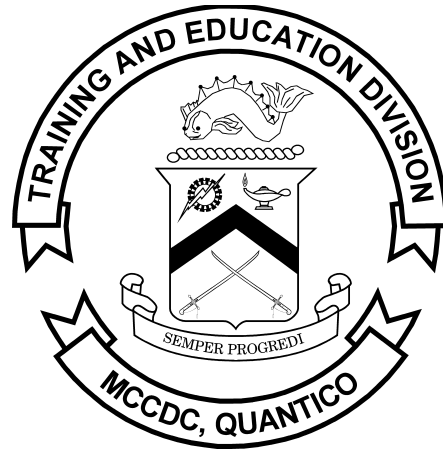


MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE



INFANTRY PATROLLING

MARINE BARRACKS
WASHINGTON, DC



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE
912 POOR STREET SE
WASHINGTON, DC 20391-5680

IN REPLY REFER TO:

03.35c

1 Nov 96

MCI 03.35c INFANTRY PATROLLING

1. Purpose. MCI course 03.35c, Infantry Patrolling, has been published to provide instruction to all Marines who are or may be assigned duties that require infantry patrolling.
2. Scope. MCI course 03.35c covers all patrolling individual training standards (ITSs) found in MCO 1510.35c dated 5 Jan 95.
3. Applicability. This course is intended for instructional purposes only. It is designed for use primarily by Marines in the ranks of private through sergeant with an 03XX MOS but may also be used by Marines of all other MOSs assigned duties that require infantry patrolling.
4. Recommendations. Comments and recommendations on the content of this course are invited and will aid in subsequent course revisions. Please complete the course evaluation questionnaire at the end of this text and return it to:

Director (CDD-2)
Marine Corps Institute
Arlington, VA 22222-0001

R. A. CHRISTIE
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Deputy Director

INFANTRY PATROLLING

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STUDENT INFORMATION

TITLE &
NUMBER: INFANTRY PATROLLING MCI 03.35c

STUDY
HOURS: 11

COURSE
MATERIALS:Text

REVIEW
AGENCY: The Basic School, Quantico, VA

RRC: 4 Reserve Retirement Credits

ACE: Not Applicable

ASSISTANCE: For administrative assistance, have your training officer or NCO use the Unit Activity Report (UAR) or MCI Hotline: DSN 288-4175 or Commercial: (202) 433-4175.

For course content assistance, call the instructor at DSN 288-3611 or Commercial (202) 433-3611.

STUDY GUIDE

Congratulations on your enrollment in a distance training course from the Occupational Specialty Department of the Marine Corps Institute (MCI). Since 1920, the Marine Corps Institute has been helping tens of thousands of hard-charging Marines, like you, improve their technical job performance skills through distance training. By enrolling in this course, you have shown a desire to improve the skills you have and master new skills to enhance your job performance.

The distance training course you have chosen, MCI course 03.35c, Infantry Patrolling, contains four study units. The first presents some general information on patrolling and basic skills needed to effectively conduct patrolling. The second presents specific procedures and techniques for planning and preparing patrols. The third presents general information about procedures and techniques while on a patrol. The fourth study unit provides specific information about different types of combat and reconnaissance patrols.

Because you have chosen to learn at a distance by enrolling in this MCI course, your professional traits are evident and we know

YOU ARE PROPERLY MOTIVATED. You made a positive decision to get training on your own. Self-motivation is perhaps the most important force in learning or achieving anything. Doing whatever is necessary to learn is MOTIVATION. You have it!

YOU SEEK TO IMPROVE YOURSELF. You enrolled to improve those skills you already possess and learn new skills. When you improve yourself, you improve the Corps!

YOU HAVE THE INITIATIVE TO ACT. By acting on your own, you have shown you are a self-starter, willing to reach out for opportunities to learn and grow.

YOU ACCEPT CHALLENGES. You have self-confidence and believe in your ability to acquire knowledge and skills. You have the self-confidence to set goals and the ability to achieve them, enabling you to meet every challenge.

YOU ARE ABLE TO SET AND ACCOMPLISH PRACTICAL GOALS. You are willing to commit time, effort, and the resources necessary to set and accomplish your goals. These professional traits will help you successfully complete this distance training course.

STUDY GUIDE, continued

BEGINNING YOUR COURSE

Before you actually begin this course of study, read the Student Information page. If you find any course materials missing, notify your training officer or training NCO. If you have all the required materials, you are ready to begin.

To begin your course of study, familiarize yourself with the structure of the course text. One way to do this is to read the Table of Contents. Notice the Table of Contents covers specific areas of study and the order in which they are presented. You will find the text divided into several study units and a review lesson. Each study unit is comprised of two or more lessons, lesson or unit exercises, exercise solutions and references.

LEAFING THROUGH THE TEXT

Leaf through the text and look at the figures and tables. Read a few lesson exercise items (questions) to get an idea of the type of items in the course. If the course has additional study aids, such as a handbook or a plotting board, familiarize yourself with them.

THE FIRST STUDY UNIT

Turn to the first page of study unit 1. On this page you will find an introduction to the study unit and generally the first study unit lesson. Study unit lessons contain learning objectives, lesson text, and exercises.

READING THE LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Learning objectives describe in concise terms what the successful learner, you, will be able to do as a result mastering the content of the lesson text. Read the objectives for each lesson and then read the lesson text. As you read the lesson text, make notes on the points you feel are important.

COMPLETING THE EXERCISES

To determine your mastery of the learning objectives and text, complete the exercises developed for you. Exercises may be contained in a lesson, at the end of a lesson, or at the end of a study unit. Without referring to the text, complete the exercise items and then check your responses against those provided.

CONTINUING TO MARCH

Continue on to the next lesson, repeating the above process until you have completed all lessons in the study unit. Follow the same procedure for each study unit in the course.

STUDY GUIDE, continued

SEEKING ASSISTANCE

If you have problems with the text or exercise items that you cannot resolve, ask your training officer or training NCO for assistance. If they cannot help you, request assistance from your MCI distance training instructor by completing the Content Assistance Request Form located at the back of the course.

THE REVIEW LESSON EXAM

When you have finished all the study units, complete the review lesson exam located at the end of the course text. Try to complete the review lesson exam without referring to the text. For those items you are unsure of, restudy the text. When you have finished the review lesson exam and are satisfied with your responses, check your responses against the answer key provided with your course materials.

PREPARING FOR THE FINAL EXAM

To prepare for your final exam, you must review what you learned in the course. The following suggestions will help make the review interesting and challenging.

CHALLENGE YOURSELF. Try to recall the entire learning sequence without referring to the text. Can you do it? Now look back at the text to see if you have left anything out. This review should be interesting. Undoubtedly, you'll find you were not able to recall everything. But with a little effort you'll be able to recall a great deal of the information.

USE UNUSED MINUTES. Use your spare moments to review. Read your notes or a part of a study unit, rework exercise items, review again; you can do many of these things during the unused minutes of every day.

APPLY WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED. It is always best to use the skill or knowledge you've learned as soon as possible. If it isn't possible to actually use the skill or knowledge, at least try to imagine a situation in which you would apply this learning. For example, make up and solve your own problems. Or, better still, make up and solve problems that use most of the elements of a study unit.

STUDY GUIDE, continued

USE THE "SHAKEDOWN CRUISE" TECHNIQUE. Ask another Marine to lend a hand by asking you questions about the course. Choose a particular study unit and let your buddy "fire away."

MAKE REVIEWS FUN AND BENEFICIAL. Reviews are good habits that enhance learning. They don't have to be long and tedious. In fact, some learners find short reviews conducted more often prove more beneficial.

TACKLING THE FINAL EXAM

When you have completed your study of the course material and are confident with the results attained on your review lesson(s), take the sealed envelope marked "**FINAL EXAM**" to your unit training NCO or training officer. Your training NCO or officer will administer the final exam and return the exam and answer sheet to MCI for grading. Prior to taking your final exam, read the directions on the NEW (generic DP-37) answer sheet carefully and complete all requested information.

COMPLETING YOUR COURSE

The sooner you complete your course, the sooner you can better yourself by applying what you've learned! **HOWEVER**--you do have 12 months from the date of enrollment to complete this course. In addition, you may be granted one 6-month extension if approved by your commanding officer. If you need an extension, please complete the Student Request/Inquiry form (MCI-R11) located at the back of the course, and deliver it to your training officer or training NCO.

GRADUATING!

As a graduate of this distance training course and as a dedicated Marine, your job performance skills will improve, benefiting you, your unit, and the Marine Corps.

Semper Fi!

FORWARD

Although all combat operations require complete concentration and dedication by all Marines, patrolling requires a special mentality because patrols must not be compromised. Even combat patrols are inherently more vulnerable than larger units conducting standard forms of movement--offensive or otherwise. Patrols are not "just another op." Patrols are either behind enemy lines or intertwined with them. If they are discovered before a planned assault, disaster is an all too well documented possibility. Reinforcement is usually difficult if not impossible. Therefore, Marines preparing for a patrol cannot leave anything to chance. Detailed planning and preparation are vital to a patrol's survival success.

Although the Marine Corps has dedicated units to conduct reconnaissance patrols and infantry units to conduct the bulk of combat patrols, all Marines may find themselves in a situation where they need to conduct a reconnaissance or combat patrol. That is not the time to begin learning about patrolling, nor is it the time to begin developing your patrolling mentality. Unless you, the individual Marine, takes patrolling seriously, the potential for unnecessary loss of life increases unacceptably. To retain proficiency in patrolling, techniques must be continuously studied, reviewed, and practiced. This course is only one part of learning how to patrol effectively and it is by no means all inclusive. Patrolling techniques must be modified to meet the specifics of each situation. With that in mind, let us begin.

STUDY UNIT 1

FUNDAMENTALS OF PATROLLING

Introduction. To conduct patrolling missions effectively, you must first understand some general information about patrols and their organization and be proficient in six individual patrolling skills. Study Unit 1 provides you with this information and introduces you to the basic patrolling skills you will need to help your unit accomplish patrol missions.

Lesson 1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON INFANTRY PATROLS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Define an infantry patrol.
2. Identify the six purposes of infantry patrols.
3. Identify the two types of missions assigned to an infantry patrol.
4. Identify the three primary considerations for patrol organization.
5. Identify the elements and teams of a combat patrol.
6. Identify the elements and teams of a reconnaissance patrol.
7. Identify the functions of the elements of a combat patrol.
8. Identify the functions of the elements of a reconnaissance patrol.

1101. Definition

An infantry patrol is a detachment of troops sent out for the purpose of gathering information, carrying out a destructive combat mission, or conducting a security mission.

- a. Size. Some patrols (normally reconnaissance patrols) may require only four or five Marines, lightly armed, with little (if any) special equipment. Other patrols (normally combat patrols) may require a whole platoon with attachments and special equipment.
- b. Organization. A patrol is organized for the task (mission) it is assigned. For example, if a patrol's mission is to lay a minefield or destroy a bridge, it would be task organized to include combat engineer personnel.

1102. The Six Purposes

Use infantry patrols for the following six purposes:

- Collect information about the enemy/terrain
- Confirm or disprove information received by other means
- Provide security for friendly units and installations
- Harass the enemy
- Seek out and destroy enemy personnel
- Capture enemy personnel, equipment, and installations

1103. General Types of Missions

All infantry patrols have two general types of missions. These are reconnaissance (gathering information on the enemy) and combat (aggressing the enemy).

- Combat patrols. Combat patrols provide the commander with an alternative to conventional offensive operations. They can harass, destroy, or capture enemy personnel, equipment, and installations without committing large numbers of forces. Combat patrols can also provide security for friendly units and installations. In addition, combat patrols report sightings of all other enemy activity and pertinent terrain features.
- Reconnaissance patrols. Reconnaissance patrols provide the commander with timely, accurate information about the enemy and the terrain. They collect new information or confirm/disprove previous information. They rely on stealth rather than combat strength to accomplish their mission.

Let's review. Five of the six purposes for patrolling are to harass, seek and destroy, capture, provide security for friendly personnel, and collect information about the enemy. Can you remember what the sixth purpose is?

Did you remember the missing purpose was to confirm or disprove information received by other means? If you answered incorrectly, review paragraph 1102.

1104. Primary Considerations for Patrol Organization

Patrols are organized so you can accomplish your mission in the most effective manner possible. With proper organization, you will achieve effective use of time, equipment, and personnel. When organizing a patrol, you must take three things into consideration: unit integrity, general organization, and task organization. All three of these considerations are dependent on each other.

- Unit integrity. It is critical for mission accomplishment that unit integrity be maintained as much as possible when organizing a patrol. For example, in a squad sized patrol, one fire team

could be a security element while another is the assault element. Don't mix Marines from different fire teams without a specific reason (for example, you want all your SAWS in one element).

b. General organization. The general organization of a patrol is based on proven concepts and should be similar for all patrols. The general organization is based on elements and teams. A patrol must be organized so it can move easily and effectively. The general organization provides a foundation for the formation for movement. Every element, team, and individual must have an appropriately assigned position in the formation for movement.

c. Task organization. The task organization is based on the mission and the personnel available. Personnel and units are assigned to the elements and teams in the general organization based on their capabilities and the patrol's mission.

1105. Elements and Teams

Patrols of any size, from as few as 4 Marines to as many as 50 or more Marines, are organized into elements. You can further organize elements into teams.

a. Elements.

- (1) Combat patrols. Combat patrols have a headquarters element, assault element, security element, and support element.
- (2) Reconnaissance patrols. Reconnaissance patrols have a headquarters element and either a separate reconnaissance element and security element or a combined reconnaissance and security element.

b. Teams. You can further organize the patrol elements into teams. These teams will vary in number and function depending on the specific mission of the patrol.

- (1) Some types of teams correspond directly to their elements. Assault, support, reconnaissance, and security teams, for example, are subdivisions of their corresponding elements.
- (2) Some types of teams have special purposes. They may be subdivisions of any of the patrol elements, depending on the mission and how the patrol leader decides to task organize them. Demolition teams, prisoner teams, and search teams, for example, might all be a part of the assault element.

1106. Elements and Teams of Combat Patrols

Combat patrols are usually organized around a rifle platoon. One or more of the platoon's squads serves as the assault element. The same applies to the support and security elements. You can further organize these elements into as many teams as necessary to meet the specific mission of

the patrol. These elements may also be reinforced with other units such as a machinegun squad. Figure 1-1 is an example of a combat patrol organization.

a. Headquarters element. Like a reconnaissance patrol, the function of the combat patrol headquarters element is to control the patrol and is composed of the patrol leader and the personnel who provide support for the entire patrol. In addition to a corpsman and radio operator, a combat patrol headquarters element may also have a forward air controller (FAC), artillery forward observers (FOs), and other persons who provide combat support.

b. Assault element. The function of the assault element is to engage the enemy in the objective area. Normally, special purpose teams such as demolition, assault, and enemy prisoner of war (EPW) teams are assigned to the assault element. Figure 1-2 is an example of a combat patrol assault element organization.

c. Support element. The function of the support element is to support the assault element. If the assault element has several teams needing independent support, then the support element should have several support teams as well. A typical mission of the support element is to provide a base of fire to cover the assault movement of the assault element.

d. Security element. The function of the security element is to provide security throughout the patrol and to secure the objective rallying point.

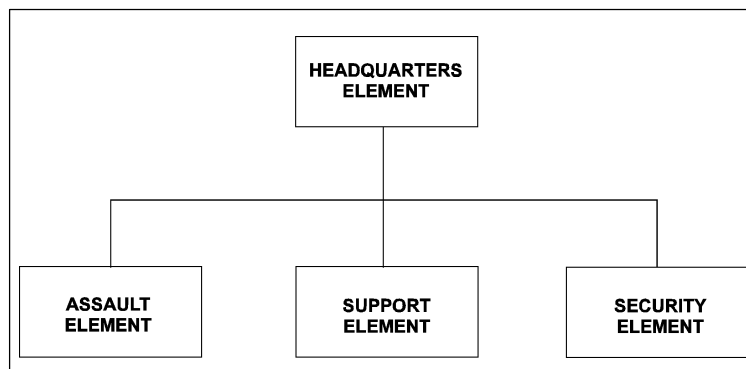


Fig 1-1. General organization of a combat patrol.

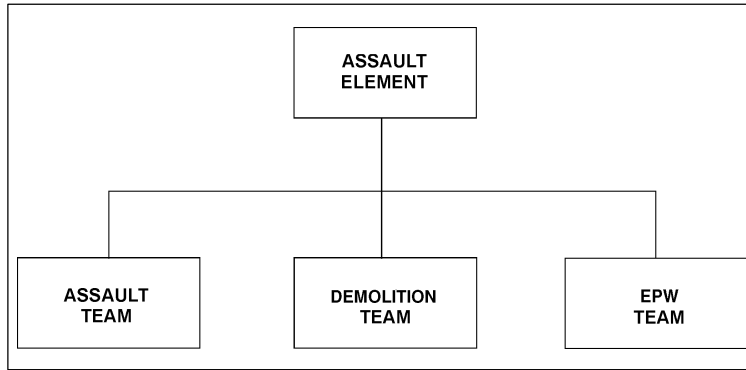


Fig 1-2. Example of a combat patrol assault element organization.

1107. Elements and Teams of Reconnaissance Patrols

Reconnaissance patrols are usually organized around a Marine rifle squad. One or more of the squad's fire teams acts as the reconnaissance element. One or more of the squad's fire teams serves as the security element. You can further organize these elements into as many teams as necessary to meet the specific mission of the patrol. Figures 1-3 and 1-4 are examples of reconnaissance patrol organizations.

- a. Headquarters element. The function of the headquarters element is to control the patrol and is composed of the patrol leader and the personnel who provide support for the entire patrol. These personnel may include a forward observer, corpsman, and radio operator.
- b. Reconnaissance element. The function of the reconnaissance element is to inspect or maintain surveillance over an objective.
- c. Security element. The function of the security element is to provide security for the reconnaissance element and give early warning of enemy approach into the objective area.
- d. Combined reconnaissance and security element. If necessary for the specific mission and the personnel available, the patrol may be organized into a combined reconnaissance and security team. In this case, the combined element performs both functions.

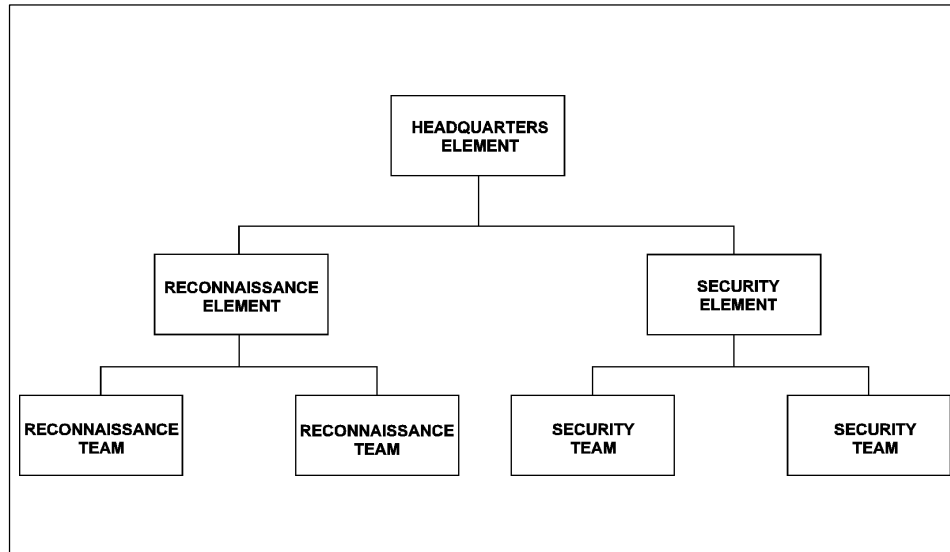


Fig 1-3. Reconnaissance patrol with separate reconnaissance and security elements.

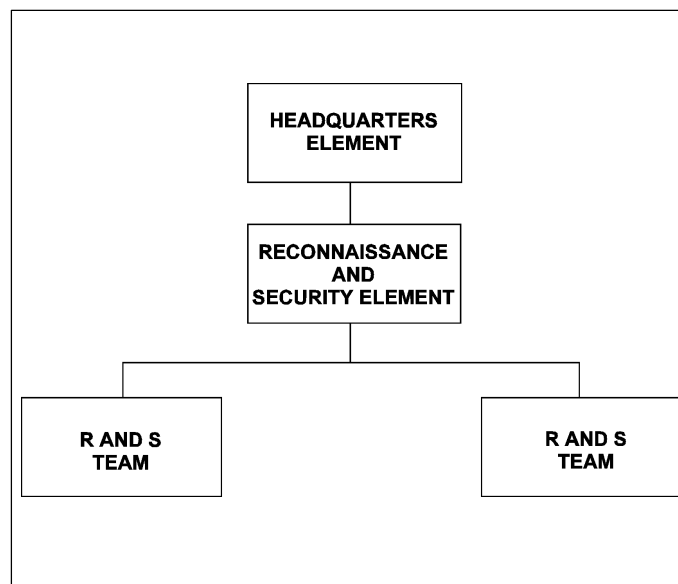


Fig 1-4. Reconnaissance patrol with a combined reconnaissance and security element.

Let's review. Three of the four elements of a combat patrol are the headquarters element, the assault element, and the support element. Can you remember what the fourth element is?

The fourth element is the security element. If you answered incorrectly, review paragraph 1204. Lesson Summary. This lesson introduced you to some general information about infantry patrols. The lesson covered the definition of an infantry patrol, the purpose of infantry patrols, the two

general types of missions of infantry patrols, and patrol organization. The next lesson will cover some individual patrolling skills needed to effectively conduct patrolling operations.

Lesson 2. INDIVIDUAL PATROLLING SKILLS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the six individual patrolling skills.
2. Define cover.
3. Define concealment.
4. Define camouflage.
5. Identify camouflage principles and techniques.
6. Identify movement techniques.
7. Identify the six recognition factors.
8. Identify tracking signs.

1201. General

Every member of an infantry patrol has a responsibility for the success of the patrol's mission. Proficiency in individual patrolling skills is critical to the success and survival of the patrol. The six individual patrolling skills are

- Land navigation
- Cover and concealment
- Camouflage
- Movement
- Observation
- Tracking

1202. Land Navigation

Land navigation is one of the more important and complicated individual patrolling skills. It requires an individual to be able to do the following:

- Read a military map
- Use a compass with a military map
- Travel from one point to another in unfamiliar territory within a specified time

Due to the detailed and lengthy nature of learning land navigation, it will not be taught in this course. You may, however, learn land navigation by taking other MCI courses or from the land navigation portion of the Marine Battle Skills Training (MBST) System.

1203. Cover and Concealment

While cover is protection from hostile **fire**, concealment is protection from hostile **observation**. Note that concealment does not guarantee cover nor does cover guarantee concealment. You could be covered by being in a building, but the enemy could see you by watching your shadows if you are not careful. Likewise, hiding in a bush will not protect you from fire even if you cannot be seen.

a. Cover. Cover is protection from hostile fire. Always think of how much cover you will need in a given situation. Make every effort to find a covered position to move **to** before moving **from** a covered position. Cover may be either artificial or natural.

- (1) Artificial cover is any manmade object that provides cover, such as fighting positions, trenches, bunkers, buildings, or vehicles.
- (2) Natural cover is anything that occurs naturally and provides cover. For example natural cover can be ravines, hollows, reverse slopes, trees, or rocks. Even a slight depression of 15 centimeters (6 inches) may provide sufficient cover to save your life while under fire. Figure 1-5 is an example of natural cover at work.



Fig 1-5. Natural Cover.

b. Concealment. Concealment is protection from hostile observation. Always look for as much concealment as possible. Concealment, like cover, may be provided by artificial or natural means. There are also some specific techniques to aid in concealment.

- (1) Artificial concealment comes from any manmade objects such as cloth or nets that provides concealment.
- (2) Natural concealment comes from any natural object such as vegetation that provides concealment. Figure 1-6 shows one Marine using natural concealment while the other Marine (marked with the X) is not.

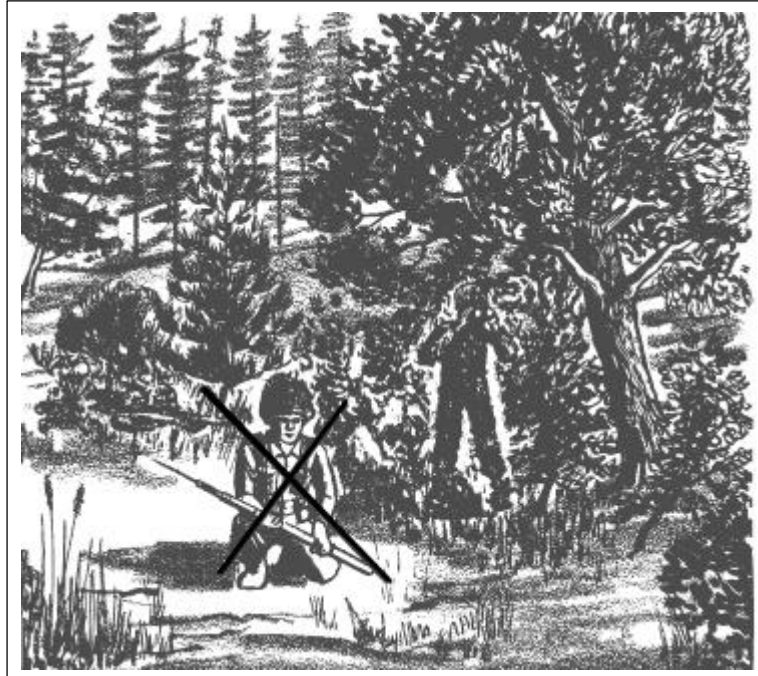


Fig 1-6. Natural concealment being used and not being used.

- (3) Techniques to aid concealment.
 - (a) Remain motionless while observing. Anything in motion attracts the eye.
 - (b) Always conduct yourself as if you are being watched.
 - (c) Observe from the prone position.
 - (d) Stay in the shade. Moving shadows attract attention.
 - (e) Keep off the skyline. Figures on the skyline can easily be seen and identified, even from great distances.
 - (f) Look around the side, not over the top of an object, when observing unless you can see through it.
 - (g) Upon the approach of an aircraft, take a prone position and remain motionless. If surprised by an aircraft, remain motionless and do not look up.
 - (h) Use extra care when tired. Fatigue leads to carelessness.
 - (i) Use proper camouflage. This will be covered in detail in the next paragraph.

Let's review. Cover and concealment are similar but different. Do you remember what the definitions of cover and concealment are?

If you answered cover is protection from hostile fire and concealment is protection from hostile observation, you're correct. If you didn't, you should review paragraph 1203.

1204. Camouflage

a. Definition. Camouflage is the use of natural or manmade materials to change or disguise the shape and appearance of an individual, equipment, or position to conceal it. Natural materials include vegetation, rocks, and dirt. Manmade materials include paint, nets, and rags.

b. General principles of camouflage. To effectively camouflage your position, use the following principles:

- (1) Camouflage is a continuous process. Camouflage a position as soon as you occupy it. Camouflage yourself and equipment before going on a patrol.
- (2) Use natural materials first, then use artificial materials if necessary.
- (3) The enemy can identify objects by their shape, shadow, texture, color, position, or motion. Consider all of these characteristics for effective camouflage.
- (4) Consider both ground and air based observation when applying camouflage.
- (5) Use only as much material as you need. Too much, too little, or the wrong type of material can be easily detected.
- (6) Inspect your camouflage from your enemy's view. This is the best way to check its effectiveness.
- (7) Determine the terrain type and vegetation the patrol will move through before applying camouflage.
- (8) Replace freshly killed vegetation regularly since over time dead vegetation changes shape and color.

c. Techniques of individual camouflage.

- (1) When applying individual camouflage, start at the top and work down.
- (2) Tone down all exposed skin areas with camouflage paint. Natural skin oils make exposed skin stand out. Skin will stand out at night if exposed to moonlight or light from a flare. Paint shiny areas (forehead, cheekbones, nose, and chin) with a dark

color. Paint shadow areas (around the eyes, nose, and under the chin) with a light color. Remember to apply paint to all exposed skin areas in irregular splotches. Figure 1-7 illustrates this point.

- (3) If camouflage clothing is not available, dab other clothing in irregular splotches with the appropriate color.



Fig 1-7. Proper skin camouflage.

d. Techniques of equipment camouflage.

- (1) Change the helmet outline and texture by applying camouflage covers, helmet net, pieces of cloth, and vegetation.
- (2) Tape or pad all equipment that reflects light or makes noise.
- (3) Wrap weapons with strips of contrasting colored cloth or tape to break the regular outline. Use foliage or burlap garnishing if available.

Note: Take all precautions to ensure you do not impair the proper functioning of your weapons when applying camouflage.

1205. Movement

Motion and noise naturally attract attention. An infantry patrol must move undetected. How do you do this? First, you must properly prepare your clothing and equipment for noise discipline. Then you must use proper movement techniques.

a. Preparation for noise discipline.

- (1) Wear soft, loose fitting clothing.
- (2) Wear gloves. They will protect your hands from cuts, insect bites, and other minor irritations. They will also enhance your camouflage and aid in holding a weapon securely.
- (3) Tuck your jacket into your trousers so it won't snag
- (4) Keep your silhouette as trim as possible.
- (5) Keep your load bearing equipment (LBE) buckled so your gear doesn't slide around.
- (6) Tape your identification tags together on the chain so they cannot slide or rattle.
- (7) Tape all snaps, swivels, and buckles.
- (8) Pad or tape loose items of equipment.

b. Techniques. Most importantly, apply common sense to govern your movement. There are, however, specific techniques for day and night movement. Develop these as personal habits to help you to move undetected.

- (1) Daylight movement. **Don't be seen!**
 - (a) Move slowly using natural cover and concealment as much as possible.
 - (b) Make security halts frequently and at irregular intervals to listen and observe.
 - (c) Before you move from your present position, select a position to stop at next. Observe the area carefully before moving to the new position.
 - (d) Use fog, smoke, haze, movement--both friendly and enemy, and other battle noises to conceal your movement. Also, use natural noises (rain, wind, animals, running water) to mask your movement.
 - (e) Move in tall grass when the wind is blowing. Change direction slightly from time to time. Moving in a straight line causes the grass to move unnaturally and may attract enemy attention.
 - (f) Do not disturb animals or birds. If disturbed, they will attract attention.
 - (g) Quickly and quietly cross roads and trails at low spots, curves, or culverts (a wash under a road).
 - (h) Avoid areas with loose stones or steep, slippery slopes.
 - (i) Avoid clearings. If you must cross clearings, follow along low areas when possible (use micro terrain).

 - (2) Night movement. **Don't be heard!** Techniques for night movement, in some cases, are quite different from techniques for daylight movement. They focus on not being heard instead of not being seen. The main advantage of night movement is your movement is concealed by the darkness. However, you must continue to use daylight movement techniques because the enemy may have night vision equipment.
 - (a) When alerted for a night patrol, prepare your "night vision." You can do this by remaining in the dark for at least 30 minutes. Try to rest and limit prolonged exposure to bright light. Avoid nicotine and alcohol. Both reduce night visual acuity.
- Note: Once your eyes have fully adjusted for night vision, additional time in the dark or straining will not improve your vision.
- (b) Move quietly. Step high and bring your foot down toe first to feel the ground. Avoid swishing tall grass or breaking twigs. Once you have cleared an area for your forward foot, repeat the process with your rear foot.

- (c) Follow a more open route at night, if you cut down on noise. Move along the military crest of hills instead of paths, roads, ridgelines, or other obvious routes.
 - (d) Move in a zigzag or other varied pattern.
 - (e) Move slowly and refrain from running at night. A running person can be heard at a great distance, especially if moving through brush.
- (3) Techniques that apply to day or night movement.
- (a) When returning, always use a different route. Do not use patrol routes you used before. This will lessen the chance of encountering boobytraps or ambushes. If you encounter wire, do not cut it unless it is absolutely necessary to accomplish your mission. If you must cut wire, follow the steps below:
 1. Inspect for boobytraps or signal devices.
 2. Wrap the strand to be cut with cloth or tape to reduce the sound.
 3. Cut close to a post or picket, and secure the short end to the picket (to prevent it from unraveling).
 4. Make sure all "tension" is released from the long portion before it is laid down.
 5. Leave the top strands intact to delay detection.

Note: You must remember the enemy will probably boobytrap their protective wire and cover it by observation and fields of fire.

- (b) Suppress a cough by pressing lightly on your Adam's apple. Suppress a sneeze by applying slight upward pressure on your nostrils.
- (c) If you have to speak, whisper. First expel most of the air from your lungs--this will keep you from hissing.

Let's review. True or false? Proper noise discipline requires you to keep your jacket untucked from your trousers.

If you said false, you are correct. If you said true, review paragraph 1205a.

True or false? Proper techniques for daylight movement require you to move quickly and make a few stops to avoid detection.

If you said false, you are correct. If you said true, review paragraph 1205b.

True or false? Proper night techniques require you to not use daylight movement techniques.

If you said false, you are correct. If you said true, review paragraph 1205c.

1206. Observation

Although observation is critical only to the success of reconnaissance patrols, patrol members on all patrols should know how to properly observe and make accurate reports on what they observed.

What kind of signs or discrepancies do you look for in your surroundings? What is the procedure for selecting an observation position? What are the special techniques to apply when observing during the day or at night? This paragraph will address each of these questions starting with the six recognition factors:

a. Recognition factors.

- (1) **Shape.** Probably the most important factor of recognition is shape. You can notice a familiar shape (a man, a vehicle, or a weapon) very rapidly, even at a great distance. Take into consideration the "hostile" shape will probably be altered to some extent by use of camouflage.
- (2) **Shadow.** At times a shadow shows up better than the object itself (especially from a high vantage point). When scanning an area that may hide hostile forces, pay particular attention to any shadows.
- (3) **Surface texture.** Look for smooth surfaces or unnatural texture in any area of observation. Most natural objects have a rough, nonglossy appearance. Some smooth surfaces that might give an enemy away are windshields, weapons, helmets, mess kits, field glasses, or even the shine on boots.
- (4) **Color.** Look for color that contrasts with its background. The enemy may use the wrong shade of a color when camouflaging his gear, position, or body.
- (5) **Sighting.** Certain things belong in certain places. Remember the saying, "a place for everything and everything in its place." When things are out of place, they are readily noticeable. Look for instances where the enemy has changed an area by adding or taking away something that affects the appearance of the area. Making an object look like it belongs is called "sighting."
- (6) **Motion.** Movement will naturally attract your attention. While a little movement may not indicate what the enemy is doing, it should attract your attention. You can make a careful study to detect any further enemy activity. Train your eyes to notice whether there is a "hostile" shape or peculiar shadow. Does anything shine? Are the colors all natural? Is there something there that looks artificial in any way? Does any

movement catch your eye? These six recognition factors should become very familiar as you train your eyes to observe on patrol.

Note: When using the six recognition factors to observe the enemy, you should remember the enemy may be using the same factors to observe you.

b. Selecting observation positions. During a patrol, you may occupy one or more observation positions from which you can observe enemy personnel, equipment, and positions and remain undetected. Proper and improper observation positions are illustrated in figures 1-8 through 1-11.

- (1) Before starting, study the patrol route and area to be observed. Use maps and aerial photos to select potential observation positions.
- (2) Closely observe any potential observation position before approaching to ensure it is clear of enemy personnel.
- (3) Move to the exact spot chosen by the most covered and concealed route. If you cannot move to the exact spot, you must relay your actual position to your next higher headquarters.
- (4) Avoid all unnecessary movement once in position and ensure you have the proper camouflage to remain undetected.

Note: Do not confuse observation positions with observation posts. An observation position is specifically used for a reconnaissance mission. Observation posts (OP) are a type of observation position, but are used specifically for early warning when a larger unit is in a defensive position. OPs consist of a small team, usually two Marines, set out in front of a position to observe for an enemy unit and report back to the friendly unit to allow the unit to prepare for an attack. At night, OPs become listening posts (LPs) due to reduced ability to observe. They are usually located closer to the unit to allow for easy return to the unit's position. If the unit has night vision equipment the posts are called a "LP/OPs."



Fig 1-8. Proper observation position.



Fig 1-9. Improper observation position.



Fig. 1-10. Another proper observation position.



Fig 1-11. Another improper observation position.

c. Techniques of observation. Remember the six recognition factors are shape, shadow, surface texture, color, sightings, and movement.

- (1) Daylight observation. Visually search the entire area with a general scan followed by a detailed scan. If you see no obvious signs of the enemy, then concentrate on the ground nearest you. Your most dangerous enemy might be there! Begin your detailed scan by searching in narrow strips no more than 50 meters wide. Observe from right to left, left to right, and parallel to your front. Overlap the strips so you cover all terrain and objects as your search extends outward. Continue in this manner until you have searched your entire field of view as shown in figure 1-12.

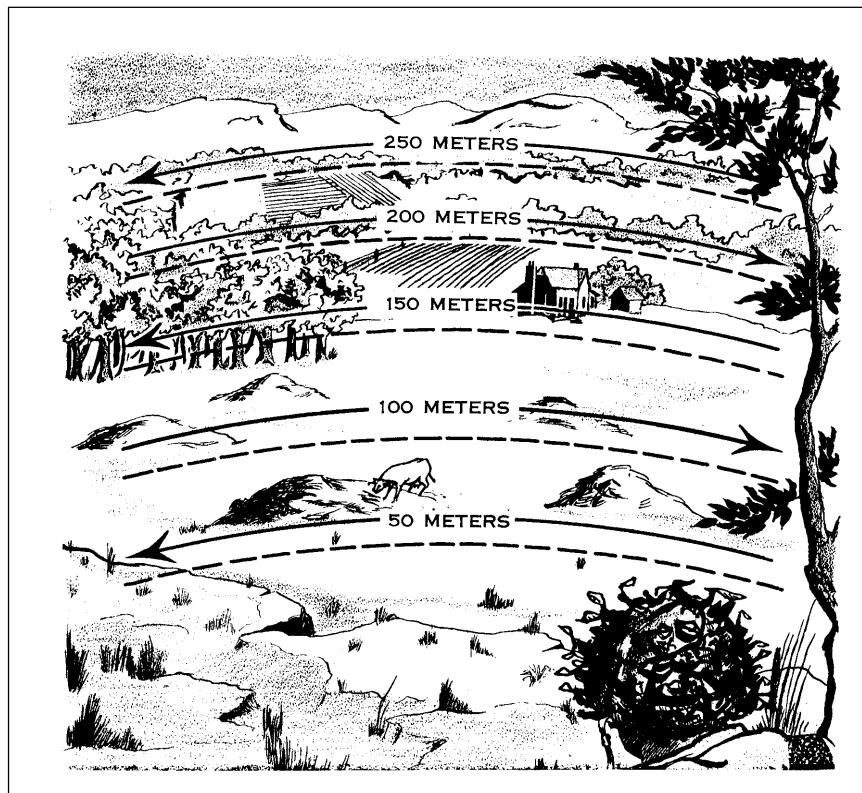


Fig 1-12. Scan in 50 meter-strips (overlap the strips).

- (2) Night observation. Observing at night or in dim light is very different from day observation. When assigned a night observation mission, you observe the principles of night vision (dark adaptation), off-center vision, and scanning.
 - (a) Night vision has already been discussed earlier in the night movement paragraph and the same principles apply here.

- (b) Off-center vision is the technique of focusing on an object without looking directly at it. One portion of the eye can see more clearly during the day and another portion can distinguish objects better at night. To bring the night portion of your eyes into focus, you should look 6 to 10 degrees away from the object (fig 1-13).

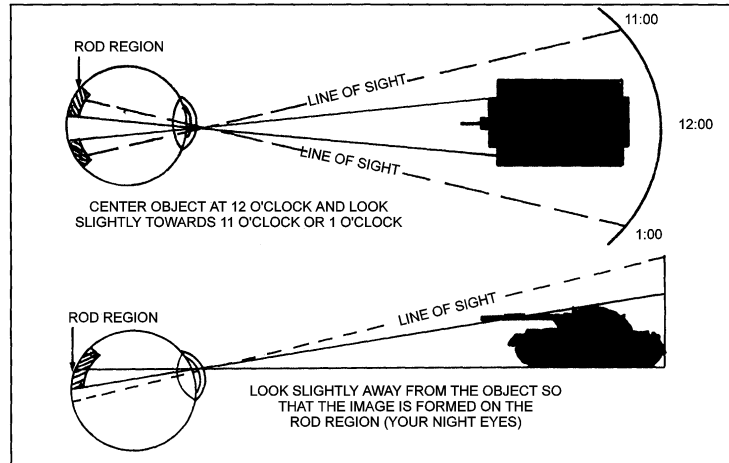


Fig 1-13. Night observation: off-center vision techniques.

- (c) Scanning is another night observation technique. Your night vision only lasts 4 to 10 seconds in any one focus (and your eyes can't focus while in motion). Move your eyes in short, abrupt, irregular movements over and around your target. Concentrate your attention on the target by not looking directly at it (fig 1-14).

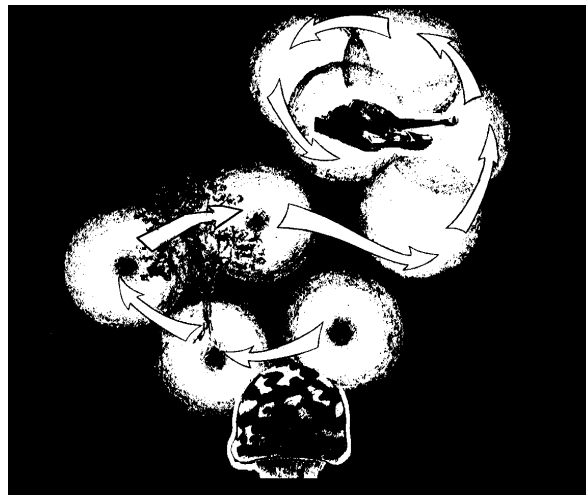


Fig 1-14. At night, scan in short, abrupt, and irregular movements.

Note: If you stare directly at something long enough in the dark, you can see just about anything (fig 1-15).



Fig 1-15. When observing at night, don't "see" something that's not there.

1207. Tracking

a. Signs. In most areas of the world, it is difficult to move personnel or equipment without leaving signs. Finding, interpreting, and following these signs is called tracking. In some situations, employ local people for this purpose. However, during patrols you must find the signs left by the enemy yourself. Look for the following signs to help track the enemy:

- (1) Footprints or portions of footprints. You should know what type of footwear the enemy is likely to be wearing. Don't confuse these with tracks made by friendly troops. If you know the general physical characteristics of the enemy, the depth of such a print will indicate the weight being carried. Dirt or mud piled up around the outside of the print means the person was running.
- (2) Dirt smudges on rocks, logs, and leaves (possibly from footgear). Footgear will usually be wet, allowing dirt to adhere to it. Footgear will smudge the ground and mud will drop off in fragments.
- (3) Direction of grass, leaves, or sticks kicked up by feet. This can indicate the direction of movement by the enemy. Unnatural formations of vines, dead grass, and broken twigs stepped on or pushed aside will disturb the vegetation's natural appearance.
- (4) Sap, latex, or fluid flowing from cuts or bruises on roots and trees. Some bark breaks easily when stepped on and sap may appear on it.
- (5) Change in color of dead vegetation. This occurs when foliage and the darker underside of the leaves is turned up. This color will contrast sharply against the normal shiny surface. You can distinguish the color pattern of disturbed, turned-up leaves by the dark shadows they cast. The shadows will offer contrast to the brown color of the other dry leaves.
- (6) Disturbed insect life. Some insects, especially ants, move in a definite path and leave a distinct imprint through vegetation on the ground. If something violates this path (for instance, a footprint), ants will go around the interruption. Deviation from an established route by ants is a good indication that something passed over the area.

b. Conditions. You will find tracking is easier under certain conditions.

- (1) Favorable
 - (a) Equal air and ground temperatures
 - (b) Damp ground and vegetation
 - (c) Shady areas

- (d) Little or no wind
- (e) Calm, moderate weather
- (2) Unfavorable
 - (a) Direct sunlight
 - (b) Strong winds
 - (c) Heavy rain
 - (d) Rocky or hard ground
 - (e) Numerous streams
 - (f) Friendly or neutral party movement in the area

c. Tracking deceptions and their countermeasures. What might the enemy do if they realize you are tracking them? What might you do to prevent your patrol from being tracked? Table 1-1 explains possible enemy deceptions and the countermeasures you should employ.

Table 1-1. Deceptions and Countermeasures.

POSSIBLE ENEMY DECEPTIONS	COUNTERMEASURES
The enemy may try to confuse you by walking backwards.	Look at how the grass, twigs, and weeds are bent or kicked. They will be bent or kicked in the direction of travel.
The enemy may try to hide his trail by walking in a stream for a short distance.	Search both banks of a stream for at least 500 meters in either direction from the point of entry. (A search will indicate enemy troops left the stream.)
The enemy might split up into small groups.	Mark the point of separation. Split your force if you can, if not, choose one group to follow. Use your judgement. What is your mission? Following which group will most likely accomplish your mission?
The enemy might try to hide his trail by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Moving over rocky or hard ground -Jumping to one side of a trail frequently -Covering his trail 	You must be patient tracking the enemy. You might find only a scuff mark on a stone, an overturned leaf, or a broken twig. But these signs will give you an indication of the enemy's direction of travel.

Lesson Summary. This lesson covered the basic patrolling skills needed by every patrol member. These skills include land navigation, cover and concealment, camouflage, observation, movement, and tracking.

Unit Exercise: Complete items 1 through 16 by performing the action required. Check your responses against those listed at the end of this study unit.

1. An infantry patrol is a detachment of troops sent out for the purpose of gathering information, carrying out a destructive combat mission, or conducting a
 - a. relief mission.
 - b. strong point mission.
 - c. security mission.
 - d. defensive mission.

2. What is one purpose of an infantry patrol?
 - a. Man a supplementary defensive position
 - b. Plan the use of automatic weapons for the final protective line (FPL)
 - c. Channel the enemy into the forward edge of battle area (FEBA)
 - d. Seek out and destroy enemy personnel

3. What are the two general types of missions that can be assigned an infantry patrol?
 - a. Brief and extended
 - b. Primary and alternate
 - c. Supported and unsupported
 - d. Reconnaissance and combat

4. The three primary considerations for patrol organization are unit integrity, general organization, and
 - a. size.
 - b. task organization.
 - c. mission.
 - d. enemy situation.

5. Combat patrols are organized into a headquarters element, an assault element, and
 - a. a support element.
 - b. a security element and a support element.
 - c. a security element and a demolition element.
 - d. a support element and a demolition element.

6. Reconnaissance patrols are organized into a headquarters element, a
 - a. reconnaissance element, and a point element.
 - b. reconnaissance element, and a support element.
 - c. reconnaissance element, and a security element.
 - d. security element, and a support element.

7. Which element of a combat patrol engages the enemy in the objective area?
 - a. Headquarters
 - b. Support
 - c. Security
 - d. Assault

8. Which element of a reconnaissance patrol maintains surveillance over an objective?
 - a. Reconnaissance
 - b. Security
 - c. Support
 - d. Headquarters

9. The six primary individual patrolling skills are land navigation, cover and concealment, movement, observation, tracking, and
 - a. life saving.
 - b. camouflage.
 - c. swimming.
 - d. rope tying.

10. Cover is protection from hostile
 - a. observation.
 - b. tracking.
 - c. fire.
 - d. movement.

11. Concealment is protection from hostile
 - a. observation.
 - b. tracking.
 - c. fire.
 - d. movement.

12. Using natural or manmade materials to change or disguise the shape and appearance of an individual, equipment, or position in order to conceal it is called
 - a. cover.
 - b. cover and concealment.
 - c. concealment.
 - d. camouflage.

13. The best way to check the effectiveness of your camouflage is from
 - a. a point 500 meters from the camouflaged object.
 - b. a higher level.
 - c. the enemy's view.
 - d. ground level in the afternoon.

14. What is a proper movement technique?
 - a. Move quickly, avoiding vegetation as much as possible.
 - b. Move in areas with loose stones or steep, slippery slopes.
 - c. Use varied patterns in your movement.
 - d. Make security halts only when absolutely necessary.

15. What are the six recognition factors?
 - a. Shape, shadow, surface texture, color, sightings, and motion
 - b. Shape, shadow, smell, color, sightings, and motion
 - c. Size, shadow, smell, color, sound, and motion
 - d. Size, shadow, surface texture, color, sound, and motion

16. What is one favorable tracking condition?
 - a. Dry ground
 - b. Calm, moderate weather
 - c. Strong winds
 - d. Sunshine

UNIT SUMMARY

This study unit introduced you to patrolling. You learned the definition of an infantry patrol. You also learned the six purposes and the two types of infantry patrols. You learned about the organization of an infantry patrol and the basic patrolling skills. In the next study unit, you will learn how to plan and prepare to conduct a patrol and write and issue a patrol order.

Study Unit 1 Exercise Solutions

	Reference
1. c.	1101
2. d.	1102
3. d.	1103
4. b.	1104
5. b.	1105
6. c.	1105
7. d.	1106
8. a.	1107
9. b.	1201
10. c.	1203a
11. a.	1203b
12. d.	1204a
13. c.	1204b
14. c.	1205
15. a.	1206a
16. b.	1207b

STUDY UNIT 2

PLANNING AND PREPARING FOR INFANTRY PATROLS

Introduction. When assigned to conduct an infantry patrol, it is imperative that you have a well thought-out and organized plan. With this plan you must then properly prepare for the patrol. This study unit will teach you proven methods to plan and prepare for a patrol, including how to write and issue a patrol warning order and a patrol order.

Lesson 1. PLANNING PATROLS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the seven considerations for estimating the situation.
2. Identify the five military aspects of terrain.
3. Identify proper use of the half-rule.
4. Identify proper use of reverse planning.
5. Describe the purpose of a patrol warning order.
6. Identify the four parts of a patrol warning order.
7. Identify five items you must coordinate when planning a patrol.

When your company commander or platoon commander issues an operation order that includes a task for a patrol, the operation order will provide information and guidance needed to plan, prepare, and execute the mission.

The intelligence officer (S-2) may give an intelligence briefing in conjunction with the operation order. Other staff officers or their subordinates may give briefings pertaining to logistical, air, or artillery support.

You must carefully study the operation order to understand all the information and guidance it provides. Make accurate notes for later use, but do not try to write down every word; you will probably not have enough time. Ask questions about anything that is unclear to you.

Begin planning as soon as you know about the task to conduct the patrol. Start by planning the use of your available time. The first major consideration is estimating the situation.

2101. Estimating the Situation

Estimating the situation is an analytical process for selecting the course of action that offers the greatest possibility of success. This is a continuous and detailed mental process that should be followed no matter how quickly a decision must be made. Estimating the situation is best done by thoroughly analyzing the seven considerations listed below. You can easily recall these considerations by using the acronym METT-TSL.

- M Mission
- E Enemy
- T Terrain and weather
- T Troops and fire support available
- T Time
- S Space
- L Logistics

- a. Study the mission. One of the most important things you will do after receiving the operation order is to study the mission. By studying the mission, you can identify the specific tasks you must execute to accomplish the mission.
- b. Study the enemy. The more you know about your enemy, the better your chances are for success. Study the locations, sizes, and dispositions of all known and suspected enemy forces that may affect your patrol's mission. You must also know about your enemy's capabilities, characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses. Although the operation order contains information about the enemy, it may not have enough information to suit your needs. After you receive the operation order, ask the Marine who issued the order any questions you have about the enemy.
- c. Study the terrain and weather. As a patrol leader, you must study the terrain over which your patrol will travel. Terrain and weather will affect all plans and actions. They must be studied from both friendly and enemy viewpoints. The patrol's plan of action must take full advantage of the terrain, especially since the terrain will influence your patrol's formation and dispersion. The weather, both present and predicted, will affect visibility, movement, and fire support.

- (1) When studying terrain and weather, you must consider the military aspects of terrain. You can easily recall the military aspects of terrain by using the acronym KOCOA.

- K Key terrain
- O Observation and fields of fire
- C Cover and concealment
- O Obstacles
- A Avenues of approach

- (a) Key terrain. A key terrain feature is anything that gives a marked advantage to the unit that controls it. This advantage lies generally in terrain that affords good observation and fields of fire.
 - (b) Observation and fields of fire. Good information means you can gather useful information about the enemy, adjust indirect fire on him, and control friendly units. Fields of fire are clear lanes through which you can accurately engage the enemy with direct fire. Consider observation and fields of fire from both friendly and enemy positions.
 - (c) Cover and concealment. The analysis of cover and concealment is often inseparable from the fields of fire and observation. Weapon positions must be effective and survivable. When moving, use the terrain to provide cover and concealment.
 - (d) Obstacles. Obstacles are natural or artificial terrain features that stop, delay, or restrict military movement. They may either help or hinder a unit, depending on location and nature. For example, a deep creek located across the direction of movement will slow an attacker, while the same type of creek on the flank of an attacker affords a measure of security. Obstacles perpendicular to the direction of movement favor a defending force, while those parallel to the direction of movement may give the attacker an advantage by protecting his flanks.
 - (e) Avenues of approach. An avenue of approach is a terrain feature that permits movement. A good avenue of approach should also provide ease of movement, cover and concealment, favorable observation and fields of fire, and adequate maneuver room.
- (2) The following resources are available to assist you in studying the terrain.
- (a) Map reconnaissance is the most common means of studying the terrain and simply involves studying a map of the area. Although it is fast, easy to coordinate, and inexpensive, it is not the most effective means of studying terrain.
 - (b) Aerial photographs can be of great assistance when available. They give you an entirely different perspective of the terrain.
 - (c) Aerial reconnaissance is the study of terrain from the air, usually from a helicopter. Although this type of reconnaissance is rarely available, it is extremely effective.
 - (d) Route reconnaissance is probably the most effective means to study the terrain because it involves actually walking the terrain you will be patrolling. Often,

however, this option is not possible because of time constraints or the terrain is located in enemy territory.

- (3) The weather will determine what gear you need, which will affect your movement. You can use the weather to your advantage if you plan properly. Remember, rain or heavy winds will mask your movement.

d. Study the troops and the fire support available. Determine who is available for the patrol. Study the fire support available and consider how it can best support your patrol. Selection of personnel is usually restricted to the platoon, squad, or fire team. You should maintain unit integrity whenever possible to ensure a smoothly operated patrol.

e. Plan for the use of time available. In a combat environment, it is difficult to find sufficient time for planning. It is extremely important that you use your time in the most efficient manner. To do this, use four techniques: issue a patrol warning order as soon as possible, use the "half-rule," delegate tasks, and use reverse planning.

- (1) Patrol warning order. After you receive the operation order, you must issue a patrol warning order to your patrol members as soon as possible. This allows patrol members to begin preparing for the patrol, giving them more time overall. Paragraph 2102 of this text covers the patrol warning order in detail.
- (2) "Half-rule." Applying the half rule gives your element leaders enough time to prepare their elements for the patrol. The half-rule simply means that you give half the time you have for preparation to your element leaders. For example, if you receive the operation order at 1300 and are directed to depart friendly lines at 2000 and return at 2300, you will have a total of 7 hours to plan and prepare for the patrol. You should plan to give 3.5 of those 7 hours to your element leaders for their own preparation.
- (3) Task delegation. Delegating tasks to others can save you valuable time. Some tasks you should delegate and some you should not. For example, you should not delegate the task of conducting a map reconnaissance of your patrol route or the task of writing the patrol warning order. It would be appropriate, however, for you to delegate the task of obtaining radios, frequencies, and callsigns. One of the most frequently delegated tasks is that of constructing a terrain model. Have your point team and navigator construct the terrain model together. In this way, they will be familiar with the patrol route and surrounding terrain. A terrain model allows your patrol members to visualize the patrol.

- (4) Reverse planning. This technique can help you schedule the important events in your planning. As a patrol leader, you must plan your schedule around the times specified in the operation order. Time of departure (TOD) and time of return (TOR) are often specified in the operations order. When reverse planning, start your planning with the last action that was assigned a specific time restriction in the operation order. From that point in time, plan backwards to the time you received the operation order. If you use the half-rule, you will also be able to figure out when you want to issue your patrol warning order. Make a time line. Using the previous example, your time line will look similar to table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Example of a time line

	PATROL LEADER ONLY	ENTIRE PATROL
2,300		Reenter friendly lines
2000 - 2300		Conduct patrol
2,000		Depart friendly lines
1945 - 2000		Move to assembly area
1930 - 1945	Conduct final inspections	Receive final inspection
1845 - 1930	Supervise night rehearsals	Conduct night rehearsals
1830 - 1845		Chow
1800 - 1830	Supervise day rehearsals	Conduct day rehearsals
1630 - 1800	Conduct final coordination	Final preparation
1600 - 1630	Issue patrol order	Receive patrol order
1500 - 1600	Complete the detailed plan	Initial inspection
1400 - 1500	Estimate situation	Initial preparation
1345 - 1400	Issue patrol warning order	Receive patrol warning order
1330 - 1345	Prepare patrol warning order	
1300 - 1330	Receive operation order	

Notice the **BOLDED** items were designated in the operation order. You do not have a choice about when to do them. When you are reverse planning, you should start by writing down the items that are already designated for you. Next, schedule the key items. Using the half-rule, go back to the last event for which you have a designated time, and begin planning backwards. Your result will be a realistic time line that includes all the events needed to accomplish a successful patrol.

f. Study space. Consider all distances. How far is your objective, how far is the fire support, and how far is the reinforcement?

g. Study logistics. Consider how much gear you need and how it will affect your movement. Consider when and where you can get resupplied if necessary.

2102. The Patrol Warning Order

a. Purpose of a patrol warning order. The purpose of a patrol warning order is to notify patrol members of an impending mission and provide them as much time as possible to prepare for the mission. When possible, issue the patrol warning order to all patrol members, including attached personnel. If this is not feasible, issue it to your element leaders. They, in turn, will issue the patrol warning order to their elements.

b. Format of the patrol warning order. The format of the patrol warning order (fig 2-1) includes four parts.

- (1) Situation. A brief statement of the enemy and friendly situation.
- (2) Mission. Read the mission exactly as you received it.
- (3) General instructions
 - (a) Name. List the name of each patrol member and group them according to elements and teams.
 - (b) Chain of command. Specify the chain of command within the patrol.
 - (c) Element/team mission. Designate the organization and mission of each element/team within the patrol. Assign special duties to individual patrol members. These assignments include, but are not limited to the following: point man, navigator, radio operator, pace man, element and team leaders, and corpsman. Some patrol members may have more than one duty assignment.
 - (d) Special equipment. Assign items of equipment that are not carried by all patrol members to teams and individuals. Such equipment might include binoculars, compasses, maps, signal flares and clusters, radios, night vision devices, and special weapons.
 - (e) Ammunition and ordnance. Specify the amount of ammunition to be carried by each patrol member. Most patrol members will carry normal arms. If special weapons need to be carried, assign personnel to carry and operate them. Also, list ammunition for special weapons here.
 - (f) Uniform and equipment common to all. Designate the uniform and equipment common to all members of the patrol. Also specify camouflage measures here. Specify items of identification to be carried.
 - (g) Time line. At a minimum, this includes the time and place where you will issue the operation order and conduct rehearsals.

WARNING ORDER

A. SITUATION: 1) ENEMY: _____
 2) FRIENDLY: _____
B. MISSION: _____
C. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: _____

1. NAME	2. CHAIN OF COMMAND	3. GEN. ORG. (ELEMENTS)	4. SPEC. ORG. (TEAMS)	5. DUTIES	6. ARMS, AMMO, AND EQUIP.	7. GEAR COMMON TO ALL	TIME SCHEDULE			
							A. WHEN	B. WHAT	C. WHERE	D. WHO
						Utilities, Unstarched		Draw Rations		
						Soft Covers		Draw Machine Guns		
						Boots		Draw Comm Gear		
						Gloves, Black		Test Comm Gear		
						Camo Paint		Draw Ammo		
						I.D. Tags, Taped		Draw Ordnance		
						Military I.D. Card		Issue Ammo/Test Fire		
						Equipment Belt		Fire Support Coord		
						Belt Suspenders		Forward Unit Coord		
						Ammo Pouches		Chow		
						Canteen Cup				
						Canteen Covers				
						First Aid Pouch		Patrol Order		
						Poncho				
						Notebook, Pencil		Initial Inspection		
						Laminated Map				
						Grease Pencil		Rehearsal		
						Extra Pr Socks				
						Extra Bootlaces		Final Inspection		
						Compass		T.O.D.		
						Alice Pack		T.O.R.		
						Rifle-		Debrief		
						Cleaning Gear				

D. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS: 1. a) APL You are second in command and therefore in charge at any time during my absence. I want you to assist me at all times throughout the day in ensuring that the time schedule is adhered to. You will supervise patrol preparation and drawing of equipment. Ensure compliance of warning order by all members.
 b) Element Leaders supervise preparation of respective elements and report compliance to APL
 2. Special purpose Teams/Key Individuals _____

Fig 2-1. Patrol warning order.

- (4) Specific instructions. Provide specific instructions for the following personnel:
- (a) Element leaders for the following tasks:
1. Obtaining, checking, and distributing rations, water, weapons, ammunition, and equipment
 2. Preparing patrol members for the mission
 3. Initiating and supervising other activities to be accomplished, including activities listed on the time schedule
 4. Clarifying instructions on reconnaissance, coordination, inspections, and rehearsals
- (b) Special purpose teams and key individuals for their preparation (for example, radio operators conduct radio checks; point teams and navigators build a terrain model)

2103. Coordination with Outside Organizations

The most important point to remember concerning coordination is that it is a continuous process throughout the planning, preparation, and execution of the patrol. Attempt to make all the coordination yourself. The following are five items you must coordinate:

- a. Fire support. The operation order should have provided you with the fire support available and any restrictions on fire support. Make an overlay with your patrol route and potential targets you have identified. Give this overlay to your platoon commander to have your targets (and route) approved.
- b. Departure and reentry of friendly lines. Check with the small unit leaders occupying the areas where your patrol will depart and return to friendly lines. Ensure these leaders know about your patrol and your times of departure and return. Exchange radio call signs, frequencies, and codewords. Ensure they know where your initial rallying point is and what your challenge and password is. Also, determine whether guides from their units will be required to lead your patrol through any friendly obstacles. Determine the exact grid coordinates of your point of departure and return.
- c. Interaction with other patrols. The operation order should have stated whether any other friendly patrols will be in your area of operation. If so, it is extremely important that you coordinate with them thoroughly and in detail. Routes, time lines, call signs, and fire support plans are some of the most important factors you must coordinate.
- d. Logistical support. Arrange with the appropriate supporting units for a supply of water, food, ammunition, and any special equipment the patrol may require.
- e. Updated intelligence. Before issuing the patrol warning order and again before departing on patrol, check for the latest intelligence on enemy activity that may affect your patrol.

Let's review. Do you remember the four parts of the patrol warning order?

If you said the four parts of the patrol warning order are situation, mission, general instructions, and specific instructions, then you're correct. If not, review paragraph 2102b.

Lesson Summary. In this lesson, you learned how to plan for a patrol. This included receiving the operation order, how to begin planning, issuing a patrol warning order, and coordinating with outside organizations. With this completed, it is time to complete your plan and write the patrol order. The next lesson will teach you how to prepare for your patrol by writing and issuing your patrol order and conducting inspections and rehearsals.

Lesson 2. PREPARING FOR A PATROL

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the five main paragraphs of the patrol order.
2. List the guidelines for issuing the patrol order.
3. Identify how to properly inspect a patrol.
4. Identify how to properly conduct rehearsals.

2201. Writing a Patrol Order

The simplest way to transform your tentative plan into a detailed plan is to write your patrol order.

The patrol order has five main paragraphs. The five main paragraphs are Situation, Mission, Execution, Admistration and logistics, and Command and signal. The acronym SMEAC will help you remember each major paragraph.

We can best understand how to effectively write a patrol order by studying the contents of each paragraph.

a. Situation.

- (1) Environment. This includes weather and terrain and how they impact on the patrol and enemy forces.
- (2) Enemy forces. This includes identification, location, activity, strength, and probable course of action.
- (3) Friendly forces. This includes the mission of the next higher unit, the location and planned actions of units operating in the same or adjacent areas, and the fire support available to the patrol.
- (4) Attachments and detachments. This includes the attachments and detachments of patrols.

b. Mission. The mission is located in the task subparagraph of the operation order. It is usually presented in a "when, who, what, where, and why" format. For example, at 1400, 1st squad conducts an ambush patrol in the vicinity of grid 663954 in order to destroy enemy units in that area.

c. Execution.

- (1) Concept of operation. This is the "how." It includes the scheme of maneuver and the fire support plan.
- (2) Tasks of subordinate elements. These are mission statements for the elements and key personnel.
- (3) Coordinating instructions. Contains instructions common to two or more elements. In addition, it contains coordinating details and control measures applicable to the patrol as a whole. At a minimum, it will include the following:
 - (a) Actions in the objective area. These include the actions of elements, teams, and individuals in the actual accomplishment of the mission at the objective. Other actions that will take place in the objective area are listed below:
 1. Occupation and security of the objective rallying point
 2. Conduct of the leader's reconnaissance
 3. Final checks on plans, personnel, weapons, and equipment
 4. Fire support
 5. Preliminary positioning of elements, teams, and key individuals
 6. Signals and other control measures
 7. Actions to take if prematurely discovered at the objective rallying point or before the assault is launched (combat patrols)
 8. Movement from the objective to the objective rallying point or alternate objective rallying point
 9. Redistribution of ammunition
 10. Dissemination of information

(b) Formation for movement. You must plan formations for movement of the patrol to and from the objective area. Plan the location of elements, teams, and individuals in the various formations your patrol will use. Various formations are adaptable to any size patrol. Each formation has certain advantages and may be varied to fit the terrain and situation. The patrol can change formations as the situation requires. For example, one situation may require some sacrifice of control to achieve greater dispersion. Another situation may require great concealment at the expense of some speed of movement. The factors listed below will influence formation for movement. These factors are explained in detail in Study Unit 3.

1. Enemy contact. The most important consideration in organizing for movement is how the patrol will react if the patrol makes contact with the enemy.
2. Tactical integrity. The organization for movement maintains element and team integrity. This helps in control, security, employment at the objective, and reaction to enemy contact.
3. Employment at objective. In addition to other considerations, organization for movement must permit quick and easy employment at the objective.
4. Control. Some formations provide better control than others. How important is control in relation to other factors? The size of the patrol is an important consideration in answering this question.
5. The enemy situation. Where is the enemy? How strong is he? What is the danger of ambush?
6. Speed of movement. When must the patrol reach the objective? When must it return? Rate of movement is governed by the speed of movement of Marines carrying your heaviest weapons and equipment. If circumstances permit, these Marines are placed near the front to set the pace. The need for speed must be weighed against the need for security.
7. Stealth. Can the patrol members move quietly? Does the formation force the flanks to move through noisy underbrush? Which is more important, stealth or speed?
8. Security. From which direction is contact with the enemy most likely to come? Will the patrol have all-around security? Elements, teams, and individuals must be assigned to areas of responsibility. Will speed or stealth provide the best security? A carefully controlled combination of speed and stealth is usually best.

9. Dispersion. Patrol members are dispersed in such a way that a sudden burst of fire will cause the fewest casualties.
 10. Terrain. How does terrain affect movement? Is it wooded or open? Are there roads or streams to cross?
 11. Visibility. Is visibility good or poor? Can the enemy see the patrol? Can you see and control your Marines?
 12. Weather. How will the weather affect the ground and visibility?
- (c) Primary and alternate routes. Select a primary route and one or more alternate routes. Divide routes into "legs," with each leg starting at a point you can recognize on the ground (fig 2-2).

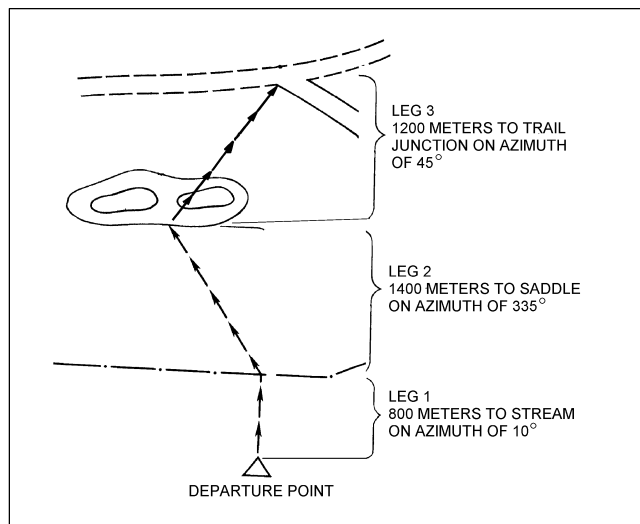


Fig 2-2. Legs of a sample route.

- (d) Actions on enemy contact. The patrol may make unexpected contact with the enemy either through chance contact or by encountering an ambush. The patrol must be prepared to break contact quickly. Organization for movement and planned actions on enemy contact must support each other. See Study Unit 3 for further discussion.
- (e) Departure from and reentry into friendly positions. During the preparation phase, the patrol leader makes coordination with the leaders of the units occupying the areas that the patrol must depart and reenter (friendly lines/areas). In some instances, coordination is done at higher levels, and the patrol leader is simply told where he is to depart and return. However, the patrol leader should check with unit leaders to reduce the possibility of mistake during passage of lines.

(f) Rallying points and actions at rallying points

1. Types.

The initial rallying point is a point within the friendly area where the patrol can rally if it becomes dispersed.

The en route rallying points are rallying points between friendly areas and the objective.

The objective rallying point (ORP) is a point located near the objective. The ORP is used as a point where the patrol reassembles, makes final preparations, and reorganizes after completing its mission. It may be used as a release point from which elements and teams move into position.

2. Selecting. The patrol leader must select locations for rallying points when studying the terrain. Always select initial and objective rallying points. If suitable areas for these two rallying points are not found during map reconnaissance, select them by grid coordinates or in relation to terrain features. Plan for the selection and designation of additional rallying points as the patrol reaches locations while en route. Plan for the selection of rallying points on both near and far sides of danger areas. This may be accomplished by establishing the policy that if good locations are not available, rallying points will be designated in relation to the danger area. Examples include, "...50 meters this side of the trail," or "...50 meters beyond the stream."

3. Use. If dispersed after departing the friendly area but before reaching the first rallying point en route, the patrol rallies at the initial rallying point. If separated while en route, the patrol rallies at the last rallying point they arrived at during movement. The plan for actions at the initial rallying point and rallying points en route must provide for the continuation of the patrol as long as there is a reasonable chance to accomplish the mission. Two examples of plans follow:

Example plan one. The patrol waits until a specified portion of the patrol members arrive. Then the patrol can proceed with the mission under the senior man present.

Example plan two. The patrol waits for a specified period of time. After the time lapses, the senior man present determines the actions to take based on personnel and equipment present. This could be the plan when a minimum number of patrol members or certain items of equipment, or both, are essential for accomplishment of the mission.

- (g) Actions at danger areas. Make specific plans for crossing danger areas identified before departing friendly lines. See Study Unit 3 for details.
- (h) Time line. Note changes to the time line for the patrol warning order. Give careful consideration to the following:
 - 1. Time to reach the objective. Considerations include distance, terrain, and anticipated speed of movement. The friendly and enemy situation and (if applicable) the time when the mission must be accomplished are also considerations.
 - 2. Time to accomplish essential tasks in the objective area. This includes the leader's reconnaissance, the movement of elements and teams into position, and actual accomplishment of the mission.
 - 3. Time to return to friendly areas. This may differ from the time required to reach the objective. Prisoners or captured equipment may slow the patrol. The use of a different return route may change the time required.
 - 4. Times of light or darkness due to time of day or weather. Take advantage of light and weather conditions that aid departure and return.
 - 5. Times specified, if any, in operational order. The same considerations apply to an operational order whether it covers times of departure, return, or accomplishment of the mission.
- (i) Rehearsals and inspections. Conduct rehearsals and inspections to determine the physical and mental readiness of patrol members. Make coordination with your commander for use of a rehearsal area. The time line must provide time for inspections by subordinate leaders and the patrol leader.
- (j) Debriefing. Dissemination of information among patrol members is accomplished as often as possible. Make notes, thoughts, and observations. Convey communications completely, concisely, and accurately.
- (k) Essential elements of information (EEI) and other information requirements (OIR). EEIs are the critical items of information vital for mission accomplishment. OIRs are valuable items of information but not vital for mission accomplishment.
- (l) Safety. Always cover safety issues, including weapons, conditions, and hydration. Some commanders consider safety so important they make it the sixth paragraph of the patrol order.

d. Administration and logistics.

- (1) Rations. When will patrol members eat? What kind of rations will be provided? Where will rations be obtained? Consider aerial resupply for long patrols.
- (2) Arms and ammunition. The patrol warning order specifies the arms and ammunition needed to support the mission.
- (3) Uniform and equipment. Does the detailed plan require any additions or deletions to the uniform and equipment specified in the patrol warning order?
- (4) Method of handling the wounded, the dead, and prisoners. Does the unit have a standing operating procedure (SOP) for handling the wounded, the dead, and prisoners? Is the SOP appropriate for the operation, or are modifications necessary? The nature of the operations being conducted may dictate the methods used. The handling of the wounded, the dead, and prisoners must not compromise the patrol's accomplishment of the mission.
 - (a) The wounded may be removed from the immediate area before applying first aid. To administer first aid during contact increases the risk of more casualties. Casualties may be evacuated by air, or they may accompany the patrol. Seriously wounded may be evacuated by air, carried by the patrol, or be concealed for later pickup. Leave a Marine to assist the wounded.
 - (b) The dead may be handled as seriously wounded. When concealed for later pickup, no one is left with the body. Remember, Marines always bring home their dead.
 - (c) Suspected enemy personnel are handled in accordance with the five Ss: search, segregate, silence, speed (to the rear), and safeguard. Tag prisoners and secure their weapons and equipment for safe and expeditious evacuation for interrogation. Prisoners may be returned under guard to friendly areas. Evacuate prisoners by air, with the patrol, or conceal them for later pickup in the same manner as the seriously wounded.

e. Command and signal.

- (1) Command. List the chain of command and succession of command for all phases of the patrol. The locations of the patrol leader and assistant patrol leader are planned for during all phases of the patrol.

The patrol leader should be where he can best control and direct the patrol at each phase. The assistant patrol leader may be assigned specific duties at a sensitive time during any phase of the patrol. He may assist the patrol leader in control of the entire patrol by locating himself where he can best assume command.

(2) Signal.

- (a) Signals to use within the patrol. Plan and rehearse the signals you will use. You may use visual and audible signals, such as hand and arm signals, pyrotechnics, voice, whistle, radios, and infrared equipment. Some instances when signals may be needed are listed below:
 - 1. Cease or shift supporting fires
 - 2. Start an assault
 - 3. Order withdrawal from the objective
 - 4. Signal "all clear"
 - 5. Stop and start the patrol
- (b) Communications with higher headquarters. Communications include radio call signs, primary and alternate frequencies, times to report, and special code words to use.
- (c) Challenge and password. List the challenges and passwords you will use in all phases of the patrol.

2202. Issuing the Patrol Order

- a. As the patrol leader, you should issue your order in a clear, concise, and forceful manner. Before you give the order, give the patrol a brief orientation on the area of operations. Preferably use a terrain model, though a map will suffice. Allow questions on your orientation before starting your order. Follow the format for the patrol order (from paragraph 2201). Issue the order to all members of the patrol if the tactical situation permits. The patrol members should remain attentive, take notes, and hold their questions until you complete your order.
- b. Obtain a status report from your element and team leaders. You must receive a status report from your element and team leaders on the preparatory tasks assigned to them when you issued the patrol warning order.
- c. Conclude the question and answer period. Allow as many questions as time permits. You must conclude the question and answer with a time hack and announce the time of the next event. If it changed due to the number of questions or other reasons, state the new times for each event. To simplify you can say, "All times are pushed back 30 minutes." Make sure your higher headquarters knows of all last minute changes.

2203. Inspecting Your Patrol

You have planned your patrol and issued your patrol order. Now, you are ready to prepare your patrol members for the patrol. The preparation phase of conducting your patrol involves inspecting and rehearsing. Inspections are vital to proper preparation for the patrol and mission success. You must conduct inspections even if you and your patrol members are experienced in patrolling.

Inspections during planning and preparation determine the state of readiness, both physical and mental, of the patrol members. They help guarantee mission accomplishment. Check gear to ensure all required equipment is present and serviceable. Check that all proper camouflage is applied.

a. Conduct prerehearsal inspections. This inspection is to ensure completeness and correctness of uniform, equipment, and knowledge of the mission. Question each patrol member to ensure they know the following information:

- (1) The mission and planned actions of the patrol
- (2) Individual tasks
- (3) What other members of the patrol are to do at certain times during the patrol
- (4) The challenges, passwords, codes, radio callsigns and frequencies, reporting times, and other pertinent details

b. Conduct your final inspection. Conduct the final inspection just before departure to ensure nothing changed during rehearsals. Ensure all patrol members are verbally and physically ready to accomplish the mission.

For large patrols, the patrol leader may find it necessary to designate the element leaders to conduct inspections. The patrol leader then makes spot checks of individuals and thoroughly inspects his element leaders.

2204. Conducting Rehearsals

Rehearsals are also vital to mission accomplishment. They are done to ensure the operational proficiency of the patrol. Plans are checked and necessary changes are made. The patrol leader verifies the suitability of equipment. Through rehearsals, patrol members become thoroughly familiar with the actions they are to take during the patrol.

If the patrol is to operate at night, conduct both day and night rehearsals over terrain similar to where the patrol will operate. Rehearse all actions. If time is limited, rehearse the most critical phases first. Priority actions to rehearse are listed below:

- Actions to be accomplished at the objective
- Formation and order of movement
- Actions at enemy contact
- Actions at danger areas
- Departure and reentry of friendly areas
- Landing plans, stream crossing plans, and recovery plans

An effective method of conducting the rehearsal is to talk the patrol through each phase. Describe the actions and list the tasks each member is to perform. When everything is clear to all members, run the patrol through each phase using only the signals to be used during the actual patrol.

When rehearsals are completed and the patrol leader is satisfied with each member's performance, make a final adjustment to your plan or patrol organization. Then issue final instructions to your element leaders, noting any changes that were made. While your element leaders are giving final instructions to their Marines, inform your higher headquarters you are ready for departure.

Let's review. Do you recall what the acronym SMEAC stands for?

SMEAC stands for Situation, Mission, Execution, Admistration and logistics, and Command and signal. If you answered incorrectly, review paragraph 2201.

Lesson Summary. In this lesson, you learned how to write and issue a patrol order. You also learned how to conduct inspections and rehearsals before executing your patrol.

Unit Exercise: Complete items 1 through 13 by performing the action required. Check your responses against those listed at the end of this study unit.

1. The seven considerations for estimating the situation are
 - a. mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and fire support available, time, space, and logistics.
 - b. mission, equipment available, terrain and weather, troops and fire support available, time, space, and logistics.
 - c. mission, equipment available, terrain and weather, troops and fire support available, time, situation, and logistics.
 - d. mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and fire support available, time, situation, and logistics.

2. What are the five military aspects of terrain?
 - a. Key terrain, observation and fields of fire, camouflage, obstacles, avenues of approach
 - b. Key terrain, orientation, camouflage, obstacles, avenues of approach
 - c. Key terrain, observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles, avenues of approach
 - d. Key terrain, orientation, camouflage, obstacles, avenues of approach

3. What is an example of the proper use of the half-rule?
 - a. Use half your time for planning and half your time for preparing.
 - b. Give half the time you have for preparation to your element leaders.
 - c. Use half your time planning and preparing and half coordinating.
 - d. Give half the time you have for planning to your element leaders.

4. What is an example of the proper use of reverse planning?
 - a. Start your plan with the first action
 - b. Start your plan with the item of most importance
 - c. Start your plan with the action of least importance
 - d. Start your plan with the last action.

5. The purpose of a patrol warning order is to notify patrol members of an impending mission and to
 - a. warn them of any immediate danger.
 - b. tell them how to get the job done.
 - c. provide them with the details of the mission.
 - d. provide them with as much time to prepare as possible.

6. What are the four parts of a patrol warning order?
 - a. General situation, mission, general instructions, specific instructions
 - b. General situation, mission, execution, administration
 - c. General situation, mission, instructions, general signals
 - d. Enemy situation, friendly situation, mission, preparation instructions

7. What five items must be coordinated when planning a patrol?
 - a. Departure and reentry of friendly lines, fire support, interaction with other units, updated intelligence, and counterintelligence
 - b. Fire support, interaction with other units, logistical support, updated intelligence, and billeting
 - c. Departure and reentry of friendly lines, fire support, interaction with other units, logistical support, and instructions
 - d. Departure and reentry of friendly lines, fire support, interaction with other units, logistical support, and updated intelligence

8. What are the five main paragraphs of a patrol order?
 - a. Situation, mission, execution, administration, and signal
 - b. Situation, mission, execution, command and signal, administration and logistics
 - c. Situation, mission, general instructions, specific instructions, and logistics
 - d. Situation, general and specific instructions, command and signal, administration, and logistics

9. What are two types of inspections required before beginning a patrol?
 - a. Prerehearsal and post rehearsal
 - b. Prerehearsal and final
 - c. Initial and post rehearsal
 - d. Initial and final

10. What is the purpose of a prerehearsal inspection?
 - a. Go over the plan before rehearsals
 - b. Check serviceability of weapons and equipment
 - c. Ensure completeness and correctness of uniform, equipment, and knowledge
 - d. Ensure everyone knows what to rehearse

11. What is the purpose of a final inspection?
 - a. Go over the plan one more time
 - b. Check serviceability of weapons and equipment
 - c. Ensure completeness and correctness of uniform, equipment, and knowledge
 - d. Ensure nothing changed during rehearsals

12. Prerehearsal inspections should include questions about what information?
 - a. The mission and planned actions of the patrol
 - b. Individual tasks
 - c. Other members' tasks
 - d. All of the above

Below is a list of actions to rehearse. Use this list to answer item 13.

1. Actions at the objective
 2. Formation for movement
 3. Actions upon enemy contact
 4. Actions at danger areas
 5. Departure and return to friendly lines
-
13. In what order of priority should the above actions be rehearsed?
 - a. 1, 3, 4, 2, 5
 - b. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 - c. 2, 3, 4, 1, 5
 - d. 5, 2, 4, 3, 1

UNIT SUMMARY

In this study unit, you learned how to plan and prepare for a patrol through patrol warning orders and patrol orders. In the next study unit, you will learn about the conduct of infantry patrols.

Study Unit 2 Exercise Solutions

Reference

1.	a.	2101
2.	c.	2101c
3.	b.	2101e
4.	d.	2101e
5.	d.	2102a
6.	a.	2102b
7.	d.	2103
8.	b.	2201
9.	b.	2203b
10.	c.	2203a
11.	d.	2203b
12.	d.	2203a
13.	b.	2204

STUDY UNIT 3

THE CONDUCT OF INFANTRY PATROLS

Introduction. The successful conduct of a patrol requires every patrol member to not only be proficient in individual patrolling, but also have a solid understanding of how patrols are properly employed. This study unit teaches you the techniques of how to employ patrols.

Lesson 1. MOVEMENT

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the considerations used to select a patrol route.
2. Identify the advantages of the various patrol formations.
3. Identify who participates in sending the signals used to control a patrol.
4. Identify procedures for departing and re-entering friendly lines.
5. Define danger area.
6. Identify the security procedures for conducting a patrol.
7. Identify the proper format for reports made during a patrol.
8. Identify whom the patrol should debrief upon completing the patrol.

3101. Patrol Route

- a. General. The success of a patrol arriving undetected at an objective depends on the route used by the patrol. Consider the patrol's mission, cover and concealment, observation and fields of fire, key terrain features, obstacles, and danger areas along the patrol route.
- b. Selecting a patrol route. The selection of a patrol route by the patrol leader requires a careful map and/or aerial photograph reconnaissance. Consult with personnel who have previously operated in the patrol's area of operation. Some guidelines to follow in the selection of a patrol route are as follows:

- (1) Avoid known or suspected enemy positions and obstacles. If such positions are unavoidable, designate them as targets for indirect fire.
- (2) Avoid roads, trails, villages, and other populated areas.
- (3) Avoid moving parallel to enemy and friendly frontlines.
- (4) Avoid prominent terrain features except to enhance observation and security.
- (5) Consider the possible use of routes through or over natural obstacles.
- (6) During daylight hours, move through woods, swamps, water hazards, and over difficult slopes.
- (7) Avoid terrain such as thick undergrowth, dense woods, and rocky terrain that will not permit silent movement.
- (8) Use a different route of return from the route used to reach the objective.
- (9) Plan an alternate route in case problems arise with the primary route.
- (10) Make routes as simple as possible. Routes should pass through or near easily identifiable terrain features to permit ease in navigation.

3102. Formations

The patrol leader must determine the formation(s) for the patrol to use while on the move. The patrol organization is a factor in the location of the elements, team, and individuals in the formations.

- a. Formations. Formations used by the patrol during movement must be flexible enough to meet variations in terrain, visibility, and enemy situation standard. Formations used by platoons and squads meet these prerequisites and can be adapted for use as patrol formations (fig 3-1).

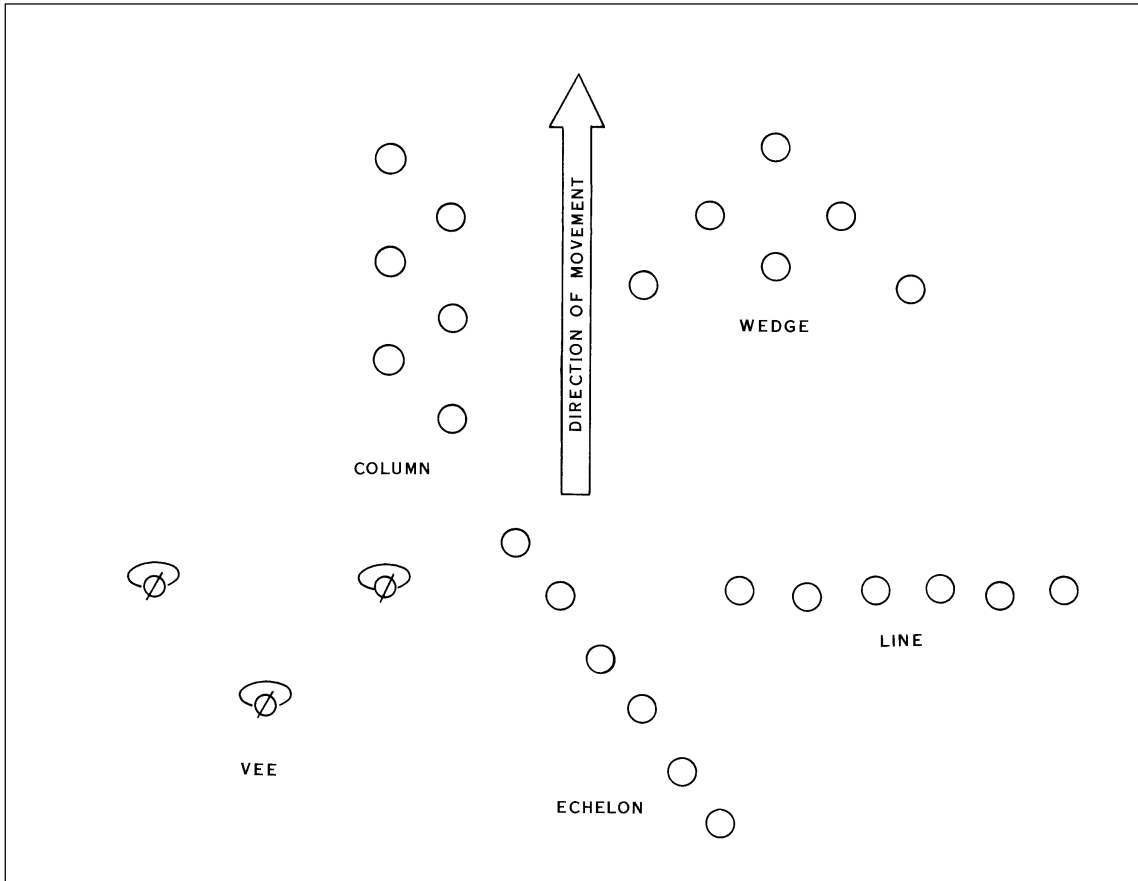


Fig 3-1. Patrol formations.

- (1) Column. The column is perhaps the most common patrol formation. You can use it at night, in minefields during fog, in jungle and dense terrain, and in narrow passages and cuts. Advantages of a column formation include
 - (a) It is the easiest formation to control and maneuver.
 - (b) It permits a rapid response and maximum firepower to the flanks.
 - (c) It permits speed of movement and facilitates visual contact between patrol members.
- (2) Wedge and vee. Use the wedge and vee formation when the patrol encounters fairly open terrain. Use them when visibility is good. Countering the danger of receiving enemy fire from the front and flanks is another use of the wedge and vee formation. Advantages of wedge and vee formations are the following:

- (a) They provide all-round security.
 - (b) They favor maneuver, control, and flexibility to meet varying conditions. They allow for the dispersion of personnel.
 - (c) They provide significant firepower to the front and flanks.
- (3) Echelon. Use an echelon right or left formation when expecting enemy contact from that flank. Advantages of an echelon formation are the following:
- (a) It permits maximum firepower to a particular flank.
 - (b) It is easy to transition to assault.
- (4) Line. Use the line formation when advancing against a known enemy position, as in the assault. Advantages are the following:
- (a) It provides maximum firepower to front.
 - (b) It covers the entire frontage.

b. Patrol movement. The enemy situation is the most important consideration in the formation for movement. The patrol leader must also consider the following factors when he forms his patrol for movement:

- (1) Organize the patrol so it can deploy quickly, bring maximum firepower to bear against the enemy, and break contact easily.
- (2) Maintain unit integrity among elements and teams.
- (3) Maintain control at all times.
- (4) Mission, enemy situation, terrain and weather, fire support available, time, space, and logistics influence the speed of movement, formation, and dispersion (METT-TSL).
- (5) The patrol must maintain security at all times and in all directions.

c. Movement to and from the objective. A large portion of the conduct of the patrol is the movement to and from the objective. The patrol leader assigns the following duties to teams and individuals in addition to their duties at the objective:

- (1) Point team. The point team provides frontal security during the movement. The point team normally consists of two to four Marines. The point team moves slowly to let the rest of the patrol keep up without making excessive noise. The point team halts the patrol at danger areas or whenever the team detects or suspects the enemy's

presence. The team must be thoroughly familiar with the actions they must take at these halts. These halts are prescribed in the patrol leader's order. The point team must keep the patrol leader informed of its actions. The point team leader is responsible for maintaining contact between his point team and the rest of the patrol. The point team positions itself far enough ahead of the patrol to provide security but close enough to maintain communications with the rest of the patrol. Marines on point must always work in pairs, but keep far enough away from one another to avoid being hit by the same burst of enemy fire.

- (2) Navigator. The navigator must often move with the point team. He must be completely proficient in map reading, use of a compass, and land navigation. His equipment consists of a map, compass, protractor, grease pencil, flashlight with red lens, and poncho. The navigator's duties include
 - (a) Maintaining the correct direction of movement
 - (b) Memorizing the patrol route (terrain traversed, azimuths, distances, and checkpoints)
 - (c) Advising the patrol leader of the patrol's position
- (3) Pace keepers. The pace keepers must separate themselves within the patrol formation so they do not influence each other's count. Pace keepers may carry a pace cord to record the number of meters traveled by tying knots every so many meters (100 meters is a good figure). They may use any other practical method such as placing a pebble in their pocket every 100 meters.
- (4) Flank and rear security. Position teams far enough from the main body to provide security, yet close enough to maintain control and contact. The rear security constantly checks the rear for any signs of pursuing enemy. It disguises the patrol's trail and sets boobytraps or ambushes for the enemy. Flank security teams rotate often to maintain alertness and prevent fatigue.

d. Factors for determining the order of movement. The patrol leader considers the following factors to determine the order of movement of elements, teams, and individuals in the patrol:

- (1) The point team is naturally the lead unit in the order of movement.
- (2) The navigator is with the point team or in the main body.
- (3) The pace keepers are separate from one another but in the main body.
- (4) The patrol leader is near the front of the patrol where he can best control the point team.
- (5) The assistant patrol leader is toward the rear of the patrol, usually directly ahead of the rear security team.
- (6) The patrol should have at least two radios. One radio is with the patrol leader; another is with the assistant patrol leader. Additional radios should be placed with the element or team leaders they support. Conceal the radios as much as possible within the formation.
- (7) Marines with the heaviest weapons and equipment are in the forward half of the patrol so they can help set the pace.
- (8) Attachments of special personnel are near the center of the patrol for the greatest protection.
- (9) The corpsman is near the center of the formation. If two corpsmen are present, place the second one near the rear of the patrol.
- (10) Maintain the tactical integrity of elements and teams when possible.

3103. Controlling the Movement of the Patrol

The success of a patrol depends on whether the patrol leader is able to exercise control over it. He must be able to maneuver his men and able to commence, shift, and cease their fire as needed. The patrol leader controls the patrol by one or all of the following means:

a. Audible signals.

- (1) Verbal orders are a good means of control, but you must speak only loud enough to be heard. Issue loud verbal commands only in an emergency. At night, or when in proximity to the enemy, subordinates move to the patrol leader's position. Give

orders and information in a low voice, whisper, or by silent signal. In some instances, subordinate leaders cannot move to the patrol leader's position. The patrol leader must then move from Marine to Marine or use a messenger.

- (2) Radios are another means of control. Employ radio discipline.
- (3) Whistle signals are an excellent means of control in a firefight. Use whistle signals to commence an assault and to shift or cease fire.
- (4) Avoid using bird and other animal sounds as they are difficult to imitate and are easily mistaken. It is best to use a few signals that can be easily mastered. Avoid using artificial sounds such as clicks and taps.

b. Silent signals.

- (1) Hand and arm signals are another good means of control. All patrol members must know the signals. They should keep alert so they can receive and pass the signals along to other members. The patrol leader must be alert for signals from nearby patrol members. All patrol members must understand each signal before departing friendly lines.
- (2) Use infrared equipment (such as night observation devices) to receive signals and assist in the control of the patrol.
- (3) Use luminous tape to assist in control at night. Small strips on the back of the cap or collar aid in maintaining visual contact with fellow patrol members at night. Luminous tape should not be seen by the enemy. During daylight, cover the luminous tape.

c. Individual movement.

- (1) The assistant patrol leader moves at or near the end of the patrol to prevent straggling. He is alert for signals and orders. He ensures other members receive and comply with them. When the patrol halts, he should immediately account for actions and report to the patrol leader for instructions.
- (2) Other subordinate leaders move and maintain contact with their elements and teams. They are alert for signals and orders. They ensure their Marines receive and comply.
- (3) All patrol members assist in control by staying alert and by passing on signals and orders. As previously stated, any patrol member can give a signal to halt. Only the patrol leader can give the signal to resume movement.

d. Accounting for personnel. An important aspect of control is accounting for personnel. Personnel must be accounted for after crossing danger areas, after enemy contact, and after halts.

- (1) When moving in single file, the last Marine "sends up the count" by tapping the Marine in front of him and saying, "I am one, you are two," in a low voice or whisper. This Marine taps the Marine in front of him and says, "I am two, you are three." Continue until the count reaches the patrol leader. The Marines behind the patrol leader plus the patrol leader and the Marines he knows to be ahead should equal the total of the patrol.
- (2) In large patrols, or when moving in a formation other than single file, element and team leaders check their Marines and report to the patrol leader.
- (3) The patrol leader arranges for leaders to report or for the last Marine to "send up the count." Do so automatically after crossing danger areas, after enemy contact, and after halts.
- (4) At other times, the count is sent forward when the patrol leader turns to the Marine behind him and says, "Send up the count." This is passed back to the last Marine, who starts the count. Each Marine must ensure the Marine he taps receives and passes on the count.

3104. Departing and Reentering Friendly Lines

a. Coordination of movement. Higher headquarters coordinates with friendly units in areas where the patrol will operate. In some instances, higher headquarters will also make all arrangements for departure and reentry of friendly lines. However, the patrol leader will have to coordinate with one or more units near the area. He coordinates with units where he will pass when departing and reentering friendly lines. Positions where coordination will be necessary are the following: company command post (CP), platoon CP, and the last position through which the patrol will pass.

b. Departing the frontline position. The patrol moves cautiously when approaching positions in friendly areas. The patrol leader halts the patrol near the position and goes forward and contacts the forward unit commander. He takes at least one Marine for security. Unusual activity at a forward position attracts enemy attention and endangers the patrol and the position. The patrol leader passes along basic information to personnel at the position so they may assist the patrol. Information might include size of the patrol, general route, and expected time of return. The specific mission and exact route are not given to personnel in the most forward positions.

The patrol leader requests the latest information on the enemy, the terrain to the front, and known obstacles. He checks to ensure frontline Marines know the challenge and password. The patrol leader must ensure any units moving into frontline positions during the patrol are also fully briefed on the patrol. The patrol can pass to the flank of the position or through the position. The method used depends on the presence or absence of obstacles such as mines and wire. The patrol leader requests a guide if the patrol must pass through minefields or wire. Each position notifies the next position of the patrol's approach as communication facilities permit.

A small (two to four Marines) security team from the patrol is sent out in front of the friendly unit before the rest of the patrol departs. The security team clears an area of approximately 200 meters to ensure it is free of the enemy and safe for the patrol's passage. The frontline unit or another security team covers the team's movement. On a signal from the security team, the patrol departs friendly positions. The patrol joins up with the security team. It moves until it reaches the first covered and concealed position in defilade of friendly small arms fire.

Conduct a security halt to allow patrol members to accustom themselves to sounds and smells. After approximately 10 minutes, the patrol moves out on its route to the objective.

There may be occasions when the departure of a patrol from its base area is difficult to conceal from observation by local civilians in the area. These local personnel are able to count the number of Marines in the patrol. They can follow the patrol for a short distance to determine its direction of travel. The enemy could possibly obtain this information and take steps to ambush the patrol. Techniques for patrols to use when movement under observation is unavoidable are listed below:

- (1) Dispatch patrol elements in different directions at periodic intervals. Later, the patrol can rendezvous at rallying points and continue with its mission.
- (2) One of the elements can detach and remain in an ambush position for a brief period to determine if the enemy is following the patrol. This element then joins the rear of the formation.

Note: Strict security procedures are essential when using deception techniques. The enemy can easily ambush small patrols.

c. Reentering the frontline position. As the patrol leader, follow the same general procedure for reentering and departing friendly areas. Halt the patrol out of range of small arms fire from the friendly position. Use voice, radio, prearranged pyrotechnics, or any combination of audible or visual prearranged signals. Alert the frontline position of the patrol's desire to reenter the position. Do not use the same signal for every patrol. Take a small security team forward to make contact with the position. Send guides back to lead the rest of the patrol into the friendly lines. Give the forward unit commander information that may be of immediate value.

3105. Danger Areas

A danger area is any area where the patrol is vulnerable to hostile observation or fire. Any obstacle such as a barbed wire fence, minefield, river, stream, or lake is a danger area. Any known or suspected enemy position that the patrol must pass is also a danger area. The patrol leader must always make plans for crossing each danger area. Include these plans in the patrol order so patrol members will know exactly what to do. If the patrol comes under fire by the enemy while crossing a danger area, what actions will the patrol take to reduce the effectiveness of the enemy's attack? How will the patrol members extricate themselves from an unfavorable situation? The patrol leader's plan must answer these questions, and each patrol member must know what his actions will be.

- a. Reconnaissance. The point team inspects the near side and flanks of a danger area first and then investigates the far side. If the far side is clear of the enemy, the patrol continues. Members of the patrol cover each other as they cross the danger area. Enemy obstacles are usually covered by fire. Avoid using existing gaps in barbed wire fences or minefields.
- b. Crossing streams. In crossing a stream, inspect the near bank first. Then position the patrol to cover the far bank. Send a security team across to the far bank. When the far bank is determined to be clear, the patrol crosses as rapidly as possible, individually or in pairs. If crossing the stream requires swimming, the patrol should use improvised rafts to float weapons, ammunition, and equipment.
- c. Crossing roads. Cross roads or trails at bends or where the roads are narrow. Doing so restricts the enemy's observation. Expose the patrol for as short a time as possible. After inspecting the near side, send the security team across to inspect the far side. Under the cover of the security team, the remainder of the patrol crosses rapidly and quietly.
- d. Passing enemy positions. If it must pass close to an enemy position, the patrol should take advantage of battlefield noise to cover the sounds of movement. If supporting fires are available, the patrol leader can call for them to divert the enemy's attention as the patrol passes.
- e. Security team. Organize a security team to cover the movement of other teams while they cross the danger area.

3106. Security Procedures

The organization for movement provides some security, but the patrol leader takes additional steps for complete security.

- a. Day patrols.
 - (1) Disperse the patrol consistent with terrain and mission.
 - (2) Keep security personnel ahead of the patrol. Assign areas of responsibility to the front, flanks, rear, and overhead.
 - (3) Stay off ridge lines and topographical crests when possible and use the military crest instead. The patrol members must be careful not to silhouette themselves when moving along high ground.
 - (4) Avoid exposed areas. Take maximum advantage of available cover and concealment.
 - (5) Maintain a slow, steady pace. Sudden movements attract the enemy's attention.
 - (6) Avoid known or suspected enemy locations and built-up areas.
- b. Night patrols. Use the same techniques as for day patrols, modifying them as necessary.
 - (1) Keep the Marines closer together.
 - (2) Keep movement quiet since sound carries farther at night.
 - (3) Use open areas since you can use the dark for concealment.
 - (4) Avoid bushes to reduce noise.
 - (5) Reduce speed of movement to lessen the danger of Marines becoming separated from the patrol.

c. Security halts. The patrol leader halts the patrol occasionally to observe and listen for enemy activity. This is called a security halt. Upon signal, every Marine freezes in place, maintains absolute quiet, looks, and listens. This is done upon reaching a danger area and periodically throughout movement. It may be necessary to call a security halt just after departing friendly areas and just before reentering friendly areas.

The patrol can halt briefly to send a message, eat, rest, check direction, or make a reconnaissance. The area selected should provide cover and concealment and favor the defense. Establish all-around security, including security to the flanks and rear. The patrol leader checks that everyone moves out when the patrol starts again.

d. Security to the front. The point team provides security to the front.

- (1) The point team must move well ahead of the patrol as visibility and terrain permit. In open terrain, this will be 100 meters or more.
- (2) The point team maintains direction by knowing the general route to follow and by maintaining visual contact with the patrol. The patrol leader, or the compass Marine, sees that the point team proceeds correctly.
- (3) The point team moves in a zigzag manner ahead of the patrol observing for any signs of the enemy. When danger areas (trails) are encountered, the point team halts the patrol before investigating the other side of the danger area (fig 3-2).

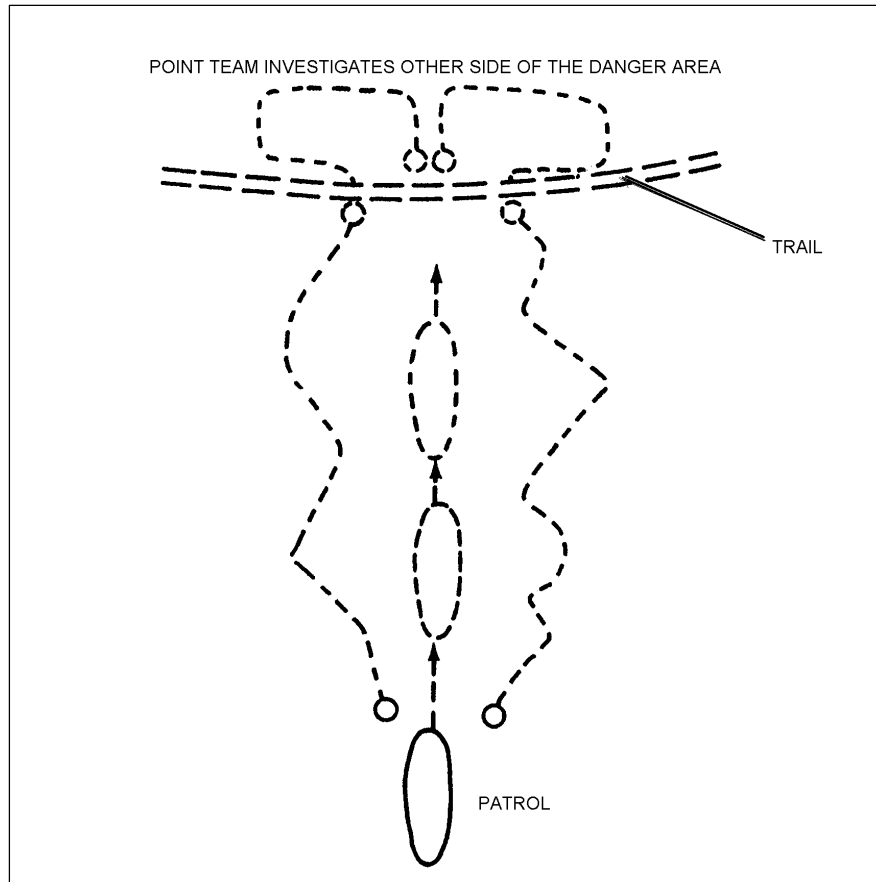


Fig 3-2. Point team movement before and after encountering danger area.

- (4) The point team provides security and is not a trailbreaker for the patrol. The point must be far enough ahead of the patrol to provide security. If the point team loses contact with the patrol, it must halt and glance rearward until reestablishing contact with the patrol. Or, it must move rearward to regain contact quickly.
- (5) The point team should have at least one compass.

3107. Reporting Procedures

It is necessary for all members of the patrol to observe and accurately report their observations. Do not restrict reports to information about the enemy. Reports can include information about the terrain such as newly discovered roads, trails, swamps, and streams. The patrol leader includes all information in his reports to higher headquarters.

a. During the patrol. The person dispatching the patrol informs the patrol leader if messages are sent and by what means of communication--verbal or written. They must be accurate, clear, and complete. Every message must answer the questions who, what, where, and when.

and Equipment and weapons carried by the enemy (SALUTE). An overlay or sketch can enhance the message. Use the SALUTE report format as follows.

- S - Size of the enemy unit
- A- Activities of the enemy, if moving; always give direction of movement
- L - Location (six-digit grid coordinates)
- U - Unit (type and designator of unit)
- T - Time of sighting (use datetime group)
- E - Equipment carried by the enemy, to include weapons

It is not necessary to preface the SALUTE report with the word "salute." Nor is it necessary to use the letters of this word before sending the information for which the letters stand.

- (1) Messengers. If the message is of great importance and the patrol is in enemy territory, send two messengers (each taking a different route) to reach the recipient. Give the messenger the exact instructions about where to deliver the message and the route to take. The messenger adds any information obtained along the route when delivering the message.
 - (a) Verbal messages. A patrol leader sending a verbal message must make it simple, brief, and avoid using numbers and names. He must ask the messenger to accurately repeat the message to him before leaving.
 - (b) Written messages. If in danger of capture, the messenger immediately destroys written messages.
- (2) Radio communications. A schedule for "checking in" should be arranged before the patrol departs. The patrol leader takes every precaution so the enemy does not capture codes or copies of messages. If the patrol requires a close reconnaissance of enemy lines, keep the radio well to the rear of the formation. The team that secures the objective rallying point should have the radio. Every time a radio transmission is sent, the patrol must leave the area immediately to avoid possible detection by enemy radio locating devices.

b. Following the patrol. Every patrol leader makes a report when the patrol returns. He makes the report for the person who ordered the patrol unless otherwise directed. If the situation permits, the patrol leader makes a written report supported by overlays or sketches. The patrol leader's report must be a complete account of everything observed of military importance or encountered by the patrol while on the mission. It should include the information listed in the patrol report form (fig 3-3).

(DESIGNATION OF PATROL)	(DATE)	
TO:		
MAPS:		
A. SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF PATROL		
B. TASK		
C. TIME OF DEPARTURE	(DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRAIN—DRY, SWAMPY, JUNGLE, THICKLY WOODED, HIGH BRUSH, ROCKY, DEEPNESS OF RAVINES AND DRAWS; CONDITION OF BRIDGES AS TO TYPE, SIZE AND STRENGTH; EFFECT ON ARMOR AND WHEELED VEHICLES.)	
D. TIME OF RETURN		
E. ROUTES (OUT AND BACK)		
F. TERRAIN	(STRENGTH, DISPOSITION, CONDITION OF DEFENSE, EQUIPMENT, WEAPONS, ATTITUDE, MORALE, EXACT LOCATION MOVEMENTS AND ANY SHIFT IN DISPOSITION. TIME ACTIVITY WAS OBSERVED; COORDINATES WHERE ACTIVITY OCCURRED.)	
G. ENEMY		
H. ANY MAP CORRECTIONS		
J. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION	(INCLUDING ASPECTS OF NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE.)	
K. RESULTS OF ENCOUNTERS WITH ENEMY	(ENEMY PRISONERS AND DISPOSITION; IDENTIFICATIONS; ENEMY CASUALTIES; CAPTURED DOCUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT.)	
L. CONDITION OF PATROL INCLUDING DISPOSITION OF ANY DEAD OR WOUNDED		
M. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	(INCLUDING TO WHAT EXTENT THE TASK WAS ACCOMPLISHED AND RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO PATROL EQUIPMENT AND TACTICS.)	
_____ SIGNATURE	_____ GRADE/RANK	_____ ORGANIZATION/UNIT OF PATROL LEADER
N. ADDITIONAL REMARKS BY INTERROGATOR		
_____ SIGNATURE	_____ GRADE/RANK	_____ ORGANIZATION/UNIT OF INTERROGATOR TIME
O. DISTRIBUTION		

Fig 3-3. Standard patrol report form.

c. Patrol debrief. After the patrol completes its mission, the patrol must hold a debrief with a S-2 (Intelligence) representative to assist in future operations. This is an excellent time to prepare for future patrols by refining your SOPs.

Now that we have covered the conduct of patrols, let's see if you have mastered this lesson.

What is the definition of a danger area?

A danger area is any place the patrol is vulnerable to enemy observation or fire. If you answered incorrectly, review paragraph 3105.

Lesson Summary. In this lesson, you learned how to conduct patrols. You learned the principles, formations, signals, and coordination required with friendly units. You learned actions taken at danger areas and security and reporting procedures required during and after patrols.

In the next lesson, you will learn the purposes of immediate action drills, signals used, and types of immediate action drills.

Lesson 2. IMMEDIATE ACTION DRILLS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the purpose of immediate action drills.
2. Identify the limitations of immediate action drills.
3. Identify the signals used for immediate action drills.
4. Identify five basic immediate action drills.

3201. General

When a patrol seeks to exploit contact with the enemy, its actions must be offensive and immediate. A patrol can make contact with the enemy either intentionally or by chance. In both instances, the patrol must plan and practice reaction to enemy contact for immediate and positive results. These reactions to enemy contact are called immediate action (IA) drills.

- a. Purpose. The purpose of immediate action drills is to provide swift and positive small unit reaction to enemy visual or physical contact. They are simple courses of action that all Marines should take so a minimum of signals or commands are required to initiate action. Immediate action drills are developed as needed for the combat situation and can be initiated by any member of the patrol.
- b. Limitations. It is not feasible to design an immediate action drill for every possible situation. It is better to know one immediate action drill for each of a limited number of situations occurring in a combat area.
- c. Signals. Some immediate action drills, such as counterambush, are initiated without signals or commands. These automatic reactions to enemy contact are preplanned. Others, such as a chance contact and immediate assaults, use hand and arm or other signals. You can find the standard hand and arm signals in FMFM 6-5. Use them when appropriate. When these are not appropriate, develop your own signals. When it becomes necessary to devise and use special signals, they should be simple, easily recognized, and understood by all members of the patrol.

3202. Five Basic Immediate Action Drills

- a. Immediate halt. Use the immediate action drill FREEZE when the situation requires the immediate in-place halt of the patrol. In this situation, the patrol detects the enemy but has not been detected by the enemy. The first Marine detecting the enemy (visually or otherwise) gives the FREEZE signal. Every Marine halts in place with his weapon ready and remains absolutely motionless and quiet until further signals or orders. Also use this when an aircraft is first heard or seen.
- b. Air attack. When an aircraft detects a patrol and makes a low-level attack, the immediate action drill, AIR ATTACK, is used. The first Marine sighting the attacking aircraft shouts, "Aircraft, Front (Left, Right, or Rear)." The patrol moves quickly into a line formation, well spread out, at right angles to the aircraft's direction of travel. This denies the attacker a linear target. As each Marine comes on line, he hits the ground using available cover. He positions his body at right angles to the aircraft's direction of travel to present the shallowest target possible. Between attacks, the patrol seeks better cover. Do not fire on attacking aircraft unless commanded to do so by the patrol leader.
- c. Hasty ambush. This immediate action drill is both a defensive measure used to avoid contact and an offensive measure to make contact. You can describe this ambush as an ambush of opportunity. It is often a subsequent action to FREEZE. When the point (or patrol leader or another authorized Marine) gives the signal HASTY AMBUSH, the entire patrol moves quickly to the right or left (as indicated by the signal) of the line of movement and takes up the best available concealed firing position. The patrol leader initiates ambush by opening fire and shouting, "Fire." The reason he shouts "Fire" is to ensure initiation of the ambush in case his weapon misfires. If the enemy detects the patrol, the first Marine aware of detection initiates ambush by firing and shouting.

- (1) When used as a defensive measure to avoid contact, do not initiate the ambush unless the patrol is detected.
- (2) When used as an offensive measure, allow the enemy to advance to the most vulnerable position before you initiate the ambush. This is an alternate means of initiating an ambush.
- (3) Designate an individual (for example, point or rear security) to open fire after a certain portion of the enemy reaches or passes him.

d. Immediate assault. Use this immediate action drill to quickly make and break undesired but unavoidable contact (including ambush) and to engage the enemy (including ambush). When used in chance contact, the Marines nearest the enemy open fire and shout, "Contact, Front (Rear, Right, or Left)." The patrol moves swiftly into line formation and assaults. This is an aggressive or active IA drill.

- (1) When used defensively, stop the assault if the enemy withdraws and contact is quickly broken. If the enemy stands fast, carry the assault through enemy positions and continue the movement until contact is broken.
- (2) When used offensively, engage the enemy decisively. Pursue, engage, and/or take prisoner anyone who attempts escape.

e. Counterambush.

- (1) General. The very nature of an ambush, a surprise attack from a concealed position, places an ambushed unit at a disadvantage. A unit must take all possible measures to reduce its vulnerability to ambush and to reduce the damage it will sustain if ambushed. These are passive measures that must be supplemented by active measures to destroy or escape from an ambush.

A skillfully established and properly executed ambush is extremely difficult to escape. You must organize a patrol for movement and rehearse counterambush procedures before starting the patrol.

No single defensive measure, or combination of measures, will prevent or effectively counter all ambushes in all situations. The effectiveness of counterambush measures depends on the training of the patrol members and the leadership of key personnel.

Foot patrols have an advantage over track or wheel-mounted patrols. Foot patrols are less bound to roads, trails, and the more common routes of movement. The advantage of foot patrols is lost when terrain such as dense jungle restricts or prohibits cross-country movement. Foot patrols also lose their advantage when the necessity for speed requires movement along the more common routes of travel.

- (2) Near ambushes. In a near ambush (50 meters or closer), the killing zone is under very heavy, highly concentrated, close range fire. There is little time or space for men to maneuver or seek cover. The longer they remain in the killing zone, the more certain their destruction. Therefore, if attacked by a near ambush, react as follows:
 - (a) Personnel in the killing zone, without order or signal, immediately assault the ambush position, occupy it, and continue the attack. They may break contact as directed. This action moves them out of the killing zone and prevents other elements of the enemy ambush from firing on them. Such an action prevents firing on their own men and provides positions from which other actions may be taken.
 - (b) Marines not in the killing zone maneuver against the attack force and other elements of the ambush as directed.
 - (c) Continue the attack to eliminate the ambush or to break contact as directed.
- (3) Far ambushes. In a far ambush (greater than 50 meters), the killing zone is also under very heavy, highly concentrated fire--but from a greater range. This greater range provides Marines in the killing zone some space for maneuver. It provides opportunity to seek cover at a lesser risk of suffering casualties. Therefore, if attacked by a far ambush, react as follows:
 - (a) Marines in the killing zone, without order or signal, immediately return fire and move out of the killing zone. Take the best available positions and continue firing until directed otherwise.
 - (b) Marines not in the killing zone maneuver against the ambush force.
 - (c) Continue the attack to eliminate the ambush or to break contact as directed.

Let's see if you've mastered what you learned in this lesson.

What is the purpose of immediate action (IA) drills?

The purpose of immediate action drills is to provide swift and positive small unit reaction to enemy visual or physical contact. If you answered incorrectly, review paragraph 3201.

Lesson Summary. In this lesson, you learned about the purpose, limitations, and signals of immediate action drills. You also learned about five basic types of immediate action drills. In the next lesson, you will learn various types of combat patrols.

Lesson 3. ESTABLISHING AND OCCUPYING A PATROL BASE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the purpose of a patrol base.
2. Identify a typical situation for establishing a patrol base.
3. Identify patrol base security measures.
4. Identify the considerations when operating a patrol base.

3301. The Purpose of a Patrol Base

The purpose of a patrol base is to provide a secure position when a patrol halts for an extended period of time. When a patrol is required to halt for an extended period of time in an area that is not protected by friendly forces, it must take active and passive measures to ensure maximum security. The most effective means is to select, occupy, and organize an area that inherently provides security from enemy detection (passive security). This must be reinforced by active security measures such as maintaining noise discipline, continuing to observe, and keeping weapons ready. Planning for the establishment of a patrol base is generally a part of the patrol's overall plan of operation. It will be included in the patrol operation order. There may be times when the establishment of a patrol base is an on-the-spot decision.

- a. Typical situations for establishing a patrol base. The following are typical situations for establishing a patrol base:
 - (1) When there is a need to cease all movement during daylight hours to avoid detection
 - (2) When there is a need to hide the patrol while the patrol leader conducts a detailed reconnaissance of the objective area
 - (3) When there is a need to rest and reorganize after extended movement
 - (4) When there is a need to formulate a new plan and issue necessary orders before actions in the objective
 - (5) When there is a need for reorganization after a patrol has infiltrated the enemy area in small groups
 - (6) When there is a need for a base to conduct several consecutive or concurrent operations such as an ambush, a raid, or reconnaissance patrol

b. Unforeseen occasions for establishing a patrol base. Any unforeseen situation that may occur during the conduct of a patrol could lead to an on-the-spot establishment of a patrol base. For example, if a large enemy force moved in between the patrol and its friendly lines.

3302. Selection of the Patrol Base Location

a. Selecting an initial patrol base location. An initial patrol base is usually selected using a map or an aerial reconnaissance or by using prior knowledge of an area during the patrol planning. The location of the initial patrol base remains tentative until its suitability is confirmed and it has been secured before occupation. Plans to establish a patrol base must include selection of an alternate location, a rendezvous point, and a rallying point.

b. Selecting an alternate patrol base location. Use the alternate patrol base location if the initial location proves unsuitable or if the patrol is required to evacuate the initial location prematurely.

c. Selecting a rendezvous point. The patrol selects and uses a rendezvous point when it has to vacate the patrol base by individual or small group movement to avoid enemy detection. The rendezvous point should be known by the patrol members, but it is not normally reconnoitered before use.

d. Selecting a rallying point. The rallying point is used if the patrol is dispersed from the patrol base. It is a point that the patrol has previously passed and found suitable and is known to all.

3303. Occupation of a Patrol Base

A patrol base may be occupied in one of two ways. One way is to move to the selected site, expand into it, and organize the area. Another way is to halt near the selected site and send forward a team to reconnoiter the area. The method used must be thoroughly planned and rehearsed. A suggested sequence for the occupation of the patrol base and subsequent operation is described below and illustrated in figure 3-4.

a. Approach.

- (1) The patrol is halted at the last suitable position within 200 meters of the tentative patrol base location.
- (2) Close-in security is established.
- (3) Element leaders join the patrol leader to conduct a reconnaissance with one security man each.

b. Reconnaissance. (See fig 3-4.)

- (1) The patrol leader moves with his element leaders and a security team to the tentative patrol base location. The patrol leader designates one point of entry into the patrol base. This point is designated as 6 o'clock. Only one point is designated as the entrance and exit to reduce the chances of being discovered. The party moves to the center of the proposed patrol base that is designated patrol base headquarters.
- (2) The patrol leader assigns sectors of responsibility by the clock system to the element leaders. The element leaders inspect their assigned areas for suitability and report to the patrol leader upon completion.
- (3) The patrol leader sets up security for the patrol base by sending in members of the security team at the various elements' linkup points. These Marines remain at these positions until all patrol members have been sent in.
- (4) The patrol leader designates individuals to bring the patrol forward or he leaves a radio with the security unit and brings the patrol in when he is ready.

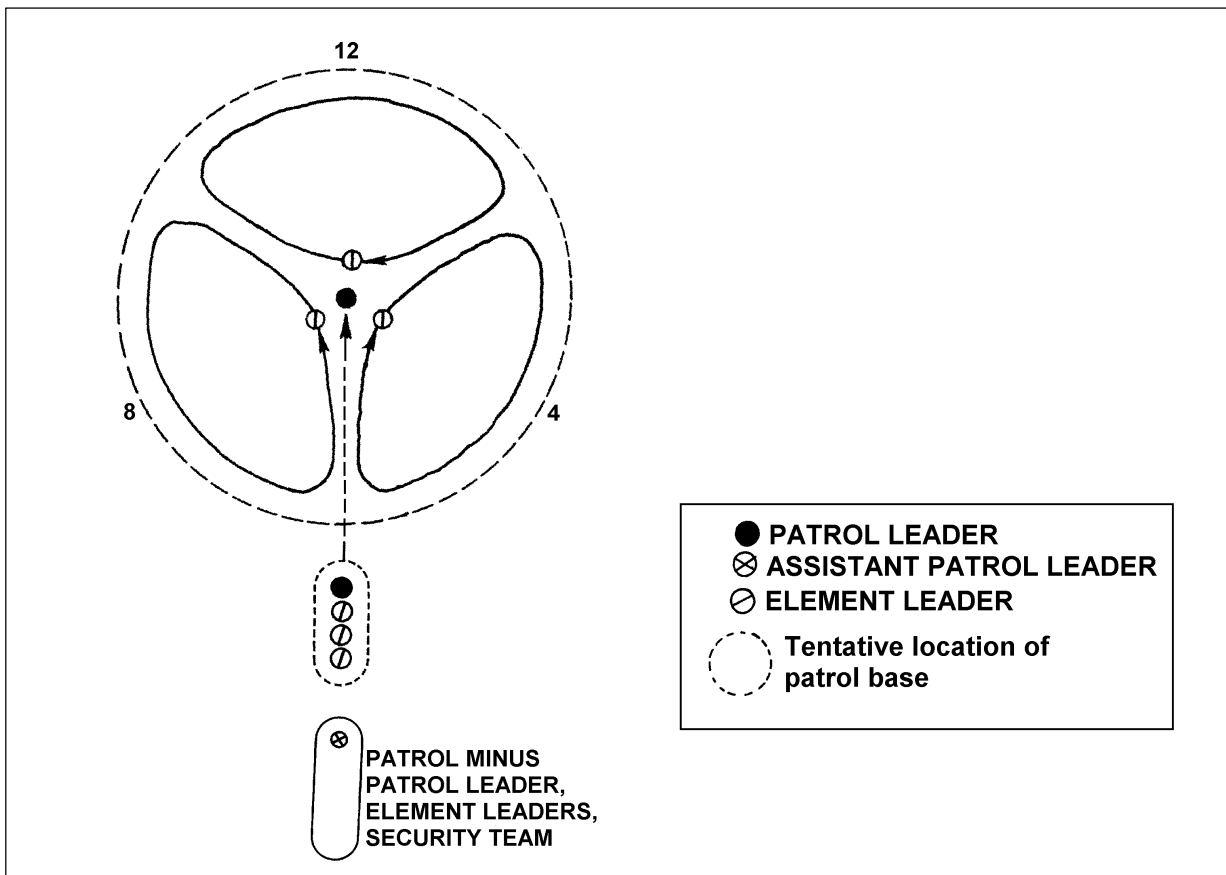


Fig 3-4. Patrol base establishment, approach, and reconnaissance.

c. Establishment.

- (1) The patrol leaves the line of march at right angles and enters the patrol base in single file, moving to the center of the base. Designated patrol members remove signs of the patrol's movement.
- (2) Each leader peels off his element and leads it to the left flank of his assigned sector.
- (3) Each element occupies its portion of the perimeter by moving clockwise to the left flank of the element on its right.
- (4) The patrol leader physically checks his perimeter by meeting each leader at the left flank of his sector and moving clockwise (fig 3-5).

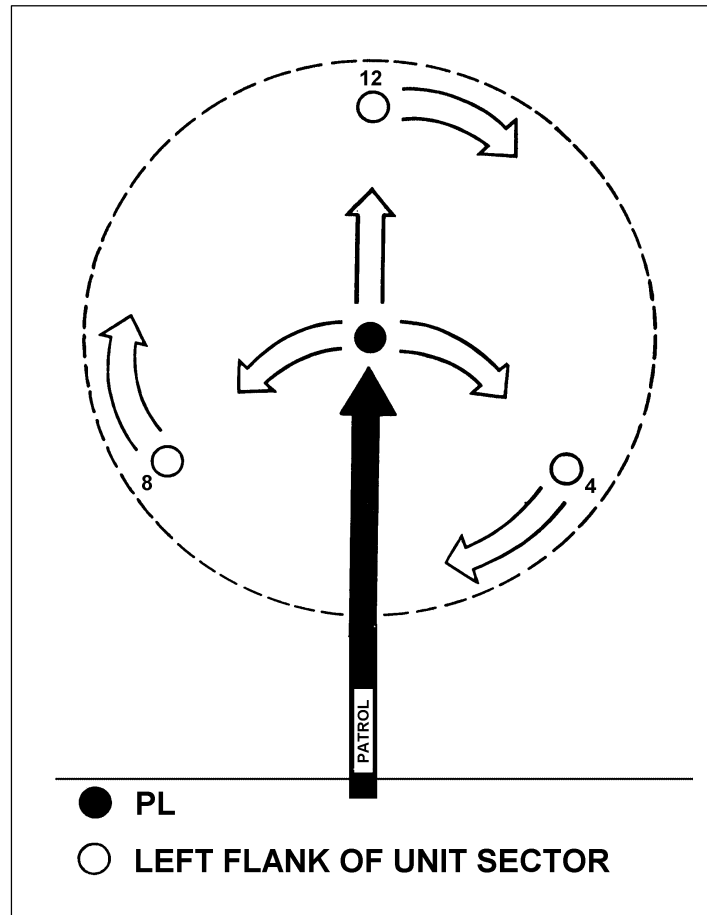


Fig 3-5. Patrol base establishment, occupation (initial phase).

- (5) Each leader inspects forward of his sector of responsibility. He moves a designated distance forward of the left flank of his sector, moving clockwise to the right limit of his sector and reentering at the right flank of his sector (fig 3-6). The leader should pay particular attention to potential observation and listening post sites. He should notice any indications of enemy or civilians in the area. He should notice withdrawal routes. He reports his observations to the patrol leader.

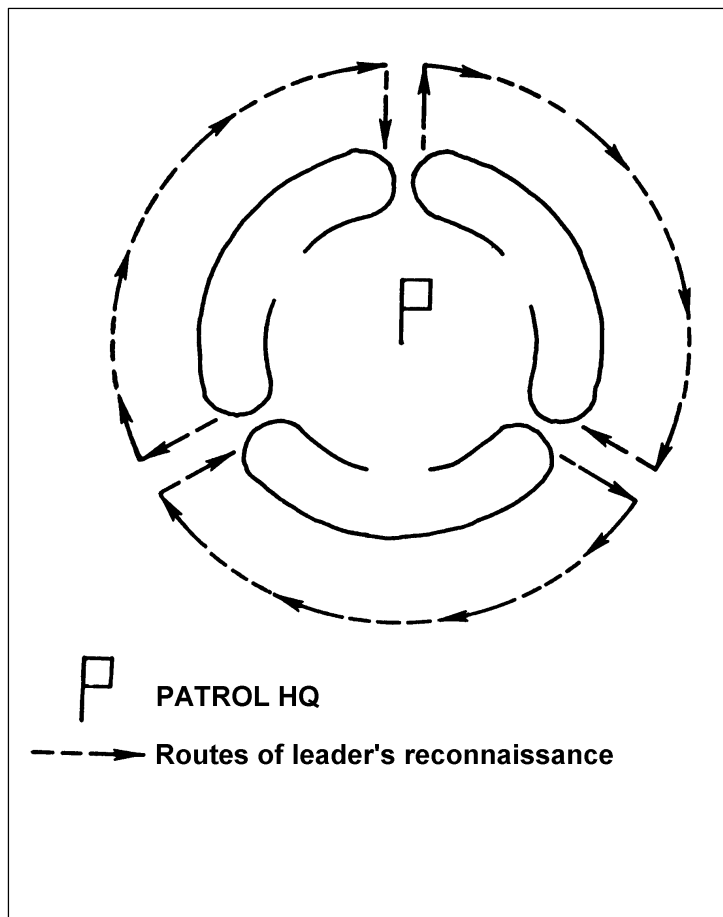


Fig 3-6. Patrol base establishment, occupation (final phase).

- (6) The patrol leader designates rallying points, observation posts (OPs), listening posts (LPs), rendezvous points, and withdrawal routes.
- (7) Each unit puts out one two-man OP (day) and one three-man LP (night) and establishes essential communications. The number of patrol members forming an OP or LP are just guidelines. The patrol leader may use more patrol members than suggested, but he should never use less.

3304. Patrol Base Security Measures

You should never occupy a patrol base for more than 24 hours. Occupy a patrol base for the minimum time necessary to accomplish the mission. Do not use the same patrol base again at a later date. The location of a patrol base must optimize both passive and active security measures to best enable the patrol to accomplish its mission. The following security measures must be considered:

a. Passive security measures.

- (1) Avoid built-up areas.
- (2) Select an area remote from all human habitation.
- (3) Avoid known or suspected enemy positions.
- (4) Select terrain normally considered of little tactical value.
- (5) Avoid ridgelines, topographic crests, valleys, lakes, and streams.
- (6) Select steep terrain, ravines, or other such areas that impede foot movement.
- (7) Avoid all roads and trails.
- (8) Select areas that do not offer natural lines of drift.
- (9) Avoid sparsely wooded areas and clearings.
- (10) Select areas offering dense vegetation, preferably bushes and trees that spread out close to the ground.

b. Active security measures.

- (1) Establish observation and listening posts on all likely avenues of approach into the area.
- (2) Establish a radio communication network with outposts to provide early warning of an enemy approach.
- (3) Select an alternate area for occupation if the original area is compromised or found unsuitable.
- (4) Plan for withdrawal in the event of discovery. Plan a route to the alternate patrol base.

- (5) Establish an alert plan with a certain percentage of the personnel awake at all times.
- (6) Organize the elements of the patrol so necessary activities can take place with minimum movement.
- (7) Employ proper communication procedures to prevent compromise.
- (8) Use only one point of entry and exit. This point must be well camouflaged and guarded at all times.
- (9) Accomplish noisy tasks, such as cutting branches, only at designated times. Perform tasks as early as possible after occupation but never at night or during the quiet periods of early morning and late evening. When possible, perform noisy tasks when other sounds, such as aircraft, artillery, or distance battle noises, will cover them.
- (10) Restrict movement to a minimum both inside and outside the patrol base.
- (11) Occupy OPs and LPs when sufficient personnel are available so they can alternate and remain alert without the back-and-forth movement between posts and the patrol base.
- (12) At a minimum, observe a 100 percent alert status during dawn and dusk--the most advantageous time for the enemy force to attack. (This is because most people are tired and forget to maintain security.) Dawn goes from one-half hour before Beginning Morning Nautical Twilight (BMNT) to one-half hour after sunrise. Dusk goes from one-half hour before sunset to one-half hour after End Evening Nautical Twilight (EENT). This also ensures every man is acclimated to changing light conditions and is dressed, equipped, and ready for action.
- (13) Make certain each patrol member knows the location of members and positions to his flanks, front, and rear. Make certain he knows the times and routes of any expected movement within, into, and out of the patrol base.
- (14) Do not construct elaborate firing positions.
- (15) Stress camouflage and concealment.
- (16) Plan indirect fire support. Place early warning devices on avenues of approach. If the base is to be defended, place mines, trip flares, and boobytraps on avenues of approach. Place them in areas which cannot be covered by fire. The value of these devices must be weighed against the fact that their discovery automatically compromises the patrol base.

- (17) Establish an alert plan. This includes plans for evacuation and defense. All members must know these plans and the signals. Plans for defending the base may include pursuit and destruction of the attacking force.

3305. Operation of a Patrol Base

a. Communication. Establish communication with higher headquarters, elements, OPs, and LPs. The system must provide for every man to be alerted quickly and quietly. Consider these options:

- (1) Radios are an excellent means of alerting everyone, but they can easily compromise your location.
- (2) Use wire within the patrol base, if feasible.
- (3) Make use of tug or pull wires for signaling. They are quiet and reduce radio and telephone traffic.
- (4) Use messengers within the patrol base.

b. Maintenance. Clean and maintain weapons as required.

c. Sanitation and personal hygiene.

- (1) Always use cat holes.
- (2) Wash, shave, and brush your teeth as needed, but conserve water.
- (3) Carry all trash out of the site.

d. Messing. Eat at staggered times. Plan the preparation, if required.

e. Water. Use of water should be consistent with demand and the availability of water. If there is a local water source, planned water teams provide water. Individuals do not visit the water source. Make no more than two visits to the source in a 24-hour period.

f. Rest. Rest and sleep are permitted when the patrol finishes its work. Rest periods are staggered so proper security is maintained. Schedule each Marine for as much sleep and rest as possible.

g. Resupply. If the patrol is to be resupplied by air, locate the flight path, drop and/or landing zone, so the cache is not compromised.

h. Planning and conducting operations.

- (1) Make the details of planned operations known to all patrol members. Do not assemble at one time. Doing so will endanger the security of the base. Limit rehearsals to terrain models with a portion of the patrol rehearsing while the remainder provides security. Do not test fire weapons. Weapons should be test fired before departure of friendly lines.
- (2) If part of the patrol leaves for an operation, adjust the perimeter to maintain security.
- (3) Keep orders as brief as possible. Use SOPs as much as possible.

i. Departure.

- (1) Remove or conceal all possible signs of the patrol's presence. This may help to prevent the enemy's knowledge of your presence in the area, prevent pursuit, and deny the enemy information of your methods of operating patrol bases.
- (2) Avoid night evacuation if possible.
- (3) Evacuate the patrol as a unit when possible.

Lesson Summary. In this lesson, you learned how to establish and occupy a patrol base.

Unit Exercise: Complete items 1 through 17 by performing the action required. Check your responses against those listed at the end of this study unit.

1. When selecting a patrol route, you should
 - a. stay close to populated areas.
 - b. use a different route of return from the route used to reach the objective.
 - c. select one route and stick with it.
 - d. make the route as complex as necessary.
2. What is the easiest formation to control?
 - a. Line
 - b. Wedge
 - c. Echelon
 - d. Column

3. What formation inherently provides for all around security?
 - a. Line
 - b. Wedge
 - c. Echelon
 - d. Column

4. What formation provides maximum firepower to a particular flank?
 - a. Line
 - b. Wedge
 - c. Echelon
 - d. Column

5. What formation provides maximum firepower to the front?
 - a. Line
 - b. Wedge
 - c. Echelon
 - d. Column

6. Who is responsible for sending signals during a patrol?
 - a. The patrol leader
 - b. The assistant patrol leader
 - c. The element leaders
 - d. All patrol members

7. What is the definition of a danger area?
 - a. Any area where there is a distinct danger
 - b. Any place that is dangerous
 - c. Any place where the patrol is vulnerable to enemy observation or fire
 - d. Any area where the patrol is in danger

8. Upon sighting the enemy during a patrol, in what format should information about the enemy be reported to your higher headquarters?
 - a. Size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment
 - b. Size, activity, location, uniforms, temperament, and equipment
 - c. Situation, action, location, time, and equipment
 - d. Situation, mission, lesson learned, target identifier, and engagement priority

9. Upon completion of the patrol, the entire patrol debriefs with an
 - a. S-1 representative.
 - b. S-2 representative.
 - c. S-3 representative.
 - d. S-4 representative.

10. It is better to know one immediate action drill for
 - a. every situation you can imagine.
 - b. each of the four basic immediate action drills.
 - c. every situation you have encountered in training or combat.
 - d. each of a limited number of situations occurring in a combat area.

11. Some immediate action drills, such as counterambush, are initiated
 - a. only on command.
 - b. without signals or command.
 - c. only by the patrol leader.
 - d. without preplanning.

12. What is the purpose of immediate action drills?
 - a. Gives you something to do during rehearsals
 - b. Provides swift and positive small unit response to enemy visual or physical contact
 - c. Provides swift and positive small unit response to orders
 - d. Ensures unit leaders make decisions for every situation

13. What is one of the four basic immediate actions drills?
 - a. Silence is consent
 - b. Wedge
 - c. Noise discipline
 - d. Counterambush

14. A typical situation to occupy a patrol base is when
 - a. there is a need to rest and reorganize after an extended movement.
 - b. there is a need to make a short security halt.
 - c. you are in a hurry to finish the patrol.
 - d. you only have one patrol to conduct.

15. When occupying a patrol base, at a minimum, when should the patrol observe a 100 percent alert status?
 - a. BMNT to sunrise
 - b. one-half hour after BMNT to one-half hour before sunrise
 - c. one-half hour before BMNT to one-half hour after sunrise
 - d. one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour after EENT

16. What is the purpose of a patrol base?
 - a. Provide a base of fire for the patrol
 - b. Provide a secure location when a patrol halts for an extended period of time
 - c. Provide a secure location for short security halts
 - d. Ensure you know where you are

17. When occupying a patrol base, what do you do with trash?
 - a. Leave it discretely
 - b. Leave it in a cathole
 - c. Put it outside the patrol base
 - d. Carry it out of the patrol base when you leave

UNIT SUMMARY

In this study unit, you learned about the conduct of infantry patrols. You learned about movement, immediate action drills, and patrol bases. In the next study unit, you will learn about the details of combat and reconnaissance patrols.

Study Unit 3 Exercise Solutions

Reference

1.	b.	3101
2.	d.	3102a(1)
3.	b.	3102a(2)
4.	c.	3101a(3)
5.	a.	3101a(4)
6.	d.	3103c(3)
7.	c.	3105
8.	a.	3107a
9.	b.	3107c
10.	d.	3201b
11.	b.	3201c
12.	b.	3201a
13.	d.	3203
14.	a.	3301a
15.	c.	3304b
16.	b.	3301
17.	d.	3305c

STUDY UNIT 4

COMBAT AND RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS

Introduction. Recall from Study Unit 1 that all infantry patrols have one of two general types of missions--combat and reconnaissance. You also learned about an infantry patrol's organization and basic patrolling skills. Study Unit 2 addressed the planning and preparation of patrols in general and Study Unit 3 addressed the general conduct of infantry patrols. This study unit will provide you with detailed information on the specific types of missions that fall under each of the two general categories--combat and reconnaissance. Lesson 1 looks at combat patrols and Lesson 2 looks at reconnaissance patrols.

Lesson 1. COMBAT PATROLS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the purpose of a raid patrol.
2. Identify the purpose of an ambush patrol.
3. Identify the two classifications of an ambush.
4. Identify the two types of ambush.
5. Identify the three primary characteristics of an ambush.
6. Identify the purpose of a security patrol.
7. Identify the purpose of a contact patrol.
8. Identify the purpose of an economy of force patrol.

4101. The Raid Patrol

The purpose of a raid patrol is to attack, accomplish a specific mission, and withdraw.

- a. Missions. Examples of missions assigned to raid patrols include the following:
 - (1) Destroy a position or installation.
 - (2) Destroy or capture enemy personnel or equipment.
 - (3) Liberate POWs.

- b. Characteristics. A successful raid patrol has the following characteristics:
- (1) **Surprise**. To achieve surprise, you need to attack when the enemy least expects it, such as during periods of low visibility and poor weather. Also, attack from the direction least expected, such as through seemingly impassable terrain or from the enemy's rear.
 - (2) **Firepower**. Make and carry out plans by concentrating firepower at critical points on the target. Then you will achieve and hold fire superiority while completing the mission.
 - (3) **Violence of action**. It is essential to achieve violence of action along with surprise and firepower. Once you have achieved surprise and firepower, attack the enemy with extreme violence and aggressiveness to ensure success.
- c. Organization. Organize a raid patrol to accomplish the assigned mission. A raid patrol has special teams assigned to handle special tasks such as demolition and handling prisoners.
- (1) **Headquarters and security element**. The patrol's specific mission does not directly influence special organization of these elements. The terrain, enemy situation, special purpose teams, and the tasks assigned these elements and teams determine the special organization.
 - (2) **Assault element**. The organization of the assault element differs from that of the patrol headquarters and security element. The patrol's specific mission entirely determines the organization of the assault element. For example, if the mission is to destroy an enemy installation, position, or equipment, the assault element would be organized into the following teams:
 - (a) Assault teams (one or more) to overcome resistance and physically secure the objective
 - (b) Special teams to capture prisoners, liberate personnel, and seize equipment
 - (c) Demolition teams to set charges at the objective
 - (3) **Support element**. Two factors determine the special organization of the support element: the tasks the element needs to accomplish and the availability of favorable firing positions. For instance, establishing a base of fire is often the task of the support element. Organize tasks according to the requirements for carrying out the mission.

d. Actions at the objective and objective rallying point (ORP). Elements and teams move to their positions when the ORP is secured, the patrol leader's reconnaissance is complete, and final plans are confirmed. Coordinate the movements of each element and team so all elements and teams arrive at their positions about the same time. The objective in a raid patrol is not held once the assault element has accomplished the assigned mission. The patrol leader must ensure all actions at the objective are well planned, organized, and thoroughly rehearsed.

- (1) Security element. The teams of the security element move to positions where they can secure the ORP. Doing so allows them to give early warning of enemy approach, block avenues of approach into the objective area, and prevent enemy escape from the objective area.
 - (a) As the assault and support elements move to their positions, the security element keeps the patrol leader informed of all enemy activity. The security element fires only if they are detected or on the patrol leader's order.
 - (b) Once the assault and support elements begin their tasks, the security element prevents enemy entry or escape from the objective area.
 - (c) The security element covers the withdrawal of the patrol to the ORP on the patrol leader's order or on a prearranged signal.
- (2) Support element. The support element moves into a position where it can gain fire superiority. It positions to neutralize the objective and can easily shift or cease fire on signal. The support element covers the withdrawal of the assault element from the area on the patrol leader's order.
- (3) Assault element. The assault element deploys far enough in advance of the patrol to permit immediate assault if prematurely detected by the enemy. As supporting fires are lifted or shifted, the assault element assaults, seizes, and secures the objective. It then provides protection for demolition teams, search teams, and other special teams while they work. The assault element withdraws to the ORP on the patrol leader's order.
- (4) Objective rallying point. Once the entire patrol is back at the ORP, it quickly reorganizes and continues the mission or returns to the friendly area. During reorganization at the ORP, redistribute ammunition and treat casualties. In addition, pass essential information and give personnel status reports to the patrol leader. Vacate the ORP as soon as possible due to its close proximity to the objective.

4102. The Ambush Patrol

a. General. An ambush is one of the oldest and most effective types of military operation. An ambush can inflict a maximum number of casualties against the enemy while suffering few friendly casualties. This is possible because an ambush is a surprise attack from a covered and/or concealed position on a moving or temporarily halted enemy force. Once you have engaged the enemy and inflicted the maximum number of casualties, you no longer need to hold the position.

b. Purpose. The purpose of an ambush patrol is to destroy or harass a larger enemy force using a smaller force.

- (1) Destruction. The loss of men killed or captured and the loss of equipment and supplies destroyed or captured reduces the overall combat effectiveness of the enemy.
- (2) Harassment. Constant ambush activity forces the enemy to divert from combat missions to guard convoys, troop movement, and carrying parties. This reduces the number of available combat troops. The use of ambush drains the enemy of resources needed for offensive combat operations. In addition, a series of successful ambushes causes the enemy to be less aggressive and more defensive. The enemy becomes apprehensive and more cautious. They become reluctant to go on patrols, to move in convoys, or to move in small groups. They avoid night operations, become confused, and lose their effectiveness.

c. Classification. Ambushes are classified as either deliberate ambushes or ambushes of opportunity.

- (1) A deliberate ambush is one in which prior information about the enemy permits detailed planning before the patrol departs for the ambush site.
- (2) A ambush of opportunity is conducted when available information does not permit detailed planning before the patrol departs. An ambush of opportunity is not a hasty ambush--that is, it is not an immediate action drill in response to surprise contact. An ambush of opportunity is planned, except the exact location or likelihood of contact is unknown. This may mean being prepared for several courses of action.

d. Type. There are two types of ambushes--point and area.

- (1) Point ambush. In point ambush (fig 4-1), forces are deployed along a single killing zone. Position the point ambush along the enemy's route. It delivers a heavy volume of highly concentrated fire necessary to isolate, trap, and destroy the target. You can use almost any formation with the point ambush. You will see different formations later in this lesson.

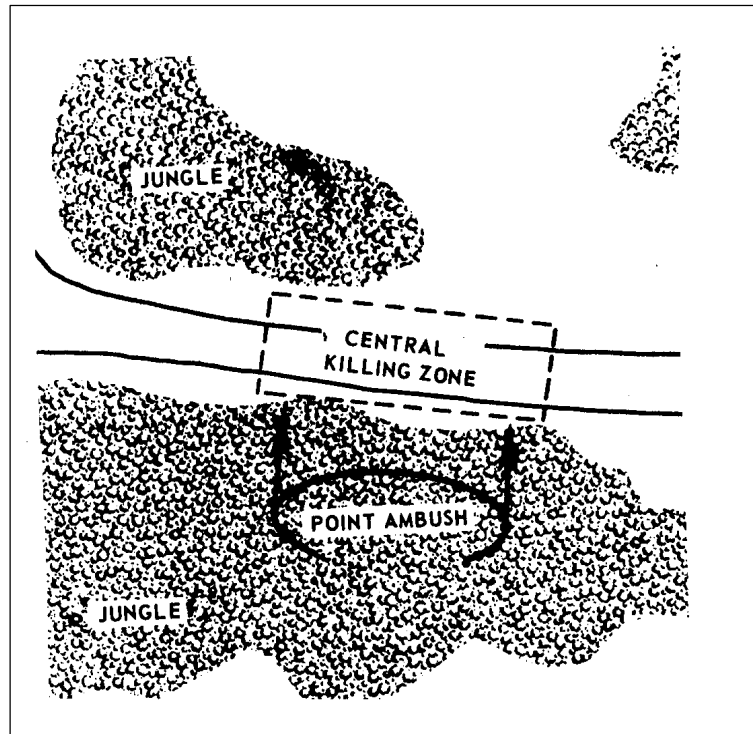


Fig 4-1. Point ambush.

- (2) Area ambush. In area ambush (fig 4-2), forces are deployed as multiple, related point ambushes. Use an area ambush when a point ambush will not produce the desired results. The British Army used this type of ambush successfully in Malaysia. Marines also used variations of area ambushes in Vietnam.
- (a) British version. The British Army version of an area ambush consists of a central point ambush or central killing zone with other point ambushes along several escape routes leading from it. Ambushes at these sites intercept and destroy the fleeing enemy. Figure 4-2 depicts the British version of the area ambush.



Fig 4-2. Area ambush, British version.

- (b) "Baited trap" version. Another variation of the area ambush is the "baited trap" version. In this version, a point ambush initiates an attack on the "bait" target. As relieving or reinforcing units attempt to reach the baited trap, they enter the killing zones created by outlying point ambushes. Figure 4-3 depicts a baited trap area ambush.

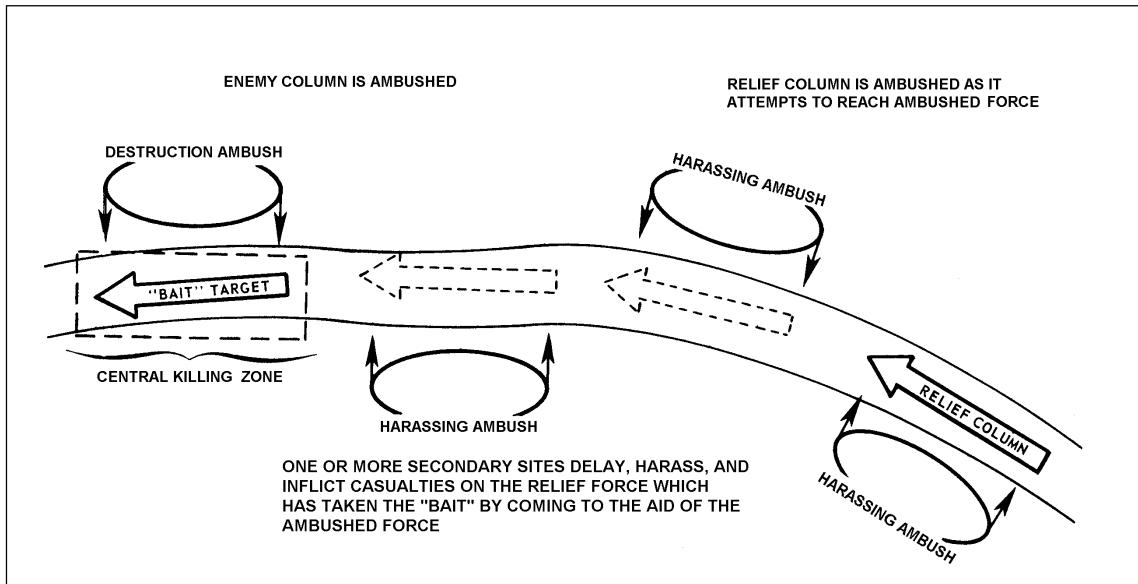


Fig 4-3. Area ambush, "baited trap" version.

e. Ambush formations. You can adapt almost any formation to an ambush. Several of the most common ambush formations are presented below.

- (1) Line formation. The straight-line formation generally deploys the ambush force parallel to the target's route of movement (fig 4-4). Parallel to the long axis of the killing zone, it subjects the target to heavy flanking fire. The size of the target that can be trapped in the killing zone is limited by the area which the attack force can effectively cover with heavy fire. Natural obstacles, mines, demolitions, and direct and indirect fires can be used to trap the target in the killing zone. A disadvantage of the line formation is the chance that lateral dispersion of the target can be too great for effective coverage. Line formation is appropriate in close terrain that restricts the enemy's ability to maneuver.

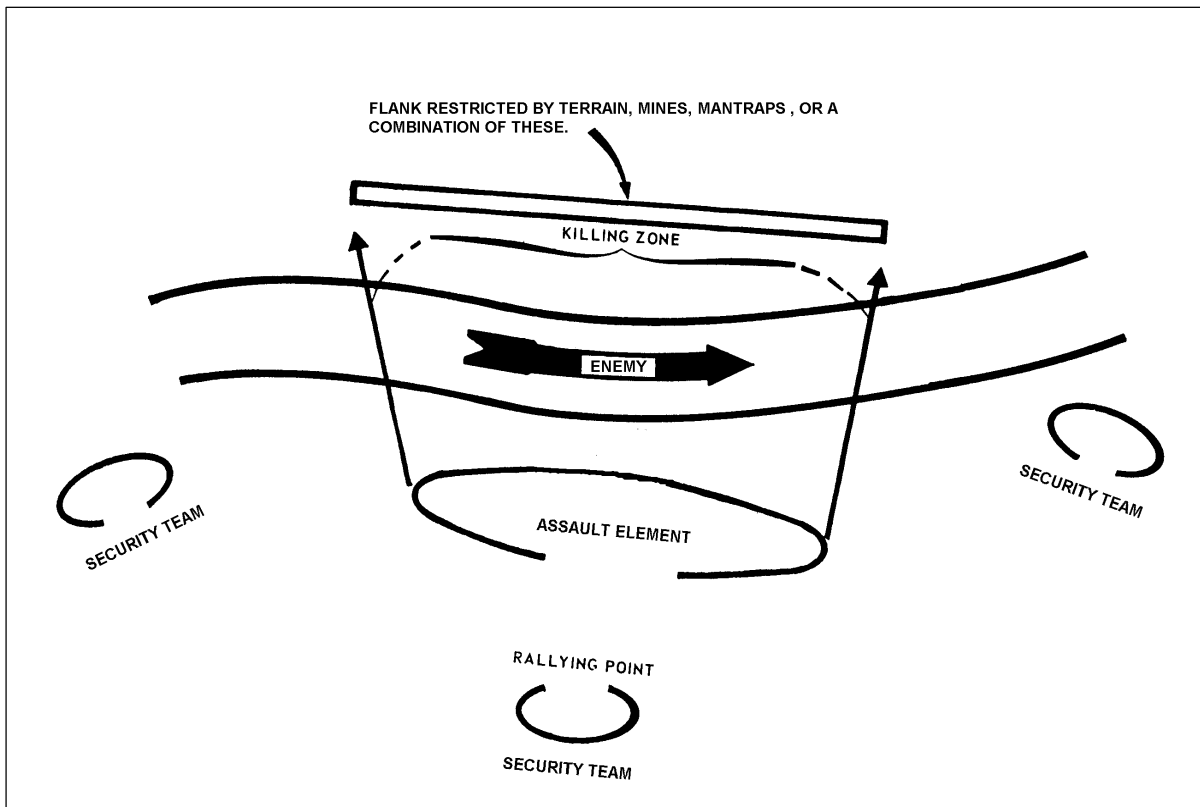


Fig 4-4. Line formation, harassing or destruction ambush.

You can place similar obstacles (or boobytraps) between the assault element and the killing zone to provide protection from the target's counterambush measures. When you deploy a destruction ambush in this manner, leave access lanes so you can assault the target (fig 4-5). The main advantage of the straight-line ambush formation is its relative ease of control under all conditions of visibility.

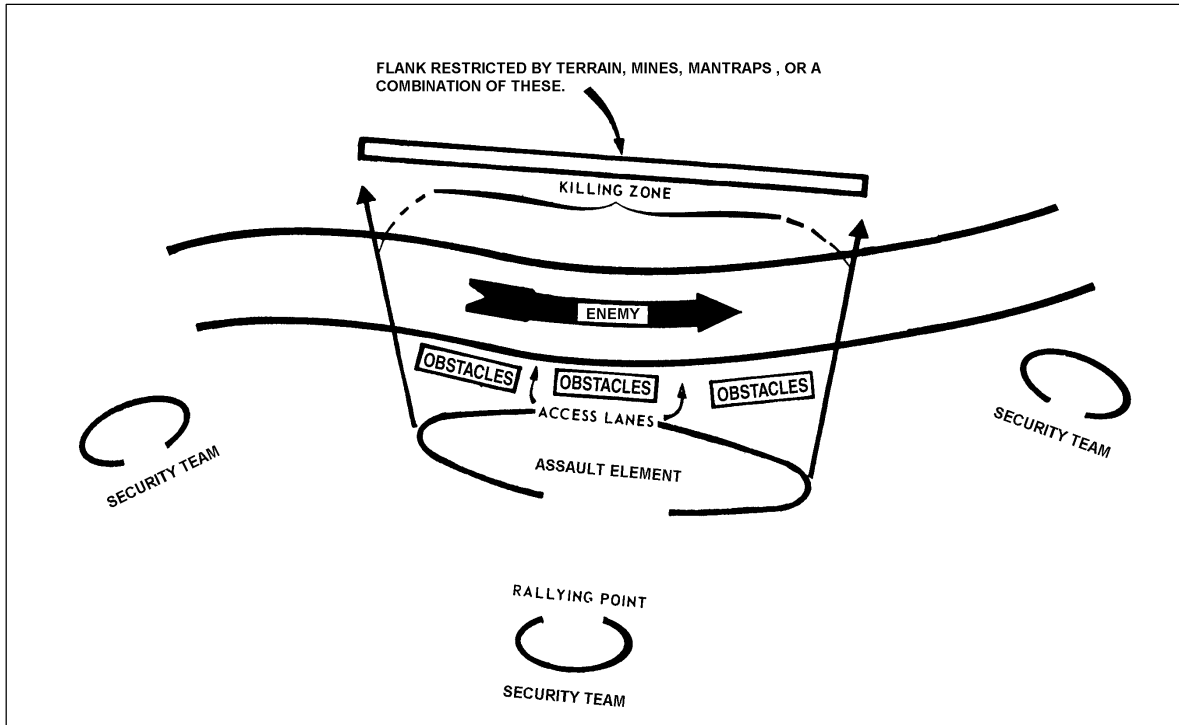


Fig 4-5. Line formation, destruction ambush (access lanes for assault of target).

- (2) L-shaped formation. This is the most common variation of the line formation. The long side of the assault element is parallel to the killing zone and delivers flanking fire. The short side of the assault element is at the end of and at right angles to the killing zone. It delivers enfilade fire that interlocks with fire from the other leg. This formation is very flexible. You can establish it on a straight stretch of trail or stream (fig 4-6), or at a sharp bend in a trail or stream (fig 4-7). You can shift fire from the short leg to parallel the long leg if the target attempts to assault or escape in the opposite direction. In addition, the short leg prevents escape and reinforcement from its direction (fig 4-8).

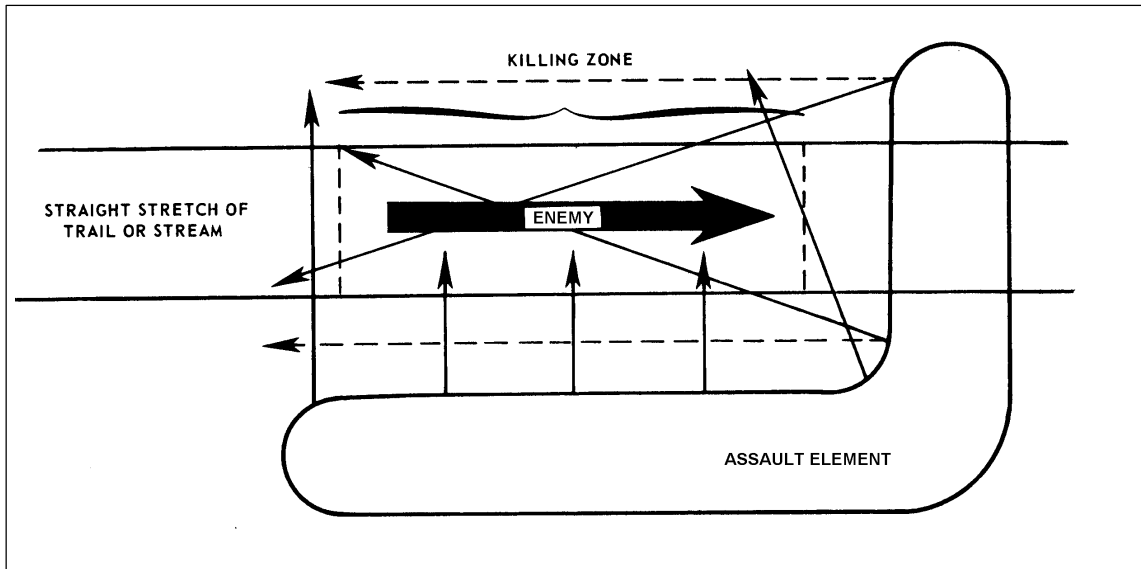


Fig 4-6. L-formation, destruction ambush.

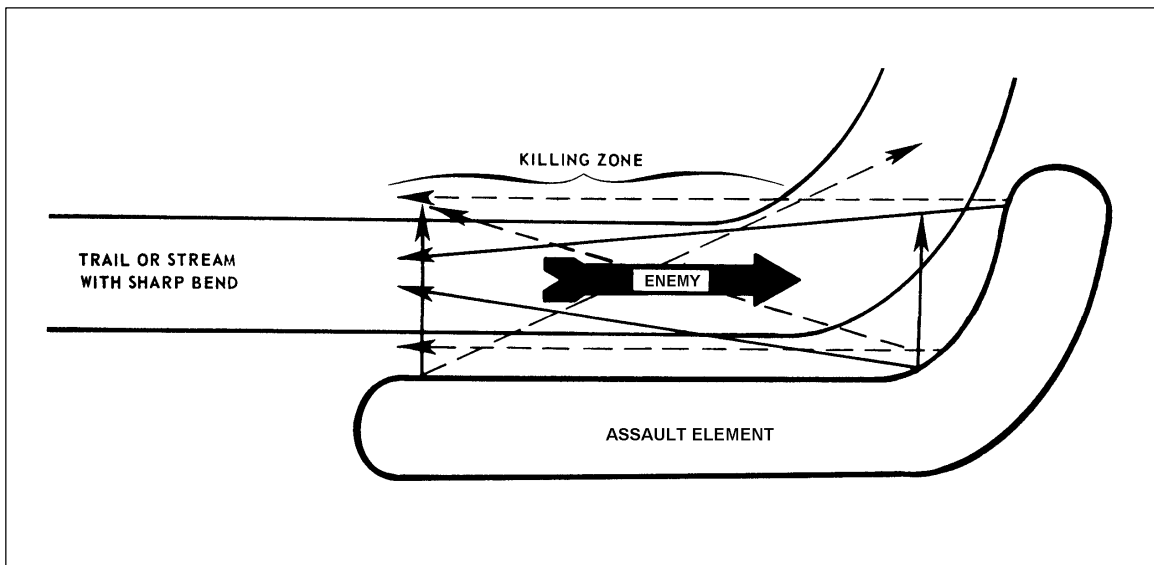


Fig 4-7. L-formation, destruction ambush with bend in trail or stream.

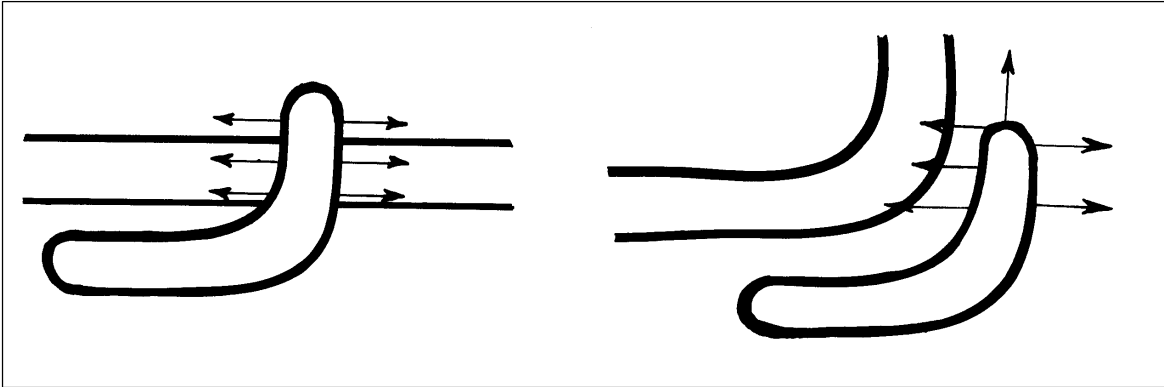


Fig 4-8. L-formation, short left leg prevents escape or reinforcement.

- (3) Z-formation. The Z-formation (fig 4-9) deploys the assault element as in the L-formation with a variation. The Z-formation uses an additional side to engage a force attempting to reinforce or relieve the target, seal the end of the killing zone, or prevent envelopment of a weak flank.

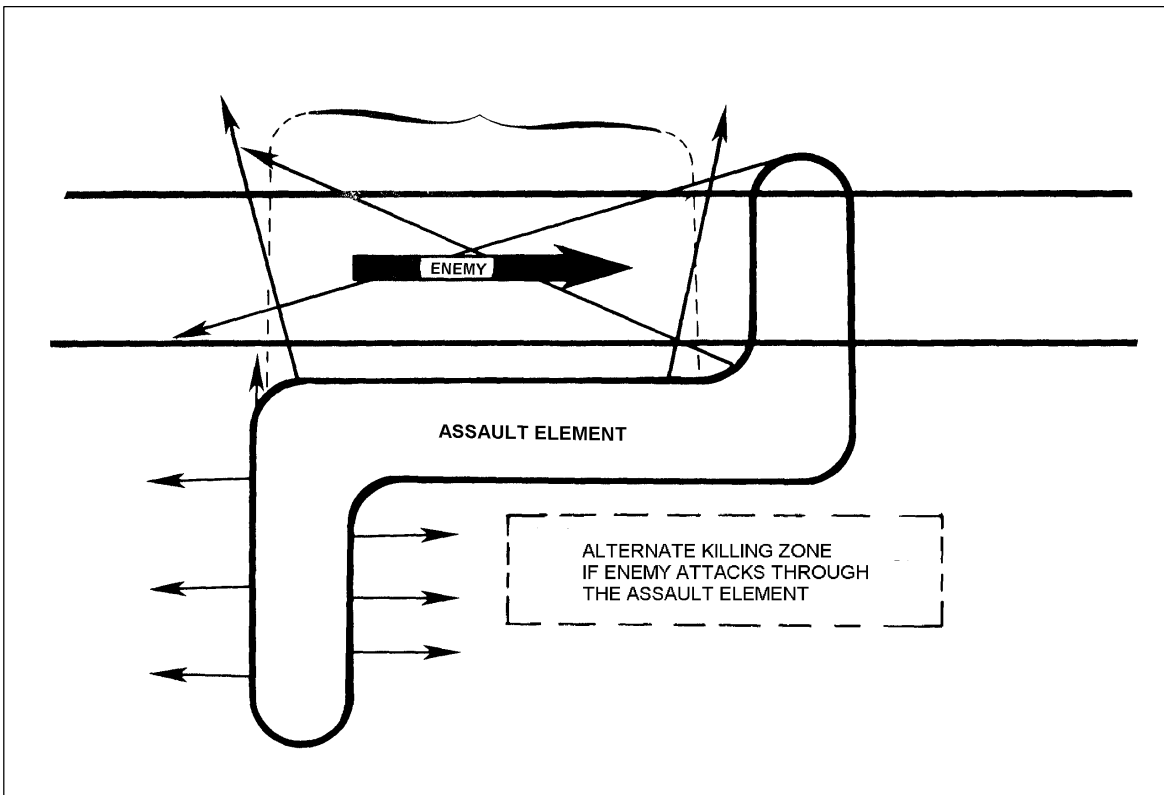


Fig 4-9. Z-formation, destruction ambush.

- (4) T-formation. The T-formation deploys the assault element across and at right angles to the target's route of movement so that it and the target form the letter T. Use this formation day or night to establish a harassing ambush. At night, use it to interdict movement through open, hard-to-seal areas such as rice paddies (fig 4-10). A small force can also use a variation of the T-formation to harass, slow, or disorganize a larger force.

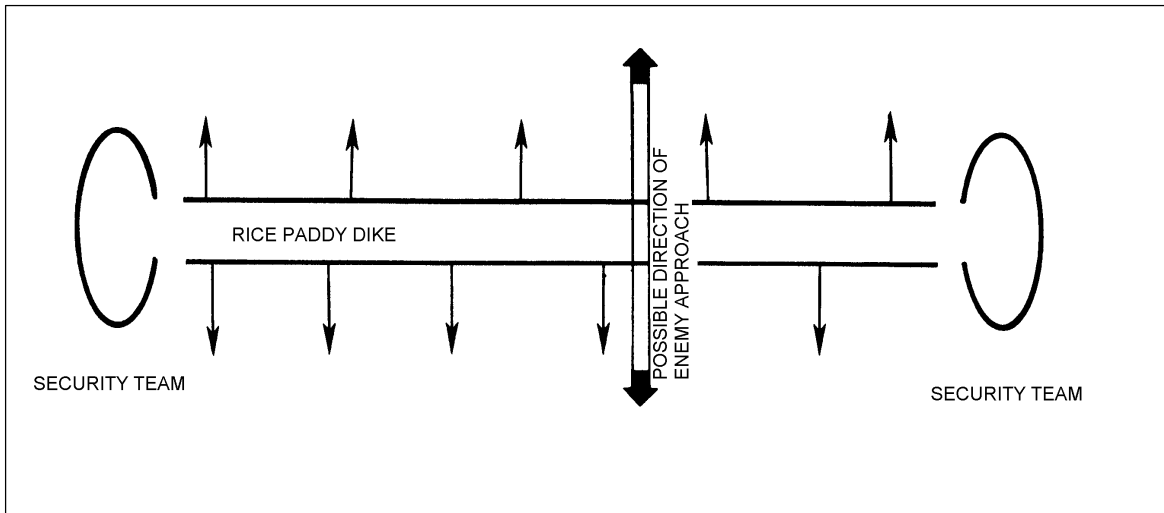


Fig 4-10. T-formation, harassing ambush (target approach from either direction).

Mines, mantraps, and other obstacles placed to the flanks of the killing zone slow the enemy's movements. They permit the ambush force to deliver heavy fire and then withdraw without becoming decisively engaged. An ambush established and executed in this manner is called a "bloody nose" ambush (fig 4-11).

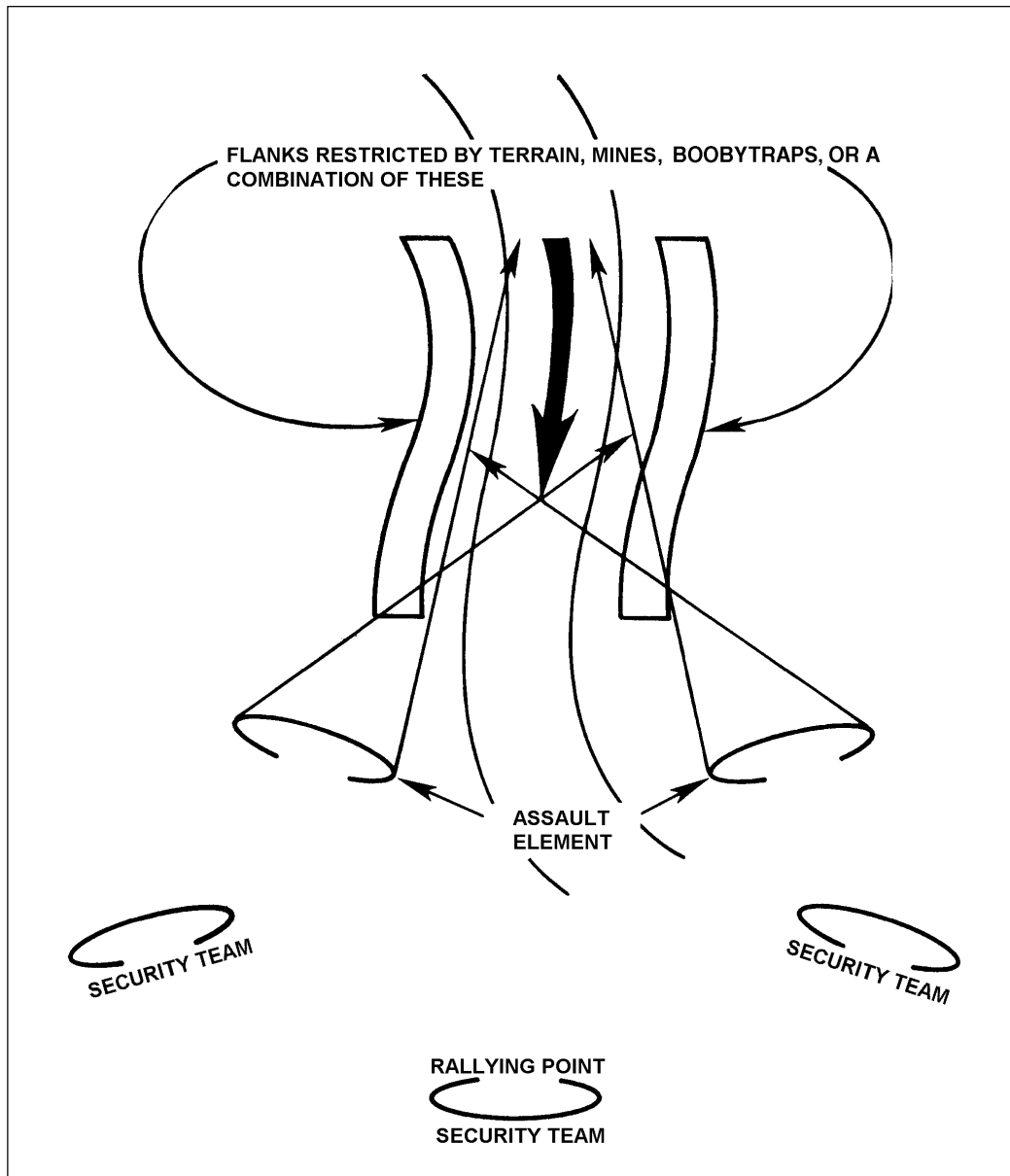


Fig 4-11. T-formation, harassing ambush ("bloody nose").

- (5) V-formation. The V-formation (fig 4-12) deploys the attack force along both sides of the target's route of movement so that it forms the letter V. Care is taken to ensure that neither group (or leg) fires into the other. This formation subjects the target to both enfilade and interlocking fire. You can best use the V-formation for fairly open terrain, but you can also use it in jungle terrain.

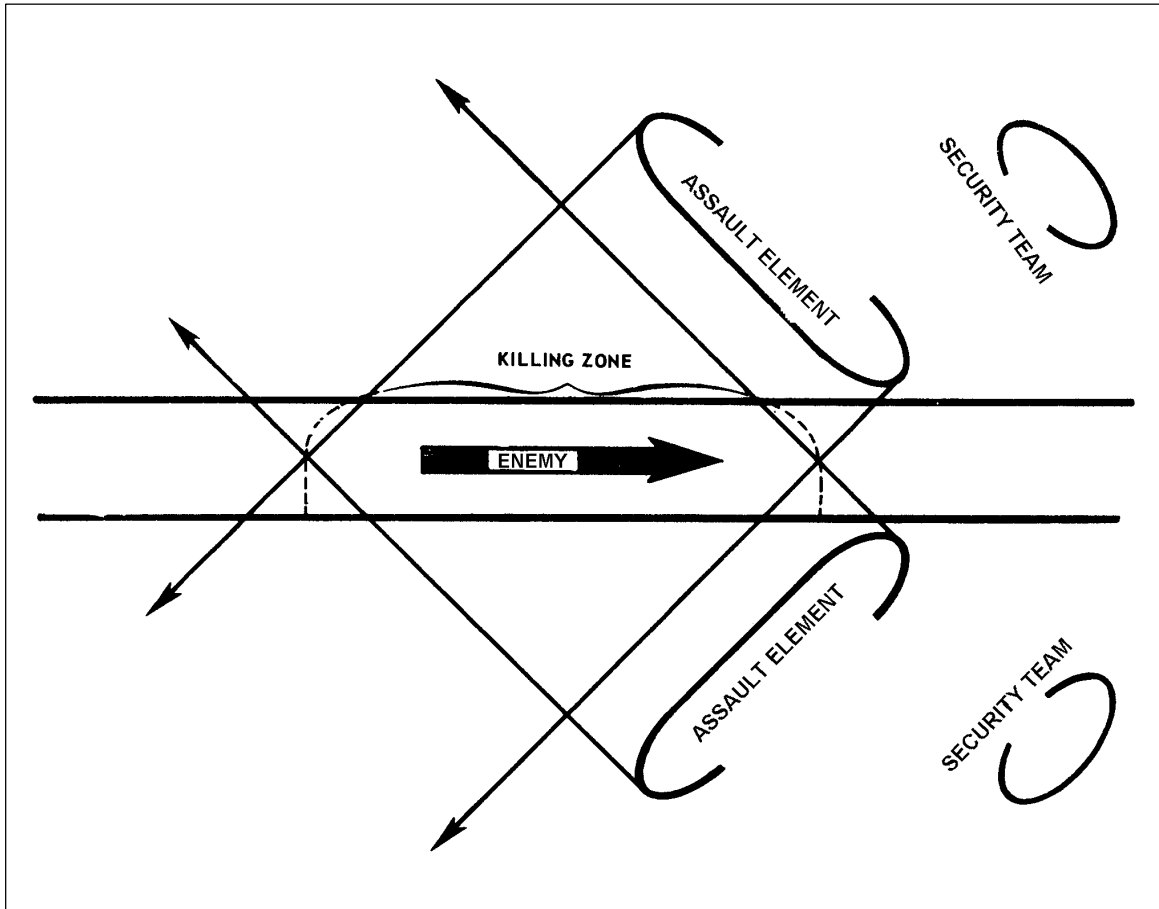


Fig 4-12. V-formation, open terrain.

When established in jungle terrain, the legs of the V-formation close in as the head elements of the target approach the apex of the V. Here (even more than in open terrain), you must carefully coordinate and control all movement and fire. Coordinate so the fire on one leg does not endanger the other. The wider separation of elements makes this formation difficult to control and there are few sites that favor its use. Its main advantage is that it is difficult for the target to detect the ambush until well into the killing zone (figs 4-13, 4-14).

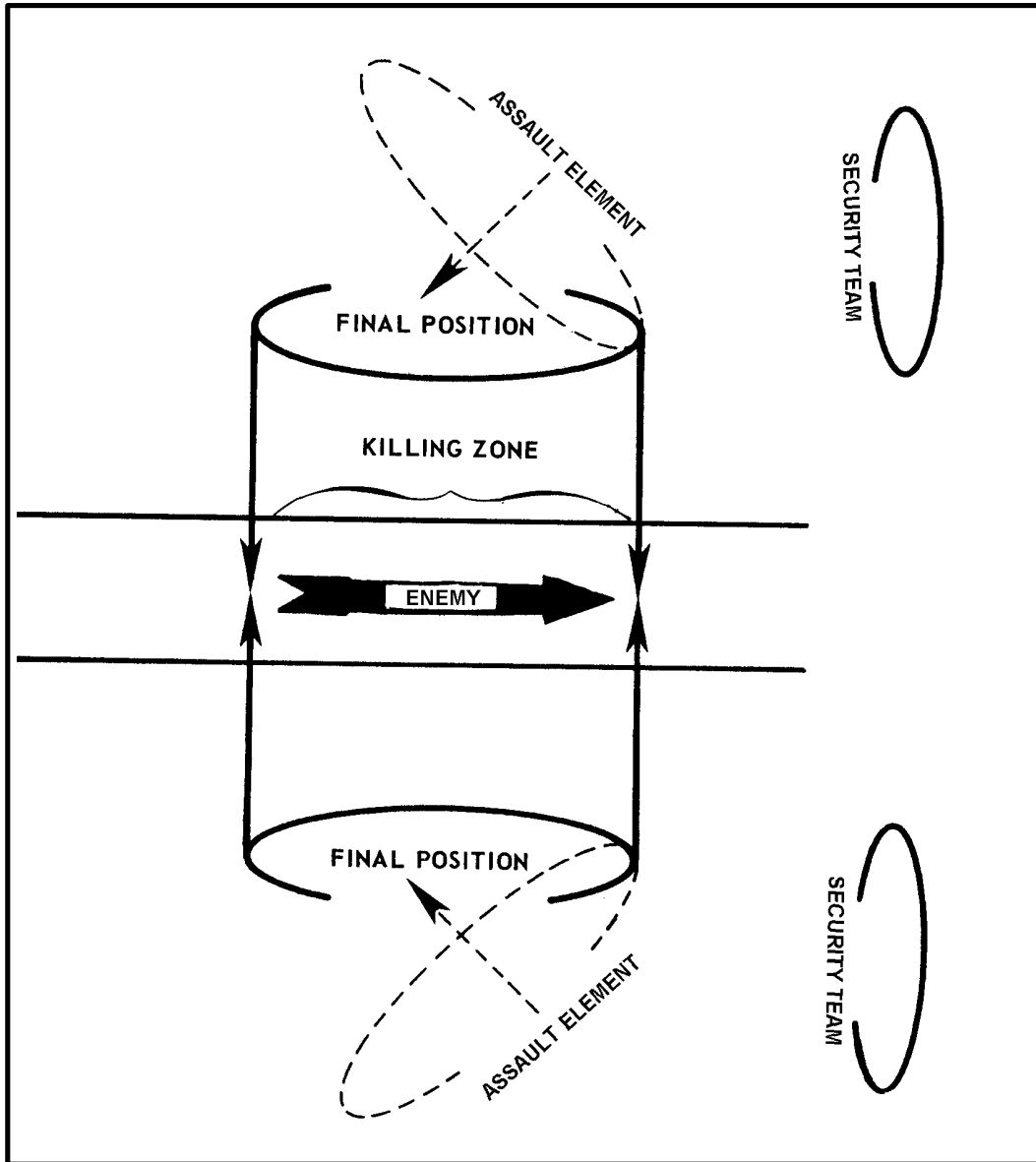


Fig 4-13. V-formation--jungle terrain.

Note: In mountain terrain where plunging fire is obtained, legs may be closed and parallel to the killing zone.

- (6) Triangle formation. This is a variation of the V-formation, and you can vary it in the following three ways:

- (a) Closed triangle (fig 4-14). This formation provides all around security. Deploy the attack force in three groups positioned so they form a triangle (or closed V). Place an automatic weapon at each point of the triangle. Position the weapon so you can shift it quickly to interlock with either of the others. Position Marines so their fields of fire overlap. Position mortars, if available, inside the triangle.

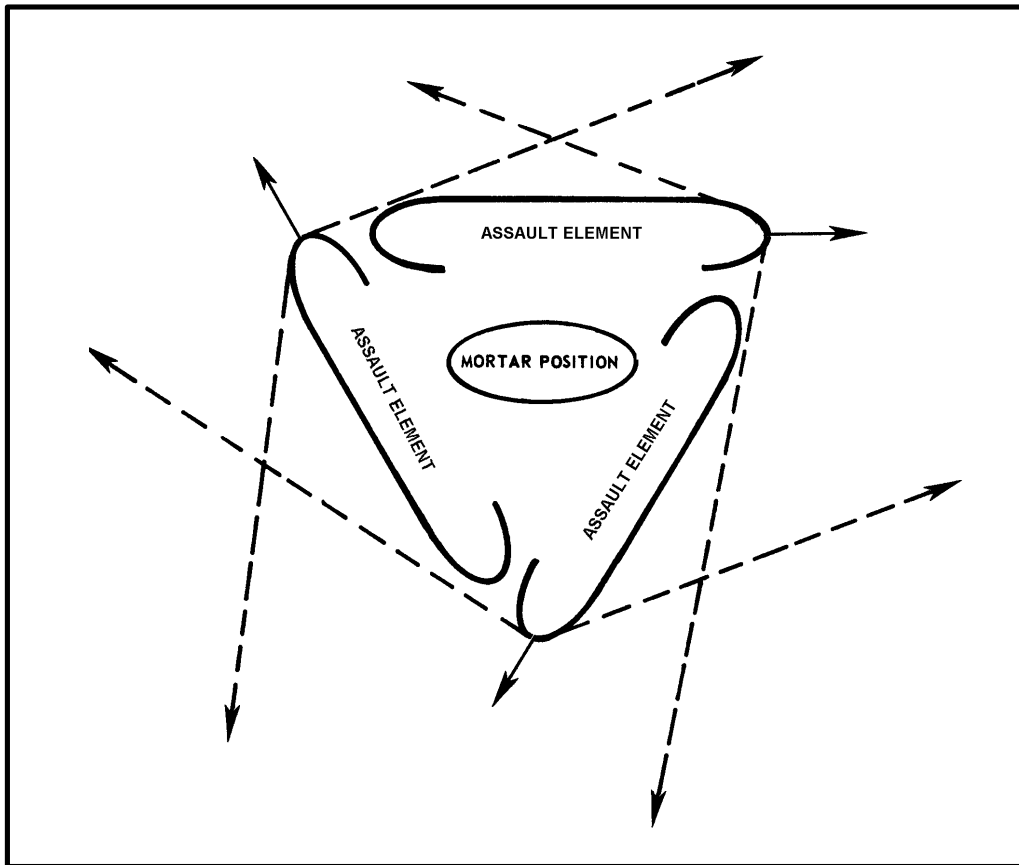


Fig 4-14. Closed triangle or closed V formation.

When deployed in this manner, the triangle ambush becomes a small unit strongpoint. You can interdict night movement through open areas when target approach is likely to be from any direction. Deploy security teams only when you can position them so that if detected by an approaching target, they will not compromise the ambush. Attack by fire only when the target is within close range.

The advantages of a closed triangle formation are ease of control and all-around security. A target approaching from any direction can be brought under fire by at least two automatic weapons.

There are several disadvantages to a closed triangle. It requires a platoon-sized ambush force (or larger) to reduce the danger of being overrun by an unexpectedly large enemy force. One or more legs of the triangle can come under enfilade fire. A lack of dispersion (particularly at the point) increases danger from enemy indirect fire.

- (b) Open triangle (harassing ambush). The purpose of this variation of the triangle ambush is to enable a small force to harass, slow, and inflict heavy casualties upon a larger force without being decisively engaged. Deploy the patrol in three groups, positioned so that each group becomes a corner of a triangle containing the killing zone. A group is any combination of elements and teams organized specifically for this technique. When the enemy force enters the killing zone, the group to the enemy's front opens fire on the lead unit. When the enemy counterattacks, the group withdraws and a group to the flank opens fire. When this group is counterattacked, the group to the opposite flank opens fire. This process continues until the enemy force is pulled apart or destroyed. Each group reoccupies its position, if possible, and continues to inflict the maximum damage possible without becoming decisively engaged (fig 4-15).
- (c) Open triangle (destruction ambush). This variation deploys the patrol again in three groups, positioned in such a way that each group is a point of the triangle 200-300 meters apart. The killing zone is the area within the triangle. Allow the enemy to enter the killing zone. The nearest group then attacks by fire. As the enemy attempts to maneuver or withdraw, the other groups open fire. One or more groups, as directed, assault or maneuver to envelop or destroy the enemy (fig 4-16). This formation is suitable only for a platoon-sized (or larger) ambush patrol. A unit smaller than a platoon would be in great danger of being overrun.
- (7) Box formation. This formation is similar in purpose to the open triangle ambush. Deploy the patrol in four groups and position them in such a way that each group becomes a corner of a square or rectangle containing the killing zone. You must ensure enough dispersion to prevent friendly casualties. You can use this formation for a harassing or destruction ambush in the same manner as the two variations of the open triangle ambush (figs 4-17, 4-18).

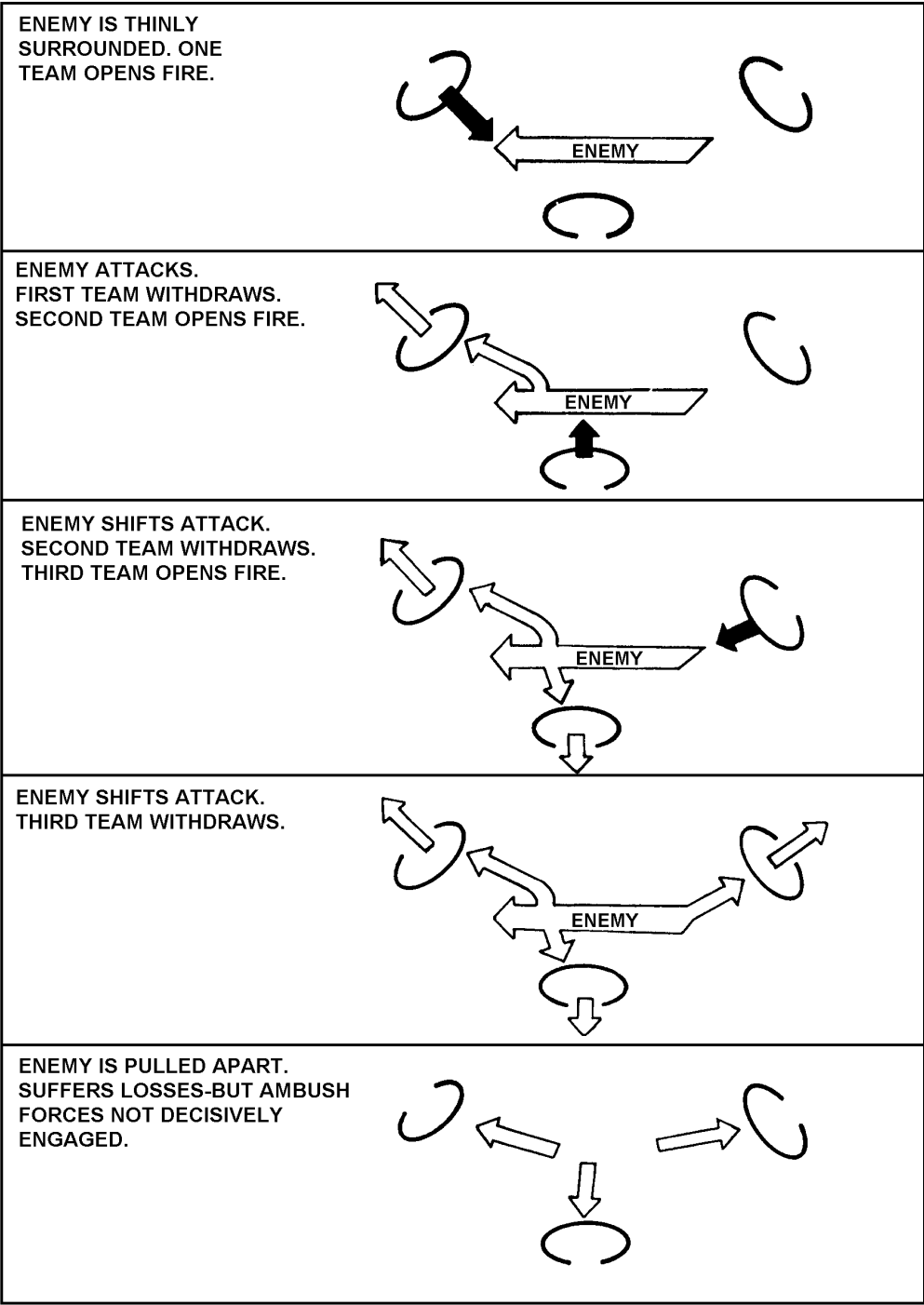


Fig 4-15. Open triangle formation, harassing ambush.

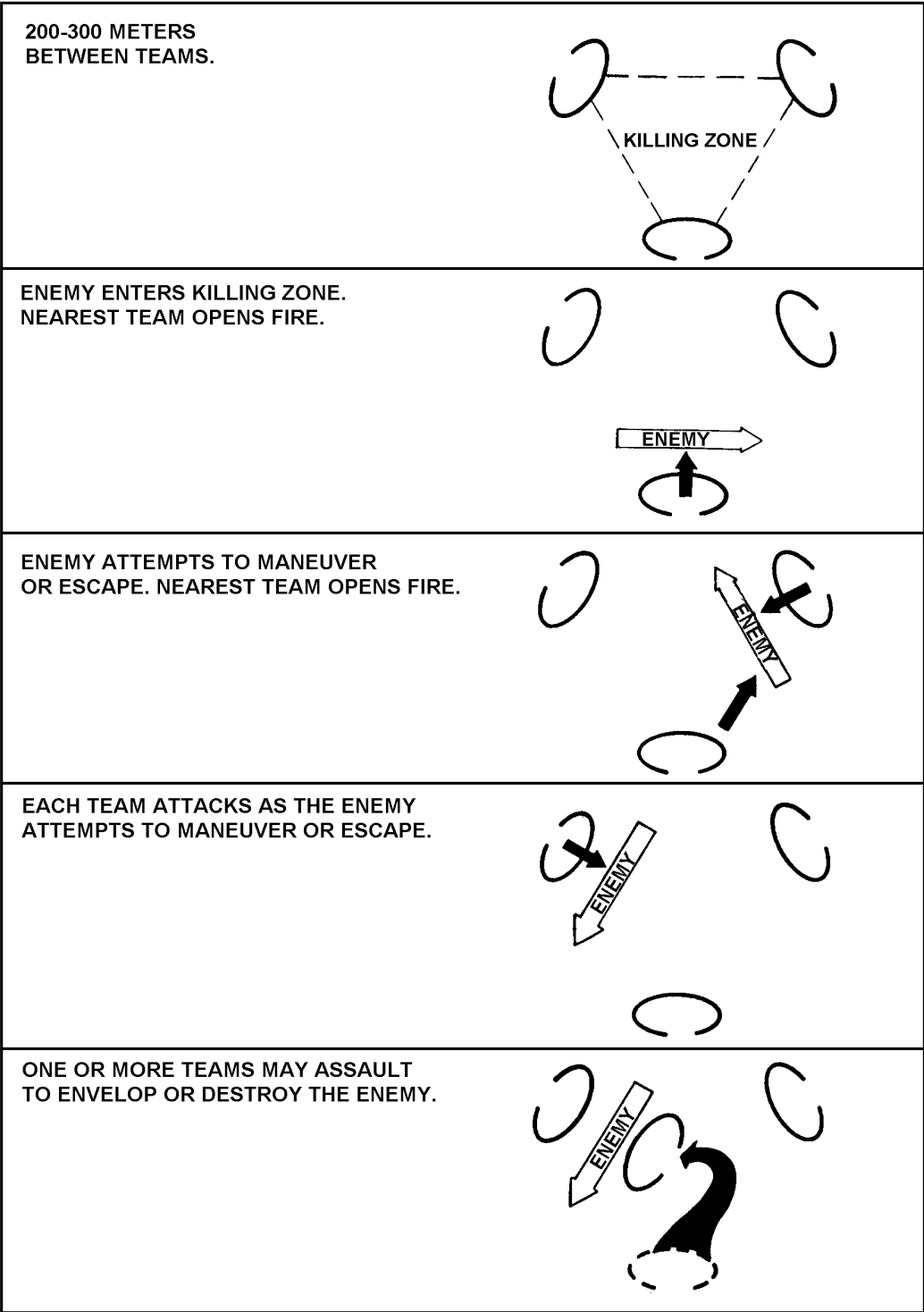


Fig 4-16. Open triangle formation, destruction ambush.

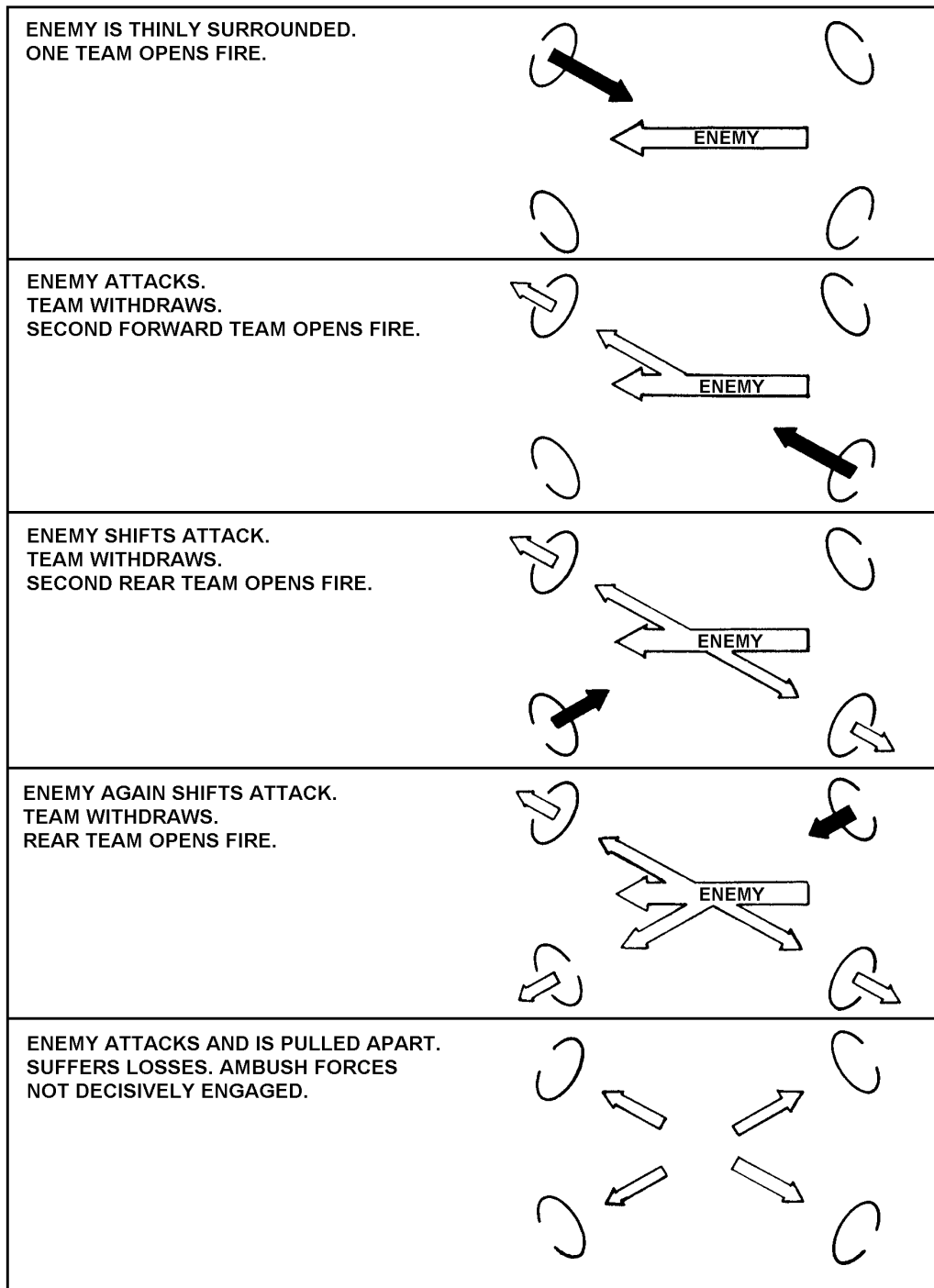


Fig 4-17. Box formation, harassing ambush.

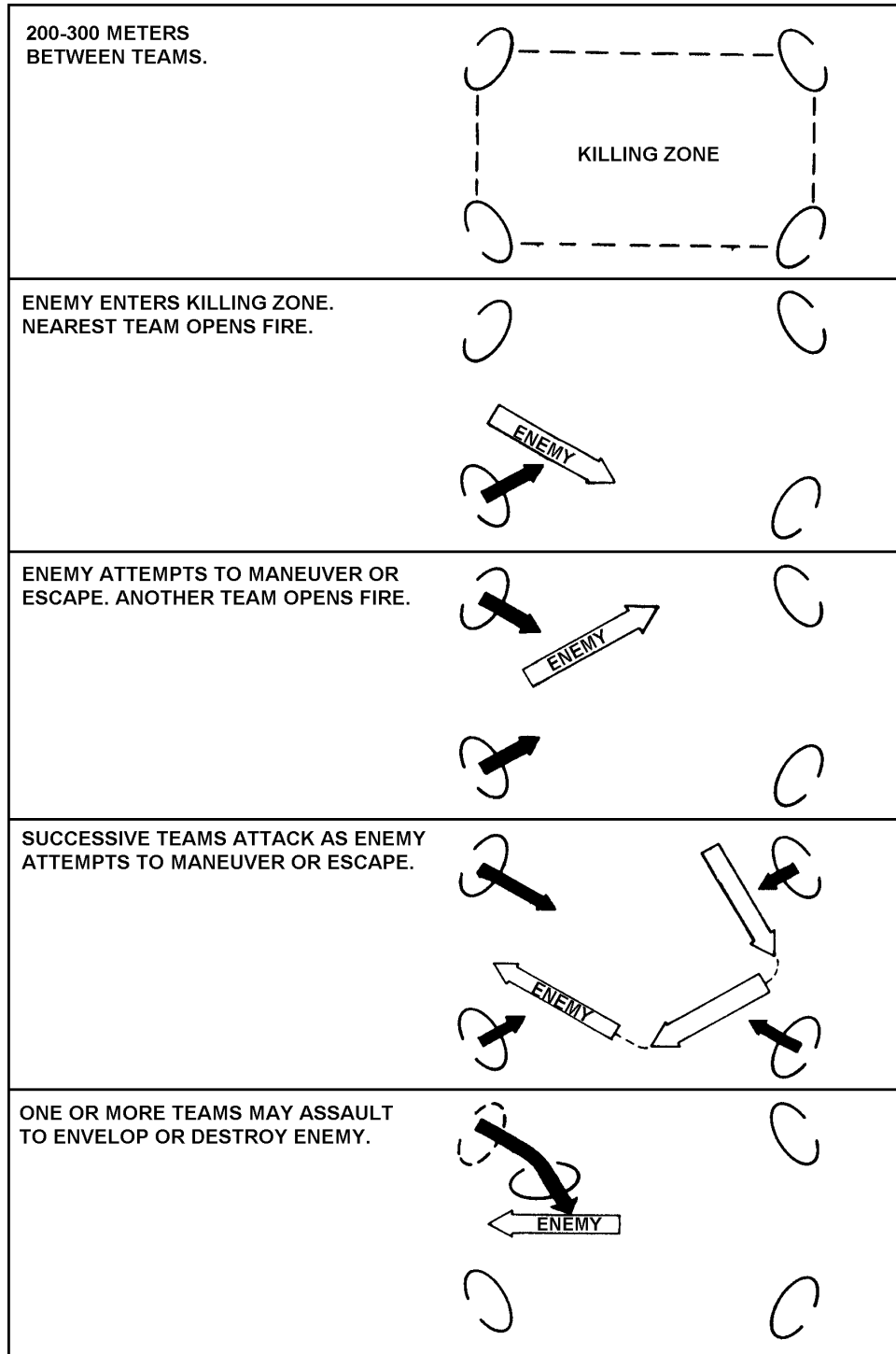


Fig 4-18. Box formation, destruction ambush.

f. Primary characteristics of a successful ambush. Surprise, coordinated fires, and control are the characteristics of a successful ambush.

- (1) Surprise. Surprise is an important characteristic of a successful ambush. Surprise allows the ambush force to initially seize and retain control of the situation. If you cannot achieve complete surprise, it must be so nearly complete that the target is not aware of the ambush until it is too late for effective reaction. You can achieve surprise through careful planning, preparation, and execution. Attack the enemy when, where, and in a manner for which he is least prepared.
- (2) Coordinated fires. Position and coordinate all weapons (including mines, demolitions and fires) to isolate the killing zone and prevent enemy escape or reinforcement. In addition, coordinate the surprise delivery of a large volume of highly concentrated fires into the killing zone. These fires must inflict maximum damage so that, when desired, the target can be easily assaulted and completely destroyed.
- (3) Control. Maintain close control during movement, occupation, and withdrawal from the ambush site. The patrol leader must effectively control all elements of the ambush force. Control is most critical when approaching the target. Control measures must provide for the following:
 - (a) Early warning of enemy approach
 - (b) Withholding of fire until the target has moved into the killing zone
 - (c) Opening fire at the proper time
 - (d) Initiation of appropriate actions if the ambush is prematurely detected
 - (e) Lifting or shifting the supporting fires when the attack includes assault of the target
 - (f) Timely and orderly withdrawal of the ambush force to an easily recognized rallying point

The Marines of the ambush force must control themselves so they do not compromise the ambush. Exercise patience and self-discipline by remaining still and quiet while waiting for the target to appear. Endure insect bites and thirst in silence, resist the desire to sleep, ignore cramped muscles, and limit/control normal body functions. Resist the temptation to open fire before the signal is given.

g. Planning and preparing the ambush. When planning an ambush, decide if it will be a deliberate ambush or an ambush of opportunity. A deliberate ambush requires more target intelligence as well as considerably more planning for action at the target. An ambush of

opportunity requires flexibility in planning for varying situations. Rehearse all plans in detail. Plans must include the following:

- (1) Simplicity. The plan must be basic enough so each Marine knows what to do at each phase of the operation. Failure of one Marine to learn his part may turn a possibly successful ambush into a tragic failure.
- (2) Type of ambush. The type of ambush (point or area) will determine the size, organization, and equipment used by the patrol.
- (3) Deployment. Consider the advantages and limitations of each possible ambush formation to the mission assigned.
- (4) Manner of attack. Attack can be by fire only or it can include an assault of the target.
- (5) Size and organization. Organize the ambush patrol for the mission. An ambush requires no more than two or three Marines if it is only to harass the enemy. It could require a squad, platoon, or larger force if its mission is destruction. An ambush patrol includes a headquarters element, an assault element, a support element, and a security element. At the ambush site, the assault element and support elements will form the attack force while the security element will be the security force. If an ambush site is to be occupied for an extended period, you can rotate assault element teams. One team occupies the site while the other team rests, eats, and tends to personal needs at the ORP or other concealed location.
- (6) Routes for patrol. Plan a primary route which will allow the patrol to enter the ambush site from the rear. Do not enter the killing zone if you can avoid it. If you must enter the killing zone to place mines or explosives, great care must be taken to remove any tracks and signs that can alert the target and compromise the ambush. If you need to place mines or explosives on the far side or check the appearance of the site from the target's viewpoint, you must make a wide detour around the killing zone. Great care must be taken to remove any traces which might reveal the ambush. An alternate route from the ambush site is planned as in other patrols.
- (7) Site of the terrain. Use maps and aerial photographs to carefully analyze the terrain. When possible, make an on-the-ground reconnaissance. Avoid the "ideal" ambush sites. An alert enemy is suspicious of such areas. He avoids them if possible and increases vigilance and security when entering them. The important element of surprise is even more difficult to achieve in these areas. Instead, choose unlikely sites when possible. Consider that a good ambush site must provide the following:
 - (a) Favorable fields of fire
 - (b) Suitable occupation and preparation of concealed positions

- (c) Channeling of the target into the killing zone
 - (d) Covered routes of withdrawal to enable the patrol to break contact and avoid pursuit by effective fire
- (8) Occupation of the site. As a general rule, the patrol occupies the ambush site at the latest possible time permitted by the tactical situation. This not only reduces the risk of discovery but also reduces the time the Marines must remain still and quiet in position. The patrol moves into the ambush site from the rear. Position security forces first to prevent surprise while establishing the ambush. Then position the automatic weapons so that each can fire along as much of the killing zone as possible. If this is not possible, give them overlapping sectors of fire so that you can cover the entire killing zone.

The patrol leader then selects a location for himself so that he can see when to initiate the ambush. Riflemen and grenadiers are placed to cover any dead space left by the automatic weapons. Assign all weapons to sectors of fire to provide mutual support. The patrol leader sets a time by which all positions can be prepared. The degree of preparation depends on the time allowed. All Marines work at top speed without making noise during the allotted time.

- (9) Cover, concealment, and camouflage. Camouflage is of utmost importance. During preparation for the patrol, each Marine camouflages himself and his equipment and secures his equipment to prevent noise. At the ambush site, prepare positions with minimum change in the natural appearance of the site. Conceal all debris resulting from the preparation of positions. Use cover where available, but do not compromise the ambush site.

h. Initiating the ambush.

- (1) Signals. You need at least three signals (sometimes four) to execute an ambush. Change signals frequently to avoid patterns which the enemy may pick up. The following signals are needed to execute the ambush:
- (a) Enemy approach. The security element gives a signal to alert the patrol leader of the enemy approach. You can use numerous kinds of signals including hand and arm signals, quiet radio messages, or field telephones. However, these methods are not always possible and may be dangerous to implement. A safe and easy method is to "key" (depress) the radio handset a predesignated number of times to warn the patrol leader.
 - (b) Initiate ambush. The patrol leader (or a designated individual) gives a signal to initiate the ambush. Voice command and the detonation of mines or explosives are the best means. Never use an open bolt weapon or an M-203 because the

noise of the bolt closing and the delay in the burst of the round will give away the ambush.

- (c) **Shift/Cease fire.** Give a signal for lifting or shifting fires only if the target is to be assaulted. Voice commands, whistles, or pyrotechnics are all acceptable. All fire must cease immediately so you can assault before the enemy has time to react.
 - (d) **Withdraw.** Give a signal for withdrawal. You can give this signal by voice command, whistles, or pyrotechnics.
- (2) **Fire discipline.** Fire discipline is a key part of any operation, but it is particularly important to an ambush. Withhold fire until given the signal to initiate; then, deliver it immediately in the heaviest, most accurate volume possible. If you plan to assault the enemy force, shift and cease fires precisely on signal.
- (3) **Withdrawal to the ORP**
- (a) Locate the ORP far enough from the ambush site so it will not be overrun if the target force attacks the ambush. Reconnoiter routes of withdrawal to the ORP. Situation permitting, each Marine walks the route he is to use and picks out checkpoints. When the ambush is to be executed at night, each Marine must be able to follow his route in the dark.
 - (b) The patrol leaves the ambush site on signal. The assault element leaves first, the support element leaves second, and the security element leaves last. When elements meet at the ORP, they reorganize and begin the return march.
 - (c) If the ambush proves unsuccessful, and the patrol is pursued, withdrawal may be by bounds. The last security team may emplace mines and obstacles to delay enemy pursuit.

4103. The Security Patrol

- a. **Purpose.** The purpose of a security patrol is to detect infiltration by the enemy, destroy infiltrators, and protect against surprise and ambush. They provide security for a unit by operating to the unit's front and on the flank. If contact is made with the enemy, a security patrol attacks or withdraws as directed or dictated by the situation.
- b. **Actions at the objective.** Treat check points as individual objectives. Plan actions to take at each objective and danger area based on available information. The patrol leader must be alert to modify his plans if the situation at an objective is not anticipated. When securing each objective, confirm and modify plans for the next objective and continue the patrol.

4104. The Contact Patrol

- a. Purpose. The purpose of a contact patrol is to establish contact to the front, flanks, or rear without becoming decisively engaged. In conventional operations, send out a patrol to establish contact with an enemy force to overcome the resistance of light screening forces before contact with the main force.
- b. Actions at the objective. A series of objectives is selected just as in a security patrol. The patrol proceeds from objective to objective until contact is made. Once contact is established, the patrol acts as directed.

4105. The Economy of Force Patrol

The purpose of an economy of force patrol is to allow use of maximum forces elsewhere.

- a. Missions. Typical missions for economy of force patrols include the following:
 - (1) Establishing roadblocks to retard enemy movement or prevent reinforcement
 - (2) Seizing key terrain to deny the enemy access to an area
 - (3) Covering the withdrawal of a force to deceive or delay the enemy
 - (4) Acting as a blocking force so a major effort can be made elsewhere without interference.
- b. Actions at the objective. An economy of force patrol seizes an undefended objective (or establishes a position without opposition) and proceeds to the designated location. The economy of force patrol organizes the position as required.

Organize, arm, and equip an economy of force patrol that will attack a defended objective in the same manner as a raid patrol. The actions of the economy of force patrol at the objective differ from those of a raid patrol only in the fact that the economy of force patrol holds the objective instead of withdrawing.

Lesson Summary. In this lesson, you learned about the five specific types of combat patrols. In the next lesson, you will learn about the two types of reconnaissance patrols and the details to consider in planning, preparing, and executing them.

Lesson 2. RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the two types of reconnaissance patrols.
2. Identify types of questions a reconnaissance patrol may need to answer.
3. Identify the additional standard equipment for a reconnaissance patrol.
4. Identify the special equipment for a reconnaissance patrol.
5. Identify when a reconnaissance patrol is authorized to engage the enemy.

Remember from Study Unit 1 that reconnaissance patrols provide the commander with timely and accurate information about the enemy and the terrain. They collect new information or confirm/disprove previous information. They rely on stealth rather than combat strength to accomplish their mission.

4201. Types

There are two types of reconnaissance patrols:

- a. Point reconnaissance. The commander requires information about a specific location, a small area, or suspected position. A point reconnaissance patrol secures this information by physically inspecting the area. The patrol can also maintain surveillance over the location to secure information.
- b. Area reconnaissance. The commander requires information about an extended area. He may desire information on several locations within an area. An area reconnaissance patrol secures this information by reconnoitering the area, by maintaining surveillance over the area, or by making coordinated point reconnaissance of designated locations within the area.

4202. Questions

The commander asks questions for a patrol to answer. Obtaining answers to these questions are missions for reconnaissance patrols. For example:

- a. Questions about the enemy. Where is the enemy located? What units does the enemy have in the area? What is the enemy's strength at a certain location? What is the enemy's disposition? What movement or other activity is the enemy engaged in? How is the enemy equipped? Does the enemy have special weapons, in particular NBC, in the area?

b. Questions about the terrain. How deep are the streams? How wide? Are the banks too steep for armored vehicles? Are bridges and roads in the area mined or damaged? Are the roads trafficable? What type of vegetation is in the area?

c. Specific questions about obstacles. What are the boundaries of a contaminated area? Where can we bypass a minefield? Are there wire obstacles?

4203. Weapons and Equipment

a. Weapons. Unless a patrol expects and is authorized to fight to accomplish its missions, the only weapons needed are individual weapons and grenades. The patrol carries one weapon with automatic fire capability to provide a degree of high volume fire in case of unavoidable enemy contact.

b. Equipment. In addition to the minimum standard equipment carried by infantry units, a reconnaissance patrol should have some additional standard equipment and some special equipment.

(1) Additional standard equipment

(a) Night vision devices

(b) Compasses

(c) Communication wire

(d) Watches

(e) Binoculars

(f) Maps

(g) Radio

(2) Special equipment. A patrol also carries other necessary equipment for accomplishing the mission. A patrol must not be so loaded with equipment that it cannot function. The other equipment is listed below:

(a) Sketch kits

(b) Cameras

(c) Logbook

(d) Wire cutters

4204. Conduct

A reconnaissance patrol must conduct its reconnaissance or surveillance without being detected. Stealth, patience, and maximum use of concealment are vital. A reconnaissance patrol engages enemy only when necessary for survival. The differences between day and night reconnaissance patrols deal mainly with methods of concealment and movement.

- a. Day reconnaissance. This patrol requires greater use of concealment to successfully carry out the reconnaissance. The patrol is more likely to be seen during the day and will not usually be able to move close to the objective.
- b. Night reconnaissance. This patrol requires extensive use of noise discipline. Sounds carry farther at night and visibility is reduced.

4205. Actions at the Objective

- a. Point reconnaissance. The patrol leader halts and conceals the patrol at the ORP. He inspects to confirm the location of the objective, plans for positioning the teams, and plans for accomplishing the mission. The patrol leader also positions security teams so they can secure the ORP, provide early warning of enemy approach, protect the reconnaissance element, or any combination of these tasks. The reconnaissance element then observes the objective by using the method best suited to the terrain, the layout of the objective, and the requirements of the mission. Several methods for observing the same objective are shown in figure 4-19.
- b. Area reconnaissance. The patrol leader conducts his leader's reconnaissance. He positions the security teams and sends out reconnaissance teams as in a point reconnaissance mission. When he uses the entire patrol to inspect an area, each team is a reconnaissance and security team providing its own security. If teams are not to return to the ORP, they assemble at a predesignated rendezvous point. Teams use this method of assembly when they must avoid moving through an area twice or when they approach the objective from the rear.

Let's review. Do you remember when a reconnaissance patrol is authorized to engage the enemy? If you said only when necessary for its survival, then you are correct. If not, review paragraph 4204.

Lesson Summary. In this lesson, you learned about the specific types of reconnaissance patrols and the details you need to know to conduct them. This is the final lesson in the study unit as well as the course. Congratulations! You are now ready for your last unit exercise. Then you will take the review examination in preparation for the primary final examination.

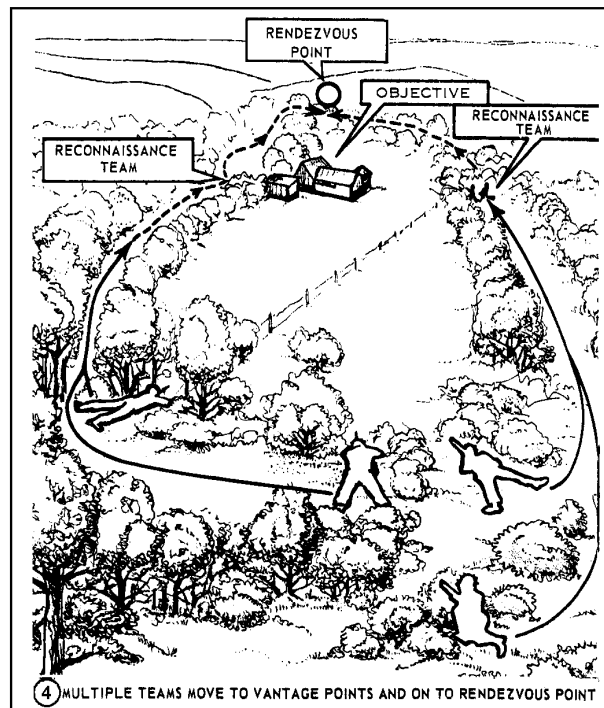
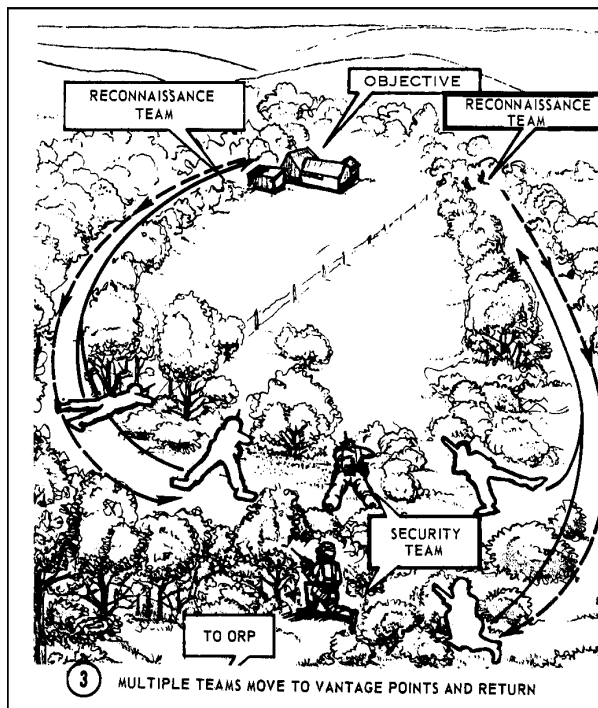
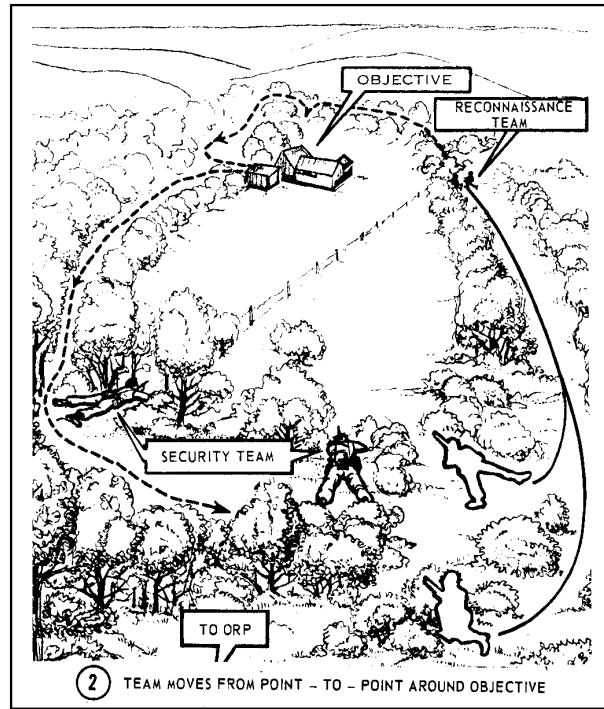
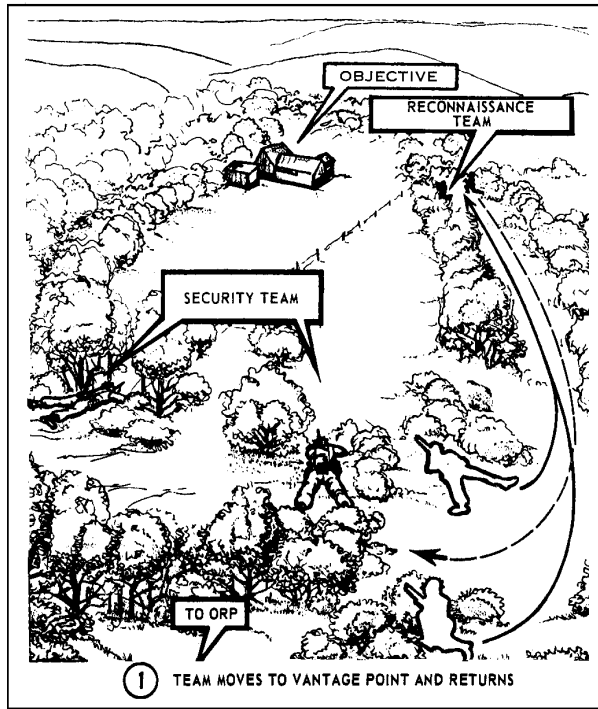


Figure 4-19. Examples of methods for conducting point reconnaissance.

Unit Exercise: Complete items 1 through 13 by performing the action required. Check your responses against those listed at the end of this study unit.

1. What is the purpose of a raid patrol?
 - a. Attack, accomplish a specific mission, and withdraw
 - b. Attack, accomplish a general mission, and withdraw
 - c. Raid an objective and occupy it until directed
 - d. Raid an objective and withdraw

2. What is the purpose of an ambush patrol?
 - a. Attack and withdraw immediately
 - b. Surprise the enemy when you attack
 - c. Ambush an enemy force
 - d. Destroy or harass a larger force with a smaller force

3. What are the two classifications of ambush?
 - a. Deliberate ambush and ambush of opportunity
 - b. Deliberate ambush and hasty ambush
 - c. Hasty ambush and ambush of opportunity
 - d. Hasty ambush and far ambush

4. What are the two types of ambush?
 - a. Near and far
 - b. Point and zone
 - c. Point and area
 - d. Area and zone

5. What are the three primary characteristics of an ambush?
 - a. Surprise, firepower, and command and control
 - b. Surprise, firepower, and reinforcement
 - c. Simplicity, coordinated fires, and control
 - d. Surprise, coordinated fires, and control

6. What is the purpose of a security patrol?
 - a. Detect infiltration by the enemy and protect against surprise and ambush
 - b. Detect infiltration by the enemy, destroy infiltrators, and protect against surprise and ambush
 - c. Detect infiltration by the enemy, screen the flanks, and provide security to the front and rear
 - d. Allow infiltration and attack inward on the unsuspecting enemy

7. What is the purpose of a contact patrol?
 - a. Establish a point of contact for future operations
 - b. Identify a contact and report back on what was found
 - c. Make contact with surrendering forces
 - d. Establish and maintain contact to the front, flank, or rear

8. What is the purpose of an economy of force patrol?
 - a. Force the enemy's economy to buckle
 - b. Allow the use of maximum forces elsewhere
 - c. Attack the enemy's economic structure
 - d. Make a patrol cost effective

9. What are the two types of reconnaissance patrol?
 - a. Near and far
 - b. Point and zone
 - c. Area and zone
 - d. Point and area

10. A commander may ask a patrol to answer questions about the
 - a. enemy, terrain, and weather.
 - b. enemy, obstacles, and weather.
 - c. situation.
 - d. enemy, terrain, and obstacles.

11. What is an additional piece of standard equipment needed for a reconnaissance patrol?
 - a. Compass
 - b. Individual weapon
 - c. Camera
 - d. Stretch list

12. What is the special equipment needed for a reconnaissance patrol?
 - a. Compass
 - b. Individual weapon
 - c. Camera
 - d. Radios

13. A reconnaissance patrol is authorized to engage the enemy only when
 - a. decisive victory is assured.
 - b. necessary for survival.
 - c. compromised.
 - d. attacked.

UNIT SUMMARY

In this study unit, you learned about the specific types of combat and reconnaissance patrols. This concludes the course of instruction on infantry patrolling. After you check your answers to the study unit exercise, and you have done well and feel confident you understand the material covered in the text, tell your chain of command you are ready to take the review lesson. If you do well, you will be ready to take the primary final examination.

Study Unit 4 Exercise Solutions	Reference
1. a.	4101
2. d.	4102b
3. a.	4102c
4. c.	4102d
5. d.	4102f
6. b.	4103
7. d.	4104
8. b.	4105
9. d.	4201
10. d.	4202
11. a.	4203
12. c.	4203
13. b.	4204

Appendix A is an excerpt from the "Standing Orders of Rogers' Rangers." Major Robert Rogers served over 200 years ago but most of his ideas still hold true today. Don't take all of what he says literally, but rather understand the concept he was conveying and apply it to what you have learned in this course.

APPENDIX A

STANDING ORDERS of ROGER'S RANGERS, MAJOR ROBERT ROGERS - 1756

Don't forget nothing.

Have your musket clean as a whistle, hatchet scoured, sixty rounds powder and ball, be ready to march at a minute's warning.

When you're on the march, act the way you would if you are sneaking up on a deer. See the enemy first.

Tell the truth about what you see and do. There is an army depending on us for correct information. You can tell all you please when you tell other folks about the rangers, but don't ever lie to a Ranger or Officer.

Don't ever take a chance you don't have to.

When we're on the march we march single file, far enough apart so one shot can't go through two men.

If we strike swamps or soft ground, we spread out abreast so it's hard to track us.

When we march, we keep moving till dark, so as to give the enemy the least possible chance at us.

When we camp, half the party stays awake while the other half sleeps.

If we take prisoners, we keep 'em separate till we have had time to examine them, so they can't cook up a story between 'em.

Don't ever march home the same way. Take a different route so you won't be ambushed.

No matter whether we travel in big parties or little ones, each party has to keep a scout 20 yards ahead, 20 yards on each flank, and 20 yards in the rear, so the main body can't be surprised and wiped out.

Every night you'll be told where to meet if surrounded by a superior force.

Don't sit down to eat without posting sentries.

Don't sleep beyond dawn. Dawn is when the French and Indians attack.

Don't cross a river by a regular ford.

If somebody's trailing you, make a circle, come back onto your own tracks, and ambush the folks that aim to ambush you.

INFANTRY PATROLLING

REVIEW LESSON EXAMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS: The purpose of the review lesson is to prepare you for your final examination. We recommend that you try to complete your review lesson without referring to the text, but for those items (questions) you are unsure of, restudy the text. When you have finished your review lesson and are satisfied with your responses, check your responses against the answers provided at the end of this review lesson examination.

Select the **ONE** answer which **BEST** completes the statement or answers the item. For multiple-choice items, circle your response. For matching items, place the letter of your response in the space provided.

1. An infantry patrol is a detachment of troops sent out for the purpose of gathering information, carrying out a destructive combat mission, or conducting a
 - a. relief mission.
 - b. strong point mission.
 - c. security mission.
 - d. defensive mission.

2. What is one purpose of an infantry patrol?
 - a. To man a supplementary defensive position
 - b. To plan the use of automatic weapons for the final protective line (FPL)
 - c. To channel the enemy into the forward edge of battle area (FEBA)
 - d. To seek out and destroy enemy personnel

3. What are the two general types of missions that can be assigned an infantry patrol?
 - a. Brief and extended
 - b. Primary and alternate
 - c. Supported and unsupported
 - d. Reconnaissance and combat

4. The three primary considerations for patrol organization are unit integrity, general organization, and
 - a. size.
 - b. task organization.
 - c. mission.
 - d. enemy situation.

5. Combat patrols are organized into a headquarters element, an assault element, and
 - a. a support element.
 - b. a security element and a support element.
 - c. a security element and a demolition element.
 - d. a support element and a demolition element.

6. Reconnaissance patrols are organized into a headquarters element, a
 - a. reconnaissance element, and a point element.
 - b. reconnaissance element, and a support element.
 - c. reconnaissance element, and a security element.
 - d. security element, and a support element.

7. Which element of a combat patrol engages the enemy in the objective area?
 - a. Headquarters
 - b. Support
 - c. Security
 - d. Assault

8. Which element of a reconnaissance patrol maintains surveillance over an objective?
 - a. Reconnaissance
 - b. Security
 - c. Support
 - d. Headquarters

9. The six primary individual patrolling skills are land navigation, cover and concealment, movement, observation, tracking, and
 - a. life saving.
 - b. camouflage.
 - c. swimming.
 - d. rope tying.

10. Cover is protection from hostile
 - a. observation.
 - b. tracking.
 - c. fire.
 - d. movement.

11. Concealment is protection from hostile
 - a. observation.
 - b. tracking.
 - c. fire.
 - d. movement.

12. Using natural or manmade materials to change or disguise the shape and appearance of an individual, equipment, or position to conceal it is called
 - a. cover.
 - b. cover and concealment.
 - c. concealment.
 - d. camouflage.

13. The best way to check the effectiveness of your camouflage is from
 - a. a point 500 meters from the camouflaged object.
 - b. a higher level.
 - c. the enemy's view.
 - d. ground level in the afternoon.

14. What is a proper movement technique?
 - a. Move quickly, avoiding vegetation as much as possible.
 - b. Move in areas with loose stones or steep, slippery slopes.
 - c. Use varied patterns in your movement.
 - d. Make security halts only when absolutely necessary.

15. What are the six recognition factors?
 - a. Shape, shadow, surface texture, color, sightings, and motion
 - b. Shape, shadow, smell, color, sightings, and motion
 - c. Size, shadow, smell, color, sound, and motion
 - d. Size, shadow, surface texture, color, sound, and motion

16. What is one favorable tracking condition?
 - a. Dry ground
 - b. Calm, moderate weather
 - c. Strong winds
 - d. Sunshine

17. The seven considerations for estimating the situation are
 - a. Mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and fire support available, time, space, and logistics.
 - b. Mission, equipment available, terrain and weather, troops and fire support available, time, space, and logistics.
 - c. Mission, equipment available, terrain and weather, troops and fire support available, time, situation, and logistics.
 - d. Mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and fire support available, time, situation, and logistics.

18. What are the five military aspects of terrain?
 - a. Key terrain, observation and fields of fire, camouflage, obstacles, avenues of approach
 - b. Key terrain, orientation, camouflage, obstacles, avenues of approach
 - c. Key terrain, observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles, avenues of approach
 - d. Key terrain, orientation, camouflage, obstacles, avenues of approach

19. What is an example of the proper use of the half-rule?
 - a. Use half your time for planning and half your time for preparing
 - b. Give half the time you have for preparation to your element leaders
 - c. Use half your time planning and preparing and half coordinating
 - d. Give half the time you have for planning to your element leaders

20. What is an example of the proper use of reverse planning?
 - a. Start your planning with the first action.
 - b. Start your planning with the item of most importance.
 - c. Start your plan with the action of least importance.
 - d. Start your planning with the last action.

21. The purpose of a patrol warning order is to notify patrol members of an impending mission and to
 - a. warn them of any immediate danger.
 - b. tell them how to get the job done.
 - c. provide them with the details of the mission.
 - d. provide them with as much time to prepare as possible.

22. What are the four parts of a patrol warning order?
- General situation, mission, general instructions, specific instructions
 - General situation, mission, execution, administration
 - General situation, mission, instructions, general signals
 - Enemy situation, friendly situation, mission, preparation instructions
23. What five items must be coordinated when planning a patrol?
- Departure and reentry of friendly lines, fire support, interaction with other units, updated intelligence, and counterintelligence
 - Fire support, interaction with other units, logistical support, updated intelligence, and billeting
 - Departure and reentry of friendly lines, fire support, interaction with other units, logistical support, and instructions
 - Departure and reentry of friendly lines, fire support, interaction with other units, logistical support, and updated intelligence
24. What are the five main paragraphs of a patrol order?
- Situation, mission, execution, administration, and signal
 - Situation, mission, execution, command and signal, administration and logistics
 - Situation, mission, general instructions, specific instructions, and logistics
 - Situation, general and specific instructions, command and signal, administration, and logistics
25. What are two types of inspections required before beginning a patrol?
- Prerehearsal and post rehearsal
 - Prerehearsal and final
 - Initial and post rehearsal
 - Initial and final
26. What is the purpose of a prerehearsal inspection?
- To go over the plan before rehearsals
 - To check serviceability of weapons and equipment
 - To ensure completeness and correctness of uniform, equipment, and knowledge
 - To ensure everyone knows what to rehearse

27. What is the purpose of a final inspection?
- To go over the plan one more time
 - To check serviceability of weapons and equipment
 - To ensure completeness and correctness of uniform, equipment, and knowledge
 - To ensure nothing changed during rehearsals

28. Prerehearsal inspections should include questions about what information?
- The mission and planned actions of the patrol
 - Individual tasks
 - Other members' tasks
 - All of the above

Below is a list of actions to rehearse. Use this list to answer item 29.

- Actions at the objective
 - Formation for movement
 - Actions upon enemy contact
 - Actions at danger areas
 - Departure and return to friendly lines
29. In what order of priority should the above actions be rehearsed?
- 1, 3, 4, 2, 5
 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 - 2, 3, 4, 1, 5
 - 5, 2, 4, 3, 1
30. When selecting a patrol route, you should
- stay close to populated areas.
 - use a different route of return from the route used to reach the objective.
 - select one route and stick with it.
 - make the route as complex as necessary.
31. What is the easiest formation to control?
- Line
 - Wedge
 - Echelon
 - Column

32. What formation inherently provides for all around security?
- Line
 - Wedge
 - Echelon
 - Column
33. What formation provides maximum firepower to a particular flank?
- Line
 - Wedge
 - Echelon
 - Column
34. What formation provides maximum firepower to the front?
- Line
 - Wedge
 - Echelon
 - Column
35. Who is responsible for sending signals during a patrol?
- The patrol leader
 - The assistant patrol leader
 - The element leaders
 - All patrol members
36. What is the definition of a danger area?
- Any area where there is a distinct danger
 - Any place that is dangerous
 - Any place where the patrol is vulnerable to enemy observation or fire
 - Any area where the patrol is in danger
37. Upon sighting the enemy during a patrol, in what format should information about the enemy be reported to your higher headquarters?
- Size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment
 - Size, activity, location, uniforms, temperament, and equipment
 - Situation, action, location, time, and equipment
 - Situation, mission, lesson learned, target identifier, and engagement priority

38. Upon completion of the patrol, the entire patrol debriefs with an
- S-1 representative.
 - S-2 representative.
 - S-3 representative.
 - S-4 representative.
39. It is better to know one immediate action drill for
- every situation you can imagine.
 - each of the four basic immediate action drills.
 - every situation you have encountered in training or combat.
 - each of a limited number of situations occurring in a combat area.
40. Some immediate action drills, such as counterambush, are initiated
- only on command.
 - without signals or command.
 - only by the patrol leader.
 - without preplanning.
41. What is the purpose of immediate action drills?
- To give you something to do during rehearsals
 - To provide swift and positive small unit response to enemy visual or physical contact
 - To provide swift and positive small unit response to orders
 - To ensure unit leaders make decisions for every situation
42. What is one of the four basic immediate actions drills?
- Silence is consent
 - Wedge
 - Noise discipline
 - Counterambush
43. A typical situation to occupy a patrol base is when
- there is a need to rest and reorganize after an extended movement.
 - there is a need to make a short security halt.
 - you are in a hurry to finish the patrol.
 - you only have one patrol to conduct.

44. When occupying a patrol base, at a minimum, when should the patrol observe a 100 percent alert status?
- BMNT to sunrise
 - One-half hour after BMNT to one-half hour before sunrise
 - One-half hour prior to BMNT to one-half hour after sunrise
 - One-half hour after sunset to one-half hour after EENT
45. What is the purpose of a patrol base?
- To provide a base of fire for the patrol
 - To provide a secure location when a patrol halts for an extended period of time
 - To provide a secure location for short security halts
 - To ensure you know where you are
46. When occupying a patrol base, what do you do with trash?
- Leave it discretely
 - Leave it in a cathole
 - Put it outside the patrol base
 - Carry it out of the patrol base when you leave
47. What is the purpose of a raid patrol?
- To attack, accomplish a specific mission, and withdraw
 - To attack, accomplish a general mission, and withdraw
 - To raid an objective and occupy it until directed
 - To raid an objective and withdraw
48. What is the purpose of an ambush patrol?
- To attack and withdraw immediately
 - To surprise the enemy when you attack
 - To ambush an enemy force
 - To destroy or harass a larger force with a smaller force
49. What are the two classifications of ambush?
- Deliberate ambush and ambush of opportunity
 - Deliberate ambush and hasty ambush
 - Hasty ambush and ambush of opportunity
 - Hasty ambush and far ambush

50. What are the two types of ambush?
- Near and far
 - Point and zone
 - Point and area
 - Area and zone
51. What are the three primary characteristics of an ambush?
- Surprise, firepower, and command and control
 - Surprise, firepower, and reinforcement
 - Simplicity, coordinated fires, and control
 - Surprise, coordinated fires, and control
52. What is the purpose of a security patrol?
- To detect infiltration by the enemy and protect against surprise and ambush
 - To detect infiltration by the enemy, destroy infiltrators, and protect against surprise and ambush
 - To detect infiltration by the enemy, screen the flanks, and provide security to the front and rear
 - To allow infiltration and attack inward on the unsuspecting enemy
53. What is the purpose of a contact patrol?
- To establish a point of contact for future operations
 - To identify a contact and report back on what was found
 - To make contact with surrendering forces
 - To establish and maintain contact to the front, flank, or rear
54. What is the purpose of an economy of force patrol?
- To force the enemy's economy to buckle
 - To allow the use of maximum forces elsewhere
 - To attack the enemy's economic structure
 - To make a patrol cost effective
55. What are the two types of reconnaissance patrol?
- Near and far
 - Point and zone
 - Area and zone
 - Point and area

56. A commander may ask a patrol to answer questions about the
- enemy, terrain, and weather.
 - enemy, obstacles, and weather.
 - situation.
 - enemy, terrain, and obstacles.
57. What is an additional piece of standard equipment needed for a reconnaissance patrol?
- Compass
 - Individual weapon
 - Camera
 - Radio
58. What is the special equipment needed for a reconnaissance patrol?
- Compass
 - Individual weapon
 - Camera
 - Radios
59. A reconnaissance patrol is authorized to engage the enemy only when
- decisive victory is assured.
 - necessary for survival.
 - compromised.
 - attacked.
- Review Exam Solutions

Review Exam Solution

Reference

1.	c.	1101
2.	d.	1102
3.	d.	1103
4.	b.	1201
5.	b.	1202
6.	c.	1202
7.	d.	1203
8.	a.	1204
9.	b.	1301
10.	c.	1303a
11.	a.	1303b
12.	d.	1304a
13.	c.	1304b
14.	c.	1305
15.	a.	1306a
16.	b.	1307b
17.	a	2101
18.	c	2101c
19.	b	2101e
20.	d	2101e
21.	d	2102a
22.	a	2102b
23.	d	2103
24.	b	2201
25.	b	2203a
26.	c	2203a
27.	d	2203b
28.	d	2203a
29.	b	2204

Review Exam Solution

Reference

30.	b.	3101
31.	d.	3102a(1)
32.	b.	3102a(2)
33.	c.	3101a(3)
34.	a.	3101a(4)
35.	d.	3103c(3)
36.	c.	3105
37.	a.	3107a
38.	b.	3107c
39.	d.	3201b
40.	b.	3201c
41.	a.	3201a
42.	a.	3203
43.	a.	3301a
44.	c.	3303d
45.	b.	3301
46.	d.	3304c
47.	a.	4101
48.	d.	4102b
49.	a.	4102c
50.	c.	4102d
51.	d.	4102f
52.	b.	4103
53.	d.	4104
54.	b.	4105
55.	d.	4201
56.	d.	4202
57.	a.	4203
58.	c.	4203
59.	b.	4204

BIBLIOGRAPHY

SOURCE MATERIALS

- | | |
|----------|---|
| FMFM 6-7 | <u>Scouting and Patrolling for Infantry Units</u> |
| FMFM 6-4 | <u>Marine Rifle Company/Platoon</u> |
| FM 21-75 | <u>Combat Skills of the Soldier</u> |
| FMFM 6-5 | <u>Marine Rifle Squad</u> |

**MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE
COURSE CONTENT ASSISTANCE REQUEST
03.35c Infantry Patrolling**

Use this form for questions you have about this course. Write out your question(s) and refer to the study unit, lesson exercise item, or the review lesson exam item you are having a problem with. Before mailing, fold the form and staple it so that MCI's address is showing. Additional sheets may be attached to this side of the form. Your question(s) will be answered promptly by the Distance Training Instructor responsible for this course.

NAME

RANK

MOS

COMPLETE MILITARY ADDRESS (INCLUDING RUC IF KNOWN)

TELEPHONE NUMBER

DSN

COMMERCIAL (Area Code)

YOUR QUESTION:

INSTRUCTOR'S RESPONSE:

MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE
COURSE EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

MCI 03.35c Infantry Patrolling

Directions:

This questionnaire is extremely important to the Marine Corps Institute. The course you have just completed has undergone extensive development and revision. As an integral part of the continued success of this course, YOUR HELP IS NEEDED. By completing this questionnaire, your responses may result in a need to review the course.

Please take five minutes to complete the questionnaire and return it to MCI in the self-addressed envelope provided with your course materials. Additional comment sheets may be attached to this questionnaire. If you want to be contacted by the course instructor, please provide your name, rank, and phone number. Regardless of whether you want to be contacted or not, please enter your primary military occupational specialty (MOS).

Information About YOU:

Name (Optional)	Rank	MOS
Telephone Number (Optional) DSN Commercial (Area Code)		

Information About the COURSE:

- 1. How long did it take you to complete this course including the review lesson examination?
___ Less than three hours If more than fifteen hours
___ Three to six hours enter number of hours
___ Seven to ten hours here: _____
___ Eleven to fourteen hours

- 2. Were the learning objectives stated at the beginning of each lesson clear?
(Circle your response)

a. Yes b. No

If you circled "NO" please list below the study unit and lesson number for those unclear objectives.

**MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE
COURSE EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE**

Information About the COURSE (continued):

3. Did the figures, that is illustrations, photographs, tables, charts, etc., clearly support the information/text within the lesson? (Circle your response)
- a. Yes b. No

If you circled "NO" please list the figure or table number(s) below.

4. Did the exercise at the end of a lesson or study unit test your skills and knowledge gained by studying the lesson? (Circle your response)
- a. Yes b. No

If "NO" please list the exercise question/item number, the lesson number, and the study unit number below. (Attach additional sheet, if necessary)

Question Number	Lesson Number	Study Unit Number
_____	_____	_____

5. When you read the lesson the first time, did it make sense to you? (Circle your response)
- a. Yes b. No

If "NO" please list the lesson number and/or paragraph number below.

6. Would you recommend that a revision be made to any portion of this course? (Circle your response)
- a. Yes b. No

If "YES", is your recommendation based on (check all that apply):

___ Outdated procedures or process.	Enter Study Unit Nos. ___
___ Outdated equipment or material.	Enter Study Unit Nos. ___
___ Information not accurate.	Enter Study Unit Nos. ___
___ Other (Please describe)	

7. Comments: Please attach separate sheet.

MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE--STUDENT REQUEST/INQUIRY-MCI - R-11 (3/96)

MCI 03.35c
Infantry Patrolling

DATE: _____

SECTION 1. STUDENT IDENTIFICATION

INSTRUCTIONS: Print or type clearly:

(Section 1. Information is needed by MCI to act/respond to input provided in Section 2.)

SECTION 2. STUDENT REQUEST/INQUIRY

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete only those sections requiring an action/response from MCI.

RANK	FIRST NAME MI. LAST NAME	MOS	RUC	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.
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MILITARY ADDRESS (INCLUDE ZIP CODE) (Reservists may use civilian address)

CHANGE	FROM:	TO:
NAME:	NAME:	NAME:
RANK:	RANK:	RANK:
SSN:	SSN:	SSN:
RUC:	RUC:	RUC:

The following materials are needed:	
Lessons:	Final Exam Overdue:
Manual:	Lesson sent to MCI on _____
Answer Sheets:	Missing Diploma or Completion Certificate:
Others:	The course or program was completed
	(day) _____ (month) _____ (year) _____
	Exam sent to MCI on _____

Request Extension _____	Request Reenrollment _____
(Students are only eligible for one extension prior to their Course Completion Date (CDD))	(Students are only eligible for reenrollment once and only after their CDD. If already reenrolled and disenrolled, a new enrollment must be requested)

Request New Enrollment _____	OTHER Requested Action:
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AUTHORITY: Title 5, USC, Sec. 301. Use of your Social Security Number is authorized by Executive Order 9397 of 22 Nov 43.
PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: The Student Request/Inquiry is used to transmit information concerning student participation in MCI courses.

ROUTINE USES: This information is used by MCI personnel to research student inquiries. In some cases information contained therein is used to update individual student records maintained by the Marine Corps Institute.

MANDATORY OR VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE AND EFFECT ON INDIVIDUAL NOT PROVIDING INFORMATION: Disclosure is voluntary. Failure to provide information may result in the provision of incomplete service to your inquiry. Failure to provide your Social Security Number will delay the processing of your request/inquiry .