

## INDIVIDUAL MOVEMENT

I. **INTRODUCTION:** It is your responsibility to take quick measure to protect yourself in a forward movement in battle and of the other times when protection is needed. You must be able to pass a great skill on day and night movements, knowledge on factors considered in movements thus, it will serve a protection and it would lead to the key of success.

a. Factors to be considered in movements:

1. Terrain:

- a) Suitable for first movement
- b) Provide adequate security

2. Security:

- a) Use available cover and concealment
- b) Provide good observation points

3. Knowledge of the use of camouflage and concealment

b. Technique and Aids to day movements:

1. Take advantage of anything that provide concealment in the movement:

Ex: Fogs, darkness, smoky, rain, etc.

2. Tall grasses give good concealment when properly used.

- a) Move only when the wind blows
- b) Avoid moving straight line throughout
- c) Change direction from time to time

3. Be alert of movement of any kind.

- a) Flight of bird of any kind
- b) Absence of birds and animals
- c) Unusual nuzzle of leaves and twigs

4. Take advantage of distraction.

- a) When land moves
- b) Exploding shells
- c) Flying airplane

5. Avoid leaving footprints

- a) Select spots
- b) Avoid loose rock or stones
- c) Avoid wet surface

6. Know how cross stream

- a) Keep arms and arm dry
- b) Improvise craft to float equipment if possible, remove boots & clothing.

7. When crawling through fields

- a) Avoid stopping dust
- b) Take route over the hardest surface
- c) Follow the furrows (made by plow)

8. Avoid loading yourself with unnecessary equipment.

c. Individual Movements:

1. Day Movement:

a) Crawling and creeping

1) High crawl and creeping - is used when cover and concealment available and speed is needed to close up with the objectives.

(a) Body is kept free of the ground with weight resting on forearms and lower legs.

(b) Cradle rifle on your arms to keep muzzle out of dirt.

(c) Move forward by alternately advancing the elbows and knees.

b) Low crawl - is used when no cover and concealment and the speed is not needed.

1) Body and chest is flat to the ground.

2) Drag rifle along toe of the butt with fingers over the muzzle to keep it out of dirt.

3) Push arms forward and cock left leg forward.

4) Pull yourself forward with arms and push with left leg.

c) Rushing - fastest movement executed from a prone to the next dropping position when crossing an open terrain.

1) Prone to Rushing

(a) Keep body as flat as possible to the ground.

(b) Conceal lightly raise head and select a good new concealed and covered position and to covered position.

(c) Slowly lower your head back, draw your arms into the body and cover right leg forward.

(d) With one movement, raise body strengthening the arms.

(e) Spring to your feet stepping off the left foot and rush to your new selected position, crouching low in a zigzag way.

2) Dropping

(a) Just before you drop, plant feet on the ground.

(b) Drop your knees and at the same time sliding to the heel of the butt of the rifle.

- (c) Fall forward breaking fall with the butt of the rifle.
- (d) Shift weight to you left/right side and roll several times going to your new position.
- (e) Come immediately to firing position.

3) Application

- (a) Individual or by two rushes
- (b) Team rushes
- (c) Squad rushes

2. Movement by Night

a) Walking at night

- 1) Keep weight on one foot as you step
- 2) Feel the ground with your toe before stepping it down
- 3) Do it alternately in the same manner.

b) Hitting the ground at night

- 1) Crouch slowly and hold rifle under armpit and feel the ground with free hand.
- 2) Support feet with free hand and opposite knees
- 3) Raise free leg and back and lower it silently to the ground
- 4) Roll quietly into the back prone position

c) Crawling at night

- 1) Crawl on hands and knees
- 2) Lay rifle on the ground by your side
- 3) Keep hand on the spot and bring forward knees until it meets the hand
- 4) With hands, feel the ground for the knees
- 5) Clear again next spot of other knees for the same way and alternately and silently.

d. Problems During Night Movement:

1. Night Vision - adapt eyes in seeing at night, by enlarging pupil of the eye in order to let in more light. Keep out of lights around you and do not lock straight to the light.

2. Appearance and sizes - darkness changes the appearance and sizes of object.

a) Trees look smaller because tips and twigs of branches cannot be seen. Airplanes caught by the beam of searchlight look larger.

b) Night glasses make it possible to see object that is too small.

c) Light is quickly visible at night. Ordinary condition, candlelight could be seen for several miles and visible for ten miles under ideal condition for darkness.

3. Sound depends mostly upon the ear to get into the enemy and exercise care keep enemy hearing your.
  - a) When saluting stop frequently to listen. Remove helmet so that sound is not disturbed.
  - b) By practicing, you can learn to listen for long period in perfect silent.
  - c) Sounds are transmitted in great distance on weather and at night.
  - d) If you hold ear to the ground, you can hear better sounds as persons walking or noise of a vehicle.
4. Smell-sense - of smell may warn you of enemy fire, cooking lines, gasoline, and oil engine.
5. Touch-learn to operate and adjust equipment by touch alone, use to feel how to recognize object in the dark.
6. Concealment - at night it is provided by darkness unless there is moonlight.
7. Movement is different from daytime movement in absolute silence.
  - a) Determine in advance and move by bounce.
  - b) Run only in an emergency
  - c) Stop listens frequently
  - d) Take advantage of the sound, which may distract the enemy
  - e) If you fall silently

e. Proper Way to Cross the Obstacle

1. Movement near the wire must be slow cause of booby traps and wires.
2. Passing under wires, on your back by feeling ahead and above. Hold wire clear of body, do not jerk wire, it might make noise.
3. When cutting wire along, cut a wire near picket to avoid having a loose and fly back when with companion, one will hold the wire with both hand while the other cut in between the hands. Band and roll back wire for passage, wrap a cloth around the wire to muffle sound. Leave top wire intact it lessens chance of discovery.
4. To cross narrow trench, crawl silently up to the edge. Spring up from prone and jump across slinking quietly and then climb the other side.
5. To cross trench climbs down and silently and then climb other side. Remain quiet for a moment and listen before further movement.