



Military Science Module - 1

National Service Training Program Reserve Officer Training Corps

**Mapúa University
Department of Military Science and Tactics**

This material was adapted from the module provided by NCRRC DG. Minor revisions were done to fit Mapúa's ROTC orientation. Majority of the contents remain as is.
This module is not for sale.

WELCOME TO YOUR MILITARY LIFE . . .

The Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) is a component under the National Service Training Program (NSTP) Law of MAPUA UNIVERSITY, Muralla Street Intramuros, Manila City. ROTC is designed to provide military training to tertiary level students in order to motivate, train, organize and mobilize them for national defense preparedness. This also aims to prepare students for commissioning as officers in the Active Army and Army Reserve force.

This module is intended for college students who chose to take ROTC as their NSTP. This module is designed to cover the Military Science - 1 course which tackles more about the fundamentals of being an individual soldier. From the concepts of how the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) was organized into major services, to the establishment of AFP from the Spanish era up until to date. This module also provides the proper and standard core values, courtesy and discipline of every soldier must uphold either in time of peace or war.

This module aims to aid students in developing the abilities and attitudes that will make them academically successful and to develop well educated junior reservist. To understand the story behind ROTC as well as how every cadet should act while enjoying every training that ROTC has to offer. Also, to have the fundamental knowledge in order to acquire new skills to respond during national emergency.

At the end of this module, every cadet is expected to learn every lessons provided. To understand the history of ROTC, the benefits of each cadet enrolled and how the system works under the supervision of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. In this module, we expect that you will acquire and practice the basic knowledge, attitude and discipline of being a soldier. Also, the unit is expecting to produce an independent and knowledgeable product to become a reservist after the time you will be trained.

It is our hope that this module serves as a stepping stone toward building self-esteem as a leader and mostly towards patriotism. May you utilize what you will learn in this program as you become part of the AFP reserve force, and ultimately in the endeavors of your desired career.

Thank you for choosing ROTC as your NSTP here at MAPUA UNIVERSITY, you have decided to join the few but brave students who chose to be a part of the ROTC program. We gladly welcome you in this journey as we persevere towards discipline, leadership and academic and military excellence. Good luck and God bless to you!

CONTENTS	
LESSON 1: PHYSICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE MU ROTC UNIT	
1.2	The Department of Military Science and Tactics
1.3	The Corps of Cadets
LESSON 2: MILITARY ORIENTATION	
2.1 Legal Basis of ROTC Program	
2.2 AFP Organization	
2.3 Philippine Military History	
I.	Background
II.	The Home-ground Informal Military Aspects of the Uprising against Spain
III.	Filipinos in Spanish Military Arm Service
IV.	The First Formal Truly Filipino Military Organization
V.	The Commonwealth Army (1935-1945)
VI.	The Army of the Third Republic (1946-1972)
VII.	The Martial Law Years and the Fourth Republic (1972-1986)
VIII.	The Fifth Republic (1986 – Present)
IX.	Conclusion
2.4 AFP Core Values	
I.	Introduction
II.	AFP Core Values
III.	Conclusion
2.5 Military Courtesy and Discipline	
I.	Correct Use of Titles
II.	Military Salute
III.	Courtesies Rendered by juniors to seniors
IV.	Courtesies to the National Flag and to the National Anthem
V.	General Courtesy and Discipline
VI.	Taboos in the Service
VII.	The AFP Stand on Basic Issues
VIII.	Military Professionalism
2.6 Military Justice	
Introduction	
Persons Subject to Military Law	
Sources of Military Law	
Classification of Courts Martial	
Components of Military Justice	
Punitive Articles of War	

Administrative Cases	
Other Offenses (AW 105)	
Rights of the Respondents	
Classes of Discharge	
2.7 Military Leadership	
Definition of terms	
Factors of Leadership	
Types of Leadership	
Roles of a leader	
Responsibilities of a Leader	
Leadership Styles	
Leadership Techniques	
Leadership Indications	
Leadership Principles	
Leadership Traits	
LESSON 3: COMBAT TRAINING OF INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER	
3.1 Basic Map Reading and Land Navigation	
Definition of terms	
Purpose	
Marginal Information	
Orientation of Maps	
Types of Map	
Types of Map according to Scale	
Scale	
Base Direction	
Use and determination of Azimuth	
Determining Direction and Location	
Methods of Determining one's Position and Location	
Grid	
3.2 Basic Weapons	
M16	
Cal .45	
Cardinal Rules for Safety Measure	
3.3 Preliminary Marksmanship Training	
Clearing	
Cycle of Functioning	
4 Basic Fundamentals of Marksmanship	
Dry Fire	

Sight Adjustment	
Grouping	
Zeroing	
Range Safety Precaution	
LESSON 4: PUBLIC INFORMATION	
4.1 Threats to the National Security	
Definition of terms	
Types of Threats	
Insurgency, Counter-insurgency and Peacekeeping Assessment	
Definition of Terms	
Insurgency	
Conduct of Counter-insurgency Operations	
LESSON 5: DRILLS AND CEREMONIES	
5.1 Drills	
Definition of terms	
The Command	
Individual Movements not Under Arms	
Manual of Arms	
5.2 Ceremonies	
Review	
Parade	
REFERENCES	

LESSON 1: Physical Organization of the MU Reserve Officers' Training Corps Unit (MU ROTCU)

OVERVIEW

Any program involves management and organization. There are proficient and experienced officials designated who will take responsibility in management and operations. In this lesson, you will learn how ROTC Program is being established and the persons behind the program as well as the importance of accomplishing each responsibilities.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of this lesson you should be able to:

- Determine who are involved in the management of ROTC Program.
- Explain the relationship of National Service Training Program, Department of Military Science and Tactics and Corps of Cadets in Reserve Officers' Training Corps Unit
- Infer the effects if one of the departments would be absent in the management and organization of ROTC.

COURSE MATERIALS

1.1. The National Service Training Program

Republic Act 9163 which is also known as the National Service Training Program Act of 2001 is a program that consists of three (3) components: Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC), Literacy Training Service (LTS) and Civic Welfare Training Service (CTWS). Any of these components can be selected and should be completed for a period of one (1) year or two (2) semesters. ROTC Units in all colleges and universities in the Philippines that are organized by the DMST are under the supervision of the NSTP school administration and Department of National Defense.

1.2 The Department of Military Science and Tactics

All activated ROTC units and the Department of Military Science and Tactics (DMST) shall be restructured to suit the requirements of the new ROTC Program. The ROTC Commandant as Head of DMST of the school is entitled to defined responsibilities and sanctions under the policies of the institution. The DMST shall be treated as department established and maintained by the school or university under the National Service Training Program Office or its equivalent. At the same time, it shall serve as the office of the Commandant of the ROTC unit established and maintained by the Army Reserve Command (ARESCOM) through the Regional Community Defense Groups (RCDG).

Commandant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Perform such duties allied to and not incompatible with his duties as ROTC Commandant/Department Head as may be assigned to him by the Group Commander/Head of the Instruction. b. Conduct ROTC instruction and appraise those concerned of the pertinent provisions of the law and AFP regulation affecting the ROTC Unit in the institution concerned and/or those placed under his jurisdiction. c. Sit as a member of institutional committees affecting the ROTC Unit or any board deliberating on candidates for ROTC graduation. d. Responsible to the Group Commander in the promulgation of rules and regulations related to the organization, operations and training of the members of ROTC Units in his jurisdiction. e. Recommend to the Group Commander the appointment, promotion, reduction of ranks, transfer or separation of military personnel detailed with ROTC Unit. f. Ensure proper implementation of the NSTP together with the NSTP Director or other designated school officials. g. Responsible in the information drive on the existence of ROTC Complaint Center and conduct periodic survey on matters related to ROTC program. h. Perform other duties as the Higher Headquarters may direct.
Assistant Commandant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Acts as Officer-in-Charge in the absence of the Commandant and is the principal adviser in matters pertaining to training, administration and operation of policies of the unit. b. Perform other duties as the Commandant may direct.
Administrative Officer	<p>The principal assistant of the Commandant in the execution of school functions affecting and efficient operation of the administrative section. The specific duties are responsible for the personnel administration of the school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maintains records and files of all personnel. b. Implements all policies and regulations for the effective maintenance of morale, welfare and discipline of personnel. c. Responsible for the internal management of office to include supply, logistics, individual duty and other activities of the school.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Keep the Commandant informed on morale, discipline, welfare and esprit de corps of personnel. e. Prepare timely write-up of awards and commendations and other recurring reports. f. Acts on all routine administrative matters. g. Assist the commandant in the maintenance, filing and safekeeping of all supply records. h. Assist the Commandant in the preparation and requisitions of logistical requirements of the Unit. i. Perform other duties as the Commandant may direct.
Chief Clerk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To assist the Commandant on administrative and operational matters pertaining to ROTC Training. b. To prepare all communications for final approval of the Commandant. c. To maintain all records of the cadets. d. To receive all incoming and outgoing communications. e. To perform other duties as the Commandant may direct.
Intelligence NCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Responsible to the Commandant regarding the intelligence matters of the unit. b. Perform other duties as the Commandant may direct.
Operations/ Training NCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. Assist the Operations and Training Officer on matters pertaining to the operation and training of the unit. g. Assist the Operations and Training Officer in the preparation of the reports to be submitted to higher headquarters pertaining operation and training. h. Assist the Operations and Training Officer in the preparation of training schedules, after training reports and other related subjects. i. Perform other duties as the Commandant may direct.
Senior Tactical Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Act as the Senior Adviser of the Commandant pertaining to the ROTC Administration, Operation and Training. b. Perform other duties as the Commandant may direct.
Asst. Admin NCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To assist the Asst. Commandant for Administration in maintaining the records and files of the cadets. b. Perform other duties as the Commandant may direct.
Tactical Officers NCO's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To assist the Commandant on ROTC instructions/lectures during Sunday Training of the Cadets b. Perform other duties as the Commandant may direct.

1.3. The Corps of Cadets

Cadets undergoing or completing the required course of training are appointed with the suitable rank and position. They handle and train cadets who undergo the ROTC Course.

Cadet Commissioned Officers

Corps Commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The highest officer in the Corps of Cadets. He gives orders, directs and manages the work of his subordinates. He is responsible for all that is happening to the Corps of Cadets, what one does and fails to do. b. He is directly responsible for all cadets' related concern. c. Supervise Corps of Cadets during the conduct of training, rehearsals and preparation of the unit. d. Perform other duties and functions as the Commandant may direct.
Corps Executive Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. He is second in command to Corps Commander. He takes the responsibilities of the Corps Commander whenever he is not around and acts as his representative when authorized. He makes sure that all the orders given by the Corps Commander are accomplished.
Corps Personnel/Adjutant Officer (Corps G1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The administrative and personnel officer is responsible in keeping the strength needed of the unit's reports, records and correspondents that are needed in all activities being conducted. b. Issue necessary orders for the members of the Corps of Cadets. c. In-charge on the preparation on administration matters (Bulletin Boards, publication, etc.) d. Perform other duties and functions as the Commandant may direct.
Corps Intelligence Officer (Corps G2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The "Eye of the Corps" the intelligence names of cadets participants who will recommend for Commendations/officer is the own who gives the necessary information that may affect any situation in the Corps of Cadets. b. Conduct overt and covert operations for the security of the cadets and military personnel during the training. c. Coordinates with the nearest local police, barangay officials and military units in the area for security in the conduct training.

	<p>d. Mobilize SAG members for the intensive monitoring before, during and after the activity. Submit report ASAP in case of eventually.</p> <p>e. Perform other duties and functions as the Commandant may direct.</p>
Corps Operations Officer (Corps G3)	<p>a. The “Brain of the Corps” who is responsible for Implementing Plan (IMPLAN) before any activity so as to be able to accomplish systematically, orderly and properly.</p> <p>a. Responsible for the training conducted to the Corps of Cadets and provides the training schedule and other matters pertaining to the movements and other activities of the organization.</p> <p>b. OPR for the Operation and Training.</p> <p>c. Prepare necessary requirements needed in the conduct of training.</p> <p>d. Responsible for organizing other Specialized Units and organization for the Implementation of modified concept of training.</p> <p>b. Perform other duties and functions as a Commandant may direct.</p>
Corps Logistics Officer (Corps G4)	<p>a. Provides necessary logistical requirements in the conduct of training.</p> <p>b. Proposes fund requirements to be used for the training.</p> <p>c. Prepare letters relating to the procurement of equipment, which is intended for the training.</p> <p>d. Perform other duties and functions as the Commandant may direct.</p>
. Provost Marshall	<p>a. Ensures that the discipline and orders is maintained in the Corps of Cadets and gives sanction and disciplinary action when needed.</p> <p>b. Assist the Corps G2 in conducting security measures in the campus during the training.</p> <p>c. Mobilize Military Police in conducting security measures.</p> <p>d. Performs duties and functions as the Commandant may direct.</p>
Corps Civil Military Operations Officer (G7)	<p>a. He performs the external affairs of the Corps of Cadets</p> <p>b. Provides necessary photo/video coverage for activity conducted.</p> <p>c. Utilize the cadets in performing tasks outside the unit.</p> <p>d. Cooperate with the Corps Operations with regards to conducting activities.</p>

	e. Perform other duties and function as the Commandant may direct.
HQ and HQS Svc Commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for maintaining order and cleanliness of the unit’s area.
. Battalion Commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He manages, supervises and gives security to his battalion.
Company Commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company Commander manages, handles and train basic cadets. The performance of their companies depends on how they train their unit.

Cadet Non-Commissioned Officer

- b.1. Non-Commissioned Officer - Were trained in a shorter period of time than the Commissioned Officers. They have less privileges and less authority.
- b.2. Military Police - In charge with the security measures with the companies. He safeguards the welfare of his company. Must know and understand all general Orders of the sentinel.
- b.3. Medical Corps - They are specialized unit trained to give first aid to any patient of the Corps.

LESSON 2: Military Orientation

OVERVIEW

Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) as one of the components of NSTP, is always regarded as a program that involves tiring and rigid training but it is not always like that in view of the fact that the program also involves classroom instructions. In this situation, the military instructor gives discussion on different military subjects that every cadets should learn. In this subjects, cadets will learn how ROTC has occurred and managed, how to act as a cadet, and improve their leadership skills.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of this lesson you should be able to:

- Discuss how ROTC program had changed overtime.
- Infer how students would benefit in taking up ROTC as their NSTP.
- Inculcate the importance of having values and good leadership.

COURSE MATERIALS

2.1. Legal Basis of ROTC Program

1935 – Commonwealth Act No.1 was implemented by President Manuel L Quezon through the Executive Order No. 207 requiring the compulsory military training for all college students.

1980 – It was amended in 1980 by National Service Law and offered three (3) components of the National Service Program: Military Service (MS), Civil Welfare Service (CWS), and Law Enforcement Service (LES). Only the Military Service was prepared to be implemented by the concerned agency for the colleges and universities.

1991 - RA 7077, otherwise known as the AFP Reservist Act was enforced prescribing for a 2-year ROTC Program as a requirement for graduation to all tertiary level students.

1994 - A tripartite committee was formed among DND, CHED & DILG representatives modifying the 2-year ROTC program into an expanded ROTC program which provided for a mandatory military training for the first curriculum year an option to pursue either MS, CWS or LES on the second year.

2000 - In SY 2000-2001, the ardent clamor by some sectors to abolish the ROTC Program resulted to the amending of RA 7077 or Armed Forces of the Philippines Reservist Act of 1991 and PD 1706 or National Service Law of 1980.

12002 – On January 23, 2002, RA 9163 also known as the National Service Training Program Act of 2001 was passed by Congress, signed by President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo and was promulgated on 23 March 2002.

The National Service Training Program (NSTP) now being implemented offers three (3) components namely: Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC), Literacy Training Service (LTS) and Civic Welfare Training Service (CTWS) for a period of one (1) year or two (2) semesters. Effective on the 1st Semester of Academic Year 2002-2003, all freshmen male and female students in the tertiary level are mandated to finish within one (1) year any one of the three (3) components as a prerequisite for graduation from any baccalaureate degree course or from any two (2) year technical/vocational course

Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC)

ROTC aims to provide military education and training for students to mobilize them for national defense preparedness. Its specific objectives include preparation for college students for service in the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the event of an emergency and their training to become reservists and potential commissioned officers of the AFP.

The ROTC Program Objectives

- a. To prepare the college students for possible service in the defense establishment in the event of emergency;
- b. To train and develop the ROTC cadets as future enlisted reservist for the Reserve Component of the Armed Forces of the Philippines;
- c. To inculcate in the youth the spirit of patriotism and nationalism;
- d. To develop and promote the physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual and social well-being of the youth;
- e. To train and develop the youth as potential community leaders; and
- f. To develop civic consciousness and good citizenship among the youth.

2.2 AFP Organization

I. Legal Basis of AFP Organization

The following are the legal basis of the AFP Organization:

- a. Constitution – The defense of the State is the AFP's primary duty. All citizens, as required by law, are mandated to render military service.
- b. Commonwealth Act No.1 – otherwise known as the National Defense Act which was approved on 21 December 1935.
- c. Executive Order No. 11 – issued by Pres. Manuel L. Quezon on 11 January 1936 that effected the organization of Headquarters, Philippine Army, as a regular component of the AFP.
- d. Commonwealth Act No. 88 – approved by Pres. Manuel L. Quezon on 26 January 1936 that provide for the creation of the state police force, which nationalized the police force into a separate organization. The constabulary

was relieved of its national police power and remained as the integral part of the Philippine army.

- e. Commonwealth Act no. 343 – approved on 23 June 1938 and implemented by Executive Order no 15 issued the same day which effected the separation of the Philippine Constabulary from the Philippine Army.

II. AFP Mission: To defend the Republic of the Philippines, safeguards its national security, and to assist government agencies in the socio-economic development of the country.

AFP Functions: In consonance with national objectives, the AFP performs the following:

- a. Uphold the sovereignty, support the Constitution and defend the territory of the country.
- b. Promote and advance the national aims, goals, interests and policies.
- c. Plan, organize, maintain, develop and deploy its regular and citizen reserve forces for National Security.
- d. Assist and support the National government in its task of nation building. Performs other functions as the President may direct.

III. Command Authority

PRESIDENT – As the Commander-in-Chief of the AFP, he exercises strategic direction of the AFP through the Secretary of National Defense (SND). He likewise exercises command of the AFP through the Chief of Staff, AFP.

SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE – serves as the Civilian Adviser of the President on matters concerning defense and security of the state. He is tasked with the duty of supervising the national defense program of the country and has executive supervision over the AFP.

CHIEF OF STAFF, AFP – is the highest military officer of the AFP, commands the AFP, principal military adviser of the President, and executes the President's command functions. Through him, the President issues orders to all AFP Commanders.

IV. Command Organization

- a. The Commander in Chief exercises command and control over AFP through the Chief of Staff, AFP (CSAFP).
- b. Directly under the CSAFP are six (6) are commands, namely Northern Luzon Command (NOLCOM), Southern Luzon Command (SOLCOM), Central Command (CENTCOM), Western Command (WESCOM), Eastern Mindanao Command (EASTMINCOM), and Western Mindanao Command (WESTMINCOM).

- c. The three (3) Major Service commands (PHILIPPINE ARMY, NAVY AND AIRFORCE) are likewise under the CSAFP, to provide administrative and logistical support to and supervision of their respective elements under operational control of the Area Commands.

V. AFP Organization

To accomplish its mission, AFP is organized as follows:

1. General Headquarters (GHQ)
2. Major Service Commands: (Philippine Army (PA), Philippine Air Force (PAF), Philippine Navy (PN))
3. Area Commands
4. AFP Wide Support and Separate Units (AFPWSSUs)

The General Headquarters (GHQ)

To provide direction and control to the Armed Forces of the Philippines, formulate the plans and programs for the guidance of three (3) Major Services and other units of the AFP and to provide the AFP-wide support to include admin, intelligence, training, logistics, technical and special services.

The Joint Staff

- a. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for PERSONNEL (J-1)
- b. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for INTELLIGENCE (J-2)
- c. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for OPERATION (J-3)
- d. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for LOGISTICS (J-4)
- e. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for PLANS (J-5)
- f. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for COMMUNICATION ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION SYSTEM (J-6)
- g. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for CMO (J-7)
- h. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for EDUCATION AND TRAINING (J-8)
- i. Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for RESERVIST AFFAIRS (J-9)

The Members of the Personal Staff

- a. Office of the Strategic and Special Studies, AFP (OSS)
- b. Public Affairs Office (PAO)
- c. Liaison Office for Legislative Affairs (Lola)
- d. Office of the Inspector General (OTIG)
- e. Office of the Ethical Standards and Public Accountability (OESPA)
- f. Office of the AFP Sergeant Major (AFPSM)

The Members of the Special Technical Staff

- a. Office of the Provost Marshall General (OTPMG)
- b. Office of the Adjutant General (OTAG)
- c. Office of the Judge Advocate General (OTJAG)

- d. AFP Headquarters Service Command (AFPHSC)
 - e. Office of the Chief Chaplain Service (OTCCHS)
 - f. The Office for Historical and Cultural Activities (OHCA)
 - g. AFP Commissioned Officers Club (AFPCOC)
 - h. AFP Housing Administration (AFPHA)
 - i. Office of the Chief of Engineers (OTCE)
 - j. Office of the Chief Ordnance and Chemical Services (OTCOCS)
 - k. Office the Quartermaster General (OTQMG)
 - l. The Office of the Surgeon General (OTSG)
 - m. Office of the Chief Dental Service, AFP (OTCDS)
 - n. Office of the Chief Nurse, AFP (OTCN)
- AFP Wide Service Support Units (AFPWSSU)**
- 1. AFP Logistics Command (AFLC)
 - 2. Intelligence Service AFP (ISAFP)
 - 3. AFP Medical Center (AFPMC)
 - 4. Philippine Military Academy (PMA)
 - 5. AFP Command and General Staff College (AFPCGSC)
 - 6. Communications Electronics and Information Systems Service, AFP (CEISSAFP)
 - 7. AFP Finance Center (AFPFC)
 - 8. AFP Dental Service (AFPDS)
 - 9. Commissary and Exchange Service (AFPCES)
 - 10. AFP Mapping Center (AFPMC)
 - 11. Civil Relations Service, AFP (CRSAFP)
 - 12. AFP Reserve Command (AFPRESKOM)
 - 13. Presidential Security Group (PSG)
 - 14. Office of Ethical Standard and Public Accountabilities (OESPA)

VI. AFP Components

The AFP has two (2) major components, namely: the REGULAR and the RESERVE components.

- 1. REGULAR components shall consist of all standing forces as directed by the President. The President may attach to the standing forces or may assigned to duty with any component of the standing forces such members of the reserves officers and trainees as he may deem necessary.
- 2. RESERVE components shall consist of the reserve units in the Major Services and of the AFP Wide-Support and Separate Units and Affiliated Reserve Units as the President may authorized.

VII. The Major Services

Major Services	Primary Responsibility	Mission

Philippine Army	In-charge with the development and services of the <u>ground forces</u> of the AFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To organize, train and equip army forces for the conduct of prompt and sustain land combat operation. 2. To develop tactics, doctrine, procedures, techniques and equipment needed by the army for field operation. 3. To train, organize and equip all army serve units and make them mobilized in lesser span of time 4. To perform such other function as higher authorities may direct.
Philippine Navy	In-charge with the development and services of the <u>naval forces</u> of the AFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To organize, train, equip, maintain and operate naval force and naval aircraft including naval reserve, and assistance required by the other components of the AFP in accomplishments of its mission. 2. To assist government agencies in the enforcement of laws and regulations pertaining to navigation, emigration, customs, revenue, opium, quarantine fishing and neutrality in the territorial and continuous water of the Philippine archipelago. 3. To develop doctrines, procedures, and naval equipment of join operation and the doctrine and procedures for amphibious operation. 4. To be responsible for the naval phases of the reconnaissance, anti-submarine to warfare and the protection of shipping. 5. To perform such other duties the higher authorities may direct.
Philippine Air Force	In-charge with the development and services of the <u>air forces</u> of the AFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To organize, train and equip air forces prompt and sustained operation in the air. 2. To organize, train and equip air forces clos support of ground forces. 3. To develop, doctrines, procedures, tactics, techniques and equipment for join operation peculiar to the air force. 4. To furnish aerial photograph for cartographic purposes. 5. To perform such other functions as higher authorize may direct.

2.3. Philippine Military History

I. Background

Filipinos have never been known as militaristic although many historians noted the fact that the early Filipinos were described as warlike. But being warlike is different from being militaristic. In any event, Filipinos, by nature, are non-conformist individuals who are likely to resist regimentation.

The first recorded-armed encounter involving Filipinos happened in the Battle of Mactan on March 16, 1521 when the Spaniards first came to the Philippines and tried to establish dominion over our ancestors. Mactan Chieftain Lapu-Lapu, with his warriors numbering 1,500, defeated the Spaniards that was led by Magellan together with his 60 Spanish fusiliers supported by mortar fire, shipborne cannon fire.

The Spaniards were forced to leave the island but they came back in February 1570 and employed the proven policy of divide and conquer rule by recruiting warriors from a tribe to subdue other tribes. Ironically, the enlistment of native Filipinos for Spanish service was the first formal military service rendered by Filipinos.

II. The Home-ground Informal Military Aspects of the Uprising against Spain

The various uprising against Spain necessitated the formation of military units. Villages involved in formed units of their own commanded by the village leaders or other appointed or elected leaders. For the most part, they have little training, poorly armed and poorly lacking in tactical leadership and logistical support. The only thing they had was abundant of courage. Because of this shortcoming, the superior arms of the Spaniards and the inability of the different tribes to unite, these uprising failed. One of the few exceptions is the Dagohoy rebellion in Bohol, which lasted for 85 years from 1744 to 1829.

Dagohoy rose up against Spaniards when Spanish Jesuit priest refused church burial to his brother who died in the service of the Church. Rallying 3,000 Boholanos, he defeated every expedition that the Spanish authorities in Manila sent against him. Bohol at that time existed as a virtually independent state. Even long after he died, the Boholanos continued the successful resistance against Spain. In this event, we can surmise that we have one of the first institution-oriented military organizations in our history.

III. Filipinos in Spanish Military Arm Service

Filipinos accounted for the larger components of Spanish expeditions. At the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution, Spain had 1,500 Spanish troops in the Philippines augmented by 6,000 native soldiers.

IV. The First Formal Truly Filipino Military Organization

After 323 years of Spanish rule, the KATAAS-TAASAN KAGALANG-GALANGAN KATIPUNAN NG ANAK NG MGA ANAK NG BAYAN (KKK) was founded by Andres Bonifacio. Its members were Filipino people composed of native Indo-Malays, Chinese immigrants and Spanish creoles and other half-breeds. This sense of national unity gave this army the strength but of proportion to its members for actual combat power.

As the revolution progressed, the need for a more formally military organization came to the force and the first units were formed according to provinces with the educated members as the leaders. The revolution is acknowledged to have 2 phases.

1. The peasant-initiated revolution spearheaded by the Katipunan up to the time of the Biak-na-Bato Pack.

2. The return of Aguinaldo to the proclamation of Philippine Independence of June 12, 1898.

Admittedly, the military organization of the second phase is much more formal and much better than those of the first phase.

In between these phases, there was a power struggle between the Magdiwang faction of Bonifacio and the Magdalo faction of Aguinaldo. This was resolved with the execution of Bonifacio on trumped up charges filed by some misguided supporters of Aguinaldo.

In the Tejeros convention of 1897, the revolutionary government was organized. Among the agreed appointments is the designation on March 22, 1897 of General Artemio Ricarte as the first Captain (Commanding General) of the revolution (Philippine) Army with General Antonio Luna as Minister of War and Director of Operations. Provision were made for the formalization of various arms of the army such as the Artillery, Cavalry, Ordnance, Commissary, Quartermaster, Signal, Medical and Dental Services as well as the local Sandatahan (Militia).

The infant Philippine Army had its baptism of fire as the army of an independent republic during the war against America on February 4, 1899. The army about 30,000 men whom 16,000 were fully armed except 26,000 poorly armed militia. The Americans at first had about 26,000 men in two divisions. Better armed, trained organized and supplied. The Americans pushed back the Filipinos switched to guerilla warfare when the regular army disintegrated. Eventually, the Americans grouped down the revolutionary forces, which was hastened by the capture of President Aguinaldo in 1901. The Americans considered the surrender of General Miguel Malvar of Batangas as the end of Philippine campaign. Other leaders emerged, usually from the local origins, which marked the 1901 to 1910 as COLORUM movements.

There were nationalist movements who sought to continue the revolution in a religious fashion. The term COLORUM is a corruption of the part of a prayer "DEO SECUA SECULURUM)" attracting thousands of followers who never accepted the Americans as their new masters. After 1910, serious armed resistance surely declined. The Philippine Army had ceased to exist as coherent fighting force even before that time.

V. The Commonwealth Army (1935-1945)

With the passing of the Tydings-McDuffie Law in 1934, the Commonwealth of the Philippine was inaugurated in 1935. The first law passed by this government was the Commonwealth (National Defense) Act Nr 1 CIRCA 1935. This act provides for the establishment of the National Defense Forces.

Consequently, the Philippine Army of the Commonwealth was reactivated on Jan 11, 1936 pursuant to Executive Order Number 11 with Philippine Constabulary elements as its nucleus. Retired American General Douglas McArthur acted as the adviser of the reconstituted Philippine Army. Gen. McArthur

originally envisioned an aggressive defense to carry out on the landing beaches with air and naval forces interdicting the invading enemy forces then hitting him with strong land forces when he landed on the beach.

With the lack of funds from the Commonwealth and support from the U.S Congress, the Philippine Defense program stagnated.

World War II

WW II broke-out in the Philippines on December 8, 1941. Japanese 14th Army under General Homma landed in Lingayen, Pangasinan on December 10. Filipino-American forces tried to halt their advance but were unsuccessful. McArthur implemented an old Naval Defense Plan Orange -3, which call for the concentration of main defense forces to Bataan. As a consequence, Manila was declared an Open City and the Japanese occupied the city on January 2, 1942.

The Japanese launched their final assault on the Fil-Am forces and forced the American commander Maj. Gen. Edward P King to surrender on April 9. Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright surrendered the Corregidor Garrison on May 6 1942, About 70,000 Filipino and 15,000 American troops were taken prisoner in Bataan and made to undergo the now-infamous death march while another 16,000 Americans and 2,000 Filipinos were captured in Corregidor. In surrendering the Corregidor Garrison, Wainwright also directed the surrender of the Fil-Am Forces in the Visayas and Mindanao.

VI. The Army of the Third Republic (1946-1972)

After the war, the Philippine Army was in a semi-chaotic state with a variety of units and agencies headed by officers with limited qualifications and armed with weapons and equipment either captured from the Japanese or given by the Americans. To restore some order, these disparate units were merged into five divisions and the general and special staffs as well as the air corps and offshore patrol were organized.

On October 4, 1947, the Army was renamed the Armed Forces of the Philippines and its Headquarters called the National Defense Forces. On May 6, 1948, 4 military areas were activated. On the same date, the military training command, the off-shore patrol and the air corps were elevated to major commands designated respectively as the Philippine Ground Force, The Philippine Naval Patrol and the Philippine Air Force.

In 1950, the four major services in the AFP, namely: PHILIPPINE ARMY, PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY, PHILIPPINE NAVY and PHILIPPINE AIRFORCE were created.

On July 1, 1957, HPA was organized with BGen Leoncio Tan as Commanding General. In the late 1960's the Army was also utilized as a National Defense Force and as nation-builder. Subsequently, the Army Corps of Engineers was organized by the early 1970's, the Army have one Regular Division (1st

“TABAK” Division), and three (3) independent brigades (2nd, 4th and 5th) as well as supporting Anti-Tank, Artillery and independent Armor company size units.

VII. The Martial Law Years and the Fourth Republic (1972-1986)

Marcos expanded the Army from 29,000 in 1972 to 65,000 in 1986 and strengthened the 3 independent brigades to full divisions. During this time, several units were activated to enable the Armed Forces. The Philippine Army Light Armor Regiment (PALAR, later renamed as a Brigade hence PALAB) was organized and the First Scout Ranger Regiment (FSRR) was reactivated. The military lost much of its professionalism when it fell to the control of political General whose primary qualification was loyalty to the administration.

Everything took a nose-dive when the Chief oppositionist to Marcos, former Senator Benigno Aquino, was assassinated on the Tarmac of the Manila International Airport on August 21, 1983. The tarnished image of the military during this period took time to heal. Even now, the AFP is still haunted by Human Rights issues. The NPA more than regained its lost strength and grew by leaps and bounds reaching its zenith in 1986 with 25,000 guerillas from only 3,000 in 1979. It was at this time that professional, technical and ethical standards of the Army fell drastically with casualties excising 1,000 a year for several years while killing only half as many communist guerillas. This is primarily because several commanders were promoted and designated to their positions on the basis of their loyalty and not their qualifications. Resentment within the military grew and, in such environment, the reform the AFP movement (RAM) began. Headed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's security Chief Colonel Gregorio “Gringo” Honasan, it actively sought the discontinuation of corrupt practices in the AFP although for most part, these reforms are questionable on their own.

After 7 years as legitimate President, 9 years as dictator and over 4 years as authoritarian President, Marcos bowed to international and public pressure and called for “SNAP” election on Feb 7, 1986 if only to consolidate this rule. The opposition rallied behind Senator Aquino's widow Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino. The bloody election resulted into chaos and its result was questioned. In any case, whether the actual results may have been were overtaken by event when Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile tried to mount a coup d' etat against Marcos using the 49th IB under then Major Brillantes. The plan failed when counter-intelligence units then AFP Chief Of staff General Favian C Ver uncovered the plot and these 2 officers and a few others were arrested on Feb 22, 1986. Unformed by sympathizers that an arrest order has been issued against him, Enrile barricaded himself in the Defense Ministry Building in Camp Aguinaldo and sought the support of then AFP Vice Chief of Staff and PC/INP Chief Lt. Gen. Fidel V Ramos. Dissatisfied with state affairs in the AFP, Lt. Gen. Ramos joined Enrile also barricaded himself inside Camp Crame across EDSA from Camp Aguinaldo. The two leaders announced their withdrawal of support from Marcos and proclaimed

Corazon C. Aquino as the rightful President. These two only had less than 700 men behind them.

Oppositionist Agapito Aquino, brother of the slain Senator and Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin joined the fray when they publicly urged the people to surround the Camps in order to protect the Enrile and Ramos forces from Marcos troops using their bodies. Thus, what later came to be known as the EDSA PEOPLE POWER REVOLUTION. The commander of what later came to be called as Marcos loyalist forces was BGen Artemio Tadiar of the Philippine Marines. As his marines advanced, they were blocked by masses of civilian and Gen. Tadiar found it impossible either to advance or fire over the heads of the people. Other forces moving into positions were similarly blocked. Meanwhile, small groups of officers and soldiers were making their way to Camp Crame in order to defect to the Enrile-Ramos forces (by this time, the Enrile-Ramos troops consolidated at the PC/INP Headquarters). A planeload of PC/INP personnel flew to the Manila Domestic Airport to join Gen. Ramos was surrounded and disarmed. The tide turned on February 24, 1986 when a flight of several Sikorsky Gunships who are ordered to fire at Camp Crame landed on the said camp and defected instead. Military support for Marcos eroded swiftly and accepted the U. S. offer to fly him out of Malacanang Palace. He was eventually forced into exile in Hawaii where he died in 1989. It was the most bloodless "REVOLUTION" in history.

VIII. The Fifth Republic (1986 – Present)

The period following the departure of Marcos and Gen. Ver were the most confusing in the AFP History. The people Power Revolution of 1986 restored great degree of the faith of FILIPINO PEOPLE in the AFP, but most of the members of the AFP, although they refused to obey Marcos order to attack and shed the People's blood, nevertheless found it extremely difficult to accept Mrs. Aquino as President and Commander-In-Chief matters were made worse by agitators elements, many of them identified with Marcos loyalist, who stoked fires of discontent. The military is in state of painful transition and wracked by internal wrangling. The war against NPA is being lost and casualties continued to mount. Top it all, elements of the AFP were involved in Anti-Government actions and between February 25, 1986 to the end of Mrs. Aquino term on June 30, 1992, no less than five (5) attempted coups and three (3) rebellions had to be suppressed.

Attempted Coups

Manila Hotel incident (July 7, 1986) – Active and former military personnel led by BGen Jose Maria Carlos Zumel and Marcos running-mate Arturo Tolentino, supported by Pro-Marcos civilians occupied Manila Hotel and tried to stage a people power revolution of their own but failed only after a few days.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN incident (November 1986) – Defense Minister Enrile is grossly dissatisfied with the way President Aquino is managing the country particularly her reported "Coddling" of communist sympathizers. His security

Chief Colonel Honasan hatched a plan to take over the Government and reduce President Aquino to mere figure with Minister Enrile as the real power. AFP Chief of Staff Fidel V Ramos prevented this and the attempt was never made.

Channel 4 incident (January 1987) – Colonel Canlas of the PAF tried to mount a coup and occupied the Government Channel 4 Station. Thousands of pro-Ramos civilians including some movie stars like Miss Elizabeth Oropesa rallied Col. Canlas in the hope that AFP will defect to them but after 2 days of stalemate, the actions fizzled out and the participants surrendered to the government forces.

August 28, 1987 Coup – This daylong rebellion was planned and carried out by Colonel Honasan and supported by RAM troops and elements of the Army Scout Rangers and other AFP Units. The rebel's soldiers occupied the GHQ Building and parts of Camp Aguinaldo. Government Forces attacked and recaptured the Camp but GHQ building was destroyed by F-5 jets and Trojan (Tora-Tora) attack aircraft. About 90 people were killed and twice as many wounded in this attempted coup. By the late afternoon, it was all over.

December 1- 9, 1989 COUP – This is the bloodiest and most serious challenge ever faced by the government from discontented military elements. Participation by AFP personnel and units was widespread and action broke-out simultaneously in different locations all over the country with more serious ones in Metro Manila and Mactan Air Base in Cebu. Involved were several Scout Ranger, Infantry and Armor Units, Marines, Airforce Pilots and Planes and Navy Units. Several active Generals and Flag Officers were also involved. Malacanang Palace itself was bombed 11:00 a.m. RAM-SFP (Reform the Armed Forces Movement later renamed Rebulosyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan-Soldiers of the Filipino People) air assets controlled the air over Metro Manila and Y. O. U. (Young Officers Union) Officer leading the coup sent an ultimatum to President Aquino to surrender but the President refused. At 2:00 p.m., U. S. Air Force F4 Phantom Jets made several "persuasion flights" thereby discouraging RAM-SFP planes from flying missions over the capital. The PAF F-5 pilots loyal to the government who were unable to take action against their former comrades now took the air and destroyed the RAM-SFP planes on the ground at Sangley Point while these were being refueled and re-armed. Control of the air reverted back to the government forces.

Nevertheless, the fighting continued as government and rebel forces battled across Metro Manila. Defeated in their attempts to take Camp Aguinaldo and Malacanang, 700 rebel soldiers under LTC Canlas fell back to the Makati financial district after over 300 rebel Marines surrendered earlier. Negotiations initiated by then PMA Superintendent BGen Arturo Enrile led to the Scout Rangers "March Back" to barracks with their arms on December 7, Two days later, the leader of the coup in Cebu BGen Edgardo Abenina surreptitiously left the rebel

positions in Mactan and went into hiding. The remaining rebel forces surrendered. Over 600 persons died and more than a thousand wounded in this misadventure.

Pocket Rebellion by Military Elements

1. Black Forest Incidents (April 1987) - Former military personnel hijacked a fire truck and rammed the Army detention center near gate 1 of Ft Bonifacio and set some of their comrades free. Later they occupied HPA and took several officers and EP as hostages. Refusing to surrender, The Commanding General, Phil Army Maj. Gen. Rodolfo Canieso ordered the 4th Scout Ranger Coy to storm HPA and recapture it, which they did with minimal casualties on both sides. Only one Black Forest soldier was killed and a few men wounded.

2. Aguinaldo Caper (March 4, 1990) - Former PC colonel and incumbent and Cagayan Valley governor at the time of the incident, Rodolfo Aguinaldo declared his non-recognition of Pres Aquino's government as legitimate government of the country. This is in reaction to the moves of the government to mount legal action against him for his alleged involvement in the December coup. Supported by active and former military personnel, native tribesmen and CAFGU militiamen loyal to him, he surrounded the hotel occupied by the AFP J-7 BGen Oscar Florendo and his party who came to Tuguegarao to mediate with him. BGen Florendo was negotiating with Aquino's representative at the ground floor of the hotel when a firefright broke out between the rebel elements and the members of Florendo's party under Col. Emiliano Templo who were occupying the second floor. Florendo's was killed and the government launched a massive mopping up operation in Cagayan using the marines brought over from Manila. The rebel forces disintegrated with minimal bloodshed and rebellion ended.

3. Noble Uprising (Oct 1990) - The last of the military destabilizing adventures, then Col. Alexander Noble escaped from detention, made his way to Mindanao and won over several elements of the 402nd Infantry Brigade including elements of the 23IB 2LABn, and others. The rebel forces occupied part of Camp Evangelista in Cagayan De Oro City. BGen Enrile again mediated and the crisis was resolved with Noble volunteering to be placed in the custody of the SND. Many of the rebel soldiers, however, went AWOL and it was several months before they can be convinced to return to military control. After the Noble uprising, the AFP entered a period of relative stability. The strange thing is, while all these were happening, the Army found a way to finally stop and turn back the communist insurgency. Major Alex B Cogmon collated the different successful approaches by the different Army units against the CPP/NPA and made it into a doctrine called Special Operation Team (SOT) concept. In this concept, Cogmon proposed to reverse the military approach to the insurgency problem by destroying the political structure first to be followed by destroying the military capability of the insurgents instead of the other way around. First implemented in 4ID by an initially skeptical BGen Mariano Adalem, it was a resounding success. When Adalem became CG, PA he institutionalized the SOT Concept and implemented the doctrine throughout

the Army. It was the beginning of the end for the NPA as its combat strength sharply declined from 25,000 in 1987 to 6,000 in 1995 and the number of barangays influenced by them fell drastically.

4. The Establishment of the PNP - The 1987 constitution mandated further changes in the structure of the Armed Forces. The existing militia, the civilian Home Defense force, was ordered disbanded and was replaced beginning in 1988 with new auxiliary force under the direct control of military regulars. More significantly, the 1987 constitution calls for the government "to establish and maintain one police force, which shall be national in scope and civilian in character." Pursuant to that mandate, Aquino signed a law directing that the Philippine Constabulary, one of the four military services, be combined with the civilian Integrated National Police to form the Philippine National Police. The process of integrating the two organizations under a newly created Department of Interior and Local Government began on January 1 1991.

At present, the Army is facing a potentially renewed threat of secessionism in the south. It is brought about by greater belligerence being displayed by the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), a breakaway group from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), the fundamentalist ABU SAYYAF group and the subsequent counter-actions by Christian vigilante groups out to protect themselves from any outbreak of fighting. At the same time, the entire AFP is undertaking a modernization program that will upgrade the country's external defense capability. The signing of Peace agreement between Nur Misuari of the MNLF and the Government of President Ramos is a positive development although it faces considerable opposition especially from the Christian Communities in Mindanao.

IX. Conclusion

Ten years after the EDSA revolution, the AFP has regained prestige and credibility in the eyes of the people and government. The rebellions and the Human Rights issues were slowly being resolved. The AFP surely, is still faced with serious problems such as organization, equipment, pay and allowances, facilities, training and more effective leadership especially at the tactical level. But with greater awareness and a higher sense of duty among the military, the AFP is confident that they are on the right path towards the achievement of modern, effective, professional and truly popular Armed Forces of the people.

2.4. AFP CORE VALUES

I. Introduction

The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) focuses on values that are the basis of every soldier's daily existence. It is the foundation of all his acts and deeds.

These are the ties that bind. With the country moving forward in nation building, these values have shown their enduring quality and have provided the soldier with the time-tested tools for the future.

Terms	Definition
Code of Ethics	It is the systematic and collection or digest of all the morale ethical and legal principles and with members of an institution as profession freely and publicly live themselves in order to achieve their common role, duty or purpose to the society.
Value	It is a quality of a person subject or action which an individual consistently considers professes in words and reflects in this life style in fulfilment of response to the inner image/dream aspiration.
AFP Core Values	The profession of arms, noble calling, demands from its members not only specialized knowledge and skill but also a distinct lifestyle governed by commonly held belief-system containing non-negotiable core values of honor, loyalty, valor, duty, and solidarity.

II. AFP Core Values

1. Honor

Members of the AFP believe in honor as their crowning value as it is more precious than life itself. It hallmarks their military conduct which implies their clear consciousness of personnel dignity and worth. For them, honor means truthfulness, sincerity, honesty, uprightness, credibility, and avoidance of deception so that out written word may be accepted without question. No matter the arena, honor is respected in one's self as in the other. In outward form, honor is seen in cleanliness of the person, courtesy in manners, decency in daily living, and prudence in the use of personal or government resources. It shows in candor, honesty, and straight-forwardness in speech as well as in actions. When one leads an honorable life, he is perceived of good reputation, credible, sincere, and emulated for his uprightness and transparency in all his dealings.

Honor also means integrity. Integrity is the foundation of the character that is embedded in the soldier's thinking, feeling, and doing. It is a requirement in both leadership and esprit-de-corps (oneness to the organization).

2. Loyalty

The AFP believes in inflicting loyalty. Their oath of office required them to be loyal to the nation and to obey the mandate to support and defend the constitution. They shall be obedient to the duly constituted political order. They are bound to support the Chain of Command and obey lawful orders from authorized persons or units. Loyalty reaps the harvest of military unity. It fosters cohesion, sincere concern for the welfare of each member of the unit or

command and those they work with, and is best expressed in each member's adherence to the military value system.

3. Valor

The AFP members believe in valor as the power of strength, courage, and ability to overcome fear to carry-out our mission and to accomplish what seemingly impossible. Valor goes beyond the physical dimension of boldness and endurance to pain and hardships. It is pursuing a mission against all odds. Courage is beyond bravery. It is calculating but not suicidal. Valor also means moral courage in continuing the fight for a principled cause.

Indeed, it was both the physical and moral courage of the Filipino soldiers, whose fierce resistance against subjugating powers in the past and despite the enemy's superior arms and number, which defined the road map to our freedom and independence.

4. Duty

The AFP believes in duty as the value of obedience and disciplined performance despite difficulty and danger. To its soldiers, duty is a personal act of responsibility to accomplishing all assigned task to the fullest one's capabilities, meeting all their willingness to sacrifice even if it means giving up their lives in defense of our country.

Duty is not imposed. It derives its authority from the soldier's steadfast commitment to the service of the country. Any civilian/person intending to join the military service must understand that soldiers make themselves available at all times, 24/7 when their presence is needed. Duty is a continuous process that is cultivated by both the challenges faced on the job as well as the discipline in the service. Duty is exercised in peace when in support of all legal initiatives of the civilian authority, more so in war that may take the soldier's precious life.

5. Solidarity

The AFP believes in solidarity for it is consolidating and integrating value to which all its members bind themselves with the rest, comrades-in-arms. With it, they reject divisive fraternal organizations with the AFP.

Solidarity within the organization is the Army's benchmark for action, growth, and resilience as it protects the country and nurtures its development. It is also a manifestation of sound leadership as it is the expression of a soldier's solid commitment to the service.

III. Conclusion

Core values are the heart of every successful organization. An organization's core values are those principles or guiding lights that each member shares those commitments they consider most important in their lives.

The AFP as one of the biggest social institutions of our society is ensuring that its core values --- honor, loyalty, valor, duty, and solidarity are properly enhanced and cherished by every soldier and their units in order to foster better accomplishment of its missions and visions.

2.5. MILITARY COURTESY AND DISCIPLINE

Terms	Definition
Military Courtesy	An extension and a formalization of courtesies practiced in a culture's everyday life; intended to reinforce discipline and the chain of command, defining how soldiers will treat their superiors and vice versa.
Military Discipline	An extension and specialized application of the discipline that demands habitual but reasoned obedience that preserves initiative and functions unflinching even in the absence of the commander.

A. Correct Use of Titles

Titles of Commissioned Officers

- a. Lieutenants are addressed officially as lieutenants
- b. Other officers are addressed or referred to by their titles
- c. Ma'am will be used in addressing a female officer
- d. All chaplains are officially addressed as chaplain regardless of their military grade
- e. Women officers of the Technical service as well with those WAC are addressed by their titles.

Titles of Cadets - Cadets are addressed as "cadet"

Titles to Non-Commissioned Officers

- a. Sergeant Majors are addressed as "Sgt Major"
- b. A First Sergeant is addressed as "F/Sgt"
- c. Sergeants are addressed as "Sgt"
- d. Corporals are addressed as "Cpl"

Use of titles by retired personnel - Individuals who retire from the armed forces and not active on duty are authorized to use their titles socially, and in connection with commercial enterprises, subject to prescribed limitations.

B. Military Salute

When to use the hand salute and the salute with arms

- a. Salute will be exchanged between officers and enlisted personnel.
- b. Military personnel under arms will render the salute prescribed for the weapon with which they are armed.

- c. Military personnel in civilian clothes will render salute with each other upon recognition.
- d. Covered or uncovered, salute is rendered in the usual manner.
- e. A person running will come to a walk before saluting.
- f. Organization and detachment commanders salute officers of higher grades by bringing the organization to attention before saluting except when in the field.
- g. The smartness with which the officer or soldier gives the salute is held to indicate the degree of pride he has in his military responsibilities.

When not to salute

- a. An enlisted man in ranks and not in attention comes to attention when addressed by an officer.
- b. Individuals at work do not salute
- c. When actively involved in games
- d. In churches, theaters or public assemblies
- e. When on the march in combat and other combat conditions
- f. Sentinel armed with pistol does not salute after challenging.
- g. Driver of a vehicle in motion is not required to salute
- h. When indoors, except when reporting to an officer

C. Courtesies Rendered by Juniors to Seniors

Reporting to a superior officer in his office - When reporting to a superior officer, the junior (unless under arms) removes his headdress, knocks and enters when told to do so. Upon entering, he marches up to within about 2 paces of the officer's desk, halts, salutes and reports.

Courtesies exchanged when an officer addresses a soldier - During conversations, salutes are exchanged after conversation is completed.

Procedure when an officer enters a squadron of tent - In a squadron of tent, uncover and stand at attention when an officer enters.

Entering automobiles and small boats - The senior enters a boat of automobile first and leaves last.

D. Courtesies to the National Flag and to the National Anthem

- Reveille and retreat.
- The flag at the half-mass
- Salute to passing colors
- Courtesies to the national anthem
- Dipping the flag or colors
- Display and use of the flag

E. General Courtesy and Discipline

- a. Being late for any engagement is the height of bad manners.
- b. An officer of the Armed Forces is expected to behave and conduct himself with dignity and restraint.
- c. It is bad taste to address a woman by her first name or nickname unless she has indicated otherwise.
- d. An officer always asks to be permitted to smoke in the presence of a woman especially in a room of automobile.
- e. If an officer invites a friend to his club, he should be out of sight only when necessary.
- f. An officer always stands when introduced to a woman, a clergyman, an official or an old man.
- g. It is not polite to compliment a person in a company because the others might feel slighted.
- h. An officer must be careful in speaking about his wife. To people who have not met her socially, she is referred to as my wife or her first name.

F. Taboos in the Service

- Uniform must not be defamed.
- Never slink under cover to avoid retreat.
- Offer no excuses.
- Use of third person by an officer is of poor taste.
- Servility is scorned.
- Avoid praising your commander to his face.
- Old man to be spoken with care.
- Avoid going over the officer's head
- Harsh remarks are to be avoided.
- Avoid vulgarity and profanity.
- Excessive indebtedness to avoided.

G. The AFP Stand on Basic Issues

- a. The AFP Organization - The AFP organization shall be so designed, structured, staffed and manned as to be able to carry out its mission and functions effectively through the optimum use of resources. The AFP shall allow full development and equipage of both active and reserve forces and the greater involvement of citizenry not only in the defense of the state but also in civil assistance activities during disasters, calamities, and national emergencies.
- b. Supremacy of Civilian Authority - The AFP shall at all times uphold the supremacy of civilian authority over the military. The President as Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces shall exercise command and control over the Armed Forces. The AFP shall respect laws enacted by Congress; enforces writs issued by the judiciary; carries out directives of the

COMELEC under circumstances provided by law, and; subscribes to regulation enacted by the Commission on Audit concerning the management of fund.

- c. Chain of Command - The AFP shall follow the chain of command. Every officer and soldier shall obey the lawful orders of their immediate superior. Anyone who shall refuse or fail to carry out a lawful order from the military chain of command shall be subject to military discipline. On the other hand, commanders shall exercise their authority over their subordinates with prudence and shall accept responsibility extended to the level as determined by an appropriate and competent board.
- d. Military Leadership - The military leadership shall have ability to influence members of the organization in the fulfillment of its roles, obligations and functions. It shall have a sincere concern towards the morale and welfare of the members. It shall also be credible and able to promote opportunities for genuine reconciliation and solidarity for the sake of peace.
- e. Research and Technology - The AFP shall be the prime mover of research and technology in the manufacture of armaments and electronic hardware, in aircraft and shipbuilding and full utilization of indigenous defense materiel based on our belief, care and attitude in the preservation, development and protection of our natural resources.
- f. People's Support - The AFP shall firmly acknowledge people's support as a vital component in achieving peace and order. It shall respect living conditions, beliefs, ways of life, and the totality of the environment of all sectors to ensure the acceptance of the AFP as their own.
- g. National Development - The AFP shall be the people's partner in promoting peace, national development and progress.
- h. Partisan Policies - The AFP recognizes the sanctity of its insulation from partisan politics. Its involvement in politics shall be strictly limited to the exercise of its member's right of suffrage and in ensuring the security and delivery of ballot to the concerned government entities during election if and when deputized to do so. The AFP pledges not to interfere nor be an instrument of any politically motivated activities. AFP members required to for confirmation by the Commission on Appointments shall conduct themselves honorably, resisting the temptation to resort to behavior that seeks political favor in exchange for personal or service-related favor.
- i. Mass Media - The mass media is an effective vehicle of change and progress. The AFP shall maintain an "open-media policy". It shall respect the media's freedom of movement and access to vital sources of information and freedom of expression limited only by the law on classified information. It shall develop a working relationship with the media in order to broaden popular understanding, draw appreciation of the national security programs and seek improvement.

- j. Spiritual Life - The AFP shall encourage to practice of one's religious faith for the good of the service. The Constitutional provision of the separation of church and state shall not only allow, but shall promote the free exercise of religion in the AFP.
- k. Family Life - The AFP shall recognize that its members are human being with the same family obligations as other people. It shall support activities that will strengthen husband-wife, parents-children and family community relationship; provide facilities conducive to a wholesome home and community life and protect military dependents especially minors, from exploitation and drug abuse.
- l. Democracy - The AFP adheres to the principle of democracy that the government is of the people, by the people and for the people. The real power and authority in the governance of the nation emanates from its citizens. The AFP recognizes its role to protect the people and assert its right to participate in the democratic process in which is legally allowed to do so. It shall never allow itself to be used to subvert the sovereign will of the majority neither would it lend its power to stifle the rights of the majority.
- m. National Interest - Foremost in the mind of the AFP shall be the realization that the national interest serves the common good of the citizenry. This shall be the overriding factor to which the AFP fully commits itself in all mission it shall undertake.
- n. Peace - Peace is priceless gift to mankind which connotes freedom from any hostilities such as political, social, and economic ills. It is the tranquility, orderliness and harmony among people based on justice. The AFP as a vanguard of peace shall ensure its preservation, restoration and enhancement, for change and development can only be attained through peaceful environment.
- o. War - War is defined as the use of an organized military force by a state to achieve its ends against physical opposition of hostile state or states. War, in developing countries, however, has gained a new dimension as holistic and total approach to the solution of socio-political conflicts. War is resorted to only when peaceful means have failed and no other option is left to resolve the conflict. The AFP, thus, prefers to win peace than war. Hence, it is strongly supports any activity or program geared towards reconciliation. But in the conduct of war, the AFP shall perform hazardous missions with the right use of force, the least lost lives, and the swiftest favorable outcome. It shall maintain a high state of readiness to sustained training and updating of its logistical needs to ensure victory. The AFP shall be always ready to defend and suppress any external or internal threats. It must be vigilant without being oppressive.
- p. Use of Force - The AFP shall exercise the utmost restraint and precaution in the use of force to implement policies. If the use of force is inevitable, it must

be sanctioned by the duly established political system only reasonable force is necessary to fulfill its mission. It shall be directed only against the enemies of the state, not against innocent civilians nor-combatants, and most of all, not against its all people and government.

- q. Social Justice - The AFP shall subscribe to the promotion of social justice. It shall understand that the humanization of social and economic forces are means to maintain equilibrium of relationship in the community.
- r. Human Rights - The AFP shall respect the inherent dignity of a human being and other declaration of 'human rights' which our country is our signatory. As such as the AFP pledges itself to protect and promote these rights.
- s. Enemies of the State - The AFP shall consider as enemies of the state those who shall violate the sovereignty of the Philippines as an independent and democratic state. Who shall subscribe to violence as means to achieve their ends. Who do not adhere to the internationally accepted principles of peace, equality, justice, freedom and friendship. Who shall not accept the supremacy of civilian authority over the military. Who shall dismember the country of any part thereof. Who shall foment chaos and disorder and obstruct the achievement of the common good. Who shall engage in organized crimes that threaten the security of the state and who shall organize the populace for the purpose of alienating their allegiance from the state. The AFP shall control and suppress the enemies of the state. In coordination with other government agencies, the AFP shall try to bring them back to the mainstream of the society through rehabilitation. The AFP shall treat the enemies of the state according to the laws of the land.
- t. Principled Critiques / Cause-Oriented Groups - The AFP shall not stifle dissent or label the principled critiques and/ or cause oriented group as threat to national security and/or enemies of the state as dissent and opposition are important features to ensure healthy dynamic democracy.

H. Military Professionalism

The members of the AFP are public servants who are oath-bound to fulfill the lofty mandate of the constitution. The peculiarity of the military service, which requires the right to bear arms, calls for corresponding assurance of professionalism from every military man.

Professionalism is defined as the expert application of specialized skills based on an organized body of knowledge and in accordance with laws and/or code of ethics with the highest degree of excellence in accomplishment of the mission.

Standard of Military Professionalism

Every member of the AFP shall observe the following as guidelines in the discharge of their official duties.

1. Standard of Loyalty - All military personnel shall be loyal and true to the Republic of the Philippines, the Constitution, the AFP, and to the people at all times. They shall obey the duly constituted authority and abide by laws, legal orders, good morals, good customs, and promote order and public safety.
2. Standard of Competence - All military personnel must possess the knowledge, skill, physical attributes and character traits necessary to attain outstanding performance of duty and accomplishment of the mission.
3. Standard of Ethics - The military community is a part of a larger society- the Filipino society. Hence, every military personnel must observe and conform to the accepted principles of right conduct being observed in the society of which he/she is a part. Among these principles of right behavior expected in the Philippine society and other civilized societies are honesty, justice, truthfulness and concern for others. Honesty should be practical in all dealings with persons and material resources. Military personnel shall render service to everyone regardless of his status in life. His/her word is taken on face value because he is not supposed to tell a lie. He/she should show concern for the well-being of others to include enemies who have surrendered or have been captured. He/she should be trusted steward of resources under his care.
4. Standard of Morals - It is therefore expected of a soldier to respect his superiors, peers and subordinate. He must be faithful to his pledge as a soldier to serve his country above self. When married, he/she must be faithful and to him/her vow of fidelity to wife/husband. He must not only protect his personal honor but that of others as well. Transparency and openness must characterize the dealings/transactions of every soldier. However, in such situation, he must not lose sight of the fact that there are certain matters/information which must be safeguard because they involved the security of the state.
5. Unprofessional Act - Behaviors that fall short of the professional standard set forth in this code are considered unprofessional acts. Specifically, the following constitute offenses falling under this category:
 - a. Acts of Disloyalty - Acts of omissions betraying one's faith, duty and commitment to God, country, people, constitutional government, AFP chain of command, unit or office and its mission.
 - b. Acts of incompetence - Refers to the lack of required knowledge, skills, physical attributes and character traits necessary for adequate performance of duty and accomplishment of mission.
 - c. Unethical Acts - Refer to all acts or omission which deviate from established an accepted ethical and moral standards of behavior and performance as set forth in this code.
 - d. Corrupt Acts - All acts or omissions described and characterized a crimes against public interest, public morals, property, chastity, civil status of persons, and honor under the pertinent provisions of the Revised Penal

Code and Acts No's 3019 and 6713 and other special penal laws, including the articles of War AFP Rules, regulations and directives which involved dishonesty injustice and immorality, committed by any military personnel in connection with his office, position, rank or influence to obtain material gain or material interest or advantage causing damage to any party including the government.

- e. Penalties and Administrative Sanctions - The penalties for the foregoing disloyal, incompetent, unethical and corrupt acts mentioned in this Code shall be those which are provided in the Revised Penal Code, the Articles of WAR, Special Laws and pertinent AFP rules and regulations and punishment of the offender shall not be waved or cordoned.

2.6. MILITARY JUSTICE

A. Introduction

The students of discipline and order in the military organization have much bearing on the manner in which regulations are implemented and justice administered. If it is intended that soldiers should be kept in their duty and obedience, the system of reward and punishment must be executed with as much exactness. Justice must be the rule everywhere especially in the AFP, it is the only means to settle order.

Organization and societies who cannot exact from its members the obedience to the law which regulates their behaviour will soon decay and die a natural death. The government cannot afford that to happen to the AFP because without the military, the state will be vulnerable to the enemy and consequently collapse. This is the reason why every nation in the world sees to it that the constitution it promulgates contains provisions for the creation of the armed forces and the enactment of laws that will regulate and control the military establishment through duly constituted agencies and instrumentalities; the head of the state being the commander-in-chief exercising control and supervision.

Terms	Definition
Military Justice	It is the system of enforcing discipline and administering justice in the military service.
Military Law	Rule of action mandatory in form duly established and promulgated by competent authority for the common good.
Justice	The maintenance or administration of what is just by the impartial adjustment of conflicting or the assignment of merited rewards or punishment.
Military Justice System	An organized and established procedure designed to enforce discipline and administer justice in the military.

Punitive Case	Cases subject to the imposition of penal sanctions as provided for by the Article of War provisions.
Defendant	A person who is sued in the civil case; a person who is accused of a crime in a criminal case.
Plaintiff	A person who starts an action against someone in the civil court.
Administrative Case	Are those that result in decisions not involving penal sanctions and may take such mild disciplinary or instructive forms of admonition, reprimand and the like.

B. Persons Subject to Military Law

1. All officers and Enlisted Personnel in the active service of the AFP.
2. Members of the reserve force on active duty, trainees and draftees.
3. Cadets, flying cadets and probationary second lieutenants.
4. All retainers to any military camp and all persons serving with the AFP.
5. All persons under sentence adjudged by courts-martial.

C. Sources of Military Law

1. Commonwealth Act No. 408 – An Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense by establishing a system of military justice for persons subject to military law. Signed by Pres. Manuel L. Quezon.
2. Constitution of the Philippines
3. International laws

D. Classification of Courts Martial

1. General Courts Martial – may consist of any number of members not less than five (5). Following may appoint GCM: The President, CS, AFP and when empowered by the president.
2. Special Courts Martial – may consist of any number of members not less than three (3). Following may appoint SCM: Commanding Officer or major commands, task forces, regional commands or divisions and when empowered by the president, commanding officers of a garrison, camp brigade, regiment, detached battalion of other detached command or commissioned vessel.
3. Summary Courts-Martial – shall consists of one (1) officer. Following may appoint SCM: Commanding Officers of garrisons, forts, camp or other places where troops are on duty & the Commanding Officer of a Regiment, Commissioned Vessel, Detachment Battalion, or other detachment.

E. Components of Military Justice

1. Investigation – is the process of looking into the circumstances of a case for the purpose of verifying and establishing the facts.
2. Prosecution
3. Trials of Adjudication
4. Judgment of Decision

F. Punitive Articles of War

1. **Article of 54 – Fraudulent Enlistment.** Any person who enlisted himself in the military service by means of willful misrepresentation of his qualifications, shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
2. **Article 55 – Officer Making Unlawful Enlistment.** Any officer who knowingly or musters into the military service any person whose enlistment is prohibited by law, orders, shall be dismissed from the service or suffer other punishment as a court martial may direct.
3. **Article 56 – False Muster.** Any person who knowingly makes a false muster of a man, or direct the signing of any muster roll, knowing it to be false, or who wrongfully takes money or other consideration from anybody to make such false muster, shall be dismissed from the service and suffer other punishment as a court martial may direct.
4. **Article 57 – False returns or Omissions to render Returns.** Any officer who render false report to superior authority as to the state of troops under his command or the arms, ammunition, clothing, funds or other property, shall be dismissed from the service or shall suffer other punishment as a court martial may direct.
5. **Article 58 – Certain Acts to Constitute Desertion.** This article defines the following to be deserters.
6. **Article 59 – Desertion.** A) Any officer who tendered resignation, but prior to its approval by proper authority, quits his post or duties without leave without leave with intent never to return. B) Any soldier who is enlisted in the armed forced who fraudulently enlist again in other branch of service. C) Those person subject to military law who quits his organization to avoid hazardous duty.
7. **Article 60 – Advising of Aiding Another to Desert.** Any person subject to military law who advises or persuades another to desert, if committed in time of war, shall suffer death or other punishment as a court-martial may direct.
8. **Article 61 – Entertaining a Deserter.** Any officer having discovered a deserter in his command and who retains such deserter without informing superior and concerned authority shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.
9. **Article 62 – Absence Without Leave (AWOL).** Any person subject to military law who fails to report at the fixed time to the proper appointed place of duty, or departs from same without proper leave, or absent himself from his

command without proper leave, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

10. **Article 63 – Disrespect toward the President, Vice-President, Congress of the Philippines, or Secretary of National Defense.** Those who commit above offense shall be dismissed from the service or suffer other punishment as a court martial may direct.
11. **Article 64- Disrespect Toward Superior Officer.** Any person subject to military law who disrespect his superior officer shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
12. **Article 65 - Assaulting or Willfully Disobeying Superior Officer.** Any person subject to military law who strikes his superior officer or lifts up any weapon or offers any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, or willfully disobeys any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court martial may direct.
13. **Article 66 – Insubordinate Conduct toward Non-Commissioned Officer.** Any soldier who assaults or who attempts or threatens to assault, or willfully disobey the lawful order or a non-commissioned officer while, in the execution of his office, or uses threatening or insulting language, or behaves in an insubordinate or disrespectful manner toward a non-commissioned officer, shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
14. **Article 67- Mutiny or Sedition.** Any person subject to military law who attempts to create, excites, causes or joins in any mutiny or seduction in any company, post detachment or other command shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court marital direct.
15. **Article 68 – Failure to Suppress Mutiny or Sedition.** Any officer or soldier who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same or knowledge or having reason to believe that a mutiny or sedition is to take place, does not give information thereof, of his commanding officer shall suffer death or such other punishment as court martial may direct.
16. **Article 69 – Quarrels, Frays, Disorders.** All officers and non-commissioned officer have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays and disorders among person subject to military law and to order officers who take part in them into arrest, or confinement, until their proper superior officer is informed whoever refused to obey such officer or non-commissioned officer, or draws a weapons upon or otherwise threatens or does violence to him, shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
17. **Article 70 – Arrest or Confinement.** Any person subject to military law charged with crime or with serious offense under this article shall be place in confinement or arrest. When charged with a minor offense, such person shall not be place in confinement. Any person placed under arrest shall thereby be

restricted to his barracks and quarter, unless such limits shall be enlarged by proper authority.

18. **Article 71 – Charges action upon charges.** Specifications must be signed by a person subject to military law, and under oath state that the either has personal knowledge or, or has investigated the matter set forth therein and that the same are true and to the best of his knowledge.
19. **Article 72 – Refusal to Receive or Keep Prisoners.** No provost Marshall or commander of guard shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his
20. **Article 73 – Report Prisoner Received.** Every commander of a guard to whose charge a prisoner is committed shall, within twenty four hours after such confinement or as soon as he relieved from his duty, report in writing to the commanding officer the name of such prisoner, the offense charged against him, and the name of the officer committing him; and if he fails to make such report, he shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
21. **Article 74 – Releasing Prisoner Without proper Authority.** Any person subject to military law, who without proper authority, release any prisoner duly committed to his charge, or who through neglect or design suffers any prisoner to escape, he shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
22. **Article 75 – Delivery of Offenders to Civil Authority.** Any person subject to military law, except one who is held by the military law, to answer for an offense or who is undergoing sentence for a crime punishable by law, the commanding officer is required to deliver such accused person to the civil authorities, or to aid the officers of justice in apprehending him in order that he may be brought to trial. Any commanding officer who refuses or willfully neglect, excepts in time of war, to deliver such accused person or not to aid officers of justice in apprehending him, shall be dismissed from the service or suffer such other punishment as a court martial may direct.
23. **Article 76 – Misbehavior before the enemy.** Any officer or soldier who misbehaves himself before the enemy or runs away, or shamefully abandons or delivers up or by any misconduct, or neglect, endangers the safety or any fort, post or other command which it is his duty to defend, or by any means whatsoever causes false alarm in camp, garrison or quarters shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court martial my direct.
24. **Article 77 – Subordinates Compelling Commander to Surrender.** Any person subject to military law who compels or attempts to compel any commander of a garrison, fort, post or other command, to give up to the enemy or to abandon it, shall be punishable with death or such other punishment as court martial may direct.
25. **Article 78 - Improper use of Countersign.** Any person subject to military law who makes known the countersign to any person not entitled to receive it or gives a countersign different from that which is received, shall if the offense

is committed in time of war, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court martial may direct.

26. **Article 79 – Forcing a Safeguard.** Any person subject to military law, who in time of war, or serious disturbances, forced a safeguard shall suffer death or such other punishment as court martial may direct.
27. **Article 80 – Captured Property to be secured for Public Service.** All public property taken by the enemy is the property of the government of the Philippines and shall be secured. Any person subject to military law who neglects to secure such property or is guilty of its wrongful appropriation shall be punished as a court martial may direct.
28. **Article 81 – Dealing in Captured or Abandoned Property.** Any person subject to military law who buys, sells, trades or in any way deals in or disposes of captured or abandoned property, whereby he shall receive or expect any profit, benefits or advantage to himself or who fails whenever such property comes into his possession or custody or within his control to give notice thereof to the proper authority and to turn over such property to the proper authority without delay, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment or such other punishment as a court martial may direct.
29. **Article 82 – Relieving, corresponding with aiding the enemy.** Whomsoever relieves or attempts to relieve the enemy with arms, ammunitions, supplies, money or other things, or knowingly harbors, or protects or hold corresponding with or gives intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court martial or military tribunal may direct.
30. **Article 83 – Spies.** Any person who in time of war is found lurking or acting as a spy or about any of the fortifications, post or encampment of the armed forces or elsewhere, shall be tried by a general court martial or by a military commission and shall on conviction thereof, suffer death.

G. Administrative Cases

1. Republic Act 7055 (Civilian Supremacy Law) – if the offenses committed are not service connected (that is not one which is defined as military offense under the AW), unit commanders are supposed to refer them to the civil authorities.
2. Efficiency and Separation Board (ESB) under Executive Order 337 – Discharge or separation of officers and to determine entitled of separation or retirement benefits under RA 291 of “twice deferred” offered. Composed of not less than 5 or more than seven members.
3. Republic Act No. 2334 (Rotation of Reserve Officers in the Active Military Service) - Reserve Officers of the AFP shall be rotated in the active military service, for the primary purpose of making available for service in the event of emergency the maximum number of trained and qualified reserve officers
 - i. The provision of Sec 2 shall not apply to reserve officers covered by the provisions of RA 1382-3 possessing technical qualifications, skills and

competence which are indispensable to the needs of the AFP and from whom there are no satisfactory replacement.

4. Circular Nr. 17 (Administrative Discharge Prior to Expiration of Term of Enlistment) – it prescribed the policies and standards and establishes procedures and guidance whereby the CS, AFP; commanders of major services and other Commanders acting for and by direction of the CS, AFP may order the discharge of enlisted personnel prior to the expiration of their term of enlistment under AW 109.

5. Articles of War 105 (Disciplinary Power of Commanding Officers) – a Commander’s choice of actions will be limited by his rank and level of command and position. Following punishments may be imposed on both erring officers and enlisted personnel. These include withholding of privileges; restriction to certain specified limits; arrest in quarters; forfeiture of pay; detention or withholding of pay; deprivation of liberty; reprimand; correctional custody’ extra duties; and reduction of rank.

H. Other Offenses (AW 105)

1. Minor offenses. Acts or omissions punishable by authorized punishment as prescribed by AW 105 ranging from admonition to demotion. Whether or not an offense maybe considered as "minor" depends upon its nature, the time and place of its commission, the person committing it, and other circumstances surrounding its commission. An offense for which the articles of war prescribed a mandatory punishment of the authorized punishment of dishonorable discharge or discharge without honor or penitentiary confinement is not a minor offense, it includes but not limited to the following:

- a. Advising, persuading or assisting AWOL
- b. AWOL for less than thirty (30) days provided that the same is the first offense.
- c. Failure to perform a specific duty or task.
- d. Using threatening or insulting language or behaving in an insubordinate or disrespectful manner towards a noncommissioned officer.
- e. Drunk or taking intoxicating liquor while on duty.
- f. Being found sleeping on post while performing duty.
- g. Willfully destroying government property costing less than one thousand pesos (P1, 000.00).
- h. Non-support to legitimate defendants.
- i. Non-payment of just debt.
- j. Willful failure to salute a commissioned officer.
- k. Indiscriminate firing while not under the influence of liquor and does not cause alarm and scandal.
- l. Bringing and carrying out of firearms without proper authority.
- m. All other acts constituting breach of discipline not falling under the categories of less grave and grave offenses.

2. Less Grave Offenses. Acts punishable by penalties ranging from demotion to discharge under honorable condition. It includes but not limited to the following:
 - a. AWOL for than thirty (30) days but less than ninety (90) days.
 - b. Committing any of the offenses falling under the category of "minor offense" twice or more.
 - c. Indiscriminate firing under the influence of liquor but not causing alarm and scandal.
 - d. Willfully destroying government property costing more than One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) but less than Five Thousand Pesos (P5,000.00).
 - e. Using threatening or insulting language or behaving insubordinate or disrespectful manner toward officer.
 - f. Chronic alcoholism or addiction to alcohol without overt acts or misconduct or disorder.
 - g. Abandonment and non-support of legitimate family not coupled with immorality.
 - h. Sleeping on post while on field duty.
 - i. All other acts involving disorders and neglects prejudicial to good order and discipline.
 - j. Conducts which bring discredit to military service.
3. Grave Offenses. Acts punishable by dishonorable discharge from the service. It includes but not limited to the following.
 - a. AWOL for more than ninety (90) days and trial by court martial is deemed advisable.
 - b. Assaulting a commissioned or noncommissioned officer.
 - c. Indiscriminate firing committed under the influence of liquor and causing alarm and scandal.
 - d. Pregnancy out of wedlock for female enlisted personnel.
 - e. Commission of overt homosexual act and other acts of sexual perversion.
 - f. Maintaining sexual relation with a woman/man other than his/her legitimate spouse/husband.
 - g. Commission of any crime punishable under the revised penal code, special penal laws and municipal and city ordinances.
 - h. Any specific act of misconduct, disorder or neglect which brings discredit to the Philippine Army in particular and the AFP; in general.

I. Rights of the Respondents

1. To be notified of the fact that you are considered for separation pursuant to Executive Order No. 475;
2. You are permitted counsel of your own choice.
3. You have the right to appear before this board personally or through counsel;

4. To present any fact, argument, or witness in your behalf or any other matter pertaining to your case;
5. To be informed of all evidences, charges and reports against you and be given full opportunity to refute the same. Board extends privileges to respondents:
 - a. The privilege of submitting a written brief or memorandum concerning either the law, regulations or facts involved in this case;
 - b. The privilege of submitting a written brief or memorandum concerning either the law, regulations or facts involved in this case;
 - c. The privilege of challenging for cause any member of this board.

Articles of War 117 (Officers, Separation from Service) – No enlisted man in the military service shall be discharged from the service without a certificate of discharge, signed by the Adjutant of the unit or other organization to which the enlisted man belongs, and no enlisted man shall be discharged from said service before his term of service has expire, except by the order to the President and the Chief of Staff, AFP.

J. Classes of Discharge

1. Honorable – is issued when the service has been honest and faithful throughout, and a character rating of good, very good or excellent is given.
2. Without Honor – is issued when the service of an Enlisted man has not been honest and faithful and with character rating of fair or poor given.
3. Dishonorable – considered the highest level of punishment and is reserved for actions that are inexcusable, such as murder, manslaughter, sexual assault and desertion.

2.7. MILITARY LEADERSHIP

Leadership training is essential in the military in developing the individual's traits and qualities to effectively lead others. The discipline of the unit relies on the leadership of their commander. A good leader gains the confidence of his men to willingly submit their loyalty and obedience to attain their mission. Thus, the art of leadership is perfected only by constant application and practice; true to the maxim that "good leadership is developed not by learning, but by leading".

A. DEFINITION OF TERMS:

1. **Leadership** – the art of influencing and directing men to an assigned goal in such a way as to obtain their obedience, confidence, respect, and cooperation.
2. **Command** – the authority of an individual in the military service to impose his will over his subordinates by virtue of his rank and assignment.
3. **Leader** – an individual who possesses the qualities necessary to direct others.
4. **Commander** – a title given to a leader of a larger unit by virtue of his rank and assignment.

5. **Chain of Command**- the succession of Commanding Officers from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised; also called as the Command Channel.
6. **Leadership Principles** – fundamental guidelines for the selection of appropriate action and order in the exercise of the command.
7. **Leadership Traits** – personal qualities essential for the commander in gaining obedience, trust, respect and cooperation of his men in accomplishing a mission.

B. FACTORS OF LEADERSHIP

1. *The Leader* – has honest understanding of your strength and weaknesses; know who you are, what you know and what you can do.
2. *The Led* – Not all people should be led the same way. Like yourself, you must know their strength and weaknesses and how best to lead them.
3. *The Situation* – all situations are different. How you lead, your team strength, what the task is, all factor into the situation.
4. *Communication* – is the exchange of information and ideas from one person to another. The way you communicate depends on the situation.

C. TYPES OF LEADERSHIP:

1. *Authoritarian* – predominantly recognized by the dogmatic use of force.
2. *Persuasive* – takes into consideration the capabilities and limitations of an individual.

D. ROLES OF A LEADER

1. As a Model Soldier and Commander
2. As an Instructor
3. As a Personnel Technician
4. As a Counselor.
5. As a Custodian of his Men's Welfare

E. RESPONSIBILITIES OF A LEADER

1. Training and Instructions
2. Combat Operations and Activities
3. Welfare of his Men

A LEADER MUST BE

1. A person of strong and honorable character
2. Committed to the professional military ethic
3. An example of individual values
4. Able to resolve complex ethical dilemmas

A LEADER MUST KNOW - The four factors of leadership standards

1. Himself
2. Human Nature
3. His Job
4. His Unit

A LEADER MUST DO

1. Provide direction
Provide Motivation
2. Provide Purpose
- 3.

F. LEADERSHIP STYLES

Leadership style is the personal manner and approach of leading. Effective leaders must be flexible in the way they interact with subordinates. A leader may even use all three depending on the situation and the team's experience. You may choose to use a different style depending on the situation;

1. *Directing Style* – A leader uses the directing style when he or she tells what, how, where and when he or she wants it done. Then the leader will closely supervise to ensure the directions are followed.
2. *Participating Style* – when a leader involves the team in determining what to do and how to do it. The leader asks for information, advice and recommendations. However, the leader still makes the final decision.
3. *Delegating Style* – A leader delegates problem-solving and decision-making to his subordinates. The key is to release your subordinates' problem-solving potentials while you determine what problems they should solve and help them solve it.

G. LEADERSHIP TECHNIQUES

1. Understand your Men

- a. Study their problems for personal adjustments.
- b. Be familiar with the psychological principles of human behavior that make each one of us a unique person.
- c. Analyze your men objectively and without personal bias.

2. Aim for Military Efficiency

- a. Concentrate on increasing and developing physical, mental and technical abilities.
- b. Ensure prompt and willing obedience to all orders both for yourself and your men.
- c. Watch our subordinates' states of mind and feelings.
- d. Maintain pride in yourself and in your men.

H. LEADERSHIP INDICATIONS

1. **MORALE** – the mental conditions of an individual which shows his confidence to this unit.
2. **DISCIPLINE** – the individual or group attitude that ensures prompt obedience to orders and the initiation of appropriate actions in the absence of orders.
3. **ESPRIT DE CORPS** – the pride and enthusiasm for a unit as shown by its members.

4. **PROFICIENCY** – the technical, tactical and physical ability of the individual members and the entire unit in general.

I. LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

1. Be technically and tactically proficient.
2. Know yourself and seek self-improvement.
3. Know your men and look after their welfare.
4. Keep your men informed.
5. Set a good example.
6. Be sure that the task is understood, supervised and accomplished.
7. Train your men to work as a team.
8. Make sound and timely decisions,
9. Develop a sense of responsibility among your subordinates.
10. Employ your command in accordance with its capabilities.
11. Seek responsibility and take responsibility for your actions

J. LEADERSHIP TRAITS

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ✓ Decisiveness | ✓ Tact | ✓ Dependability |
| ✓ Integrity | ✓ Endurance | ✓ Judgement |
| ✓ Courage | ✓ Sympathy | ✓ Humor |
| ✓ Knowledge | ✓ Justice | ✓ Enthusiasm |
| ✓ Bearing | ✓ Humility | ✓ Loyalty |
| ✓ Initiative | ✓ Unselfishness | ✓ Force |

ACTIVITIES/ ASSESSMENT

Answer the following questions in a one (1) whole yellow paper. You can have additional paper

To express your thoughts freely.

1. Create a timeline chart that shows the events that resulted to what is ROTC today. (15 pts)
2. Determine the AFP Functions and Command Authority works. (10 pts)
3. Differentiate Military Discipline from Military Courtesy. (5pts)
4. What is the importance of making the AFP Core Values as part of their daily lives as a soldier? (10 pts)
5. Why should a Military Justice System be enforced? (10 pts)
6. What do you think is the most important, the Mission or Welfare of your Men? (10 pts)

Lesson 3: Combat Training of Individual Soldier

OVERVIEW

In this lesson, you will learn Map Reading and Land Navigation, Weapons, and Pre-marksmanship training as well as the importance of these in the combat training of an individual soldiers.

LESSON OUTCOMES

At the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- Know the symbols, terrain, and other identification of maps.
- Apply the rules in Map Reading that helps to determine direction and location of the specific area in Land Navigation.
- Learn the importance and precautions in handling weapons.
- Differentiate the firing positions and other factors of shooting that properly helps to aim target. .

COURSE MATERIALS

3.1 Basic Map Reading and Land Navigation

I. DEFINITION OF TERMS

- a. Map** - is a graphical representation of the earth surface drawn to scale as seen from above. Man-made and natural features are depicted by symbols, colors, lines and forms.
- b. Map Reading** - is the knowledge and skills necessary to interpret correctly and efficiently map information.
- c. Map Symbol** - is a sign composed of diagram, number, letter, abbreviation, colors or combination thereof which is used to identify and distinguish a particular military unit, activity or installation. Topographic Symbols are simple standard drawing by which terrain features such as valleys, mountains, hills, water features, etc are shown on a map.

II. PURPOSE

A map provides information on the existence and location of and the distance between group features such as populated place and routes of travel and communication. It also indicates variations in terrain, heights of natural features and the extent of vegetation cover. It is necessary to rely on maps to provide information to our combat elements and to resolve logistical operations far from our shores. Troops and materials must be transported, stored, and placed into operation at the proper time and place. Therefore, any operations require the supply of maps; however, the finest maps available are worthless unless the map user knows how to read them.

III. MARGINAL INFORMATION

- a. Sheet name – found in two places; the center of the upper margin and the right side of the lower margin. Generally, a map is used after its outstanding cultural or geographical feature. Whenever possible the name of the largest City on the map is used.
- b. Sheet number – found in the right margin of the map.
- c. Series name and scale – found in the upper left margin of the map.
- d. Series number – found in the upper right margin and in the lower left margin of the map.
 1. The first entry of a series number may be either a numeral or letter. If it is a number it indicates a world series, and if a letter, it indicates a geographical regional area.
 2. The second entry is always a number and indicates the scale group of the map.

5=1:250,000
6=1:100,000
7=1:50,000
 3. The third entry is always a number and indicates the scale group of the map.
 4. The fourth entry identifies this series from others having the same scale and area average.
- e. Edition number – found in the center of the lower margin. They are rulers used for the determination of ground distance.
- f. Bar scale – located in the center of the lower margin. They are rulers used for the determination of ground distance.
- g. Index to adjoining sheets – appears in the lower margin. It identifies the map sheet surrounding the maps.
- h. Index to boundaries – appears in the lower margin. It identifies the map sheet surrounding the maps.
- i. Grid reference box – located in the lower margin and contains information or identifying the grid zone and 100,000 meter square in which the area presented by the map is located and instructions for giving grid reference on the map.
- j. Legend – located in the lower left margin. It illustrates and identifies the topographic symbols used in the maps.
- k. Declination diagram – located in the lower margin and indicates the angular relationships of true north, grid north and magnetic north.
- l. Contour interval – found in the center of the lower margin and state the vertical distance between adjacent contour lines on the map.

IV. ORIENTATION OF MAP

A *map* is oriented when in a horizontal position and its north and all map lines are parallel to their corresponding lines on the ground.

- a. *Orientation by Compass* - place the map on the flat surface and draw the MN line and follow these steps:
 - i. Open the compass and place it over the MN lines that the sightings wire in the front sight cover is nearest the top of the map and is directly over the MN line that has been drawn.
 - ii. Turn the map taking care not to move the compass from its position over the MN line, until the north arrow of the compass is aligned with the index line of the inner glass.
- b. *Orientation by Inspection* – carefully examine the map and ground for features that are common to both map and ground. Align the features on the map with the same features on the ground. The map is oriented.

V. TYPES OF MAP

- a. Plan metric Map – presents only the horizontal position for the features represented.
- b. Topographic Map – portrays terrain features as well as the horizontal positions of the features represented.
- c. Photo Map – is a reproduction of an aerial photograph that show the different parts of the map such as grid lines, marginal data, place names, important elevations et al.
- d. Joint Operations Graphic – series of 1:250,000 scale military maps designed for joint ground and air operations.
- e. Photo mosaic – is an assembly of aerial photographs that is commonly called a mosaic in topographic usage.
- f. Terrain Model – is a scale model of the terrain showing features and in large-scale models showing industrial and cultural shapes.
- g. Military City Map – is a topographic map, usually 1:12,500 scale of a city, delineating streets and showing street names, importance that are compatible with the scale of the map.
- h. Special Map – are maps for special purposes such as traffic ability, communications and assault maps.

VI. TYPES OF MAP ACCORDING TO SCALE

Scale is expressed as a fraction and gives the ration of small distance to ground distance. The scale can be a small scale, medium scale and large scale which may be confusing when read in conjunction with the numbers. Therefore, the larger the number after 1; the smaller the scale of the map

- a. Small Scale – 1:1,000,000 which are used for general planning and strategic studies at the high echelon.
- b. Medium Scale – 1:250,000 which are used for planning operations, including the movement and concentration of troops and supplies.
- c. Large Scale – 1:50,000 which are used to meet the tactical, technical and administrative needs of field units.

VII. SCALE

Ground Distance (GD) can be determined from a map by the scale. Scale is the relation between distance on the map and actual distance on the ground. It is expressed on one or more of the following ways:

Works and Figures – scale may be expressed by a simple statement like “3 inches equals 1 mile”, meaning 3 inches on the map equals 1 mile on the ground. Similarly, “1 inch equal 200 feet”, meaning 1 inch on the map equal 200 ground.

Representative Fraction (RF) – the representative fraction formula is:

$$RF = \frac{\text{Map Distance (MD)}}{\text{Ground Distance (GD)}}$$

Ground Distance (GD)

in which the numerator and denominator are expressed in the same unit, as inches, feet, yards, meters or miles. The RF appearing in the margin as 1:20,000 such unit on the ground. The larger the denominator of the RF, the smaller the scale of the map. Thus a 1:100,000 map is a small scale map and 1:20,000 is larger scale map.

Graphic Scale – distance may also be measured by a graphic scale, a special ruler for the particular map, printed in the margin.

Conversion Factor – distance may be expressed in either the English of the Metric system and it may be necessary to convert measurement of the system with those of another. Common units of metric linear measure.

$$1 \text{ mile} = 1,760 \text{ yards} = 1.609 \text{ kilometers} = 1,609 \text{ mtrs}$$

$$1 \text{ kilometer} = 1,094 \text{ yards} = 0.62 \text{ mile}$$

$$1 \text{ meter} = 1.094 \text{ yards} = 39.37 \text{ inches}$$

$$1 \text{ yard} = 0.91 \text{ meter} = 36 \text{ inches}$$

VIII. BASE DIRECTION

Direction from one point to another is always expressed as an angle from the base line. There are three bases directions, namely: TRUE NORTH (Star), MAGNETIC NORTH (Half Arrowhead), and GRID NORTH (Y or GN).

True North – is the direction of the North Pole. It is used in surveying where great accuracy is required but is not normally used by military personnel in the field. Meridian or longitude lines on a map represent True north and South direction. It is almost directly under the North Star Polaris, but 1 degree of Center.

Magnetic North – is the direction of the North Magnetic Pole. It is indicated by the N (north seeking) of the compass needle. It is ordinarily used for field work because it can be found directly with the common compass.

Grid North – is the direction of the vertical grid lines usually found on military maps. Determination of direction by grid north is convenient because grid lines are located at frequent intervals on maps.

IX. USE AND DETERMINATION OF AZIMUTH

Declination – is the difference in direction between true north and magnetic north or between true north and grid north. There are two declinations: MAGNETIC and GRID.

Magnetic Declination – is the angle formed between the magnetic north and true north. If the magnetic north and true north is on the same line the magnetic declination is zero. If the magnetic north is EAST of the True North, the magnetic declination is EAST. If the magnetic north is WEST of the True North the magnetic declination is WEST. Magnetic declination generally varies in value. Thus, magnetic declination in Manila may be 1 degree 15'E and that of Cebu may be 1 degree 30'W. The magnetic declination as from past records changes and is expressed as either **EASTERLY** or **WESTERLY** – meaning that the magnetic north tends to move towards the East or West as the case may be.

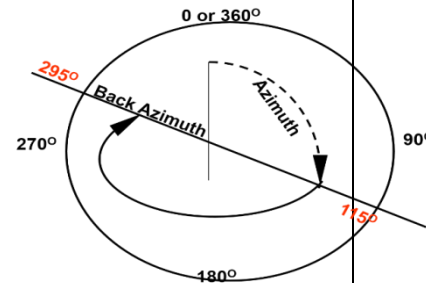
Grid Declination – is the angle formed by the True North and Grid North. The Grid Declination is east if the Grid North is East of the True North.

G-M Angle – the angle formed by Magnetic North and the Grid North is called the GM ANGLE. If the Magnetic North is East of the Grid North, the GM angle is East. If the Magnetic North is West of the Grid North, the GM angle is West. This angle is used frequently in field map reading and its value can be found on the marginal data of maps. The annual magnetic change affects the value of the GM Angles by either increasing or decreasing depending on the measurements of the magnetic north.

Declination Diagram – printed on the margin of military maps. It has three prongs showing the direction of the True North, Magnetic North and Grid North. On some maps when the declination is small, the diagram is exaggerated.

Azimuths - is a horizontal angle, measured in a clockwise manner from north base line

Forward Azimuth – in describing the position of one point on map or in the field with reference to some other point, the army uses the azimuth system of measuring direction. Military azimuth are horizontal angles measured clockwise from magnetic, true or grid north base line.



Magnetic Azimuth – is the horizontal angle measured clockwise from magnetic north to the line.

Grid Azimuth – is the horizontal angle measured clockwise from grid north to the line.

True Azimuth – azimuth measured with true north as base line.

Relation between Magnetic and Grid Azimuth in the field, magnetic azimuth are read directly from the compass. If the map is one with the protractor and pivot point, the magnetic north line may be drawn easily on the map, and that is the line used to plot compass reading. However, for older maps compass reading is usually converted to grid azimuth before it is plotted on the map. The difference between the grid and magnetic azimuth is the G-M Angle.

When MN is East of GN, GAZ equals MAZ plus G-M angle.

When MN is West of GN, GAZ equals MAZ minus G-M angle.

Back Azimuth – BAZ is simply the AZ of line viewed backward. The BAZ of a line is its FAZ plus 180 degrees, or if this sum is greater than 180 degree, the back azimuth is the forward azimuth minus 180 degrees. For example, if the FAZ is a line of 50 degrees, the BAZ is 50 degrees plus 180 degrees equals to 230 degrees. Or if the FAZ of line is 310 degrees minus 180 degrees equals 130 degrees.

X. DETERMINING DIRECTION AND LOCATION

To determine direction and location, you will be primarily guided by the use of key terrain features that exist in the area. Direction is defined as an imaginary straight line on the map or ground and expressed as an azimuth. Azimuth is the horizontal angle measured clockwise from the base direction.

Direction may be estimated directly from the map by comparing it to the ground, and then walking over the terrain that the map indicates will lead you to the desired place. However, on the ground and on the map, there is one simple task we can use to determine the direction of things for us. This tool is called the compass.

In the military, the type of a compass that is issued and commonly used is called the lensatic compass. This useful item finds the north and the azimuth for us. In other words, the lensatic compass is the direction finder. The compass can tell us the azimuth in degrees toward a given object, or it can tell us the direction if an azimuth is known. To find a given magnetic azimuth, hold the compass level and turn the compass and yourself until the correct magnetic azimuth is under the stationary index line. If you are going to travel along this azimuth, look up the sky line and pick up some prominent terrain features on this line that you can use to guide on while moving. As much as possible, take the back azimuth, which is the reverse of the forward azimuth.

In order to be assured of the accuracy of the lensatic compass, observe the two (2) general rules as follows:

1. Keep away from metal objects and high tension wire. The north arrow of the compass is controlled by lines of force in the earth's magnetic field. Since these force lines are disturbed locally by small amount of iron and electric fields, these things will produce error in the compass and the effect will be greater as the mass of the object or strength of the field increases.

2. Keep the compass closed when not in use. The compass is a delicate instrument and can be damaged easily. It should always be properly closed and returned to its carrying case when not in actual use.

XI. METHODS OF DETERMINING ONE'S POSITION AND LOCATION

a. *INTERSECTION* - is the location of the unknown, unoccupied points by taking sights to the known point from at least two known occupied positions. Compass and protractor method of intersection – move to a certain feature "A" which can be identified on your map at "A" and take a compass sight on the object "C" you wish to locate. Move to another readily identifiable feature "B" and gain sight on the object "C" with your compass. The changes the MAZ to GAZ and plot the GAZ through the respective positions where you obtained the sights, or you can draw an MN reference line through each features on the map and plot the MAZ. Intersection of two lines is the location of the objects.

b. *RESECTION* - is the locating of an unknown occupied position by taking sights on two or more identifiable points whose position are known.

Compass and Protractor Method of Resection:

Select two visible objects on the terrain as "B" and "C" which can be identified with the map as "B" and "C" which are situated to the line radiating from you to them which make an angle of 30 degree to 150 degree at the observer.

With compass sight the landscape successively recording the MAZ to each. Draw MN guide lines through the map position of each object "B" and "C" and with the protractor lay off the respective MAZ. Prolong these lines through the points "B" and "C" back towards the observer until they intersect. Instead of drawing the MN guidelines you can convert the MAZ to GAZ and then plot in the grid BAZ through each object. The intersections of these lines are again the position sought.

c. *GRAPHICAL RESECTION* – first orient your map accurately. Look over the terrain and select two distinct visible features on the ground. "B" and "C" which can be located and identified on the map as "B" and "C". the features selected should be selected so lines radiating from you to them from and angle as near 90 degrees as possible. Place a pin in "B" lay a straight edge (ruler or pencil) against the point, turn it until it points at "B". Draw a ray on the map from the pin toward your position. Repeat the same operation with point "C". The intersection of two lines is your own position or location on the map. Care must be exercised that the map remains oriented during the entire procedure. If three points are used instead of two your location will probably more accurate.

d. *MODIFIED RESECTION* – a method of locating one's position on a map when the individual is located on a road or some other linear terrain feature identified on the map. A MAZ is taken to some points which can be identified both on the ground and on the map. From this, compute the BAZ and convert to GAZ. Draw this GAZ on the map from the know point. Where this azimuth line on the map crosses or intersects the road or either linear terrain features is the location of the individual.

XII. GRID

Geographic Coordinates – is one of the oldest systematic methods of location/and is based upon the geographic coordinate system by drawing a set of east– west (latitude) and north–south rings (Longitude). It is expressed in angular measurements.

Military Grid System – is a network of squares formed by the north-south and east-west grid line place on a map. The distance between grid lines represents 1,000 or 10,000 meters depending upon the scale of the map. This system enables the map reader to quickly and accurately locate a point on a map.

Rule of Thumb

Grid lines are identified by specific numbers printed on the margin opposite the line it indicates. Any point on a map can be identified by coordinates. The following are the rules for reading grid coordinates.

1. Use the large bold – faced number in the margin labeling each grid line.

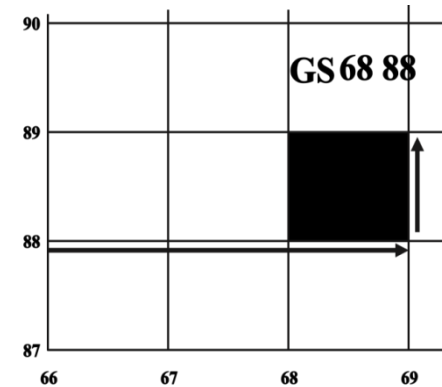
2. Starting from the lower left-hands corner of the map, read right and up.

3. Write the grid coordinates as a continuous series of numbers. In the following examples we shall be able to determine the grid square of a point in the map, to locate a point within 100 meters, and to locate the point within 10 meters.

4. Determine the grid square.

5. Locating a point within 100 meters (100 meters square reading indicated that a point is located nearest the 100 meters).

Locating a point within 10 meters. The rule is applied in the preceding example is observed. However, in locating a point nearest the 10 meters, used the 8 digits coordinate system. That gives you the exact location on the map.



3.2 BASIC WEAPONS (M16 and Caliber .45)

I. M16

The M16 series of rifles was the standard issue shoulder weapon in the US military until 2005, at which point the M4 Carbine became the standard issue within the US Army. It marked a departure from normal ballistics in that it used a smaller, high-velocity round (5.56 mm caliber versus 7.62mm). This resulted in a smaller and lighter weapon, as well as smaller ammunition, significantly decreasing combat load.



The M16A1 was effective at ranges of less than 400-460 meters, the range within which United States experiences in World War II and Korea had indicated that small arms engagements would occur. The weapon permitted the heavily burdened soldier to maintain the same degree of firepower at a reduced weight. Finally, the M16A1 allowed every soldier to have an automatic fire capability whenever the situation required it, while the weapon's lighter ammunition facilitated battlefield resupply in greater quantities, enabling the resupply of field units for longer periods of time.

The M16A1/M16A2 rifle was the most common weapon fired in built-up areas. The M16A1/M16A2 rifle and the M249 were used to neutralize enemy personnel, to suppress enemy fire and observation, and to penetrate light cover. Leaders could use 5.56mm tracer fire to designate targets for other weapons. Close combat was the predominant characteristic of urban engagements. Riflemen had to be able to hit small, fleeting targets from bunker apertures, windows, and loopholes. This required pinpoint accuracy with weapons fired in the semiautomatic mode. Neutralizing an enemy through an 8-inch loophole at a range of 50 meters was a challenge, but one that could be common in combat in built-up areas.

A. GENERAL DATA

Weights	Rifle without magazine	6.5 lbs.
	Empty magazine (aluminum)	.2 lbs.
	Full magazine (20 rds)	.7 lbs
	Firing weight (fully loaded w/ sling)	7.6 lbs.
Lengths	Rifle with flash suppressor	39 inches
	Barrel with flash suppressor	21 inches
	Barrel without flash suppressor	20 inches
Operational	Muzzle velocity	3,150 ft/sec
	Cycle rate of fire	700-800 rds/min
	Maximum rate of fire: Semi-automatic	45-65 rds/min

Automatic	150-200 rds/mi
Sustained rate of fire	150-200 rds/mi
Maximum range	2,653 meters
Maximum effective range	460 meter

B. Characteristics of M16

- a. Shoulder Weapon- a firearm that is normally fired while held in the hands and braced against or upon the shoulder
- b. Magazine Fed – the rifle's chamber is loaded from magazine
- c. Air cooled – it prevents the gun from heating up after the shot.
- d. Gas Operated
- e. Selective Fire

C. FEATURES

- a. The rifle is equipped with a flash suppressor which can also serve as an adapter for grenade launching.
- b. Barrel is surrounded by two aluminum line fiberglass and guards which also adapter for grenade as the forearm of the rifle. The hand guards are notched to permit air to circulate around the rifle barrel, and further serve to protect the gas tube.
- c. A hard rubber recoil pass is attached at the butt of the stock to partially reduce the effect of the recoil.
- d. A forward assist assembly is located at the upper right rear of the upper receiver. This is use to close the bolt when closing is not done by the force of action of spring alone.
- e. A dust cover is provided to prevent dust or dirt from getting into the rifle. This opens automatically when the rifle is fired.

D. PARTS

There are (2) two main group parts of a rifle:

Upper receiver	Flash suppressor Barrel Bayonet Front Sight Charging handle	Hand guard Upper Sling Swivel Stud Sling Spring Rear Sight Carrying handle
Lower receiver	Rubber recall pack Trigger Guard Pivot take down pin button Stock Selector Level	Pistol grip Trigger Magazine release Hammer

II. CALIBER .45

In 1892 the Army began to replace the .45-caliber, single-action revolvers it had used since 1873 with a more modern .38-caliber, double-action weapon. During the Philippine campaigns, a series of bloody encounters with highly motivated Moro tribesmen in the close country of Mindanao showed that the lighter weapon's stopping power was insufficient. A series of tests using commercially available ammunition against live and cadaver animals by the Ordnance

Department in 1904 led to a specification for a .45-caliber pistol firing a 230-grain bullet at 800 feet per second. Manufacturers submitted nine pistols (six semi-automatic models, two conventional double-action revolvers, and the unique Webley-Fosbery automatic revolver) for ordnance testing in early 1907. A redesigned version of the winning pistol,

John M. Browning's Colt Model 1906 semiautomatic, was adopted in 1911 and served with only minor modifications as the Army's main handgun until 1985.

The .45 caliber semiautomatic pistol M1911A1 is a recoil-operated hand weapon. It is a magazine-fed semiautomatic weapon, which fires one round each time the trigger is squeezed once the hammer is cocked by prior action of the slide or thumb. This design is referred to as "single action only." The thumb safety may only be activated once the pistol is cocked. The hammer remains in the fully cocked position once the safety is activated. (Note: More modern pistol designs of the "double action" type will allow the hammer to move forward to an uncocked position when the thumb safety is activated).

The M1911A1 was widely respected for its reliability and lethality. However, its single action/cocked and locked design required the user to be very familiar and well-trained to allow carrying the pistol in the "ready-to-fire" mode.



Consequently, M1911A1s were often prescribed to be carried without a round in the chamber. Even with this restriction on the user, numerous unintentional discharges were documented yearly.

A. Parts of the Cal .45

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ✓ Magazine assembly | ✓ Recoil spring | ✓ Receiver group |
| ✓ Recoil plug | ✓ Slide stop | ✓ Barrel bushing |
| ✓ Recoil guide | ✓ Slide group | ✓ Barrel |

B. Caution

- Keep the pistol pointed down range during this operation.
- Aim and attempt to fire.
- If the slide is not fully forward, apply immediate action as follows: remove the trigger finger from the trigger guard; and with the nonfiring hand, attempt to push the slide fully forward.
- If the slide will not move forward, proceed as follows:
- Bring the weapon to the raised pistol position.
- Remove the magazine.
- Grasp the slide with the nonfiring hand,
- Pull the slide to the rear, lock it with the slide stop.
- Inspect the chamber. Remove any obstructions. Insert another loaded magazine into the pistol. Release the slide.
- Aim and attempt to fire

III. CARDINAL RULE FOR SAFETY MEASURES IN HANDLING WEAPONS

- Treat all firearms as if they are loaded.
- Never point a firearm at anyone or anything you are not willing to destroy.
- Keep your finger off the trigger and out of the trigger guard until you are ready to fire.
- Know your target and what is behind it.

3.3 PRELIMINARY MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING

An infantryman's basic battlefield tool is his weapon. To effectively employ his weapon, marksmanship must be mastered from the basics of rifle marksmanship to the advanced stages of target engagement. This will greatly enhance the infantryman's capability to close with and destroy the enemy. Understanding the operation and functions of any machine is vital to becoming an expert with that machine. The same theory applies to rifle marksmanship. Commanders must keep this in mind when setting up a training program. A soldier is able to assess and correct any malfunction to keep the weapon always operating properly.

A. CLEARING

- a. Point in a SAFE DIRECTION! Place selector lever on SAFE. If weapon is not cocked, lever cannot be pointed toward SAFE.
- b. Remove the magazine by depressing the magazine catch button and pulling the magazine down.
- c. To lock bolt open, pull charging handle rearward. Press bottom of bolt catch and allow bolt to move forward until it engages bolt catch. Return charging handle to full forward position.
- d. Check receiver and chamber to ensure these areas contain no ammo.
- e. With selector lever pointing toward SAFE, allow bolt to go forward by pressing upper portion of bolt catch.

B. CYCLES OF FUNCTIONING

Feeding the bolt carrier group moves rearward, it engages the buffer assembly and compresses the action spring into the lower receiver extension. When the bolt carrier group clears the top of the magazine, the expansion of the magazine spring forces the follower and a new round up into the path of the forward movement of the bolt. The expansion of the action spring sends the buffer assembly and bolt carrier group forward with enough force to strip a new round from the magazine.

Chambering the bolt carrier group continues to move forward, the face of the bolt thrusts the new round into the chamber. At the same time, the extractor claw grips the rim of the cartridge, and the ejector is compressed.

Locking the bolt carrier group moves forward, the bolt is kept in its most forward position by the bolt cam pin riding in the guide channel in the upper receiver. Just before the bolt locking lugs make contact with the barrel extension, the bolt cam pin emerges from the guide channel. The rifle is ready to fire.

Firing the trigger rotates on the trigger pin, depressing the nose of the trigger, and disengaging the notch on the bottom of the hammer. The hammer spring drives the hammer forward. The hammer strikes the head of the firing pin, driving the firing pin through the bolt into the primer of the round. When the primer is struck by the firing pin, it ignites and causes the powder in the cartridge to ignite. The gas tube directs the gas into the bolt carrier. It passes through the key downward into a space between the rear of the carrier's bolt cavity and the rear of the bolt itself. The gas then expands. The bolt is locked into the barrel extension and unable to move forward, and the carrier is thus forced to the rear by the expanding gas.

Unlocking the bolt carrier moves to the rear, the bolt cam pin follows the path of the cam track (located in the bolt carrier). This action causes the cam pin

and bolt assembly to rotate simultaneously until the locking lugs of the bolt are no longer in line behind the locking lugs of the barrel extension.

Extracting the bolt carrier group continues to move to the rear. The extractor (which is attached to the bolt) grips the rim of the cartridge case, holds it firmly against the face of the bolt, and withdraws the cartridge case from the chamber.

Ejecting with the base of a cartridge case firmly against the face of the bolt, the ejector and ejector spring are compressed into the bolt body. As the rearward movement of the bolt carrier group allows the nose of the cartridge case to clear the front of the ejection port, the cartridge is pushed out by the action of the ejector and spring.

Cocking the rearward movement of the bolt carrier overrides the hammer, forcing it down into the receiver and compressing the hammer spring, cocking the hammer in the firing position. The action of the rifle is much faster than human reaction; therefore, the firer cannot release the trigger fast enough to prevent multiple firing.

C. FOUR BASIC FUNDAMENTALS OF MARKSMANSHIP:

1. **Steady Position** - Before a soldier can hit targets, he must learn to hold the weapon in a steady position. This is an initial shooting skill the soldier should master

- a. Supported Position - Soldiers should be encouraged always to fire from supported position when possible. Any type of support (sandbags, tree, rubble pile, walls, etc) will greatly assist shooting accuracy.
- b. Unsupported Position - Soldiers must learn to hold the weapon steady without support. The record fire course utilizes the prone unsupported position. The steadiest of all unsupported positions.

There are Three (3) firing positions commonly used. These are the Prone position, Kneeling/Squatting/Sitting/Cross-legged position and Standing position

In order to have a good and stable position, the soldier should bear in mind the three elements of stable position.

- *Bone Support* - Positions are designed as foundation of the rifle. It should be stressed that a good foundation of a rifle is important. *It is uncomfortable to a house built in a weak foundation, the house stand erect.* This is same through to a rifle shooter who established a weak foundation for a rifle, withstand the repeated recoil of the rifle.
- *Muscular Relaxation* - The rifle shooter must learn to relax as much as possible in the various firing position, avoid unnecessary muscular tension in an effort to hold in the aiming area.

- *Natural Point of Aim on the Target* - Natural point of aim is established during respiratory pause, since the shooter and the rifle becomes single steady unit or the rifle become the extension of the body, it is but necessary to adjust the position of the body until the rifle points or aim naturally.

Eight Steady Hold Factors:

Grip of the Non-Firing Hand - The new emphasis here is to relax the grip of the non-firing hand.

Rifle Butt in the Pocket of the Shoulder - Again, emphasis here is to avoid holding the butt of the weapon very tightly into the pocket of the shoulder, promoting a more relaxed position. Also, holding the weapon only lightly into the shoulder reduces the effects of breathing and other body movement. In other words, when the rifle is held tightly against the chest cavity, there will be significant movement of the rifle during the natural breathing process.

Grip of the Firing Hand - It is appropriate to apply the rearward pressure required to keep the butt of the weapon in the pocket of the shoulder with the firing hand. Emphasis here is that the placement of the trigger finger is dependent upon hand size, strength, and the weight required to pull the trigger. The objective is to make the hammer fall without disturbing the lay of the weapon.

Firing Elbow - When possible, the elbow is firmly planted to help insure a steady position.

Stock weld - The stock weld is taught as an integral part of various positions. Two (2) key factors emphasized are that the stock weld should provide for a natural line of sight through the center of the aperture to the front sight, and the eye should be close to the rear sight.

Breathing - The rhythmical movement of the chest, elbow and shoulder. The rise and fall of the chest cause compulsory movement of the muzzle of the rifle. The primary technique for the control of breathing is to lock the breath at any point within the breathing cycle as the trigger is squeezed - most combat targets will not wait around for the moment of natural respiratory pause. Breathing is included as one of the four (4) fundamentals.

Relaxation - Undue muscle strain or tension causes trembling which is transmitted to the rifle. Relaxation is important, but some problems could be expected in getting a soldier to relax while a horde of enemy soldiers are charging his position to kill him; therefore, relaxation has been built into firing position by relaxing the grip on the weapon.

Trigger Control - This factor probably causes more target misses than any of the other steady hold factor.

2. Aiming - The act of pointing the rifle so that the projectile will hit the desired target. The precise alignment of the rifle to the target. The rear open sight is the least accurate of the three (3) sighting systems and requires that three objects be brought into alignment; the rear sight, the front sight, and the

target. There are two things that you should remember when aiming. First is *Focus* the tip of the front sight post on the target. Focus the tip of the front sight post on the target precisely centered in the rear aperture. Establish the appropriate point of aim and then bring the focus of the eye to the front tip as the front sight post is moved on the target. Lastly, *Breathing* must be ceased or stopped to ensure that the rear sight, front sight and target are all in proper alignment. The peeping eye should be placed behind the rear aperture approximately two (2) inches with the cheek rested on the small of the stock.

3. Breath Control - It is impossible to maintain a steady position, keeping the tip of the front sight post at the precise aiming point, while breathing in and out. Control the breathing to help keep the rifle steady during trigger squeeze. The shot must be then fired before feeling any unpleasant sensations from ceasing breathing. You should remember that when exercising breath control. You should maintain steady position keeping the tip of the front sight post at the precise aiming point while breathing in and out. Also Proper placement of the trigger finger on the trigger in between the fingertip and the first joint or between the first joint and second joint of the pad. You should also remember that trigger finger must be in an arched position to avoid contact in any part of the rifle. Lastly, Squeeze along the barrel: Backward and forward movement of the trigger finger on the trigger without any twisting movement to the left or right.

4. Trigger Squeeze - It is the independent action of the forefinger on trigger with a uniformly increasing pressure straight to the rear as long as the desired perfect sight picture is maintained. Trigger squeeze is vitally important for two (2) reasons: One (1) any sudden movement of the finger on the trigger disturbs the lay of the weapon, and therefore, causes the shot to miss its intended target. Two (2) however, the most important reason for squeezing the trigger is that the exact moment of weapon firing must be a complete surprise to the firer. From the unsupported position, a small wobble area normally exists. The wobble area is the movement of the sight around the aiming point when the weapon is in the steadiest possible position. If wobble is present, the same trigger squeeze technique should be employed. The best firing performance will result when the trigger is squeezed continuously while the smallest possible wobble area is maintained, and the actual moment of firing cannot be anticipated.

Sequence of Trigger Squeeze

Breath - Hold Breath

Relax - Release a little air and hold

Aim - Complete sight alignment

Slack - Take a slack with initial pressure 1/2 of the weight to pull the trigger.

Squeeze - Apply pressure to the remaining resistance.

Follow Through - It is the continued mechanical and mental application of fundamentals after each round has been fired, this simply means the firer

maintain his stable position, aiming, breath control, and continue to press the trigger to the rear even though the rifle has fired already.

D. DRY FIRE

Firing a shot exactly as live bullet would be fired except with an empty chamber. This is a method of training widely used by top marksman throughout the world.

Objective of Dry Fire - to master the four (4) fundamentals of marksmanship in a relax environment, the firer will be able to:

Assume good firing position in comfortable manner. Fully understand the aiming process, breath control will be second in nature, trigger squeeze is practiced or mastered.

Devices Use in Dry Fire

1. Aiming Card - Simple device which is used to determine if the soldier understands the aiming process and how to aim at target center of mass.

2. Riddle Sighting Device - This allows the trainer to see if the soldier understands the aiming process while using his own rifle. The device is a small plastic plate with a magnet attached and a drawing of a small E - type silhouette target.

3. Paige Sighting Device - Serves the same purpose as the riddle device -to teach, diagnose, and practice the fundamentals of aiming. The Paige sighting device consists of a metal target piece and a spring, which is fixed on a wooden spindle and is inserted in the rifle barrel..

4. The Dime/Washer Exercise - Determines if the soldier has a smooth trigger pull. It is more effective when conducted from an unsupported position. The rifle is cocked and the soldier assumes a good firing position, an assistant place a dime or a washer on the barrel between the sight assembly and flash suppressor and then the soldier attempts to pull the trigger without causing the dime/washer to fall. To enhance this training, the soldier should be aiming at a target when he pulls the trigger.

5. Target Box Exercise - It is an excellent procedure for checking the consistency of aiming from shot to shot and the consistent placement of shot group in a dry environment.

6. Ball and Dummy Exercise - It is conducted on a live fire range during actual firing; however, soldier should be taught the ball and dummy exercises during PMT so it can be conducted by a soldier-coach on the firing range. This exercise is an excellent means of detecting if the soldier knows when the rifle is going to fire.

7. Modified Silhouette Targets - The use of modified silhouette target are not appropriate for most soldiers; however, they may prove useful to a few soldiers who experience difficulty understanding center -of- mass aiming.

By using this target during PMT, the soldier can adjust his aiming point until the white just disappears, and it may assist him in learning how to aim at center-of-mass.

E. SIGHT ADJUSTMENT

All soldiers should be confident they can correctly adjust sights for windage and elevation before they get to the live fire range.

States that one click of the elevation or windage will move the strike of the projectile at a specific distance at a specific range. At range twenty five (25) meters, one click of either the elevation or windage will move the strike of the projectile approximately .7 cm.

Steps in Sight Adjustment

1. Insure that soldiers understand the general concept of zeroing. The use of long range sight and adjusting sights until the point of aim and bullet strike are the same at 25 meters, will result in a good 250 meter zero when the regular sight is used. Flip between the regular sight and long range sight to insure that the sight is used for zeroing (at long range shooting) and the unmarked sight is used for all normal firing (battle sight zero).

2. Next step is to find the lines which cross at a point closest to the center of the shot group.

3. Next is to insure that soldiers can transfer the information from the zero target to the rifle. Turn the front sight in a clockwise direction and the rear in a clockwise direction (in accordance with the sight change requirements).

F. GROUPING - It is a form of practice firing. There are two (2) primary objectives - shooting tight shot group and the consistent placement of those groups. It appropriately falls between dry fire exercise and zeroing. The initial live fire training should be a grouping exercise. The purpose of a grouping exercise is to practice and refine shooting fundamentals. It is important to note that this is not a zeroing exercise, therefore, very few sight changes should be made.

G. ZEROING - The purpose of zeroing is to increase hit probability in combat. Zeroing involves the adjustment of sights until bullets hit the same place the rifle is aimed when shooting targets at a distance of 250 meters.

Concept of Zeroing - When a rifle is zeroed, the sights are adjusted so that bullet strike will be the same at point of aim at a given range.

H. RANGE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1. The bolt of the rifle must be opened.

2. All loading and unloading is executed on the firing line with the muzzle of the rifle point towards the target.

3. No weapon is loaded until the command is given.

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

5. At the command \all trigger finger must be automatically remove from the trigger and shift to safe position.

6. No weapon is to be remove from the firing line until it has been inspected to see to it that it is clear with ammo and the safely lever is at safe and bolt is opened.

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

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

9. If in case of malfunction or alibi, do immediate action or remedial action with the barrel pointing to the target. If failed, put down your rifle, raise your hand and shout alibi to be assisted by Coach or Range NCO.

10. Anyone observing an unsafe act will immediately call
Consider the rifle loaded at all times, even in the break areas. Never point the rifle to anyone

ACTIVITY/ASSESSMENT

Answer the following in a one (1) whole yellow paper. You can have additional papers to express your thoughts freely.

1. GS 7290 and GS 6585 using the rule of thumb (20pts).
2. Give 5 possible danger/accidents in mistreating weapons (25pts).
3. Put or send a picture to your PLs (*via messenger*) of you doing two (2) basic firing position of marksmanship. Underneath each picture is the detailed information of the basic position. (15 pts)

LESSON 4: Public Information

OVERVIEW

Different fields of work offer information from the public sector and occurs in the form of a document, a case or a record drawn up by a body in cooperation with another body. In this lesson, the ROTC program will show how our country confronts a security environment in connection with internal and external challenges.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of this lesson you should be able to:

- Determine the threats to our national security.
- Explain the nature of groups that are involved to the country's security.
- Infer the effects of the threats that confront our country.
- Have insights on the principles and conduct of insurgency and in countering it.
- Understand the peacekeeping process and methods used by the AFP and civilian authorities.

COURSE MATERIALS

4.1. Threats to National Security

- is an expression of intuition to inflict evil, injury or damage to the national security.

I. Definition of Terms:

a. Subversion - it is a group of conspiracy seeking to alter the existing system of government through deceit and other unlawful means or an act of an individual or group who seek to alter an existing system through deceitful means.

b. Communism - it is a theory which advocates elimination of private ownership. It tends to make the world stateless and the society classless.

c. Agitation - it is a subversive technique to arouse hatred and anger among the people.

d. Propaganda - it is a line of persuasion to influence the belief, emotion, behavior, attitude and opinion of the target audience.

e. Infiltration - it is a deceptive use of legal activities to exert influence, and if possible, seize control of a target group.

f. Politics - it is an art or science concerning the winning and control over a government.

II. Types of Threats:

a. General Threats

1. Political - caused by a person or a group of person who aspires for power and or position into the government.

2. Economic - caused by businessmen who amass large amounts of money but do not pay due taxes, hoarders, dollar syndicates, dollar salters, smugglers, and big time criminals. These groups tend to drain our national fund and thus result into economic chaos.

3. Psycho-social - caused by activities that could undermine the morale of the populace such as ,Indulgence to vices, Drug addiction, Prostitution and Other criminal acts. These activities tends to undermine the morale of the populace. Thus, they become easy targets for insurgent exploitation.

b. External/Internal Threats

1. *External Threats* - is posed primarily by conflict from other countries that may affect a certain country politically, socially and even militarily (e.g., Iran-Iraq conflict, arms race among superpowers, Indo-China War). These are major threats to the national security of our country, such as the International Communist Movement spearheaded by China.

Aim: To establish global communist hegemony.

Types and other examples of external threats:

- a. The USSR threat
- b. The Red China threat
- c. Selected Asian countries
- d. Nationalist China and the local Chinese problem
- e. Japan and her increasing economic power

2. *Internal Threats* - primarily posed by different groups who oppose our current system such as:

a. The Muslim Secessionist Movement

Aim: To establish an independent Muslim state through armed struggle

Organization(s) involved:

1. Muslim Independence Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Founded by Datu Udtog Matalam on 01 May• Later renamed Mindanao Independence Movement• Aimed to established an Islamic Republic in Mindanao and Sulu
2. The MNLF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The emergence of the Moro National Liberation Front as a vanguard secessionist organization was a gradual and tedious process.• The MNLF then became the youth arm of the Muslim Independence Movement (MIM). Its members were trained on guerrilla warfare and political orientation in Pulao, Pangkor Island in Sabah in 1968. Nur Misuari formed the MNLF Committee in 1969 and focused in organizational expansion, personnel and logistical build up until 1972.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MNLF then emerged as a potent secessionist group in 1972. In 1975, a rift developed between MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari and Vice Chairman Hashim Salamat.
3. The MILF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Moro Islamic Liberation Front</i> was formed by former MNLF Chairman Hashim Salamat in 1979. It views the secessionist movement as impractical in the light of the political situation of the country and opted for wider Muslim participation in the local government.
4. MNLF Reformist Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the late 1980, the MNLF Vice Chairman Dimasangkay Pundato became discontented with Misuari's leadership and finally set the MNLF Reformist Group. This group prefers regional autonomy rather than secession.
5. Social Democrats (NPDSP/SPALA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized in the early part of 1973 with the aim to seize state power, dissolve the government, and replace it with socialist democratic form of government. Its activities were manifested by its involvement in the bombing of urban areas through the "Light a Fire Movement" and the April 6 Liberation Movement.
6. Political Warlords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are politicians who maintain their private armies to secure their vested interest. They show defiance to an existing system.
7. Other organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Guards (1968) Ansar El Islam (1969) Kalimatu Sahadat (1969) Lam Alip (1970) Black Shirt (1970)

b. Local Communist Movement

Aim: To overthrow the government and restructure the society.

Activities:

- Insurgency
- Organizational Expansion
- Arms Build-Up
- Party Building

Organizations Involved	Aim and Military arm	Background

Maoist Faction (CPP/NPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To overthrow the government through armed struggle NPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Communist Party of the Philippines organized on December 26, 1968 by Jos Sison with sixty seven (67) student activities they drifted away from the PKP/HMB. In March 1969, their military arm, New People's Army was formally established in Central Luzon as the PKP breakaway group of sixty (60) men and thirty five (35) rifles, led by Bernabe Buscayno. It adheres to the teaching of Mao Tse Tung's protracted armed struggle which is done by the peasantry from the countryside's. It aims to seize state power and completely dissolve the existing government.
2. Marxist-Leninist Faction (CPP/BHMB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To overthrow the government through legal and parliamentary struggle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military Arm: Army ng Bayan and Masaka A Group
Partyless Hukbong Magpapalaya ng Bayan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct small scale harassment/terrorism None/Small groups engage more on subversion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communist Party of the Philippines (PKP) was organized on Nov 7, 1950 after labor organization leader arrived from Moscow. These labor ladders studied on the techniques of Karl Marx and Lenin. Its objective before independence from the claws of the American rulers. Its military arm, the HMB, emanated from HUKBALAHAP (Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapon) which was a guerrilla force served to fight Japanese invaders. After the war, the PKP/HMB continued its armed resistance against our government with the objective of toppling down the government.

c. Religious Radicals

This includes all religious and religious-influenced individuals and organizations. These are members of the religious sectors who find fault into our system. They claim to be the spokesmen of the oppressed. They become radicalized when a number of legitimate religious organizations were used to undermine our government and denounce the abuses of the military be they real or fictitious. The common aim is to advocate changes and reforms through legal means. The following are the activities they held

- Teach-ins and discussion group
- Church sermon
- Dissemination of subversive publication
- Monetary aid to subversive elements

Organizations(s) involved includes (1) Christians for National Liberation (2) Students Christian Movements of the Philippines and (3) Kilusang Kristiyano ng Kabataang Pilipino

d. **Rightist Groups**

These are the disgruntled politicians, businessmen, oligarchs, intellectuals, military men, and big time criminals who work hand in hand. It also includes groups, organizations and temporary alliances not ideologically identified with the LCM but are also concerned with the overthrow of the government. Their aim is to restore the old order to pave their way into power and position in the government. Organization(s) involved: (1) Marcos Loyalist Organizations (2) RAM/SFP/YOU

4.2. Insurgency, Counter-insurgency and Peacekeeping

I. Definition of Terms

- Cleared Areas** - are areas cleared of insurgent elements as a result of military operations or those areas that are not affected by insurgency.
- Clearing Operations** - operations consist of interdiction and combat operations purposely to destroy, capture, or isolate the enemy armed components.
- Consolidation Operations** - operations which are aimed at expanding the base participation in the local defense and security system.
- Controlled Area** - area wherein the influence of the government predominates and civil administration has been functioning effectively. Military actions in this area are designed to prevent, hinder or deny the enemy the use of, or benefit from tactical or strategic values of space, supplies, facilities and mass base.
- Developmental Operations** - operations conducted implementing the high and long impact projects of the government.
- Destroy** - to physically inflict casualties or capture the enemy force as a result of military operations.
- Dismantle** - to effect the dissolution or collapse of insurgent organization.
- Holding Operations** - involves the conduct of neutralization operations and the strengthening of the local defense and security system.
- Insurgent influenced area** - barangay where the insurgent are concentrated and exercise full control over the residents.

j. **Neutralize** - to reduce the effectiveness of the enemy caused by loss of personnel and firearms through combat casualty, surrender, apprehension, conviction or voluntary disappearance from the organization. To render the enemy political organization ineffective or useless.

k. **Target Area** - area recommended for establishment of local defense and security system.

l. **Threatened Areas** - are unaffected area threatened by the insurgent expansion activity.

II. Insurgency

- is a condition resulting from a revolt or insurrection against a constituted government. It is a conflict occurring within a country between incompatible factions.

a. Phases of Insurgency

- Phase One – The Passive Phase (Strategic Defensive Stage).
- Phase Two - The Active Phase (Strategic Stalemate Stage).
- Phase Three - The Counter-offensive (Strategic Offensive Stage).

This pattern is continuous and managed with great flexibility where any of the phases may be protracted to suit the circumstances. The important point is that the insurgents are prepared to protract the campaign for as long as necessary to achieve their goal.

b. Pre-Requisites for a Successful Insurgency Operations

- A Cause
- Popular Support
- Favorable Terrain
- Effective Leadership
- Intelligence
- External Support
- Tim

c. Insurgent's Strategy

- Protracted harassment to wear down the enemy, while gaining time either to develop sufficient military strength to defeat him in battle or to subject the government to internal and external political pressures sufficient to cause it to seek peace.
- Inter-relationship of the Party, Army and the United Front.
- Party and political cadres perform ideological, political and organization (IPO) works;
- The New People's Army units are the armed elements that have a dual task of providing security and spearheading open mass movements in the countryside and town centers
- The United Front ensures that alliance-building and mass mobilization are in consonance with Party programs, and complement the armed struggle in the countryside.

- The general strategy is to set up as many rural base areas all over the country, to gradually expand and consolidate these base areas until they link with one another, these controlling a vast portion of the countryside before finally taking over the cities. This strategy may be summed up in the slogan “Encircle the cities from the countryside.”

d. **Insurgent’s Tactical Principles**

- Concentration of force
- Offensive Action (Sixteen Character Formula)
- Agaw Armas” operations (Arms Seizure)
- Discipline (Mao’s Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points of Attention in order to gain the people’s confidence)
- Speed
- Deception
- Surprise
- Organization
- Movement
- Prudence

e. **Root Causes of Insurgency**

A poisonous fruit from a tree that regenerates itself because of a taproot with several lateral roots. The taproot of insurgency in the country is the distribution of the poisonous fruits of the land. When land ownership is concentrated in the hands of a few, wealth, likewise, becomes concentrated to an elite few.

Concentration of wealth to a few --- Plutocracy (economic and political elite) who use the various instrumentalities of the government to preserve, enhance, and protect their vested interests breeds patronage politics, graft and corruption, government inefficiency, poor delivery of basic services, and human rights abuses, which leads to a high incidence of poverty (Social ills like ignorance, disease, criminality, lack of economic development, double standard of justice, marginalization, land conflicts, and exclusion from the socio-economic political mainstream)

Solving any one or several of the “lateral roots” mentioned above will not adversely affect the poison tree. There must be a concerted government effort to focus on addressing the “tap root” while effectively digging out the “lateral roots”.

III. **Conduct of Counter-insurgency Operations**

1. **Considerations of counter-insurgency operations**

National plan must be directed at undermining enemy prerequisites for successful insurgency operations and outstrip the insurgent’s efforts in the political, social, economic and psychological aspects of insurgency, as well as in military operations.

Three rules form the basis of conducting counter-insurgency operations:

- The full national potential must be mobilized and the maximum effort concentrated in coordinated political and military operations.
- The support of the population must be obtained. It is as vital to the counter-insurgent as it is to the insurgent.

- The government must consolidate control over areas free of insurgent’s activity, then clear the enemy from selected areas. Once the enemy has been cleared from these areas, government control must be established, and the population and local leaders won over to provide a political and military base from which the counter-insurgency effort can develop further.

2. **Requirements of a National Counter-insurgency Strategy**

- Joint Civil and Military Control of Operations
- Intelligence
- Security of Controlled Areas
- Planned Pattern of Operations
- Seizing and Retaining the Initiative
- Speed, Mobility and Flexibility
- Surprise and Security

3. **Principles of Counter-insurgency Warfare**

- Waging counter insurgency operations calls for the location and elimination of the entire insurgent apparatus (political as well as military).
- Successful counter insurgency campaigns conducted prove that the means of defeat insurgent warfare lie only in the patient and judicious application of a host of civil and military measures comprising a blend of social, economic, police and military methods.
- The exact nature of counter insurgency operations must vary in accordance with the enemy’s strength and the area concerned.
- The first priority of the government is to redress grievances and reestablish law and order. The joint civil and military operations must be conducted continuously until the insurgents are finally destroyed.
- Government-controlled areas shall be expanded with continuous reinforcement and consolidation of gains up to the point where the insurgents is effectively contained in sanctuary areas, deprived of support from the population mass and vulnerable to conventional operations.

War of Rapid Conclusion versus Protracted War

The general strategy of the insurgent movement is “protracted war”. Therefore, as against the Strategy of Protracted War, the general national strategy must be a “War of Rapid Conclusion”, meaning that the National Campaign Plan must be geared towards the attainment of strategy victory over the insurgent movement in the shortest time possible.

4. **Fundamental Strategy Precepts.**

1. **Strategy of Holistic Approach (Total Approach)**

Addressing the root causes of insurgency through economic, social-cultural and political reforms and development (“left” hand effort); while defeating the armed elements and dismantling the insurgent political and military structure

at the grassroots level through Internal Security Operations (“Right” hand effort).

Military action is vital and necessary but it is not a sufficient solution to deter and resolve insurgency. The “Strategy of total approach”, therefore, is a comprehensive strategy that consist of the security component, the political component and the socio-cultural-economic component to address the various armed conflict of insurgencies.

The *security component* shall deter or directly address violent conflict. The AFP with the support of the PNP shall conduct internal operations, particularly intensifying CMO (Civil-Military Operations) and Intelligence operations, to protect the people and maintain law and order.

The *political component* seeks to tap the full cooperation of local government units and civil society to promote good governance and local peace initiatives. Pursuance of local pace efforts through national and local peace shall serve as problem-solving mechanisms to address local-level insurgency.

The *socio-cultural-economic* component shall focus attention on the ways and means to eradicate/alleviate poverty and uplift the conditions of rural communities; and ensure the delivery of basic and social service; the construction of basic infrastructures; and the promotion of social justice and human rights; the pursuit of health programs and educational programs; and the enhancement of cultural cohesiveness.

2. Clear-Hold-Consolidate-Develop (CHCD) Methodology

Government controlled areas are established and expanded, and the insurgent forces weakened and destroyed by the application of the following methodology.

Clearing Phase - This consists of interdiction and combat operations in target areas, the primary target being the insurgent armed elements/units. Clearing operations aims to destroy, capture or isolate the enemy armed component and gain possession or control of strategic position or key terrain. This phase shall be the prime responsibility of the AFP maneuver forces.

Holding Phase – Government control and authority are strengthened in this phase. The Integrated Territorial Defense System (ITDS) and counter-organizations are established. Neutralization of the enemy political structure in the target areas through SOT (Special Operations Teams) by the mobile forces and the strengthening of the Local Defense and Security System (LDSS) by the entry of territorial or holding forces which shall assume the control of the target area as the former leaves the area for another mission.

Consolidation Phase - With strengthened government authority and control, the ITDS and counter-organizations are consolidated. Participation in the LDSS are expanded to include the local officials, sectoral organizations and the populace. CMO activities are stepped up to assist the local government in their delivery of basic services and gain the people’s trust and confidence, and

to motivate the populace to collectively bind themselves in self defense against the insurgent threat.

Development Phase – Development efforts are in full swing and the root causes of insurgency are effectively being addressed. This phase involves the full implementation of the high impact and long-term projects of the government. Although the development phase is an effort of the civil government agencies, the military may participate in this activity within its capability. At this stage, tasked units shall coordinate with the Peace and Order Councils and Development Councils to synchronize the military and civil government efforts.

ACTIVITIES/ASSESSMENT

Answer the following in a one (1) whole yellow paper. You can have additional papers to express your thoughts freely.

1. What are the internal and external threats to the national security? (10 pts)
2. What causes the upbringing of an insurgency? (10 pts)
3. With your recent insights to counter-insurgency methods, how can you apply these insights of community building to a smaller scale within the community around you? (10 pts)
4. As a cadet, what do you think you can do to lessen the chance of society radicalization that can bring critical threat to the government? (15pts)

LESSON 5: Drills and Ceremonies

OVERVIEW

This portion of the module provides guidance for AFP-wide uniformity in the conduct of drills. It includes methods of instructing drills, techniques, individual and unit drills, manual of arms for infantry weapons and various other aspects of basic drill instruction. This lesson is designed to be exclusively to be used by EACROTC Cadets So as to maintain consistency throughout the AFP, the procedures prescribed herein shall be adhered to as closely as possible.

Also, at this part of the module will introduced you to the common military ceremonies. One of each is the ceremonial battalion parade which is a military ceremony wherein a body of troops is formed before its Commanding Officer or other high-ranking officer for the display of its condition, members, equipment and proficiency.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of this lesson, the cadet should be able to know:

- the general drill terms.
- the basic commands and execute to its proper drill actions.
- individual positions and stationary movements required in drills.
- how to execute manual of arms
- know the sequence of a standard ceremonial battalion parade.

COURSE MATERIALS

5.1 DRILLS

A. DEFINITION OF TERMS -To help understand the meaning of drill terms, the following definitions are included:

ALIGNMENT (Linya): A straight line upon which several elements or terms are formed. It is the dressing of several elements upon a straight line. A unit is aligned when it is dressed.

ARMS SWING: The swinging of arms must be 6 inches straight to the front and 3 inches straight to the rear of the trouser seams, with knuckles out facing forward and fingers formed into a fist with the thumb over the forefinger.

BASE: The elements on which a movement is regulated. For instance, in executing right front into line, the leading squad is the base.

CADENCE: The uniform rhythm by which a movement is executed or the number of steps or counts per minute of which movement is executed. Drill movements are normally executed at the cadence of quick time or double time.

CENTER (Gitna): The middle point or element of a command. In a platoon of three squads in line, the second squad from the right is the center. With four squads in the platoon, the second squad from the right is the center squad, the rule being

that when these are even number of squads (platoons), the right-center squad (platoon) is the center squad (platoon).

COLUMN: A formation in which the elements are placed one behind another. Example: a column of files (men placed one behind another); column squad (squads one behind another); and column platoon (one behind another).

DEPTH (Lalim): The space from front to rear of any formation or position. This includes the front and rear elements. The depth of a man is assumed to be 12 inches.

DISTANCE (Layo): The space between elements when the elements are one behind the other. Between units, it varies with the size of the formation; between individuals it is an arm's length to the front plus six inches or about 40 inches, measured from chest of one man to the back of the man immediately to his front.

ELEMENT: An individual, squad, platoon, company, or larger body, forming a part of still another larger body.

EYES RIGHT (Handa, Tingin sa Kanan, Na): The direction of the face during the eyes right should be 45 degrees to the right side.

FILE (Tudling): Two men, the front-rank man and the corresponding man of the rear rank. The front-rank man is the file leader. A file, which has no rear-rank man, is not a file. The term file applies also to a single man in a single rank formation. It is a single column of men one behind the other.

FLANK (Panig): The right or left extremity of a unit, either in line or in column; the element on the extreme right or left of the line; a direction at a right angle to the direction where an element or a formation is facing.

FORMATION (Hanay): Arrangement of the elements of a unit in line, in column or any other prescribed manner.

FRONT (Harap): The direction in which a command faces.

FRONTAGE (Harapan): The space occupied by an element measured from one flank to the opposite flank. The frontage of a man is assumed to be 22 inches, measured from the right to the elbow and therefore does not include the 12 inches between all men in line. The frontage of a squad, however, includes the intervals between men.

GUIDE (Gabay): The man with whom the command or element thereof regulates its march. This is often the case in battle or on practice marches. In a squad drill, a private (number 1 front rank) is often the guide.

HEAD (Unahan): The leading element of a column. To understand this definition, one must remember that an element is a file squad platoon, company or larger body forming a part of still another larger body.

INTERVAL (Pagitan): The lateral space between elements on the same line. An interval is measured between individuals from shoulder to shoulder; and between formations, from flank to flank. Unit commanders and those with them are not considered in measuring interval between elements of the unit with which they are posted. Normal interval between individuals is one arm's length. Close

interval is the horizontal distance between shoulder and elbow when the left hand is placed on the left hip.

LEFT (Kaliwa): The left extremity or element of a body of troops.

LINE (Linya): A formation in which the different elements are abreast. The expression "abreast of each other" means on the same line. The other vital part of this definition centers on the word "element". A section may be an element. Therefore, if the leading elements of several sections are on the same line, it becomes a line formation.

OBLIQUE (Lihis): An angle between 0 and 45 degrees. (Right/Left oblique - March is at an angle of 45 degrees.)

PACE: 30 inches is the length of the full step in quick time. The pace at double time is 36 inches.

QUICK TIME (Siglang Hakbang): Cadence at a rate of 120 steps per minute.

RIGHT: The right extremity or element of a body of troops.

SWORD SWING: The swinging of sword must be 6 inches to the front and 3 inches to the rear of the trouser seams.

SLOW TIME: Cadence at a rate of 60 steps per minute.

STEP (Hakbang): The distance measured from heel to heel between the feet of a man walking. A step may be any prescribed number of inches. The half step and back are 15 inches. The right step and left step are 12 inches. The steps in quick and double time are 30 and 36 inches, respectively.

SUCCESSIVE MOVEMENT (Sunud-sunurang galaw): A maneuver in which the various elements of a command execute a certain movement one after another as distinguished from a simultaneous movement.

TO REVOKE A COMMAND: To cancel a command that has not been carried out or to start a movement improperly begun from halt, the command MANUMBALIK (AS YOU WERE) is given. On this command, the movement of troops and men resumes its former position.

PARTIAL CHANGES OF DIRECTION: To change the direction of a column by 45 degrees to the left or right the command is LIKO HATING-KANAN (KALIWA), KAD. To execute a slight change of direction, the command PAGAWING KANAN (KALIWA) is given. The guide or guiding elements move/s in the indicated direction, and the rest of the unit follows.

NUMBERING UNITS: For drill purposes, platoons within each company are numbered from right to left when the company is in line and from front to rear when the company is in column. Squads within each platoon are numbered from right to left when the platoon is in line and from front to rear when the platoon is in column.

B. THE COMMAND

TWO PART COMMANDS

Most drill commands have two parts: the preparatory command and the command of execution. Neither is a command itself, but the parts are termed commands to simplify instruction. The command HANDA (READY), SIPAT (AIM), PUTOK (FIRE) is considered to be a two-part command even though it contains two pre-commands. The preparatory command states the movement to be carried out and mentally prepares the soldier for its execution. In the command PASULONG KAD, the preparatory command is PASULONG. The command of execution tells when the movement is to be carried out. In PASULONG KAD, the command of execution is KAD.

COMMAND OF EXECUTIONS

In general, the word NA is used to signal the command of execution except for the following:

TA – (abbreviated SANDATA) manual of arms for rifles and pistols except for KALIS and TALIBONG, which fall under general rule.

KAD – (abbreviated LAKAD) from at rest to motion and all subsequent commands in motion, e.g.: PASULONG, KAD.

TO – (abbreviated HINTO) from motion to rest.

RAP – (abbreviated HARAP) in HANDA HARAP as literal translation of READY FRONT. They are also to be used in the commands left face, right face and about face.

DA – (abbreviated HUMANDA) for attention.

NGA – (abbreviated PAHINGA) in TIKAS PAHINGA or PARADE REST.

COMBINED COMMANDS

In some commands, the preparatory command and the command of execution are combined, for example, HUMANAY (FALL IN), PALUWAG (AT EASE), LUMANSAG (DISMISS). The commands are given without inflection and at a uniform high pitch and loudness comparable to that of a normal command of execution.

C. INDIVIDUAL MOVEMENTS NOT UNDER ARMS

MOVEMENTS WHILE AT HALT

Position of attention

- In coming to attention, bring your heels together smartly on the same line. Hold them as near each other as the conformation of your body permits.
- Turn your feet out equally, forming an angle of 45 degrees.
- Keep your knees straight without stiffness.
- Hold your hips level, your body erect, your chest lifted and arched, your shoulders square and even.
- Let your arms hang straight down without stiffness, thumbs along the seams of your trousers. Hold the back of your hands out, with the fingers held naturally so that the thumbs rest along the tip of the forefingers.

- f. Keep your head erect and squarely to the front, your chin drawn in so that the axis of your head and neck is vertical. Look straight to the front (about 30 yards ahead).
- g. Rest the weight of your body equally on the heels and the balls of your feet.
- h. Remain silent and do not move unless otherwise directed.

Rest position at the halt

1. Parade Rest - The command is TIKAS, PAHINGA. On the preparatory command, TIKAS, shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution, PAHINGA, and at the count of one, move the left foot smartly twelve inches to the left of the right foot. The 12 inches are measured from the inside of the left heel to the inside of the right heel. The legs remain straight without stiffness, allowing the body weight to rest equally on both legs. At the same time the left foot is moved, clasped behind the back. The left hand is placed at the small of the back, just below the belt, and the right hand is placed inside the left. The thumb of the right hand interlocks the thumb of the left hand. All the fingers are extended and joined and the palms are to the rear. The elbows shall be in line with the body. Silence and immobility are required. The only command is TILAP/PULUTONG or BALANGAY, DA. On the command of execution, DA, smartly bring the left heel against the right heel and, at the same time, drop the arms to the sides and assume the position of attention.

2. Fall Out - At the command TIWALAG, you may leave the ranks but you are required to remain in the immediate area. You resume your former place at attention in ranks at the command HUMANAY.

3. Dismiss - At the command LUMANSAG, the troops shall execute about face and leave the immediate vicinity, unless instructed otherwise.

Eyes right

Used as a courtesy to reviewing officers and dignitaries during parades and ceremonies. It is a one-count movement. Assume you are halted at attention. Upon the approach of the reviewing officer, the unit leader commands, HANDA TINGIN SA KANAN. On the command of execution, NA, and at the count of one, all members of the formation smartly turn their heads 45 degrees to the right. The shoulders remain square to the front. There is no command to terminate this movement. When the reviewing officer comes into your line of vision, you will follow his movement with your head and eyes until they are straight to the front. At this time the movement is terminated, and you remain at the position of attention until given another command.

Facing at the halt

1. Facing to the flank - a two-count movement. The command is HARAP SA KANAN (KALIWA), RAP. On the command of execution, RAP slightly raise the right heel and left toe, and turn 90 degrees to the left on the left heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of the right foot. Keep the left leg straight without stiffness and allow the right leg to bend naturally. On the second count, place the

right foot beside the left foot, resuming the position of attention. Arms remain at the sides, as in the position of attention, throughout this movement.

2. Facing to the rear - a two-count movement. The command is HARAP SA LIKOD, RAP. On the command of execution RAP, move the toe of the right foot to a point touching the marching surface about half the length of the foot to the rear and slightly to the left heel. Rest most of the weight of the body on the heel of the left foot and allow the right knee to bend naturally. On the second count, turn to the right 180 degrees on the left heel and ball of the right foot, resuming the position of attention. Arms remain at the sides, as in the position of attention, throughout this movement.

Hand salute

a. The hand salute is a one-count movement. The command is PUGAY KAMAY, NA, when wearing a headgear with visor (with or without glasses). On the command of execution NA, raise the right hand sharply, fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm facing down, and place the tip of the right forefinger on the rim of the visor slightly to the right of the right eye. The outer edge of the hand is barely downward so that neither the back of the hand nor the palm is clearly visible from the front. The hand and the wrist should be straight, the elbow inclined slightly forward, and the upper arm is horizontal to the ground with your forearm inclined at 45 degrees.

b. When wearing a headgear without a visor (or uncovered) and not wearing glasses, execute the hand salute in the same manner as previously described in subparagraph a, while touching the tip of the forefinger to the forehead to that point on the glasses where the temple frame meets the right edge of the right eye brow.

c. Order Arms from the hand salute is a one-count movement. The command is BABA, KAMAY, NA. On the command of execution NA, return the hand sharply to the side resuming the position of attention.

Remove/return headgear

a. To remove a headgear is a two-count movement. The command is ALIS KUPYA, NA. On the last note of the preparatory command ALIS KUPYA, hold your visor with your right hand (with your left hand if under arms) including the chinstrap if making use of it. At the command of execution NA, remove the headgear from your head and bring the cap to your side.

b. In returning the headgear, the command is BALIK KUPYA, NA. On the last note of the preparatory command BALIK KUPYA, place the headgear on your head if making use of a chin strap, fix the strap in your chin and hold your visor again) holding your visor. At the command of execution NA, bring down your hand smartly to the position of Order Arms/Attention.

STEPS AND MARCHING

At this part of it contain necessary steps in marching of individual soldiers. These steps should be learned before proceeding to the unit drills like squad, platoon, and company and even in battalion drills. All marching movements executed from the halt are initiated from the position of Attention. When executed from the halt, all steps except right step begin with the left foot. For short-distance marching movements, the commander may designate the number of steps forward, backward, or sideward by giving the appropriate command: ISANG HAKBANG PAKANAN, KAD or DALAWANG HAKBANG PASULONG (PAURONG), KAD. On the command of execution KAD, step off with the appropriate foot, and halt automatically after completing the number of steps designated. Unless otherwise specified, when directed to execute steps forward, the steps will be 30-inch steps. All marching movements are executed in the cadence of quick time (120 steps per minute).

The 30-inch step (quick time)

a. To march with a 30-inch step from the halt, the command is PASULONG, KAD. On the preparatory command PASULONG, shift the weight of the body to the right foot without noticeable movement. On the command of execution KAD, step forward 30 inches with the left foot and continue marching with 30-inch steps, keeping the head and eyes fixed to the front. The arms swing in natural motion, without exaggeration and without bending at the elbows, approximately 6 inches straight to the front and 3 inches straight to the rear of the trouser seams, knuckles out facing forward, and fingers formed into a fist with the thumb over the forefinger.

b. In halt while marching, the command TILAP (PULUTONG), HINTO shall be given. The preparatory command TILAP (PULUTONG) is given as either foot strikes the marching surface as long as the command of execution TO be given the next time that foot strikes the marching surface. The halt is executed in two counts. After HINTO is commanded, execute the additional step required after the command of execution and then bring the trail foot alongside the lead foot, assuming the position of Attention and terminating the movement.

Marching in place (mark time)

To march in place, the command PATAKDA, KAD is given as either foot strikes the marching surface and only while marching with a 30-inch step forward. On the command of execution, KAD, take one more step, bring the trailing foot alongside the leading foot, and begin to march in place. Raise each foot (alternately) 30-inch off the marching surface and keep the arms at the sides as in the position of Attention.

Side step (right/left)

To march with a 15-inch step right (left), the command is HAKBANG PAKANAN (PAKALIWA), KAD. The command is given only while at the halt. On the preparatory command of HAKBANG PAKANAN (PAKALIWA), shift the weight of the body without noticeable movement onto the left (right) foot. On the command of execution KAD, bend the right knee slightly and raise the right foot only high enough to allow freedom of movement. Place the right foot 15 inches to the right of the left foot, and then move the left foot (keeping the left leg straight) alongside the right foot as in the position of Attention. Continue this movement, keeping the arms at the sides as in the position of Attention.

To face in marching

a. Face to the Right as in Marching - assume you are halted at attention and you receive the command, LIKO SA KANAN, KAD. On the preparatory command, LIKO SA KANAN, shift the weight of your body to the left leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution KAD, face 90 degrees to the right by pivoting on the ball of the left foot, at the same time taking a 30-inch step in the new direction with the right foot, swinging your arms in their natural arc, six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs, but allow them to swing away from the body (Step). You will continue to march, taking 120, 30-inch steps per minute, swinging your arms 6 inches to the front and 3 inches to the rear of your legs, until given another command.

b. Face to the Left as in Marching - assume you are halted at attention and you receive the command, LIKO SA KALIWA, KAD. On the preparatory command shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. On the command of execution, KAD, face 90 degrees to the left by pivoting on the ball of the right foot, at the same time taking a 30-inch step in the new direction with the left foot, swinging your arms in their natural arc, six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs, not allowing them to swing away from the body (Step). You will continue to March, taking 120, 30-inch step per minute, swinging your arms 6 inches to the front and 3 inches to the rear of your legs until given another command.

To March by the flank

While marching, the command is KANANG (KALIWANG) PANIG, KAD. At the command KAD, strike the given foot on the ground, advance and plant your left (or right) foot; then face to the right (or left) in marching and step off in the new direction on your right (or left) foot.

To march to the rear

Assume you are marching forward at quick time and you receive the command, PABALIK, KAD. The command of execution will be given as the right

foot strikes the deck, as this involves movement to the right. On the command of execution, KAD, your next step shall be to place your left foot approximately 30 inches and directly in front of your right foot (Step). Your next step shall be to face 180 degrees to the right about by pivoting on the balls of both feet (Step). The legs remain straight without stiffness and the arms continue their natural swing, but not allowing it to swing wide from the body. Your next step, without loss of cadence, will be a 30-inch step in the new direction (Step). You shall continue to march quick time, until given another command.

D. MANUAL OF ARMS

RULES GOVERNING THE EXECUTION OF MANUAL OF ARMS

a. The term "at the balance" refers to a point on the M14 just in front of the trigger housing.

b. Whenever a position is described as "diagonally across the body," the rifle barrel is up, the butt is in front of your right hip, and the rifle barrel bisects the junction of your neck and left shoulder. The rifle and sling are grasped at the balance with your left hand. Hold the rifle with the palm of your hand toward your body with the wrist straight. The space between the barrel and the gas cylinder is approximately aligned with your left ear. Small finger of the left hand is tangent to the operating rod handle. Maintain the rifle one fist away from your body.

c. The cadence for rifle movement is quick time. In the early stages of your training, give your whole attention to the details of the motions. You acquire the cadence gradually as you become accustomed to handling your rifle. Sometimes, the commander may require you to count aloud in cadence with motions.

d. The manual of arms is taught at a halt. However, to add interest to the drill or to prevent fatigue in long marches Right Shoulder to Left Shoulder (or Left Shoulder to Right Shoulder), or Port Arms may be given when marching at attention.

e. Any position of manual of arms may be ordered from a previous position by giving the suitable commands. However, when at Inspection Arms, the command AGAP, TA is given and executed before moving to any other position of the manual.

f. When executing movements with the rifle, the movements are executed SMARTLY and snappily. Movements with the rifle shall be executed in the most direct manner and exaggeration of movements shall not be taught, with the exception of the head and limbs, when required to perform a function while executing the manual.

ORDER ARMS

a. Assume Order Arms on the command HUMANAY or from Parade Rest on the command of execution HUMANDA.

b. At Order Arms, maintain the position of attention with the rifle. Place the butt of the rifle on the marching surface, with sights to the rear. The toe of the butt touches the foot on line. Secure the rifle with the right hand in a "U" formed by the fingers (extended and joined) and thumb. Hold the rifle on the upper hand, guard with the right thumb and forefinger pointed downward, and in line with the flat surface of the handguard. Keep the right hand and arm behind the rifle so that the thumb is straight along the seam of the trousers' leg.

PARADE REST

On the command of execution PAHINGA or TIKAS, PAHINGA, thrust the muzzle forward, simultaneously changing the grip of the right hand to grasp the stock just below the gas cylinder lock screw, keeping the toe of the butt of the rifle in line with your toe and on the marching surface and the right arm straightened directly to the front. Silence and immobility are required - if at Sling Arms the rifles shall remain slung.

REST

On the command PALUWAG or PAHINGA, keep the butt of the rifle in place as in Parade Rest and bring the rifle diagonally in front of you with your right hand and simultaneously grasp with your left hand clasping your right hand. At this position, the soldier may move; however, he must remain standing and silent with the rifle and right foot in place.

PORT ARMS

a. Port Arms from Order Arms is a two-count movement. The command is AGAP, TA. On the command of execution TA, grasp the rifle with the right hand and raise the rifle diagonally across the body, keeping the right elbow down (without strain). With the left hand, simultaneously grasp the balance of the rifle so that the rifle is about 4 inches from the waist. On the second count, regrasp the rifle at the small of the stock with the right hand. Hold the rifle diagonally across the body, about 4 inches from the waist and parallel to the body, with the right forearm in horizontal position, and the elbows close to the sides.

b. Order Arms from Port Arms are executed in three counts. The command is BABA, TA. On the command of execution TA, move the right hand up and across the body to the upper hand guard without strain. On the second count, remove the left hand from the balance and lower the rifle to the right side until it is about three inches from the marching surface. Guide the rifle to the side by placing the forefinger of the left hand at the flash suppressor, fingers and thumb extended and joined, and palm to the rear. On the third count, move the left hand sharply to the left side, lower the rifle gently to the marching surface, and resume position of Order Arms.

PRESENT ARMS

a. At Order Arms, the command is TANGHAL, TA. At the command TA, which is at the count of one in this movement, raise the rifle in front and at the center of your body with your right hand. The barrel is to the rear and vertical. Then grasp the rifle at the balance with your left hand, the forearm horizontally resting against your body with your fingers joined. At the count of two, place your right hand at the small of the stock. Hold the small of the stock in a "U" formed by the fingers (extended and joined) and thumb.

b. The distance of the rifle from the body is about a fist away and the front sight is at the level of the eyes.

c. Order Arms from Present Arms are executed in three counts with the command BABA, TA. On the command TA, which is at the count of one in this movement, move your right hand from its grasp of the stock and regrasp the piece on the hand guard. On the second count, release the grasp of your left hand, lower the rifle to the right so that the butt is three inches from the ground, barrel to the rear. Guide it to the side by placing the forefinger of the left hand at the flash suppressor, fingers and thumb extended and joined and palm to the rear. On the third count, move the left hand sharply to the left side, lower the rifle gently to the marching surface, and resume the position of Order Arms.

RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS

a. When executed from Order Arms, Right Shoulder Arms is a five-count movement. The command is SA KANANG BALIKAT, TA. On the command TA, (One) raise and carry the rifle diagonally across the body with the right hand, at the same time, grasp it at the balance with your left hand. Regrasp the butt with your right hand, the heel of the butt between the first two fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock. (Three) Twist. (Four) Without changing the grasp of your right hand, place the rifle on your right shoulder, barrel up and inclined at an angle of about 90 degrees. Hold your right elbow against your side with the forearm horizontal. The trigger guard should be in the hollow of your right shoulder. At the same time, with your left hand at the small of stock, thumb and fingers extended and joined, guide the rifle to your right shoulder. The first joint of the forefinger touches the rear end of the receiver. Hold your wrist straight, and your elbow down. (Five) Cut away your left hand smartly to the side. Note: The rifle should be angled at 30 degrees by 60 degrees

b. The return to Order Arms is a four-count movement. On the command BABA, TA, press down the rifle's butt quickly and move the rifle diagonally across your body, turning the butt so as to keep the barrel up. Grasp the rifle at the balance with your left hand, retaining the grasp of your right hand on the butt (count one). On the second count, move your right hand up and across your body and grasp the front handguard. The third and fourth counts are executed in the same manner as the second and third counts in executing Order Arms from Port Arms.

c. Right Shoulder Arms from Port Arms is a four-count movement. On the first count, regrasp the rifle at the butt with your right hand as you would in coming to Right Shoulder from Order Arms. The last three counts are the same as the last two counts in moving from Order to Right Shoulder Arms.

d. Port Arms from Right Shoulder Arms is a two-count movement. The first count is the same as the first count from Right Shoulder to Order Arms. On the second count, regrasp the rifle with your right hand at the small of the stock in the position of Port Arms.

REST WITH THE LEFT SHOULDER ARMS

a. From Port Arms, the command is SA KALIWANG BALIKAT, TA.

b. At the command TA, release the grip of your left hand on the rifle, and with your right hand still grasping the small of the stock, place the rifle on your left shoulder, barrel up. At the same time, grasp the butt with your left hand, heel of the butt between the first and second fingers, thumb and fingers closed on the stock, left forearm horizontal, and left elbow against your side. Drop your right hand quickly to the side.

c. Left Shoulder Arms may also be ordered when rifles are at the Order, Right Shoulder or Present. On the command TA, execute Port Arms and continue in cadence to the Left Shoulder.

d. Left Shoulder Arms from Right Shoulder Arms is a four-count movement. The command is SA KALIWANG BALIKAT, TA. On the command of execution TA, execute the first count in the same manner as executing Order Arms. On count two, remove the right hand from the butt of the rifle and regrasp the small of the stock (Port Arms). Counts three and four are the same movements with Port Arms. When marching, the command is given as the left foot strikes the marching surface.

TRAIL ARMS

a. From Order Arms, the command is BITBIT, TA. On the command TA, raise your rifle approximately 2 inches off the ground and incline the muzzle forward so that the barrel makes an angle of about 15 degrees vertical. Hold your right arm slightly bent. Hold your rifle in the upper handguard. Assume that you are at trail arms and you receive the command, BABA, TA. On the command of execution, TA, gently and quietly lower the butt of the rifle to the deck and assume the position of Order Arms.

b. To March with the Rifle at Trail Arms Facing movements, alignments, and short distance marching movements are executed from Order Arms. Side steps, back steps, open and close ranks, and close and extend are short distance

movements. Forward March may be given from Order Arms to march units forward for a short distance. When these movements are commanded while at Order Arms, it is necessary to come automatically to Trail Arms on the command of execution for the movement. The rifle is kept at the trail during the movement, and the position of Order Arms is automatically assumed without command after halting.

5.2 CEREMONIES

A. REVIEW

Review is inspection of troops by a high officer or honored guest as a way of showing its troops' unit strength, state of discipline and preparedness. Reviews are often mistaken to be the same as parades. While features are similar, these are two distinct ceremonies although the combination of the two is normally practiced. A review is a military ceremony used to:

- a. Honor a visiting high-ranking commander, officials, or dignitary and/or permit them to observe the state of training of a unit.
- b. Present decorations and awards.
- c. Honor or recognize unit or individual achievements.
- d. Commemorate events.

Standard sequence of a review

- a. Formation of troops –Where all troops moved to their position on the most convenient manner into the parade grounds
- b. Presentation of Command and Honors- The sequence of the review that is for the commanding officer to present the troops to the reviewing officer.
- c. Inspection – where the reviewing officer with other high rank officials to inspect in the front of the platoons/companies.
- d. Honors to the Nation –a sequence where all attendant give honors to the Philippine National Flag thru singing the Philippine National Anthem.
- e. Remarks. – in other words the program in which the review is purpose for. It can be for decorations, awards, individual recognition or change of command
- f. Pass-in-Review- the sequence where all the troops will pass by the grandstand to give courtesy to the reviewing officer.

B. PARADE

Parade is a military ceremony wherein a body of troops is formed before its Commanding Officer or other high-ranking officer for the display of its condition, members, equipment and proficiency. It includes exercise in the manual of arms, the report on the members of the various units present or accounted for, the publication of orders, etc. and ends with a pass in review. The preparation and organization of troops for a parade are similar to those for a review. However, in a parade, since the commander is also the reviewing officer, the distance between the troops and the commander is greater than that for a review. Other features are: the band conducts sound off; the inspection is

omitted; reports are rendered; orders are published; and the officers and guidons are marched forward and centered on the commander.

There are many types of parade in the AFP for instance are the following:

- a. Ceremonial Battalion Parade
- b. Ceremonial Brigade parade
- c. Street Parade
- d. Evening Parade

In this module we will only focus on the usual type that was use in the ROTC Program and that is the Ceremonial Battalion Parade. The following paragraphs will discuss its parts and how it is executed by the troops.

1) Formation of Troops

- a. As soon as the troops are ready, the Troop Adjutant (TA) (from his position near the band) directs IHUDYAT ANG PAGHANDA. The band immediately sounds ATTENTION CALL to signal the start of the ceremony.
- b. Upon hearing the ATTENTION CALL, all Battalion Commanders (BCs) face about, bring their units to attention and right shoulder arms, then face front.
- c. The TA again directs IHUDYAT ANG TAWAG ADYUTANTE. The band sounds the ADJUTANT'S CALL, immediately followed by March music.
- d. The BCs give PASULONG, KAD, the troops follow the route.
- e. When the Companies are already perpendicular with their markers, the BCs command KALIWANG PANIG, KAD. Platoon guides go to Port Arms then move in front of their respective markers in double time facing the Adjutant. Upon reaching their position, they halt at predetermined number of steps then execute Order Arms. When the platoons are already at their markers, BCs command TALUPAD, TO
- f. The TA designates the Alpha Company as the base company "A" BALANGAY then positions himself midway between the line of troops and the TC.
- g. At the last note of "A" Balangay, the BCs simultaneously order: TUNTON SA KANAN. This means that all Companies will align with the base company.
- h. The Company Commanders (CC) simultaneously face about then order: TUNTON SA KANAN.
- i. The Platoon Leaders (PL) simultaneously face about and command: TUNTON SA KANAN, NA. After which, they face to the half left (except the last PL who faces to the half right) and march directly and align at the right of the first Squad Leader (last element of the first squad, for the last PL) counting thirteen (13) steps (close with the 14th step).
- j. The PLs align facing the TA former position then face about immediately after closing on the 14th step, except the last PL who remains facing the TA's former position.
- k. Immediately, the first PL orders: TATAG, followed by the second PL up to the last PL who prolongs the word. The PL aligns the platoon by taking short steps to the right or left as necessary to see down the squad.

- l. After giving the prolonged order TATAG, the other PLs simultaneously execute left face (right face for the last PL) and march five (5) half steps (closes on the sixth half step) then face the second squad.
- m. Immediately, the first PL orders: TATAG, followed by the second PL up to the last PL who prolongs the word.
- n. After the prolonged order TATAG, all PLs simultaneously execute left face (right face for the last PL) and march five (5) half steps (closes on the sixth half step) then face the last squad.
- o. Immediately, the first PL orders: TATAG, followed by the second PL up to the last PL who prolongs the word.
- p. After giving the prolonged order TATAG, the last PL executes two (2) right steps as visual reference for the other PLs. Continuously, he will return to his former position by executing two (2) left steps
- q. After the last PL has executed the two (2) left steps, the other PLs simultaneously execute right face (left face for the last PL) and march five (5) steps (close on the sixth step) toward the front edge of the platoon, approximately two (2) steps forward of the platoon, then face down the line
- r. Simultaneously, all PLs command: HANDA, RAP, then march forward toward the center of the platoon counting five (5) steps and execute right turn towards his position closing on the fourteenth step (approximately six steps from the elements).
- s. The CC followed by the BC then faces front.
- t. The TA now directs: MGA GABAY SUMALUNAN.
- u. The BC commands: MGA GABAY SUMALUNAN, KAD, then faces front.
- v. TA reports to TC: Ginoo, handa na po ang talupad.
- w. TC acknowledges the salute and says: "SUMALUNAN KA".
- x. As soon as the TA is posted, the TC commands: "KALUPUNAN SUMALIKOD KO, KAD".

2) Sound Off

- a. After the battalion has been formed, aligned, and give parade rest on the final line, the Adjutant directs: IHUDYAT and assumes the position of parade rest. He remains facing the formation.
- b. At the directive IHUDYAT, the band plays three sound off chords. At the conclusion of the third chord, the band moves forward playing a march in quick time. The band executes a left turn to march across the front of the troops. At the left of the line of the troops, the band counter marches and returns over the same ground to the right of the line. After passing beyond the right of the line of troops, the band executes a right turn, countermarches again, and halts in its original position. When the band has halted, it ceases playing at the next convenient place in the music and will again play three sound-off chords. (Trooping the line by the band may be eliminated when ceremonies are conducted indoors during inclement weather and when space is limited).

3) Honors to the Nation

- a. The Adjutant (after the band has completed sound off) assumes the position of attention and directs: MGA BALANGAY HUMANDA at TANGHAL SANDATA.
- b. Unit commanders assume the position of attention, face about, and command in succession: BALANGAY, DA then TANGHAL, TA. They face front and salute.
- c. When all units are in TANGHAL TA, the Adjutant faces front and salutes. Band plays the NATIONAL ANTHEM.
- d. The Battalion Commander and his staff execute on his command: PUGAY KAMAY, NA on the first note of the music.
- e. Military spectators rise and execute hand salute and its equivalent for the civilians.

4) Presentation of Command and Honors

- a. Upon completion of the National Anthem, the Battalion Commander and his staff execute on his command: BABA KAMAY, NA. The Adjutant terminates his salute, faces about, and directs: BABA SANDATA.
- b. Unit commanders terminate their salute, face about, and command: BABA, TA, then face front.
- c. When all units are at Order Arms, the Adjutant faces about, salutes and reports: "Ginoo, handa na po ang patikas".
- d. The Battalion Commander returns the salute and commands: SUMALUNAN KA. The Adjutant trots forward, passes by the Battalion Commander's right, and takes his post as the right flank member of the staff.

5) Manual of arms

- a. After the Adjutant has joined the staff, the Battalion Commander commands such movements in the manual of arms as he may desire.
- b. The commander directs: "HUMANDA SA PAGSASANAY SA PAGHAWAK NG SANDATA". He then in sequence, commands: SA KANANG BALIKAT, TA; KALIWANG BALIKAT, TA; AGAP, TA; BABA, TA; SIYASAT, TA; and BABA, TA.

6) Report

- a. When the manual of arms has been completed, the Battalion Commander then directs: TANGGAPIN ANG ULAT.
- b. The Adjutant trots forward, halts to his position at the center of the command and directs: MAG-ULAT. Unit commanders in succession, from right to left, salute and report: "Ginoo _____ balangay, narito na po lahat o napagalaman". The Adjutant returns each commander's salute.
- c. After receiving the reports, the Adjutant faces front, salutes, and reports: "Ginoo, narito po lahat o napag-alaman".

7) Publication of Orders

- a. The Battalion Commander returns the salute and directs: IPAHAYAG ANG KAUTUSAN.

b. The Adjutant faces about and gives the orders: MAKINIG SA KAUTUSAN, ANG MGA NAKATALAGA NGAYON, PUNONG PANLARANGAN (NAME OF OFFICER), PUNONG TAGAPANGALAGA (NAME OF OFFICER), SA UTOS NI (NAME OF OFFICER), MGA PINUNO, HUMARAP AT PUMAGITNA, KAD.

8) Officers Center March

a. At the last note of PUMAGITNA, all officers from the Company Commanders to Platoon Leaders including Guidon Bearers, execute Center Face. After the command of execution of KAD is given, the Officers and Guidon Bearers march off to the center and halt at predetermined number of steps upon reaching their designated markers. The senior Company Commander then commands: MGA PINUNO, RAP, KAD. At the last note of RAP, the Officers and Guidon Bearers face toward the Battalion Commander's position and shoves off at the command KAD.

b. When they are approximately 12 paces in front of the Battalion Commander, the senior Company Commander commands: MGA PINUNO, TO. At TO, they count silently. At the count of four, they execute the salute and bring their hands down at seven (Guidon Bearers start to execute the equivalent salute at the count of three and return same starting at the count of six). The Battalion Commander acknowledges the salute, then commands: MGA PINUNO, SUMALUNAN, KAD.

c. The group of officers executes about face and shoves off towards the center of the troops. As they approach the line of their respective positions, the senior Company Commander commands: MGA PINUNO, TO, RAP, KAD. At the command TO, they halt, and almost simultaneous with RAP, they face their respective positions and shove off with the command KAD. At a predetermined number of steps, they halt to occupy their respective positions and face front at the same time.

9) Pass in Review

a. When all officers have returned to their posts and the band has stopped playing, the Battalion Commander directs: PASA MASID.

b. The battalion passes in review in the same manner as prescribed for a review except that the units render honors when they are six steps to the left of the Troop Commander and staff, and terminate honors when the units are six steps to the right of the commander of troops and staff. The Troop Commander and staff then assume the role of the reviewing party at their location on the field.

c. When the last elements of troops have passed the reviewing stand and executed ready front, the band stops playing.

d. Spectators may rise and applause after the parade is completed.

ACTIVITY/ASSESSMENT

A. IDENTIFICATION: Identify the word/s which describes the following sentences.

_____ 1. The uniform rhythm by which a movement is executed or the number of steps or counts per minute of which movement is executed.

_____ 2. An individual, squad, platoon, company, or larger body, forming a part of still another larger body,

_____ 3. The man with whom the command or element thereof regulates its march. This is often the case in battle or on practice marches.

_____ 4. If you want to cancel a command it is given

_____ 5. A straight line upon which several elements or terms are formed. It is the dressing of several elements upon a straight line.

_____ 6. A formation in which the different elements are abreast. The expression "abreast of each other" means on the same line. The other vital part of this definition centers on the word "element".

_____ 7. 30 inches is the length of the full step in quick time. At double time is 36 inches.

_____ 8. The distance measured from heel to heel between the feet of a man walking.

_____ 9. The space between elements when the elements are one behind the other. Between units, it varies with the size of the formation; between individuals it is an arm's length to the front plus six inches or about 40 inches, measured from chest of one man to the back of the man immediately to his front.

_____ 10. It must be 6 inches straight to the front and 3 inches straight to the rear of the trouser seams, with knuckles out facing forward and fingers formed into a fist with the thumb over the forefinger

_____ 11. The right or left extremity of a unit, either in line or in column; the element on the extreme right or left of the line; a direction at a right angle to the direction where an element or a formation is facing.

_____ 12. The direction in which a command faces.

_____ 13. The lateral space between elements on the same line. It is measured between individuals from shoulder to shoulder; and between formations, from flank to flank.

_____ 14. The man with whom the command or element thereof regulates its march. This is often the case in battle or on practice marches.

_____ 15. The space occupied by an element measured from one flank to the opposite flank. It is assumed to be 22 inches, measured from the right to the elbow and therefore does not include the 12 inches between all men in line.

B. SUPPLY THE MISSING WORD: Supply the appropriate command of execution.

16. SA KALIWANG BALIKAT, _____

21. PATAKDA, _____

17. PASULONG, _____

22. AGAP, _____

18. HARAP SA KANAN, _____

23. KALIWANG PANIG, _____

19. TIKAS _____

24. LIKO SA KANAN, _____

20. ALIS KUPYA , _____

25. TALUPAD, _____

C. MODIFIED TRUE OR FALSE: Identify the following statements whether it states truth or false. If the statement is true put a smiley face on the blanks, if false make the statement/s underline the false word/s that make the statement wrong and write the appropriate word/s on the blanks to make the statement true.

_____ 26. Eyes right is executed when the command "HANDA TINGIN SA KANAN" was given, On the count of one all members smartly 45 degrees to the right.

_____ 27. Without a visor, Hand salute is executed sharply using the right hand,, , fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm facing down, and place the tip of the right middle finger to of forehead above the right eyebrow.

_____ 28. A forward quick time march is a 30-inch steps. Also, the side steps(left/right) is a 30-inch steps.

_____ 29. When executing "LIKO SA KANAN", On the preparatory command shift the weight of your body to the right leg without noticeable movement. . On the command of execution, KAD, face 90 degrees to the left by pivoting on the ball of the right foot, at the same time taking a 30-inch step in the new direction with the left foot, swinging your arms in their natural arc, six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of your legs, not allowing them to swing away from the body (Step).

_____ 30. On the command of execution of "PABALIK KAD", your next step all be to place your right foot approximately 30 inches and directly in front of your left foot (Step). Your next step shall be to face 180 degrees to the right about by pivoting on the balls of both feet (Step)

_____ 31. "BITBIT TA" should be commended first before executing facing movements, alignments and short distance marching movements form Order Arms.

_____ 32. Left shoulder arms can be executed from order arms and port arms only

_____ 33. On the command of execution TIKAS, PAHINGA, thrust the muzzle forward, simultaneously changing the grip of the right hand to grasp the stock just below the gas cylinder lock screw, keeping the toe of the butt of the rifle in line with your toe and on the marching surface and the right arm straightened directly to the front.

_____ 34 The command is BABA, TA, grasp the rifle with the right hand and raise the rifle diagonally across the body, keeping the right elbow down (without strain).

_____ 35, On the command of execution TIKAS, PAHINGA bring the rifle diagonally in front of you with your right hand and simultaneously grasp with your left hand clasping your right hand.

_____ 36 The command is AGAP, TA. On the command of execution TA, move the right hand up and across the body to the upper hand guard without strain. On

the second count, remove the left hand from the balance and lower the rifle to the right side until it is about three inches from the marching surface.

_____ 37 Port Arms from Right Shoulder Arms is a two-count movement. The first count is the same as the first count from Right Shoulder to Order Arms. On the second count, regrasp the rifle with your right hand at the small of the stock in the position of Port Arms.

_____ 38. When right shoulder arms is executed, in the first count raise and carry the rifle diagonally across the body with the right hand, at the same time, grasp it at the balance with your left hand.

_____ 39 On the Fourth count of Right Shoulder Arms, cut away your left hand smartly to the side.

_____ 40. Parade is inspection of troops by a high officer or honored guest as a way of showing its troops' unit strength, state of discipline and preparedness. Reviews are often mistaken to be the same as parades. While features are similar, these are two distinct ceremonies although the combination of the two is normally practiced

D. IDENTIFY THE SEQUENCE: Identify the in which sequence of the Ceremonial Batalion Parade the following statements comes in.

_____ 41. When all units are at Order Arms, the Adjutant faces about, salutes and reports: "Ginoo, handa na po ang patikas".

_____ 42. The Batallion commander then commands: SA KANANG BALIKAT, TA; KALIWANG BALIKAT, TA; AGAP, TA; BABA, TA; SIYASAT, TA; and BABA, TA.

_____ 43. The Battalion Commander returns the salute and directs: IPAHAYAG ANG KAUTUSAN .

_____ 44. When officials approximately 12 paces in front of the Battalion Commander, the senior Company Commander commands: MGA PINUNO, TO. At TO, they count silently. At the count of four, they execute the salute and bring their hands down at seven (Guidon Bearers start to execute the equivalent salute at the count of three and return same starting at the count of six). The Battalion Commander acknowledges the salute, then commands: MGA PINUNO, SUMALUNAN, KAD.

_____ 45. When the last elements of troops have passed the reviewing stand and executed ready front, the band stops playing.

_____ 46. When all units are in TANGHAL TA, the Adjutant faces front and salutes. Band plays the NATIONAL ANTHEM.

_____ 47. After giving the prolonged order TATAG, the last PL executes two (2) right steps as visual reference for the other PLs. Continuously, he will return to his former position by executing two (2) left steps

_____ 48. The Adjutant terminates his salute, faces about, and directs: BABA SANDATA.

_____49. The Adjutant trots forward, halts to his position at the center of the command and directs: MAG-ULAT. Unit commanders in succession, from right to left, salute and report: “Ginoo ___ balangay, narito na po lahat o napagalaman”. The Adjutant returns each commander’s salute.

_____50. At the conclusion of the third chord, the band moves forward playing a march in quick time. The band executes a left turn to march across the front of the troops. At the left of the line of the troops, the band countermarches and returns over the same ground to the right of the line.

REFERENCES

Agoncillo, T. A. (1990). History of the Filipino People. C&E Publishing.

AFP Core Values. (2017). In MU-ROTCU Handout. Manila.

AFP Organization. (2017). In MU-ROTCU Handout. Manila.

Agoncillo, T. A. (1990). History of the Filipino People. C&E Publishing.

Chap. 4 Pre-marksmanship Instruction (Phase 1 of Basic Rifle Marksmanship) (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/policy/army/fm/3-22-9/c04.htm>

Clemente P. Mariano, S. B. (1997). Philippine Army: the first 100 years. Makati.

Legal Basis of ROTC Program. (2018). In MU-ROTCU Hand out. Manila.

M1911A1.45 Caliber Pistol (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/systems/ground/m1911a1.htm>

M16 5.56mm Rifle Specs (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/systems/ground/m16-specs.htm>

M16 5.56mm Rifle (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/systems/ground/m16.htm>

Map Reading and Basic Land Navigation (n.d.). In ARESCOM. Hand out Tanza, Cavite.

Map Reading of MU ROTC. (2019). In MU ROTCU. Handout Manila.

Military Courtesy and Discipline. (2020). In MU-ROTCU Handout. Manila.

Military Justice. (2020). In MU-ROTCU Handout. Manila.

Military Leadership. (2017). In MU-ROTCU Handout. Manila.

Philippine Military History. (2017). In MU-ROTCU Handout. Manila.

Republic Act No. 7077: GOVPH. (1991, June 27). Retrieved from <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1991/06/27/republic-act-no-7077/>

Reserve Officers Training Corps (Philippines). (n.d.). Retrieved from [https://military.wikia.org/wiki/Reserve_Officers'_Training_Corps_\(Philippines\)](https://military.wikia.org/wiki/Reserve_Officers'_Training_Corps_(Philippines))

Republic Act No. 9163: GOVPH. (2002, January 23). Retrieved from <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2002/01/23/republic-act-no-9163/>

Threats to the national security. (2016). In MUROTCU Hand outs. Manila.

What is public information. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.ip-rs/en/freedom-of-information/access-to-information/what-is-public-information/>