I. MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE

A. Introduction

The AFP, like any military establishment throughout the world, transacts most of its business through correspondence which thereafter becomes the written record of all its transactions. However, this formal method of communication is not the only means at its disposal to get things done. Its transactions may also be facilitated, whenever practicable, by the maximum use of personal contact and the telephone.

Through military correspondence, even the smallest tactical unit in the AFP chain of command and assigned in a far flung area can communicate with its immediate of higher headquarters. Thus, military correspondence is to get the action, or as means to influence decisions.

Military correspondence is concerned with almost any subject and takes many forms. However, the usual forms within the broad meaning of military correspondence are the military or subjects to letters, non-military letters, endorsements, disposition form, personnel action form, routing slip, and messages, all of which shall be discussed in this chapter. The purpose, style, preparation, and contents of each form shall be dished out.

B. Definition of Terms

1. Military (subject-to) letter is used as a means of communication among military, naval and air personnel and between activities of the AFP.
2. Naval Letter (from-to-subjects) is used by Navy personnel when communicating with offices within the Philippine Navy and with foreign naval establishments. When Marines and other navy personnel intends to send a communication outside of the Philippine Navy, he uses the format of the Military Letter.
3. Endorsement is a reply of forwarding statement added to a military letter.
4. Disposition Form is an informal communication used between staff agencies within a command's headquarters. It has varied purposes.
5. Personnel Action Form is intended for use to initiate personnel actions/request.
6. Routing Slip is an informal type of communication used to transmit official papers from one office to another within headquarters.
7. Radio Message is an informal communication sent through wire services to facilitate action on a certain matter.

C. Characteristics of Military Correspondence:

1. Simplicity – use simple and plain words. The words are exact, simple and well chosen.
2. Clarity – present ideas that are crystal clear, limit each sentence to one main thought.
3. Conciseness – only essential information is included. Ideas are expressed in the fewest words consistent with clearness, completeness and courtesy. Do not make a paragraph when you can say it in sentence.
4. Coherence – treat first things first. To place your ideas in an orderly sequence, isolate the essentials then arrange and proportion them logically and harmoniously.
5. Emphasis – achieve emphasis by careful and thoughtful arrangement of words (ideas be treated in the order of their importance and that the most important may be stored).
6. Completeness – each piece of correspondence should be nearly self-explanatory as possible. All necessary information is included. When it is necessary to refer to other sources summarize briefly the information contained in those references. All questions shall be satisfactorily answered.
II. MILITARY (SUBJECT-TO) LETTER

A. Style

A military (subject-to) letter follows a fundamental style, varying only in details. The letter should be phrased in a courteous way and the language should be refined without vulgarity. It is typed in two (2) carbon copies (or three print outs) using a 8x10 1/2 bond paper.

B. Major Components

The military letter has three (3) major components - heading, body, and close.

1. Heading - this part consists of all the materials above the first line of the body. It contains the office of origin and address, file reference, identifying initials, date, subject, channels through which the letter will be sent. The placement of these parts is as shown in Fig. 11-1.

2. Body - the body of the military letter is that part that is placed between the heading and the close. It is substance of the letter as distinguished from the formal beginning and ending. In preparing this portion of the letter, be guided by the following rules:

   a) Spacing - the body will be single spaced, except when it is less that nine (9) line and no reply is anticipated. In this case, it will be double spaced. Double space is authorized between paragraphs. The first line of this portion begins on the fifth line below the initial address.

   b) Paragraphing - when a letter consists of only one paragraph, the paragraph will not be numbered although its sub-paragraphs, they will be numbered consecutively. The first line of a paragraph is indented five (5) spaces. The succeeding line begin at the left margin. When a paragraph is subdivided, there must be at least two (2) of the same subdivisions.

   c) Abbreviations - authorized abbreviations may be used in the body of a military letter. But they must be used sparingly. Abbreviations are normally written without spacing or periods.

   d) References - references to a publication must be specific and will be fully identified. When referring to a correspondence, include the type, file reference, office of origin, date, and subject.

   e) Page Numbering - the first page is not numbered. However, the succeeding pages will be numbered consecutively, except for the last page. Page numbers are centered one (1) inch from the bottom of the page.

   f) Continuations - a paragraph of three (3) or more lines will not be divided between pages. At least two (2) lines of a divided paragraph will appear on each page. In dividing a sentence between pages, at least two (2) words will appear on each page.

3. Close - The close of a military letter consists of the command or authority line, signature element and enclosure block.

   a) Command or authority line - when a military letter is signed for a commander or head of a command, agency, or office by an individual authorized to do so, and authority line is shown. The authority line indicates that it is an expression of a will of the command, agency or office personally signs the letter or when the body contains a mandatory phrase such as "The Commanding General desires..." The command or authority line begins on the second line below the last paragraph directly under the first letter of the first word of the preceding main paragraph. It is typed in capital letters and without any use of abbreviations. It ends with a colon.

   b) Signature element - this portion is typewritten five (5) lines below the command or authority line and indented one (1) space to the right from the center of the page. It contains the first name, middle initial and surname of the officer authorized to sign, followed below his rank and branch of service, and his official designation on the last line. These should be typewritten in block style.
c) Enclosure block - this space is found on the left side of the page and in line with the typed signature of the signature
d) Block. It contains a listing of all enclosures which are supplementary documents that are sent with communication to provide additional information.

III. ENDORSEMENT

A. Style

The style of an endorsement is generally the same as that of a military (subject-to) letter. It has the same components as the military and non-military letters. There is one major difference between a military letter and an endorsement. In an endorsement, the date is written at the end of the office of origin and address. The date is a military letter is written as a single unit and located on the second line below the address of the issuing headquarters or office. Endorsements are numbered consecutively.

There are two (2) types of endorsements used in the military other than the formal form normally practiced. These are the stamp and checked or initial endorsements. Their uses and style are explained hereunder.

In cases not disciplinary in nature, the use of a stamp endorsement is authorized. It has the same elements as the military letter. The abbreviation "Ind" is preceded by a blank space for the endorsement number. Expressions forming the body of the endorsement include the following:

- Approved: Disapproved
- Note and return: Concerned noted
- For compliance: No record
- For appropriate action and return

A checked or initial endorsement is used to forward a communication without comment. It is also numbered in sequence. "Forwarded" and "Returned" are not used.

DISPOSITION FORM

Uses

The Disposition Form is used for the following purposes:

1. To give instructions.
2. To transmit an order, policy, advice, or information.
3. To request action, instructions, policy opinion, etc.
4. To trace action, or check or follow up implementation of orders.
5. To record comments, coordination, and recommendations.

Scope

It is used as an informal correspondence among staff sections of a headquarters corresponding with counterpart action of a subordinate unit only when fathering data for studies and reports and exercising staff supervision.

Format

Each separate statement in the Disposition Form is known as "comment" followed by a number. The other necessary items are printed in the form itself. Multiple addresses are used. Authorized abbreviation are also used.

At the end of the "comment", the signature element contains only the last name of the head of office from where the Disposition Form originates.
ROUTING SLIP

The principal purpose of a routing slip is to transmit papers from office to office within a headquarters, or from a section within an office. It is never used to forward papers to an office outside a headquarters. The routing slip is used to speed up transmittal of correspondences direct to action section without the need for the formal endorsement.

Each section of a headquarters is encouraged to design appropriate routing slip for its particular use. As has already been mentioned, this form is printed in advance.

PERSONNEL ACTION FORM

The Personnel Action Form will be used to request, recommend, direct, report any personnel action for which no ther standard form is required. It may be used between sections of a headquarters as well as between all parts of a command through regular correspondence channels.

Transmittal – will be by brief endorsement (comment) on the form itself.

HOW TO FILL UP AFP AGO FORM NR 110:

1. File Reference – indicate file number of correspondence.
2. Date – state date, month and year form is prepared.
3. Indicate as to whether the correspondence is a request, recommendation or a directive by putting “X” in the appropriate box.
4. To – specify official designation of addresses, using authorized abbreviation.
5. From – specify official designation of individuals that prepares the form. If correspondence being prepared refers to person preparing it, specify name, rank, SN.
6. Item – name, grader, SN, unit and station – indicate full name or the subject of the correspondence, AFPSN, Unit and Station.
7. Item 2 – nature of action (and authority, if applicable) give a brief of the nature of the correspondence and specify pertinent references, basis of authority, if applicable.
8. Item 3 – reason for action – give reason for the request, recommendation, directive, report, etc., briefly but completely. Do not sacrifice clarity for brevity.
9. Item 4 – supplemental data (as required) – mention important data which are required by rules and regulations and are pertinent to the request, recommendation, report, etc.
10. Item 5 – enumerate all enclosures to be attached.
11. Name and Signature of the originator – Rank/Name to be type written.
12. Abbreviation – commonly known and accepted abbreviation is authorize.

Processing Actions – this portion of the form consist of the following:

a. Number – the first unit or office to be act on the form shall enter “1” in this column to indicate order of actions.
b. Comment – specify official designation of person acting on the correspondence official designation to whom it is in turn referred to: and indicate date when action is made. It will contain brief recommendations, approval, concurrence, etc.
c. Authentication – signature, name, rank, Br of Svc and official designation of endorser shall be indicated on column.
MEMORANDUM

1. Definition

- it is the prescribed publication pertaining to matters that are directive, advisory or informative in nature, the effectivity of which may either be temporary or permanent in duration.
- Memorandum are used in lieu of bulletin and circulars. A memorandum is effective for a maximum period of 2 years and minimum period of one year.

2. Procedure

a. Memorandum may be numbered. If and when it is numbered, it will be numbered socially during a calendar year. More than one memorandum may be issued in one day.

b. Paragraph are numbered in numerical sequence, while sub-paragraphs by alphabet.

c. Like Circulars and SOP’s, Memoranda should be written in a clear and direct style, it should be as simple as possible to be understood by the average person.

MEMO SAMPLE FORMAT

PHILIPPINE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS NAVAL RESERVE COMMAND
Cabildo St., Fort Santiago, Intramuros, Manila

O/R1

27 September 2003

MEMORANDUM:

To: All Concerned

Subject: Sample Format of Memorandum

1. This paragraph states the reason for the Memorandum.

2. This and subsequent paragraph prescribed in detail the action desired.

3. This paragraph indicates whether the publication is informative, advisory or a directive.

4. The rescission close is always indicated on the last paragraph. In case there is none, the preceding paragraph becomes the last of the Memorandum.

S A AMBOT
By direction
O/R1

SUBJECT: Military Letter

THRU: Channel

TO: Chief of Staff, AFP
    Attn: DCS for Education & Training, J7
    Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City

1. The military letter is used for correspondence with military, naval and air personnel and between activities of major services and other units of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

2. Margin 1 ¼ inches (15 spaces-elite type) on the left side and ¾ inch (9 spaces) on the right side. The margin is kept as straight as possible, when no printed letterhead is available, the top margin of the typed letterhead is approximately ¾ inch (5 spaces) from top of the paper.

3. Only one side of a sheet of paper is used. The file reference is typed in the upper left corner as shown one this sample, and the list of enclosure is typed on the lower left corner, beginning on the same line on which the typed signature appears.

4. Single spacing with double spacing between paragraphs is the standard practice. If the letter is less than nine line and neither reply nor further action is anticipated, it may be double spaced.

FOR THE COMMODORE:

ERWIN C CALIMAG
LT PN
AC of S for Personnel, R1
NAVAL LETTER

PHILIPPINE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS NAVAL RESERVE COMMAND
Cabildo St., Fort Santiago, Intramuros, Manila

CPT:RMO:cfr-6311
ONA
Serr:
01 Oct 2002

From: Commander, Naval Reserve Command
To: Superintendent, Naval School Center
Via: Commander, Naval Education & Training Command

Subj: Naval Letter

Ref: Yeoman Handbook

Encl: Sample Letter

1. In a naval letter, the office identifying symbols includes the initial of the officer signing the draft, action clerk, typist and tel number. It shall appear on the right side of the paper in line with the heading address and two inches from the right of the paper.

2. Placement on the “From” line is typed seven spaces below the last of the last line of the letterhead. “To” line is placed immediately below the word “From”. The “Via” addresses, each is numbered with an Arabic numeral enclosed in parenthesis. The “Subj” line is typed two spaces below the “To” or “Via” as the case may be. The abbreviated “Subj” is used to introduce a topical statement of the subject of the correspondence. The “Ref” line is two spaces below the last line of the “Subj” and is used when previously prepared material is cited. References are designated in small letters enclosed in parenthesis in chronological order and irefully identifies as to the origin, typed title and date. “Encl” line is two spaces below the “Ref” line, if any they are used to introduce a listing of materials that are to be forwarded with the letter.

3. The text of the letter begins two spaces from the last line of the “Encl”, “Ref” or “Subj” line as the case maybe. The letter will be single space with double space between paragraph.

BY COMMAND OF COMMODORE LEGASPI:

ELPIDIO B CARIÑO
By direction
Familiarization Firing of HNRC Officers

To: COMNAVRESCOM
From: C/S
Date: 27 Jul 03
Comnt Nr: __
Via: DCNRC
LTM OROPESA PN

SUMMARY:

1. Reference: Approved DF dtd 01 Oct 01 on same subject.

2. Per above reference, the Command will conduct a familiarization firing to all Officers with Cal. 45 pistol at MCMTC Firing Range on 20 Oct 01. However, coordination with MCTC reveals that the firing range is not available due to numerous competition and other activities in line with the PMC Anniversary Celebration.

3. ITCON, DCNRC suggested to coordinate for the availability of the NISF firing range as the alternate venue of the activity on 27 Oct 01. Coordination for the availability of the firing range shall be endeavored through R-2.

4. Attached is the proposed letter request to Commander, NISF for signature.

RECOMMENDATION:

5. Approval of para 3 and signature of the proposed letter to CNISF.

MANGLICMOT
AGC AMF-Cruz J (EM)  2nd Ind  LT. CRUZ/fba/2606
SUBJECT: Explanation

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN CITIZEN MILITARY TRAINING COMMAND
Fort Bonifacio, Metro Manila, 04 April 2001

TO:  Tsg. Juan dela Cruz
     Post

______________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________

BY ORDER OF BRIG GEN CARONELL:

PEDRO S HERNANDEZ JR
1LT PA
Command Adjutant

SAMPLE ROUTING SLIP

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL RESERVE COMMAND
Cabildo St., Fort Santiago, Intramuros, Manila

ROUTING SLIP

SUBJ: ________________________________________________________________

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ADDITIONAL REMARKS:
## PERSONNEL ACTION FORM

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<th>Recommendation</th>
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To:

Via:

From:

1. Name, Grade, AFPSN, Unit, Station

2. Nature of Action (Authority if Applicable)

3. Reasons for Action (if any)

4. Supplementary Date (as required)

5. Enclosure(s)

____________________________________
(Type Name and Signature)

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