of land operations. Specific information concerning the tactics and techniques applicable to the employment of these units is contained in FMFM 6-4, Marine Rifle Company/Platoon, and FMFM 6-5, Marine Rifle Squad.

3. SUPERSESSION

FMFM 1-2, Marine Troop Leaders Guide, dated 28 May 1976.

4. CHANGES

Recommendations for improving this manual are invited from commands as well as directly from individuals. The attached User Suggestion Form should be utilized by individuals and forwarded to the Commanding General, Marine Corps Development and Education Command (Code D 036), Quantico, Virginia 22134.

PCN 139 000100 00

5. CERTIFICATION

Reviewed and approved this date.

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS



G. H. MILLER
Major General, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding General
Marine Corps Development and Education Command
Quantico, Virginia

DISTRIBUTION: TAB

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents,
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Stock No. 008-055-00138-2

USER SUGGESTION FORM

From:
To: Commanding General, MCDEC
(Code D 036)
Quantico, Virginia 22134

Subj: FMFM 1-2; recommendation(s) concerning

1. In accordance with the Foreword to FMFM 1-2, which invites individuals to submit suggestions concerning this FMFM directly to the above addressee, the following recommendation(s) is(are) forwarded:

a. ITEM #1 (May be handwritten; if more space is required, use additional sheets and envelope.)

(1) Portion of Manual: (Cite by paragraph and/or page number.)

(2) Comment: (Explain in sufficient detail to identify the points of the suggestion.)

(3) Recommendation: (State the exact wording desired to be inserted into the manual.)

b. ITEM #2

(1)

(2)

(3)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. MARINE CORPS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
DOD-317



TO: Commanding General
Marine Corps Development and Education Command
(Code D 036)
Quantico, Virginia 22134

RECORD OF CHANGES

Change Number	Date Entered	Entered By (Signature, Grade)

MARINE TROOP LEADERS GUIDE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1. RIFLE PLATOON

Section I. GENERAL

Paragraph		Page
1101	Mission of the Rifle Platoon	1
1102	Duties of the Rifle Platoon Commander	1

Section II. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

1201	Preembarkation Duties	3
1202	Duties Aboard Ship	5
1203	Duties During Ship-to-Shore Movement	8
1204	Duties During Assault	8

Section III. HELICOPTERBORNE OPERATIONS

1301	Training Duties	9
1302	Planning Duties	10
1303	Duties in the Assembly Area	11
1304	Initial Ground Action	12

Section IV. OFFENSIVE COMBAT

1401	Tactical Column	13
1402	Assembly Area	19
1403	Platoon in the Daylight Attack	21
1404	Platoon in the Night Attack	27
1405	Platoon in the Mechanized Infantry Attack	33

1406 Platoon in the Attack of Fortified Areas 38
1407 Platoon in the Attack of Built-Up Areas 40
1408 River Crossing Operations Utilizing LVT's 43

Section V. DEFENSIVE COMBAT

1501 Frontline Platoon 46
1502 Reserve Platoon, Frontline Company 55
1503 Reverse Slope Defense 57
1504 Platoon as Combat Outpost 58
1505 Defense of a Built-Up Area 60

Section VI. RELIEF OPERATIONS

1601 Relief in Place 62
1602 Passage of Lines 64

Section VII. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

1701 Night Withdrawal 67
1702 Daylight Withdrawal 69
1703 Delaying Action 71

Section VIII. LANDMINE WARFARE

1801 Minefield Installation 72
1802 Minefield Breaching (Deliberate) 73

Section IX. MOB AND RIOT CONTROL

1901 General 74

CHAPTER 2. RIFLE SQUAD

Section I. GENERAL

2101 Mission of the Rifle Squad 77
2102 Duties of the Rifle Squad Leader 77

Section II. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

2201 Preembarkation Duties 79
2202 Duties Aboard Ship 79
2203 Duties During Ship-to-Shore Movement 81
2204 Duties During Assault 82

Section III. HELICOPTERBORNE OPERATIONS

2301 Training Duties 83
2302 Planning Duties 83
2303 Duties in Assembly Area 84
2304 Initial Ground Action 84

Section IV. OFFENSIVE COMBAT

2401 Tactical Column 85
2402 Assembly Area 89
2403 Squad in the Daylight Attack 90
2404 Squad in the Night Attack 95
2405 Squad in the Mechanized Infantry Attack 98
2406 Squad in the Attack of Fortified Areas 101
2407 Squad in the Attack of Built-Up Areas 104
2408 River-Crossing Operations Utilizing LVT's 105

Section V. DEFENSIVE COMBAT

2501 Squad of Frontline Platoon 107
2502 Squad as Outguard of the Combat Outpost 114
2503 Defense of a Built-Up Area 115

Section VI. RELIEF OPERATIONS

2601 Relief in Place 117
2602 Passage of Lines 118

Section VII. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

2701 Night Withdrawal 120
2702 Daylight Withdrawal 122
2703 Delaying Action 124

Section VIII. LANDMINE WARFARE

2801 Minefield Installation 126
2802 Minefield Breaching (Deliberate) 126

Section IX. MOB AND RIOT CONTROL

2901 General 128

CHAPTER 3. FIRE TEAM

Section I. GENERAL

3101 Mission of Fire Team 131
3102 Duties of the Fire Team Leader 131

Section II. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

3201 Preembarkation Duties 133
3202 Duties Aboard Ship 133
3203 Duties During Ship-to-Shore Movement 134
3204 Duties During Assault 134

Section III. HELICOPTERBORNE OPERATIONS

3301 Training Duties 135
3302 Duties in the Assembly Area 135
3303 Initial Ground Action 136

Section IV. OFFENSIVE COMBAT

3401 Tactical March 137
3402 Assembly Area 139
3403 Fire Team in the Daylight Attack 140
3404 Fire Team in the Night Attack 143
3405 Fire Team in the Mechanized Infantry Attack 145
3406 Fire Team in the Attack of Fortified Areas 147
3407 Fire Team in the Attack of Built-Up Areas 148
3408 River-Crossing Operations 149

Section V. DEFENSIVE COMBAT

3501 Fire Team of Frontline Squad 150
3502 Fire Team as Element of Combat Outpost 154
3503 Defense of a Built-Up Area 154

Section VI. RELIEF OPERATIONS

3601 Relief in Place 156
3602 Passage of Lines 157

Section VII. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

3701 Night Withdrawal 158
3702 Daylight Withdrawal 159
3703 Delaying Action 160

Section VIII. LANDMINE WARFARE

3801 Minefield Installation 161
3802 Minefield Breaching (Deliberate) 161

Section IX. MOB AND RIOT CONTROL

3901 General 163

CHAPTER 4. WEAPONS PLATOON

Section I. GENERAL

4101 Mission of the Weapons Platoon 165
4102 Duties of the Weapons Platoon Commander 165

Section II. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

4201 Preembarkation Duties 168
4202 Duties Aboard Ship 170
4203 Duties During Ship-to-Shore Movement 172
4204 Duties During Assault 172

Section III. HELICOPTERBORNE OPERATIONS

4301 Training Duties 173
4302 Planning Duties 174
4303 Duties in the Assembly Area 174
4304 Initial Ground Action 175

Section IV. OFFENSIVE COMBAT

4401 Tactical Column 176
4402 Assembly Area 177
4403 Weapons Platoon in the Daylight Attack 179
4404 Weapons Platoon in the Night Attack 185
4405 Other Offensive Operations 188

Section V. DEFENSIVE COMBAT

4501 Weapons Platoon in the Defense 191
4502 Weapons Platoon in Defense of a Built-Up Area 198

Section VI. RELIEF OPERATIONS

4601 Relief in Place 199
4602 Passage of Lines 200

Section VII. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

4701 Withdrawal From Action and Delaying Action 202

Section VIII. MOB AND RIOT CONTROL

4801 General 203

CHAPTER 5. SECTION LEADER, WEAPONS PLATOON

Section I. GENERAL

5101 Mission of the Section 205
5102 Duties of Section Leader 205

Section II. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

5201 Preembarkation Duties 207
5202 Duties Aboard Ship 207
5203 Duties During Ship-to-Shore Movement 209

Section III. HELICOPTERBORNE OPERATIONS

5301 Training Duties 210
5302 Planning Duties 210
5303 Duties in Assembly Area 211
5304 Initial Ground Action 211

Section IV. OFFENSIVE COMBAT

5401 Tactical Column 212
5402 Assembly Area 213
5403 Weapons Section in the Daylight Attack 214
5404 Section in the Night Attack 220
5405 Other Offensive Operations 222

Section V. DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS

5501 Section in the Defense 225
5502 Section in Defense of a Built-Up Area 228

Section VI. RELIEF OPERATIONS

5601 Relief in Place 230
5602 Passage of Lines 231

Section VII. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

5701 Withdrawal From Action and Delaying Action 232

CHAPTER 6. SQUAD LEADER, WEAPONS PLATOON

Section I. GENERAL

6101 Mission of the Squad 233
6102 Duties of the Squad Leader 233

Section II. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

6201 Preembarkation Duties 235
6202 Duties Aboard Ship 235
6203 Duties During Ship-to-Shore Movement 236
6204 Duties During Assault 236

Section III. HELICOPTERBORNE OPERATIONS

6301 Training Duties 238
6302 Duties in Assembly Areas 238
6303 Initial Ground Action 239

Section IV. OFFENSIVE COMBAT

6401 Tactical Column 240
6402 Assembly Area 240
6403 Squad in the Daylight Attack 241
6404 Squad in the Night Attack 246

Section V. DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS

6501 Squad in the Defense 251
6502 Squad in Defense of a Built-Up Area 254

Section VI. RELIEF OPERATIONS

6601 Relief in Place 256
6602 Passage of Lines 257

Section VII. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

6701 Night Withdrawal 258
6702 Daylight Withdrawal 258
6703 Delaying Action 259

APPENDIXES

A Troop Leading Procedures 261
B Duties of the Boat Team and Assistant Boat Team Commander 269
C Duties of Heliteam and Assistant Heliteam Commander 273
D Intelligence Procedures 275
E Duties of Patrol Leader 279
F Communications 295
G Arm-and-Hand Signals 309
H Helicopter Handling Signals 321
I Support Request Procedures 331
J Characteristics of Weapons and Equipment 337
K Duties of Leaders for NBC Defense 339

L Tactical Bivouacs 345
M List of Abbreviations 347

LIST OF REFERENCES 349

INDEX 351

CHAPTER 1

RIFLE PLATOON

Section I. GENERAL

1101. MISSION OF THE RIFLE PLATOON

The mission of the rifle platoon is to locate, close with, and destroy the enemy by fire and maneuver, or to repel the enemy's assault by fire and close combat.

1102. DUTIES OF THE RIFLE PLATOON COMMANDER

a. Plans and conducts tactical training of the rifle platoon in accordance with company training directives.

b. Directs and controls the tactical employment of the rifle platoon in combat and training operations through the use of appropriate troop leading procedures.

c. Revises estimates of the situation continually during the conduct of operations in order to more effectively accomplish assigned tactical missions.

d. Coordinates the employment of the rifle platoon with adjacent units and, as authorized, with units supporting the platoon mission.

e. Ensures the timely requisitioning, distributing, safeguarding, and the economical use of supplies and equipment.

f. Ensures first echelon maintenance of weapons and equipment through frequent inspection.

g. Supervises the administrative functions of the platoon, including: records relating to personnel, training, combat casualties, and other directed functions.

h. Further enhances combat efficiency, discipline, and morale by the application of standard health, comfort, and welfare measures consistent with tactical considerations.

i. The rifle platoon commander is assisted in his duties by the rifle platoon sergeant and platoon guide.

(1) The rifle platoon sergeant:

(a) Performs those duties assigned by the platoon commander.

(b) Assumes command in the absence of the platoon commander.

(c) Assists in all aspects of supervision and control of the platoon.

(2) The rifle platoon guide:

(a) Performs those administrative and logistics functions directed by the platoon commander.

(b) Is directly responsible to the platoon commander for the supply and timely resupply of the platoon in combat.

(c) Maintains a casualty record and coordinates the medical evacuation of casualties.

(d) Assumes command of the platoon in the absence of both the platoon commander and platoon sergeant.

Section II. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

1201. PREEMBARKATION DUTIES

a. Training.--Emphasize independent squad action, development of small unit leadership skills, and techniques of the ship-to-shore movement.

(1) Individual.--Supervise instruction in:

(a) Ground combat skills.

(b) Rigging of individual weapons, equipment, and life preservers for debarkation.

(c) Lashing and lowering techniques for crew-served weapons and equipment.

(d) Debarkation net procedures.

(e) Net handling techniques.

(f) Actions while boated.

(g) Procedures for landing in LVT's and/or landing craft.

(h) Procedures for emergency abandonment of LVT's and/or landing craft.

(i) Procedures for wearing and serviceability checks on individual life preservers.

(2) Unit.--Direct and control training in:

(a) Small unit tactics.

(b) The basic procedures and control involved in the ship-to-shore movement.

(c) Naval customs and troop life aboard ship.

(3) Boat Team.--Select key members of the boat teams and conduct training in the purpose, functioning, and organization of the

boat team emphasizing the duties and responsibilities of:

(a) Boat team commander.
(b) Assistant boat team commander.
(c) Boat paddle handler.
(d) Net handlers.
(e) Deck and boat loaders.

b. Planning

(1) Make a detailed study of available planning aids. These include:
(a) Maps.
(b) Aerial photographs.
(c) Shoreline photographs.
(d) Area and objective studies.
(e) Intelligence reports and summaries.

(2) Make a preliminary estimate of the situation.

(3) Formulate a tentative plan of attack to include:
(a) Employment of squads.
(b) Scheme of maneuver.
(c) Initial formations.
(d) Supporting fires.

(4) Submit tentative plan of attack to company commander.

(5) Submit platoon landing craft or amphibious vehicle assignments to company commander. Organize boat teams based on:
(a) Plan of attack.
(b) Composition of unit.
(c) Type and number of landing craft or amphibious vehicles assigned.
(d) Tactical integrity of subordinate units.

(e) Dispersion of crew-served weapons and key personnel.

c. Conduct familiarization firing and set battle sights.

d. Ensure preparedness of weapons, clothing, and equipment for the operation.

e. Check service records to verify that data contained therein is current and correct as indicated in the following:

(1) Emergency data forms.
(2) Eligibility for combat.
(3) ID/Geneva Convetion cards (DD 2MC).
(4) Serviceman's Group Life Insurance.

f. Take steps to obtain essential special equipment prior to embarkation, including:

(1) Boat paddles.
(2) Lashing lines.

g. Ensure complete preparedness for embarkation as directed.

1202. DUTIES ABOARD SHIP

a. Inspect platoon berthing space.

b. Determine the adequacy and serviceability of:

(1) Bunks.
(2) Life preservers.

c. Assign bunks to subordinate units by blocks in order to facilitate rapid debarkation.

d. Brief platoon concerning:

(1) Actions to be taken during ship's drills.
(2) Applicable ship's regulations.
(3) Musters.
(4) Messing.
(5) Use of ship's facilities:
(a) Barber shop.
(b) Library.
(c) Movies.
(d) Ship's store.
(e) Laundry.

e. Inspect daily and correct or report deficiencies:

(1) Personnel.
(2) Weapons and equipment for serviceability and maintenance.
(3) Troop compartment to ensure:
(a) Decks and bulkheads are clean.
(b) Head facilities and scuttlebutts are clean and operable.
(c) Bunks are made and properly secured.
(d) Equipment properly stowed and secured.
(e) Weapons are secure.
(f) Ventilation systems are functioning and unobstructed.
(g) Ship's equipment is properly maintained.

(h) Availability and serviceability of cleaning gear.

f. Conduct and supervise training to include:

(1) Physical conditioning exercises.
(2) Military subjects, stressing those which are important to the operation.
(3) Maintenance of weapons and equipment.

g. Conduct operational planning:

(1) Brief boat team commanders and NCO's concerning:
(a) Company mission.
(b) Scheduled rehearsals.
(c) Debarkation procedures.
(d) Ship-to-shore movement.
(2) Complete a tentative plan.

h. Issue the order and ensure thorough understanding by utilizing:

(1) Mockups and sketches.
(2) Maps and aerial photographs.
(3) Question and answer technique.

i. Conduct a final check of newly joined or accompanying personnel to ensure identification data is properly recorded for casualty reporting and that each person has been briefed on measures to enable him to function as part of the team.

1203. DUTIES DURING SHIP-TO-SHORE MOVEMENT

a. Supervise boat teams in assembly and preparation for debarkation.

b. Carry out duties of boat team commander described in appendix B.

c. Keep company commander informed of the situation, consistent with radio silence instructions.

d. Review the details of such items as landing beach and surrounding terrain with available subordinate unit leaders.

1204. DUTIES DURING ASSAULT

a. Lead the members of the boat team from the landing craft or amphibious vehicle.

b. Establish tactical control of subordinate units ashore.

c. Continue estimates of the situation.

d. Revise current plans or develop new plans, based on the current estimate of the situation.

e. Inform the company commander of:

(1) Platoon location.
(2) Situation and planned action.
(3) All bypassed enemy positions.

Section III. HELICOPTERBORNE OPERATIONS

1301. TRAINING DUTIES

a. Individual.--Conduct individual training in:

(1) Emplanement and deplanement procedures.
(2) Conduct in flight.
(3) Preparation of manifest tags.
(4) Safety precautions.
(5) Emergency procedures.
(6) Use of emergency equipment.
(7) Use of medical evacuation equipment.
    (a) NEIL ROBERTSON stretcher.
    (b) Jungle penetrator.
    (c) Horse collar.
(8) Cable hoist procedures.

b. Unit.--Conduct platoon training in:

(1) Heliteam organization and duties of leaders (see app. C).
(2) Actions in:
    (a) Assembly area.
    (b) Control point.
    (c) Ready circle.
    (d) Loading point.
    (e) Landing site/zone.
(3) Initial ground orientation to include:
    (a) Use of compass azimuth.
    (b) Terrain features.

c. Drills.--Conduct drills related to:

(1) Initial ground action and readily identifiable terrain features.
(2) Reestablishment of tactical control.
(3) Use of compass azimuth for orientation.

1302. PLANNING DUTIES

a. Make a preliminary estimate of the situation.

b. Conduct map and/or aerial photograph reconnaissance.

c. Coordinate with:

(1) Weapons platoon commander.
(2) Adjacent rifle platoon commander.

d. Formulate tentative plan of attack to include:

(1) Landing plan and heliteam organization.
(2) Scheme of maneuver.
(a) Clearing all or a portion of the landing site.
(b) Initial movement from the landing site.
(c) Seizure of objectives.
(3) Fire support.

e. Submit tentative plan of attack to company commander.

f. Designate heliteam and assistant heliteam commanders.

g. Submit platoon heliteam wave and serial assignments based on:

(1) Plan of attack.
(2) Composition of unit.
(3) Type and number of helicopters assigned.
(4) Tactical integrity of subordinate units.
(5) Dispersion of crew-served weapons and key personnel.

h. Complete the plan and issue the five-paragraph order.

i. Conduct a final check of newly joined or accompanying personnel to ensure identification data is properly recorded for casualty reporting and that each person has been briefed on measures to enable him to function as part of the team.

1303. DUTIES IN THE ASSEMBLY AREA

a. Assemble platoon and ensure that it is properly equipped.

b. Form platoon into heliteams.

c. Conduct final briefing and orientation of heliteam commanders.

d. Ensure correct preparations of manifest tags.

e. Carry out duties of heliteam commander for helicopter in which enplaned.

1304. INITIAL GROUND ACTION

a. Establish tactical control of platoon.

b. Continue estimates of the situation.

c. Revise current plans or develop new plans based upon the estimate of the situation.

d. Carry out assigned mission.

e. Maintain contact with company commander.

Section IV. OFFENSIVE COMBAT

1401. TACTICAL COLUMN

a. Foot March

(1) Platoon as Advance Party

(a) Conduct map and/or aerial photograph reconnaissance of march route to include an information update from current intelligence reports with emphasis on:

1 Start, release, and checkpoints.

2 Critical points such as bridges, crossroads, tunnels, fords, or likely ambush sites.

(b) Include the following specific details in the march order:

1 Designation of point squad.

2 Designation of flank security, consistent with terrain.

3 Assignment of a sector of observation to each squad.

4 Designation of connecting files.

5 Location and employment of attached units.

6 Formation of advance party.

7 March distances to be maintained between elements and individuals.

8 Route control features and rate of march.

9 Security measures during halts.

10 Assignment of air sentinels when dictated by the tactical situation.

(c) Take a position within the advance party from which the units making up the advance party may best be controlled. As the situation develops and the enemy is located, move to where action can best be controlled and influenced.

(d) Follow the assigned route at the prescribed rate of march and report arrival at control features.

(e) Report all enemy sighted.

(f) Engage the enemy in order to:

1 Destroy him.

2 Fix him by fire to cover the deployment of the support.

(g) Report contact with the enemy including:

1 Action taken.

2 Enemy location, disposition, and strength.

(h) Establish blocking positions during halts.

(2) Platoon as Flank Guard

(a) Conduct map and/or aerial photograph reconnaissance of march route to include an information update from current intelligence reports with emphasis on:

1 Avenues of approach to march route.

2 Key terrain features dominating avenues of approach to march route.

3 The influence of terrain on selection of flank squad formations.

(b) Include the following specific details in march order:

1 Unit security measures.

2 Assignment of a sector of observation to each squad.

3 Location and employment of attached weapons.

4 Tentative blocking positions.

5 Initial formation.

6 March distances between flank guard elements.

7 Flank guard route and rate of march.

8 Assignment of air sentinels when dictated by the tactical situation.

(c) Select and clear key terrain features dominating avenues of approach to march column.

(d) Search other areas likely to conceal the enemy or provide him with good observation of the march column.

(e) Report all enemy sighted.

(f) Engage the enemy in order to:

1 Prevent exposure of the march column.

2 Protect the flank guard.

(g) Report contact with the enemy including:

1 Action taken.

2 Enemy location, disposition, and strength.

(h) Resist enemy attack until ordered to withdraw.

(i) Take a position within the flank guard from which the unit composing the flank guard may be best controlled. As the situation develops and the enemy is located, move to where the action can best be controlled and influenced.

(3) Platoon as Rear Guard

(a) Conduct map and/or aerial photograph reconnaissance of the march route to include an information update from current intelligence reports with emphasis on terrain which permits delaying actions.

(b) Include the following specific details in the march order:

1 Designation of a squad as rear point.

2 Designation of flank security consistent with terrain.

3 Assignment of a sector of observation for each squad.

4 Designation of connecting files.

5 Location and employment of attached units.

6 Employment of obstacles.

7 Formation of rear party.

8 March distances to be maintained between elements and individuals.

9 Route and rate of march.

10 Security measures.

11 Assignment of air sentinels when dictated by the tactical situation.

(c) Make maximum use of obstacles.

(d) Select and utilize successive delaying positions.

(e) Report all enemy sighted.

(f) Conduct delaying actions.

(g) Report contact with the enemy including:

1 Actions taken.

2 Enemy location, disposition, and strength.

(h) Report passage of all control features.

(4) Platoon in Blocking Position.--Security elements previously discussed establish blocking position during halts of the march column. A blocking position may also be established by a unit from the main body assigned that mission. In establishing a blocking position, the following is accomplished:

(a) Conduct map and/or aerial photograph reconnaissance to include an information update from current intelligence reports with emphasis on terrain that affords observation and fields of fire.

(b) Select outpost positions which prevent enemy approach within small arms range of the march column.

(c) Include the following specific details in the order:

1 Assignment of a position and route of withdrawal for each squad.

2 Designation of sectors of observation.

3 Designation of fields of fire.

4 Provision for continuous observation of avenues of approach.

5 Location and employment of attached weapons.

6 Provision for all-round security to include air sentinels.

(d) Report all enemy sighted.

(e) Engage the enemy, as necessary, and report:

1 Action taken.

2 Enemy location, disposition, and strength.

(f) Withdraw on order.

(5) Platoon as Part of Support or Main Body

(a) Conduct map and/or aerial photograph reconnaissance of march route to include an information update from current intelligence reports with emphasis on all critical points.

(b) Include the following specific details in the march order:

1 Assignment of a sector of ground observation for each squad.

2 Assignment of air sentinels.

3 Designation of connecting files.

4 Formation of support or main body.

5 March distances to be maintained between units and individuals.

6 Route and rate of march.

7 Security measures during halts.

(c) Maintain march discipline.

(d) Ensure dispersion, unit security, and camouflage measures during halts.

(e) Prepare to assume other missions.

b. Motorized March.--In addition to duties described in paragraph 1401a, the following considerations apply to missions assigned for a motorized march.

(1) Ensure that wheeled vehicles are properly "hardened."

(2) Establish additional radio communications.

(3) Provide for tactical integrity in vehicle assignments.

(4) The point is dispatched in terms of time intervals rather than distance.

(5) Ensure that the point and rear point vehicles conduct their advance by bounds or by alternate bounds.

(6) Provide for unit security utilizing reconnaissance by fire and observation to include air sentinels.

(7) Move vehicles off roads and utilize available cover and concealment during halts.

(8) Ensure that troops are properly trained and rehearsed in immediate action drills for motorized marches.

1402. ASSEMBLY AREA

a. Assign squad areas to provide for:

(1) Dispersion.
(2) Unit security.
(3) Concealment.

b. Issue a warning order to include:

(1) Time of attack.
(2) Platoon mission.
(3) Time and place for issuance of the attack order.
(4) Administrative preparation for the attack.

c. Take action to prepare or improve available cover.

d. Exercise continuous camouflage and other counterintelligence measures against ground and air observation to include:

(1) Removal of excess soil from positions.
(2) Proper use and timely replacement of natural camouflage material.
(3) Movement control measures to avoid creating visible paths.
(4) Disposal of trash.
(5) Correct radio-telephone procedure.
(6) Correct use of challenge and password.
(7) Light and noise discipline.

e. Ensure that weapons and equipment are clean and serviceable.

f. Establish and maintain field sanitation measures.

g. Provide for periods of rest to the maximum extent possible, consistent with security measures and actions to prepare for the attack.

h. Designate segregation area for equipment not required in the assault.

i. Direct the drawing and distribution of:

(1) Ammunition and pyrotechnics.
(2) Rations and water.
(3) Special equipment.

j. Report at the designated time and place to receive the company commander's order.

k. Conduct troop leading steps as described in appendix A.

l. Receive attached units.

m. Conduct fixed communication check.

n. Conduct specialized training and/or rehearsals.

1403. PLATOON IN THE DAYLIGHT ATTACK

a. Receipt of Company Commander's Order

(1) Take platoon sergeant (platoon guide if platoon is engaged) and one messenger.

(2) Take maps, binoculars, notebooks, and pencils.

(3) Arrange a time and place for detailed coordination with adjacent and supporting unit leaders or their representatives.

b. Begin Planning

(1) Allocate time for:

(a) Personal reconnaissance and planning.

(b) Subordinate leaders' reconnaissance and planning.

(c) Movement of platoon forward to the assembly area when not concurrent with planning.

(2) Make preliminary estimate of the situation (METT) (see sec. II, app. A) based on:

(a) The content of the company commander's order.

(b) A map and visual reconnaissance conducted during company commander's orientation.

(3) Formulate tentative plan for attack.

c. Arrange For

(1) Movement of platoon forward from the assembly area (where, when, how).
(2) Reconnaissance route and schedule to facilitate prearranged meetings with adjacent and supporting unit leaders for coordination.
(3) Participation of subordinate and attached unit leaders in the reconnaissance.

d. Conduct Reconnaissance

(1) Select a concealed vantage point from which to orient subordinate unit leaders and a covered position nearby to issue the order.
(2) Notify subordinate unit leaders of time and place at which the platoon is to receive the order.
(3) Determine enemy location, strength, and disposition.
(4) Determine key terrain features.
(5) Select intermediate objectives where appropriate.
(6) Determine avenues of approach to the objectives.
(7) Select tentative final coordination line when appropriate.
(8) Select general position and possible targets for base of fire.
(9) Determine route forward from assembly area.
(10) Effect coordination in accordance with prearranged schedule.

e. Complete Plan

(1) Receive recommendation from supporting and/or attached unit leaders concerning proposed employment of their units.

(2) Complete estimate of the situation, to include:

(a) Consolidation considerations.

(b) Continuation of the attack.

(3) Scheme of maneuver:

(a) Determine base of fire and maneuvering elements.

(b) Determine form of maneuver based on:

1 Available avenues of approach.

2 Enemy situation.

(c) Plan for breaching, crossing, or bypassing known obstacles.

(d) Select initial platoon formation based on the following:

1 Terrain.
2 Enemy situation.
3 Security.
4 Control.
5 Flexibility.
6 Speed.

(e) Employ tactical control measures as appropriate, including:

1 Intermediate objectives.
2 Time of attack.
3 Attack position.
4 Line of departure (LD).
5 Maneuver restrictions.
6 Phase lines, checkpoints, or limit of advance.
7 Zones of action (frontages).

8 Base squad.
9 Final coordination line (final CL).

(f) Provide for additional security of maneuvering elements by:

1 Employing scouting elements forward.

2 Assigning overlapping sectors of observation.

(g) Coordinate the assault with base of fire.

(h) Determine consolidation mission for subordinate and attached units to include:

1 Designation of a defensive position on objective for each squad.

2 Designation of general position areas and specific missions for attached and/or direct support units.

3 Security measures.

(4) Fire Support Plan

(a) Determine the extent to which planned fires support platoon scheme of maneuver.

(b) Request additional fires as necessary.

(c) Designate base of fire unit(s) to supplement other fires.

1 Determine general positions and specific targets for base of fire element.

2 Establish positive fire control measures to include:

a Time or signal for opening fires.

b Rate of fire.

c Safety limits.

d Time and/or signal for lifting or shifting of fires.

3 Method of displacement for base of fire to include:

a Time and/or signal for displacement forward.

b Route of displacement and displacement objective.

c Missions at displacement objective.

(5) Determine locations for corpsmen.

(6) Ensure that all pertinent extracts from the company commander's orders are considered in completing plans.

(7) Prescribe location and special control functions for platoon sergeant and platoon guide.

(8) Determine own position from which attack can best be controlled.

f. Issue Order

(1) Orient subordinate unit leaders.

(2) Ensure a thorough understanding of the orientation.

(3) Utilize the standard order form (see app. A).

(4) Ensure a thorough understanding of the orders.

g. Supervise

(1) Subordinate unit leaders' planning and issuance of orders.

(2) Preparations for the attack.

h. Conduct of the Attack

(1) Ensure timely deployment of platoon into the proper attack formation prior to

crossing line of departure.

(2) Ensure leading elements cross line of departure at the time of attack.

(3) Maintain control and coordination utilizing assistance of platoon sergeant and platoon guide.

(4) Continue the estimate of the situation throughout attack and revise plan as necessary through use of fragmentary orders.

(5) Request supporting fires as necessary.

(6) Notify company commander of all bypassed enemy.

(7) Comply with control instructions regarding phase lines and checkpoints.

(8) Deploy assault elements upon reaching final coordination line.

(9) Ensure commencement of the assault at a prescribed time or on a prearranged signal.

(10) Ensure the cessation or shift of supporting fire at a prescribed time or on a prearranged signal.

(11) Maintain assault formation and momentum of assault through the assigned objective.

(12) Conduct pursuit by fire to include employment of supporting fires.

(13) Report seizure of objective to company commander.

i. Consolidation

(1) Displace the remainder of unit forward to predesignated locations on prearranged signal.

(2) Reorganize promptly to reestablish subordinate chains of command and replace

key billets made vacant by casualties.

(3) Establish local security as required.

(4) Report consolidation to company commander to include information concerning:

(a) Enemy situation.

(b) Own casualties and ammunition status.

(c) Prisoners of war, captured documents, and significant material.

(5) Expedite casualty and ammunition status reports from subordinates.

(6) Redistribute ammunition.

(7) Supervise execution of subordinate unit consolidation missions. Adjust disposition as necessary.

(8) Evacuate casualties.

(9) Evacuate prisoners of war.

(10) In accordance with assigned mission, either:

(a) Continue the attack through issuance of a fragmentary order; or,

(b) Supervise the continued organization of the ground for defense.

1404. PLATOON IN THE NIGHT ATTACK

In the nonilluminated night attack, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack:

a. Planning

(1) Plan and conduct reconnaissance to:

(a) Locate platoon attack position.

(b) Determine point of departure on LD if not assigned by company commander.

(c) Select squad release point.

(d) Locate assigned portion of probable line of deployment (PLD).

(e) Locate assigned portion of company objective.

(f) Select route from platoon release point through squad release point to PLD.

(g) Locate prominent terrain features to guide movement and assist in identification of control points.

(h) Determine azimuths as appropriate.

(i) Select limit of advance if not determined by company commander.

(2) Organize, coordinate, and dispatch security patrols, as directed by the company commander with reconnaissance and security mission to include instructions on:

(a) Reconnoitering and confirming route from platoon release point to assigned portion of PLD; and marking route and control points for night identification as necessary.

(b) Establishing security in vicinity of PLD to maintain continuous surveillance.

(c) Eliminating enemy in vicinity of assigned portion of PLD at prescribed time or on order.

(d) Returning at least one guide upon completion of reconnaissance by a prescribed time with complete information including:

1 Marking and adjusting of route and control points.

2 Enemy situation to include assistance required to secure assigned portion of PLD.

3 Location of obstacles and recommended measures to overcome them.

4 Location of remaining patrol members.

(e) Ensuring that all patrol members are familiar with landmarks and route to PLD in dusk and darkness.

(f) Submitting patrol overlay by a prescribed time to permit prior coordination of routes, checkpoints, and rallying points with company fire support plan.

(g) Rejoining platoon during execution of the attack.

(3) Report information from patrol findings and platoon plan of attack to company commander.

(4) If necessary, plan use of a combat patrol in securing assigned portion of PLD just prior to platoon arrival. Coordinate plan with company commander.

(5) Coordinate with appropriate platoon commanders concerning:

(a) Contacts in movement forward for distances and routes if movements are in separate columns.

(b) Unit contact on PLD and in consolidation.

(c) Guiding on base platoon.

(6) Plan for controlled terrain orientation during daylight, dusk, and darkness by subordinate unit leaders to include:

(a) Use of selected vantage points.

(b) Security precautions relative to movement and exposure.

(7) Select base squad(s) for movement forward, deployment on PLD, and the assault.

Include specific instruction for guiding on adjacent platoons during movement.

(8) Determine squad's position within platoon column based on sequence of release.

(9) Assign security missions to subordinate units in conjunction with their tactical missions:

(a) In company column, one squad to provide at least one fire team for forward or flank security for column, as prescribed.

(b) In platoon column, one squad to provide up to one fire team for forward security; and other squads to provide flank and rear security through designated sector of observation.

(c) All physical security elements at limit of observation.

(d) Patrol guide with forward security elements.

(10) Prescribe control measures as necessary and in consonance with those prescribed by company commander. These include:

(a) Control points.

(b) Flare discipline.

(c) Individual conduct.

(d) Movement forward from PLD on order.

(e) Commencement of assault fires.

(f) Visual identification code for use from dusk for patrol members and all leaders down to and including squad leaders.

(g) Primary and alternate signal means to control movement and fire support.

(h) Actions on discovery to include discovery:

1 Prior to reaching squad release point.

2 After passing squad release point.

(11) Plan for deployment on enemy side of obstacles in vicinity of PLD.

(12) Plan for special measures to be taken for:

(a) Implementing individual camouflage.

(b) Muffling sounds made by loose equipment and clothing.

(c) Segregating equipment not required for the attack.

(13) Plan rehearsal of platoon for night attack.

b. Preparation for Attack

(1) Brief entire platoon on details of the operation.

(2) Conduct rehearsal with particular attention to troop familiarity concerning:

(a) Flare discipline.

(b) Individual conduct to include:

1 Movement.

2 Maintaining distances and intervals.

3 Light and noise discipline.

(c) Security measures.

(d) Signals and visual identification code.

(e) Action on discovery prior to and after reaching control points to include:

1 Deployment.

2 Advance by fire and maneuver to PLD.

(f) Action after crossing PLD.

(g) Action on the objective.

(3) Supervise troop preparations to include:

(a) Implementing individual camouflage.

(b) Muffling of sounds made by loose equipment and clothing.

(c) Removing or dulling shiny items.

(d) Segregating equipment not required for the attack.

(e) Issuing ammunition and pyrotechnics.

(f) Checking weapons.

c. Conduct of the Attack

(1) Rejoin guide(s) and take appropriate action based on latest patrol information.

(2) Advance, guiding on base platoon; or, if base platoon, maintain direction and rate of advance.

(3) Exercise strict noise, light, and flare discipline throughout movement to PLD.

(4) Upon discovery by enemy:

(a) Prior to reaching platoon release point, take action as directed by company commander.

(b) Between platoon release point and squad release point:

1 Deploy squads as necessary.

2 Advance by fire and movement to PLD as necessary.

(c) After passing squad release point, squad leaders take same action as in (b) above.

(5) Eliminate enemy elements on assigned portion of PLD if required.

(6) Rejoin security elements of patrol at PLD.

(7) Ensure deployment of squads on PLD and report readiness to company commander.

(8) On order:

(a) Move forward from PLD silently.

(b) Utilize assault formation.

(c) Maintain line and troop intervals.

(9) Upon discovery by the enemy or on the assault signal, commence immediate assault fire and aggressive movement forward.

(10) Assault through objective to the predesignated limit of advance.

(11) Conduct consolidation.

1405. PLATOON IN THE MECHANIZED INFANTRY ATTACK

Mechanized operations may be employed in all phases of offensive combat. These operations utilize basic forms of maneuver and formations. However, speed and mobility are greatly increased. The infantry platoon is employed as part of a mechanized task force and the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack.

a. The platoon will be an element of a mobile assault company which will probably contain a tank platoon capable of operating as a maneuver unit.

(1) The rifle platoon will normally be transported in LVT's.

(2) An LVT will contain 13 to 25 embarked personnel with tactical integrity maintained when possible.

(3) Generally, three LVT's will be assigned to a rifle platoon.

(4) The senior unit commander embarked will command the vehicle in tactical situations.

b. Confer with supporting amphibious tractor (LVT) and tank unit leaders to:

(1) Exchange information on the friendly and enemy situations.

(2) Coordinate communications to include:

(a) Netting infantry, tank, and LVT radios.

(b) Exchange of call signs.

(c) Check out tank-infantry phone.

(3) Determine LVT and tank ammunition and fuel status.

(4) Plan joint reconnaissance.

c. Conduct joint reconnaissance with LVT and tank unit leaders.

(1) Determine extent and location of obstacles and enemy antitank (AT) defenses.

(2) Assist both leaders in their terrain analysis by providing them with tentative tactical control measures including:

(a) Line of departure.

(b) Attack position.

(c) Platoon axis of advance or zone of action, as appropriate.

(d) Dismount area.

(e) Final coordination line(s) for tanks and infantry.

(f) Objective.

(g) Limit of advance

(3) Determine most feasible method of mechanized infantry attack based on:

(a) The estimate.

(b) Terrain.

(c) Formation employed by rifle company and platoon.

(d) Movement techniques-mutual fire support and security during movement and extended halts.

(e) Communications during movement or when dismounted.

(f) Reduction of obstacles and enemy AT defenses.

(g) Employment of combat support elements attached or in direct support.

(h) Employment of nonorganic fire support.

(4) Coordinate planning seizure of the objective by receiving recommendations, as appropriate, on:

(a) Dismount location.

(b) Mission of LVT's after infantry dismounts.

1 Supporting attacks by fire.

2 Assisting in consolidation.

(c) Method of tank-infantry attack. A tank-infantry attack may be conducted when the infantry dismounts from the LVT's or when foot-mobile infantry requires armored support in the attack. The following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures for the daylight

and mechanized attacks:

1 Confer with tank unit leader to:

a Exchange information on the friendly and enemy situations.

b Coordinate communications to include:

(1) Netting infantry and tank radios.

(2) Exchange of call signs.

(3) Check out tank-infantry phone.

c Determine tank ammunition and fuel status.

d Determine tank unit leader's number or special identification features.

e Plan joint reconnaissance.

2 Conduct joint reconnaissance with tank unit leader.

a Determine extent and location of obstacles and enemy AT defenses.

b Assist tank unit leader in his terrain analysis by providing him with tentative tactical control measures including:

(1) Line of departure.

(2) Attack position.

(3) Final coordination line (final CL).

(4) Objective.

(5) Limit of advance.

c Determine most feasible method of tank-infantry attack based on

the estimate.

3 Coordinate formulation of the plan of attack by receiving tank unit leader's recommendations before making the decision.

4 Complete plan to include:

a Method of attack.

b Type of support by tanks for infantry.

c Type of protection for tanks by infantry.

d Control of tank movements.

e Alternate means of communication.

(1) Arm-and-hand signals.

(2) Prearranged signals.

(3) Use of tank-infantry phone.

f Requirements for additional supporting weapons, to include support against enemy AT weapons.

g Consolidation mission of tanks.

h Location and employment of final coordination line(s).

5 Issue order.

a Ensure tank unit leader's presence when issuing attack order.

b Keep tank unit leader informed of situation at all times.

d. Coordinate formulation of the plan of attack based on the estimate.

e. Complete the plan to include:

(1) Method of attack after dismount.
(2) Initial attack formation.
(3) Provision for positive control and communications.
(a) Assign squads to LVT's and load in order of anticipated commitment.
(b) Use visual signals and arrange with the LVT unit leader to use available LVT radios while mounted.
(c) Use infantry radio, visual signals, and messenger when dismounted.
(d) Use panels, smoke, and pyrotechnics for signalling and recognition.
(4) Plan actions upon dismounting during the advance and at the dismount area.
(5) Provide for mutual support by fire.

e. Issue order, ensuring the LVT and tank unit leaders, tank commanders, and LVT crew chiefs are present.

f. Keep LVT and tank unit leaders informed of the situation at all times.

1406. PLATOON IN THE ATTACK OF FORTIFIED AREAS

In the attack of fortified areas, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures for the daylight attack.

a. Conduct a detailed reconnaissance to determine location and extent of:

(1) Individual emplacements to include:
(a) Type or construction.

(b) Number of embrasures.
(c) Types of weapons and their fields of fire.
(d) Entrances, exits, and air vents.
(e) Location and extent of defending troops providing supporting small arms fire.

(2) Supporting fortifications in assigned and adjacent zones.
(3) Underground fortifications.
(4) Natural and artificial obstacles.
(5) Strong and weak points in enemy defense.
(6) Positions for own fire support elements.
(7) Communications between emplacements.
(8) Location of reserves.

b. Develop detailed plan of attack which provides for:

(1) Obstacle breaching.
(2) Emplacement seizure or destruction in most effective sequence.
(3) Simultaneous seizure or destruction of mutually supporting emplacements when feasible.
(4) Approach from rear or blind side of emplacements.
(5) Seizure and consolidation of assigned terrain objectives.
(6) Clearing of platoon zone of action.
(7) Reserve squad.
(a) Assume mission of either attacking squad as required.

(b) Protect flanks and rear of platoon zone.

(c) Mop up and prevent reoccupation of emplacement areas in trace of attack and/or during consolidation.

(8) Fires to provide:

(a) Support of obstacle breaching operations.

(b) Simultaneous engagement of all embrasures and supporting positions of the emplacements under attack.

(c) A sequence which will be mutually supporting to the advance of attacking units.

(9) Task organization of attacking squads to include flame and demolition capability.

c. Direct special training in the employment of the flame weapon and demolitions.

d. Plan and conduct rehearsal with emphasis on:

(1) Attack sequence and timing.

(2) Prearranged signals.

(3) Coordinated actions with adjacent and supporting units.

1407. PLATOON IN THE ATTACK OF BUILT-UP AREAS

In the attack of built-up areas, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures for the daylight attack:

a. Include in the estimate of the situation military aspects peculiar to the type of

built-up areas.

b. Conduct a detailed reconnaissance in order to:

(1) Determine buildings and terrain features within platoon zone of action for assignment as squad objectives.

(2) Locate key buildings and/or key terrain in the zone of action.

(3) Select reserve squad and fire support positions from which all-round security can be effected, including protection from above and below.

(4) Locate killing zone positions for base of fire.

c. Formulate plan of attack to include:

(1) Withholding a reserve squad to provide flank and rear security.

(2) Assigning well defined limited objectives.

(a) Numbering buildings for ease of identification.

(b) Designating large buildings, railroad crossings, or buildings at cross streets as single objectives.

(c) Establishing sequence for seizure of buildings which affords maximum mutual support between attacking squads.

(3) Assigning squad frontages consistent with type construction encountered:

(a) Detached or semidetached; frontage to include the buildings fronting on one side of the street.

(b) Block type construction; frontage consistent with the building or portion

thereof assigned as squad objective.

(4) Assigning directions of attack for squads to minimize or avoid movement in streets or open areas.

(5) Clearing entire platoon zone of action, including bypassed buildings.

(6) Using prescribed marking code for identification of cleared buildings.

(7) Fire support plan that provides:

(a) Killing zones for machine-guns.

(b) Use of rocket launchers, tanks, and other direct fire weapons for breaching building entries and barricades.

(c) Use of indirect fire weapons for defiladed areas, deeper targets away from proximity of friendly and enemy troops, and for smoke and illumination.

(d) Coordinated mutual fire support between attacking and adjacent units.

(e) Limited and controlled use of flame weapons and incendaries.

(8) Establishing alternate means of communication to compensate for effect of buildings on line-of-sight radios.

d. Include the following in preparation:

(1) Construct or obtain rope, ladders, and grappling hooks.

(2) Obtain an adequate supply of grenades and satchel charges.

(3) Segregate equipment not required.

e. Conduct detailed briefing of platoon in conjunction with issuing order to include:

(1) Layout of built-up area in platoon zone.

(2) Construction and interior layout of buildings whenever possible.

(3) Thorough understanding of building marking code.

(4) Known enemy boobytrap techniques.

(5) Known or suspected enemy strongpoints in platoon zone.

1408. RIVER CROSSING OPERATIONS UTILIZING LVT'S

In river crossing operations, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack:

a. Plan and conduct reconnaissance with supporting LVT unit leader in order to:

(1) Determine route forward from assembly area to platoon release point.

(2) Select LVT release points and route forward from platoon release point to river entry area.

(3) Confirm conditions of the river and its banks; and location of obstacles to include those underwater. Particular attention must be given to the direction and speed of the current.

(4) Select specific LVT launching points at designated platoon entry site.

(5) Determine improvements necessary for use of selected points.

(6) Select specific LVT landing points at designated platoon landing site.

b. Coordinate planning with LVT unit leader to include:

(1) Marking of control points, as necessary.
(2) Entry of LVT's into water in sequence from downstream crossing points.
(3) Timing of entry into water with adjacent units.
(4) Appropriate formation to compensate for drift.
(5) Use of vehicle machineguns.
(6) Use of communication equipment.
(7) Loading of vehicles to include rehearsals.
(8) Action in the event of vehicular casualty afloat.
(9) Action in the event of vehicle failure to negotiate bank at landing site.
(10) Actions on unloading.

c. Formulate plan of attack to include:

(1) Order of march from assembly area which will facilitate continuous movement throughout the river crossing.
(2) Preservation of squad integrity and dispersion of crew-served weapons in boat team assignments.
(3) Launching and landing points for each LVT.
(4) Initial squad actions ashore.
(5) Measures for rapid reestablishment of control ashore.
(6) Instructions for conduct of rehearsals.
(a) Time.
(b) Resupply.

(c) Equipment.

(7) All planning and completed plans should include followup on secondary missions for LVT's. Some secondary missions that may be assigned are:

(a) Casualty evacuation.

(b) Resupply.

(c) Reembarkation of troops for transportation to secondary objectives.

d. Ensure presence of LVT unit leader and crew chiefs when issuing attack order.

e. Conduct full scale rehearsal to simulate crossing.

Section V. DEFENSIVE COMBAT

1501. FRONTLINE PLATOON

a. Receipt of company commander's order.

(1) Take platoon sergeant (platoon guide if platoon is engaged) and one messenger.

(2) Take maps, binoculars, notebooks, and pencils.

(3) Familiarize self with company and battation fire plans.

(4) Arrange for time and place for detailed coordination with adjacent and supporting unit leaders on their representatives to include:

(a) Weapons to be located or moved into platoon position.

(b) Location and extent of barrages and concentrations in platoon area of responsibility.

b. Begin planning.

(1) Allocate time for:

(a) Personal reconnaissance and planning.

(b) Subordinate leaders' reconnaissance and planning.

(c) Movement of platoon forward from the assembly area when not concurrent with planning.

(d) Organization of platoon defense area to include submission of defensive fire plan sketch.

(2) Make preliminary estimate of the situation (METT) based on:

(a) The content of the company commander's order.

(b) A map and visual reconnaissance conducted during the company commander's orientation.

(3) Formulate a tenative plan of defense.

c. Arrange for:

(1) Movement of platoon forward from the assembly area (where, when, how).

(2) Reconnaissance route and schedule, to facilitate coordination with adjacent unit leaders and leaders of supporting units to be positioned within assigned defensive area.

(3) Participation of subordinate and attached unit leaders in the reconnaissance.

d. Conduct reconnaissance.

(1) Determine limits of defense area to include:

(a) Frontage.

(b) Depth.

(c) Coordinating points.

(2) Security area forward of FEBA to include:

(a) Effective ranges of organic weapons.

(b) Limitations imposed by terrain features.

(3) Select appropriate vantage point to issue order, and notify subordinate unit leaders of time and place to receive order.

(4) Evaluate terrain considering the following:

(a) Key terrain.

(b) Avenues of approach.
(c) Obstacles.
(d) Cover and concealment.
(e) Observation and fields of fire.

(5) Select a defensive position and sector of fire for each squad based on terrain analysis and assigned missions which provide for:
(a) Mutual support with adjacent units.
(b) Fields of fire and observation.
(c) Cover and concealment.
(d) Communications.
(e) Protection for crew-served weapons in platoon defense area.
(f) All-round security.

(6) Determine a sector of fire for each squad to include:
(a) Lateral limits to provide mutual support and overlapping of fires to cover gaps between units.
(b) Forward limit defined by terrain feature designation, no more than 500 meters range.
(c) Principle directions of fire (PDF) and general locations of specific automatic rifles and grenade launchers to:
1 Cover gaps in FPL.
2 Cover dangerous terrain features.
3 Protect crew-served weapons or cover obstacles.
4 Augment flanking fire across front.
5 Supplement the fires of machinegun(s).
(d) Integration with fires of

crew-served weapons and other supporting weapons.

(7) Determine general location of supplementary positions which:

(a) Protect flank or rear.

(b) Are within limit of platoon defense area.

(c) Protect supplementary positions of crew-served weapons.

(d) Afford covered approaches from primary position.

(8) Determine requirements for additional fire support.

(9) Consider recommendations for adjustments of targets, FPF's, or FPL's necessary to provide optimum fire effect.

(10) Determine improvements to, or construction of, obstacles in coordination with:

(a) The fire plan.

(b) Barrier plan of higher headquarters.

(11) Determine locations for prescribed local security:

(a) Sentinel posts: during daylight hours 300 to 500 meters along most likely avenues of approach.

(b) Listening posts: during hours of reduced visibility 100 to 300 meters along adjacent likely avenues of approach.

(c) Patrols: up to 500 meters across front in areas difficult to observe (may be farther when directed by higher echelon).

(12) Select platoon CP/OP site that provides:

(a) Observation of entire platoon front; or,

(b) Observation of the most dangerous avenue of approach.

(c) Space for dispersion of FO's

in platoon area.

(d) Concealment for supply activities.

(e) Covered approach from rear.

(13) Effect coordination as prearranged with adjacent and supporting unit leaders on:

(a) Fires to cover approaches or gaps.

(b) Physical tie-in wherever possible.

(c) Protection of crew-served weapons which may displace into positions located in the area of another unit.

(d) Use and improvement of obstacles.

(e) Adjustment of coordinating point(s) where necessary.

(14) Request additional fire or adjustment of planned fires and coordinating point(s) from company commander as determined in reconnaissance and coordination.

e. Complete plan.

(1) Assign defensive mission to each squad to include:

(a) Squad defense position.

1 Lateral boundaries by terrain feature designation or relation to adjacent unit(s).

2 Close terrain--physical tie-in.

3 Open terrain--cover gaps by fire and observation.

4 Prescribe one or two man foxholes as appropriate.

(b) Sector of fire.

1 Lateral boundaries by terrain designation.

2 Forward limit by terrain designation.

3 Principal direction of fire and general position of specific automatic rifles and grenade launchers.

(c) Supplementary mission(s).

(d) Responsibility for local security.

1 Location of sentinel and/or listening post.

2 Security patrols when directed.

(e) Responsibility to protect crew-served weapons.

1 Location of primary gun positions.

2 Location of alternate and/or supplementary gun positions.

(f) Responsibility to establish obstacles.

1 Detail from least committed squad(s) in terms of enemy threat.

2 What, when, where, how.

(2) Plan coordinating instructions to include:

(a) Priority of work.

1 Post security.

2 Positioning automatic weapons.

3 Clearance of fields of fire.

4 Construction of positions and emplacements.

5 Preparation of supplementary positions.

6 Construction of obstacles.

7 Improvements of camouflage.

(b) Assignment of platoon rear boundary by terrain designation.

(c) Plans for fire control including:

1 Final protective fire signal.

2 Alert conditions procedure.

a Ground attack.
b Armored attack.
c Air attack.
d Enemy NBC attack.

(d) Procedure for recall of local security.

(e) Night security measures.

1 Movement.

2 Light and noise discipline.

3 Challenge and password.

(f) Submission of squad fire plan sketches.

(3) Incorporate logistic considerations including:

(a) Tools and fortification materials available--what, when, where, allocation, purpose.

(b) Ammunition, water, food, and radio batteries.

(c) Assignment of corpsmen and location of battalion aid station.

(4) Incorporate signals and communication means providing for:

(a) Fire control of close and final protective fires.

(b) Control of local security.

(c) Contact with higher, adjacent, supporting, and subordinate leaders.

(d) Warning of ground, armor, air, and enemy NBC attack.
(e) Location of platoon CP/OP.
(f) Location of company CP.

f. Issue order.

(1) Orient subordinates thoroughly to include:
(a) Platoon defense and security area.
(b) Likely avenues of approach.
(c) Targets and FPF's.
(d) Obstacles.
(2) Issue order from vantage point.
(3) Walk ground with subordinates as necessary to point out:
(a) Specific location and limit of each squad position.
(b) Sector of fire for each squad.
(c) Location and PDF for automatic rifles and grenade launchers.
(d) Location of obstacles to be constructed.
(e) Location of PDF or FPL of crew-served weapons in the platoon defense area.

g. Supervise.

(1) Organization of ground to include:
(a) Establishment of local security as directed.
(b) Location and construction of fire team positions by squad leaders.
(c) Protection of exposed flanks.
(d) Preparation of supplementary positions.

(2) Organization of fires to include:

(a) Positioning and assignment of PDF for automatic rifles and, if assigned, grenade launchers.

(b) Integration of organic fires with supporting fires and fires of adjacent units.

(c) Assignment of fire teams' sectors of fire.

(3) Construction of obstacles as directed.

(4) Continuous camouflage measures.

(5) Establishment of communications.

(6) Distribution of supplies.

h. Submit platoon fire plan sketch to include:

(1) Primary and supplementary positions of each squad.

(2) Sector of fire for each squad.

(3) Location and PDF for all automatic rifles and, if assigned, grenade launchers.

(4) Location and PDF or FPL of crew-served weapons in platoon defense area.

(5) Location of local security.

(6) Targets and FPF's.

(7) Location of platoon CP/OP.

i. Conduct of the defense.

(1) Notify company commander of enemy activity.

(2) Recall local security on approval of company commander.

(3) Fire close defensive fires as planned.

(4) Maintain fire discipline and control.

(5) Request final protective fires when appropriate and/or fire final protective fires as directed.

(6) Defend platoon defense area by fire and close combat and by shifting to supplementary positions as necessary.

(7) Inform company commander of situation at all times including:

(a) Penetrations.

(b) Occupation of supplementary positions.

(c) Crew-served weapons out of action.

(8) When enemy is repelled:

(a) Cease final protective fires as directed.

(b) Maintain pursuit by fire until targets cease to exist.

(c) Reestablish local security as directed.

(d) Make adjustments of weapons and troops, as necessary.

(e) Reorganize.

(f) Redistribute ammunition.

(g) Evacuate casualties.

(h) Submit situation report to include:

1 Enemy situation.

2 Casualties.

3 Ammunition status.

4 Prisoners of war, documents, and significant material.

(i) Evacuate prisoners of war.

1502. RESERVE PLATOON, FRONTLINE COMPANY

In the employment of the reserve platoon, the following special considerations are

integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the frontline platoon:

a. Support frontline platoons by fire.

(1) Prepare designated primary position.

(2) Plan for overhead fires.

(3) Plan fires to cover gaps, flanks, and rear of frontline platoons.

(4) Coordinate fire plan with frontline units.

b. Limit penetrations.

(1) Prepare designated primary position.

(2) Prepare supplementary positions as directed.

(3) Plan fires into probable area(s) of penetration as directed.

(4) Coordinate fire plan with affected units.

c. Protect company's flanks and rear.

(1) Prepare designated primary position.

(2) Prepare supplementary positions covering avenues of approach.

(3) Plan fires into probable avenues of approach.

(4) Coordinate fire plan with frontline and supporting units.

d. Security and surveillance.

(1) Provide personnel for patrols as directed.

(2) Provide personnel for sentinels and/or listening posts, as directed.

(3) Ensure frequent reliefs of security and surveillance personnel.

(4) Coordinate security and surveillance measures with frontline unit.

e. Counterattack.

(1) Conduct reconnaissance of areas of probable penetration.

(a) Locate assigned line(s) of departure.

(b) Know disposition of units on the FEBA.

(2) Coordinate with leaders of units occupying positions in and on the flanks of areas of the probable penetration.

(3) Plan fires in support of the counterattack.

(4) Coordinate fire plans with affected units.

(5) Brief subordinate leaders.

(6) Conduct rehearsal(s) with emphasis on individual aggressiveness and violence of action.

(7) Counterattack on order.

1503. REVERSE SLOPE DEFENSE

In the organization for reverse slope defense, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for frontline platoon and reserve platoon.

a. Frontline platoon.

(1) Establish observation and security groups forward of the topographical crest as directed.

(2) Position squads to deliver maximum fire on the crest and the ground between the crest and the FEBA.

(3) Prepare dummy positions on the forward military crest as directed.

b. Reserve platoon.

(1) Prepare primary position on military crest of the next high ground within supporting range behind FEBA as directed.

(2) Provide observation and security elements to operate in the company's security area.

(3) Plan fires to support frontline platoons, including:

(a) Engagement of enemy crossing topographical crest.

(b) Continuation of fires on reverse slope until masked.

(4) Prepare counterattack plans to regain control of topographical crest.

1504. PLATOON AS COMBAT OUTPOST

In the organization of the combat outpost, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the frontline platoon:

a. Coordination.

(1) Coordinate with adjacent unit leaders concerning:

(a) Outguard positions.

(b) Patrol routes.
(c) Mutual support.

(2) Coordinate with supporting unit leaders concerning:

(a) Support of outpost by fire.
(b) Support of the withdrawal.

(3) Coordinate with general outpost commander as directed.

b. Reconnaissance.

(1) Select outguard positions that provide:

(a) Long range observation.
(b) Long range fires across entire front.
(c) Visual contact between outguards.

(2) Select patrol routes that provide for:

(a) Contact between outguard positions when observation is limited.
(b) Early warning of enemy approach.
(c) Contact with general outpost.

c. Fire plan.

(1) Plan fires to include:

(a) Long range fires.
(b) Fires between outguard positions.
(c) Maximum automatic weapons coverage (split machinegun squads when necessary).
(d) Fires within outguard positions.

(2) Fires must provide for:

(a) Delay of enemy advance.
(b) Plan for coverage of GOP withdrawal.
(c) Support of combat outpost's withdrawal.
(d) Mutual support between outguards.
(e) Support subsequent delaying actions.

d. Conduct.

(1) Patrol between outguard positions.
(2) Cover withdrawal of GOP.
(3) Withdraw patrols and local security as the enemy approaches.
(4) Engage the enemy at maximum ranges, maintain pressure, and avoid close combat.
(5) Utilize supporting fires as planned.
(6) Withdraw on order.

1505. DEFENSE OF A BUILT-UP AREA

In the defense of a built-up area, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for front-line platoons:

a. Make reconnaissance.

(1) Select key buildings in assigned defense area.
(2) Select positions for local security which provides for securing:
(a) Ground level approaches.

(b) Approaches from adjacent buildings above ground.

(c) Approaches from sewers, cellars, and other subsurface installations.

b. Planning.

(1) Assign each squad a building or portion thereof to defend.

(a) Assign FPL's and PDF's down streets and alleys.

(b) Provide close-in protection for any crew-served weapons located in the platoon defense area, to include ground-level, overhead, and subsurface defense.

(2) Assign position(s) and mission(s) to any attached crew-served weapons.

(3) Employ street barricades, mines, and other obstacles.

(4) Barricade, boobytrap, and plan fires on buildings within platoon defense area which are not occupied.

(5) Prescribe interior preparations of occupied buildings to include:

(a) Barricading windows, doors, and other openings.

(b) Removing drain pipes, vines, and projections which could assist the enemy in gaining outside access to the upper floors or roofs.

(c) Sandbagging individual positions in upper floors for protection from fires from below.

(d) Constructing individual barricades in rooms for protection.

(6) Report location of all boobytraps to company commander.

Section VI. RELIEF OPERATIONS

1601. RELIEF IN PLACE

a. Mutual considerations of incoming and outgoing platoon commanders:

(1) Exchange information concerning the enemy situation and area of operations.

(2) Effect close coordination and detailed planning relative to:

(a) Time schedule.

(b) Order and method of relief of subordinate units.

(c) Reconnaissance.

(d) Exchange of weapons, equipment, and supplies.

(e) Plan of action if attacked prior to completion of relief.

(f) Routes of ingress and egress, and priority of their use.

(g) Communications available.

(3) Exchange liaison NCO's to keep unit leader abreast of the situation.

(4) Establish security measures as necessary to give the impression of normal activity.

(5) Plan for attachments during relief.

(6) Conduct a detailed briefing of subordinate leaders.

(7) Minimize movement on the FEBA.

b. Responsibilities of incoming platoon commander:

(1) Establish CP/OP in the CP/OP of

outgoing unit.

(2) Receive briefing on enemy situation and area of operations from outgoing commander.

(3) Conduct daylight reconnaissance with emphasis on:

(a) Defensive dispositions and plans of outgoing unit.

(b) Terrain.

(c) Exact locations of minefields and tactical wire and associated lanes or gaps.

(d) Location of platoon release point.

(e) Selection of:

1 Squad release points.

2 Routes from release points to positions.

(4) Leave liaison personnel at squad positions.

(5) Arrange for exchange of equipment, supplies, and weapons on their tripods and base plates.

(6) Appoint platoon liaison NCO (normally platoon guide).

(7) Arrange for daylight reconnaissance by subordinate and attached unit leaders.

(8) Receive guides from outgoing unit.

(9) Establish method and sequence of relief by squad.

(10) Relieve crew-served weapons crews after relief of rifle units.

(11) Relieve local security unit last.

(12) Notify company commander when relief is completed.

(13) Submit fire plan sketch or overlay to company commander.

c. Responsibilities of outgoing platoon commander:

(1) Brief incoming commander on enemy situation and area of operations.

(2) Assist incoming commander on his reconnaissance.

(3) Conduct own reconnaissance with emphasis on:

(a) Withdrawal routes.

(b) Assembly areas.

(c) New positions.

(4) Arrange for exchange of equipment, supplies, and weapons on their tripods and base plates.

(5) Appoint platoon liaison NCO.

(6) Appoint guides to lead incoming unit into positions.

(7) Appoint guides to lead own unit to the rear.

(8) Arrange for liaison personnel to remain on positions with incoming unit throughout relief (usually one per squad).

(9) Relieve squad leader of responsibility for position when incoming squad is in place.

(10) Relieve local security units last.

(11) Relinquish responsibility for the area when agreed upon by both commanders and when verified by receiving concurrence of their next higher commander.

(12) Move platoon from its assembly area to company assembly area.

1602. PASSAGE OF LINES

In the passage of lines, the following special considerations are integrated with the

troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack or the night attack, as appropriate.

a. Mutual considerations of attacking platoon commander and platoon commander of unit in contact:

(1) Exchange information on the enemy situation and area of operations.
(2) Determine areas of passage.
(3) Coordinate passage through or withdrawal of local security, as appropriate.
(4) Coordinate administrative and logistic support for the attack, as directed.
(5) Coordinate fire support for the attack.
(6) Coordinate transfer of responsibility for the zone (normally time of attack).

b. Responsibilities of attacking platoon commander:

(1) Establish CP/OP near CP/OP of unit in contact.
(2) Receive briefing concerning enemy situation and area of operations from platoon commander of unit in contact.
(3) Conduct daylight reconnaissance with emphasis on:
(a) Platoon and squad assembly areas.
(b) Route(s) forward to line of departure.
(c) Area(s) of passage.
(d) Gaps or lanes in minefields and wire obstacles.
(e) Location of security positions of unit in contact.

(4) Receive guides from unit in contact.

(5) Arrange for daylight reconnaissance by subordinate and attached unit leaders.

(6) Incorporate fire support available from unit in contact into plan of attack.

c. Responsibilities of platoon commander of unit in contact.

(1) Brief attacking commander on enemy situation and area of operations.

(2) Assist attacking commander on his reconnaissance.

(3) Provide guides to attacking unit.

(4) Provide administrative and logistic support, as directed.

(5) Provide fires in direct support of attacking unit in consonance with prearranged plan.

Section VII. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

1701. NIGHT WITHDRAWAL

a. Issue warning order to provide for:

(1) Maximum use of daylight for preparation and reconnaissance.
(2) Subordinate planning.
(3) Reasons for movement in order to counteract rumors and false reports.

b. Planning to include:

(1) Designating squad as detachment left in contact.
(2) Conducting personal reconnaissance, if situation permits, with emphasis on:
(a) Location of platoon assembly area.
(b) Route to company assembly area.
(c) Selection of squad assembly areas.
(d) Selection of squad routes from squad assembly areas to platoon assembly area.
(3) Appointing a subordinate as platoon representative in company reconnaissance party as directed.
(4) Appointing guides for withdrawal routes and assembly areas, as necessary.
(5) Attachment and employment of crew-served weapon units located in platoon area for withdrawal.
(6) Providing security patrols as directed.

(7) Providing for flexibility and decentralized control by:

(a) Conducting thorough briefing of subordinate and attached unit leaders.

(b) Making preparations to use daylight techniques.

(c) Preparing alternate plans as time permits.

(8) When withdrawing through a friendly unit, coordinating plans to include:

(a) Mutual recognition signals.

(b) Routes of withdrawal.

(c) Areas of passage.

(d) Responsibility for zone of action.

(e) Priority on use of routes in rear.

c. Conduct:

(1) Relinquish control of detachment left in contact to company detachment commander on order.

(2) Position guides as required.

(3) Commence withdrawal to assembly areas at a designated time or on order.

(4) Destroy supplies and equipment which cannot be evacuated.

(5) Ensure rapid, quiet movement during withdrawal.

(6) When withdrawing through a friendly unit:

(a) Pass through rapidly.

(b) Notify friendly unit commander when last element has effected passage.

1702. DAYLIGHT WITHDRAWAL

a. Frontline Platoon

(1) Issue warning order to provide for:

(a) Subordinate planning.

(b) Reasons for movement in order to counteract rumors and false reports.

(2) Planning to include:

(a) Conducting personal reconnaissance if situation permits, with emphasis on:

1 Zone of withdrawal.

2 Location of platoon assembly area.

3 Route(s) to company assembly area.

(b) Selection of:

1 Withdrawal routes within designated zone.

2 Rallying points for squads.

3 Successive covering positions as directed.

(c) Appointing subordinate as platoon representative in company reconnaissance party as directed.

(3) Attachment and employment of crew-served weapon units located in platoon area for withdrawal.

(4) Sequence of withdrawal.

(5) Providing for flexibility and decentralized control by:

(a) Conducting thorough briefing of subordinate and attached unit leaders.

(b) Preparing alternate plans as time permits.

(6) When withdrawing through a

friendly unit, coordinating plans to include:

(a) Mutual recognition signal.

(b) Routes of withdrawal.

(c) Areas of passage.

(d) Responsibility for zone of action.

(e) Priority on use of routes in rear.

(7) Conduct of the operation to include:

(a) Commencing the withdrawal at designated time or on order while being covered by covering force.

(b) Destroying supplies and eequipment which cannot be evacuated.

(c) Selected crew-served weapons remaining forward until last units withdraw.

(8) When withdrawing through a friendly unit:

(a) Pass through rapidly.

(b) Notify friendly unit commander when last element has executed passage.

b. Reserve Platoon (Company Covering Force).--In the daylight withdrawal of the reserve platoon, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight withdrawal of the frontline platoon.

(1) Coordinate with frontline platoon commander concerning:

(a) Administrative and logistic support requirements of the frontline platoons, as directed.

(b) Fire support requirements.

(2) Formulate detailed plan of covering fires in support of withdrawal in consonance

with prior coordinated agreements.

1703. DELAYING ACTION

In the delaying action, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the area defense and withdrawal:

a. Planning to include:

(1) Conducting a personal reconnaissance with emphasis on:
(a) Location and extent of initial delaying position.
(b) Location and extent of subsequent delaying position(s).
(c) Availability of observation and fields of fire from topographical crest.
(d) Location of rally points and withdrawal routes between positions.
(2) Organizing the ground on or near the topographical crest.
(3) Engaging the enemy by fire at maximum range.

b. Conduct:

(1) Engage the enemy by fire at maximum range.
(2) Avoid close combat.
(3) Execute planned withdrawal.
(4) Selected crew-served weapons remain forward until last units withdraw.

Section VIII. LANDMINE WARFARE

1801. MINEFIELD INSTALLATION

a. Organize following parties:

(1) Siting.
(2) Marking.
(3) Recording.
(4) Laying.

b. Submit initiation of laying report to include:

(1) Location and extent of field.
(2) Number and types of mines to be laid.
(3) Data on lanes.
(4) Time work will begin.
(5) Estimated time of completion.

c. Brief subordinates at the site to include:

(1) Traces of mine strips.
(2) Location of marking fences.
(3) Landmarks.
(4) Locations and marking of lanes.
(5) Locations of mine dumps.
(6) Pattern and cluster composition (laying party NCO).

d. Direct platoon sergeant to:

(1) Indicate location of mines to be boobytrapped to the laying party NCO's.
(2) Establish traffic tapes between mine strips.

(3) Maintain record of mines initially placed in dumps.

(4) Verify arming of mines by collecting safety pins and clips from the laying party NCO's.

(5) Ensure safety pins and clips are placed in containers to facilitate further use, buried, and marked.

(6) Reassign personnel as work details are completed.

(7) Supervise removal of all tapes.

(8) Cause excess soil to be removed and supervise camouflage measures.

e. Indicate lane locations and markings.

f. Verify and sign completed records.

g. Inform company commander of progress.

h. Report completion of laying.

1802. MINEFIELD BREACHING (DELIBERATE)

a. Organize breaching party into probing and support teams.

b. Designate starting point and direction to each breaching party.

c. Indicate method of mine disposal.

d. Indicate method and supervise cleared land marking.

e. Ensure breaching personnel wear body armor.

f. Report completion of breaching mission to company commander.

Section IX. MOB AND RIOT CONTROL

1901. GENERAL

a. Planning

(1) Study company alert plan(s) and unit SOP(s).

(2) Plan the best use of available training time in consonance with company training schedule.

b. Training

(1) Conduct training in riot control formations to ensure that:

(a) Movements are executed with precision.

(b) Platoon presents military appearance.

(c) Personnel thoroughly understand individual movements in riot control formations.

(2) Conduct training in crowd and mob behavior.

(3) Conduct training in preparation and use of riot control agents.

(4) Wear field protective masks during riot control exercises.

(5) Conduct thorough briefing of squad leaders on missions stated in company alert plan(s).

(6) Conduct training in use of any available riot control aparatus.

(7) Conduct detailed rehearsals of contingency plans.

(8) Select and train marksmen.

(9) Conduct training in establishment and defense of roadblocks and street barricades.

c. Operations

(1) Issue warning order.
(2) Study available intelligence for current information.
(3) Form unit as directed.
(4) On order, perform one or more of the following missions:
(a) Construct and defend a roadblock or street barricade.
(b) Conduct a show of force.
1 Form platoon in assembly area out of sight of the rioters.
2 Fix bayonets, but retain loaded magazine in magazine pouch.
3 March platoon in formation to position in plain view of the mob but at a safe distance.
4 Halt platoon in formation with weapons at high port. Senior commander issues a proclamation to disperse, time allowed in which to disperse, and which route to follow in leaving the area.
5 If rioters disperse, follow them to designated phase line.
(c) Employ riot control formations to disperse the mob.
(d) Employ riot control agents as directed.
(e) On order of senior commander, lock and load weapons.
(f) On order of senior commander, direct preselected marksmen to fire at

specific targets authorized under the criteria for use of deadly forces.

(g) On order of senior commander, employ massed fires of the platoon on rioters.

CHAPTER 2

RIFLE SQUAD

Section I. GENERAL

2101. MISSION OF THE RIFLE SQUAD

The mission of the rifle squad is to locate, close with, and destroy the enemy by fire and maneuver, or repel the enemy's assault by fire and close combat.

2102. DUTIES OF THE RIFLE SQUAD LEADER

a. Conducts tactical training of the rifle squad in accordance with platoon training directives.

b. Controls the tactical employment of the rifle squad in combat and training operations through the use of appropriate troop leading procedures.

c. Revises estimates of the situation continually during the conduct of operations in order to more effectively accomplish assigned tactical missions.

d. Coordinates the employment of the rifle squad, as authorized, with units supporting the squad mission.

e. Supervises and controls the safeguarding and economical use of supplies and equipment.

f. Supervises first echelon maintenance

of weapons and equipment through frequent inspection.

g. Provides information, as directed, for inclusion in platoon records and reports.

Section II. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

2201. PREEMBARKATION DUTIES

a. Training:

(1) Ensure that squad attends all instruction.

(2) Assist platoon commander in conducting and supervising individual and unit training, as directed.

(3) Ensure fire team leaders are proficient in fire team and squad tactics.

(4) Conduct critiques of squad training and initiate corrective action, as required.

(5) Make recommendations to platoon commander relative to training deficiencies within squad.

b. Conduct inspections of weapons, clothing, and equipment to ensure preparedness for the operation and embarkation.

c. Supervise the marking/tagging of weapons, equipment, and baggage for embarkation, as directed.

d. Assemble squad in proper uniform at designated time for embarkation.

2202. DUTIES ABOARD SHIP

a. Assign fire team berthing areas and supervise stowage of gear.

b. Ensure squad attends all briefings and periods of instruction.

c. Ensure squad area is in good state of police through assignment of police details, close supervision, and frequent inspection.

d. Hold physical musters as directed.

e. Enforce applicable ship's regulations.

f. Assist in conducting and supervising training to include:

(1) Physical conditioning exercises.
(2) Military subjects, stressing those which are important to the operation.
(3) Maintenance of weapons and equipment.

g. Direct and supervise care and cleaning of weapons.

h. Supervise security of individual weapons.

i. Report all discrepancies in ship's facilities.

j. Ensure correct conduct and appearance of squad.

k. Conduct operational planning.

(1) Brief squad on:
  (a) Platoon mission.
  (b) Scheduled rehearsals.
  (c) Debarkation procedure.
  (d) Ship-to-shore movement.
(2) Make a detailed study of:
  (a) Maps.

(b) Aerial photographs.
(c) Mockups and sketches.

(3) Make a preliminary estimate of the situation.

(4) Formulate tentative plan of attack.

(5) Submit tentative plan of attack to platoon commander.

(6) Complete tentative plan.

l. Issue the order and ensure thorough understanding by utilizing:

(1) Mockups and sketches.
(2) Maps and aerial photographs.
(3) Question and answer technique.

2203. DUTIES DURING SHIP-TO-SHORE MOVEMENT

a. Assemble squad in boat team assembly area.

b. Inspect squad prior to debarkation for proper rigging of weapons and equipment.

c. Carry out duties of assistant boat team commander described in appendix B, when so assigned.

d. Assist boat team commander in debarkation.

e. Supervise positioning of squad in landing craft or amphibious vehicle.

f. Review the details of such items as landing beach and surrounding terrain with fire team leaders.

2204. DUTIES DURING ASSAULT

a. Lead squad from landing craft or amphibious vehicle.

b. Continue estimate of the situation.

c. Revise current plan or develop new plan based on the current estimate of the situation.

d. Inform platoon commander of:

(1) Squad location.
(2) Situation and planned action.

Section III. HELICOPTERBORNE OPERATIONS

2301. TRAINING DUTIES

a. Assist platoon commander in conduct of training by supervising squad in:

(1) Enplanement and deplanement procedures.
(2) Conduct in flight.
(3) Preparation of manifest tags.
(4) Safety precautions.
(5) Emergency procedures.
(6) Use of emergency equipment.

b. Know duties of heliteam commander as described in appendix C.

2302. PLANNING DUTIES

a. Make a preliminary estimate of the situation.

b. Conduct map and aerial photograph reconnaissance.

c. Coordinate with adjacent squad leaders.

d. Formulate tentative plan of attack to include:

(1) Heliteam organization.
(2) Scheme of maneuver.
(a) Clearing squad sector of landing site.
(b) Seizure of objectives.
(3) Fire support.

e. Submit tentative plan of attack to platoon commander.

f. Brief the members of the squad on the platoon mission and orient the squad with the physical aspects of the landing site, its shape, size, and available cover.

g. Complete the plan, issue the order, and supervise.

2303. DUTIES IN ASSEMBLY AREA

a. Assemble squad and ensure that it is properly equipped.

b. Supervise preparation of manifest tags.

c. Carry out duties of heliteam or assistant heliteam commander.

d. If heliteam commander, enplane the squad on order.

2304. INITIAL GROUND ACTION

a. Establish tactical control of squad.

b. Continue estimate of the situation.

c. Revise current plans or develop new plans based on changes of the estimate of the situation.

d. Carry out assigned mission.

2401. TACTICAL COLUMN

a. Foot March

(1) Squad as Point of Advance Party

(a) Conduct map and/or aerial photograph reconnaissance of march route with emphasis on:

1 Start, release, and checkpoints.

2 Obstacles along route.

3 Likely ambush sites.

(b) Include the following specific details in the march order:

1 Initial squad formation.

2 Assignment of a sector of observation to each fire team.

3 Route and rate of march.

4 Location and identifying features of control points.

5 Security measures during halts.

6 Accountability of personnel and equipment during all halts.

(c) Follow the assigned route at the prescribed rate of march.

(d) Conduct continuous reconnaissance to the front and immediate flanks of the march route.

(e) Investigate likely ambush sites.

(f) Report all enemy sighted.

(g) Engage the enemy in order to:

1 Destroy him.

2 Fix him by fire to cover the remainder of the advance party.

(h) Report contact with the enemy to include:

1 Action taken.

2 Enemy location, disposition, and strength.

(2) Squad as Flank Guard

(a) Conduct map and/or aerial photograph reconnaissance with emphasis on:

1 Avenues of approach to the march route.

2 Key terrain features dominating avenues of approach to the march route.

(b) Include the following specific details in the march order:

1 Assignment of a sector of observation to each fire team.

2 Designation of initial squad formation.

(c) Clear key terrain features assigned.

(d) Search other areas likely to conceal the enemy or provide him with good observation of the march column.

(e) Maintain contact with connecting elements.

(f) Report all enemy sighted.

(g) Engage the enemy as necessary in order to:

1 Prevent exposure of the march column.

2 Protect the flank guard.

3 Force the disclosure of his positions, strength, and weapons.

(h) Report contact with the enemy including:

1 Action taken.

2 Enemy location, disposition, and strength.

(i) Resist enemy attack until ordered to withdraw.

(3) Squad as Rear Point

(a) Conduct map and/or aerial photograph reconnaissance with emphasis on terrain that affords delaying positions.

(b) Include following specific details in march order:

1 Assignment of a sector of observation to each fire team.

2 Designation of initial squad formation.

3 Security measures during halts.

4 Employment of obstacles.

(c) Follow march route at the prescribed distance from rear party.

(d) Conduct continuous reconnaissance to the rear and immediate flanks of the march route.

(e) Select successive delaying positions.

(f) Withdraw elements of point by bounds or alternate bounds utilizing successive delaying positions.

(g) Report all enemy sighted.

(h) Conduct delaying actions when enemy action threatens to interfere with the march.

(i) Report contact with the enemy including:

1 Action taken.

2 Enemy location, disposition, and strength.

(4) Squad as an Element of a Blocking Position

(a) Organize assigned position.

(b) Conduct a reconnaissance of route(s) of withdrawal.

(c) Include the following specific details in the order:

1 Assignment of a position and a sector of fire to each fire team.

2 Designation of sectors of observation.

3 Assignment of route(s) of withdrawal.

(d) Report all enemy sighted.

(e) Engage the enemy as necessary and report:

1 Action taken.

2 Enemy location, disposition, and strength.

(f) Withdraw on order.

(5) Squad as Connecting Group

(a) Maintain contact between march units.

(b) Designate squad formation.

(c) Assign a sector of observation to each fire team.

(d) Ensure rapid and accurate transmission of messages between units.

(6) Squad as Element of Support or Main Body

(a) Conduct map and/or aerial photograph reconnaissance.

(b) Include the following specific details in the march order:

1 Assignment of a sector of ground observation to each fire team.

2 Assignment of air sentinels as directed.

(3) March formation.
(4) March distances to be maintained between individuals.
(c) Maintain march discipline.
(d) Ensure dispersion and unit security during halts.

b. Motorized March.--In addition to duties described in subparagraph 2401a above, the following considerations apply to security missions assigned for a mechanized or motorized march:

(1) Utilize observation and reconnaissance by fire.
(2) Advance vehicle by bounds or alternate bounds when acting as point or rear point.
(3) Move vehicles off roads and utilize available cover and concealment during halts.

2402. ASSEMBLY AREA

a. Assign area to each fire team.

b. Establish security as directed.

c. Supervise actions taken to prepare or improve cover.

d. Exercise continuous camouflage discipline to include:

(1) Removal of excess soil from position.
(2) Proper use and timely replacement of natural camouflage materials.
(3) Disposal of trash.

(4) Control of individual movement to avoid creating visible paths.

e. Supervise care and cleaning of weapons and equipment.

f. Enforce light and noise discipline.

g. Ensure correct use of challenge and password.

h. Enforce field sanitation measures.

i. Afford equal opportunity for periods of rest consistent with security measures and actions to prepare for the attack.

j. Supervise segregation of equipment not required.

k. Supervise drawing and distribution of:

(1) Ammunition and pyrotechnics.
(2) Rations and water.
(3) Special equipment.

l. Report at designated time and place to receive the platoon commander's orders.

m. Conduct troop leading steps. (See app. A.)

n. Supervise squad in specialized training and/or rehearsal.

2403. SQUAD IN THE DAYLIGHT ATTACK

a. Receipt of platoon commander's order.

(1) Take maps, notebook, and pencil.
(2) Ensure complete understanding of squad mission.
(3) Arrange a time and place for detailed coordination with adjacent and supporting unit leaders.

b. Begin planning.

(1) Allocate time for:
(a) Personal reconnaissance and planning.
(b) Fire team leaders' reconnaissance and planning.
(c) Squad movement forward from the assembly area and/or deployment.
(2) Make preliminary estimate of the situation (METT) based on:
(a) The content of the platoon commander's order.
(b) A map and visual reconnaissance conducted during platoon commander's orientation.
(3) Formulate a tentative plan of attack.

c. Arrange for:

(1) Movement of the squad forward from the assembly area (where, when, how).
(2) Reconnaissance route and schedule, to facilitate prearranged meeting with adjacent and supporting unit leaders for coordination.

d. Conduct reconnaissance.

(1) Select vantage point from which to orient fire team leaders and a covered

position nearby to issue the order.

(2) Determine enemy locations, strengths, and dispositions.

(3) As maneuver element of the platoon determine the following:

(a) Line of departure.

(b) Tentative final coordination line when not designated.

(c) Key terrain.

(d) Obstacles which may hinder or delay movement in the attack.

(e) Avenues of approach.

(f) Cover and concealment.

(4) As platoon base of fire element, determine the following:

(a) Fire team's position with respect to assigned target(s) or target area.

(b) Observation and fields of fire.

(c) Displacement route forward.

(5) Effect coordination in accordance with prearranged schedule.

e. Complete plan.

(1) Complete estimate of the situation.

(2) As maneuver element of the platoon.

(a) Determine initial squad formation when not previously designated, based on:

1 Mission.

2 Enemy.

3 Terrain and weather.

4 Troops and fire support available.

(d) Designate base fire team.

(c) Select tentative final coordination line when the squad is the assault element.

(d) Plan for breaching, crossing, or bypassing known obstacles.

(e) Provide for additional security by:

1 Employing scouting elements.

2 Assigning overlapping sectors of observation.

(f) Designate assault signal when the squad is the assault element.

(g) Designate a defensive position for each fire team on the objectives.

(3) As platoon base of fire element.

(a) Designate a position and assign targets for each fire team.

(b) Provide for protection of crew-served weapons employed in the platoon base of fire.

(c) Consider the prescribed elements of fire control.

(d) Determine displacement route.

f. Issue the order.

(1) Assemble subordinate unit leaders at selected vantage point.

(2) Orient subordinate unit leaders.

(3) Ensure thorough understanding of the orientation.

(4) Utilize the standard order form. (See app. A.)

(5) Ensure a thorough understanding of the order.

g. Ensure preparedness for the attack.

h. Conduct of the attack.

(1) As maneuver element of the platoon.

(a) Deploy squad into initial attack formation prior to crossing line of departure.

(b) Ensure squad crosses line of departure at time of attack.

(c) Continue the estimate of the situation throughout attack and revise plan as necessary through use of fragmentary orders.

(d) Maintain contact with platoon commander.

(e) Conduct fire and maneuver/movement, as necessary, to reach the final coordination line.

(f) Report all enemy sighted.

(g) Deploy assault elements upon reaching final coordination line.

(h) Ensure the commencement of the assault on prearranged signal.

(i) Ensure initiation of the signal for ceasing or shifting supporting fire when the squad is the assault element.

(j) Maintain assault formation and momentum of assault through the assigned objective.

(k) Conduct pursuit by fire.

(2) As platoon base of fire element:

(a) Assign sectors of fire and specific targets.

(b) Issue fire commands.

(c) Commence fire on order, signal, or at designated time.

(d) Establish and maintain fire superiority.

(e) Maintain fire discipline.

(f) Cease of shift fires as appropriate.

(g) Displace forward on order.

i. Consolidation.

(1) Assign a defensive position and sector of fire for each fire team.

(2) Reorganize promptly to reestablish subordinate chains of command and replace key billets made vacant by casualties.

(3) Redistribute ammunition.

(4) Provide for evacuation of casualties.

(5) Submit casualty and ammunition status report to platoon commander.

(6) In accordance with assigned mission, either prepare to continue the attack, or continue organization of the ground for defense.

2404. SQUAD IN THE NIGHT ATTACK

In the nonilluminated night attack, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack:

a. Planning

(1) Plan and conduct reconnaissance as directed.

(a) Exercise security precautions relative to reconnaissance parties in accordance with platoon commander's instruction.

(b) Locate tentative squad release point.

(c) Locate assigned portion of probable line of deployment (PLD) and objective.

(d) Locate prominent terrain features to guide movement and assist in identification of control points.

(2) Coordinate with adjacent squad leaders concerning:

(a) Contacts between squads in the movement forward.

(b) Unit contact on the PLD and in consolidation.

(c) Guiding on base squad.

(3) Select base fire team for movement forward, deployment on PLD, and the assault. Include specific instructions for guiding on adjacent squads during movement.

(4) Determine a position for each fire team within column based on sequence of deployment(s) on PLD.

(5) Assign security missions to subordinate units as directed.

(6) Designate distances and intervals, as directed.

(7) Plan for continuous movement through squad release point.

(8) Provide for all-round squad security forward of squad release point.

(9) Provide for detailed actions on discovery.

b. Preparation for Attack

(1) Brief entire squad on details of the operation.

(2) Participate in platoon rehearsals with particular attention to troop familiarity concerning:

(a) Flare discipline.

(b) Individual conduct to include:

1 Movement.
2 Maintaining distances and intervals.
3 Light and noise discipline.

(c) Security measures.
(d) Signals.
(e) Actions on discovery.
(f) Actions after crossing PLD.
(g) Actions on the objective.

(3) Supervise troop preparations to include:

(a) Individual camouflage.
(b) Muffling sounds made by loose equipment and clothing.
(c) Removing or dulling shiny items.
(d) Segregating equipment not required for the attack.
(e) Issuing ammunition.
(f) Checking weapons.

c. Conduct of the Attack

(1) Advance guiding on base squad or, if base squad, maintain direction and rate of advance.

(2) Exercise strict noise, light, and flare discipline throughout movement to PLD.

(3) Ensure unit security forward of squad release point.

(4) Upon discovery by the enemy, take the following actions as directed by the platoon commander:

(a) Deploy squad as necessary.
(b) Advance by fire and movement to PLD, as necessary.

(5) Eliminate enemy elements on assigned portion of the PLD, if required.
(6) Rejoin elements of patrol at PLD if applicable.
(7) Ensure deployment of squad on PLD and report readiness to platoon commander.
(8) On the assault signal, commence assault fire and aggressive movement forward.
(9) On order:
(a) Move squad forward from PLD silently.
(b) Utilize assault formation.
(c) Maintain line and troop intervals.
(10) Assault through assigned portion of the objective to the limit prescribed by the platoon commander.

d. Conduct consolidation.

2405. SQUAD IN THE MECHANIZED INFANTRY ATTACK

In the mechanized infantry attack, the rifle squad is the base unit and will be mounted with combat support personnel in one LVT. The following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack:

a. Tactical loading of the LVTP.

(1) The LVTP will contain 13-25 personnel depending on the situation.
(2) Tactical integrity is maintained whenever possible.
(3) The senior maneuver element leader embarked will serve as vehicle commander.

(a) The vehicle commander will direct the action of the vehicle in tactical situations.

(b) The senior crewman will direct the action of the vehicle in administrative situations.

(4) The vehicle commander must be aware of the vehicle's capabilities and limitations regarding the terrain to be traversed.

b. Coordinate with supporting LVT crew chief to include:

(1) Security measures during extended halts.

(2) Communications during movement and when dismounted.

c. Scheme of maneuver while mounted.

d. Scheme of maneuver after dismounting.

(1) Dismount location.

(2) Plan for providing security for tanks and LVT's on dismounting.

(3) Actions at dismount area.

e. When conducting a dismounted attack with tanks along the same axis:

(1) Coordinate with tank commander when appropriate concerning:

(a) Type protection provided tank to include:

1 Physical protection (40-60 meters).

2 Short-range fire support (up to 300 meters).

3 Long-range fire support (300-500 meters).

(b) Communications between tank and infantry to include:

1 Tank-infantry telephone.

2 Visual signals:

a Prescribed in platoon attack order.

b Arm-and-hand signals.

c Use of panels.

d Pyrotechnics and smoke signals.

(c) Directing tank fires by infantry to include:

1 Methods of communicating requests.

2 Target designation system to include:

a Range.

b Direction (using clock system in which bow of tank represents 12 o'clock).

c Description.

d Observation (whether or not impact can be observed).

(2) Assign a sector of observation and fire to each fire team in consonance with the plan for protecting the tank.

(3) Brief squad concerning safety precautions as appropriate.

(a) Movement in front or abreast of a tank that is firing (muzzle blast extends 20 meters to the flanks).

(b) Mounting and dismounting (only when tank is halted and turret is stationary).

(c) Standing clear of moving or turning tanks.

f. Conduct rehearsal to include:

(1) Mounting and dismounting procedures.

(2) Immediate action drills.

g. Communications to be employed.

(1) Radio frequencies and call signs.
(2) Plans for visual signals.

2406. SQUAD IN THE ATTACK OF FORTIFIED AREAS

In the attack of fortified areas, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack:

a. Conduct a detailed reconnaissance with team leaders.

(1) Locate assigned emplacement and determine:

(a) Number of embrasures.
(b) Entrances, exits, and air vents.
(c) Types of weapons within emplacement.
(d) Location and extent of defending troops providing small arms fire.

(2) Locate positions of:

(a) Supporting emplacements to include those in adjacent zones of action.
(b) Supporting enemy infantry entrenchments.
(c) Natural and artificial obstacles which will affect squad attack.

(d) Strong and weak points in enemy defenses within zone of action.

(3) Determine best avenues of approach consistent with platoon plan of attack.

(4) Select tentative final coordination line (final CL).

(5) Select base of fire position that will allow the base of fire element to:

(a) Cover advance of assault element to the final CL.

(b) Shift fires rather than cease firing during assault.

(c) Support adjacent units as prescribed in platoon attack order.

(6) Select routes:

(a) To base of fire position.

(b) To tentative final CL.

(c) For displacement of base of fire.

b. Formulate tentative plan of attack based on:

(1) Assigned mission and mission of adjacent units.

(2) Reconnaissance.

(3) Recommendations of attached team leaders.

(4) Fire support plan of platoon and higher units.

c. Coordinate with:

(1). Appropriate supporting unit leaders to ensure they can support tentative scheme of maneuver.

(2) Adjacent unit leaders with respect to mutual support required or prescribed.

Include:

(a) Targets to be engaged.
(b) Sequence of engagement.
(c) Signals for commencing, ceasing, and/or shifting of fires.

d. Complete plan of attack.

(1) Organize squad into base of fire and assault elements.
(2) If machinegun and assault teams are attached to squad, assign them to base of fire or assault element, as appropriate.
(3) Provide for:
(a) Breaching of minefields and wire obstacles when not accomplished by higher units. Plan use of the following means as appropriate:

1 Demolitions.
2 Bangalore torpedos.
3 Rocket launcher fire.
4 Mats or boards.
5 Probing.

(b) Elimination of enemy within and around assigned emplacement.
(c) Thorough search of emplacement, adjoining troop shelters, and trenchworks.
(d) Protection of crew-served weapons personnel.
(e) Implementation of mutual support with adjacent units.
(f) Easily recognizable coordinating signals between base of fire, assault, and adjacent units to include:

1 WP grenades.
2 Pyrotechnics.
3 Whistle.
4 Arm-and-hand signals.

e. Ensure squad members receive instruction in the use of multi-shot portable flame weapon, demolitions, and crew-served weapons.

f. Conduct rehearsal to check:

(1) Attack sequence and timing.
(2) Prearranged signals.
(3) Coordinated action with adjacent and supporting units.

2407. SQUAD IN THE ATTACK OF BUILT-UP AREAS

In the attack of built-up areas, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedure for the daylight attack.

a. Include in the estimate of the situation military aspects peculiar to the type of built-up areas.

b. Conduct a detailed reconnaissance in order to:

(1) Determine relative position of assigned objectives.
(2) Locate key building and/or key terrain within squad zone of action.
(3) Locate and determine best entrances into assigned buildings.
(4) Locate killing zone positions for covering party.

c. Formulate plan of attack to include:

(1) Organizing the squad into a search party and covering party.

(2) Employing standard techniques for thorough clearing of assigned objectives.
(3) Coordinating mutual support with other attack squad(s).
(4) Mutual support between covering and search party during advance.
(5) Designating killing zones for covering party.
(6) Designating a route of advance that minimizes or avoids movement in streets or open areas and does not mask killing zone fires.
(7) Clearing entire squad zone of action.
(8) Employing assigned marking code.

d. Ensure squad has necessary special equipment to include:

(1) Toggle ropes.
(2) Ladder(s).
(3) Grappling hooks.
(4) Satchel charges.

e. Draw extra grenades for search party.

f. Conduct rehearsal and/or review of house-to-house fighting techniques.

2408. RIVER-CROSSING OPERATIONS UTILIZING LVT'S

In river-crossing operations, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack.

a. Coordinate with supporting amphibious vehicle (LVT) crew chief regarding:

(1) Loading of vehicles to include rehearsals.

(2) Action in the event of vehicular casualty afloat.

(3) Action in the event of vehicular failure to negotiate bank at landing site.

b. Conduct thorough briefing of fire team leaders.

c. Conduct rehearsals as directed.

Section V. DEFENSIVE COMBAT

2501. SQUAD OF FRONTLINE PLATOON

a. Receipt of platoon commander's order.

(1) Take maps, notebooks, and pencil.
(2) Ensure complete understanding of squad mission.
(3) Arrange a time and place for detailed coordination with adjacent and supporting unit leaders.

b. Begin planning.

(1) Allocate time for:
(a) Personal reconnaissance and planning.
(b) Fire team leaders' reconnaissance and planning.
(c) Movement of squad to defensive position.
(d) Organization of the ground.
(e) Preparation of the squad defensive fire plan sketch.
(2) Make preliminary estimate of the situation (METT) based on:
(a) The content of the platoon commander's order.
(b) A map reconnaissance and the visual reconnaissance made with the platoon commander during the orientation.
(3) Formulate tentative plan of defense.

c. Arrange for:

(1) Movement of squad to defensive position (where, when, how).

(2) Reconnaissance route and schedule to facilitate prearranged meeting with adjacent and supporting unit leaders for coordination.

d. Conduct reconnaissance.

(1) Locate limits of squad defensive position.

(2) Locate limits of squad sector of fire.

(3) Select vantage point from which to orient and issue squad order.

(4) Evaluate the terrain considering the following:

(a) Key terrain.
(b) Avenues of approach.
(c) Obstacles.
(d) Cover and concealment.
(e) Observation and fields of fire.

(5) Select position and sector of fire for each fire team based on terrain analysis and assigned mission which provide for:

(a) Coverage of entire squad sector by fire.

(b) Mutual support between adjacent fire teams.

(c) Protection for crew-served weapons within squad position.

(6) Determine PDF's for automatic rifles and grenade launchers based on the following considerations:

(a) Coverage of enemy avenues of approach.

(b) Protection of crew-served weapons.

(c) Supplement fires of crew-served weapons.

(d) Coverage of obstacles.

(e) Coverage of dead space in machinegun FPL's.

(7) Select own position which provides for:

(a) Best observation of squad sector.

(b) Control of subordinate unit.

(c) Contact with the platoon commander.

(8) Locate assigned supplementary position and select fire team supplementary positions therein.

(9) Locate assigned listening and sentinel posts and select most covered routes thereto.

(10) Coordinate as planned to ensure:

(a) Mutual support with adjacent units.

(b) Protection of crew-served weapons.

e. Complete plan.

(1) Assign defensive mission to each fire team to include:

(a) Position and sector of fire.

(b) PDF for automatic rifles and grenade launchers.

(c) Supplementary position and sector of fire.

(d) Fire team responsibility for:

1 Local security.

2 Protection of crew-served weapons.

3 Obstacle construction.

(2) Plan coordinating instructions to include:

(a) Priority of work.

1 Post security.

2 Position automatic weapons.

3 Clearance of fields of fire.

4 Construction of positions and emplacements.

5 Preparation of supplementary positions.

6 Construction of obstacles.

7 Continuous improvement of camouflage.

(b) Employment of:

1 Limiting and PDF stakes.

2 Elevation and deflection stakes.

3 Assign forward limit.

(c) Squad security measures.

(d) Plans for fire control including final protective fire signal.

(e) Alert procedures for:

1 Ground attack.

2 Armored attack.

3 Air attack.

4 NBC attack.

(f) Night security measures.

1 Movement.

2 Light and noise discipline.

3 Challenge and password.

(3) Incorporate logistic considerations including:

(a) Ammunition, food, and water.
(b) Location of corpsmen and battalion aid station.

(4) Incorporate signal and communication means for conduct of defense providing for:
(a) Control of close defensive and final protective fires.
(b) Contact with higher, adjacent, supporting, and subordinate leaders.
(c) Warning of ground, armor, air, and NBC attack.
(d) Location of squad leader.
(e) Location of platoon CP/OP.

f. Issue order.

(1) Orient subordinates thoroughly to include:
(a) Squad position and sector of fire.
(b) Likely avenues of approach.
(c) Targets and final protective fires.
(d) Obstacles.

(2) Issue order from a vantage point.

(3) Walk ground with subordinates, as necessary, to point out:
(a) Specific location and limit of each fire team position.
(b) Sector of fire for each fire team.
(c) Location and PDF for each automatic rifle and grenade launcher.
(d) Locations of obstacles to be constructed.
(e) Location of PDF and/or FPL of each crew-served weapon in or near squad position.

g. Supervise.

(1) Organization of the ground.
(a) Establishment of security as directed.
(b) Location and construction of individual positions.
(c) Preparation of supplementary positions.
(2) Organization of fires to include:
(a) Position and assignment of PDF's for automatic rifles and grenadiers.
(b) Integration of squad fires with supporting and fires of adjacent units.
(c) Assignment of individual sectors of fire.
(3) Construction of obstacles.
(4) Continuous improvement of camouflage.
(5) Distribution of supplies.

h. Submit squad fire plan sketch to include:

(1) Fire team primary and supplementary positions.
(2) Sector of fire of each fire team.
(3) Location and PDF of each automatic rifle.
(4) Location and PDF and/or FPL of each crew-served weapon in squad position.
(5) Location and PDF of each grenadier/rifleman.
(6) Terrain features and estimated distances thereto necessary for orientation of the sketch.
(7) Location of squad leader.

i. Conduct of the defense.

(1) Notify platoon commander of enemy activity.

(2) Cover withdrawal of local security.

(3) Fire close defensive fires as planned.

(4) Maintain fire discipline and control.

(5) Fire final protective fires on signal.

(6) Defend squad position by fire and close combat.

(7) Shift fire to cover gaps caused by casualties.

(8) Shift to supplementary positions on order.

(9) Inform platoon commander of situation at all times. Include:

(a) Penetrations.

(b) Crew-served weapons out of action within or near position.

(10) When enemy is destroyed or repelled:

(a) Cease final protective fires on signal.

(b) Pursue by fire until targets cease to exist.

(c) Reorganize.

(d) Redistribute ammunition.

(e) Evacuate casualties.

(11) Submit situation report to include:

(a) Enemy situation.

(b) Casualties.

(c) Ammunition status.

(d) Prisoners, documents, and significant material.

(12) Evacuate prisoners of war.

2502. SQUAD AS OUTGUARD OF THE COMBAT OUTPOST

In the organization of an outguard, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for squads of frontline platoons.

a. Coordination.--Coordinate with adjacent outguard commanders concerning:

(1) Outguard position.
(2) Patrol routes between positions.
(3) Mutually supporting fires.

b. Reconnaissance

(1) Select a position for each fire team which provides:

(a) Long range observation.

(b) Long range fires across entire front of outguard position.

(c) Mutual support within the outguard position and adjacent outguards.

(2) Locate patrol routes and contact points assigned by the outpost commander.

c. Fire Plan

(1) Plan long range fires to delay enemy advance.

(2) Plan to cover withdrawal of general outpost.

(3) Provide for mutual fire support with adjacent outguards.

d. Security Measures.--Establish security measures to include:

(1) Sentinels and listening posts.
(2) Patrols between outguards.
(3) Warning devices.

e. Withdrawal.--Plan for withdrawal of outguard utilizing procedures prescribed for daylight withdrawals in paragraph 2702, as appropriate.

f. Conduct

(1) Patrol as directed.
(2) Engage the enemy at maximum ranges, maintain pressure, and avoid close combat.
(3) Report contact with enemy.
(4) Withdraw on order.

2503. DEFENSE OF A BUILT-UP AREA

In the defense of a built-up area, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the squad of a frontline platoon.

a. Reconnaissance

(1) Locate building(s) assigned.
(2) Select position for each fire team in assigned building.
(3) Locate positions which provide for ground level, overhead, and subsurface security.

b. Planning

(1) Assign each fire team a building

or portion of a building to defend.

(2) Assign PDF's to AR's down streets and alleys.

(3) Establish close-in protection for crew-served weapons located in assigned sector.

c. Unoccupied Buildings.--Barricade, boobytrap, and plan fires on buildings in sector as directed.

d. Occupied Buildings.--Direct preparation of occupied building(s) to include:

(1) Barricading windows, doors, and other openings.

(2) Removing drain pipes, vines, and projections which can assist the enemy in gaining outside access to the upper floors or roofs.

(3) Sandbagging individual positions in upper floors for protection from fires from below.

(4) Constructing individual barricades in rooms for protection.

e. Care in the use of barricades must be exercised to preclude their becoming a handicap to movement of friendly forces.

f. Reports.--Report location of booby-traps to platoon commander.

Section VI. RELIEF OPERATIONS

2601. RELIEF IN PLACE

a. Responsibilities of incoming squad leader.

(1) Provide liaison personnel as directed.

(2) Conduct daylight reconnaissance with emphasis on:

(a) Defensive position and sector of fire of outgoing squad.

(b) Location and missions of crew-served weapons within squad position.

(c) Position, principal direction of fire, and sector of fire for each AR and grenade launcher.

(d) Sector of fire for each fire team.

(e) Location of platoon CP/OP.

(f) Terrain.

(g) Location of squad release point for incoming and assembly area for outgoing squads.

(i) Route from release point to position.

(j) Location at which to meet guide from outgoing unit.

(3) Establish sequence of relief by fire team.

(4) Arrange for daylight reconnaissance by fire team leaders.

(5) Conduct detailed briefing of fire team leaders.

(6) Minimize movement on the FEBA.

(7) Notify platoon commander when relif is complete.

b. Responsibilities of outgoing squad leader:

(1) Receive liaison personnel from incoming squad.
(2) Provide guides for incoming squad as directed.
(3) Assist incoming squad leader on reconnaissance.
(4) Conduct own reconnaissance with emphasis on:
(a) Withdrawal route.
(b) Assembly area.
(5) Dispatch fire teams to assembly area as they are relieved.

2602. PASSAGE OF LINES

In the passage of lines, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack or night attack, as appropriate.

a. Responsibilities of attacking squad leader.

(1) Meet with squad leader of squad in contact.
(2) Conduct daylight reconnaissance with emphasis on:
(a) Assembly area.
(b) Route to line of departure.
(c) Area(s) of passage, as directed by the platoon commander.

(d) Gaps or lanes in minefields and wire obstacles.

(e) Location of local security elements through which squad will pass.

(f) Location at which to meet guide from unit in contact.

b. Responsibilities of squad leader of unit in contact.

(1) Brief attacking squad leader on enemy situation and area of operations.

(2) Assist attacking squad leader on his reconnaissance.

(3) Provides guides as directed.

(4) Provide administrative, logistic, and fire support, as directed.

Section VII. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

2701. NIGHT WITHDRAWAL

a. Squad as Unit Initially Withdrawing

(1) Issue warning order to provide for:

(a) Maximum use of daylight for preparation and reconnaissance.

(b) Reasons for movement in order to counteract rumors and false reports.

(2) Planning to include:

(a) Conducting personal reconnaissance with emphasis on:

1 Location of squad assembly area(s).

2 Route(s) to assembly area(s).

(b) Providing guides as directed.

(c) Providing security patrols as directed.

(d) Conducting thorough briefing of fire team leaders.

(e) When withdrawing through a friendly unit, ensuring that fire team leaders know:

1 Mutual recognition signals.

2 Route(s) of withdrawal.

3 Area(s) of passage.

(3) Conduct.

(a) Assist detachment left in contact in manning positions.

(b) On order, commence withdrawal to squad assembly area.

(c) Destroy supplies and equipment, as directed.

(d) Ensure rapid, quiet movement during withdrawal.

(e) When withdrawing through a friendly unit:

1 Pass through rapidly.

2 Notify platoon commander when squad has effected passage.

b. Squad as Detachment Left in Contact

(1) Issue warning order to provide for:

(a) Maximum use of daylight for preparation and reconnaissance.

(b) Reasons for movement in order to counteract rumors and false reports.

(2) Planning to include:

(a) Reporting to the commander of the detachments left in contact, usually company executive officer, for additional instruction.

(b) Conducting personal reconnaissance with emphasis on:

1 Selection of positions to be occupied.

2 Location of company assembly area.

3 Selection of route(s) to company assembly area.

(c) Coordinating with leaders of crew-served weapons units concerning:

1 Attachments to the squad.

2 Close-in protection of weapons not attached.

(d) Using existing wire communications.

(e) Conducting thorough briefing of fire team leaders and attached weapons unit leaders.

(3) Conduct.

(a) On order, occupy previously selected positions.

(b) Report readiness to platoon commander.

(c) When control is passed to commander of detachments left in contact, the squad leader reports and functions as directed by the company detachment commander.

(d) Maintain impression of normal activity.

(e) On order, commence withdrawal to company assembly area.

1 Destroy wire communications.

2 Destroy other equipment and supplies, as directed.

(f) Ensure rapid, quiet movement during withdrawal.

2702. DAYLIGHT WITHDRAWAL

a. Squad of Frontline Platoon

(1) Issue warning order to include reasons for movement in order to counteract rumors and false reports.

(2) Planning to include:

(a) Conducting personal reconnaissance, if situation permits, with emphasis on:

1 Zone of withdrawal.
2 Withdrawal route(s).
3 Location of assembly area.

4 Location of rallying points.

5 Location of covering position.

(b) Occupation of successive covering positions as directed.

(c) Conducting thorough briefing of fire team leaders.

(d) When withdrawing through a friendly unit, ensuring that fire team leaders know:

1 Mutual recognition signals.

2 Routes of withdrawal.

3 Areas of passage.

(3) Conduct.

(a) On order, commence withdrawal ensuring:

1 AR's remain in position until directed to withdraw.

2 Riflemen withdraw to successive covering positions or platoon assembly area as planned.

(b) Destroy supplies and equipment as directed.

(c) When withdrawing through a friendly unit:

1 Pass through rapidly.

2 Notify platoon commander when squad has effected passage.

b. Squad of Reserve Platoon (Company Covering Force.)--In the daylight withdrawal of the squad as an element of the reserve platoon, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the squad as an element of the frontline platoon.

(1) Coordinate with frontline unit leaders as directed, concerning:

(a) Administrative and logistic support requirements of frontline units.

(b) Fire support requirements.

(2) Formulate detailed plan of covering fires in support of withdrawal in consonance with prior coordination agreements.

2703. DELAYING ACTION

In the delaying action, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the area defense and withdrawal:

a. Planning to include:

(1) Conduct a personal reconnaissance with emphasis on:

(a) Location of assigned initial delaying position(s).

(b) Location of assigned subsequent delaying position(s).

(c) Availability of observation and fields of fire from topographical crest.

(d) Routes of withdrawal and rally points.

(2) Organization of the ground on or near the topographical crest.

(3) Engaging the enemy by fire at maximum range.

b. Conduct.

(1) Engage enemy by fire at maximum range.

(2) Avoid close combat.
(3) Execute planned withdrawal on order.

Section VIII. LANDMINE WARFARE

2801. MINEFIELD INSTALLATION

The laying party NCO is responsible to:

a. Know cluster composition including variations.

b. Designate location of base mines in each cluster by pacing.

c. Direct mine strip installation to include:

(1) Fuzing.
(2) Arming.
(3) Burying.
(4) Camouflaging.

d. Verify count of mine safety pins and clips.

e. Report completion of mine strip installation and turn in mine safety pins, clips, and sketch of the mine strip.

2802. MINEFIELD BREACHING (DELIBERATE)

The breaching party NCO is responsible for the following:

a. Maintain direction.

b. Keep at least 100 paces from other breaching parties.

c. Relieve personnel periodically or as necessary.

d. Maintain liaison with platoon commander.

e. Assist or direct evacuation of wounded.

f. Prime and fire detonating cord main lines.

Section IX. MOB AND RIOT CONTROL

2901. GENERAL

a. Planning.--Make recommendations to the platoon commander concerning the best use of available training time based on proficiency of individuals in:

(1) Riot control positions.
(2) Field protective mask.
(3) Basic duties and functions.

b. Training

(1) Supervise training in individual and unit actions in riot control formations, as directed.
(2) Ensure thorough understanding of mission stated in alert plans.
(3) Supervise training in the preparation and use of available riot control agents and apparatus, as directed.
(4) Supervise individual and unit execution of contingency plans during rehearsals.
(5) Recommend individuals to be trained as selected marksmen.
(6) Supervise training in the establishment and defense of roadblocks and street barricades.

c. Operations

(1) Issue warning order.
(2) Form unit as directed.
(3) Construct and defend roadblocks and street barricades, as directed.

(4) Control and supervise execution of riot control formations on order.

(5) On order be prepared to employ:

(a) Riot control agents or apparatus.

(b) Selected marksmen.

(c) Firepower of the squad.

(d) Combat formations, tactics, and firepower.

CHAPTER 3

FIRE TEAM

Section I. GENERAL

3101. MISSION OF FIRE TEAM

The mission of the fire team is to locate, close with, and destroy the enemy by fire and movement or repel the enemy's assault by fire and close combat.

3102. DUTIES OF THE FIRE TEAM LEADER

a. Conducts tactical training of the fire team as directed by the squad leader.

b. Controls the tactical employment of the fire team in combat and training operations through the use of appropriate troop leading procedures.

c. Supervises and controls the safeguarding and economical use of supplies and equipment of the fire team.

d. Supervises first echelon maintenance of weapons and equipment through frequent inspection.

e. Ensures each team member is familiar with the squad, platoon, and company missions, in addition to knowing the team mission.

f. Knows procedures for requesting and be familiar with procedures for conducting air

and artillery strikes as well as being able to request and conduct helicopter MEDEVAC's.

g. With the concurrence of the platoon commander and squad leader, assigns one rifleman within the fire team to carry the M16/M203.

Section II. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

3201. PREEMBARKATION DUTIES

a. Ensure the fire team attends all periods of training and instruction.

b. Supervise preparation of fire team for preembarkation inspections.

c. Supervise fire team in marking/tagging of weapons, equipment and baggage for embarkation.

d. Assemble fire team in proper uniform at designated time for embarkation.

3202. DUTIES ABOARD SHIP

a. Assign individual bunks and supervise stowage of gear.

b. Ensure fire team attends all briefings and periods of instruction.

c. Supervise police of fire team berthing area and report discrepancies in ship's facilities to squad leader.

d. Enforce applicable ship's regulations.

e. Ensure care, cleaning, and security of weapons.

f. Instruct men on their specific duties afloat and ashore.

3203. DUTIES DURING SHIP-TO-SHORE MOVEMENT

a. Assemble fire team in boat team assembly area.

b. Inspect fire team prior to debarkation for proper rigging of weapons and equipment.

c. Supervise positioning of fire team in landing craft or amphibious vehicle.

3204. DUTIES DURING ASSAULT

a. Lead fire team from landing craft or amphibious vehicle.

b. Establish tactical control of fire team.

c. Carry out fire team mission.

d. Establish contact with squad leader.

Section III. HELICOPTERBORNE OPERATIONS

3301. TRAINING DUTIES

a. Ensure fire team attends all periods of instruction.

b. Assist squad leader as directed.

c. Ensure fire team understands:

(1) Enplanement and deplanement procedures.
(2) Conduct in flight.
(3) Preparation of manifest tags.
(4) Safety precautions.
(5) Emergency procedures.
(6) Use of emergency equipment.

d. Know duties of heliteam commander as described in appendix C.

3302. DUTIES IN THE ASSEMBLY AREA

a. Assemble fire team and ensure that it is properly equipped.

b. Supervise preparation of manifest tags.

c. Carry out duties of assistant heliteam commander.

d. Enplane fire team on order.

3303. INITIAL GROUND ACTION

a. Establish tactical control of fire team.

b. Establish contact with squad leader

c. Carry out assigned mission.

Section IV. OFFENSIVE COMBAT

3401. TACTICAL MARCH

a. Fire Team as Part of Point, Rear Point, or Flank Security

(1) Select or alter fire team formations as influenced by the following:
(a) Terrain.
(b) Speed of movement and control.
(c) Unit security.
(d) Enemy action.
(2) Assign sector of observation to each individual.
(3) Conduct continuous reconnaissance of assigned area; i.e., front, rear, or flank.
(4) Search assigned areas rapidly, aggressively, and thoroughly.
(5) Investigate likely ambush sites. Reconnaissance by fire may be used.
(6) Mark all boobytraps.
(7) Report all enemy sighted.
(8) Engage enemy within range.
(9) Report contact with the enemy to include:
(a) Action taken.
(b) Enemy location, disposition, and strength.

b. Fire Team As an Element of a Blocking Position

(1) Organize position.

(a) Establish contact with unit on flanks.

(b) Ensure assigned sectors of fire overlap with units on flanks.

(2) Locate route of withdrawal.

(3) Assign a position and sector of fire to each individual.

(4) Provide for continuous observation of fire team sector.

(5) Report all enemy sighted.

(6) Engage enemy as necessary and report:

(a) Action taken.

(b) Enemy location, disposition, and strength.

(6) Withdraw on order.

c. Fire Team as Connecting Group

(1) Maintain contact between march units.

(2) Designate fire team formation.

(3) Assign a sector of observation to each individual.

(4) Ensure rapid and accurate transmission of messages.

d. Fire Team as Element of Support or Main Body

(1) Assign a sector of observation to each individual.

(2) Maintain march discipline.

(3) Ensure dispersion and unit security during halts.

3402. ASSEMBLY AREA

a. Assign each individual position within fire team area.

b. Establish security as directed.

c. Supervise detailed actions taken to prepare or improve cover.

d. Exercise continuous camouflage discipline to include:

(1) Use and timely replacement of natural camouflage material.
(2) Disposal of trash.
(3) Control of individual's movement to avoid creating visible paths.

e. Closely supervise care and cleaning of weapons and equipment.

f. Enforce light and noise discipline.

g. Ensure fire team understands correct use of challenge and password.

h. Enforce field sanitation measures.

i. Segregate equipment not required.

j. Inspect each individual to ensure prescribed loads of:

(1) Ammunition.
(2) Rations and water.
(3) Special equipment.

k. Report at designated time and place to receive the squad leader's order.

l. Conduct applicable troop leading steps (see app. A).

m. Supervise fire team in specialized training and/or rehearsals.

3403. FIRE TEAM IN THE DAYLIGHT ATTACK

a. Receipt of squad leader's order.

(1) Take notebook and pencil.
(2) Ensure complete understanding of fire team mission.

b. Begin planning.

(1) Allocate time for:
(a) Personal reconnaissance and planning.
(b) Fire team movement forward from assembly area and/or deployment.
(2) Make preliminary estimate of the situation (METT).
(3) Formulate a tentative plan of attack.

c. Arrange for:

(1) Reconnaissance.
(2) Coordination with adjacent fire team leaders and supporting unit leaders as necessary.

d. Conduct reconnaissance.

(1) Determine enemy location, strength, and disposition.

(2) As fire team of maneuvering squad, determine the following:

(a) Line of departure.

(b) Tentative final coordination line.

(c) Objective(s) and intermediate objectives, if used.

(d) Obstacles.

(e) Squad avenues of approach.

(3) As element of base of fire, determine the following:

(a) Assigned fire team position.

(b) Position for each individual with good observation and fields of fire.

(c) Route of displacement forward.

e. Complete plan.

(1) Complete estimate of the situation.

(2) As maneuver element of the squad:

(a) Determine initial combat formation when not designated, based on:

1 Terrain.

2 Enemy situation.

3 Security.

4 Control.

5 Flexibility.

6 Speed.

(b) Assign each individual a sector of observation.

(c) Plan for breaching, crossing, or bypassing obstacles, as directed.

(d) Designate individual defensive positions on the objective.

(3) As squad base of fire element:

(a) Designate individual positions and targets.

(b) Provide protection of crew-served weapons as directed.

(c) Consider the prescribed elements of fire control.

(d) Plan for displacement.

f. Issue order.

(1) Assemble fire team in a covered position.

(2) Orient fire team.

(3) Ensure thorough understanding of the orientation.

(4) Utilize the standard order form (see app. A).

(5) Ensure thorough understanding of the order.

g. Inspect each man to ensure preparedness for the attack with emphasis on:

(1) Ammunition.
(2) Rations and water.
(3) Individual camouflage.
(4) Special equipment.

h. Conduct of the attack:

(1) As maneuver element:

(a) Deploy a fire team into initial attack formation prior to crossing line of departure.

(b) Maintain contact with squad leader at all times.

(c) Conduct in fire and movement/maneuver as directed by squad leader.
(d) Deploy for assault upon reaching final coordination line.
(e) Commence the assault on prearranged signals.
(f) Maintain assault formation and momentum of the assault through assigned portion of the objective.
(g) Conduct pursuit by fire.

(2) As base of fire element:
(a) Assigned sectors of fire and specific targets.
(b) Issue fire commands.
(c) Commence fire on order, signal, or at designated time.
(d) Establish and maintain fire superiority.
(e) Maintain fire discipline.
(f) Cease or shift fires as directed.
(g) Displace forward on order.

i. Consolidation.

(1) Assign each individual a position and sector of fire.
(2) Reorganize and replace key billets.
(3) Redistribute ammunition.
(4) Notify squad leader of ammunition status and casualties.

3404. FIRE TEAM IN THE NIGHT ATTACK

In the nonilluminated night attack, the following special considerations are integrated

with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack:

a. Planning.

(1) Conduct reconnaissance as directed.

(a) Exercise security precautions relative to reconnaissance as directed by the squad leader.

(b) Locate terrain features and control points designated in squad leader's order.

(2) Coordinate with adjacent fire team leaders concerning:

(a) Contact between fire teams in the movement forward.

(b) Unit contact on probable line of deployment and on the objective.

(c) Guiding on base fire team.

(3) Assign individuals to security missions.

(4) Designate individual distances and intervals, as directed.

b. Preparation for attack.

(1) Participate in squad rehearsal with particular attention to troop familiarity concerning:

(a) Flare discipline.

(b) Signals.

(c) Actions after crossing PLD.

(d) Actions on the objective.

(2) Supervise troop preparations to include:

(a) Individual camouflage.

(b) Muffling sounds made by loose equipment and clothing.

(c) Removing or dulling shiny items.

(d) Segregating equipment not required for the attack.

(e) Issuing ammunition.

(f) Checking weapons.

c. Conduct of the attack.

(1) Advance guiding on base fire team; or, if base fire team, maintain direction and rate of advance.

(2) Exercise strict noise, light, and flare discipline throughout movement to PLD.

(3) Ensure deployment of fire team on PLD and report readiness to squad leader.

(4) On order:

(a) Move fire team forward from PLD.

(b) Maintain line and troop intervals.

(5) On signal, the assault element commences assault fire and directs a heavy volume of fire and aggressive movement forward.

(6) Assault through the assigned portion of objective to the limit of advance.

d. Consolidation.

3405. FIRE TEAM IN THE MECHANIZED INFANTRY ATTACK

The fire team is an element of the mobile squad mounted in LVT's during the mechanized attack. In the mechanized infantry attack, the

following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack:

a. Fire team leaders must be knowledgeable of the squad leader's duties as outlined in paragraph 2405.

b. When attacking dismounted with tanks:

(1) Assign each individual a sector of observation and fire in consonance with the plan for protecting the tank.

(2) Ensure individuals know and utilize the prescribed visual signals.

(3) Reconnoiter all suspected areas by fire if observation is limited ensuring that the word is passed throughout the chain of command of intention to fire.

(4) Use target designation system for directing tank fire when appropriate:

(a) Range.

(b) Direction (using clock system in which bow of tank represents 12 o'clock).

(c) Description.

(d) Observation (whether or not impact can be observed).

(5) Brief fire team concerning safety precautions as appropriate to include:

(a) Movement in front or abreast of tank that is firing (muzzle blast extends 20 meters to the flanks).

(b) Mounting and dismounting procedures (only when tank is halted and turret is stationary).

(c) Standing clear of moving or turning tanks.

3406. FIRE TEAM IN THE ATTACK OF FORTIFIED AREAS

In the attack of fortified areas, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack:

a. Fire team as base of fire element.

(1) Plan for positive control of fires in support of assault element and adjacent units as directed.

(2) Provide for protection of attached and supporting units in vicinity of base of fire position.

(3) Plan for replacing crew members of attached or supporting weapons in the event of casualties.

b. Fire team as assault element.

(1) Provide protection for supporting elements moving with fire team.

(2) Plan for breaching obstacles.

(3) Prepare and employ demolitions when assaulting with demolitions.

(4) Plan to replace demolitionist in the event operators of these weapons become casualties.

(5) Upon seizure of objective:

(a) Ensure thorough search of emplacement and adjoining trenches.

(b) Provide support by fire as directed.

3407. FIRE TEAM IN THE ATTACK OF BUILT-UP AREAS

In the attack of built-up areas, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures for the daylight attack:

a. As a search party:

(1) Organize fire team into:
(a) Covering team.
1 Remains outside rooms being searched.
2 Covers search team.
(b) Search team.
1 Makes initial entry into building being searched.
2 Searches each room in building.
(2) Searches buildings, or portions of building, in squad's assigned zone of action.
(a) Entry from uppermost level.
1 Clear floor of entry.
2 Work down.
(b) Entry on middle floor.
1 Clear floor of entry.
2 Move to top deck and search down.
(c) Entry on ground level.
1 Use supporting weapons to blast entry.
2 Clear floor of entry.
3 Move to top deck and search down.
(d) Search each room including attic and basement.
(e) Ensure coordinated action

between search and covering teams by loud and clear voice commands.

(f) Mark all boobytraps.

(g) Mark buildings, as prescribed, when cleared.

b. As element of covering party.

(1) Protect advance of search party.
(2) Provide killing zone fires.
(3) Displace on order.

3408. RIVER-CROSSING OPERATIONS

The considerations of the fire team leader in conducting river-crossing operations are the same as the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack.

3501. FIRE TEAM OF FRONTLINE SQUAD

a. Receipt of Squad Leader's Order

(1) Take notebook and pencil.
(2) Ensure a complete understanding of the fire team mission.

b. Begin Planning

(1) Allocate available time for:
(a) Personal reconnaissance and planning.
(b) Organization of fire team position.
(2) Prepare for defense.

c. Conduct Reconnaissance

(1) Locate limits of fire team defensive positions.
(2) Locate lateral limits of fire team sector of fire.
(3) Evaluate terrain considering the following:
(a) Key terrain.
(b) Avenues of approach.
(c) Obstacles.
(d) Cover and concealment.
(e) Observation and fields of fire.
(4) Select for each individual a position and sectors of fire based on terrain analysis and assigned mission which provide for:

(a) Coverage of entire fire team sector by fire.

(b) Overlapping fires.

(c) One- or two-man positions as directed.

(d) Close-in protection for crew-served weapons as directed.

(5) Select own position which provides for:

(a) Best observation of fire team sector.

(b) Control of automatic rifle fires.

(c) Contact with the squad leader.

(6) Locate assigned fire team supplementary position and select individual positions therein.

d. Complete Plan

(1) Assign each individual a primary position and sector of fire.

(2) Assign each individual a supplementary position and sector of fire as directed.

(3) Plan coordinating instructions to include:

(a) The priority of work prescribed by squad leader.

(b) Employment of limiting and PDF stakes.

(c) Details of squad security measures which affect fire team.

(d) Plans for fire control including final protective fire signals.

(e) Alert procedures as directed by squad leader.

(f) Night security measures.
1 Movement.
2 Light and noise discipline.
3 Challenge and password.

(4) Location of platoon corpsmen and battalion aid station.

(5) Incorporate signal and communication means providing for:

(a) Commencing and ceasing fires.
(b) Firing final protective fires.
(c) Warning of ground, armor, air, and NBC attack.
(d) Location of fire team leader.
(e) Location of squad leader.
(f) Location of CP/OP.
(g) Location of listening posts and number of personnel assigned.
(h) Time and point of departure and return of all patrols plus composition if known.

e. Issue Order

(1) Orient fire team thoroughly to include:

(a) Fire team's position and sector of fire.
(b) Likely avenues of approach.
(c) Targets and concentrations.
(d) Obstacles.

(2) Walk ground with fire team to point out:

(a) Specific position for each individual.
(b) Sector of fire for each individual.

(c) PDF for automatic rifleman/grenadier.

(d) Location and PDF and/or FPL of each crew-served weapon located within or near fire team position.

f. Supervise

(1) Clearance of fields of fire.
(2) Construction of individual positions.
(3) Employment of limiting and PDF stakes.
(4) Construction of obstacles.
(5) Improvement of camouflage.

g. Conduct of the Defense

(1) Notify squad leader of enemy activity.
(2) Cover withdrawal of local security as directed.
(3) Fire close defensive fires, as planned.
(4) Maintain fire discipline and control.
(5) Fire final protective fires on signal.
(6) Defend fire team position by fire and close combat.
(7) Shift fire as directed.
(8) Shift to supplementary position on order.
(9) Inform squad leader of situation.
(10) When enemy is destroyed or repelled:

(a) Cease final protective fires on signal.

(b) Pursue by fire until targets cease to exist.
(c) Reorganize.
(d) Redistribute ammunition.
(e) Evacuate casualties.
(f) Inform squad leader of:
1 Ammunition status.
2 Casualties.
3 Prisoners, captured documents, and material.

3502. FIRE TEAM AS ELEMENT OF COMBAT OUTPOST

In the organization of the fire team as an element of the combat outpost, the considerations of the fire team leader are generally the same as the procedures described for the fire team of the frontline squad; however, close combat is avoided and withdrawals are conducted on order.

3503. DEFENSE OF A BUILT-UP AREA

In the defense of a built-up area, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the fire team of the frontline squad.

a. Prepare building(s) to be occupied.

(1) Barricade windows, doors, and other openings.
(2) Remove drain pipes, vines, and projections which can assist the enemy in gaining outside access to upper floors or roofs.
(3) Sandbag individual positions in upper floors for protection from fires from below.

(4) Construct individual barricades in rooms for protection.

b. Report location of boobytraps to squad leader.

Section VI. RELIEF OPERATIONS

3601. RELIEF IN PLACE

a. Responsibilities of incoming fire team leader:

(1) Conduct daylight reconnaissance with emphasis on:
(a) Defensive position and sector of fire of outgoing fire team.
(b) Position, principal directions of fire, and sectors of fire of each man.
(c) Squad leader's position.
(d) Terrain.
(e) Location of squad release point.
(f) Route to position.
(2) On order, move fire team to position.
(3) Brief each man concerning his position, PDF, and sector of fire.
(4) Permit time for each man to be oriented by the man he is relieving.
(5) Minimize movement on the FEBA.

b. Responsibilities of outgoing fire team leader:

(1) Assist incoming fire team leader on reconnaissance.
(2) Conduct own reconnaissance with emphasis on:
(a) Withdrawal route.
(b) Assembly area.
(3) Permit time for each man to orient the man relieving him.

(4) On order, move fire team to squad assembly area.

3602. PASSAGE OF LINES

a. The fire team leader of a unit executing a passage of lines carries out the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack of night attack as appropriate. He further ensures that the passage of lines is effected in accordance with the squad leader's attack order.

b. The fire team leader of the unit being passed through provides administrative, logistic, and fire support as directed.

Section VII. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

3701. NIGHT WITHDRAWAL

a. Fire team as part of squad initially withdrawing:

(1) Inform men of reason for movement in order to counteract rumors and false reports.

(2) Planning to include:

(a) Conducting personal reconnaissance if the situation permits with emphasis on:

1 Location of squad assembly area.

2 Route(s) to assembly areas.

(b) Conducting thorough briefing of men.

(3) Conduct.

(a) On order, withdraw fire team to squad assembly area.

(b) Ensure rapid, quiet movement during withdrawal.

b. Fire team as part of squad left in contact:

(1) Inform men of reason for movement in order to counteract rumors and false reports.

(2) Planning to include:

(a) Conducting reconnaissance with emphasis on:

1 Location of positions to be occupied.

2 Location of company assembly area.

3 Route(s) to company assembly area.

(b) Conducting thorough briefing of men.

(3) Conduct.

(a) On order, occupy previously located position.

(b) Maintain impression of normal activity.

(c) Use existing wire communications.

(d) On order, destroy wire communications.

(e) On order, commence withdrawal.

(f) Ensure rapid, quiet movement during withdrawal.

3702. DAYLIGHT WITHDRAWAL

a. Fire team as element of frontline squad:

(1) Inform men of reason for movement in order to counteract rumors and false reports.

(2) Planning to include:

(a) Conducting reconnaissance with emphasis on:

1 Withdrawal routes.

2 Locations of rallying points.

3 Locations of covering positions.

(b) Occupation of covering positions as directed.

(c) Conducting thorough briefing of men.

(3) Conduct.

(a) Direct automatic rifleman to remain in position.

(b) On order, withdraw remainder of fire team as directed.

(c) Direct automatic rifleman to withdraw.

b. Fire team employed as an element of the reserve platoon (company covering force):

(1) Plan for withdrawal as outlined in subparagraph 3702a.

(2) Brief men concerning zones/routes of withdrawal of frontline units.

(3) Provide covering fires as directed.

(4) Withdraw on order.

3703. DELAYING ACTION

In the delaying action, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the area defense and withdrawal:

a. Organize position on or near the topographical crest unless otherwise directed.

b. Engage enemy by fire at maximum range.

c. Execute planned withdrawal.

Section VIII. LANDMINE WARFARE

3801. MINEFIELD INSTALLATION

a. Siting Party NCO

(1) Place minestrip boundary stakes and change of direction stakes.
(2) Lay tracing tape between boundary stakes.
(3) Lay tape for minefield lanes, safety lines, and traffic paths.
(4) Lay out centerline of minestrip.
(5) Augment other parties as directed.

b. Marking Party NCO

(1) Erect minefield marking fences and signs.
(2) Mark minefield lanes.
(3) Augment other parties as directed.

c. Recording Party NCO

(1) Record the following in meters:
(a) Distances from minefield lane and minestrip markers to landmarks.
(b) Distances between minestrip markers.
(c) Extent of minefield.
(2) Prepare DA Form 1355 (Minefield Record).

3802. MINEFIELD BREACHING (DELIBERATE)

a. Probing Team Leader

(1) Organize team into a prober and two security men.

(2) Maintain direction.
(3) Lay tape marking cleared lanes.
(4) Relieve prober frequently.

b. Support Team Leader

(1) Provide administrative and logistical support to probing team, as directed.
(2) Provide security as directed.
(3) Be prepared to assume mission of probing team as directed.

Section IX. MOB AND RIOT CONTROL

3901. GENERAL

a. Training

(1) Supervise training on individual and fire team actions in riot control formations, as directed, to include:
(a) Riot control positions.
(b) Field protective masks.
(c) Basic riot control duties and functions.
(2) Supervise training in the preparation and use of available riot control agents and apparatus, as directed.
(3) Supervise individual action during rehearsals of contingency plans.
(4) Recommend individuals to be trained as selected marksmen.
(5) Supervise training in the establishment and defense of roadblocks and street barricades, as directed.

b. Operations

(1) Form unit as directed.
(2) Construct and defend roadblocks and street barricades, as directed.
(3) On order be prepared to employ:
(a) Riot control agents or apparatus.
(b) Selected marksman.
(c) Firepower of fire team.
(d) Combat formations, tactics, and firepower.

CHAPTER 4

WEAPONS PLATOON

Section I. GENERAL

4101. MISSION OF THE WEAPONS PLATOON

The mission of the weapons platoon is to provide the Marine rifle company:

a. Supporting fires for maneuvering or defending elements of the company.

b. Close-in antitank protection and assault fires against fortified areas and obstacles.

c. A limited demolition capability to destroy and reduce fortified positions and obstacles.

4102. DUTIES OF THE WEAPONS PLATOON COMMANDER

a. Plans and conducts technical and tactical training of the weapons platoon in accordance with company training directives.

b. Through appropriate use of troop leading procedures, makes recommendations for and directs the tactical employment of the weapons platoon in training and combat operations.

c. Conducts reconnaissance as directed to assist the company commander specifically in:

(1) Determination of suitable targets for fire missions.

(2) Determination of most effective method of employment of the weapons platoon in support of the company scheme of maneuver.

(3) Selection of firing position areas for organic crew-served weapons and those attached to the company.

(4) Formulation of the company fire support plan.

d. Coordinates the tactical employment of the weapons platoon with other supporting weapons to include prompt displacements as necessary to accomplish the mission.

e. Ensures that all feasible means of communications are utilized to establish and maintain fire control of weapons.

f. Revises estimates of the situation continually during the conduct of operations in order to more effectively accomplish fire support missions.

g. Directs and supervises the location and construction of unit positions, tactical wire, ground obstacles, and continuous camouflaging of positions and equipment.

h. Ensures the timely requisitioning, distributing, safeguarding, and the economical use of supplies and equipment.

i. Ensures first echelon maintenance of weapons and equipment through frequent inspection.

j. Supervises administrative functions of the platoon, including records relating to

personnel, training, combat casualties, and other directed functions.

k. Further enhances combat efficiency, discipline, and morale by the application of standard health, comfort, and welfare measures consistent with tactical considerations.

l. The weapons platoon commander is assisted in his duties by the weapons platoon sergeant who:

(1) Assists in all aspects of supervision and control of the platoon.

(2) Performs such administrative and logistics functions as the weapons platoon commander may direct to include:

(a) Supervision of maintenance of gun books.

(b) Responsibility for supply and timely resupply in combat.

(c) Maintenance of platoon casualty records and medical evacuation.

(3) Assumes command in the absence of the weapons platoon commander.

Section II. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

4201. PREEMBARKATION DUTIES

a. Training

(1) Individual.--Plan, conduct, and/or supervise the instruction in:

(a) Ground combat skills with emphasis on technical training of crew-served weapon crews.

(b) Rigging of individual weapons, equipment, and life preservers for debarkation.

(c) Lashing and lowering techniques for crew-served weapons and equipment.

(d) Debarkation net procedures.

(e) Net handling techniques.

(f) Actions while boated.

(g) Procedures for landing in LVT's and/or landing craft.

(h) Procedures for emergency abandonment of LVT and/or landing craft.

(i) Familiarization firing of all individual and crew-served weapons and setting battlesights.

(2) Unit.--Plan, conduct, and/or supervise training in:

(a) The tactical employment of the weapons platoon in the amphibious assault and subsequent operations ashore.

(b) The basic procedures and control involved in the ship-to-shore movement.

(c) Naval customs and troop life aboard ship.

(3) Boat Team.--Train the weapons platoon in the purpose, functioning, and

organization of the boat team, emphasizing the duties and responsibilities of deck and boat loaders.

b. Planning

(1) Make a detailed study of available planning aids. These planning aids include:
(a) Maps.
(b) Aerial photographs.
(c) Shoreline photographs.
(d) Area and objective studies.
(e) Intelligence reports and summaries.
(2) Make a preliminary estimate of the situation.
(3) Submit recommendations concerning weapons platoon employment based on:
(a) Company commander's concept of operations.
(b) Preliminary estimate of the situation.

c. Ensure preparedness of weapons, clothing, and equipment for the operation.

d. Check service records to verify that data contained therein is as indicated in the following:

(1) Emergency data forms.
(2) Eligibility for combat.
(3) ID/Geneva Convention Cards (DD 2MC).
(4) Servicemen's Group Life Insurance.

e. Ensure that lashing lines are obtained prior to embarkation.

f. Ensure complete preparedness for embarkation as directed.

4202. DUTIES ABOARD SHIP

a. Unit Embarkation

(1) Inspect platoon berthing space to determine the adequacy and serviceability of:
(a) Bunks.
(b) Life preservers.
(2) Assign bunks to subordinate units by blocks in order to facilitate rapid debarkation.
(3) Brief platoon concerning:
(a) Actions to be taken during ship's drill.
(b) Applicable ship's regulations.
(c) Musters.
(d) Messing.
(e) Use of ship's facilities:
1 Barber shop.
2 Library.
3 Movies.
4 Ship's store.
5 Laundry.
(4) Inspect daily and correct or report deficiencies:
(a) Personnel.
(b) Weapons and equipment for serviceability and maintenance.
(c) Troop compartment to ensure:
1 Decks and bulkheads are clean.
2 Bunks made and properly secured.

3 Equipment is properly stowed and secured.

4 Security of weapons.

5 Ventilation systems are functioning and unobstructed.

6 Head facilities and scuttlebutts are clean and operable.

7 Ships equipment is properly maintained.

8 Availability and serviceability of troop compartment cleaning gear.

(5) Direct and supervise training to include:

(a) Physical conditioning exercise.

(b) Military subjects pertinent to the operation.

(c) Maintenance of weapons and equipment.

(d) Test firing of machineguns.

(e) Machinegun and assault section technical training.

(6) Conduct operational planning:

(a) Brief NCO's concerning:

1 Company mission.

2 Scheduled rehearsals.

3 Debarkation procedures.

4 Ship-to-shore movement.

(b) Complete a tentative plan.

(7) Issue order and ensure thorough understanding by utilizing:

(a) Mockups and sketches.

(b) Maps and aerial photographs.

(c) Question and answer technique.

b. Task Organized Embarkation

(1) Organize and supervise crew-served weapons training in accordance with company shipboard training directives.

(2) Establish and maintain close liaison with rifle platoon commanders concerning:

(a) Technical, tactical, and general military subjects training.

(b) Physical exercises.

(c) Maintenance and inspection of weapons and equipment.

(d) Personnel inspection.

(e) Disciplinary matters.

4203. DUTIES DURING SHIP-TO-SHORE MOVEMENT

Carry out duties of boat team commander described in appendix B, when appropriate.

4204. DUTIES DURING ASSAULT

a. Continue estimates of the situation.

b. Assist the company commander in implementing the plan of attack by revising the fire support plan as necessary.

Section III. HELICOPTERBORNE OPERATIONS

4301. TRAINING DUTIES

a. Individual.--Conduct individual training in:

(1) Enplanement and deplanement procedures to include stowage of:
  (a) Crew-served weapons.
  (b) Ammunition.
  (c) Equipment.
(2) Conduct in flight.
(3) Preparation of manifest tags.
(4) Safety precautions.
(5) Emergency procedures.
(6) Use of emergency equipment.
(7) Use of medical evacuation.
  (a) Neil Robertson stretcher.
  (b) Jungle penetrator.
  (c) Horse cóllar.
(8) Cable hoist procedures.

b. Unit.--Conduct platoon training in:

(1) Heliteam organization and duties of leaders (see app. C).
(2) Actions in:
  (a) Assembly area.
  (b) Control point.
  (c) Ready circle.
  (d) Loading point.
  (e) Landing site.
(3) Initial ground orientation to include:
  (a) Use of compass azimuth.
  (b) Terrain features.

4302. PLANNING DUTIES

a. Make preliminary estimate of the situation.

b. Conduct map, aerial photograph, or aerial reconnaissance.

c. Submit recommended plan for employment of platoon to company commander.

d. Coordinate with supported unit commanders to include arrangements for attachments.

e. Designate heliteam and assistant heliteam commanders, when appropriate.

f. Submit heliteam wave and serial assignments, when directed, based on:

(1) Plan of attack.
(2) Type and number of helicopters assigned.
(3) Tactical integrity of subordinate units.
(4) Dispersion of crew-served weapons and key personnel.

g. Brief the members of the platoon on company mission.

h. Complete the plan and issue the order.

4303. DUTIES IN THE ASSEMBLY AREA

a. Assemble platoon and ensure that it is properly equipped.

b. Conduct final briefing and orientation of subordinate unit leaders.

c. Ensure correct preparation of manifest tags.

d. Direct platoon to report to assigned heliteams.

e. Carry out duties of heliteam commander if so assigned.

4304. INITIAL GROUND ACTION

Continue estimates of the situation in order to assist the company commander in implementing the plan of attack. Revise the company fire support plan as necessary.

4401. TACTICAL COLUMN

a. Foot March

(1) Platoon as part of support or main body:

(a) Conduct map and/or aerial photograph reconnaissance with emphasis on all critical points along march route.

(b) Include following specific details in march order:

1 Assignment of sectors of ground observation.

2 Assignment of air sentinels.

3 Designation of connecting files.

4 Formation of support or main body.

5 March distances to be maintained between units and individuals.

6 Route and rate of march.

7 Security measures during halts.

(c) Maintain march discipline.

(d) Ensure dispersion and unit security during halts.

(e) Be prepared to have elements assume security missions.

b. Motorized March.--In addition to duties described in subparagraph 4401a above, the following considerations apply to missions assigned for a motorized march:

(1) "Harden" wheeled vehicles.
(2) Establish additional radio communications.
(3) Provide for tactical integrity in vehicle assignments.
(4) Conduct reconnaissance by fire when mounted.
(5) Provide flank security by observation and reconnaissance by fire.
(6) Move vehicles off roads and utilize available cover and concealment during halts.

4402. ASSEMBLY AREA

a. Assign each section an area to provide for:

(1) Dispersion.
(2) Unit security.

b. Issue a warning order to include:

(1) Time of attack.
(2) Platoon mission.
(3) Time and place for issuance of attack order.
(4) Administrative preparation for the attack.

c. Take action to prepare or improve available cover and concealment.

d. Exercise continuous improvement of camouflage and other counterintelligence measures against ground and air observation to include:

(1) Removal of excess soil from positions.

(2) Use and timely replacement of natural camouflage material.

(3) Movement control measures to avoid creating visible paths.

(4) Disposal of trash.

(5) Correct radio-telephone procedure.

(6) Correct use of challenge and password.

(7) Light and noise discipline.

e. Ensure that weapons and equipment are clean and serviceable.

f. Establish and maintain field sanitation measures.

g. Provide for periods of rest to the maximum extent possible consistent with security measures and action to prepare for the attack.

h. Designate segregating area for equipment not required.

i. Direct the drawing and distribution of:

(1) Ammunition and pyrotechnics.

(2) Rations and water.

(3) Special equipment.

j. Report at designated time and place to receive the company commander's order.

k. Conduct troop leading steps as described in appendix A.

l. Conduct final communication check.

m. Conduct specialized training and/or rehearsals.

4403. WEAPONS PLATOON IN THE DAYLIGHT ATTACK

a. Accompany company commander to receive battalion attack order.

(1) Take messenger.
(2) Take map, binoculars, notebook, and pencil.
(3) Leave radio with platoon.

b. Receipt of battalion commander's attack order.

(1) Take notes with emphasis on fire support available to the company.
(2) Effect coordination as directed concerning details of battalion fire support plan.
(3) Assist company commander in his reconnaissance concerning fire support planning as directed, to include one of the following:
(a) Planning separate reconnaissance.
1 Clarify reconnaissance mission and company tentative scheme of maneuver.
2 Prearrange a rendezvous with company commander for submission of recommendations.
3 Allocate time for own reconnaissance and planning.
4 Rendezvous with company commander at designated time and place.
(b) Conducting a joint reconnaissance with the company commander.

c. Begin planning.

(1) Make preliminary estimate and develop tentative fire support plan considering:

(a) Fire support available from nonorganic weapons.

(b) Tentative scheme of maneuver for company.

(c) Allocation of available fires.

(d) Methods of employment of organic crew-served weapons.

(e) Terrain.

(2) Conduct reconnaissance to determine:

(a) Extent and location of reported and suspected enemy positions.

(b) Probable effects of planned fires on enemy.

(c) Location of key terrain features in company zone of action and their probable influences on scheme(s) of maneuver.

(d) Avenues of approach to these key terrain features.

(e) Avenues of approach for enemy armor.

(f) General position areas, fields of fire, and targets for weapons.

(g) Displacements required to maintain continuous fire support.

(3) Submit recommendations to company commander at appointed time and place to include:

(a) Methods of employment of assault, machinegun, and mortar sections.

(b) Supporting fires required.

(c) Location of positions and targets.

(d) Displacements.

(e) Fire control means for coordination.

(f) Consolidation of position areas and targets.

d. Receipt of company commander's order.

(1) Take platoon sergeant and messenger.

(2) Take maps, binoculars, notebooks, and pencils.

(3) Arrange a time and place for detailed coordination with supported unit commanders to include:

(a) General support fires available.

(b) Time and place to effect attachments.

e. Continue planning.

(1) Allocate time for:

(a) Further personal reconnaissance and planning as required.

(b) Subordinate leaders' reconnaissance and planning.

(c) Movement of platoon forward from assembly area.

(2) Continue estimate of situation (METT) based on:

(a) Company plan of attack.

(b) Reconnaissance.

f. Arrange for:

(1) Attachment of subordinate units as directed.

(2) Movement of platoon forward from assembly area.

(3) Reconnaissance route and schedule, to facilitate prearranged meetings with supported unit commanders for coordination as required.

(4) Participation of section leaders in reconnaissance as required.

(5) Time and tentative place to issue order.

g. Conduct further reconnaissance as necessary, to include:

(1) Selecting a concealed vantage point and covered position nearby from which to orient subordinate unit leaders and issue the order. (Notify section leaders of time and place to receive order.)

(2) Determining location and disposition of assigned targets not previously reconnoitered.

(3) Confirming position areas and targets.

(4) Determining safety limits for maneuvering units and other elements of fire control.

(5) Effecting coordination with supported unit commanders in accordance with prearranged schedule considering employment of weapons in:

(a) General support of attack.

(b) Consolidation.

h. Complete plan.

(1) Receive recommendations from section leaders participating in the reconnaissance concerning weapons employment.

(2) Complete estimate of the situation to include:

(a) Consolidation consideration.
(b) Continuation of the attack.

(3) Assign position areas and specific targets for weapons based on:
(a) Mission of company (scheme of maneuver).
(b) Observation and fields of fire.
(c) Effective range of weapons.

(4) Prescribe fire control measures for each section to include:
(a) Time or signal for:
1 Opening fire.
2 Shifting fire.
3 Ceasing fire.
(b) Rate of fire.
(c) Safety limits.

(5) Prescribe method of displacement for each section to include:
(a) Time or signal for displacement.
(b) Route of displacement.
(c) Displacement objective.
(d) Missions at displacement objectives.

(6) Provide for security at all gun positions and during all unit movements.

(7) Ensure maximum use of camouflage.

(8) Designate location of platoon corpsman.

(9) Ensure that all pertinent extracts from the company commander's order are considered in completing plans.

(10) Prescribe location and special control functions for platoon sergeant.

(11) Determine own position from which control of fires can best be effected.

i. Issue order.

(1) Orient subordinate unit leaders.
(2) Ensure a thorough understanding of the orientation.
(3) Utilize a standard order form (see app. A).
(4) Ensure a thorough understanding of the order.

j. Supervise.

(1) Subordinate unit leader planning.
(2) Effecting detachments.
(3) Positioning of units.

k. Conduct of the attack.

(1) Commence fire support at the prescribed time.
(2) Maintain fire control and coordination with the assistance of subordinate unit leaders.
(3) Continue the estimate of the situation throughout the attack.
(4) Recommend changes to method of employment of platoon as appropriate.
(5) Coordinate displacement to ensure continuous fire support and accomplishment of consolidation missions.
(6) Maintain unit security during displacements.

l. Consolidation.

(1) Supervise execution of subordinate unit consolidation missions. Adjust

dispositions as necessary.

(2) Coordinate with rifle unit commanders as necessary to ensure protection of crew-served weapons and support of their consolidation positions.

(3) Expedite casualty and ammunition status reports from subordinates.

(4) Reorganize promptly to reestablish subordinate chains of command and replace key billets made vacant by casualties.

(5) Redistribute ammunition and replenish, if required.

(6) Evacuate casualties.

(7) Establish unit security at all gun positions.

(8) Report consolidation to company commander to include:

(a) Enemy situation.

(b) Own casualties and ammunition status.

(c) Information concerning prisoners of war, captured documents, and captured materiel.

(d) Recommendations concerning nonorganic fire support to augment weapons platoon fires.

(9) In accordance with assigned mission either:

(a) Prepare to support the continuation of the attack through issuance of fragmentary orders; or,

(b) Supervise the continued organization of the ground for defense.

4404. WEAPONS PLATOON IN THE NIGHT ATTACK

In the nonilluminated night attack, the following special considerations are integrated

with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack:

a. Planning.

(1) Plan and conduct reconnaissance to:

(a) Coordinate with rifle platoon commanders on selection of route to the objective.

(b) Locate prominent terrain features to guide displacement to the objective.

(c) Determine azimuths.

(d) Determine location of obstacles and measures to overcome them.

(e) Number of guides required.

(2) Plan for special measures to be taken for:

(a) Muffling sounds made by loose equipment and clothing.

(b) Individual camouflage.

(c) Disposition of items not required for the attack.

(3) Prescribe control measures as necessary and in consonance with those prescribed by company commander. These include:

(a) Control points.

(b) Flare discipline.

(c) Individual conduct.

(d) Action to be taken if discovered prior to reaching the PLD.

(e) Movement forward from PLD on order.

(f) Commencement of assault fires.

(g) Primary and alternate signal means to control movement and fire support.

(4) Plan rehearsal of platoon for night attack.

b. Preparation for attack.

(1) Lay weapons on targets during daylight.

(2) Brief entire platoon on details of the operation.

(3) Ensure that unit leaders of attached elements report to rifle platoons to receive the order.

(4) Conduct rehearsal with particular attention to troop familiarity concerning:

(a) Flare discipline.

(b) Individual conduct to include:

1 Movement.

2 Maintaining distances and intervals.

3 Light and noise discipline.

4 Security measures.

(5) Supervise troop preparations to include:

(a) Individual camouflage.

(b) Muffling sounds made by loose equipment and clothing.

(c) Removing or dulling shiny items.

(d) Segregating equipment not required for the attack.

(e) Issuing ammunition and pyrotechnics.

(f) Checking weapons.

c. Conduct of the attack.

(1) Exercise strict noise, light, and flare discipline.

(2) Report readiness of the weapons platoon elements for the assault to the company commander.

(3) Conduct consolidation mission.

4405. OTHER OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

The following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the weapons platoon in the daylight attack, as appropriate for each type operation:

a. Platoon in the Mechanized Infantry Attack.--Elements of the weapons platoon will be mounted with supported rifle squads in LVT's. The following requires special consideration by the weapons platoon commander:

(1) Conduct rehearsal with supporting vehicles to include:

(a) Maintenance of tactical integrity where possible.

(b) Mounting and dismounting procedures and locations.

(c) Actions on dismounting.

(d) Communications procedures to include visual signals

(2) When dismounted or attacking with tanks:

(a) Ensure platoon is familiar with safety precautions to include:

1 Movement in front or abreast of tank that is firing (muzzle blast extends 35 meters to the flank).

2 Mounting and dismounting procedures (only when tank is halted and turret is stationary).

3 Standing clear of moving or turning tanks.

(b) Conduct rehearsal with tanks to include:

1 Mounting and dismounting procedures.

2 Actions on dismounting.

3 Communication procedures.

4 Target acquisition procedures.

b. Platoon in the Attack of Fortified Areas

(1) Conduct a detailed reconnaissance to determine location and extent of:

(a) Individual emplacements to include:

1 Type of construction.

2 Number of embrasures.

3 Types of weapons and their fields of fire.

4 Entrances, exits, and air vents.

5 Location and number of defending troops providing supporting small arms fire.

(b) Supporting fortifications in assigned and adjacent zones.

(c) Underground fortifications.

(d) Natural and artificial obstacles.

(e) Strong and weak points in enemy defense.

(f) Positions for platoon elements.

(2) Develop plan that provides for fires to support:

(a) Obstacle breaching operations.

(b) Emplacement seizure.

c. Platoon in the Attack of Built-Up Areas.--Conduct a detailed reconnaissance and make plans to:

(1) Select streets and alleys that provide best killing zones to support the attack.

(2) Coordination with supported units concerning signals for lifting, shifting, or ceasing of fires within killing zones.

(3) Keep machineguns and rockets well forward for close fire support of assaulting units.

(4) Use 60mm mortars to fire into defilade positions and for smoke illumination.

d. River-Crossing Operations.--Conduct rehearsal with supporting vehicles, if practicable, to include:

(1) Loading and unloading procedures.

(2) Actions on unloading.

(3) Communication procedures.

Section V. DEFENSIVE COMBAT

4501. WEAPONS PLATOON IN THE DEFENSE

a. Accompany company commander to receive battalion defense order.

(1) Take messenger.
(2) Take map, binoculars, notebook, and pencil.
(3) Leave radio with platoon.

b. Receipt of battalion commander's defense order.

(1) Take notes with emphasis on fire support available to the company.
(2) Effect coordination, as directed, concerning details of the battalion fire support plan.
(3) Assist company commander in his reconnaissance, as directed, concerning fire support planning.

c. Planning separate reconnaissance.

(1) Clarify reconnaissance mission to determine:
(a) Prospective positioning of the rifle platoons.
(b) Trace of the FEBA.
(c) General position areas for weapons.
(d) General FPL's for machineguns.
(e) Avenues of approach to be covered by assault teams.

(f) Final protective fires and targets.

(2) Prearrange a rendezvous with company commander for submission of recommendations.

(3) Allocate time for own reconnaissance and planning.

(4) Rendezvous with company commander at designated time and place.

d. Conducting a joint reconnaissance with company commander.

e. Begin planning.

(1) Make preliminary estimate and develop tentative fire support plan considering:

(a) Fire support available from nonorganic weapons.

(b) Tentative defense plan for company.

(c) Allocation of available fires.

(d) Employment of organic crew-served weapons.

(e) Terrain.

(2) Conduct reconnaissance to determine:

(a) Location of key terrain features in the company area of responsibility.

(b) Avenues of approach.

(c) Position for machineguns.

1 Primary and alternate position.

2 Final protective line or principal direction of fire.

3 Supplementary positions as directed.

(d) Positions for assault squads or teams.

1 Covered waiting positions.
2 Primary and alternate positions.
3 Sector of responsibility.
4 Supplementary positions as directed.

(e) Positions for mortars:

1 Primary and alternate.
2 Sectors of observation.
3 Final protective fires.

(f) Coordination of nonorganic supporting fires with organic fires.

(3) Submit recommendations to company commander at appointed time and place to include:

(a) Method of employment of assault and machinegun sections.
(b) Supporting fires required.
(c) Location of:

1 Crew-served weapons positions: primary, alternate, and supplementary.
2 Principle direction of fire.
3 Final protective line(s).
4 Sectors of responsibility.

(d) Fire control means for coordination.

f. Receipt of company commander's defense order:

(1) Take platoon sergeant and messenger.
(2) Take maps, binoculars, notebooks, and pencils.
(3) Arrange for a time and place for

detailed coordination with rifle platoon commanders.

g. Continue planning.

(1) Allocate time for:
(a) Further personal reconnaissance and planning as required.
(b) Subordinate leaders' reconnaissance and planning.
(c) Movement of platoon forward from assembly area.
(d) Organization of platoon defense areas.
(2) Continue estimate of situation (METT) based on:
(a) Company plan of defense.
(b) Reconnaissance.

h. Arrange for:

(1) Attachment of subordinate units as directed.
(2) Movement of platoon forward from assembly area.
(3) Reconnaissance route and schedule, to facilitate prearranged meetings with rifle platoon commanders for coordination as required.
(4) Participation of section leaders in reconnaissance as required.
(5) Time and tentative place to issue order.

i. Conduct further reconnaissance as necessary, to include:

(1) Selecting a vantage point from which to orient subordinate unit leaders and

issue the order. (Notify section leaders of time and place to receive order.)

(2) Confirming position areas, PDF's, FPL's, FPF's, and sectors of responsibility.

(3) Completing an analysis of terrain within and adjacent to assigned company defense and security areas with emphasis on:

(a) Avenues of approach.
(b) Key terrain.
(c) Observation and fields of fire.
(d) Obstacles.
(e) Cover and concealment.

(4) Effecting coordination with supported unit commanders in accordance with prearranged schedule considering employment of weapons in:

(a) General support of defense.
(b) Close-in protection for crew-served weapons.

j. Complete plan.

(1) Receive recommendations concerning weapons employment from section leaders participating in the reconnaissance.

(2) Complete estimate of the situation (METT).

(3) Assign position areas, specific FPL's or PDF's, and sectors of fire for machineguns, as well as sectors of responsibility of MPFW/LAAW team and LAAW team for each squad based on:

(a) Mission of company.
(b) Observation and field of fire.
(c) Effect range of weapons.

(4) Prescribe fire control measures for each section to include:

(a) Time or signal for:

1 Commencing FPF.

2 Ceasing FPF.

3 Certain prescribed teams or squads to engage targets of opportunity within the sector of fire.

(b) Rate of fire.

(c) Safety limits.

(5) Provide for security at all gun positions.

(6) Ensure proper use of camouflage.

(7) Designate location of platoon corpsman.

(8) Ensure that all pertinent extracts from the company commander's order are considered in completing plan.

(9) Prescribe location and special control functions for platoon sergeant.

(10) Determine own position from which control of fires can best be effected.

k. Issue order.

(1) Orient subordinate unit leaders.

(2) Ensure a thorough understanding of the orientation.

(3) Utilize the standard order form (see app. A).

(4) Ensure a thorough understanding of the order.

l. Supervise.

(1) Subordinate unit planning.

(2) Preparation and organization of the ground with emphasis on:

(a) Emplacement construction.
(b) Security.
(c) Camouflage.
(d) Communications, to include wire to squad positions if possible.

m. Submit fire plan sketch to include:

(1) Positions.
(2) Sector of fire/sector of responsibility for each unit.
(3) FPL/PDF for each machinegun.
(4) Location of final protective fires and targets.

n. Conduct of the defense.

(1) Notify company commander of enemy activity.
(2) Maintain fire discipline and control.
(3) On order or signal, fire final protective fires.
(4) Inform company commander of situation at all times, making recommendations or changes in employment as directed.
(5) When enemy is repelled:
(a) Cease final protective fires as directed.
(b) Maintain pursuit by fire until targets cease to exist.
(c) Reorganize.
(d) Redistribute ammunition.
(e) Evacuate casualties.

4502. WEAPONS PLATOON IN DEFENSE OF A BUILT-UP AREA

In the defense of a built-up area, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the platoon in defense.

a. Make reconnaissance to:

(1) Determine probable points at which falling debris may block machinegun final protective fires.

(2) Select machinegun positions on or as near ground level as observation and fields of fire allow.

(3) Select one primary position and several alternate positions for each assault team. Utilize rooftops and upper floors to provide better observation and fields of fire.

b. Make recommendations to the company commander regarding the use of street barricades, mines, and other obstacles.

c. Report location of all boobytraps to company commander.

Section VI. RELIEF OPERATIONS

4601. RELIEF IN PLACE

a. Mutual considerations of incoming and outgoing weapons platoon commanders:

(1) Exchange information of the enemy situation and area of operation.
(2) Detailed planning of weapons exchange.
(3) Plan for the execution of a coordinated fire plan throughout the relief.
(4) Exchange information on existing communication system.

b. Responsibilities of incoming weapons platoon commander:

(1) Attach weapons squads, as directed, to the incoming rifle platoon in whose areas their positions are planned.
(2) Make recommendations to the company commander relative to extent of weapons exchange.
(3) Study company fire plan.
(4) Conduct a daylight reconnaissance to include:
(a) Position, sector of fire, final protective line, and/or principal direction of fire of each machinegun.
(b) Determining dead space in FPF.
(c) Position, sector of fire, and principal direction of fire of each assault team.

(d) Alternate position and supplementary position and mission for each weapon.

(e) Determine location of other existing supporting fires.

(5) Brief section leaders and arrange for their reconnaissance.

(6) Supervise weapons exchange if applicable.

(7) Upon completion of relief, resume control of the weapons and employ them in accordance with assigned mission.

(8) Make recommendations to company commander for changing positions or fire plan if necessary.

c. Responsibilities of outgoing weapons platoon commander:

(1) Attach weapons squads, as directed, to outgoing rifle platoons in whose areas they are positioned.

(2) Assist incoming weapons platoon commander with his reconnaissance.

(3) Supervise exchange of weapons if applicable.

(4) Move with company commander to company assembly area.

(5) Resume control of all weapons unless otherwise directed.

4602. PASSAGE OF LINES

In the passage of lines, the following special considerations are integrated into the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack or night attack.

a. Responsibilities of attacking weapons platoon commander:

(1) Receive briefing on enemy situation and area of operations from outgoing weapons platoon commander of unit in contact.
(2) Conduct a daylight reconnaissance with emphasis on:
(a) Platoon assembly area if appropriate.
(b) Route(s) to line of departure or firing positions.
(c) Area(s) of passage.
(d) Gaps or lanes in minefields and wire obstacles.
(e) Disposition of the weapons of the unit in contact.
(3) Make recommendations to company commander for integrating fires of the company in contact into the fire support plan.
(4) Arrange for daylight reconnaissance by subordinate leaders.

b. Responsibilities of weapons platoon commander of the unit in contact:

(1) Brief attacking commander on enemy situation.
(2) Assist attacking commander with his reconnaissance.
(3) Provide guides as directed.
(4) Provide fire support for the attack as directed.

Section VII. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

4701. WITHDRAWAL FROM ACTION AND DELAYING ACTION

a. Issue warning order to provide for:

(1) Maximum use of daylight for preparation and reconnaissance.
(2) Subordinate planning.
(3) Reasons for movement in order to counteract rumors and false reports.

b. Attach weapons squads to platoons as directed.

c. When the company is moving to new defensive positions:

(1) Relinquish control of the platoon to the platoon sergeant.
(2) Lead company reconnaissance party to the new position.
(3) Conduct reconnaissance with emphasis on:
(a) Selecting platoon defense areas.
(b) Selecting a position for each weapon.
(c) Keeping dispositions of platoons similar to those in the old position.
(4) Direct installation of wire lines.
(5) Post platoon guides to meet platoons and guide them into new position.

d. Resume control of the weapons platoon when in new positions or in company assembly area, as appropriate.

Section VIII. MOB AND RIOT CONTROL

4801. GENERAL

When engaged in mob and riot control operations, the weapons platoon will either be organized into a fourth rifle platoon or be assigned special missions.

a. When organized and employed as a rifle platoon, the weapons platoon commander will carry out the procedures prescribed for the rifle platoon commander in paragraph 1901. The remaining members of the platoon segregate and protect the crew-served weapons in order that they are readily available for use should riot control techniques fail to quell the disturbance.

b. Special missions which may be assigned to the weapons platoon include the following:

(1) Defense of a vital installation.
(2) Coverage of roadblocks and street barricades.
(3) Breaching of roadblocks and street barricades.
(4) Operations in built-up areas.

CHAPTER 5

SECTION LEADER, WEAPONS PLATOON

Section I. GENERAL

5101. MISSION OF THE SECTION

The mission of the section is to provide supporting fires for maneuvering or defending elements of the rifle company.

5102. DUTIES OF SECTION LEADER

a. Plans and conducts technical and tactical training of the section as directed by the weapons platoon commander.

b. Through appropriate use of troop leading procedures, makes recommendations for and directs the tactical employment of the section.

c. Designates position areas, sectors of fire/responsibility, specific targets, and fire control measures for squads.

d. Coordinates the employment of the section, or elements thereof, with rifle platoons and supporting units, as directed.

e. Supervises the construction of squad positions, the installation of tactical wire, and the continuous improvement of camouflage of positions and equipment.

f. Ensures that ammunition for the section is replenished as required.

g. Supervises first echelon maintenance of weapons and equipment through frequent inspection.

h. Provides information for inclusion in platoon records and reports.

Section II. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

5201. PREEMBARKATION DUTIES

a. Training:

(1) Ensures section attends all instruction.

(2) Assists platoon commander in conducting and supervising individual, weapons, and unit training, as directed.

(3) Instructs all NCO's on troop leading responsibilities in shipboard living and tactical operations ashore.

b. Conduct inspections of weapons, clothing, and equipment to ensure preparedness of the operation and embarkation.

c. Supervise the marking/tagging of weapons, equipment, and baggage for embarkation, as directed.

d. Assemble section in proper uniform at designated time for embarkation.

5202. DUTIES ABOARD SHIP

a. Unit Embarkation

(1) Assigns squad berthing area and supervises stowage of gear.

(2) Ensures section attends all briefings and periods of instruction.

(3) Ensures section area is in good state of police through assignment of police details, close supervision, and frequent inspection.

(4) Holds physical musters as directed.

(5) Enforces applicable ship's regulations.

(6) Assists in conducting and supervising training to include:

(a) Physical conditioning exercises.

(b) Military subjects, stressing those which are important to the operation.

(c) Maintenance of weapons and equipment.

(7) Supervises security of individual weapons.

(8) Reports all discrepancies in ship's facilities.

(9) Ensures correct conduct and appearance of section.

(10) Inspects berthing space for police and for equipment left behind prior to debarkation.

b. Task Organized Embarkation

(1) Assists the weapons platoon commander, as directed, in conducting or supervising:

(a) Training.

(b) Physical conditioning exercises.

(c) Weapons and equipment maintenance.

(d) Inspections.

(e) Conduct of section.

(2) Coordinates with rifle platoon sergeants involved in all matters concerning section personnel attached to their platoons.

5203. DUTIES DURING SHIP-TO-SHORE MOVEMENT

Carry out duties of assistant boat team commander described in appendix B if appropriate.

5204. DUTIES DURING ASSAULT

a. Assists the weapons platoon commander as directed.

b. Continues estimate of the situation and makes prompt recommendations of the most efficient employment of machinegun/assault team fires in support of the mission.

Section III. HELICOPTERBORNE OPERATIONS

5301. TRAINING DUTIES

a. Assist platoon commander in conduct of training in:

(1) Enplanement and deplanement procedures (including stowage of machineguns, rocket launchers, and ammunition).
(2) Conduct in flight.
(3) Preparation and use of manifest tags.
(4) Safety precautions.
(5) Emergency procedures.
(6) Use of emergency equipment.

b. Know duties of the heliteam commander as described in appendix C.

c. Instruct all NCO's on troop leading responsibilities with respect to:

(1) Heliteam organization.
(2) Actions in:
(a) Assembly area.
(b) Control point.
(c) Ready circle.
(d) Loading point.
(e) Landing site.
(3) Initial ground orientation in objective area by use of compass and terrain features.

5302. PLANNING DUTIES

a. Make a preliminary estimate of the situation.

b. Conduct map and aerial photograph reconnaissance.

c. Coordinate with supported unit commanders.

d. Formulate tentative plan of employment and submit to platoon commander.

e. Complete plan and issue order.

5303. DUTIES IN ASSEMBLY AREA

a. Assemble section and ensure that it is properly equipped.

b. Supervise preparation of manifest tags.

c. Carry out duties of heliteam or assistant heliteam commander, if applicable.

5304. INITIAL GROUND ACTION

a. Assist the weapons platoon commander as directed.

b. Continue estimates of the situation and make prompt recommendations to him on the most efficient employment of section in support of the mission.

c. Promptly establish control of attached squads when directed.

d. Assist attached squads in effecting prompt resupply of ammunition.

e. Keep the weapons platoon commander informed of the situation.

Section IV. OFFENSIVE COMBAT

5401. TACTICAL COLUMN

a. Foot March

(1) Section as part of support or main body.

(a) Conduct map and/or aerial photograph reconnaissance of march route.

(b) Include the following specific details in the march order:

1 Assignment of sector of observation to each squad.

2 Assignment of air sentinels as directed.

3 March information.

4 March distances to be maintained.

(c) Maintain march discipline.

(d) Ensure dispersion and unit security during halts.

b. Motorized March.--In addition to duties described in subparagraph 5401a above, the following considerations apply to security missions assigned for a motorized march:

(1) Utilize observation and reconnaissance by fire.

(2) Provide flank security by observation and reconnaissance by fire.

(3) Move vehicles off roads and utilize available cover and concealment during halts.

5402. ASSEMBLY AREA

a. Assign area for each squad.

b. Establish security as directed.

c. Supervise actions taken to prepare or improve cover.

d. Exercise continuous camouflage discipline to include:

(1) Removal of excess soil from position.
(2) Use and timely replacement of natural camouflage materials.
(3) Disposal of trash.
(4) Control of individual movement to avoid creating visible paths.

e. Supervise care and cleaning of weapons and equipment.

f. Enforce light and noise discipline.

g. Ensure correct use of challenge and password.

h. Enforce field sanitation measures.

i. Afford equal opportunity for periods of rest consistent with security measures and action to prepare for attack.

j. Supervise segregating of equipment not required.

k. Supervise drawing and distribution of:

(1) Ammunition.
(2) Rations and water.
(3) Special equipment.

l. Report at designated time and place to receive the platoon commander's order.

m. Direct and supervise detachments, as prescribed.

(1) Notify squads involved of time and place to join supported unit.
(2) Inspect weapons and equipment prior to detachment.

n. Conduct troop leading steps (see app. A).

o. Supervise section in specialized training and/or rehearsal.

5403. WEAPONS SECTION IN THE DAYLIGHT ATTACK

a. Receipt of company attack order by platoon commander.

(1) Assist platoon commander in reconnaissance as directed.
(2) Receive reconnaissance mission from platoon commander to accompany him or to conduct separate reconnaissance.
(a) Clarify reconnaissance, mission, company mission, and scheme of maneuver.
(b) Allocate time for own reconnaissance and planning to permit rendezvous with platoon commander at designated time and place.
(c) Conduct reconnaissance to determine:

1 Extent and location of reported and suspected enemy positions.

2 Rocket or machinegun fire required to destroy or neutralize these enemy positions.

3 Location of key terrain features in company zone of action and their probable influence on company scheme of maneuver.

4 Avenues of approach to these key terrain features.

5 Avenues of approach for enemy armor.

6 Confirmation of designated section position area.

7 Selection of general weapons positions, field of fire, and specific targets for each squad.

8 Determination of safety limits for supporting fires.

9 Displacement method required to maintain continuous fire support.

10 Fire control means for coordination.

(3) Submit recommendations to platoon commander at appointed time and place:

(a) Method of employment of squads.

(b) Location of targets and method of engagement.

(c) Location of a position area and field of fire for each squad.

(d) Displacements required and methods of displacement.

(e) Fire control means.

(f) As appropriate, employment of weapons for antimechanized defense.

(g) Employment of section

weapons in consolidation of objectives and continuation of the attack.

b. Receipt of platoon commander's order.

(1) Take maps, notebook, and pencil.
(2) Ensure complete understanding of section's mission.

c. Begin planning.

(1) Allocate time for:
(a) Further reconnaissance and planning, as required.
(b) Squad leaders' reconnaissance and planning.
(c) Section movement forward from assembly area.
(2) Continue estimate of the situation (METT) based on:
(a) The content of platoon commander's attack order.
(b) Supported unit's scheme of maneuver.
(c) Previously conducted reconnaissance.
(3) Formulate tentative plan to implement section mission.

d. Arrange for:

(1) Movement of section forward from assembly area, to include detachments.
(2) Reconnaissance route and schedule to facilitate prearranged meetings with supported rifle unit leaders for coordination.

e. Conduct reconnaissance.

(1) Select vantage point from which to orient squad leaders and a covered position nearby to issue the order.

(2) Determine enemy location, strength, and disposition.

(3) Select a position for each squad.

(4) Determine target assignments for squads and safety limits prescribed.

(5) Locate covered routes forward to initial squad positions.

(6) Effect coordination with supported unit leaders to include:

(a) Positioning of weapons.

(b) Confirmation of fire support plan.

(c) Consolidation.

(d) Support of continuation of the attack.

(7) Determine effect of signals prescribed for fire control.

(8) Select covered routes and objectives for displacement as prescribed.

f. Complete plan.

(1) Complete estimate of the situation to include:

(a) Consolidation consideration.

(b) Continuation of the attack.

(2) Assign specific position area and targets for each squad based on:

(a) Mission of supported unit (scheme of maneuver).

(b) Observation and sector of fire.

(c) Effective range of weapons.

(3) Establish fire control measures, as prescribed, for each squad to include:

(a) Time or signal for:
1 Opening fire.
2 Shifting fire.
3 Ceasing fire.
(b) Rate of fire.
(c) Safety limits.

(4) Prescribe displacement instructions to include:

(a) Time or signal for displacement.
(b) Method--unit or echelon.
(c) Displacement route.
(d) Displacement objective.
(e) Mission at displacement objective.

(5) Provide for security at all gun positions and during all unit movements. Ensure continuous use of camouflage.

(6) Ensure that all pertinent extracts from the platoon commander's order are considered in completing plan.

(7) Determine location of own position to best control fires of section.

g. Issue order.

(1) Orient subordinates.

(2) Ensure thorough understanding of the orientation.

(3) Utilize the standard order form (see app. A).

(4) Ensure thorough understanding of the order.

h. Supervise:

(1) Squad leaders' planning.

(2) Effecting detachments.
(3) Positioning of squads.
(4) Preparation of squad positions.

i. Conduct of the attack.

(1) Commence fire support at the prescribed time.
(2) Maintain fire control and coordination.
(3) Continue the estimate of the situation throughout the attack and recommend changes to employment of section weapons as appropriate.
(4) Supervise displacement of section to ensure continuous fire support and accomplishment of consolidation missions.
(5) Maintain unit security during displacements.

j. Consolidation.

(1) Supervise execution of consolidation mission and adjust disposition as necessary.
(2) Coordinate with rifle unit leaders, as directed, to ensure protection of crew-served weapons and support their consolidation positions.
(3) Expedite casualty and ammunition status reports from squad leaders.
(4) Reorganize promptly to reestablish subordinate chains of command and replace key billets made vacant by casualties.
(5) Redistribute ammunition and replenish, if required.
(6) Evacuate casualties.

(7) Establish unit security at all gun positions.

(8) Report consolidation of positions to platoon commander to include:

(a) Enemy situation.

(b) Own casualties and ammunition status.

(c) Information concerning prisoners of war, captured documents, and captured material.

(d) Recommendations concerning nonorganic fire support to augment section fires.

(9) In accordance with the assigned mission, either:

(a) Prepare to support the continuation of the attack as directed; or,

(b) Supervise the continued organization of the ground for defense as directed.

5404. SECTION IN THE NIGHT ATTACK

In the nonilluminated night attack, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack:

a. Plan and conduct reconnaissance to:

(1) Locate routes to the objective.

(2) Locate prominent terrain features to guide displacement to the objective.

(3) Determine azimuths.

(4) Locate obstacles and determine means to overcome them.

b. Prescribe control measures as necessary and in consonance with those prescribed by

platoon commander to facilitate control and coordination.

(1) Control points.
(2) Flare discipline.
(3) Individual conduct.
(4) Movement forward from PLD on order.
(5) Commencement of assault fires.
(6) Primary and alternate signal means to control movement and fire support.
(7) Plan rehearsal of section for night attack.

c. Preparation for attack.

(1) Lay weapons on targets during daylight.
(2) Brief entire section on details of the operation.
(3) Ensure attached squads receive order from rifle platoon commander.
(4) Be familar with missions assigned to attached squads.
(5) Conduct rehearsal with particular emphasis on:
(a) Flare discipline.
(b) Individual conduct, including:
1 Movement.
2 Maintaining distance and intervals.
3 Light and noise discipline.
4 Security measures.
(6) Supervise troop preparations to include:

(a) Individual camouflage.
(b) Muffling sounds made by loose equipment and clothing.
(c) Removing or dulling shiny items.
(d) Segregating equipment not required for the attack.
(e) Issuing ammunition and pyrotechnics.
(f) Checking weapons.

d. Conduct of the attack.

(1) Exercise strict noise, light, and flare discipline.
(2) Report readiness of section for the assault to the platoon commander.
(3) Supervise consolidation mission.

5405. *OTHER OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS*

The following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the weapons section in the day-light attack, as appropriate, for each type operation.

a. Section in the Tank-Infantry Attack

(1) Supervise briefing of section on safety precautions to include:
(a) Movement in front or abreast of tank that is firing. (Muzzle blast extends 35 meters to the flank.)
(b) Mounting and dismounting procedures (only when tank is halted and turret is stationary).

(c) Standing clear of moving or turning tanks.

(2) Supervise rehearsal with tanks to include:

(a) Mounting and dismounting procedures.

(b) Actions on dismounting.

(c) Communication procedures.

b. Section in the Mechanized Infantry Attack.--Supervise rehearsal with supporting vehicles, to include:

(1) Mounting and dismounting procedures.

(2) Actions on dismounting.

(3) Communication procedures.

c. Section in the Attack of Fortified Areas

(1) Conduct a detailed reconnaissance to determine location and extent of:

(a) Individual emplacement to include:

1 Type of construction.

2 Number of embrasures.

3 Types of weapons and their fields of fire.

4 Entrances, exits, and air vents.

5 Location and extent of defending troops providing supporting small arms fire.

(b) Supporting fortifications in assigned and adjacent zones.

(c) Underground fortifications.

(d) Natural and artificial obstacles.

(e) Strong and weak points in enemy defense.

(f) Positions for platoon elements.

(2) Develop plan that provides for fires to support:

(a) Obstacle breaching operations.

(b) Emplacement seizure.

d. Section in the Attack of Built-Up Areas.--Conduct a reconnaissance in order to:

(1) Select streets and alleys that provide best killing zones to support the attack.

(2) Coordinate with supported units concerning signals for lifting, shifting, or ceasing of fires within killing zones.

e. River-Crossing Operations.--Conduct rehearsal with supporting vehicles, if practicable, to include:

(1) Loading and unloading procedures.

(2) Actions on unloading.

(3) Communication procedures.

Section V. DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS

5501. SECTION IN THE DEFENSE

a. Receipt of platoon defense order:

(1) Take map, notebook, and pencil.
(2) Ensure complete understanding of section mission.
(3) Ensure complete understanding of fire control measures.

b. Begin planning:

(1) Allocate available time for:
(a) Personal reconnaissance and planning.
(b) Squad leaders' reconnaissance and planning.
(c) Movement of section forward from assembly area.
(d) Organization of section defensive areas.
(2) Make estimate of situation (METT) based on:
(a) Platoon defense plan.
(b) Reconnaissance.

c. Arrange for:

(1) Attachment of units as directed.
(2) Movement of section forward from assembly area.
(3) Reconnaissance route and schedule to facilitate prearranged meetings with rifle platoon commanders for coordination as required.

(4) Participation of squad leaders in the reconnaissance as required.

(5) Time and tentative place to issue order.

d. Conduct further reconnaissance, as necessary, to include:

(1) Selecting a vantage point from which to orient subordinate unit leaders and issue the order. (Notify squad leaders of time and place to receive order.)

(2) Confirming positions, PDF's, FPL's, and sectors of fire and/or responsibility.

(3) Completing an analysis of terrain within and adjacent to assigned company defense and security areas with emphasis on:

(a) Avenues of approach.

(b) Key terrain.

(c) Observation and fields of fire.

(d) Obstacles.

(e) Cover and concealment.

(4) Effecting coordination with supported unit commanders in accordance with prearranged schedule. Considering employment of weapons in:

(a) General support of defense.

(b) Close-in protection for crew-served weapons.

e. Complete plan.

(1) Complete estimate of the situation.

(2) Assign position location, FPL, and PDF, as well as a sector of fire/responsibility for each squad based on:

(a) Platoon commander's assignment.
(b) Mission of the section.
(c) Observation and fields of fire.
(d) Effective range of weapons.

(3) Prescribe fire control measures for each squad to include:
(a) Time or signal for:
1 Opening fire.
2 Shifting fire.
3 Ceasing fire.
4 Firing the FPF.
(b) Rate of fire.
(c) Safety limits.

(4) Provide for security at all gun positions.

(5) Ensure proper use of camouflage.

(6) Ensure that all pertinent extracts from the platoon commander's order are considered in completing plan.

(7) Determine own position from which control of fires can best be effected.

f. Issue order:

(1) Orient subordinate unit leaders.

(2) Ensure a thorough understanding of the orientation.

(3) Utilize the standard order form (see app. A).

(4) Ensure a thorough understanding of the order.

g. Supervise:

(1) Subordinate unit planning.

(2) Preparation and organization of the ground with emphasis on:
(a) Emplacement construction.
(b) Security.
(c) Camouflage.

h. Submit fire plan sketch to include:

(1) Positions.
(2) Sector of fire/responsibility for each squad.
(3) FPL/PDF for each machinegun team and/or squad.
(4) FPF for each mortar squad.

i. Conduct of the defense.

(1) Notify platoon commander of enemy activity.
(2) Maintain fire discipline and control.
(3) On order or signal, fire final protective fires.
(4) Inform platoon commander of situation at all times, making recommendations for changes in employment as directed.
(5) When enemy is repelled:
(a) Cease final protective fires as directed.
(b) Maintain pursuit by fire until targets cease to exist.
(c) Reorganize.
(d) Evacuate casualties.
(e) Redistribute and resupply ammunition.

5502. SECTION IN DEFENSE OF A BUILT-UP AREA

In the defense of a built-up area, the

following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the section in defense.

a. Conduct a reconnaissance.

(1) Locate building(s) to be occupied.
(2) Locate prescribed primary, alternate, and supplementary positions.

b. Direct preparation of building(s) to be occupied.

(1) Barricade windows, doors, and other openings.
(2) Remove drain pipes, vines, or projections which may assist the enemy in gaining outside access to the upper floors or roofs.
(3) Sandbag positions in upper floors for protection against fires from below.
(4) Construct barricades in rooms for protection from grenades.

c. Report location of boobytraps to platoon commander.

Section VI. RELIEF OPERATIONS

5601. RELIEF IN PLACE

a. Responsibilities of incoming section leader:

(1) Attach squads, as directed, to the incoming rifle platoons in whose areas their positions are planned.

(2) Conduct a daylight reconnaissance to include:

(a) Inspection of crew-served weapons to be exchanged in position for completeness and serviceability, if applicable.

(b) Position, sector of fire, and final protective line/principal directions of fire for each machinegun squad.

(c) Positions for rockets or mortars, as applicable.

(d) Determine dead space in machinegun FPF's.

(e) Alternate and supplementary positions for machineguns or rockets as applicable.

(f) Routes of resupply.

(3) Make recommendations regarding exchange of machineguns or mortars to the weapons platoon commander if applicable.

(4) Supervise exchange of machineguns or mortars if applicable.

(5) Upon completion of relief, receive control of weapons from rifle platoons and employ them in accordance with assigned mission.

b. Responsibilities of outgoing section leader:

(1) Attach squads to rifle platoons as directed.

(2) Assist incoming section leader on his reconnaissance.

(3) Supervise exchange of any crew-served weapon as applicable.

(4) Resume control of squads in company assembly area unless otherwise directed.

5602. PASSAGE OF LINES

In the passage of lines, the following special considerations are integrated into the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack or night attack:

a. Responsibilities of attacking unit section leader:

(1) Conduct a daylight reconnaissance with emphasis on:

(a) Assembly area.

(b) Route(s) to line of departure or firing positions.

(c) Area(s) of passage.

(d) Gaps or lanes in minefields and wire obstacles.

(e) Disposition of the weapons of the unit in contact.

(2) Make recommendations to the platoon commander for integrating fires of the unit in contact section into the fire support plan for the attack.

b. Responsibilities of unit in contact section leader:

(1) Assist attacking unit section leader on his reconnaissance.

(2) Provide fire support as directed.

Section VII. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

5701. WITHDRAWAL FROM ACTION AND DELAYING ACTION

a. Issue warning order to provide for:

(1) Maximum use of daylight for preparation and reconnaissance.
(2) Subordinate planning.
(3) Reasons for movement in order to counteract rumors and false reports.

b. Attach weapons squads, as directed, to platoons in whose areas they are located for movement to the rear.

c. When moving to new defensive position, carry out troop leading procedures prescribed for the section in the defense.

d. Resume control of the section in the company assembly area.

CHAPTER 6

SQUAD LEADER, WEAPONS PLATOON

Section I. GENERAL

6101. MISSION OF THE SQUAD

a. The mission of the machinegun squad is to provide supporting machinegun fires for maneuvering or defending elements of the rifle company.

b. The mission of the assault squad is to provide close-in antitank protection and assault fires against fortified areas and obstacles. It further provides a limited demolitions capability for destruction and reduction of fortified positions and obstacles.

c. The mission of the mortar squad is to provide close and continuous fire in support of the rifle company scheme of maneuver or defensive fire plan.

6102. DUTIES OF THE SQUAD LEADER

a. Conducts technical and tactical training of squad, as directed.

b. Controls his squad and leads it in all movements.

c. Selects the exact firing position for each team within the position area assigned by section leader.

d. Supervises preparation and occupation of firing positions to include continuous camouflaging.

e. Designates a sector of fire/responsibility and targets for each machinegun.

f. Observes and controls the squad fires replenishing ammunition as required.

g. Supervises first echelon maintenance of weapons and equipment through frequent inspection.

Section II. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

6201. PREEMBARKATION DUTIES

a. Ensures squad attends all platoon/section instruction.

b. Conducts training of squad as directed.

c. Prepares squad for preembarkation inspections.

d. Supervises squad in marking/tagging of weapons, equipment, and baggage for embarkation.

e. Assembles squad in proper uniform at designated time for embarkation.

6202. DUTIES ABOARD SHIP

a. Assigns individual bunks and supervises stowage of gear.

b. Ensures squad attends all briefings and periods of instruction.

c. Supervises police of squad berthing area and reports discrepancies in ship's facilities to section leader.

d. Enforces applicable ship's regulations.

e. Ensures care, cleaning, and security of weapons.

f. Prepares squad for all equipment and personnel inspections.

g. Instructs men on their specific duties afloat and ashore.

h. Conducts training of squad as directed.

6203. DUTIES DURING SHIP-TO-SHORE MOVEMENT

a. Assemble squad in assembly area.

b. Inspect squad prior to debarkation for proper rigging of equipment and lashing of crew-served weapons in assembly area.

c. On calling away of boat team, lead squad to debarkation station.

d. Inspect squad for proper rigging of individual weapons at debarkation station.

e. Supervise positioning of squad in landing craft or amphibious vehicle.

f. As directed, supervise squad on:

(1) Removal of protective covers and lashing lines from weapons.
(2) Locking and loading of weapons.
(3) Fastening of cartridge belts and helmet chin straps.
(4) Facing forward and bracing for shock of landing.

6204. DUTIES DURING ASSAULT

a. Lead squad from landing craft or

amphibious vehicle.

b. Deliver fire immediately on suitable targets to assist troops in clearing beach area.

c. Regain control of separated teams as soon as possible at first line of cover and reorganize as required.

d. Search for appropriate targets and control fires in support of the attack as planned or as directed.

e. Report situation promptly to supported rifle platoon commander to include:

(1) Regaining of control.
(2) Casualties.
(3) Ammunition status.
(4) Change of positions.

Section III. HELICOPTERBORNE OPERATIONS

6301. TRAINING DUTIES

a. Conduct squad training as directed in:

(1) Enplanement and deplanement procedures including stowage of machineguns, M202's, and ammunition.
(2) Conduct in flight.
(3) Preparation and use of manifest tags.
(4) Safety precautions.
(5) Emergency procedures.
(6) Use of emergency equipment.

b. Know duties of heliteam commander as described in appendix C.

c. Ensure thorough understanding of:

(1) Heliteam organization.
(2) Actions in:
  (a) Assembly area.
  (b) Control point.
  (c) Ready circle.
  (d) Loading point.
  (e) Landing site.
(3) Initial ground orientation in objective area by use of compass and terrain features.

6302. DUTIES IN ASSEMBLY AREAS

a. Assemble squad and ensure that it is properly equipped.

b. Supervise preparation of manifest tags.

c. Carry out duties of heliteam commander or assistant heliteam commander, if applicable.

6303. INITIAL GROUND ACTION

a. Deliver fire immediately on suitable targets to assist supported unit in clearing landing site.

b. Regain control of separated teams as soon as possible and reorganize as required.

c. Search for appropriate targets and control fires in support of the attack as planned or as directed.

d. Report situation promptly to supported rifle platoon commander to include:

(1) Regaining of control.
(2) Casualties.
(3) Ammunition status.
(4) Change of positions.

Section IV. OFFENSIVE COMBAT

6401. TACTICAL COLUMN

a. Foot March

(1) Assign sector of observation to each team.

(2) Maintain march discipline.

(3) During halts position guns and assign each team sector of fire to cover sector of observation.

b. Motorized March.--In addition to duties described in subparagraph 6401a above, the following considerations apply to security missions assigned on a motorized march.

(1) Utilize observation and reconnaissance by fire.

(2) Provide flank security by observation and reconnaisance by fire.

6402. ASSEMBLY AREA

a. Assign team areas.

b. Provide security as directed.

c. Supervise actions taken to prepare or improve cover.

d. Exercise continuous camouflage discipline to include:

(1) Removal of excess soil from position.

(2) Proper use and timely replacement of natural camouflage material.
(3) Disposal of trash.
(4) Control of individual movement to avoid creating visible paths.

e. Supervise care and cleaning of weapons and equipment.

f. Enforce light and noise discipline.

g. Enforce field sanitation measures.

h. Ensure segregating of equipment as directed.

i. Inspect each individual for:

(1) Ammunition.
(2) Rations and water.
(3) Special equipment as directed.

j. Report at designated time and place to receive the section leader's order.

k. Conduct applicable troop leading steps (see app. A).

l. Supervise squad in specialized training and/or rehearsals.

6403. SQUAD IN THE DAYLIGHT ATTACK

a. Receipt of section leader's order.

(1) Take notebook and pencil.
(2) Ensure complete understanding of squad's mission with emphasis on:

(a) Supported unit scheme of maneuver.

(b) Target assignments.

(c) Fire control measures.

(3) Begin planning.

(a) Allocate time for:

1 Reconnaissance and planning.

2 Movement of squad forward from assembly area.

(b) Make estimate of the situation (METT) based on:

1 Section leader's order.

2 Supported unit's scheme of maneuver.

(c) Formulate a tentative plan to implement squad mission.

(4) Arrange for:

(a) Movement forward from assembly area or detachment of squad.

(b) Reconnaissance route and schedule to facilitate coordination with supported rifle unit leader.

b. Conduct reconnaissance.

(1) Select vantage point from which to orient team leaders and a covered position nearby to issue the order.

(2) Determine enemy location, strength, and disposition.

(3) Locate key terrain features considered in company scheme of maneuver.

(4) Locate avenues of approach used to these key terrain features.

(5) Locate likely avenues of approach for enemy armor or mechanized force.

(6) Select specific weapons positions and specific targets for teams.

(7) Determine safety limits for squad fires.

(8) Effect coordination with supported unit leader to include:

(a) Positioning of weapons.

(b) Confirmation of fire support plan.

(c) Consolidation.

(d) Support of continuation of the attack.

(9) Determine effect of signals prescribed for fire control.

(10) Select covered routes and displacement positions as prescribed.

c. Complete plan.

(1) Complete estimate of the situation, to include:

(a) Consolidation.

(b) Continuation of the attack.

(2) Assign specific position area and targets for each team based on:

(a) Mission of supported unit (scheme of maneuver).

(b) Observation and sector of fire.

(c) Effective range of weapons.

(3) Establish fire control measures, as prescribed, to include:

(a) Time for signal for:

1 Opening fire.

2 Shifting fire.

3 Ceasing fire.

(b) Rate of fire.

(c) Safety limits.

(4) Prescribe method of displacement of the squad.

(a) Mission at the displacement objective.

(b) Displacement objective.

(c) Route of displacement.

(d) Time or signal for displacement.

(5) Provide for security at squad position and during all squad movement.

(6) Provide for continuous camouflage.

(7) Ensure all pertinent extracts from the section leaders' order are considered in completing plan.

(8) Determine location of own position to best control fires of squad.

d. Issue order.

(1) Orient subordinates.

(2) Ensure thorough understanding of the orientation.

(3) Utilize the standard order form (see app. A).

(4) Ensure thorough understanding of the order.

e. Supervise.

(1) Team leaders' planning.

(2) Positioning of teams.

(3) Preparation of teams' positions.

f. Conduct of the attack.

(1) Commence fire support at the prescribed time.

(2) Maintain fire control and coordination.

(3) Continue the estimate of the situation throughout the attack and recommend changes to employment of squad as appropriate.

(4) Displace squad to ensure continuous close fire support and prompt positioning of teams to cover consolidation of seizure of objective, when directed.

(5) Maintain unit security during displacements.

g. Consolidation.

(1) Supervise execution of consolidation mission and adjust disposition as necessary.

(2) Coordinate with rifle unit leader as directed, to ensure protection of crew-served weapons and support of their consolidation position.

(3) Expedite casualty and ammunition status reports from team leaders.

(4) Reorganize promptly to reestablish subordinate chains of command and replace key billets made vacant by casualties.

(5) Redistribute and replenish ammunition promptly, if required.

(6) Evacuate casualties.

(7) Establish unit security at gun positions.

(8) Report consolidation of positions to section leader to include:

(a) Enemy situation.

(b) Own casualties.

(c) Information concerning prisoners of war, captured documents, and captured material.

(d) Recommendation concerning nonorganic fire support to augment squad fires.

(9) In accordance with the assigned mission, either:

(a) Be prepared to support the continuation of the attack as directed; or,

(b) Supervise the continued organization of the ground for defense as directed.

6404. SQUAD IN THE NIGHT ATTACK

In the nonilluminated night attack, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack.

a. Conduct a reconnaissance as directed.

(1) Locate terrain features and routes covered in order.

(2) Determine azimuths.

b. Ensure a thorough understanding of:

(1) Control points.

(2) Individual, flare, light, and noise discipline.

(3) Prescribed signals.

c. Plan for rehearsals as directed.

d. Preparation for attack.

(1) Lay weapons on target(s) during daylight.

(2) Brief squad.

(3) Conduct rehearsal with particular emphasis on:

(a) Flare discipline.
(b) Individual conduct, including:
1 Movement.
2 Maintain distance and intervals.
3 Light and noise discipline.
4 Security measures.

(4) Supervise troop preparations to include:
(a) Individual camouflage.
(b) Muffling sounds made by loose equipment and clothing.
(c) Removing or dulling shiny items.
(d) Segregating equipment not required.
(e) Issuing of ammunition and pyrotechnics.
(f) Checking weapons.

e. Conduct of the attack.

(1) Exercise strict noise, light, and flare discipline.
(2) Report readiness of the squad for the assault to the section leader or rifle platoon commander to whom allotted.
(3) Supervise consolidation measures.

6405. OTHER OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

The following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack, as appropriate, for each type operation.

a. Squad in the Mechanized Infantry Attack.--Weapons squads generally support rifle platoons and are mounted with the rifle squads of the platoon they are supporting. The following requires special consideration by a weapons platoon squad leader:

(1) Must be familiar with the section leader's duties as outlined in paragraph 5405a.

(2) Supervise rehearsal with supporting vehicles to include:

(a) Mounting and dismounting procedure.

(b) Actions on dismounting.

(c) Communication procedures to include visual signals.

(3) When attacking dismounted with tanks:

(a) Brief squad on safety precautions to include:

1 Movement in front or abreast of tank that is firing (muzzle blast extends 35 meters to the flanks).

2 Mounting and dismounting procedures (only when tank is halted and turret is stationary).

3 Standing clear of moving or turning tanks.

(b) Rehearse mounting and dismounting procedures.

b. Squad in the Attack of Fortified Areas

(1) Conduct a detailed reconnaissance to determine location and extent of:

(a) Individual emplacements to include:

1 Type of construction.
2 Number of embrasures.
3 Types of weapons and their fields of fire.
4 Entrances, exits, and air vents.
5 Location and number of defending troops providing supporting small arms fire.

(b) Supporting fortifications in assigned and adjacent zones.
(c) Underground fortifications.
(d) Natural and artificial obstacles.
(e) Strong and weak points in enemy defense.
(f) Positions for platoon elements.
(g) Approaches to fortified areas.

(2) Develop plan that provides for fires to support:
(a) Obstacle breaching operations.
(b) Emplacement seizure.

c. Squad in the Attack of Built-up Areas.--Conduct a reconnaissance in order to:

(1) Select streets and alleys that provide best killing zones to support the attack.
(2) Coordinate with supported units concerning signal for lifting, shifting, or ceasing of fires within killing zones.

d. River-Crossing Operations.--Conduct rehearsal with supporting vehicles, if practicable, to include:

(1) Loading and unloading procedures.

Section V. DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS

6501. SQUAD IN THE DEFENSE

a. Receipt of section leader's order.

(1) Take notebook and pencil.
(2) Ensure a complete understanding of the squad mission.
(3) Ensure a complete understanding of fire control measures.
(4) Begin planning.
(a) Allocate available time for:
1 Personnel reconnaissance and planning.
2 Movement of squad forward from assembly area.
3 Organization of squad defensive area.
(b) Make estimate of situation (METT) based on:
1 Section defense order.
2 Reconnaissance.
(5) Arrange for:
(a) Attachment of squad if directed.
(b) Movement of squad forward from assembly area.
(c) Reconnaissance route and schedule to facilitate prearranged meeting with rifle unit leader for coordination as required.
(d) Time and tentative place to issue order.

b. Conduct reconnaissance as necessary to include:

(1) Selecting a vantage point to orient team leaders and issue the order. (Notify them of time and place to receive order.)

(2) Locating positions, FPL's, PDF's, and sectors of fire and/or responsibility.

(3) Completing an analysis of terrain within and adjacent to assigned defense and security areas with emphasis on:

(a) Avenues of approach.

(b) Key terrain.

(c) Observation and fields of fire.

(d) Obstacles.

(e) Cover and concealment.

(4) Effecting coordination with supported unit leader in area where squad is to be located concerning:

(a) General support of the defense.

(b) Close-in protection for crew-served weapons.

c. Complete plan.

(1) Complete estimate of the situation (METT).

(2) Assign a position, FPL, PDF, and sector of fire/responsibility for each team, as directed.

(3) Prescribe positive control measures for squad to include:

(a) Time or signal for:

1 Opening fire.

2 Shifting fire.

3 Ceasing fire.

4 Firing the FPF.

(b) Rate of fire.

(c) Safety limits.

(4) Establish security at gun positions and ensure maximum use of camouflage.

(5) Ensure all pertinent extracts from the section leader's order are considered in completing plan.

(6) Determine own position from which control of fires can best be effected.

d. Issue order.

(1) Orient subordinates.

(2) Ensure a thorough understanding of the orientation.

(3) Utilize the standard order form (see app. A).

(4) Ensure a thorough understanding of the order.

e. Supervise:

(1) Subordinate planning.

(2) Preparation and organization of the ground with emphasis on:

(a) Emplacement construction.

(b) Security.

(c) Camouflage.

(3) Preparation of range cards.

f. Submit fire plan sketch to include:

(1) Positions.

(2) Sector of fire/responsibility for each team.

(3) FPL/PDF for each machinegun.

g. Conduct of the defense.

(1) Notify section leader/rifle platoon commander of enemy activity.

(2) Maintain fire discipline and control.

(3) On order or signal, fire final protective fires.

(4) Inform section leader of situation at all times.

(5) When enemy is repelled:

(a) Cease final protective fires as directed.

(b) Maintain pursuit by fire until targets cease to exist.

(c) Reorganize.

(d) Redistribute and resupply ammunition.

(e) Evacuate casualties.

6502. SQUAD IN DEFENSE OF A BUILT-UP AREA

In the defense of a built-up area, the following special considerations are integrated with the troop leading procedures prescribed for the squad in defense:

a. Conduct a reconnaissance of assigned primary, alternate, and supplementary position(s).

b. Prepare building(s) to be occupied.

(1) Screen or block windows, doors, and other openings.

(2) Remove drain pipes, vines, and projections which may assist enemy in gaining outside access to upper floors or roofs.

(3) Sandbag positions in upper floors for protection from fires from below.

(4) Construct barricades in rooms for protection from grenades.

c. Report location of boobytraps to section leader.

Section VI. RELIEF OPERATIONS

6601. RELIEF IN PLACE

a. Responsibilities of incoming squad leader:

(1) Report to the rifle platoon commander to whom you are attached for movement.

(2) Conduct a daylight reconnaissance to include:

(a) Location of squad release point and route to position.

(b) Position, sector of fire, and final protective line/principal direction of fire for each machinegun.

(c) Positions for assault teams or mortars as applicable.

(d) Alternate and supplementary positions and missions for machineguns, assault teams, or mortars as applicable.

(e) Routes for resupply.

(3) When involved in exchange of crew-served weapons:

(a) Inspect weapons for completeness and serviceability.

(b) Check range cards.

(4) Conduct thorough briefing of team leaders.

(5) Execute relief on order.

(6) Allow time for team leaders to be oriented by the team leader they are relieving.

(7) Upon completion of relief, and on order, carry out defensive mission assigned.

b. Responsibilities of outgoing squad leader:

(1) Report to rifle platoon commander to whom you are attached for movement.

(2) Assist incoming squad leader on his reconnaissance.

(3) Brief incoming squad leader on sector of fire, FPL, PDF, mutual support, etc.

(4) Conduct personal reconnaissance of withdrawal route and squad assembly area.

(5) Execute relief of squad on order.

(6) Allow time for team leaders to orient team leader relieving them.

(7) Upon completion of relief and on order, move squad to squad assembly area.

(8) Revert to control of section leader in company assembly area.

6602. PASSAGE OF LINES

a. The squad leader of a unit executing a passage of lines carries out the troop leading procedures prescribed for the daylight attack or the night attack as approriate. He further ensures that the passage of lines is effected in accordance with the attack order of the section leader or leader of unit to which attached.

b. The squad leader of the unit being passed through will provide fire support as directed.

Section VII. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

6701. NIGHT WITHDRAWAL

a. Inform men of reason for movement in order to counteract rumors and false reports.

b. Report to platoon commander to whom attached for movement to the rear.

(1) Make recommendations regarding team to remain with detachment left in contact.
(2) Attach team to rifle squad designated as detachment left in contact as directed.

c. Conduct a reconnaissance of:

(1) Squad assembly area.
(2) Route to platoon assembly area.

d. Conduct thorough briefing of men.

e. On order, withdraw remainder of squad to squad assembly area.

f. Lead squad to platoon assembly area.

g. Ensure rapid and quiet movement once withdrawal has commenced.

h. Resume control of team left with detachment left in contact in company assembly area.

6702. DAYLIGHT WITHDRAWAL

a. Inform men of reason for movement in order to counteract rumors and false reports.

b. Report to platoon commander to whom attached for movement to the rear and make recommendations for relocating weapons to topographical crest.

c. Conduct a reconnaissance of route, rallying points, and any covering positions as time permits.

d. Plan for occupation of covering positions as directed.

e. Conduct thorough briefing of team leaders.

f. Provide fires to cover withdrawal of initial elements.

g. Withdraw on order of platoon commander.

h. Lead squad to covering position or platoon assembly area, as appropriate.

i. Revert to control of section leader in company assembly area.

6703. DELAYING ACTION

In planning and executing a delaying action, the squad leader utilizes the troop leading procedures prescribed for withdrawing the squad. The following considerations apply to the organization of the delaying position:

a. Report to platoon commander to whom attached.

b. Organize assigned position on or near the topographical crest.

c. Provide long-range fire as directed.

d. Increase fire as enemy approaches position.

e. Inform the platoon commander of situation.

f. Withdraw on order.

APPENDIX A

TROOP LEADING PROCEDURES

Section I. TROOP LEADING STEPS

1. BEGIN PLANNING

a. Plan use of available time for:

(1) Personal reconnaissance and planning.
(2) Subordinates' reconnaissance and planning.
(3) Movement of unit when movement and planning cannot be conducted concurrently.

b. Begin estimate of the situation (METT) based on:

(1) Content of order received from next senior echelon.
(2) Terrain orientation as seen from vantage point, map, or aerial photograph.

c. Formulate tentative plan of action based on preliminary estimate of the situation.

2. ARRANGE FOR

a. Movement of unit.

b. Reconnaissance.

(1) Route.
(2) Persons to accompany commander/leader.

(3) Schedule of prearranged meetings with adjacent and supporting unit leaders.

c. Issuance of the order. Subordinate leaders are notified of time and place at which order will be issued.

d. Time and place for prearranged meetings with adjacent and supporting unit leaders for coordination.

3. MAKE RECONNAISSANCE

a. Revise estimate of the situation and preliminary plan, as necessary.

b. Select vantage point from which to orient subordinates.

c. Effect coordination with adjacent and supporting unit leaders as planned.

4. COMPLETE PLAN

a. Receive recommendations.

b. Complete estimate and arrive at decision.

c. Prepare order.

5. ISSUE THE ORDER

a. Orient subordinate leaders.

b. Ensure thorough understanding of the orientation.

c. Utilize standard operation order.

d. Ensure thorough understanding of the order.

6. SUPERVISE

a. Planning and preparation by subordinates.

b. Conduct of operations.

Section II. ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION (METT)

The estimate of the situation on the small unit level is made by an analysis of:

a. Mission (M).

b. Enemy (E).

c. Terrain and weather (T).

d. Troops and fire support available (T).

From the estimate, the commander/leader determines the best way to accomplish his mission.

1. MISSION

(Make a careful analysis and have a thorough understanding of the assigned tasks. Examine the mission to determine if additional tasks may be deduced in addition to those prescribed.)

2. ENEMY

(Obtain as much of the following information as possible concerning the enemy's:)

a. Strength.

b. Composition.

c. Location.

d. Types of weapons.

e. Tactical disposition (defense positions)

f. Combat efficiency.

g. Capabilities.

h. Recent significant activities.

3. TERRAIN AND WEATHER

a. (Consider the following military aspects of terrain from both friendly and enemy viewpoints:)

(1) Observation and fields of fire.
(2) Cover and concealment, including observation from the air.
(3) Natural and artificial obstacles.
(4) Key terrain, including features in adjacent zone or area which may affect unit's operation.
(5) Avenues of approach.

b. (Consider weather, present and predicted, and its effect on:)

(1) Visibility.
(2) Movement.
(3) Fire support.

4. TROOPS AND FIRE SUPPORT AVAILABLE

a. (Unit strength and location with respect to the enemy.)

b. (Fire support from higher and adjacent units.)

Section III. COMBAT ORDERS

A. OPERATION ORDER

The order is prepared and issued in a clear and concise manner:

1. SITUATION

   a. Enemy Forces.--(Situation, location, dispositions, strengths, activities, and capabilities. Enemy information is confined to that which may be likely to affect the accomplishment of the mission.)

   b. Friendly Forces.--(Mission and location of next higher, adjacent, and supporting units which may affect the actions of the unit.)

   c. Attachments and Detachments.--(Units attached to or detached from your unit for the operation, including the effective time. Existing attachments will be restated.)

2. MISSION

   (A clear concise statement of the mission to be accomplished by the unit as taken from paragraph 3 of the order received from the next higher unit.)

3. EXECUTION

(The first subparagraph is a brief concept of the unit's overall plan. The succeeding subparagraphs assign missions to each organic unit in numerical or alphabetical sequence followed by the attached unit(s). The next to last subparagraph assigns the mission to the reserve element. (Not appropriate below platoon level.) The last subparagraph lists the coordinating instructions common to two or more subordinate units.)

4. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICS

(This paragraph contains information or instructions pertaining to rations, ammunition, aid station, resupply, and other administrative matters. Only necessary information is included.)

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

a. (Signal instructions and information.)

b. (Command posts, location of unit commander/leader and next higher unit commander/leader.)

B. WARNING ORDER

The warning order is issued to alert subordinates to coming operations. The content follows the same sequence as the operation orders.

It contains sufficient information and necessary instructions to permit timely preparation and planning for the operation.

C. COMBAT ORDER (FRAGMENTARY FORM)

The combat order in fragmentary form is issued when time or the situation preclude the issuance of a complete operation order. The content follows the same sequence as the complete order. It contains the mission and essential information to permit the subordinate unit(s) to accomplish the assigned task(s). It must, however, contain paragraphs 2 and 3.

APPENDIX B

DUTIES OF THE BOAT TEAM AND
ASSISTANT BOAT TEAM COMMANDERS

1. BOAT TEAM COMMANDER

a. Organize the boat team by appointing members to key billets.

(1) Landing craft:
(a) Assistant boat team commander.
(b) Eight loaders (four deck loaders and four boat loaders).
(c) Four net handlers.
(d) Boat paddle handler.
(2) Amphibious vehicle:
(a) Assistant boat team commander.
(b) Boat paddle handler.

b. Assign personnel and equipment to positions in the craft (vehicle) in accordance with the tactical plan ashore.

c. Reconnoiter the route from troop assembly area to debarkation station or assigned amphibious vehicle.

d. Muster boat team in assembly area at required times.

e. Inspect each member for uniform, rations, and ammunition, as well as adjustment of required equipment, as follows:

(1) Protective mask:

(a) Slung over right shoulder.
(b) Riding on right hip.
(c) Body strap unfastened and wrapped around cartridge belt.

(2) Canteens suspended from cartridge belt well back on each hip.

(3) Cartridge belt unfastened hanging from belt suspender straps on pack.

(4) Helmet chin strap loose and fastened.

(5) Body armor unzipped, snaps fastened.

(6) Gloves removed.

(7) Life jacket:

(a) Cork or kapok life jacket:

1 Over individual equipment.

2 Straps under individual equipment, over body armor, fastened, and drawn tight.

3 Tie-tie straps tied.

(b) Pneumatic life jacket:

1 Over body armor.

2 Under individual equipment.

3 Straps fastened loose enough to allow for inflation.

(8) Pistol in the holster; lanyard fastened securely to pistol.

f. Supervise lashing of crew-served weapons and equipment to be lowered into landing craft.

g. On order, lead boat team from assembly area to debarkation station/vehicle.

h. Supervise slinging of shoulder weapons at debarkation station (not applicable to amphibious vehicles).

(1) Muzzle up, left side of pack, behind left shoulder.
(2) Sling adjusted, passing across top of pack over right shoulder and under right arm.

i. Form boat team for debarkation at debarkation station (not applicable to amphibious vehicles).

(1) Net handlers in first rank.
(2) Boat loaders in second rank.
(3) Assistant boat team commander in third rank.
(4) Ensure deck loaders are in position and that equipment to be lowered is equally distributed.

j. Report boat team readiness to debarkation station officer (not applicable to amphibious vehicle.)

k. On order, commence and supervise debarkation. Ensure net is used to full capacity.

l. Inform coxswain (crew chief) when all men and equipment are aboard.

m. Ensure:

(1) Men are in assigned positions.
(2) Muzzles all pointed outboard.

n. Instruct coxswain (crew chief) to report when:

(1) Crossing line of departure.
(2) Approximately 100 meters from beach.

o. Upon crossing line of departure, order:

(1) Boat paddle lowered from display position.
(2) Protective covers removed from weapons and weapons locked and loaded.
(3) Bayonets fixed.
(4) Cartridge belts and helmet chin straps fastened.

p. Command STAND BY 100 meters from the beach to alert team to face forward and brace for shock of landing.

q. Upon landing, lead boat team from landing craft (vehicle).

2. ASSISTANT BOAT TEAM COMMANDER

a. Assist boat team commander in carrying out duties outlined in paragraph 1 above.

b. Leave assembly area last and ensure all personnel and equipment assigned to boat team clear assembly area.

c. Supervise (not applicable to amphibious vehicle):

(1) Boat loaders.
(2) Net handlers.
(3) Personnel descending net for proper procedure.

APPENDIX C

DUTIES OF HELITEAM AND ASSISTANT HELITEAM COMMANDERS

1. HELITEAM COMMANDER

a. Inspect heliteam members for proper uniform, equipment, and adjustment of equipment in the assembly area.

b. Muster heliteam in the assembly area and supervise preparation of manifest tags.

c. Ensure that equipment and supplies assigned the heliteam are properly located prior to being called to loading site.

d. Collect manifest tags from heliteam members immediately prior to being called to loading site.

e. Lead heliteam from the assembly area to the control point and ready circle in the loading site.

f. Turn over manifest tags to control personnel at the appropriate time and place.

(1) When enplaning aboard ship, manifest tags are turned over to control personnel at loading site control point.

(2) When enplaning ashore, manifest tags are turned over to troop loading assistant at the ready circle.

g. Supervise enplaning the heliteam.

h. Assign personnel and equipment to seats or positions in the helicopter.

i. Maintain heliteam discipline.

j. Lead heliteam in deplaning.

2. ASSISTANT HELITEAM COMMANDER

a. Assist heliteam commander as directed.

b. Be familiar with all duties of heliteam commander and assume command in his absence.

c. Check helicopter to ensure all personnel and equipment have been deplaned.

APPENDIX D

INTELLIGENCE PROCEDURES

1. REPORTING ENEMY INFORMATION

Information on the enemy requires accurate and quick reporting of the WHAT, WHERE, and WHEN, to include:

	Example
S ize	Est 15 enemy,
A ctivity	Moving south in column,
L ocation	Vic road jct 9 & 31, coord 931867
U nit	Red patch on left shirt sleeve,
T ime	Sighted at 221545Z,
E quipment	Small arms, 2 AR's, 1 LMG, all are wearing helmets.

2. FLASH-BANG METHOD OF RANGE ESTIMATION

Sound travels approximately 330 meters a second. When the observer sees the flash or smoke of a weapon or the dust it raises on firing, he starts counting seconds (one thousand-one, one thousand-two, etc.). He stops counting when he hears the report of the weapon. If he stops on the count of one thousand-three, for example, the range from the observer to the

gun is three times 330 meters per second, or 990 meters.

3. FORMAT FOR SHELL REPORT (SHELREP)

The following format is used in either oral or written reports:

A Unit or origin (use current call-sign, address group, or code name).

B Observer's location (a map reference is preferred; however, such a reference must be encoded.

C Azimuth to enemy gun, grid or magnetic (state which).

D Time shelling started.

E Time shelling stopped.

F Coordinates or description of area shelled.

G Number, caliber, and type of weapons fired.

H Nature of fire; i.e., destruction, harassing, registration, etc.

I Number and type of shells.

J Flash-bang time in seconds.

K Damage (usually in code).

NOTES:

(1) The report must be preceded by the appropriate code word; i.e., SHELREP, MORTREP, or BOMBREP.

(2) Paragraph headings are NOT transmitted. Only the letter corresponding to the paragraph heading is used.

(3) Paragraphs which cannot be completed or are not applicable will be omitted in the transmission of the report.

(4) Higher classification may be used when the originator considers prevailing conditions warrant such action.

4. HANDLING OF PRISONERS (FIVE S's)

SEARCH	Search prisoners immediately upon capture for weapons and documents or material.
SEGREGATE	Segregate prisoners into groups: officers, NCO's, privates, deserters, civilians, and females.
SILENCE	Enforce silence among prisoners at all times.
SPEED	Evacuation of prisoners to the rear should be effected quickly and humanely.
SAFEGUARD	Provide escort to safeguard prisoners from abuse and escape.

5. INSTRUCTIONS TO PRISONER-OF-WAR ESCORTS

a. Prevent escape.

b. Maintain segregation.

c. Enforce silence.

d. Prevent anyone from giving prisoners food, drink, or tobacco prior to interrogation.

e. No one will talk to prisoners except intelligence personnel.

f. Be alert for prisoners destroying or discarding documents or insignia.

g. Speed is essential.

6. PRISONER-OF-WAR AND DOCUMENT TAGGING

a. To provide intelligence personnel with needed information, the capturing unit will provide the next higher unit with the following information (normally accomplished by completion of prisoner-of-war tag):

(1) Date/time of capture.
(2) Place (or sector) of capture.
(3) Circumstances of capture.
(4) Unit capturing prisoner.

b. Documents and other material of possible intelligence value are tagged to reflect the above information. When documents and material are removed from prisoners of war, the tag will identify the prisoner from whom they were taken.

APPENDIX E

DUTIES OF PATROL LEADER

1. PATROL ORGANIZATION

Upon receipt of patrol order, organize patrol into elements (general organization). Further organize elements into teams (special organization) based on planned actions at the objective, anticipated contact, and known enemy situation. If at all possible, unit integrity should be maintained in organizing elements and teams.

a. Reconnaissance Patrol

(1) For a reconnaissance patrol, organize into:

(a) Reconnaissance Element.--The reconnaissance element reconnoiters or maintains surveillance over the objective.

(b) Security Element.--The security element performs the following tasks:

1 Secures the objective rallying point.

2 Covers likely avenue(s) of approach and provides early warning.

3 Protects the reconnaissance element.

(c) Patrol Headquarters.--The patrol headquarters is composed of the patrol leader and personnel providing support for the entire patrol. In a small patrol, the patrol leader will also lead reconnaissance element at the objective.

(2) When assigned an area reconnaissance mission, organize patrol into the required number of reconnaissance teams, each responsible for their own security.

b. Combat Patrol

(1) For a combat patrol, organize into:

(a) Assault Elements.--Organize to include:

1 Assault team(s) to overcome and physically secure the objective.

2 Support team(s) to deliver neutralizing and supporting fires.

3 Other teams as required (demolitions, prisoner, or search).

(b) Security Element.--Performs the following tasks:

1 Secures the objective rallying point.

2 Isolates the objective to include:

a Early warning.

b Blocking avenues of approach to prevent enemy entry of or escaping from objective area.

c Covering patrol's movement to objective rallying point.

(2) In a combat patrol, the patrol headquarters is composed of the patrol leader and any personnel not assigned specific tasks within either the assault or security elements.

2. PATROL STEPS

a. Study the mission.

b. Plan use of available time. (Remaining steps may vary in sequence.)

(1) Establish time schedule for planning and preparation.
(2) Use "reverse planning" technique to ensure time is allocated for all necessary actions (see fig. 1).

c. Study friendly and enemy situation.

(1) Study dispositions, strengths, and capabilities affecting the mission.
(2) Determine influence on patrols.
(a) Route.
(b) Size.
(c) Organization.
(d) Weapons.
(e) Equipment.

d. Make map study. (Aerial photographs, sketches, and previous patrol overlays.)

(1) Study terrain en route to and return from objective.
(a) Locate:
1 Terrain features as aids in navigation.
2 Likely danger areas.
3 Assigned checkpoints.
4 Obstacles.
(b) Select tentative rallying points.
(c) Determine influence of above on:
1 Organization.
2 Formation.

```
0200-      - Return friendly area.
2330-0200  - Movement en route.
2300-2330  - Accomplish mission, reorganize.
2230-2300  - Leaders' reconnaissance.
2000-2230  - Movement en route.
2000-      - Depart friendly area.
1945-2000  - Movement to departure area.
1930-1945  - Final inspection.
1845-1930  - Night rehearsals.
1800-1845  - Day rehearsals.
1745-1800  - Inspection.
1700-1745  - Supper meal.
1630-1700  - Issue patrol order.
1530-1630  - Complete detailed plans.
1430-1530  - Make reconnaissance.
1415-1430  - Issue warning order.
1330-1415  - Preliminary planning:
           - Coordinate.
           - Select men, weapons, equipment.
           - Organize the patrol.
           - Study terrain and situation.
           - Plan use of time.
           - Study the mission.

    -1330  - Operation order received.
Start with departure time and work backward to
the patrol order, planning your time schedule
around any times specified in the patrol order.
```

Figure 1.--Patrol Leader's Planned Time Schedule.

3 Requirement for special equipment.

(2) Study terrain in vicinity of objective to determine:

(a) Number of security teams required.

(b) Route of reconnaissance at objective.

(c) Support team employment.

(d) Direction of assault.

(e) Influence on size and organization.

e. Organize the patrol.

(1) Determine the elements and teams required to accomplish the mission.

(2) Organize into general and special organization. (See par. 1.)

f. Select men, weapons, and equipment.

(1) Patrol Members

(a) Maintain unit integrity.

(b) Replace men who may jeopardize mission accomplishment.

(c) Obtain specialists if not assigned.

(2) Weapons and Ammunition

(a) Determine requirements to accomplish mission.

(b) Consider use of crew-served weapons.

(3) Equipment.--Determine requirements:

(a) In the objective area.

(b) En route to and return from objective.

(c) For control.

(d) Rations and water.
(e) Individual equipment.

g. Issue warning order (at earliest opportunity).

(1) Issue order to all patrol members.
(2) Include the following minimum items of information:
(a) Brief statement of enemy and friendly situations.
(b) Mission of patrol exactly as received.
(c) General instructions.
1 General and special organization and general tasks to elements and teams.
2 Uniform common to all including camouflage and identification measures.
3 Weapons, ammunition, and equipment.
4 Who will accompany patrol leader on reconnaissance and who will supervise preparation during patrol leader's absence.
5 Instructions for obtaining weapons, ammunition, equipment, rations, and water.
6 Chain of command.
7 Time schedule for:
a Meals.
b Time, place, uniform to receive patrol leader's order.
c Time, place, uniform, and equipment for rehearsals and inspections.

h. Coordinate.

(1) Movement in friendly areas or positions with respect to time and route.

(2) Mutual assistance at points of departure and return with leader of unit or personnel at these points, to include:

(a) Guides through wire and minefields.

(b) Latest information on enemy.

(c) Information on known obstacles.

(d) Time of departure and expected time of return.

(e) Size of patrol.

(f) General route immediately in front of position or area.

(g) Initial rallying point.

(h) Challenge and password.

(3) Fire support when applicable.

(4) Supply support with respect to availability of special equipment.

(5) Planned route(s) when not designated.

(6) Communication plan.

(a) Radio-wire.

(b) Reporting time(s) and situations.

(c) Frequencies and alternate frequencies, call signs.

(d) Prearranged code words and/or shackle.

(e) Alternate means of communications.

(f) Secure voice, cryptographic period(s), and changeover time(s).

(g) Radio silence procedures.

i. Reconnaissance. Conduct a reconnaissance to include:

(1) Personal reconnaissance within friendly area(s).

(2) Visual reconnaissance of terrain over which the patrol will pass.

(3) Air reconnaissance.

j. Complete detailed plans.

(1) Assign specific duties for elements, teams, and individuals.

(2) Complete route and alternate route planning (coordinate).

(a) Avoid open areas.

(b) Avoid obstacles which may be mined, boobytrapped, or covered by fire.

(c) Avoid ridges that may silhouette patrol.

(d) Relate route to assigned checkpoints and tentative rallying points.

(e) Plan alternate route far enough removed from primary route so as to avoid detection by enemy on the primary route.

(3) Determine formation(s) and order of movement considering the following:

(a) Enemy situation and planned action on enemy contact.

(b) Tactical integrity to enhance control, all-round security, and employment at the objective.

(c) Control requirements.

(d) Speed of movement and stealth.

(e) Terrain and weather effects on control and visibility.

(f) Dispersion related to control.

(4) Plan actions at departure and return points that provide for mutual recognition, security, and assistance.

(5) Plan action at rallying points to include:

(a) Security of rallying points.
(b) Specified time to wait before continuation.
(c) Specified portion of patrol required before continuation.

(6) Plan action upon enemy contact. Organization for movement and planned action must support each other. Plan for:
(a) Chance contact.
(b) Ambush.

(7) Plan action at danger areas to include:
(a) Reconnaissance.
(b) Security measures.
(c) Method of crossing.
(d) Selection of different recrossing point.

(8) Plan actions at the objective area according to the mission.
(a) Reconnaissance Patrols.--Consider the following:
1 Patrol leader's reconnaissance.
2 Positioning security team(s) as appropriate.
3 Reconnaissance route for reconnaissance team(s).
4 Sufficient time to accomplish mission.
5 Dissemination of information to entire patrol.
6 Withdrawal or rendezvous as appropriate.
(b) Combat Patrols.--Consider the following:
1 Positioning security team(s) as appropriate.

2 Patrol leader's reconnaissance with appropriate subordinate leaders.

3 Positioning of assault and support teams, as appropriate. Arrange movement so both assault and support reach positions approximately the same time.

4 Signals for coordinated action between assault and support elements.

5 Withdrawal to objective rallying point.

(9) Plan for positive control. Consider:

(a) Voice and audible sounds.

(b) Arm-and-hand signals.

(c) Infrared equipment and/or filtered flashlight.

(d) Luminous tape.

(e) Formations.

(f) Accounting for members after enemy contact, halts, and crossing danger areas.

(10) Provide for accurate navigation.

(a) Assign navigators (compassmen)

(b) Assign pacers and divide route into "legs."

(c) Check and preset compasses prior to departure.

(11) Provide for positive security on the move and during halts.

(12) Provide for inspection and rehearsals.

(13) Provide coordinating instructions to include:

(a) Arms and ammunition--changes to those prescribed in warning order.

(b) Uniform and equipment--changes to those prescribed in warning order.

(c) Handling of wounded and prisoners.

(d) Signals to include:

1 Intrapatrol communications.

2 Communications with higher headquarters.

(e) Challenges and password for use within:

1 Patrol.

2 Friendly areas.

(f) Chain of command to include all members.

(g) Location of patrol leader and subordinate leaders.

k. Issue patrol leader's order.

(1) Issue order in sequence as illustrated. (See fig. 2.)

(2) Issue order orally and in conjunction with visual aids illustrating planned actions.

l. Inspect and rehearse.

(1) Inspect before rehearsal to ensure:

(a) Complete and correct uniform and equipment. Check serviceability of special equipment.

(b) Ensure thorough understanding of order by members, to include:

1 General plan of the operation.

2 What he is to do and when to do it.

3 What others are to do as far as their actions concern him.

PATROL ORDER

1. SITUATION (as it affects the patrol)

   a. Enemy Forces.--Weather, terrain, identification, location, activity, strength.

   b. Friendly Forces.--Mission of next higher unit, location and planned actions of units on right and left, fire support available for patrol, missions and routes of other patrols.

   c. Attachments and detachments.

2. MISSION (what the patrol is going to accomplish and the location or area in which it is to be done)

3. EXECUTION

   a. Concept of Operation.--The overall plan and missions of elements, teams, and individuals in the objective area.

   b. Other missions, not in the objective area, for elements, teams, and individuals. Included are such tasks as navigation, security during movement, and security at halts.

   c. Coordinating Instructions

      (1) Times of departure and return.
      (2) Primary and alternate routes.
      (3) Departure and reentry of friendly areas.
      (4) Organization for movement.
      (5) Actions at danger areas.
      (6) Actions on enemy contact.
      (7) Rallying points and actions at rallying points.
      (8) Actions in objective area.
      (9) Debriefing.
      (10) Other actions.
      (11) Rehearsals and inspections.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICS

   a. Rations.

   b. Arms and ammunition.

   c. Uniform and equipment (state which members will carry and use).

   d. Method of handling wounded and prisoners.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

   a. Command

      (1) Chain of command.

      (2) Locations of leaders at various times--during movement, at danger areas, at the objective.

   b. Signal

      (1) Signals to be used within the patrol.

      (2) Communication with higher headquarters--radio call signs, primary and alternate frequencies, times to report, and special code to be used.

      (3) Challenge and password.

Figure 2.--Format of a Patrol Order.

4 Challenge and passwords, codes, and signals.

(2) Rehearse.

(a) Rehearse all planned actions to include organization for movement and actions:

1 At the objective.
2 At danger points.
3 At rallying points.
4 In the event of enemy contact.
5 On leaving and reentering friendly areas.

(b) Verify suitability of equipment.

(c) Change plans as required.

(d) If a night operation, conduct both day and night rehearsals.

(3) Reinspect just prior to departure. Ensure:

(a) All equipment is serviceable (test-fire weapons when feasible).

(b) Nothing is left behind.

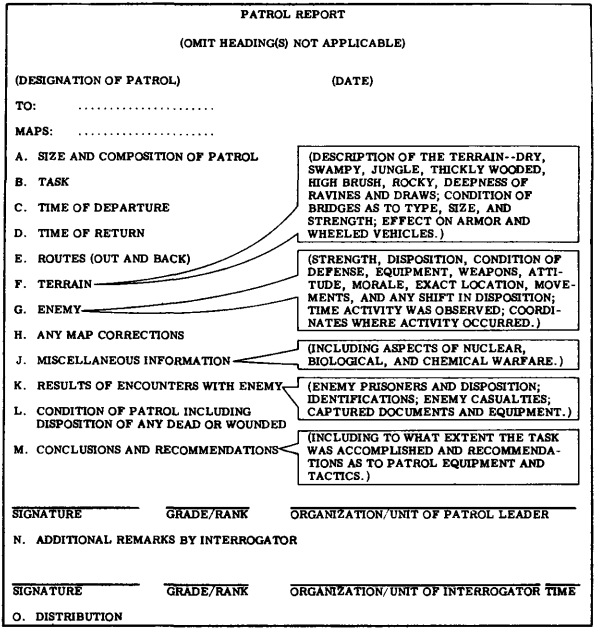
3. PATROL REPORT

Prepare patrol report using format as illustrated. (See fig. 3.)

4. CONSIDERATIONS FOR COUNTERGUERRILLA PATROLLING

a. Planning and Preparation

(1) Plan patrols to be all-purpose in nature and without jeopardizing primary mission be prepared to:



NOTE: The letter "T" is not used.

Figure 3.--Patrol Report Form.

(a) Capture, kill, or harass.
(b) Obtain and report information.
(c) Win the respect and support of the people.

(2) Establish SOP for immediate occupation and use of a patrol base.

(3) Plan and rehearse immediate action drills to include:

(a) Immediate ambush.
(b) Counterambush.
(c) Immediate assault.
(d) Snap shooting.

(4) Plan search and village clearance procedures that will be thorough. Care must be exercised so as not to alienate friendly civilians.

b. Execution

(1) Avoid contact with civilians who might compromise security of patrol by:

(a) Movement at night.
(b) Movement in civilian transport.
(c) Use of circuitous routes.

(2) Maintain an alert point and rotate it often.

(3) Use silent intrapatrol signals.

(4) On contact with guerrillas, pursue until contact is lost.

(5) Maintain constant all-round security.

(6) Record actions every 3 hours or after every encounter with guerrillas.

APPENDIX F

COMMUNICATIONS

1. TERMS FREQUENTLY USED BY TROOP LEADERS

a. Authentication.--A security measure designed to protect a communication system against fraudulent transmission. A station is asked to authenticate. Authenticate is a challenge given by voice or electrical means to attest to the authenticity of a message or transmission. The challenged station then transmits the proper code.

b. Call Sign.--Any combination of characters or pronounceable words which identifies a command or unit; used for establishing and maintaining communications.

c. Clear.--In plain text. When security of military information is not involved, messages are ordinarily sent in the clear rather than in code or by a cryptographic means of transmission.

d. Guard.--Continuous receiver watch with transmitter ready for immediate use.

e. Interference.--Any electrical disturbance which causes undesirable responses in electronic equipment.

f. Listen.--Continuous receiver watch for reception of traffic addressed to, or of interest to, the unit.

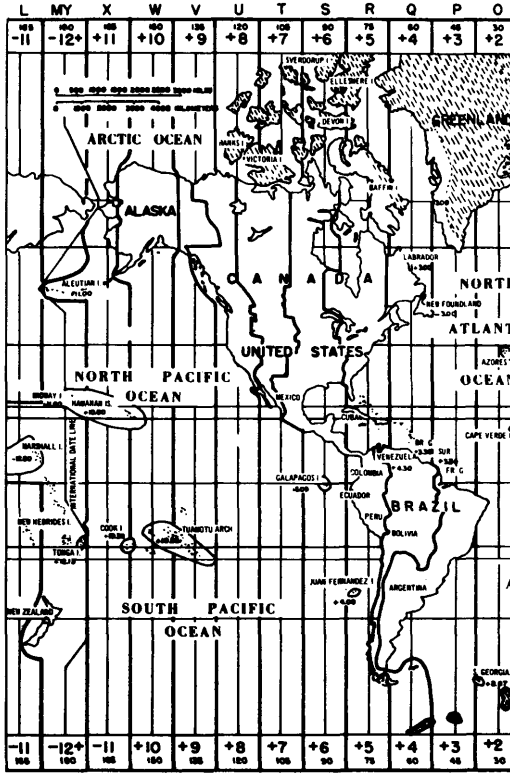


Figure 4.--Time Zone Chart.

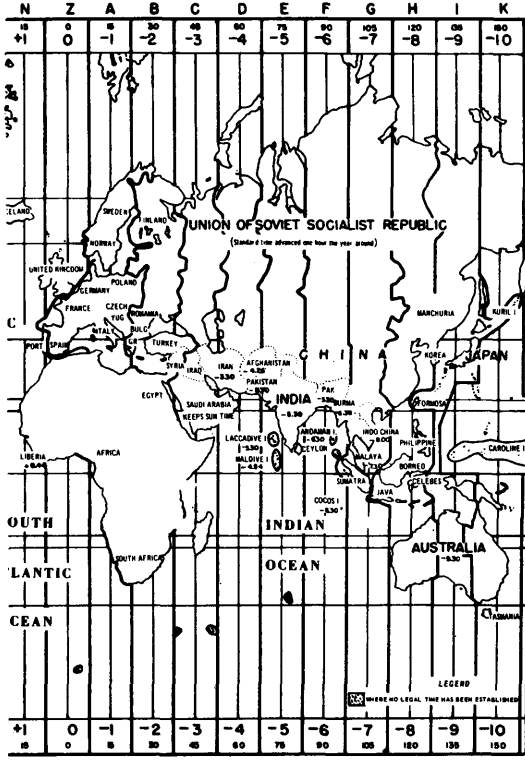


Figure 4.--Time Zone Chart (Continued).

g. Net.--Two or more stations on the same frequency for the purpose of communications.

h. Tactical Radio Net.--A functional radio net used primarily for immediate and direct control of fire and maneuver or movement of subordinate units.

i. Time Zones.--Twenty-four 15-degree longitudinal divisions of the earth's circumference having local standard time computation 1 hour apart. These time zones are lettered "A" through "Z" ("J" is excluded). "M" is minus 12 zone and "Y" is plus 12 zone. Each occupy 7½ degrees on each side of 180 degrees. (See fig. 4.)

j. Traffic.--All transmitted and received messages.

k. Secure.--When security of military information is involved, messages should be sent in code or by a cryptographic secure means of transmission.

2. COMMUNICATION MEANS

a. Messenger.--Most rapid means for transmitting long messages over short distances and most secure means of communications.

(1) Needed Personal Characteristics
(a) Initiative.
(b) Reliability.
(c) Stamina.
(d) Knowledge of the importance of their work.

(2) Training

(a) Names and physical identity of the unit commanders, staff officers, and key personnel of attached and supporting units.

(b) How to deliver written or oral messages.

(c) The need and correct method for obtaining receipts for delivered messages.

(d) Map reading and military symbols.

(e) Use of compass and orientation of maps to locate roads, routes, terrain features, and troop positions.

(f) Recognition of units and organizational insignia, and familiarity with the units within operating area of his own organization.

(g) Familiarity with other means of communications, particularly telephones and radios.

(3) Organization.--Two in platoon headquarters; one normally remains with the company commander.

b. Field Radio Sets.--(Company and platoon.)

(1) Limitations

(a) Radio, without speech security devices, is the least secure means of communications.

(b) Subject to interference from static, jamming, and other radio stations.

(c) Limited range.

(d) Siting affects the performance.

(2) Immediate Action.--When radio malfunctions occur, utilize the following troubleshooting sequence to isolate and correct the problem:

(a) Volume to "high."
(b) Function switch is "on."
(c) Correct frequency is set.
(d) Antenna is connected properly.
(e) Battery is connected properly.
(f) Battery is "good."
(g) Handset operable.

(3) Antennas.--If the radio antenna becomes lost or damaged, a field expedient replacement may be constructed from field telephone wire.

(a) The length of wire in feet is determined by dividing 468 by the frequency in megahertz.

(b) Separate or twist the strands together (to make a single strand).

(c) Connect wire to antenna base.

(d) Keep wire as near vertical as possible.

c. Field Wire and Telephone Equipment

(1) Wire Dispensers and Reel Equipment

(a) Reel equipment CE-11, man-packed; eight per company.

(b) Wire dispenser MX-306A/G, man-packed.

(2) Telephone Equipment

(a) Sound-Powered Telephone

1 Telephone TA-1/PT.
2 Eight per company.
3 No electrical power needed.
4 Limited operating range.

(b) Local-Battery Telephone (Field Telephone

1 Telephone TA-312/PT.

2 Two dry cell batteries needed.

3 Greater operating range than sound-powered telephones.

4 Hand-cranked generator for signaling.

5 If telephone does not work, check incoming wire and ensure wires are inserted in terminals and terminal connections are tightened. Also check to ensure batteries are inserted properly; rotate batteries or insert fresh ones.

(3) Wire Systems

(a) Direct Line.--Interconnects two telephones to provide immediate communications within a local area; often called a "hot line." For example, in the defense, a line from the platoon CP/OP to local security post.

(b) Tactical Telephone (Loop) Networks.--One continuous line going from station to station and returning to the point of origin. May use field telephones, but sound-powered telephones generally employed. For example, in the defense, a line from rifle company commander to his platoon commanders.

(4) Immediate Action.--If wire line goes out, take corrective action to eliminate the telephone as the source of trouble. Then trace the wire until the source of trouble is located and repair same.

d. Visual Signals.--Visual communications incorporate the use of panels, pyrotechnics, lights, flags, arm-and-hand signals, signal

mirrors, or other visual means to transmit messages or prearranged signals over relatively short distances. They are easily misunderstood and their use is restricted during periods of poor visibility when line-of-sight paths are unavailable or when prohibited for security reasons. Visual signals are a particularly valuable alternate means of communications during periods of radio silence.

(1) Panels (Ground-to-Air Communications)

(a) Panel markers VS-4/U (red) and VS-6/U (yellow), 16 inches by 18 inches.

(b) Carried by squads.

(c) Mark frontlines, identify ¼-ton vehicles.

(d) Assist aircraft to land.

(e) Ground-air emergency code (see fig. 5). Use panel set AP-30-C (black) or AP-30-D (white) if available.

(2) Pyrotechnics (Prearranged Signals Requiring Immediate Action

(a) Assigned meanings coordinated at highest level of command operating in local area.

(b) Prevent formation of patterns that become familiar to the enemy.

(3) Arm-and-Hand Signals

(a) Arm-and-hand signals are an order or command. The signal is given smartly. Leaders must ensure their signals are seen.

(b) See appendix G for illustrations of tactical arm-and-hand signals and appendix H for signals used to assist in the control of helicopters at landing sites.

The following symbols may be made by using strips of fabric or parachute, pieces of wood, stones, or by tracking in the snow. Provide as much color contrast as possible between symbols and background. If possible, symbols should be 8 feet or more in length and 10 feet apart. In addition, use radio, flares, smoke, or other means to attract attention, as appropriate.

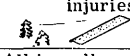
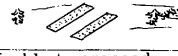
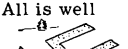
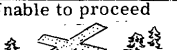
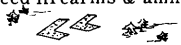
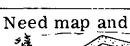
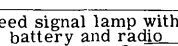
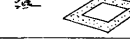
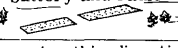
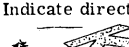
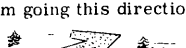
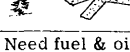
Need doctor, serious injuries 	Need medical supplies 
All is well 	Unable to proceed 
Need food and water 	Need firearms & ammo. 
Need map and compass 	Need signal lamp with battery and radio 
Indicate direction to go 	Am going this direction 
Need fuel & oil 	Not understood 
Need engineer(mechanic) 	Probably safe to land 
No 	Yes 

Figure 5.--Ground-Air Emergency Code.

e. Sound Signals

(1) Sound signals incorporate the use of whistles, sirens, bells, horns, explosives, and similar noise-making devices to attract attention, transmit prearranged messages, and spread alarms. Sound signals are satisfactory only for short distances and their effectiveness is greatly reduced by battle noise. They must be kept brief and simple to prevent misunderstanding.

(2) Special methods (e.g., raps on the helmet or rifle butts) initiated by a particular commander/leader must be discussed and rehearsed prior to actual use.

3. COMMUNICATIONS WITHIN THE RIFLE PLATOON

a. Platoon Commander's Responsibilities

(1) Know the operation and installation of the wire and sound-powered and local battery telephones.

(2) Know the battalion communication SOP.

(3) Know arm-and-hand signals.

(4) Know and be able to use correct radio voice procedure and message drafting technique.

(5) Conduct training in aspects of communications (see subpar. 3b).

(6) In tactical operations:

(a) Keep one platoon messenger with the company commander at all times.

(b) Keep the company commander informed of the tactical, administrative, and logistic situation.

(c) Maintain lateral communications with flanking units.

b. Training

(1) Arm-and-hand signals.
(2) Phonetic alphabet and correct pronunciation. (See figs. 6 and 7.)
(3) Use of sound-powered telephones and installation of wire and phones.
(4) Sound and visual signals.
(5) Importance of reporting all one sees and hears in combat.
(6) Importance of maintaining voice communications between men in combat with particular emphasis in the attack.
(7) Messenger duties for selected Marines.

c. In the Attack

(1) Radio and messenger are primary means of communications with the company.
(2) Messenger and personal contact primary means of communications with squad leaders.
(3) Company attack order contains instructions pertaining to:
(a) Location of company commander and CP.
(b) Restrictions on the use of certain communication means.
(c) Allotment of available communication facilities.
(d) Designation of special prearranged visual or sound signals.

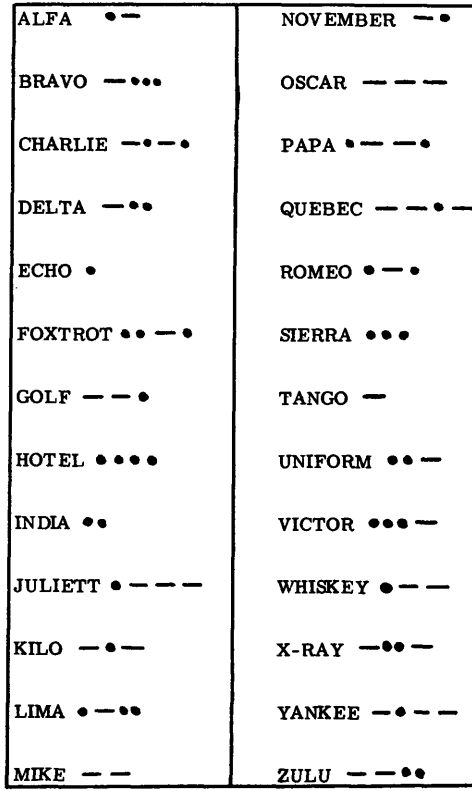


Figure 6.--Phonetic Alphabet-Code.

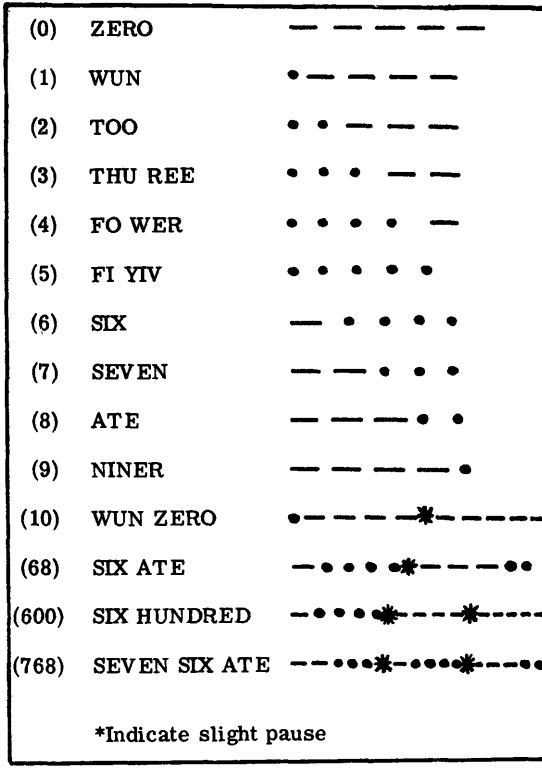


Figure 7.--Number Pronounciation-Code.

d. In the Defense

(1) Wire and messenger are the primary means of communications with company commander. Radio backs up the wire service.

(2) Wire is the primary means of communications with local security post(s).

(3) Messenger and personal contact is the primary means of communications with squad leaders.

(4) Pyrotechnic signals for commencing and ceasing FPF's.

(5) Company defense order contains communication instructions similar to those of the company attack order (see subpar. 3c(3)).

4. MESSAGE PREPARATION

a. Avoid use of:

(1) THE, FOR, IN, AND, BUT, and OR unless essential to meaning expressed.

(2) Punctuation unless necessary for clarity.

(3) Long or complex words.

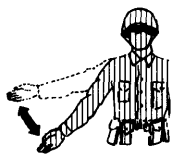
b. Abbreviations are used to shorten message texts.

c. Use appropriate punctuation as needed.

d. Write numbers as digits. When necessary to spell out, express in words for each digit except exact hundreds or thousands, then HUNDRED or THOUSAND is used.

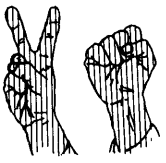
APPENDIX G

ARM-AND-HAND SIGNALS

DECREASE SPEED	
	Extend arm horizontally sidewards, palm to the front, and wave arm downward several times, keeping the arm straight. Arm does not move above the horizontal.

CHANGE DIRECTION; or COLUMN (RIGHT OR LEFT)	
	Extend arm horizontally to the side, palm to the front.

ENEMY IN SIGHT	
	Hold the rifle horizontally, with the stock in the shoulder, the muzzle pointing in the direction of the enemy.

RANGE	
	Extend the arm fully toward the leader or men for whom the signal is intended with fist closed. Open the fist exposing one finger for each 100 yards of range.

COMMENCE FIRING	
	Extend the arm in front of the body, hip high, palm down, and move it through a wide horizontal arc several times.

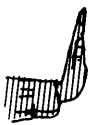
FIRE FASTER	
	Execute rapidly the signal COMMENCE FIRING. For machineguns, a change to the next higher rate of fire is prescribed.

FIRE SLOWER	
	Execute slowly the signal COMMENCE FIRING. For machineguns, a change to the next lower rate of fire is required.

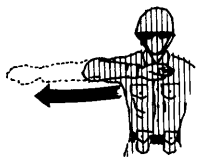
CEASE FIRING	
	Raise the hand in front of the forehead, palm to the front, and swing the hand and forearm up and down several times in front of the face.

ASSEMBLE	
	Raise the hand vertically to the full extent of the arm, fingers extended and joined, palms to the front, and wave in large horizontal circles with the arm and hand.

FORM COLUMN	
	Raise either arm to the vertical position. Drop the arm to the rear, describing complete circles in a vertical plane parallel to the body. The signal may be used to indicate either a troop or vehicular column.

ARE YOU READY?	
	Extend the arm toward the leader for whom the signal is intended, hand raised, fingers extended and joined, then raise arm slightly above horizontal, palm facing outward.

I AM READY	
	Execute the signal ARE YOU READY.

SHIFT	
	Raise the hand that is on the side toward the new direction across the body, palm to the front; then swing the arm in a horizontal arc, extending arm and hand to point in the new direction.

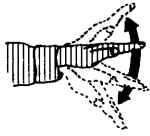
ECHELON (RIGHT or LEFT)	
	Face the unit(s) being signaled and extend one arm 45° above and the other arm 45° below the horizontal, palms to the front. The lower arm indicates the direction of echelon. Supplementary commands may be given to ensure prompt and proper execution.

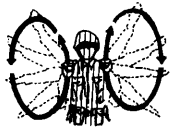
AS SKIRMISHERS (FIRE TEAM) LINE FORMATION (SQUAD)	
	Raise both arms laterally until horizontal, arms and hand extended, palms down. If it is necessary to indicate a direction, move in the desired direction at the same time.

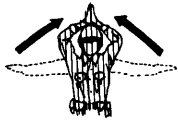
WEDGE	
	Extend both arms downward and to the sides at an angle of 45° below the horizontal palms to the front.

VEE	
	Extend arms at an angle of 45° above the horizontal forming the letter "V" with arms and torso.

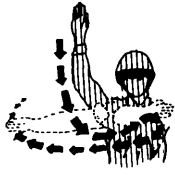
FIRE TEAM	
	Place the right arm diagonally across the chest.

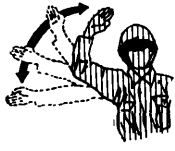
SQUAD	
	Extend the hand and arm toward the squad leader, palm of the hand down; distinctly move the hand up and down several times from the wrist, holding the arm steady.

PLATOON	
	Extend both arms forward, palms of the hands down, toward the leader(s) or unit(s) for whom the signal is intended and describe large vertical circles with hands.

CLOSE UP	
	Start signal with both arms extended sideward, palms up, and bring palms together overhead momentarily. When repetition of this signal is necessary, the arms are returned to the starting position by movement along the front of the body.

OPEN UP; EXTEND	
	Start signal with arms extended overhead, palms together, and bring arms to the horizontal position at the sides, palms down. When repetition of this signal is necessary, the arms are returned along the front of the body to the starting position and the signal is repeated until understood.

DISPERSE	
	Extend either arm vertically overhead; wave the hand and arm to the front, left, right, and rear, the palm toward the direction of each movement.

ATTENTION	
	Extend the arm sidewards, slightly above horizontal, palm to the front; wave toward the head several times.

I DO NOT UNDERSTAND	
	Face toward source of signal; raise both arms sidewards to the horizontal at hip level, bend both arms or elbows, palms up, and shrug shoulders in the manner of the universal "I dunno."

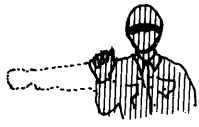
FORWARD; ADVANCE; TO THE (RIGHT, LEFT, OR REAR) (USED WHEN STARTING FROM A HALT)	
	Face and move in the desired direction of march; at the same time extend the arm horizontally to the rear, then swing it overhead and forward in the direction of movement until it is horizontal, palm down.

HALT	
	Carry the hand to the shoulder, palm to the front; then thrust the hand upward vertically to the full extent of the arm and hold it in that position until the signal is understood.

DOWN; TAKE COVER	
	Extend arm sideward at an angle of 45° above horizontal, palm down, and lower it to side. Both arms may be used in giving this signal. Repeat until understood.

FREEZE	
	Make the signal for HALT and make a fist with the hand.

INCREASE SPEED; DOUBLE TIME	
	Carry the hand to the shoulder, fist closed; rapidly thrust the fist upward vertically to the full extent of the arm and back to the shoulder several times. This signal is also used to increase gait or speed.

HASTY AMBUSH (RIGHT or LEFT)	
	Raise fist to shoulder level and thrust it several times in the desired direction.

RALLY POINT	
	Touch the belt buckle with one hand and then point to the ground.

OBJECTIVE RALLY POINT	
	Touch the belt buckle with one hand, point to the ground and make a circular motion with the hand.

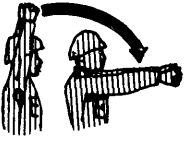
APPENDIX H

HELICOPTER HANDLING SIGNALS

Day signals are indicated. Night signals are identical except for the addition of illuminated wands.

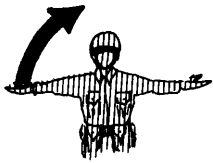
WAVE-OFF	
	Waving of arms over the head.

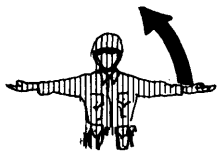
THIS WAY	
	Arms above head in vertical position with palms facing inward.

LANDING DIRECTION	
	Marshaler stands with arms raised vertically above head and facing toward the point where the aircraft is to land. The arms are lowered repeatedly from a vertical to a horizontal position, stopping finally in the horizontal position.

STOP	
	Arms crossed above the head, palms facing forward.

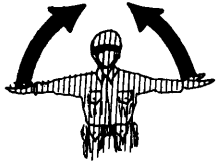
HOVER	
	Arms extended horizontally sideways, palms downward.

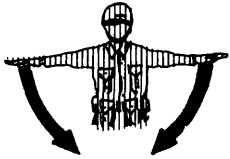
MOVE TO RIGHT	
	Left arm extended horizontally sideways in direction of movement and other arm swung over the head in same direction, in a repeating movement.

MOVE TO LEFT	
	Right arm extended horizontally sideways in direction of movement and other arm swung over the head in same direction, in a repeating movement.

MOVE AHEAD	
	Arms a little apart, palms facing backwards and repeatedly moved upward-backward from shoulder height.

MOVE BACK	
	Arms by sides, palms facing forward, swept forward and upward repeatedly to shoulder height.

MOVE UPWARD	
	Arms extended horizontally sideways beckoning upwards, with palms turned up. Speed of movement indicates rate of ascent.

MOVE DOWNWARD	
	Arms extended horizontally sideways beckoning downwards, with palms turned down. Speed of movement indicates rate of descent.

LAND	
	Arms crossed and extended downwards in front of the body.

TURN TO LEFT	
	Point right arm downward, left arm is repeatedly moved upward-backward. Speed of arm movement indicates rate of turn.

TURN TO RIGHT	
	Point left arm downward, right hand repeatedly moved upward-backward. Speed of arm movement indicates rate of turn.

TAKEOFF	
	Conceal left hand and make circular motion of right hand over the head in horizontal plane ending in a throwing motion of arm towards direction of takeoff.

AFFIRMATIVE (ALL CLEAR)	
	Hand raised, thumb up.

NEGATIVE (NOT CLEAR)	
	Arm held out, hand below waist level, thumb turned downwards.

CLEARANCE FOR PERSONNEL TO APPROACH AIRCRAFT	
	A beckoning motion with right hand at eye level.

PERSONNEL APPROACHING THE AIRCRAFT	
	Left hand raised vertically overhead, palm towards aircraft. The other hand indicates to personnel concerned and gestures towards aircraft.

RELEASE LOAD	
	Left arm extended forward horizontally, fist clenched, right hand making horizontal slicing movement below the left fist, palm downward.

LOAD HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED	
	Bend left arm horizontally across chest with fist clenched, palm downward; open right hand pointed up vertically to center of left fist.

HOOK UP LOAD	
	Rope climbing motion with hands.

WINCH DOWN	
	Left arm horizontal in front of body, fist clenched, right hand with palm turned downwards making downward motion.

WINCH UP	
	Left arm horizontal in front of body, fist clenched, right hand with palm turned upwards making upward motion.

CUT CABLE	
	A signal similar to RELEASE LOAD except that the right hand has the palm downward and not clenched. Rapid repetition of right hand movement indicates urgency.

APPENDIX I

SUPPORT REQUEST PROCEDURES

A. FIRE REQUEST (CALL FOR FIRE)

Element		Example
1. Observer identification and warning order.		
	a. Grid location	KNEEL ALPHA 22, THIS IS SUNRISE BRAVO 61, ADJUST FIRE,* OVER.
	b. Polar plot	KNEEL ALPHA 22, THIS IS SUNRISE BRAVO 61, ADJUST FIRE,* POLAR, OVER.
	c. Shift from known point	KNEEL ALPHA 22, THIS IS SUNRISE BRAVO 61, ADJUST FIRE,* SHIFT,176 176, OVER.

* ADJUST FIRE may be replaced by FIRE FOR effect, suppress, or IMMEDIATE SUPPRESSION as appropriate.

2. All data required to locate target.		
	a. Grid location	GRID 180513, OVER.
	b. Polar plot	DIRECTION 4520,** DISTANCE 2300, DOWN 35, OVER.

c.	Shift from known point	DIRECTION 5210,** LEFT 380, ADD 400, UP 25, OVER.

** DIRECTION is in mils (17.8 mils = 1 degree); if degrees used, announce as DEGREE MAGNETIC."

3. All remaining elements of the call for fire.

a.	Grid location	INFANTRY PLATOON IN OPEN, VT IN EFFECT, OVER then DIRECTION 1650**, OVER.
b.	Polar plot	INFANTRY COMPANY IN OPEN, ICM, OVER.
c.	Shift from known point	COMBAT OP IN OPEN, ICM, OVER.

Based upon the nature of the target and its location, the FSCC will determine best weapon and ammunition combination to attack the target. Observer recommendations (requests) are taken into account in this determination.

B. TACTICAL AIR REQUEST

Element	Example
1. Identification of unit (use your radio call sign).	1. PACKY THIS IS RATTLER ALPHA 2.

2. Mission description (specify type of request: emergency, search/attack, priority, ordinary).	2. I HAVE PRIORITY MISSION.
3. Target description.	3. TARGET IS BUNKER.
4. Target location.	4. LOCATED AT 684832.
5. Target bearing (specify degrees, distance from an easily identifiable landmark).	5. TARGET BEARS 90 DEGREES 500 METERS WEST FROM RJ.
6. Target mobility (stationary, moving).	6. TARGET IS STATIONARY.
7. How target will be marked.	7. WILL MARK WITH YELLOW SMOKE.
8. Type attack (bombing, rocket, straf-	8. REQUEST ROCKET ATTACK.
9. Flight run description.	9. HEADING 270 DEGREES. PULL OUT RIGHT.
10. Number runs desired.	10. REQUEST TWO RUNS USING SIX ROCKETS PER RUN.
11. Time of run (ASAP, before, after, time).	11. RUN MISSION ASAP.

12. Frontline description.	12. FRONTLINES FROM 684822 to 685823. MARKED WITH PANELS.
13. Control instructions. Over.	13. I CAN OBSERVE. WILL OBSERVE.
C. MEDEVAC REQUEST	
1. Identification of unit (use your radio call sign).	1. THIS IS RATTLER ALPHA 2.
2. Mission description (specify type of request, number of wounded, and nature of injuries).	2. MEDEVAC. ONE WIA. FRAGMENTATION WOUNDS LOWER BODY.
3. Classification.	3. PRIORITY.
4. Friendly location and situation.	4. PERIMETER DEFENSE OF LANDING ZONE.
5. Enemy location.	5. NO ENEMY CONTACT AT PRESENT. ESTIMATED 10 ENEMY BROKE CONTACT AND HAVE WITHDRAWN TO EAST.
6. Landing zone description (location; zone is secure or insecure and how it will be marked).	6. LANDING ZONE 671822 (SHACKLE COORDINATES). ZONE SECURE. MARKED BY TODAY'S COLOR CODE (SMOKE COLOR).

7. Radio contact (indicate unit call sign and frequency on which you want to be contacted by evac unit).	7. CONTACT RATTLER ALFA 2 ON THIS FREQUENCY.
D. RESUPPLY REQUEST	
1. Identification of unit (use your radio call sign).	1. THIS IS RATTLER ALFA 2.
2. Mission description (specify type of request, what you need, and how much).	2. RESUPPLY. 25 FRAG GRENADES, 72 HE 40MM LAUNCHER ROUNDS, AND 2,000 ROUNDS MACHINE-GUN AMMO.
3. Classification (routine, priority, or emergency requirement for the items).	3. EMERGENCY.
4. Friendly location and situation.	4. PRESENT POSITIONS EXTEND FROM 656832 TO 656833 (SHACKLE COORDINATES). IN CONTACT. USING SMALL ARMS AND GRENADES.
5. Enemy location.	5. ESTIMATES SIX ENEMY WITH ONE AUTOMATIC WEAPON 200 METERS TO THE FRONT ON HIGH GROUND NORTH OF STREAM.

6. Landing zone description (location; indicate whether zone secure or insecure and how it will be marked).	6. LANDING ZONE AT 656831 (SHACKLE COORDINATES). ZONE SECURE. MARKED BY TODAY'S COLOR CODE (SMOKE COLOR).
7. Radio contact (indicate unit call sign and frequency on which you desire to be contacted by resupply unit).	7. CONTACT RATTLER ALFA 2 ON THIS FREQUENCY.

APPENDIX J

CHARACTERISTICS OF WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT

Weapon	Model	Ammunition: Basic Allowance for Infantry: Mons Rounds	Sections Rounds	Company Rounds	Unit Packaged Data: Quantity Rounds	Weight Pounds	Cube Cu Ft	Effective Range Meters	Burst Effect	Rate of Fire Rds/ Minute	Boat Space
Pistol, Auto, Cal. .45,	Ctg Ball M1911	21	x	714	2,000/ 1,000	92	0.90	50	x	10	x
Machinegun, 7.62mm, M60	same linked	1,000	6,000	6,000	800/ 200	75	0.91	1,100	x	Sustained --100 Rds--	x
Rifle, 5.56mm, M16	Ctg Ball M193	280	x	47,320	1680/	80	1.20	460	x	Semi--45 Auto--150	x
Launcher, Grenade, M203	Ctg 40mm	24	x	216	72	53	1.30	350 (area) 150 (point)	30-- Meter Radius	Aimed--5-7 Pointing--7-9	x
Grenade, Hand	Frag M67	x	x	300	30	51	1.35	40	15-- Meter Radius	x	x
Grenade, Hand	Illum M201	x	x	25	28	41	1.35	40	50-100 Meters	x	x
Mortar,	HE M49A4	21	63	63	12/1	50	1.00	1,800	20x10	Max--30	1
81mm, M19	M29	3	9	9	9/1	61.0	1.18	1,500	25 sec	Sust--18	
	M302								Meters		
	Illum	6	18	18	9/1	63.0	1.26	1,000			
	M83										
Mortar, 81mm, M29	Ctg HE M374	18	36	x	3/1	49	1.30	4,500 Meters	30x20	2	2
Ctg M375,											
Ctg Illum, M301A3	3	6	x	3/1	59.6	1.43	3,350				

Weapon	Model	Ammunition						Effective Range Meters	Burst Effect	Rate of Fire Rds per Minute	Boat Space
		Basic Allowance			Unit Package Data						
		Wpns Rounds	Section Rounds	Co/Btry Rounds	Quantity Rounds	Weight Pounds	Cube CuFt				
Antitank Rocket, 66mm HE M72	Rocket 66mm HEAT	1	X	X	15	117.7	8.00	Point Tgt --325 Moving Tgt --250	Pene-trates 11-in Armor	1-Round per Wpn Launch Exp.	X
Rifle, 106mm M40A1 on LWC M274	Ctg HEAT M344A1 or HEPT M346A1 APERS	5	10	X	2	121	2.57	Point Tgt --1,375 Moving Tgt --1,097 --2200	HEAT 16-20 in Armor HEPT Classi-fied Info	6	11
Howitzer, 105mm	Ctg HE M1	90	X	540	2	120	2.03	11,000	20x30 Meter	1	11
Howitzer, 155mm	Proj HE M107	24	X	480 144	8	707	6.63	14,700 TOW 18,000 SP	30x50 Meter	1	X
M202 MPFW	M74 Incend Rocket Clip	X	X	X	4 per Clip	15.1	X	200 (point) 750 (area)	X 65 Feet	X	X

APPENDIX K

DUTIES OF LEADERS FOR NBC DEFENSE

1. DEFENSE AGAINST NUCLEAR ATTACK

a. Prior to Attack

(1) Prepare men tactically and psychologically for nuclear defense.
(2) Instruct men on the effects of a nuclear detonation.
(3) Indoctrinate men in the protective measures for blast, heat, and nuclear radiation.
(4) Be alert for the following indications of nuclear attack:
(a) Appearance of enemy wearing special equipment and clothing.
(b) Unusual enemy movement or withdrawal from forward areas.
(c) Registration of heavy artillery with high air bursts.

b. During Attack

(1) Do not look at fire ball.
(2) Dive for cover instantly.
(3) Keep head, face, and skin covered.
(4) Remain under cover until danger from flying debris has passed.
(5) Put on protective mask and gloves.

c. After Attack

(1) Reorganize unit.
(2) Report situation to superior in chain of command.

(3) Reestablish contact with adjacent unit(s).

(4) Be prepared to continue the mission.

(5) Take steps to protect unit from residual radiation if necessary:

(a) Take cover.

(b) Use poncho, shelter half, or other material for overhead cover.

(c) Keep clothing as dust-free as possible.

(d) Report to decontamination station on order.

(6) Ensure subordinates do not eat or drink anything that has been exposed to contamination.

2. DEFENSE AGAINST BIOLOGICAL ATTACK

a. Prior to Attack

(1) Ensure subordinates receive all immunizations and medications.

(2) Provide men with serviceable protective masks.

(3) Instruct men in proper wearing and maintenance of masks.

(4) Maintain physical fitness of unit through:

(a) Physical conditioning exercises.

(b) Individual's attention to personal cleanliness and field sanitation.

(5) Permit men to eat and drink only approved food and water.

(6) Instruct unit on possible indications of attack to include:

(a) Aircraft dropping or spraying unidentified substances.

(b) New and unusual types of shells or bombs.

(c) Smokes of unknown source or nature.

(d) An increased occurrence of sick or dead animals.

(e) An increase in the number of insects.

(f) Weapons not seeming to have any immediate casualty effect.

(7) Alert higher headquarters and subordinates of possible attack.

b. During Attack

(1) Require men to wear protective masks.

(2) Guard against contamination; have all food and water checked and declared safe before allowing your men to consume it.

(3) Require men to wear their complete field uniform to keep biological agents from reaching the skin. Check to ensure:

(a) Shirts and jacket collars are fastened.

(b) Sleeves are rolled down and buttoned.

(c) Trousers are bloused.

(d) Gloves are worn if available.

(4) Ensure men keep their bodies, clothes, and living area clean.

(5) Report information as to the type or nature of the biological agent to the next higher commander as soon as possible.

c. After Attack

(1) Supervise decontamination measures.

(a) Boil water for 15 minutes if not sealed.

(b) Boil or wash sealed containers of food thoroughly before the seal is broken.

(c) Expose contaminated objects to sunlight.

(d) Wash exposed areas with soap and water.

(e) Add purification tablets to water.

(f) Cook food prior to eating.

(2) Instruct men to avoid contaminated areas.

(3) Observe men for sickness (may not occur for a few hours to days after contact with the agent).

3. DEFENSE AGAINST CHEMICAL ATTACK

a. Prior to Attack

(1) Conduct a thorough training program to indoctrinate your men on the various characteristics of the agents and the three phases of defensive operations--detection, protection, and decontamination.

(2) Coordinate with NBC personnel for training in the use of special equipment used to identify and detect chemical agents.

(a) Paper, chemical agent, detector.

(b) Crayon, liquid vesicant, detector.

(c) Chemical agent detector kit.

(d) M-8 chemical alarm set.

(3) Provide your men with masks and other protective and detection equipment.

(4) Ensure men are trained in the use of self-protection, first aid methods, and antidotes:

(a) Individual decontaminating and reimpregnating kit, M13.

(b) Nerve agent antidote injector as field treatment for nerve agent poisoning.

(c) Amyl nitrite as a first aid measure to treat exposure to a blood agent.

(5) Coordinate with NBC personnel for training your men in decontamination procedures.

(6) Be alert to detect and sound the alarm for a chemical attack. Indications include:

(a) Position under attack by aircraft spray.

(b) Smoke or mist of an unknown source is present or approaching.

(c) A suspicious odor or liquid is present.

(d) You observe one or more of the following symptoms in your men:

1 An unexplained runny nose.

2 A feeling of choking or tightness in the chest or throat.

3 Dimming of vision.

4 Irritation of the eyes.

5 Difficulty in or increased rate of breathing.

b. <u>During Attack</u>

(1) Sound the alarm.

(2) Have men don masks quickly and take other appropriate protective and first aid measures.

(3) Move men upwind and away from smoke and spray, if possible.

c. After Attack

(1) Require men to wear masks until command decision to unmask.
(2) Reorganize and continue mission.
(3) Begin first aid and remove casualties.
(4) Require men to remove and decontaminate clothing, if necessary.
(5) Ensure men decontaminate weapons, equipment, and living area.

APPENDIX L

TACTICAL BIVOUACS

1. DUTIES OF THE QUARTERING PARTY

a. Select specific site prior to the arrival of the unit.

b. Select definite areas within the bivouac site for each platoon.

c. Conduct reconnaissance to determine security requirements.

d. Mark unit areas and post necessary guides.

e. Select a galley site.

f. Select head locations.

2. DUTIES OF LEADERS

a. Establish security upon arrival.

(1) Internal platoon security.
(2) Establish outposts as directed.
(a) Organized at key points outside the bivouac site.
(b) Comprised of:
1 Support crew-served weapons and personnel who man the key points.
2 Outguards: one- or two-man sentinel posts to cover likely avenues of approach.

3 Patrols: forward of outguards and between outposts and elements thereof.

(3) If necessary and when directed, establish detached posts on key terrain beyond limits of observation of outguards.

b. Prescribe definite area within assigned area for each subordinate unit.

(1) Maintain tactical integrity.
(2) Provide sufficient area for dispersion.

c. Direct maximum use of cover and concealment.

d. Establish own position from which positive control can be exercised.

e. Maintain area in proper state of police.

f. Inform subordinates of the location of:

(1) Water point.
(2) Mess area.
(3) Head.
(4) Sickbay.

g. Ensure continuous combat readiness.

APPENDIX M

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A

AR	Automatic Rifle
AT	Antitank

C

CL	Coordination Line
CP	Command Post

F

FEBA	Forward Edge of Battle Area
FO	Forward Observer
FPF	Final Protective Fire
FPL	Final Protective Line

G

GOP	General Outpost

H

HE	High Explosive

L

LD	Line of Departure
LP	Listening Post
LVT	Landing Vehicle, Tracked

M

METT	Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops

N

NBC	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer

O

OP	Observation Post

P

PDF	Principal Direction of Fire
PLD	Probable Line of Deployment

S

SOP	Standing Operating Procedure

W

WP	White Phosphorus

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. LANDING FORCE MANUALS

   LFM 03, Armed Forces Doctrine for Chemical and Biological Weapons Employment and Defense

2. FLEET MARINE FORCE MANUALS

   FMFM 1-3, Basic Rifle Marksmanship
   FMFM 3-3, Helicopterborne Operations
   FMFM 4-2, Amphibious Embarkation
   FMFM 6-4, Marine Rifle Company/Platoon
   FMFM 6-5, Marine Rifle Squad
   FMFM 8-4, Doctrine for Navy/Marine Corps Joint Riverine Operations
   FMFM 9-1, Tank Employment/Antimechanized Operations
   FMFM 9-2, Amphibious Vehicles
   FMFM 10-1, Communications
   FMFM 11-6, Armed Forces Doctrine for Chemical Warfare and Biological Defense

3. U.S. ARMY FIELD MANUALS

   FM 7-10, The Rifle Company, Platoons, and Squads
   FM 19-15, Civil Disturbances
   FM 21-6, Techniques of Military Instruction
   FM 21-20, Physical Readiness Training
   FM 21-26, Map Reading
   FM 21-30, Military Symbols
   FM 21-41, Soldier's Handbook for Defense Against Chemical and Biological Operations and Nuclear Warfare
   FM 21-60, Visual Signals

FM 21-75, Combat Training of the Individual Soldier and Patrolling
FM 22-101, Leadership Counseling
FM 23-3, Tactics, Techniques and Concepts of Anti-Armor Warfare
FM 23-12, Technique of Fire of the Rifle Squad and Tactical Application
FM 23-67, Machinegun 7.62-mm, M60
FM 24-1, Combat Communications
FM 24-18, Field Radio Techniques

	Paragraph	Page
A		
Abbreviations, list of	App M	347
Amphibious operations		
Fire team leader	3201	133
Rifle platoon commander	1201	3
Rifle squad leader	2201	79
Weapons platoon commander	4201	168
Weapons section leader	5201	207
Weapons squad leader	6201	235
Arm-and-hand signals	App G	309
Assault, amphibious operations		
Fire team leader	3204	134
Rifle platoon commander	1204	8
Rifle squad leader	2204	82
Weapons platoon commander	4204	172
Weapons section leader	5204	209
Weapons squad leader	6204	236
Assembly area, offensive combat		
Fire team leader	3402	139
Rifle platoon commander	1402	19
Rifle squad leader	2402	89
Weapons platoon commander	4402	177
Weapons section leader	5402	213
Weapons squad leader	6402	240
B		
Boat team and assistant boat team commander, duties	App B	269
Built-up areas, attack		
Fire team leader	3407	148
Rifle platoon commander	1407	40
Rifle squad leader	2407	104
Weapons platoon commander	4405d	189

	Paragraph	Page
Built-up areas, attack (con.)		
Weapons section leader	5405d	224
Weapons squad leader	6405d	2499
Built-up areas, defense		
Fire team leader	3503	154
Rifle platoon commander	1505	60
Rifle squad leader	2503	115
Weapons platoon commander	4502	198
Weapons section leader	5502	228
Weapons squad leader	6502	254

C

Column, tactical. (See Tactical column.)		
Combat outpost		
Fire team leader	3502	154
Rifle platoon commander	1504	58
Rifle squad leader	2502	114
Communications	App F	2959

D

Daylight attack		
Fire team leader	3403	140
Rifle platoon commander	1403	21
Rifle squad leader	2403	90
Weapons platoon commander	4403	179
Weapons section leader	5403	214
Weapons squad leader	6403	241
Daylight withdrawal		
Fire team leader	3702	159
Rifle platoon commander	1702	69
Rifle squad leader	2702	122
Weapons squad leader	6702	258

	Paragraph	Page
Defense of built-up areas. (See Built-up areas, defense.)		
Defensive combat		
Fire team leader	3501	150
Rifle platoon commander	1501	46
Rifle squad leader	2501	107
Weapons platoon commander	4501	191
Weapons section leader	5501	225
Weapons squad leader	6501	251
Delaying action		
Fire team leader	3703	160
Rifle platoon commander	1703	71
Rifle squad leader	2703	124
Weapons platoon commander	4701	202
Weapons section leader	5701	232
Weapons squad leader	6703	259
Duties aboard ship, amphibious operation		
Fire team leader	3202	133
Rifle platoon commander	1202	5
Rifle squad leader	2202	79
Weapons platoon commander	4202	170
Weapons section leader	5202	207
Weapons squad leader	6202	235
During during assault, amphibious operation		
Fire team leader	3204	134
Rifle platoon commander	1204	8
Rifle squad leader	2204	82
Weapons platoon commander	4204	172
Weapons section leader	5204	209
Weapons squad leader	6204	236
Duties during ship-to-shore movement, amphibious operations		
Fire team leader	3203	134

	Paragraph	Page
Duties during ship-to-shore movement, amphibious operations (con.)		
Rifle platoon commander	1203	8
Rifle squad leader	2203	81
Weapons platoon commander	4203	172
Weapons section leader	5203	232
Weapons squad leader	6203	236
Duties in assembly area, helicopterborne operations		
Fire team leader	3302	135
Rifle platoon commander	1303	11
Rifle squad leader	2303	84
Weapons platoon commander	4303	174
Weapons section leader	5303	211
Weapons squad leader	6302	238
Duties of boat team and assistant boat team commanders	App B	269
Duties of heliteam and assistant heliteam commanders	App C	273
Duties of patrol leader	App E	279

F

Fire request procedure	App I	331
Fire team leader		
Amphibious operations		
Duties aboard ship	3202	133
Duties during assault	3204	134
Duties during ship-to-shore movement	3203	134
Preembarkation duties	3201	133
Defensive combat		
Defense of a built-up area	3503	154

	Paragraph	Page
Fire team leader (con.)		
Fire team as an element of combat outpost	3502	154
Fire team of frontline squad	3501	150
Duties	3102	131
Helicopterborne operations		
Duties in assembly area	3302	135
Initial ground action	3303	136
Training duties	3301	135
Landmine warfare		
Minefield breaching	3802	161
Minefield installation	3801	161
Mob and riot control	3901	163
Offensive combat		
Assembly area	3402	139
Fire team in the attack		
Built-up areas	3407	148
Daylight attack	3403	140
Fortified areas	3406	147
Mechanized infantry	3405	145
Night attack	3404	143
River-crossing operations	3403	149
Tactical march	3401	137
Relief operations		
Passage of lines	3602	157
Relief in place	3601	156
Retrograde operations		
Daylight withdrawal	3702	159
Delaying action	3703	160
Night withdrawal	3701	158
Foot march		
Fire team leader	3401a	137
Rifle platoon commander	1401a	13
Rifle squad leader	2401a	85

	Paragraph	Page
Foot march (con.)		
Weapons platoon commander	4401a	176
Weapons section leader	5401a	212
Weapons squad leader	6401a	240
Fortified areas, attack		
Fire team leader	3406	147
Rifle platoon commander	1406	38
Rifle squad leader	2406	101
Weapons platoon commander	4405c	189
Weapons section leader	5405c	223
Weapons squad leader	6405c	248
Frontline unit, defensive combat		
Fire team leader	3501	150
Rifle platoon commander	1501	46
Rifle squad leader	2501	107
Weapons platoon commander	4501	191
Weapons section leader	5501	225
Weapons squad leader	6501	251

H

Helicopterborne operations		
Fire team leader	3301	135
Rifle platoon commander	1301	9
Rifle squad leader	2301	83
Weapons platoon commander	4301	173
Weapons section leader	5301	210
Weapons squad leader	6301	238
Helicopter handling signals	App H	321
Heliteam and assistant heliteam commanders, duties	App C	273

I

Infantry weapons, characteristics	App J	337

	Paragraph	Page
Initial ground action, helicopterborne operations		
Fire team leader	3303	136
Rifle platoon commander	1304	12
Rifle squad leader	2304	84
Weapons platoon commander	4304	175
Weapons section leader	5304	211
Weapons squad leader	6303	239
Intelligence procedures	App D	275

L

Landmine warfare		
Fire team leader	3801	161
Rifle platoon commander	1801	72
Rifle squad leader	2801	126

M

Mechanized infantry attack		
Fire team leader	3405	145
Rifle platoon commander	1405	33
Rifle squad leader	2405	98
Weapons platoon commander	4405b	187
Weapons section leader	5405b	223
Weapons squad leader	6405b	248
Motorized march		
Rifle platoon commander	1401b	18
Rifle squad leader	2401b	89
Weapons platoon commander	4401b	176
Weapons section leader	5401b	212
Weapons squad leader	6401b	240
Minefield breaching		
Fire team leader	3802	161
Rifle platoon commander	1802	73

	Paragraph	Page
Minefield breaching (con.)		
Rifle squad leader	2802	126
Minefield installation		
Fire team leader	3801	161
Rifle platoon commander	1801	72
Rifle squad leader	2801	126
Mission		
Fire team	3101	131
Rifle platoon	1101	1
Rifle squad	2101	77
Weapons platoon	4101	165
Weapons section	5101	205
Weapons squad	6101	233
Mob and riot control		
Fire team leader	3901	163
Rifle platoon commander	1901	74
Rifle squad leader	2901	128
Weapons platoon commander	4801	203

N

NBC defense, duties of leaders	App K	339
Night attack		
Fire team leader	3404	143
Rifle platoon commander	1404	27
Rifle squad leader	2404	95
Weapons platoon commander	4404	185
Weapons section leader	5404	220
Weapons squad leader	6404	246
Night withdrawal		
Fire team leader	3701	158
Rifle platoon commander	1701	67
Rifle squad leader	2701	120
Weapons squad leader	6701	258

	Paragraph	Page
O		
Offensive combat		
Fire team leader	3401	137
Rifle platoon commander	1401	13
Rifle squad leader	2401	85
Weapons platoon commander	4401	176
Weapons section leader	5401	212
Weapons squad leader	6401	240
P		
Passage of lines		
Fire team leader	3602	157
Rifle platoon commander	1602	64
Rifle squad leader	2602	118
Weapons platoon commander	4602	200
Weapons section leader	5602	231
Weapons squad leader	6602	257
Patrol leader, duties	App E	279
Planning duties, helicopterborne operations		
Rifle platoon commander	1302	10
Rifle squad leader	2302	83
Weapons platoon commander	4302	174
Weapons section leader	5302	210
Preembarkation duties		
Fire team leader	3201	133
Rifle platoon commander	1201	3
Rifle squad leader	2201	79
Weapons platoon commander	4201	168
Weapons section leader	5201	207
Weapons squad leader	6201	235
Procedures, intelligence	App D	275

R

Relief in place
  Fire team leader ---------- 3601 156
  Rifle platoon commander ----- 1601 62
  Rifle squad leader ---------- 2601 117
  Weapons platoon commander --- 4601 199
  Weapons section leader ------ 5601 230
  Weapons squad leader -------- 6601 256
Reserve unit, rifle platoon
 commander ---------- 1502 55
Retrograde operations
  Fire team leader ---------- 3701 158
  Rifle platoon commander ----- 1701 67
  Rifle squad leader ---------- 2701 120
  Weapons platoon commander --- 4701 202
  Weapons section leader ------ 5701 232
  Weapons squad leader -------- 6701 258
Reverse slope defense, rifle
 platoon commander ---------- 1503 57
Rifle platoon commander
  Amphibious operations
    Duties aboard ship -------- 1202 5
    Duties during assault ----- 1204 8
    Duties during ship-to-shore
     movement ---------- 1203 8
    Preembarkation duties ----- 1201 3
  Defensive combat
    Defense of a built-up area- 1505 60
    Frontline platoon --------- 1501 46
    Platoon as combat outpost-- 1504 58
    Reserve platoon, frontline
     company ---------- 1502 55
    Reverse slope defense ----- 1503 57
  Duties ---------- 1102 1

	Paragraph	Page
Rifle platoon commander (con.)		
Helicopterborne operations		
Duties in assembly area	1303	11
Initial ground action	1304	12
Planning duties	1302	10
Training duties	1301	9
Landmine warfare		
Minefield breaching	1802	73
Minefield installation	1801	72
Mob and riot control	1901	74
Offensive combat		
Assembly area	1402	19
Platoon in the attack		
Built-up areas	1407	40
Daylight attack	1403	21
Fortified areas	1406	38
Platoon in the attack		
Mechanized-infantry	1405	33
Night attack	1404	27
River-crossing operations	1408	43
Tactical column	1401	13
Relief operations		
Passage of lines	1602	64
Relief in place	1601	62
Retrograde operations		
Daylight withdrawal	1702	69
Delaying action	1703	70
Night withdrawal	1701	67
Rifle squad leader		
Amphibious operations		
Duties aboard ship	2202	79
Duties during assault	2204	82
Duties during ship-to-shore movement	2203	81
Preembarkation duties	2201	79

	Paragraph	Page
Rifle squad leader (con.)		
Defensive combat		
Defense of a built-up area	2503	115
Frontline squad	2501	107
Squad as outguard of combat outpost	2502	114
Duties	2102	77
Helicopterborne operations		
Duties in assembly area	2303	84
Initial ground action	2304	84
Planning duties	2302	83
Training duties	2301	83
Landmine warfare		
Minefield breaching	2802	126
Minefield installation	2801	126
Mob and riot control	2901	128
Offensive combat		
Assembly area	2402	89
River-crossing operations	2408	105
Squad in the attack		
Built-up areas	2407	104
Daylight attack	2403	90
Fortified areas	2406	101
Mechanized-infantry	2405	98
Night attack	2404	95
Tactical column	2401	85
Relief operations		
Passage of lines	2602	118
Relief in place	2601	117
Retrograde operations		
Daylight withdrawal	2702	122
Delaying action	2703	124
Night withdrawal	2701	120
River-crossing operations		
Fire team leader	3408	149

	Paragraph	Page
River-crossing operations (con.)		
Rifle platoon commander	1408	42
Rifle squad leader	2408	105
Weapons platoon commander	4405e	190
Weapons section leader	5405e	224
Weapons squad leader	6405e	249

S

Section leader, weapons platoon. (See Weapons platoon, section leader.)		
Ship-to-shore movement		
Fire team leader	3203	134
Rifle platoon commander	1203	8
Rifle squad leader	2203	81
Weapons platoon commander	4203	172
Weapons section leader	5203	209
Weapons squad leader	6203	236
Squad leader, rifle. (See Rifle squad leader.)		
Squad leader, weapons platoon. (See Weapons platoon, squad leader.)		

T

Tactical bivouacs	App L	345
Tactical column		
Fire team leader	3401	137
Rifle platoon commander	1401	13
Rifle squad leader	2401	85
Weapons platoon commander	4401	176
Weapons section leader	5401	212
Weapons squad leader	6401	240

	Paragraph	Page
Tank-infantry attack, weapons section leader	5405a	222
Training duties, helicopterborne operations		
Fire team leader	3301	135
Rifle platoon commander	1301	9
Rifle squad leader	2301	83
Weapons platoon commander	4301	173
Weapons section leader	5301	210
Weapons squad leader	6301	238
Troop leading procedures	App A	261

W

Warfare, landmine. (See Landmine warfare.)		
Weapons platoon commander		
Amphibious operations		
Duties aboard ship	4202	170
Duties during assault	4204	172
Duties during ship-to-shore movement	4203	172
Preembarkation duties	4201	168
Defensive combat		
Defense of a built-up area	4502	198
Platoon in the defense	4501	191
Duties	4102	165
Helicopterborne operations		
Duties in assembly area	4303	174
Initial ground action	4304	175
Planning duties	4302	174
Training duties	4301	173
Mob and riot control	4801	203
Offensive combat		
Assembly area	4402	177

	Paragraph	Page
Weapons platoon commander (con.)		
Offensive combat (con.)		
Other offensive operations	4405	188
Platoon in the daylight attack	4403	179
Platoon in the night attack	4404	185
Tactical column	4401	176
Relief operations		
Passage of lines	4602	200
Relief in place	4601	199
Retrograde operations	4701	202
Weapons platoon, section leader		
Amphibious operations		
Duties aboard ship	5202	207
Duties during assault	5204	209
Duties during ship-to-shore movement	5203	209
Preembarkation duties	5201	207
Defensive combat		
Defense of a built-up area	5502	228
Section in the defense	5501	225
Duties	5102	205
Helicopterborne operations		
Duties in assembly area	5303	211
Initial ground action	5304	211
Planning duties	5302	210
Training duties	5301	210
Offensive combat		
Assembly area	5402	213
Other offensive operations	5405	222
Platoon in the daylight attack	5403	214
Platoon in the night attack	5404	220

	Paragraph	Page
Weapons platoon, section leader (con.)		
Offensive combat (con.)		
Tactical column	5401	212
Relief operations		
Passage of lines	5602	231
Relief in place	5601	230
Retrograde operations	5701	232
Weapons platoon, squad leader		
Amphibious operations		
Duties aboard ship	6202	235
Duties during assault	6204	236
Duties during ship-to-shore movement	6203	236
Preembarkation duties	6201	235
Defensive combat		
Defense of a built-up area	6502	254
Squad in the defense	6501	251
Duties	6102	233
Helicopterborne operations		
Duties in assembly area	6302	238
Initial ground action	6303	239
Training duties	6301	238
Offensive operations		
Assembly area	6402	240
Other offensive operations	6405	247
Squad in the daylight attack	6403	241
Squad in the night attack	6404	246
Tactical column	6401	240
Relief operations		
Passage of lines	6602	257
Relief in place	6601	256
Retrograde operations		
Daylight withdrawal	6702	258

	Paragraph	Page
Weapons platoon, squad leader (con.)		
Retrograde operations (con.)		
Delaying action	6703	259
Night withdrawal	6701	258
Withdrawal, daylight. (See Daylight withdrawal.)		
Withdrawal, night. (See Night withdrawal.)		

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1979 O—292-348