

THE
KENTUCKY ARMY GUARDSMAN'S
INFO BOOKLET

GENERAL ORDERS

1. To take charge of this post and all government property in view.
2. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.
3. To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.
4. To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own.
5. To quit my post only when properly relieved.
6. To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentinel who relieves me all orders from the commanding officer, officer of the day, and officers and noncommissioned officers of the guard only.
7. To talk to no one except in line of duty.
8. To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.
9. To call the commander of the relief in any case not covered by instructions.
10. To salute all officers, and all colors and standards not cased.
11. To be especially watchful at night and, during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

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CODE OF CONDUCT

1. Q. Who directed the publication of the Code of Conduct?
A. The President of the United States.

2. Q. The Code of Conduct for the American Fighting Man was signed by the President on Aug. 17, 1955. Why was it devised?
A. The Code was devised to re-evaluate and reaffirm for U.S. Armed Forces members their basic and traditional responsibilities to their fellow servicemen, to their commanders, and to their country, whether in combat or captivity. To ensure achievement of the Code's standards, U.S. Armed Forces members are provided with systematic training designed to better equip them, in the event of capture, to counter and resist all enemy efforts - physical and/or mental - against them.

3. Q. How many articles are contained in the Code of Conduct?
A. Six.

4. Q. Why can a soldier be held responsible for his actions while a prisoner of war?
A. Even as a prisoner of war, he is subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

5. Q. What is stated in the Code of Conduct concerning the making of disloyal oral or written statements by members of our Armed Forces while held as a prisoner?
A. An American soldier held as a prisoner of war will make no oral or written statement disloyal to his country and its allies or harmful to the cause?

6. Q. If captured, what four things and four things only, am I obligated to give the enemy?
A. Only these four things: Name, rank, serial number and date of birth. I am to give him no further information.

7. Q. What is Article Number Six of the Code of Conduct?
A. I will never forget that I am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in God and in the United States of America.

INTERIOR GUARD DUTY

1. Q. What are the three purposes of Interior Guard?
A. (1) To preserve order, (2) Protect property, (3) Enforce Military Regulations.
2. Q. What two main qualifications must a soldier have before being eligible for Guard Duty?
A. Know his General Orders and be qualified in the use of his weapon? Note: Sentinels may be armed with rifles, carbines, pistols, shotguns, riot clubs or other weapons according to their particular duties. Hence, under certain circumstances a sentinel may only be required to be familiar with a particular weapon.
3. Q. How many reliefs compose a Guard?
A. Three.
4. Q. Who inspects the Guard?
A. The officer of the day.
5. Q. Is an Officer of the Day and an Officer of the Guard always appointed?
A. No. If the guard is small the Commanding Officer may omit the Officer of the Guard?
6. Q. Who prescribes the number of post and composition and/or strength of the Interior Guard?
A. The Commanding Officer.
7. Q. What two classes of orders does a Sentry have?
A. General Orders and Special Orders.
8. Q. Who checks the relief prior to going on post?
A. The Commander of the Relief checks appearance, fitness for duty, and condition of weapons if carried?
9. Q. The detail which raises and lowers the flag normally consists of what?
A. The detail consists of one NCO and two privates of the guard.
10. Q. What is the Sixth General Order?
A. To receive, obey and pass on to the sentinel who relieves me, all orders from the Commanding Officer, Officer of the Day, and Officers and noncommissioned officers of the guard only.
11. Q. What is the Eleventh General Order?
A. To be especially watchful at night and during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post, and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.
12. Q. Which movement of the manual of arms is executed when dismounted sentinels armed with a rifle or carbine challenge or talk with any person?
A. Port Arms.

continued

INTERIOR GUARD DUTY, cont

Assuming that you are a sentry armed with a rifle on guard duty - what would you do in the following situations?

13. Q. You are post No. 2 sentry and hear the sentry on Post No. 3 shout, "Commander of the Relief, No. 3."
A. Face toward the guardhouse and repeat the call to the next post loudly and distinctly.
14. Q. You are Post No. 5 sentry and a fire starts in your post area.
A. Face toward the guardhouse and shout, "Fire! Number 5." Then I would give the alarm or make certain that an alarm had already been given. After that I would try to extinguish the fire by myself, if possible, at the same time make myself ready to direct the fire apparatus, if any, to the fire.
15. Q. Someone is trying to break into a building on your post?
A. Order him to stop, apprehend him, and call the Commander of the Relief.
16. Q. Something comes up that is not covered by general or special orders.
A. Call the Commander of the Relief.
17. Q. An unidentified person approaches your post during challenging hours.
A. Advance quickly along my post to within 30 steps of the person approaching, holding my weapon at port arms, I shout, "HALT! WHO IS THERE!"
18. Q. A vehicle approaches your post during the hours of challenging.
A. Proceed as if the person or party were on foot, causing one or all of the party to dismount to be recognized, if necessary.
19. Q. While at your post you hear the strains of the "National Anthem" or "To the Colors".
A. Halt, Face toward the music at Present Arms, except that at retreat I should face the flag.
20. Q. An officer approaches you - he is an officer you recognize.
A. Halt. Face toward the officer. Present Arms when he is 6 paces distant. If conversation is held, take the position of Port Arms, and then Present Arms again when he departs.
21. Q. You were supposed to be relieved 25 minutes ago.
A. I remain on my post until properly relieved.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND COURTESY

1. Q. Who is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces?
A. The President of the United States.
2. Q. Is there any difference in taking orders in the Army and in civilian life?
A. No. When working for a company one takes orders from bosses and foremen.
3. Q. Is military discipline punishment?
A. No. Military discipline means "the state of order and obedience among military personnel resulting from training?"
4. Q. What is the purpose of military discipline?
A. To make you so well trained as a soldier that you will carry out your orders quickly and intelligently even under the most difficult conditions.
5. Q. What does military courtesy mean?
A. Military courtesy is nothing more than good manners and politeness in dealing with other people.
6. Q. Why should we salute proudly?
A. If we salute proudly and smartly it shows that we have pride in ourselves and in our outfit.
7. Q. When do individuals in formation salute?
A. Only at the command "Present Arms".
8. Q. What command is given when an officer enters an enlisted men's mess when the troops are eating?
A. At Ease. The troops do not stand at attention, but remain seated and continue eating. They do however stop talking and remain at Ease until the command "As you Were" is given.
9. Q. In what order does the junior (In Rank) enter an automobile or small boat?
A. The junior enters first and gets out last.
10. Q. Describe the actions of the individual in charge of a group of troops riding in a military vehicle when the National Anthem is played.
A. The men sit at attention and the individual in charge dismounts and salutes.
11. Q. How is a soldier addressed when his name is not known?
A. He is addressed as soldier.
12. Q. What are the actions of a group of individuals not in formation on the approach of an officer?
A. The group is called to attention by the first person noticing the officer and all individuals come to attention and salute.

continued

MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND COURTESY, continued

13. Q. What are the actions of a group of individuals who are outside working on the approach of an officer?
A. The person in charge of the work detail salutes and reports to the officer - the detail continues to work.
14. Q. You are in charge of a detail riding in a truck when retreat is sounded. What are your actions?
A. Halt the truck, dismount and salute for the entire detail.
15. Q. What is meant by non-judicial punishment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice?
A. Non-judicial punishment is punishment that may be imposed by Commanding Officers for minor offenses.
16. Q. There seems to be so many rules and regulations in the army. How am I to really know that I am following all rules? What is the best advice you can give me to keep me out of trouble?
A. Its really quite simple---obey orders, be a good citizen, and do the best you can in performing your duties.

CHAIN OF COMMAND
State Only

WHO IS MY:

Squad Leader (Section Chief) _____
Platoon Sergeant _____
Platoon Leader _____
Company (Battery) Commander _____
Battalion Commander _____
Group Commander, if appli. _____
Corps Artillery Cmdir, if appli. _____
State Adjutant General _____

FIRST AID AND SANITATION

1. Q. How long should water in a canteen be allowed to stand before drinking after adding purification tablets or calcium hypochloride?
A. At least 30 minutes.
2. Q. What is the approved method of cleaning and sterilizing mess gear after each meal?
A. Mess gear is first washed in hot soapy water and then rinsed in two separate containers of clear, boiling water. The mess gear is then air dried.
3. Q. How are foot blisters treated?
A. By washing and drying the foot thoroughly, inserting a flamed needle, or fine knife point into the lower edge of the blister to let the fluid out, and applying an adhesive or plaster bandage.
4. Q. How long do standard insect repellents furnish protection after applied to the skin?
A. From 2 to 4 hours.
5. Q. What are some of the symptoms of heat exhaustion?
A. Headache, excessive sweating, pallor of skin, weakness, dizziness, and muscle cramps. The skin is cold, moist, and clammy.
6. Q. Why is a person with a chest wound which affects the lung encouraged to lie on his injured side?
A. So that the lung on the uninjured side can receive more air.
7. Q. What are the two most serious dangers of severe burns?
A. Infection and shock.
8. Q. How should one treat for burns?
A. First aid for burns can be provided by applying a baking soda paste mixture covering the wound with one-layer thickness of paraffin gauze. If the victim is conscious, he should drink a solution of salt water to help replace fluids being lost in the injured area.
9. Q. Name five general rules for first aid?
A. Control bleeding; use pressure, or, as a last resort, a tourniquet. Maintain an airway; remove foreign objects from the mouth of the victim. Protect the wound; cover with sterile dressing. Splint fractures; use whatever material is available, such as boards, sticks, weapons, and rags or clothing as binding. Prevent and treat for shock; keep the victim warm, elevate his feet, handle him gently.
10. Q. What are the signs of a broken bone?
A. Tenderness over the injury with pain on movement, inability to move the injured part, unnatural shape (deformity) and swelling and discoloration (change in color of the skin around the injured part).

continued

FIRST AID AND SANITATION, continued

11. Q. What is the purpose of protective ointment?
A. It is used to neutralize liquid blister gases which have fallen on the skin.
12. Q. What is atropine and how is it administered?
A. Atropine counteracts the effects of nerve gases. It is administered by injection.
13. Q. How long should artificial respiration be continued?
A. Artificial respiration should be continued until the victim is breathing under his own power, or until he is pronounced dead by a competent authority. Cases have been known to revive only after several hours of continuous treatment.
14. Q. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation is only a slight improvement over the older manual methods of artificial respiration (True or False)?
A. False. The new method has been proven a major improvement over the older ways. About five times as much oxygen per minute can be blown into the victim's lungs by the new method. Furthermore, oral resuscitation is not fatiguing and therefore can be carried on for extended periods. Stomach, spine, genital, neck, and chest wounds make the application of the manual methods too dangerous. In contrast, the oral method can be applied to a victim in almost any condition or position.
15. Q. What is the first aid treatment for heat exhaustion?
A. Remove the person to a shade, loosen his clothing, and give him cool soft water if he is conscious and not vomiting.
16. Q. What are the causes of trench foot?
A. Cold and moisture.
17. Q. Under what circumstances should morphine not be used?
A. The use of morphine to alleviate pain is dangerous in certain wounds and with certain people. Persons with asthmatic conditions or an epileptic history should not be given morphine. Also, it is dangerous to administer the drug in cases of head injuries, chest and abdominal wounds, and where shock is present. When administered to walking wounded, it may dull their ability to answer questions.
18. Q. Electric shocks causes breathing to cease. What first aid measure should be undertaken?
A. Administer artificial respiration.

CBR

1. Q. What are the three major effects of an atomic explosion?
A. Blast, heat, and radiation.
2. Q. The majority of casualties resulting from a nuclear explosion will be caused by radiation burns (True or False)?
A. False. It is expected that only about 15% of the total casualties will be caused by radiation. The large majority of injuries will result from the initial blast and heat wave, and from flying debris.
3. Q. You are in the open, and more than one step from some shelter when you see a flash of blinding light in the distance. What are your immediate actions?
A. Turn away from the light, drop flat on your stomach, close your eyes and protect hands, neck, and face.
4. Q. Name the six groups of war gases?
A. Nerve, blood, blister, choking, vomiting, and tear gases.
5. Q. How long do you remain masked after a chemical or biological attack?
A. Until the area is declared safe.
6. Q. What is the meaning of CBR?
A. The intentional employment of toxic chemical agents, biological agents, and radiological materials.

See Also:
Chemical Page 21

DRILL AND CEREMONIES

1. Q. Most drill commands have two parts. Name the two parts?
A. Preparatory command and command of execution.
2. Q. Explain the term "cadence"?
A. Cadence is the number of steps or counts per minute at which a movement is executed (or the uniform rhythm in which a movement is executed).
3. Q. What is the cadence for "Quick Time"?
A. The cadence for Quick Time is 120 counts or steps per minute.
4. Q. One of the five rests executed at the halt is "PARADE REST". Name the other four?
A. "STAND AT EASE", "AT EASE", "REST", and "FALL OUT".
5. Q. What is the one difference between "AT EASE" and "REST".
A. Talking is permitted at "REST".
6. Q. How many degrees is the head turned when the command "EYES RIGHT" is given?
A. 45 degrees.
7. Q. When executed from a halt, all steps and marchings except one begin with the left foot. What is the one exception?
A. "RIGHT STEP, MARCH".
8. Q. What are the commands for the two rest-movements while marching?
A. "At Ease, MARCH", and "Route Step, MARCH".
9. Q. When armed with the M1 rifle, from what positions may the rifle salute be executed?
A. Order Arms, Trail Arms, Right Shoulder and Left Shoulder Arms.
10. Q. Explain the execution of "Present-Arms" while at sling arms with the M1 rifle and the carbine?
A. Grasp the sling with the left hand and execute the hand salute.
11. Q. Explain the actions of the men in the fourth rank of a platoon when the command "Open Ranks, MARCH" is given?
A. The fourth rank takes two steps backward and executes dress right on halting.
12. Q. What command is given to effect a slight change in direction of a column?
A. "Incline to the Right (Left)".
13. Q. What is the cadence of double time?
A. 180 steps or counts per minute.

continued

DRILLS AND CEREMONIES, continued

14. Q. In a formation of troops, what is the difference between a line and a column?
- A. A line is a formation in which elements of a command (other than a platoon) are side by side, or abreast of each other. Two or more elements constitute a line. A column is a formation in which elements of a command (other than a platoon) are one behind the other, except when a squad is in column of twos or part of the next larger unit.
15. Q. What is the interval between men after the command "Take interval, MARCH" is given and executed from normal interval?
- A. Two arms length.
16. Q. After "open ranks" has been executed, and the alignment has been verified, where should the platoon leader place himself before giving the command, "Ready, FRONT"?
- A. Three steps in advance of the platoon right flank, facing to the left.
17. Q. What is the command given to revoke a preparatory command that has been given?
- A. "AS YOU WERE".
18. Q. What movements of the manual of arms may be executed while marching?
- A. "Right Shoulder, ARMS"; Left Shoulder, ARMS"; and "Port, ARMS".
19. Q. What is the only command that may be given from "Inspection ARMS"?
- A. "Port, ARMS".
20. Q. How many individuals constitute a color guard?
- A. Four.
21. Q. Can a color guard (escort) be composed of female personnel and can they bear arms?
- A. Yes to the first part of the question and no to the second part. When a color guard is composed of female personnel it will be designated by the term "color escort". Color "escorts" will not bear arms nor require armed male guards, although armed male guards may be included with the "escorts".

MAP READING

1. Q. In what color are works of man shown on a map?
A. Black, except for certain roads which on some maps are shown in Red.
2. Q. In what color is vegetation shown on a map?
A. Green.
3. Q. How are imaginary lines on the ground which connect points of equal elevation shown on military maps?
A. By contour lines.
4. Q. In what color are cuts, fills, cultivated fields, and contour lines shown on a military map?
A. Brown.
5. Q. Water is shown on a map in what color?
A. Blue.
6. Q. What is the shape of contour lines which point down ridge?
A. U shaped.
7. Q. What does the scale of a map, as for instance 1:25,000, represent?
A. The relation of map distance to ground distance.
8. Q. How would you define an azimuth?
A. It is the name given a direction angle on a map or on the ground. It expresses horizontal direction, as an angle from north. It is measured clockwise from north.
9. Q. What are the three north directions shown on military maps?
A. True north, magnetic north, and grid north.
10. Q. What are four methods of determining north in the field?
A. Use of a compass, timepiece, direction of shadows, and location of the north star.
11. Q. What precaution should be taken in using a magnetic compass?
A. Compass readings should never be taken near masses of metal (iron) or electrical circuits.
12. Q. How is the grid line used to orient a map?
A. Place the compass on a grid line and rotate the map until the north arrow of the compass points to the right or left of the stationary index the same number of degrees that the magnetic north arrow is to the right or left of the grid north line.
13. Q. How can one use a watch to determine direction?
A. In the North Temperature zone, point the hour hand of the watch at the sun. Halfway between the hour hand and 12 o'clock is due south. North would be on the opposite side (180 degrees) of south. Of course, this system won't work when the sun is directly overhead.

continued

MAP READING, continued

14. Q. What is the purpose of the north-south and east-west lines superimposed on a military map?
A. These lines are called grid lines and assist in designating points and position on a map.
15. Q. What is a mask?
A. A mask is a ground feature that stands between two ground points and prevents seeing one point while standing at the other.
16. Q. What is the rule for reading coordinates of a map?
A. Read to the right and then up (Read Right-- Up)
17. Q. What are the two entries in the margin of maps which identify individual map sheets?
A. Sheet name and number.
18. Q. Enemy troops and installations are shown in what color?
A. Red.
19. Q. In what color are friendly troops and installation shown?
A. Blue.
20. Q. What is the map symbol for a barbed wire fence?
A. A series of X's joined by dashes (-X-X-X-X-)
21. Q. What is the basic symbol for an Army unit on a map?
A. A rectangle.
22. Q. How is the size of a troop unit indicated?
A. By certain symbols placed over the rectangle.
23. Q. What would the following symbols placed on the top of the unit rectangle indicate: a) one dot; b) two dots; c) three dots; d) one straight line; e) two straight lines; f) three straight lines; g) one X; h) two X's; i) three X's; j) four X's; k) five X's.
A. a) squad; b) section; c) platoon or detachment; d) company or troop or battery; e) battalion; f) regiment or group; g) a division artillery, brigade or combat command; h) division; i) corps; j) Army; k) Army Group.
24. Q. What is the zero for all measurements of elevation?
A. Sea level.
25. Q. When contour lines cross streams, do the V's made by the lines point upstream or downstream?
A. Upstream.

MAINTENANCE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

1. Q. What is each individual's responsibility in regard to clothing and equipment?
A. Each individual is responsible for the care and maintenance of the clothing and equipment issued or sold to him and is expected to exercise economy in the use of these items.
2. Q. What action will be taken if items of clothing and equipment are worn out not through fair wear and tear?
A. The cost of replacing or repairing items lost or damaged through carelessness will be charged to the individual concerned.
3. Q. What should anyone do before he signs for government property?
A. If at all possible, take a physical count, and make sure items or items are serviceable.
4. Q. What is supply economy?
A. The practice of saving and conserving in the Army.
5. Q. What disciplinary action may be taken in case of waste or unlawful disposition of government property?
A. Trial by court-martial.
6. Q. What procedure is instituted in the event of loss not due to negligence?
A. A Report of Survey is entered and the individual is relieved of responsibility.
7. Q. How does one clean web equipment?
A. Dry-brush web equipment to loosen and remove dirt and mildew. When dry-brushing will not remove dirt or stains, use soap and warm water. Do not use yellow issue soap, cleaning fluids or dyes because they will discolor webbing. Dry in the shade or indoors to prevent bleaching by the sun.
8. Q. Why should mess equipment be kept clean?
A. Grease or food left on mess gear may cause serious illness or cause the gear to become unfit for use.
9. Q. What action is taken by the individual when web equipment issued to him becomes damaged or worn out?
A. Damaged or worn web equipment should be promptly turned in for repair or replacement. Repair is not easily effected by the individual.
10. Q. Who is responsible for performing minor repairs, such as mending small rips and tears to shelter halves?
A. The individual soldier. When the shelter is so badly damaged that the individual cannot repair the damage, it should be turned in through organizational supply channels.

SMALL ARMS

1. Q. Why are you permitted to disassemble only certain parts of your weapon?
A. Because constant disassembling causes extra wear, and some parts require special tools.
2. Q. What parts of the carbine may be disassembled without supervision?
A. Field stripping, barrel and receiver group.
3. Q. What is the rate of fire of the carbine caliber 30 M2 when fired automatically and what is the sustained rate of fire?
A. When fired automatically, the cyclic rate of fire is 750 to 775 rounds per minute. The sustained rate of fire is 40-60 rounds per minute.
4. Q. What is meant by a stoppage?
A. When your weapon stops firing through no fault or intention of your own.
5. Q. What immediate action is applied to stoppages of the M1 Rifle or carbine?
A. If your weapon fails to fire, pull the operating slide all the way to the rear with the right hand, palm up; release it, aim and attempt to fire.
6. Q. In cleaning the bore of your M1 rifle or carbine, what is a good substitute when bore cleaner is not available?
A. Warm soapy water.
7. Q. For how many successive days, after the day of firing, should the bore of a carbine or any other weapon be cleaned?
A. For three successive days in addition to the day the weapon was fired.
8. Q. Why should dust plugs not be placed in the muzzle of a weapon?
A. The plugs increase the amount of moisture in the bore which causes more rapid rusting.
9. Q. When should you use rifle grease on your weapon?
A. When exposed to a great deal of rain or spray from sea water. Rifle grease resists the action of the water.
10. Q. What is meant by saying an M1 is gas operated?
A. That the power needed to cock the rifle and chamber each succeeding round comes from the expanding gas of the previous round.
11. Q. What are the three main groups in disassembling an M1 rifle?
A. The trigger housing group, the stock group, and the barrel and receiver group.
12. Q. Why should a pistol not be fired with oil or grease in the bore?
A. Because the chamber pressure is greatly increased, which may cause either serious injury to the firer, damage the pistol, or both.
13. Q. What are the most important steps in Sub-Machine Gun training?
A. Learning to hit the target and to keep the weapon in excellent condition.

MILITARY SECURITY

1. Q. Who is responsible for military security?
A. Everyone.

2. Q. What is espionage?
A. The delivering or transmitting of national defense information to any unauthorized individual with intent or reason to believe that the information is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation.

3. Q. What is meant when one says the telephone is a dangerous instrument?
A. Ordinary telephones are never safe for the transmission of classified material. In addition, even when the telephone is not being used for telephonic communication, it may be serving as a transmitter for some clandestine listener.

4. Q. What categories of numerical combinations should never be used as safe combinations?
A. Building numbers, room numbers, birth dates, anniversaries, or serial numbers.

5. Q. What should a person do who is contacted by a foreign espionage agent in quest of national defense information?
A. He must report the incident to his commanding officer, or the S2, or to CIC without unnecessary delay. However, in doing so he should avoid any action which might arouse suspicions of the agent. Under no circumstances should the individual attempt to do any sleuthing himself; this must be left to the professionals.

6. Q. Who may be appointed a Security Control Officer?
A. A properly cleared officer, warrant officer, or qualified civilian (GS-7 or above).

7. Q. What is meant by the "need to know" concept of security control?
A. A security clearance alone does not entitle anyone to access to specific classified information; neither does rank grant that privilege. The holder or controller of classified information must ascertain that a particular individual has both the appropriate clearance and the need to know the specific item of information before granting him access to it.

8. Q. What specific instructions are given personnel retiring or separating from the military service, including DA Civilians & DOD contractors.
A. Such personnel are specifically informed that they are prohibited under the Uniform Code of Military Justice and under the Federal statutes from divulging any classified matters to unauthorized persons.

9. Q. Who has the responsibility for safeguarding classified defense information?
A. Commanders and supervisory officials are responsible within their specific areas of jurisdiction and for insuring that effective control is maintained by their subordinates. However, it is the responsibility of any person possessing or handling classified material to safeguard it properly.

CAMOUFLAGE

1. Q. What are the three basic principles of camouflage?
A. Choice of position, camouflage discipline, and camouflage construction.
2. Q. What is camouflage discipline?
A. Avoidance of activity that changes the appearance of an area or reveals military objects to the enemy.
3. Q. What is camouflage construction?
A. Camouflage construction is the employment of artificial and natural materials to help blend personnel and equipment with the surrounding terrain.
4. Q. Who is responsible for individual concealment?
A. The individual soldier is responsible for individual concealment.
5. Q. What is individual camouflage?
A. The concealment a soldier uses in combat to surprise and deceive the enemy.
6. Q. What are the most common signs of military activity that indicate concealed objects?
A. Tracks, spoil, and debris.
7. Q. What are three fundamental ways of concealing installations and activity?
A. Hiding, blending, and deceiving.
8. Q. Is camouflage discipline required at night? Why?
A. Yes. Aerial photos taken at night can detect breaches in camouflage discipline.
9. Q. Why is helmet camouflage necessary?
A. To disrupt the form and shadows of the helmet.
10. Q. What are the two most revealing signs to observers on the ground and in the air?
A. Movement and shine.
11. Q. What is an acceptable method of camouflaging the field uniform?
A. Painting it with a mixture of mud and grease.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Q. When taken down at retreat, why is the National Flag always folded in a triangular shape, with the stars showing on the outside?
A. The folding pattern is now traditional and its shape is supposed to represent the cocked hat of the American Revolution.

2. Q. Is there anything in Army Regulations prohibiting mustaches, sideburns, or beards?
A. No. Just as long as they are short and neatly trimmed. However, Army policy in matters of this nature which are not spelled out officially is to follow the prevailing custom of the area. Present Army policy is for clean-shaven and well-groomed appearance on the part of all its personnel, with the possible exception of a well-trimmed mustache. Did you know that mustaches and beards were stylish and the fashion among American soldiers during the Mexican War and the War Between the States?

3. Q. Explain the meaning of "servant of the people" as it applies to our Army?
A. Our Constitution makes it plain that civil power supercedes that of the military. The Commander-in-Chief (the President) is a civilian and directs the Armed Forces through the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, all of whom are civilians. In America, subordination of military power to civil power is traditional.

4. Q. Is there any article in the Manual for Courts Martial that subjects any Army officer to a court martial if he uses contemptuous words against the President of the United States, the Vice President, Secretary of Defense, or Secretary of any of the Services?
A. Yes. Article 88. Also included in the contemptuous word ban are Governors or Legislators of any state, territory, or other possession of the U.S. Enlisted men are presumably covered in this ban by General Article 134.

5. Q. What is meant by the ZERO of a Rifle?
A. It is the point at which the rear sight must be placed for both elevation and windage in order to hit the center of the bull's eye on a normal day when there is no wind. This ZERO may not conform to the marks on the elevation knob and the windage gauge. The zero of any one rifle may differ with different men, owing to difference in their way of holding or aiming the weapon.

6. Q. How do you record and remember the zero of the M1 rifle?
A. After instruction firing, or when the zero of the rifle has definitely been determined, the zero record card of the score card will be cut out and pasted, glued or shellacked onto the floor plate of the trigger housing group. Then by opening the bolt and looking into the receiver, you can see the zero of your rifle for different ranges.

ARMOR - TANK COMPANY

1. Q. What is the mission of tank units?
A. To close with and destroy enemy forces using fire and maneuver in coordination with other arms.
2. Q. What are three chief characteristics of Armor units?
A. (1) Armor protected firepower. (2) Mobility. (3) Shock Action. (4) Extensive and flexible communications. (5) Flexibility. (6) Responsiveness to command.
3. Q. What are the capabilities of tank units?
A. (1) Attack or counter-attack under hostile fire. (2) Destroy enemy Armor by fire. (3) Support Infantry or other tanks by fire and maneuver. (4) Rapidly exploit at breakthrough. (5) Rapidly exploit the effects of atomic weapons. (6) Pursue and destroy the enemy. (7) Defend, using the principles of mobile defense. (8) Seize and assist in holding terrain.
4. Q. How is the tank platoon employed?
A. It is normally a part of the tank company. It may be attached to an armored rifle company or other unit, and, it may also receive attachments.
5. Q. What are four common combat formations employed by the tank platoon?
A. Column, line, wedge, and echelon.
6. Q. What is the principle means of destroying enemy armor?
A. The tank.
7. Q. The attacking armor force usually employs two elements, the maneuvering force and the base of fire. What is the mission of each?
A. The mission of the maneuvering force is to close with the enemy by maneuver and to destroy him by fire and shock action. The base of fire aids the maneuvering force by fixing the enemy by fire.
8. Q. What precautions should be taken by tank crew members under threat of atomic attack or of friendly use of atomic weapons near the unit position?
A. Remain in their tanks, close and lock all hatches, put on gas masks, position tanks in defilade, face tanks toward ground zero, turret to the rear, avoid looking out of vision divisions at the fireball, and tie down all radio antennas time permitting.
9. Q. What are the three types of reconnaissance missions?
A. Route, zone and area.
10. Q. How is reconnaissance by fire accomplished?
A. By firing on likely or suspected enemy positions in an attempt to cause the enemy to disclose his presence by movement or by return fire.
11. Q. The armor unit commander uses radio as the primary means of control, in addition, what are some other control measures he may use?
A. Assembly area, Attack position, Objective, Line of Departure, Aime of attack, Axis of Advance, Route of Advance, Zone of Action, Boundary Line, Phase line, Check point, contact point.

See Also:

Logistics: P 23

Signal: P 25

Trans: P 26

ARMOR - Headquarters and Service Co - Tank Bn

1. Q. What is the mission of tank units?
A. To close with and destroy enemy forces, using fire and maneuver in coordination with other arms.
2. Q. What are three chief characteristics of Armor units?
A. (1) Armor protected firepower, (2) Mobility, (3) Shock Action, (4) Responsiveness to Command.
3. Q. Why are armor units, because of their equipment and method of operation, far better suited for the atomic battlefield than any other combat unit?
A. The high degree of protection afforded the crew by the tank. The ability to move through contaminated areas rapidly and extensive communications which allow for dispersion and subsequent rapid employment on the battlefield.
4. Q. What is the mission of the Battalion Mortar Platoon?
A. Furnish close and continuous indirect fire support for the unit which it is supporting.
5. Q. What means of communication are available for use within the mortar platoon?
A. (1) Radio with an assigned FM net, (2) Wire, (3) Voice, (4) Visual.
6. Q. Name the five means of communication available to Armor? Which one is the primary means?
A. (1) Radio is the primary means. (Voice, continuous wave (CW), and Teletype (RTT), (2) Wire (Telephone and Teletype), Messenger, (4) Visual, & (5) Sound.
7. Q. What is meant by transmission security measures and which of the five means of communication is least secure?
A. Transmission security measures are taken to make it difficult for the enemy to intercept transmissions. Radio is the least secure. Messenger is the most secure.
8. Q. The Battalion maintenance platoon (Co Maint Sec) is organized and equipped to perform three major functions - name these?
A. (1) Organizational maintenance, (2) Recovery and evacuation of vehicles, (3) Resupply of parts for weapons and vehicles.
9. Q. What are five major considerations in the selection of a Command Post location?
A. (1) Communications, (2) Accessibility, (3) Security, (4) Cover and Concealment, (5) Anticipated Movement.
10. Q. What are the medical treatment procedures normally performed by the Battalion Aid Station in combat?
A. (1) Sorting of patients as to degree and type of injury. (2) Minor required treatment of those who are returned to duty. (3) Sufficient care and treatment to prepare patients being evacuated to the rear.

See Also:

Logistics - P 23

Signal - P 25

Trans. - P 26

FIELD ARTILLERY - THE HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

1. Q. What is the mission of the headquarters battery?
A. To provide the personnel, equipment and facilities to operate the headquarters and to assist the commander and his staff in the performance of their duties.
2. Q. What is the organization of the Operations and Intelligence platoon?
A. The Opns-Intel platoon is organized into the platoon headquarters, the FDC and the survey section.
3. Q. Which officers are responsible for developing the SOP to be used during the RSOP?
A. The headquarters battery commander and the communications officer should develop the SOP.
4. Q. Normally, what are the two main areas of the headquarters position area?
A. The two main areas are the command post (CP) area and the headquarters battery area.
5. Q. When a wire circuit is completed between the headquarters battery and a firing battery who is responsible for the maintenance of that circuit?
A. Both unit commanders are responsible.
6. Q. Which section of the headquarters battery performs administrative functions for battalion headquarters? Who supervises this section?
A. The administrative section which is supervised by the SGT Major.
7. Q. Which section is charged with the operations of the message center?
A. The platoon headquarters of the communications platoon operates the message center.
8. Q. Who are the key enlisted personnel of the battery headquarters of the headquarters battery?
A. First Sergeant, Mess Steward, Motor Sgt, Supply Sgt, and Battery Clerk.
9. Q. Approximately six records are maintained within the message center to insure rapid and accurate handling of messages. Name these records?
A. Live files, Dead files, message center log, message clerk's file, operator's file, the communication status log.
10. Q. Where is the battalion switchboard normally located within the position area? What factor receives primary consideration in its exact location?
A. The battalion switchboard is normally located near the entrance to the CP. Primary consideration is given to trunk circuits coming into the CP.
11. Q. Why should a command post be properly laid out?
A. To facilitate work, foster security, permit concealment, and permit rapid and orderly exit.

See Also:

Chemical - P 21
Logistics - P 23
Signal - P 25
Trans - P 26

FIELD ARTILLERY - THE HOWITZER BATTERY

1. Q. What is the role of Field Artillery?
A. Artillery provides close and continuous fire support by attacking those targets most dangerous to the supported forces, and, artillery adds depth to combat by neutralizing enemy mortars and artillery, by restricting movement of hostile reserves, and by disrupting enemy command and communication installations.
2. Q. In general, howitzer batteries consist of which six major elements?
A. Battery hqs., Battery detail, Firing Battery, Forward Observer sections, Liaison section, and Ammunition Section.
3. Q. What are the principal duties of the chief of a howitzer section?
A. Supervises the execution of fire commands by his section. Directs emplacement of howitzer, prepares range card, and maintains observation in his sector of responsibility. Conducts maintenance of the howitzer, prime mover and equipment. Insure that sighting and laying equipment is properly adjusted. Keeps the gun book current.
4. Q. Why is a flexible, adequate, and reliable communications system essential to the battery?
A. Communications are essential for administrative and tactical control, as well as for the conduct of fire.
5. Q. What is the primary and only essential requirement of a battery position area?
A. The battery must be able to accomplish the assigned mission from it.
6. Q. What particular term or name is applied to the information necessary to point (lay) artillery weapons?
A. Firing data.
7. Q. What does firing data include?
A. Direction, distribution, vertical interval, ammunition, Range.
8. Q. Name three ways in which range can be determined?
A. Map (chart) measurement, Survey, Estimation.
9. Q. What are the components of a complete round of artillery ammunition?
A. Primer, propelling charge, projectile, fuze.
10. Q. How is the piece laid for direction when indirect laying procedure is used?
A. By setting a given deflection on the sight and traversing the tube until the line of sight of the telescope is on the aiming point with the appropriate bubbles leveled.
11. Q. What elements of information are always announced in initial fire commands?
A. Pieces to follow, projectile, charge (except in fixed ammo), fuze, pieces to fire, method of fire, direction, elevation.

See also:

Svc Btry - P 19B
Chemical - P 21
Logistics- P 23
Signal - P 25
Trans - P 26

FIELD ARTILLERY - THE SERVICE BATTERY

1. Q. What is the mission of the service battery?
A. To procure and distribute all classes of supplies to the units of the battalion, to maintain appropriate supply and personnel records, and to perform organizational motor maintenance not within the capabilities of the batteries.
2. Q. Into what various sections is the service battery divided? (Major)
A. Battery Headquarters, battalion maint section, battalion supply section, and battalion ammo section.
3. Q. Upon what factors does the location of the service battery bivouac depend?
A. Condition of existing road net, availability of concealment or dispersal areas, location of supply installations, the proximity of other troops for mutual support.
4. Q. What method of supply distribution does the FA Battalion normal use?
A. Unit distribution.
5. Q. Define basic load?
A. That quantity of ammunition which is prescribed to be carried by individuals and on the vehicles of a unit.
6. Q. Are the units authorized to accumulate an ammunition reserve in addition to their basic load?
A. No.
7. Q. What action must be taken by the S4 in those circumstances where the unit finds itself in possession of ammo in excess of the basic load?
A. The S4 must render a report of excess.
8. Q. What is meant by "available supply rate"?
A. The rate of consumption in rounds per weapon per day that can be sustained with available supplies.
9. Q. What is required supply rate?
A. The amount of ammunition for each type weapon, expressed in rounds per weapon per day, required to sustain operations of any designated force without restriction.
10. Q. What is a prescribed load?
A. A specified quantity of each type of ammunition to be carried on unit vehicles and by personnel.
11. Q. Why is it necessary to insure that the prescribed Technical Manuals (TM) are on hand and current?
A. TM's contain descriptions of arms, material and equipment. They also provide instructions for the operations, care, and handling of equipment, along with technical procedures, reference data, and similar specialized subject matter.

See Also:

Chemical - P 21
Logistics -P 23
Signal -P 25
Trans -P 26

ARMY BAND

1. Q. What is the primary function of an Army Band?
A. Promotion of morale and esprit de corps.
2. Q. Maximum effective utilization of marching bands may be achieved by the avoidance of any one of six malpractices. Name the six?
A. (1) Division of the marching band; (2) Improper selection of music for marching; (3) Performance on unsuitable terrain; (4) Continuous performance without without relief; (5) Use during certain athletic events; (6) Performance during inclement weather.
3. Q. What is one of the most important elements comprising the marching band?
A. The rhythm group.
4. Q. What is the difference between music and noise?
A. Music is sound and movement put to order. Noise is unplanned sound, lacking in tone and beat.
5. Q. What is the difference between pitch and intensity?
A. Pitch results from the number of vibrations within a given time made by sound. Intensity is the loudness or softness of tone.
6. Q. The main elements out of which all music is made are sound and movement. Define these two elements?
A. Sound includes tone, pitch, melody, and harmony. Movement is made up of time, meter, measure, tempo, and rhythm.
7. Q. What is the primary function of the Drum Major when the band is forming or on the march?
A. Acts as the guide.
8. Q. What are the three positions in the manual of instruments?
A. Carry, Ready instrument, and prepare to play.
9. Q. Where should the rhythm group be placed in the marching band?
A. In the center.
10. Q. What is the interval and distance at the close formation?
A. Interval 9 inches and distance 60 inches.
11. Q. What is a chord?
A. A combination of three or more musical tones, sounded together.

CHEMICAL

1. Q. What is meant by CBR warfare?
A. The intentional employment of toxic chemical agents, biological agents, and radioactive materials.
2. Q. Into what three main groups are chemical agents tactically classified?
A. Toxics, smokes, and flame and incendiaries.
3. Q. What is nerve gas (GB)?
A. Nerve gas (GB) is a quick acting chemical agent which in liquid or vapor form produces casualties by paralyzing respiratory muscles of personnel.
4. Q. Does the contour and condition of the surface of the ground and the presence or absence of trees and vegetation influence the behavior and effectiveness of most chemical agents?
A. Yes.
5. Q. How and in what form is the toxic agent delivered to the target in a chemical attack for nonpersistent effect?
A. It is disseminated in vapor or aerosol form by bursting-type ammunition, aircraft bombs or spray devices.
6. Q. What are three of the principal objectives of a chemical attack for nonpersistent effect?
A. (1) Produce casualties through surprise; (2) harass; (3) produce casualties through poor gas discipline; (4) Produce casualties among unprotected personnel; (5) produce casualties through the cumulative effect.
7. Q. How and in what form is the toxic agent delivered to the target in a chemical attack for persistent effect?
A. In liquid form by bursting type ammunition and by chemical land mines.
8. Q. What are the principle objectives of a chemical attack for persistent effect?
A. (1) Hamper or restrict use of terrain and material; (2) Produce casualties through liquid or vapor effect; (3) Increase the effectiveness of mine fields and demolitions.
9. Q. For what purpose is smoke employed?
A. To reduce the effectiveness of enemy visual observation.
10. Q. For what purpose is flame used?
A. Exploit man's natural fear of fire, and to cause personnel casualties.
11. Q. What are the characteristics of antipersonnel biological agents?
A. (1) Difficult to detect; (2) large area coverage; (3) flexibility; (4) delayed casualty effect.
12. Q. What is the basic concept of the employment of radioactive materials?
A. To deny to the enemy use of an area without destroying installations and material in the area.

ENGINEER

1. Q. What is the insignia of the Corps of Engineers and what does it signify?
A. It is a castle and it was originally adopted because the most outstanding achievements in the early days of engineering were the building of fortifications in the form of castles.
2. Q. What is the basic mission of an engineer combat company?
A. Furnishing general engineer combat support; such as building roads, bridges, mine fields, demolitions, etc., for an army in combat.
3. Q. What is the basic mission of an engineer pontoon bridge company?
A. Furnishing bridge construction support in river crossing operations.
4. Q. What is the mission of an engineer field maintenance company?
A. Repair and maintenance of engineer equipment in field operations.
5. Q. What are the three phases of training that an engineer soldier goes through?
A. (1) Basic training, which is the same for all soldiers in the Army (Unit ATP); (2) Specialist training which makes him an engineer soldier; e.g., carpentry, plumbing, electricity, demolition, and operation of heavy equipment (Unit ATP); (3) Unit training which all soldiers of the Army receive (Unit ATP).
6. Q. The use of demolitions to breach fortifications is a primary mission of the engineers in field operations. Describe a bangalore torpedo and what it is primarily used for?
A. It is a long tube filled with a high explosive that is used for pushing under barbed wire fence obstacles, to breach a path through the fence.
7. Q. Bridge construction is an important function of engineer units. Name one of the most widely used portable fixed bridges in the Army.
A. The "Bailey Bridge".
8. Q. The work of an engineer necessitates the use of knots and rigging. Name some of the most commonly used knots?
A. Square knot, slip knot, half-hitch, sheep-shank, clove-hitch, timber-hitch, granny knot, running-hitch.
9. Q. When are engineer units attached?
A. Only when distance, terrain, and/or the mission make operation under the control of the parent engineer unit impractical and undesirable.
10. Q. In unusual situations, the engineers can be committed as infantry, but this should only be done when?
A. Only after careful consideration of the effects of the resulting loss of engineer support.
11. Q. In retrograde movements, what is the most important mission of engineers?
A. To impede the advance of the enemy.

LOGISTICS

1. Q. What are Class I, III, & V, supplies?
A. I is rations, III is Fuel and Lubricants (POL), V is Ammunition.
2. Q. What are Class IIIA supplies?
A. Fuels and lubricants used for operating aircraft.
3. Q. What are the 3 factors governing the selection of the location of supply installations?
A. Ability to perform the mission, defensibility, and dispersion.
4. Q. Define "Ration Interval"?
A. The elapsed time between forwarding the unit daily ration request and date of consumption?
5. Q. On which meal does the ration cycle commence?
A. Depends on the schedule of delivery, length of haul, availability of transportation, type of rations and time available at the distributing point for breakdown and delivery.
6. Q. What are the two principal means of issue control?
A. (1) Regulated items list, and (2) The command control items list.
7. Q. What is the difference between Supply point distribution and unit distribution?
A. Supply point distribution is where the receiving unit is issued supplies at a supply point and, using its own vehicles, moves the supplies to its own area. Unit distribution is where the receiving unit is issued supplies in its own area, the transportation having been furnished by the issuing agency.
8. Q. What is meant by miscellaneous supplies?
A. Fast moving items which do not fit the definition of any of the 5 classes of supply (Soap, toilet paper, insecticides, etc.).
9. Q. What major factors influence requirements for Class II and IV supplies?
A. (1) Weather, (2) Enemy, (3) Terrain, (4) Type of operation, (5) Number of troops involved, (6) Regulation of items in short supply, (7) Relatively long interval between requisition and receipt of supplies.
10. Q. In the breakdown and issue of Class I supplies, what is the difference between the "unit pile" and "item pile" method?
A. In the unit pile method, each item is divided into as many piles as there are units. In the item pile method supplies are divided into as many piles as there are items of issue.

ORDNANCE

1. Q. What is the primary function of ordnance service?
A. To provide serviceable ordnance materiel to the user at the time and place demanded by the tactical situation.
2. Q. What are the three kinds of inspections of equipment?
A. (1) Command inspections; (2) Spot check (percentage type) inspections; (3) Technical inspections.
3. Q. What is the purpose of a technical inspection?
A. To ascertain serviceability of equipment, maintenance and supply requirements, and adequacy and effectiveness of facilities and procedures.
4. Q. How often, as a minimum, must every item of ordnance equipment in the hands of troops as well as maintenance and supply facilities and procedures be thoroughly inspected by qualified ordnance personnel?
A. Once a year.
5. Q. What are the three categories of maintenance?
A. Organizational, field, and depot.
6. Q. What is the objective of all maintenance?
A. The detection and correction of incipient mechanical and electrical failures by timely preventive maintenance services and frequent command and technical inspections.
7. Q. What are the functions of the supply section of a field maintenance unit?
A. (1) Replenishment of the organizational allowances of supported organizations; (2) Accomplishing the exchange of unserviceable major items, assemblies, and recoverable parts turned in by organizations; (3) Providing the supplies required by the company shops; (4) Preparation of the reports of supply operations required by higher hqs.
8. Q. What is organizational maintenance?
A. That maintenance authorized for, performed by, and the responsibility of, a using unit on its own equipment.
9. Q. What is field maintenance?
A. That maintenance authorized and performed by designated maintenance activities in direct support of using organizations.
10. Q. What is the mission of the Ordnance Corps in regard to ammunition?
A. Research, development, design, testing, procurement, storage, maintenance and distribution of ordnance ammunition.
11. Q. How many echelons of maintenance of there?
A. Five.

SIGNAL

1. Q. What are the four principal parts of a radio set?
A. Transmitter, receiver, antenna, and source of electrical power.
2. Q. In what direction will a vehicle with a whip antenna mounted on its left rear side transmit its strongest signal.
A. The strongest signal will be transmitted in a line running from the antenna through the right front side of the vehicle.
3. Q. How should the numbers from zero to nine be pronounced in telephone or radio transmissions?
A. 0-Ze-ro; 1-Wun; 2-Too; 3-Thu-ree; 4-Fo-wer; 5-Fi-yiv; 6-Six; 7-Seven; 8-Ate; 9-Niner.
4. Q. What is the difference between the words ROGER & WILCO?
A. ROGER means "I have received your last transmission satisfactorily,"
WILCO means "I have received your message, understand it, and will comply".
5. Q. When is the use of the phonetic alphabet prescribed?
A. For the pronunciation of letters for all voice communications, including telephone, and radio, and for transmission of coded messages by telephone.
6. Q. What are the words in the phonetic alphabet:
A. Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, Golf, Hotel, India, Juliett, Kilo, Lima, Mike, November, Oscar, Papa, Quebec, Romeo, Sierra, Tango, Uniform, Victor, Whiskey, Xray, Yankee, Zula.
7. Q. What are the two basic types of radio jamming?
A. Spot jamming and barrage jamming.
8. Q. The date and time in messages are expressed as six digits, followed by a time zone suffix. What does the second pair of digits denote?
A. The hour.
9. Q. What are the two principal types of field telephones?
A. Sound-powered and battery powered.
10. Q. What type of field-wire tie is recommended for aerial support of multiple pairs of field wire (cable) and field cables?
A. The basket Hitch Tie.
11. Q. Define axis of signal communications?
A. A line or route on which lie the starting position and probable future locations of the CP of a unit during a troop movement; main route along which messages are transmitted or received from combat units in the field.
12. Q. What is the meaning of the pro-word "Exempt"?
A. The addressee designations immediately following are exempted from the collective call.

TRANSPORTATION

1. Q. What are the two fields of responsibility of drivers?
A. They are operation and maintenance.
2. Q. What is a close column; an open column; and an infiltration column?
A. A close column is one in which the elements are formed as compactly as practicable. An open column is one in which the elements are spaced widely as a passive defense or safety measure. An infiltration column is a movement accomplished by dispatching vehicles or small groups of vehicles over a specialized route.
3. Q. What is a strip map?
A. A strip map is a schematic picture of the route of march, giving route numbers, the location of side roads, towns and rest points.
4. Q. When transporting explosives, inflammable materials, and toxic gases across state borders in the U.S. are government vehicles subject to Interstate Commerce Commission regulations.
A. Yes.
5. Q. How are detonating caps and other explosives transported by vehicles?
A. In separate vehicles, never in the same vehicle.
6. Q. What type of control is utilized during highway movements?
A. Organization control is always exercised during highway movements. Responsibility is that of the commander of the unit using the road.
7. Q. What is the Start Point?
A. A Start Point is any designated place at which a column or element thereof is formed by the successive arrival of its various subdivisions.
8. Q. How is march discipline attained?
A. (1) By correct driving; (2) Immediate and effective response to all signals and orders; (3) Prompt relaying of visual signals; (4) Correct speeds, distances and positions within the column; (5) Observance of the rules of march hygiene, etc..
9. Q. What types of communications are used to control a column?
A. Visual signals, audio signals, radio, and other methods consisting of sign messages, written messages delivered by messengers, and over
10. Q. What is a Release Point (RP)?
A. The point at which an incoming serial or march unit is released from column control and leaves the march column--moving into its assigned area.
11. Q. What is Road Space:
A. Road space is the total road distance occupied by a march column, including the distances between vehicles, march units, and serials.
12. Q. What is Time Length:
A. The time required for a column or element thereof to pass a given point.
13. Q. What is meant by vehicle density?
A. The number of vehicles occupying one mile of road space.

INTERIOR GUARD

1. Q. What are the two elements of the counter-sign?
A. Challenge and password.
2. Q. How is an unidentified person challenged?
A. Halt! Who is there?
3. Q. What is a fixed post?
A. A post with a well defined area.
4. Q. What is the fifth general order?
A. To quit my post only when properly relieved.
5. Q. What do the words "military manner" in the second general order Mean?
A. Errect, soldierly bearing.
6. Q. What action must you take if you discover an incompetent sentry on post?
A. Report him to the commander of relief and stay on his post until relieved by a qualified relief.
7. Q. Who may lawfully require a sentry to surrender his weapon?
A. Any person from whom he lawfully received orders.
8. Q. How many members of a groud should a sentry allow to approach at a time?
9. Q. What individual is advanced first to be recognized?
A. Senior in rank, or person in command.
10. Q. Is the answer "friend" to a challenge an acceptable reply?
A. Yes
11. Q. What is the main consideration given to a person who claims the right to pass if you are a sentry?
A. Positive recognition.
12. Q. One NCO is kept awake at the guard house, who is he?
A. Commander of the relief whos' relief is on post.
13. Q. May specialists and NCO's be used as sentrys?
A. Yes

COMBAT TRAINING OF THE INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER

1. Q. What is cover?
A. Anything that protects you from weapons fire.
2. Q. What is concealment?
A. Concealment is anything that protects you from observation.
3. Q. If caught in an open area with no cover, what do you do?
A. ~~Hide~~ Dig in.
4. Q. What are the two ways of moving with the body close to the ground?
A. High crawl and low crawl.
5. Q. When do you use the low crawl?
A. When cover and concealment are scarce.

PHONETIC ALPHABET

Alpha

Bravo

Charley

Delta

Echo

Foxtrot

Golf

Hotel

India

Juliet

Kilo

Lima

Mike

November

Oscar

Papa

Quebec

Romeo

Sierra

Tango

Uniform

Victor

Wiskey

Xray

Yankee

Zulu

INDIVIDUAL WEAPON

CARBINE CAL.30 M1

NOMENCLATURE - Magazine fed, air cooled, gas operated, shoulder weapon.

WEIGHT with 15 rd mag(unloaded)..... 5.50 lb
WEIGHT with 15 rd mag (loaded) 6.10 lb
WEIGHT with 30 rd mag(unloaded)..... 5.53 lb
WEIGHT with 30 rd mag(loaded) 6.60 lb
LENGTH without bayonet.....35.58 in
LENGTH with bayonet.....42.26 in
TRIGGER PULL minimum..... 5.00 lb
TRIGGER PULL maximum..... 7.00 lb
BARREL LENGTH.....18 in
CHAMBER PRESSURE.....40,000 lb p.s.i.
SIGHTS(Rear adjustable for windage & elevation)(Front fixed battle)
SIGHT RADIUS(Front to rear)..... 21.5 in
RIFLINGS Make on complete turn of the projectile in 20 in of length
Number of groves - 4 Number of lands - 4
MAXIMUM RANGE - 2200 yards
MAX EFFECTIVE RANGE - 275 yards
MUZZLE VELOCITY - 1,970 ft per second

COST \$76.90