

# Command and staff service

**No. 7**

## **Practice on the Topic No.6**

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## Course objectives:

- to practice students when they should perform reconnaissance,
- to practice students what form and what content platoon performs tactical and topographical orientation during reconnaissance with subordinates when planning and decision-making process is in full progress – **in terrain**.

## Summary:

## Preface

1. Planning struggle - reconnaissance
2. Topographical orientation
3. Tactical orientation

## Conclusion

## List of tasks for students

## References and further reading

## Preface

**The practice carried out in the concretely terrain specified by the tactical situation**

# 1. Planning struggle – reconnaissance

a) **The evaluation assesses** the field commander of the unit:

- throughput (and impassable terrain heavily passable parts),
- the quality of roads (roads), designed to move the unit,

The nature of water hazards that can affect the performance of the task units,

The unit commander should the terrain reconnaissance draw conclusions:

- how the terrain affects the performance of the task (organization unit assembly, using combat techniques, operation of the unit in sections impassable terrain, conditions and possibilities of observation and fire, terrains and convenient for operation of the unit, a masking techniques, etc.;

which areas and directions are advantageous for enemy activity and how spaces and directions during the task increased attention

**A platoon commander performs reconnaissance with a superior commander, the squad leaders and neighbours for direct collateral.**

**During the reconnaissance is usually carried out topographical and tactical orientation.**

## 2. Topographical orientation

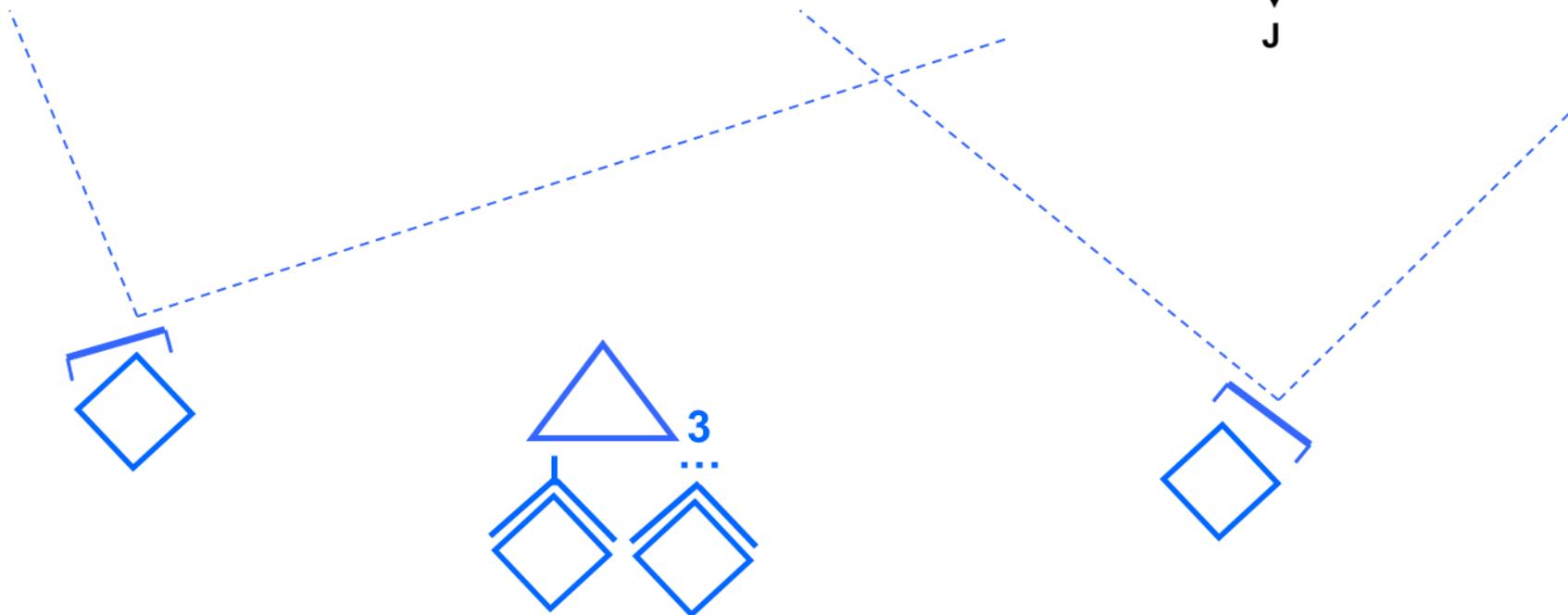
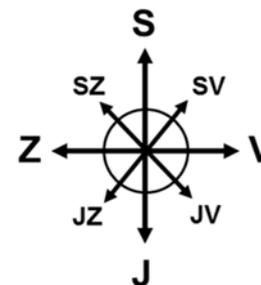
### Topographical orientation includes:

- determine their own habitat;
- determine the cardinal points (interest cardinal points);
- identifying landmarks (left to right - in the direction of reading maps);
- a description of the terrain (settlements, heights, roads etc. - significant terrain objects) by horizon from the nearest farther along (left to right);
- evaluation of deviations from map data;
- encoding field (arbitrary code name field objects and landmarks).

## a) Determining the own site:

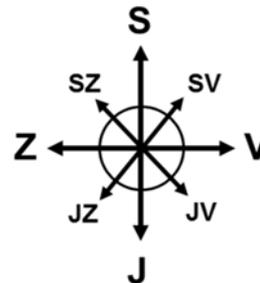
- Determination of habitat (see point 1 topographical orientation) to interest parties (procedure, the arrival of the enemy, ...),
- Identifying with two points:
  - 1st point = habitat reconnaissance (topographic orientation),
  - 2nd point = dominant point field
- Showing in particular the ground,

determine their own position – own habitat

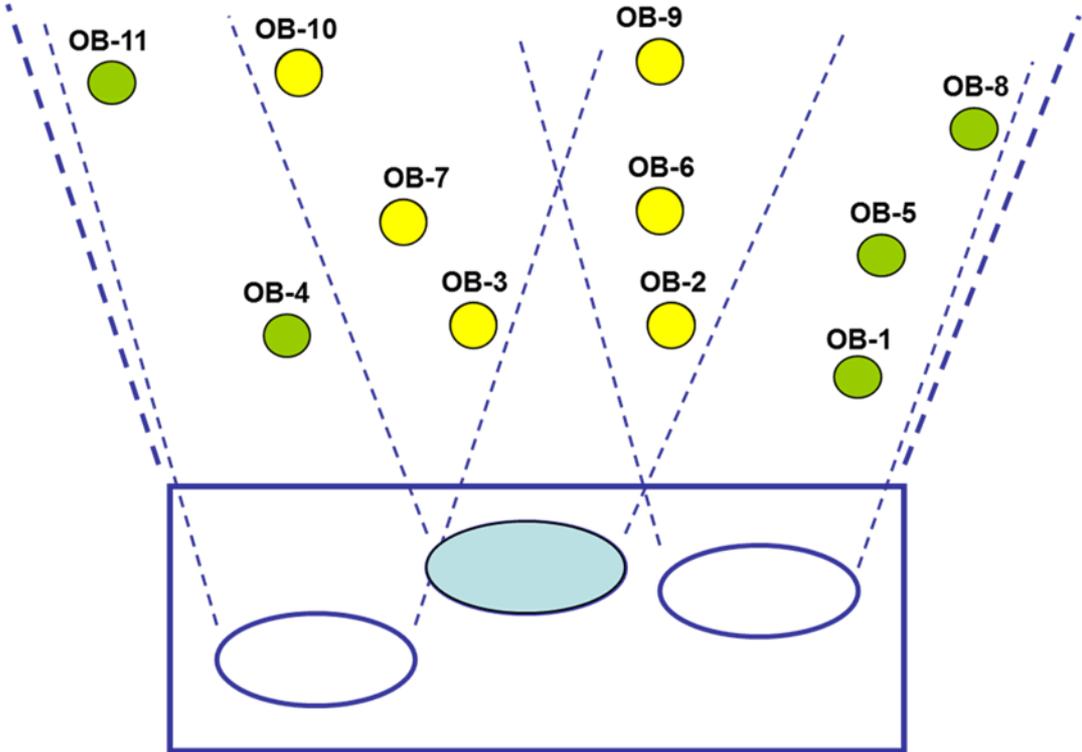


**a) determining the compass – stakeholders regarding:**

- "You name it" (eg. "Northeast"),
- **Determining only the cardinal directions (N, S, E, W)**, and secondary cardinal directions (NE, SE, NW, SW) - Commander shows the terrain object specifying the party has specifically in the field (he waves his hand in his direction).



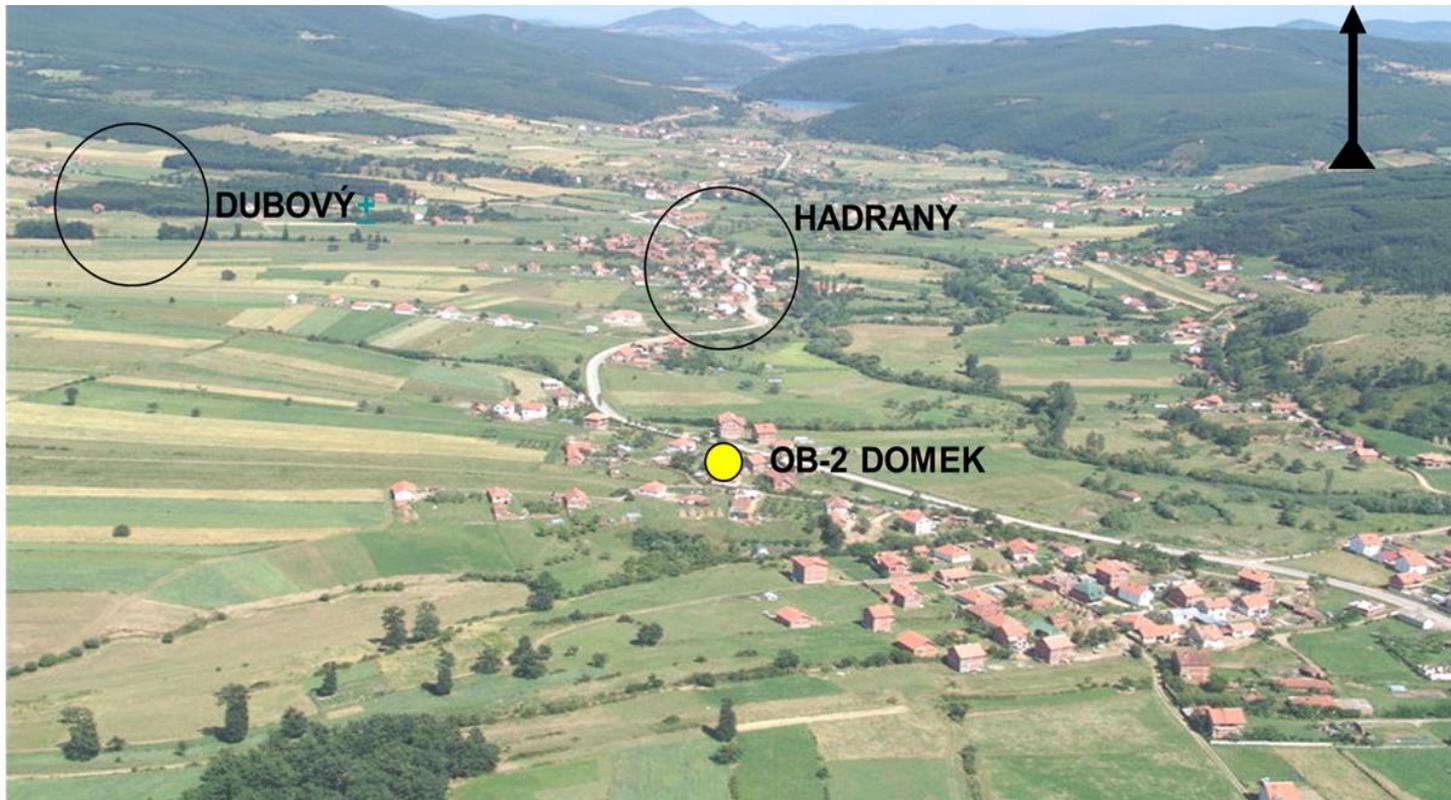
**Identifying landmarks:** as a landmark to determine dominant, relatively stable, "dot", stationary terrain shape or object (the landmark commander directs (he describes and shows in the field).



## a) Terrain description:

- Commander describes the terrain per direction and its vicinity,
- Describes the right - left, closer - then,
- If necessary, can be described as the shapes and objects for habitat (eg. In the implementation of the attack to describe the unfolding lines for habitat topographic orientation),
- Description is factual;
- Commander identifies described types of terrain and objects,
- A detailed description is reasonably (not steep, but exhausting),
- Commander uses to describe those matters (interest parties, landmarks),
- Commander shows shapes and objects described specifically in the field,
- Commander describes discrepancies maps and terrain at the end.

a description of the terrain (settlements, heights, roads etc. - significant terrain objects) by horizon from the nearest farther along (left to r



## 2. Tactical orientation

### Tactical orientation includes:

- clarification of the deployment of the enemy in the field, their potential activity and the likely intentions, their main firing means possible ways forward that he can assume their set up roadblocks and other engineering measures, self-seeding possible directions of low-flying air targets, helicopters and their insertion lines, etc. .;
- situation of friendly forces in contact with the enemy;
- task companies, platoons;
- task teams;
- tasks reinforcing resources;
- senior activities and neighbors in favor of a platoon;
- other necessary information and tasks.

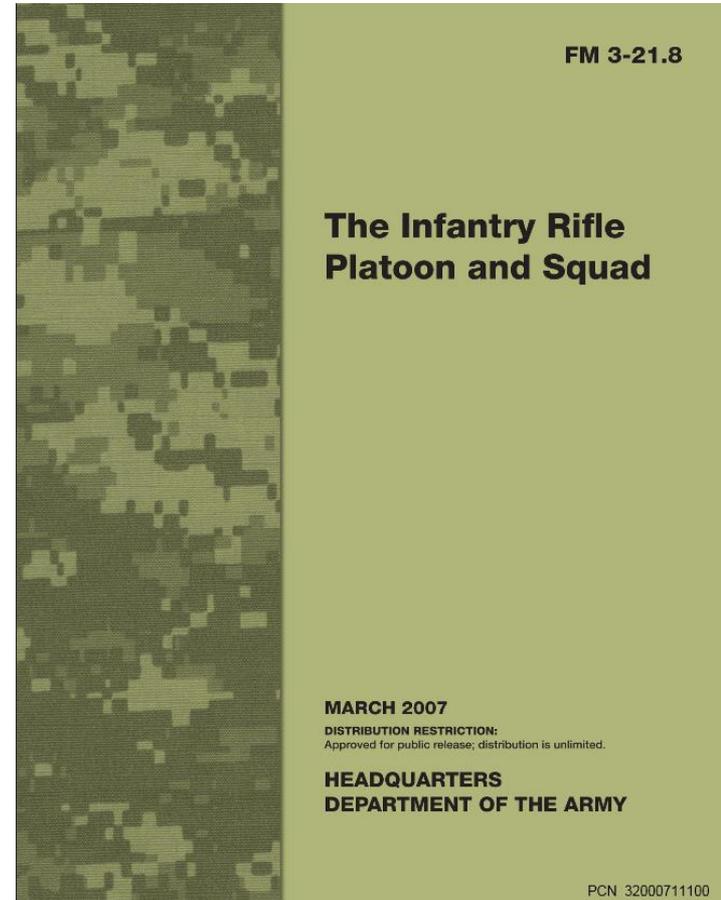
## Conclusion:

- By teacher to evaluate the achievement of the objectives of the practice.
- To evaluate individual students.
- Issue task for students.

## List of tasks for students:

By student to study the lecture Topic No. 6 and an assigned literature (viz. “References and further reading”).

Main effort to aim to:



## References and further reading

1. ČERNÝ, J., HRŮZA, P., JAROŠ, V. *System velení a řízení v operacích*. Brno:, 2011, 139 s. ISBN 978-80-7231-836-0
2. SMARTbook. The battle Staff. Plan, design, prepare, execute, assess. The Lighting Press. 2014.
3. HANDBOOK. *The battle Staff NCO*. Tactics, techniques and Procedures. 2008.
4. *FM 7-8 Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad*. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Washington, DC, 22 April 2014
5. *FM 3-21.8 the infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad*. HQ DEPARTMENT OF THE US ARMY. MARCH 2007.