

Field Manual Combatives Fm 3 25 150 2009 Hand To Hand Combat Fighting Boxing Close Combat Military Manuals Army Manuals

Field Manual FM 3-13 Information Operations December 2016 Over the past two decades, Army information operations (IO) has gone through a number of doctrinal evolutions, explained, in part, by the rapidly changing nature of information, its flow, processing, dissemination, impact and, in particular, its military employment. At the same time, a decade and a half of persistent conflict and global engagement have taught us a lot about the nature of the information environment, especially that in any given area of operations, this environment runs the gamut from the most technologically-advanced to the least. Army units employ IO to create effects in and through the information environment that provide commanders a decisive advantage over adversaries, threats, and enemies in order to defeat the opponent's will. Simultaneously, Army units engage with and influence other relevant foreign audiences to gain their support for friendly objectives.

Commanders' IO contributes directly to tactical and operational success and supports objectives at the strategic level. This latest version of FM 3-13 returns to the joint definition of IO, although it clarifies that land forces must do more than affect threat decision making if they are to accomplish their mission. They must also protect their own decision making and the information that feeds it; align their actions, messages and images; and engage and influence relevant targets and audiences in the area of operations. While the term inform and influence activities has been rescinded, many of the principles espoused in the last version of FM 3-13 carry forward, especially the synchronization of information-related capabilities (IRCs). IRCs are those capabilities that generate effects in and through the information environment, but these effects are almost always accomplished in combination with other information-related capabilities. Only through their effective synchronization can commanders gain a decisive advantage over adversaries, threats, and enemies in the information environment. While capabilities such as military information support operations, combat camera, military deception, operations security and cyberspace operations are readily considered information-related, commanders consider any capability an IRC that is employed to create effects and operationally-desirable conditions within a dimension of the information environment.

This manual is primarily written for US Army long-range surveillance units (LRSU) and other Infantry reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S) units. It is also provided for use by corps, division, brigade combat team (BCT); battlefield surveillance brigade (BFSB); and reconnaissance and surveillance squadron commanders and staffs; instructors of US Army corps, division, and BCT intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) operations. In addition, many of the subjects

covered should be a ready and useful reference for other branches of the US Army and US military, and for multinational forces working in a joint environment. This manual defines the organization, roles, operational requirements, mission tasks, battlefield functions, and command and control (C2) relationships of LRSCs organic to the R&S squadron of the BFSB. It also provides the doctrine for LRSU to use in combat training and combat. It establishes a common base of tactical knowledge from which leaders can develop specific solutions to LRSU tactical problems. It increases the effectiveness of LRSU operations by also providing doctrinal principles and selected battlefield-proven tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs). The Digital Training Management System (DTMS) contains the LRSC combined arms training strategies (CATS) and collective tasks for training the LRSU. Before leaders can use this manual to develop and execute training for, and to plan, coordinate, and execute LRS missions, they must first know FM 3-21.8, Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad, and LRSC CATS.

This field manual provides a doctrinal framework on how Infantry rifle platoons and squads fight. It also addresses rifle platoon and squad non-combat operations across the spectrum of conflict. Content discussions include principles, tactics, techniques, procedures, terms, and symbols that apply to small unit operations in the current operational environment (COE). FM 3-21.8 supersedes FM 7-8, Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad, dated 22 April 1992. The primary audiences for this manual are Infantry rifle platoon leaders, platoon sergeants, and squad and fire team leaders. Secondary audiences include instructors in U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) schools, writers of Infantry training literature, other Infantry leaders and staff officers, and Reserve Officer Training Candidate (ROTC) and military academy instructors.

This manual is based on the premise that although the unit organization, weapon systems, and conditions have changed, section and platoon maneuver, movement, reconnaissance, and surveillance have not. This manual describes the doctrinal and tactical employment principles for the Stryker reconnaissance vehicle (RV)-equipped infantry battalion reconnaissance platoon, which is an element of the Stryker brigade combat team (SBCT). It provides emerging doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) for the SBCT infantry battalion reconnaissance platoon and its teams and sections. This manual provides the platoon and team leaders with tactics, techniques, and procedures to exploit reconnaissance platoon capabilities through situational understanding (SU), which will reduce vulnerabilities and enable the parent unit to obtain the required information to defeat the enemy on the battlefield. Although this manual reemphasizes critical information from other manuals, the user must continue to refer to other manuals for in-depth discussions of particular subjects.

Originally published in 1954, the U.S. Army Hand-to-Hand Combat guide was the official field manual for soldiers. It

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covers hand-to-hand combat in all areas, with and without short-range weaponry, and includes training methods, defending and disarming methods, throws, holds, chokes, escapes, knife combat, dominant positions, and vulnerable body parts. This handbook is a useful and authoritative guide relevant for those interested in learning self-defense and close-range fighting techniques. The U.S. ARMY is one of three military departments in the United States (Army, Navy, and Air Force) which reports to the Department of Defense. It is comprised of two distinct and equally important components, active and reserve. The reserve components are the United States Army Reserve and the Army National Guard. The U.S. Army frequently releases publications and training manuals intended to instruct both soldiers and civilians.

21st Century U.S. Military Manuals Combatives Field Manual - FM 3-25.150, FM 21-150

*This manual supersedes FM 3-0 October 2017. This publication, Field Manual FM 3-0 Operations Change 1 6 December 2017, describes how Army forces, as part of a joint team, shape operational environments (OEs), prevent conflict, conduct large-scale ground combat, and consolidate gains against a peer threat. This manual provides a foundation for how Army forces conduct prompt and sustained large-scale combat operations. FM 3-0 is applicable to all members of the Army Profession: leaders, Soldiers, and Army Civilians. The principle audience for FM 3-0 is commanders, staffs, and leaders. This manual also provides the foundation for training and Army education system curricula and future capabilities development. FM 3-0 contains fundamentals, tactics, and techniques focused on fighting and winning large-scale combat operations. This manual uses historical vignettes, quotes, and graphics to reinforce the doctrine within.

The preface to this U.S. Army manual (FM 3-25.150) states: "This field manual contains information and guidance pertaining to rifle-bayonet fighting and hand-to-hand combat. The hand-to-hand combat portion of this manual is divided into basic and advanced training. This manual serves as a guide for instructors, trainers, and soldiers in the art of instinctive rifle-bayonet fighting." According to the manual: "Hand-to-hand combat is an engagement between two or more persons in an empty-handed struggle or with hand-held weapons such as knives, sticks, or projectile weapons that cannot be fired. Proficiency in hand-to-hand combat is one of the fundamental building blocks for training the modern soldier. Soldiers must be prepared to use different levels of force in an environment where conflict may change from low intensity to high intensity over a matter of hours. Many military operations, such as peacekeeping missions or noncombatant evacuation, may restrict the use of deadly weapons. Hand-to-hand combatives training will save lives when an unexpected confrontation occurs. More importantly, combatives training helps to instill courage and self-confidence. With competence comes the understanding of controlled aggression and the ability to remain focused while

under duress. Training in combatives includes hard and arduous physical training that is, at the same time, mentally demanding and carries over to other military pursuits. The overall effect of combatives training is the culmination of a successful physical fitness program, enhancing individual and unit strength, flexibility, balance, and cardiorespiratory fitness, and building personal courage, self confidence, self-discipline, and esprit de corps. As such, this manual provides a unique, heavily illustrated training manual for a number of hand-to-hand combat techniques. Chapter Three deals with basic ground-fighting techniques. Basic ground-fighting techniques build a fundamental understanding of dominant body position, which should be the focus of most combatives training before moving on to the more difficult standing techniques. Ground fighting is also where technique can most easily be used to overcome size and strength. Before any killing or disabling technique can be applied, the soldier must first gain and maintain dominant body position. The leverage gained from dominant body position allows the fighter to defeat a stronger opponent. An appreciation for dominant position is fundamental to becoming a proficient fighter because it ties together what would otherwise be a long confusing list of unrelated techniques. If a finishing technique is attempted from dominant position and fails, the fighter can simply try again. If, on the other hand, a finishing technique is attempted from other than dominant position and fails, it will usually mean defeat. Attacks include the collar choke, single wing choke, straight arm bar, arm lock, guillotine choke, scissors sweep, Captain Kirk, ankle grab/knee push, triangle choke, knee mount, leg attacks, straight ankle lock, and figure-four ankle lock. Striking, called an integral part of all actual fighting, includes pass the guard with strikes, striking from side control, defending against strikes, and more. Takedowns and throws are covered in detail. Later chapters cover handheld weapons using the bayonet or knife, which may be the ideal weapon to dispatch the enemy. Field-expedient weapons are discussed, including the entrenching tool, three-foot sticks, and six-foot pole. Standing defense techniques against unarmed and armed opponents are reviewed. Restrictive force scenarios include two against one, three against two, one against two, and two against three.

This publication, Field Manual FM 3-39 Military Police Operations April 2019, describes the operational doctrine of the Military Police Corps Regiment. This manual is aligned with joint and Army doctrine. Other military police doctrinal publications are based on the foundations established in this manual and are synchronized with their respective joint and Army publications. The principal audience for FM 3-39 is the commanders and staff elements at all echelons and the military police personnel who are tasked with planning, directing, and executing military police missions. Training developers and educators throughout the Army use this manual. FM 3-39 applies to the Active Army, Army National of the United States and United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated. Future operations will occur in complex, chaotic, violent, and uncertain operational environments against peer and near peer threats. These threats are significantly more dangerous in terms of capability and magnitude than those we faced over the last 17 years of conflict. Our Army will accomplish its mission by supporting the joint force through four strategic roles: shape operational environment, prevent conflict, conduct large-scale ground combat, and consolidate

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gains. The strategic roles clarify the enduring reasons for which the United States Army is organized, trained, and equipped. FM 3-39, Military Police Operations, describes the operational doctrine for the Military Police Corps Regiment. The revision of FM 3-39 reorients military police support to largescale ground combat while simultaneously supporting other types of operations around the world to prevent peer and near-peer adversaries from gaining positions of relative advantage. Our Army remains the strongest and best land fighting force in the world and the Military Police Corps remains critical to its success. The role of the Military Police Corps is to provide the Army with Soldiers who are professionals in policing, investigations, and corrections. Our military police disciplines of police operations, detention operations, and security and mobility support combined with our core competencies enables us to protect and preserve the force, enable maneuver, and shape the security environment both at home stations and in support of combat operations enabling commanders to apply maximum combat power in support of decisive action any place in the world-against any enemy. As Army professionals, our doctrine is designed to be our body of professional knowledge that guides how Soldiers perform tasks to fight and win our nations wars. Doctrine serves as the starting point for thinking about how to plan, direct, execute and assess our conduct of operations. Doctrine provides a coherent vision of warfare. Enhances our operational effectiveness. Provides a common frame of reference and cultural perspective to view. Provides a common professional language, which we must know. Highlights our Military Police contributions in support of the Army's four strategic roles within Unified Action. All, while discussing the desirable character traits required in our Soldiers and leaders of today. We must not just read, but read and understand our doctrine. FM 3-39, Military Police Operations, is rooted in time-tested principles and fundamentals that accommodates for new technologies and organizational changes.

Doctrine provides a military organization with a common philosophy, a language, a purpose, and unity of effort. Rather than establishing a set of hard and fast rules, the objective of doctrine is to foster initiative and creative thinking. To this end, FM 3-06 discusses major Army operations in an urban environment. This environment, consisting of complex terrain, a concentrated population, and an infrastructure of systems, is an operational environment in which Army forces will operate. In the future, it may be the predominant operational environment. Each urban operation is unique and will differ because of the multitude of combinations presented by the threat, the urban area itself, the major operation of which it may be part (or the focus), and the fluidity of societal and geopolitical considerations. Therefore, there will always exist an innate tension between Army doctrine, the actual context of the urban operation, and future realities. Commanders must strike the proper balance between maintaining the capability to respond to current threats and preparing for future challenges. This manual provides the analytical tools for evaluating an urban operation to determine if the operation is necessary for overall mission success. It also provides the means to understanding and determining the impacts of the urban environment on military operations and provides information on managing, taking advantage of, and mitigating the effects of those impacts as appropriate. As such, this manual demonstrates how to apply the doctrinal principles in FM 3-0 to this unique environment.

This field manual provides doctrinal framework for how infantry rifle platoons and squads fight. It also addresses rifle platoon and squad non-combat operations across the spectrum of conflict. Content discussions include principles, tactics, techniques, procedures, terms, and symbols that apply to small unit operations in the current operational environment.

This training circular provides all Soldiers the doctrinal basis for the Warrior Ethos, Warrior Tasks, and other combat-critical tasks. It also updates weapon, equipment, and munitions information. This FM is not intended to serve as a stand-alone publication. It should be used with other Army publications that contain more in-depth information. Fully illustrated throughout.

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This reprint of the U.S. Army's most current field manual on hand-to-hand combat incorporates training undertaken by Army Rangers with the legendary Gracie family, blending their proven ground fighting tactics with the Army's latest training curriculum to create a unique battlefield form of Brazilian jujitsu. Learn basic and advanced ground fighting along with vicious takedowns and throws; no-BS punches and kicks; offensive techniques with knives, bayonets, sticks and entrenching tools; and more.

Field manual (FM) 3-04.203 still presents information to plan and conduct common aviation tasks for fixed- and rotary-wing flight. However, it has become more inclusive and its scope broadened to reduce the number of manuals used by Army crewmembers for reference. One of the underlying premises of Army aviation is if crewmembers understand 'why' they will be better prepared to 'do' when confronted with the unexpected. FM 3-04.203 endeavors to ensure that crewmembers understand the basic physics of flight, and the dynamics associated with fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft. A comprehensive understanding of these principles will better prepare a crewmember for flight, transition training, and tactical flight operations. Because the U.S. Army prepares its Soldiers to operate anywhere in the world, this publication describes the unique requirements and flying techniques crewmembers will use to successfully operate in extreme environments, not always encountered in home station training. As a full-time force, the U.S. Army is capable of using the advantages of its superior night operation technologies to leverage combat power. To that end, Army crewmembers must be familiar and capable of performing their mission proficiently and tactically at night. The information on night vision systems (NVSS) and night operations in this circular will provide the basis for acquiring these skills. Every aviator understands that the primary purpose is to operate aircraft safely. Every crewmember must perform the mission effectively and decisively in tactical and combat operations. FM 3-04.203 also covers basic tactical flight profiles, formation flight, and air combat maneuvers. FM 3-04.203 is an excellent reference for Army crewmembers; however, it can not be expected that this circular is all inclusive or a full comprehension of the information will be obtained by simply reading the text. A firm understanding will begin to occur as crewmembers become more experienced in their particular aircraft, study the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) of their units, and study other sources of information. Crewmembers honing skills should review FM 3-04.203 periodically to gain new insights. This publication applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.

Field manual 3-90.6 provides the commander and staff of the Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and subordinate units with doctrine relevant to Army and joint operations. It applies to the Heavy Brigade Combat Team (HBCT), the Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT), and the Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). The doctrine described in this manual applies across the full spectrum of military operations - offense, defense, stability or civil support. This publication: Provides BCTs with a framework in which they can operate as part of a division or independently as part of a joint task force; Provides doctrine for BCT commanders, staffs, and their subordinate commanders and leaders responsible for conducting major activities performed during operations; Serves as an authoritative reference for personnel who: Develop doctrine (fundamental principles and tactics, techniques, and procedures), materiel, and force structure; Develop institution and unit training; Develop unit tactical standard operating procedures for BCT operations.

When the U.S. military invaded Iraq, it lacked a common understanding of the problems inherent in counterinsurgency campaigns. It had neither studied them, nor developed doctrine and tactics to deal with them. It is fair to say that in 2003, most Army officers knew more about the U.S. Civil War than they did about counterinsurgency. The U.S. Army / Marine Corps Counterinsurgency Field Manual was written to fill that void. The result of unprecedented collaboration among top U.S. military experts, scholars, and practitioners in the field, the manual

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espouses an approach to combat that emphasizes constant adaptation and learning, the importance of decentralized decision-making, the need to understand local politics and customs, and the key role of intelligence in winning the support of the population. The manual also emphasizes the paradoxical and often counterintuitive nature of counterinsurgency operations: sometimes the more you protect your forces, the less secure you are; sometimes the more force you use, the less effective it is; sometimes doing nothing is the best reaction. An new introduction by Sarah Sewall, director of the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, places the manual in critical and historical perspective, explaining the significance and potential impact of this revolutionary challenge to conventional U.S. military doctrine. An attempt by our military to redefine itself in the aftermath of 9/11 and the new world of international terrorism, The U.S. Army / Marine Corps Counterinsurgency Field Manual will play a vital role in American military campaigns for years to come. The University of Chicago Press will donate a portion of the proceeds from this book to the Fisher House Foundation, a private-public partnership that supports the families of America's injured servicemen. To learn more about the Fisher House Foundation, visit www.fisherhouse.org. Field Manual FM 3-90-1 Offense and Defense Volume 1 Change 2 April 2015 contributes to the Army and joint community by providing guidance on the conduct of the offense and defense. It describes both combat-tested tactics and procedures that have been modified to exploit emerging Army and joint offensive and defensive capabilities. FM 3-90-1 expounds on the doctrinal fundamentals established in Army Doctrine Reference Publication (ADRP) 3-90. ADRP 3-90 must be read before reading FM 3-90-1, since that is where doctrine for the conduct of offensive and defensive tasks and the art and science of tactics is found. FM 3-90-1 addresses the basic tactics associated with the conduct of offensive and defensive tasks. The principal audience for FM 3-90-1 is all members of the profession of arms. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as a joint task force or multinational headquarters should also refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine concerning the range of military operations and joint or multinational forces. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this publication. FM 3-90-1 focuses on the organization of forces, minimum essential control measures, and general planning, preparation, and execution considerations for each primary offensive and defensive task. It is the common reference for all students of the art and science of tactics, both in the field and the Army school system. The offensive and defensive considerations in this publication apply to small tactical units, such as companies and battalions, even though most of the figures in this publication use the division and the brigade combat team (BCT) echelons to illustrate points in the text. Echelon-specific field manuals and Army techniques publications address the specifics of how each tactical echelon employs these tactical concepts.

This field manual provides all Soldiers the doctrinal basis for the Warrior Ethos, Warrior Tasks, and other combat-critical tasks. It also updates weapon, equipment, and munitions information. This FM is not intended to serve as a stand-alone publication. It should be used with other Army publications that contain more in-depth information. The target audience for this publication includes individual Soldiers and noncommissioned officers throughout the Army. This book applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG)/National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), and the US Army Reserve (USAR) unless otherwise stated.

Field Manual (FM) 3-57, Civil Affairs Operations, provides Army commanders with the information necessary for the integration of

Civil Affairs (CA) capability in support of unified land operations. It provides the doctrinal basis for the conduct of operations in support of the joint force commander's (JFC's) civil-military operations (CMO) concept. FM 3-57 clarifies the role of CA forces in support of CMO with regard to the missions, employment, support requirements, capabilities, and limitations of these forces. CA forces support missions in every theater, in peace and war, throughout unified land operations. CA forces are a combat multiplier for every commander. CA forces are one of the primary resources a commander has to assist him in dealing with the complex and ever-changing civil component of the operational environment. CA forces are trained, organized, and equipped to plan, execute, and assess the JFC's concept for CMO. They are essential elements in the support of the commander by virtue of their area and linguistic orientation, cultural awareness, training in military to host nation (HN) advisory activities, and civilian professional skills that parallel common government functions. The principal audience for FM 3-57 is the leadership of the Army, officers and senior noncommissioned officers who command Army forces or serve on the staffs that support those commanders of operations at all levels of war. It is also an applicable reference to the civilian leadership of the United States (U.S.) interagency organizations. Although written primarily to assist the Army Service component command (ASCC), Army corps, Army divisions, brigade combat teams (BCTs), and maneuver enhancement brigades (MEBs) with the integration of Civil Affairs operations (CAO) in planning, preparing for, executing, and assessing unified land operations, this FM is applicable for joint force operations as well. The commander must always consider the engagement of the civil component within the area of operations (AO). Commanders, staffs, and subordinates ensure their decisions and actions comply with applicable U.S., international, and in some cases, HN laws and regulations. Commanders at all levels ensure their Soldiers operate in accordance with the law of war and the rules of engagement (See FM 27-10). FM 3-57 uses joint terms, where applicable. Selected joint and Army terms and definitions appear in both the glossary and the text. Terms for which FM 3-57 is the proponent publication (the authority) are marked with an asterisk (*) in the glossary. Definitions for which FM 3-57 is the proponent publication are boldface in the text. These terms and their definitions will be in the next revision of FM 1-02. For other definitions shown in the text, the term is italicized and the number of the proponent publication follows the definition. FM 3-57 applies to the Active Army, Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated. The proponent of FM 3-57 is the United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (USAJFKSWCS).

This United States Army doctrine, Field Manual FM 3-96 Brigade Combat Team January 2021, provides doctrine for the brigade combat team (BCT). This manual describes how the BCT, as part of a joint team, shapes operational environments, prevents conflict, conducts large-scale ground combat, and consolidates gains against a peer threat. FM 3-96 describes relationships, organizational roles and functions, capabilities and limitations, and responsibilities within the BCT. Tactics, the employment, ordered arrangement, and directed actions of forces in relation to each other (ADP 3-90), are discussed in this manual and are intended to be used as a guide. They are not prescriptive. FM 3-96 applies to the three maneuver BCT types: Infantry, Stryker, and Armored. The principal audience for FM 3-96 is the commanders, staffs, officers, and noncommissioned officers of the

brigade, battalions, and squadron within the BCT. The audience also includes the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command institutions and components, and the United States Army Special Operations Command. This manual serves as an authoritative reference for personnel developing doctrine, materiel and force structure, institutional and unit training, and standard operating procedures for the BCT. For lower maneuver echelon specific discussions, see the appropriate Army techniques publication for that organization. FM 3-96 applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/the Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.

This field manual provides a doctrinal framework for the Infantry weapons company assigned to Infantry battalions in an Infantry brigade combat team (IBCT). It is a companion to FM 3-21.10, The Infantry Rifle Company, much of which applies to the Infantry weapons company and as such will not be repeated herein. This manual will discuss on the unique characteristics of the Infantry weapons company, including principles, tactics, techniques, procedures, and terms and symbols. It will also cover what the Infantry weapons company brings to the Infantry battalion and the battlefield. Among topics covered in FM 3-21.10 but omitted here are the characteristics and fundamentals of urban operations, risk management and fratricide avoidance, heavy and Stryker unit employment, sniper employment, improvised explosive devices, operations in a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environment, media considerations, pattern analysis, and situational understanding. It focuses on the employment of the Infantry weapons company while fighting as a pure company or combined arms team under the command of an Infantry weapons company commander. This framework will help Infantry weapons company leaders effectively--

- Exploit weapons company-unique capabilities.
- Employ the company using unit weapon fundamentals.
- Reduce the vulnerability of the unit.
- Plan and conduct full-spectrum operations.
- Accomplish missions in various tactical situations, from stability and civil support to high-intensity combat.

Win on the battlefield. Although organization for combat may require the detachment of individual weapons company platoons to other units, this manual does not cover detailed operations of detached platoons. It only provides a general discussion of coordination and operational issues pertaining to detachments. The main target audience for this manual includes Infantry weapons company commanders, executive officers, first sergeants, platoon sergeants, and platoon leaders. Others who may find it useful include military instructors, evaluators, training and doctrine developers, and other Infantry company commanders, including those at headquarters and headquarters company and rifle companies; Infantry battalion staff officers; service school instructors; and commissioning source instructors. This manual applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG)/Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), and the United States Army Reserve (USAR) unless otherwise stated.

This publication provides technical information, training techniques, and guidance on the current Javelin weapon system and Block 1 improvements. The intended users include unit leaders, trainers, and designated gunners. The users will find this information invaluable in their efforts to successfully integrate this weapon system into their combat operations.

Information age developments coupled with a revolution in military technology have profoundly influenced the depth, breadth, and height of the battlespace. In today's operational environment, capabilities of friendly and enemy forces to acquire and dominate

each other by fires and maneuver are maximized by effectively using the electromagnetic spectrum. Exponential improvements of targeting capabilities occur almost daily in our technological age. Although extending the battlespace has evolved throughout the history of warfare, space and airborne platforms have improved the commander's capabilities to visualize the battlespace, target the enemy, and process and distribute information beyond any twentieth century expectations. Twenty-first century technologies have placed increasing demands on using airspace. Airspace has become a crucial resource that the combat commander must manage efficiently with increasing numbers and types of airspace users. Army airspace command and control (A2C2) is the Army's application of airspace control to coordinate airspace users for concurrent employment in the accomplishment of assigned missions. It provides the necessary command and control structure for the effective use of airspace. This field manual describes the doctrinal principles and fundamentals for organizing, planning, and using airspace. Beginning with the fundamentals of airspace management at the joint level and working through A2C2 management at each echelon of command, this manual is both a primer for airspace users and a primary reference for A2C2 staff planners. This manual provides the guidance to integrate, coordinate, synchronize, and regulate the Army's use of airspace. It focuses on how the Army uses airspace in planning and executing the commander's intent. Coordinating and integrating the use of the airspace is a force multiplier; it ensures that all battlefield operating systems are available to positively impact the course of the battle. Additionally, effective airspace management and control enhances force protection measures, minimizes the risk of fratricide to airspace users and ground combat units, and increases overall force effectiveness.

The Combatives Field Manual (FM 3-25.150, FM 21-150) contains information and guidance pertaining to rifle-bayonet fighting and hand-to-hand combat. The hand-to-hand combat portion of this manual is divided into basic and advanced training. This manual serves as a guide for instructors, trainers, and soldiers in the art of instinctive rifle-bayonet fighting. Topics covered include hand-to-hand combat, rifle-bayonet fighting, knife assault, and fighting techniques. Hand-to-hand combat is an engagement between two or more persons in an empty-handed struggle or with hand-held weapons such as knives, sticks, or projectile weapons that cannot be fired. Proficiency in hand-to-hand combat is one of the fundamental building blocks for training the modern soldier. Soldiers must be prepared to use different levels of force in an environment where conflict may change from low intensity to high intensity over a matter of hours. Many military operations, such as peacekeeping missions or noncombatant evacuation, may restrict the use of deadly weapons. Hand-to-hand combatives training will save lives when an unexpected confrontation occurs. More importantly, combatives training helps to instill courage and self-confidence. With competence comes the understanding of controlled aggression and the ability to remain focused while under duress. Training in combatives includes hard and arduous physical training that is, at the same time, mentally demanding and carries over to other military pursuits. The overall effect of combatives training is - the culmination of a successful physical fitness program, enhancing individual and unit strength, flexibility, balance, and cardiorespiratory fitness; building personal courage, self-confidence, self-discipline, and esprit de corps. This field manual has been converted for accurate flowing-text e-book format reproduction. As a bonus, this reproduction

includes FM-1, The Army Field Manual, a capstone manual containing the vision for the Army - sold separately for \$5.99. FM 1 establishes the fundamental principles for employing Landpower. The most important of these are the Army's operational concept and the fundamentals that support it. They form the foundation for all Army doctrine. All Soldiers should understand and internalize them. FM 1 describes the American profession of arms, the Army's place in it, and what it means to be a professional Soldier. This is a privately authored news service and educational publication of Progressive Management.

This publication, Field Manual FM 3-98 Reconnaissance and Security Operations July 2015, provides doctrinal guidance and direction for Cavalry organizations, as well as reconnaissance and security organizations. This FM establishes the foundation for the development of tactics and procedures in subordinate doctrine publications. This publication applies across the range of military operations. While the main focus of this field manual is Cavalry formations within the units listed below, all maneuver formations must be able to conduct reconnaissance and security tasks. - Armored brigade combat team (ABCT) Cavalry squadron. - Infantry brigade combat team (IBCT) Cavalry squadron. - Stryker brigade combat team (SBCT) Cavalry squadron. - Battlefield surveillance brigade (BFSB) Cavalry squadron. - It is applicable to the- - Scout platoon of maneuver battalions. - Combat aviation brigade air squadron. The principal audiences for FM 3-98 are commanders, leaders, and staffs responsible for the planning, execution, or support of reconnaissance and security operations as well as instructors charged with teaching reconnaissance and security operations. Doctrine consists of fundamental principles that describe how to fight. At the tactical level, doctrine consists of authoritative principles concerning how to execute reconnaissance and security operations as part of Army and joint operations that require professional military judgment in their application. Importantly, our doctrine must describe how brigade combat teams (BCT) and subordinate units combine the capabilities of various arms into cohesive, combined arms, air-ground teams and provide a clear description of how to execute reconnaissance and security operations. This publication provides the commander and staff of Cavalry formations with doctrine relevant to Army and joint operations. This publication explains how effective reconnaissance and security operations generate depth, allow commanders reaction time and maneuver space, fight for information and collect information through stealth, protect against surprise, ease the forward movement of follow-on forces, and provide commanders with flexibility and adaptability. The doctrine described in this publication is applicable across unified land operations. The previous proponent manual for Cavalry Operations was FM 3-20.96, published 12 March 2010, which included operational considerations. This publication provides doctrinal guidance for all formations assigned to the ABCT, the IBCT, and SBCT. The following is a summary of each chapter in the manual: Chapter 1 addresses the role of Cavalry in unified land operations and Cavalry organizations. Chapter 2 discusses understanding the threat, potential threat groups and threat characteristics. Chapter 3 addresses the operational

environment, shaping, engaging, and influencing outcomes, and consolidating gains. Chapter 4 highlights the updated concepts of mission command in relation to commander's reconnaissance and security guidance, the operations process and information collection. Chapter 5 begins with an overview, followed by a detailed discussion of the fundamentals of reconnaissance, forms of reconnaissance, and reconnaissance handover. Chapter 6 begins with an overview, followed with the fundamentals of security operations, counterreconnaissance, and the forms of security. Chapter 7 provides a short overview and then devotes a section to reconnaissance and security stability planning, stability principles and frameworks, and stability tasks. Chapter 8 describes sustainment for reconnaissance and security tasks, sustainment planning considerations for reconnaissance and security, sustainment considerations for reconnaissance and security and special sustainment consideration.

This publication (Field Manual [FM] 3-60, The Targeting Process) describes the targeting process used by the United States Army. The FM 3-60 is descriptive and not prescriptive in nature. This manual has applicability in any theater of operations. The manual offers considerations for commanders and staffers in preparing for challenges with targeting, yet it is flexible enough to adapt to dynamic situation. FM 3-60 replaces FM 6-20-10, Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Targeting Process. The development and research of FM 3-60 parallels similar ongoing efforts by other Army proponents to develop their own supporting branch doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures for the division, support brigades, brigade combat teams, and subordinate elements.

Army Doctrine Reference Publication (ADRP) 3-0, Unified Land Operations, is the first ADRP released under Doctrine 2015. ADRP 3-0 expands on the foundations and tenets found in Army Doctrine Publication (ADP) 3-0. This ADRP expands on the doctrine of unified land operations found in ADP 3-0. The publication of ADP 3-0 shifted the Army's operational concept from full spectrum operations to unified land operations. The doctrine of unified land operations describes how the Army demonstrates its core competencies of combined arm maneuver and wide area security through decisive action. The term decisive action replaces the term full spectrum operations as the concept of continuous, simultaneous offense, defense, stability, or defense support of civil authorities. Defense support of civil authorities replaces civil support as a task under decisive action. ADRP 3-0 expands the discussion of the foundations and tenets of unified land operations, as well as the operational framework found in ADP 3-0. Additional changes in ADRP 3-0 from the now obsolete 2011 FM 3-0, Change 1, includes a discussion of the range of military operations replacing the spectrum of conflict as well as a discussion of information collection replacing intelligence, reconnaissance, and surveillance (known as ISR). These changes in ADRP 3-0 now better align Army doctrine with the joint discussion of the principles of joint operations. ADRP 3-0 remains generally consistent with the now obsolete 2011 FM 3-0, Change 1, on key topics while

adopting updated terminology and concepts as necessary. These topics include the discussion of an operational environment and the operational and mission variables, as well as the discussions of unified action, law of land warfare, and combat power. As in the now obsolete 2011, FM 3-0, Change 1, mission command remains both a philosophy of command and a warfighting function. Finally, ADRP 3-0 maintains combined arms as the application of arms that multiplies Army forces' effectiveness in all operations. ADRP 3-0 contains four chapters: Chapter 1 shortens the discussion of the operational environment found on the now obsolete 2011 FM 3-0, Change 1, and emphasizes military operations. This chapter provides a framework of variables of an operational environment that shape their nature and affect outcomes. The chapter then discusses unified action and joint operations as well as land operations. Finally, this chapter discusses law of land warfare and combined arms. Chapter 2 introduces the Army's new operational concept of unified land operations. It discusses how commanders apply landpower as part of unified action to defeat the enemy on land and establish conditions that achieve the joint force commander's end state. Chapter 2 discusses how commanders demonstrate the Army's new core competencies of combined arms maneuver and wide area security conducted through decisive action. Chapter 3 discusses combat power and the warfighting functions used to generate combat power in support of unified land operations. As in the now obsolete 2011 FM 3-0, Change 1, chapter 3 discusses the eight elements of combat power that include the six warfighting functions with leadership and information. Lastly, it discusses how Army forces achieve combined arms through force tailoring, task organization, and mutual support. Chapter 4 discusses the elements of operational art and the meaning of operational art to Army forces. It elaborates on commanders and staffs applying the elements of operational art to understand, visualize, and describe how to establish conditions to achieve a desired end state. It discusses how operational art represents a creative approach to dealing with the direction of military forces and expresses an informed vision across the levels of war.

This field manual contains information and guidance pertaining to rifle-bayonet fighting and hand-to-hand combat. The hand-to-hand combat portion of this manual is divided into basic and advanced training. This manual serves as a guide for instructors, trainers, and soldiers in the art of instinctive rifle-bayonet fighting.

This US Army publication, Field Manual FM 3-09 Fire Support and Field Artillery Operations April 2020, is the Army's capstone manual for fire support and field artillery operations. It provides principles and functions for fire support elements (FSEs) and field artillery (FA) units conducting large-scale ground combat operations as a part of unified land operations (ULO) in contested multi-domain environments. It establishes the basis for understanding fire support (FS) and field artillery (FA) as critical components of the Fires Warfighting Function tasks. FM 3-09 establishes for the Artilleryman the core competencies, functions, characteristics, and principles of FS and FA. The principal audience for FM

3-09 is all commanders and their staffs. This publication is intended to provide guidance for echelons above brigade for the planning, preparing, execution, and assessment of FS and the employment of FA in large-scale ground combat operations. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this manual. This manual should be studied by those members of the combined arms team or other services who are responsible for the delivery of fires in support of ground combat operations. The aim of this publication is to establish the functions and principles of fire support planning, coordination, execution, and assessment and to describe the FS system in terms of its major components, functions, and required products. This publication describes the FS system as a complete entity and gives equal treatment to all of the diverse assets and capabilities that are designated as elements of the fire support system. The theme of this publication is that the successful delivery of fires depends on the rapid and continuous integration and synchronization of all forms of FS assets with all elements of combat power, and across all domains for one purpose. This is to place the correct types and volume of fire at the right time and on the right targets, across all domains to ensure the success of the supported maneuver commander's concept of operations. This publication provides the foundation for the development of subordinate FS and FA doctrine, force design, materiel acquisition, professional education, and individual and unit training. Fire support and field artillery techniques manuals go into further detail to explain specific duties for those individuals who actually work within the FS system.

The U.S. Army Survival Manual: FM 3-05.76 (FM 21-76) is the most up to date and current Survival Field Manual used by the United States Military. There are many other copies available which are not authentic or have cut out pages and chapters. This is the full, unabridged copy of the Army FM-3-05.76. This has been optimized and formatted to be a field pocket size. You can throw it in your cargo pocket as you head out to the field or just toss it in your backpack or rucksack and know you have the survival guide ready at your fingertips for reference. This guide is the authority in Survival Training, Strategies and Tactics. This reference is used by military forces. The FM-21-76 became the FM-3-05.76. This up to date manual includes all the original content from FM-21-76 along with more detailed information to include: All-Terrain Survival Tactics The Will To Survive Survival Planning Weapons, Tools, and Tactics Identifying Plants Identifying Poisonous and Non-Poisonous Snakes How To Find Water Traps and Snares Fire Making Preserving Food Navigation And much more. You can use the "Look Inside" feature to get a sneak peek at some of what you can look forward to with this all-inclusive survival guide. This is jam-packed with 600+ pages of all the information you need for survival.

This publication, Field Manual FM 3-0 Operations Change 1 6 December 2017, describes how Army forces, as part of a joint team, shape operational environments (OEs), prevent conflict, conduct large-scale ground combat, and consolidate gains against a peer threat. This manual provides a foundation for how Army forces conduct prompt and sustained large-

scale combat operations. FM 3-0 is applicable to all members of the Army Profession: leaders, Soldiers, and Army Civilians. The principle audience for FM 3-0 is commanders, staffs, and leaders. This manual also provides the foundation for training and Army education system curricula and future capabilities development. FM 3-0 contains fundamentals, tactics, and techniques focused on fighting and winning large-scale combat operations. This manual uses historical vignettes, quotes, and graphics to reinforce the doctrine within. FM 3-0 contains 8 chapters and 2 appendixes: Chapter 1 describes large-scale combat operations and associated challenges Army forces face today. It addresses anticipated OEs, threats, joint operations, and the Army's strategic roles in support of joint operations. The chapter then discusses unified land operations and associated topics, including decisive action, operational art, and the operational framework. Chapter 2 is divided into four sections. Section I provides an overview of Army echelons, capabilities, and training. Section II provides a general discussion of Army forces in a theater. Section III describes Army capabilities by warfighting function. Section IV addresses training for large-scale ground combat. Chapter 3 provides an overview of operations to shape the OE. It discusses operation assessments and describes threat activities prior to armed conflict. A discussion of shaping activities performed by Army forces follows. The chapter then describes Army organizations and their roles as they shape the OE. Chapter 4 provides an overview of operations to prevent conflict. It addresses assessing OEs in which Army forces conduct activities to prevent war during crisis action, and it provides a description of threats. The chapter continues with a discussion of the major activities within operations to prevent. The chapter concludes with the roles of the theater army, corps, divisions, and brigades. Chapter 5 is divided into four sections. Section I provides an overview of large-scale combat operations. Section II addresses tactical enabling tasks that apply to both the defense and the offense. Section III provides a discussion of forcible entry operations from which Army forces may defend or continue the offense. Section IV discusses the transition to consolidation of gains. Chapter 6 begins with a general discussion of the defense, followed by a discussion of how an enemy may attack. It continues with sections on planning and preparing corps and division defenses. It then addresses the three primary defensive tasks. Chapter 7 begins with a general discussion of the offense, followed by a discussion of how an enemy may defend. It continues with a section on how corps and divisions plan for the offense. This chapter then provides a discussion of forms of maneuver and the four offensive tasks. The chapter concludes with a discussion on the subordinate forms of attack. Chapter 8 expands upon operations to consolidate gains discussed in previous chapters. It describes how Army forces transition from large-scale ground combat operations to operations that translate tactical and operational success into lasting gains. An expanded description of the operational framework and the consolidation area follows. The chapter concludes with a description of consolidation activities. Appendix A provides doctrine on command and support relationships that form the

basis for unity of command and unity of effort. Appendix B provides commanders with a listing of risk considerations for the planning of large-scale ground combat.

This field manual provides all Soldiers the doctrinal basis for the Warrior Ethos, Warrior Tasks, and other combat-critical tasks. It also updates weapon, equipment, and munitions information. This FM is not intended to serve as a stand-alone publication. It should be used with other Army publications that contain more in-depth information. The target audience for this publication includes individual Soldiers and noncommissioned officers throughout the Army.

This survival manual is organized as follows: Chapter 1. Introduction Survival Actions Pattern for Survival Chapter 2. Psychology of Survival A Look at Stress Natural Reactions Preparing Yourself Chapter 3. Survival Planning and Survival Kits Importance of Planning Survival Kits Chapter 4. Basic Survival Medicine Requirements for Maintenance of Health Medical Emergencies Lifesaving Steps Bone and Joint Injury Bites and Stings Wounds Environmental Injuries Herbal Medicines Chapter 5. Shelters Shelter Site Selection Types of Shelters Chapter 6. Water Procurement Water Sources Still Construction Water Purification Water Filtration Devices Chapter 7. Firecraft Basic Fire Principles Site Selection and Preparation Fire Material Selection How to Build a Fire How to Light a Fire Chapter 8. Food Procurement Animals for Food Traps and Snares Killing Devices Fishing Devices Preparation of Fish and Game for Cooking and Storage Chapter 9. Survival Use of Plants Edibility of Plants Plants for Medicine Miscellaneous Uses of Plants Chapter 10. Poisonous Plants How Plants Poison All About Plants Rules for Avoiding Poisonous Plants Contact Dermatitis Ingestion Poisoning Chapter 11. Dangerous Animals Insects and Arachnids Leeches Bats Poisonous Snakes Dangerous Lizards Dangers in Rivers Dangers in Bays and Estuaries Saltwater Dangers Chapter 12. Field-Expedient Weapons, Tools, and Equipment Clubs Edged Weapons Other Expedient Weapons Lashing and Cordage Rucksack Construction Clothing and Insulation Cooking and Eating Utensils Chapter 13. Desert Survival Terrain Environmental Factors Need for Water Heat Casualties Precautions Desert Hazards Chapter 14. Tropical Survival Tropical Weather Jungle Types Travel Through Jungle Areas Immediate Considerations Water Procurement Food Poisonous Plants Chapter 15. Cold Weather Survival Cold Regions and Locations Windchill Basic Principles of Cold Weather Survival Hygiene Medical Aspects Cold Injuries Shelters Fire Water Food Travel Weather Signs Chapter 16. Sea Survival The Open Sea Seashores Chapter 17. Expedient Water Crossings Rivers and Streams Rapids Rafts Flotation Devices Other Water Obstacles Vegetation Obstacles Chapter 18. Field-Expedient Direction Finding Using the Sun and Shadows Using the Moon Using the Stars Making Improvised Compasses Other Means of Determining Direction Chapter 19. Signaling Techniques Application Means for Signaling Codes and Signals Aircraft Vectoring Procedures Chapter 20. Survival Movement in Hostile Areas Phases of Planning Execution Return to Friendly Control Chapter 21. Camouflage Personal Camouflage Methods of Stalking Chapter 22.

Contact With People Contact With Local People The Survivor's Behavior Changes to Political Allegiance Chapter 23.
Survival in Man-Made Hazards The Nuclear Environment Biological Environments Chemical Environments

Field manual 3-90.6 provides the commander and staff of the Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and subordinate units with doctrine relevant to Army and joint operations. It applies to the Heavy Brigade Combat Team (HBCT), the Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT), and the Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). The doctrine described in this manual applies across the full spectrum of military operations – offense, defense, stability or civil support.

This is the 2002 Printing This field manual contains information and guidance pertaining to rifle-bayonet fighting and hand-to-hand combat. The hand-to-hand combat portion of this manual is divided into basic and advanced training. This manual serves as a guide for instructors, trainers, and soldiers in the art of instinctive rifle-bayonet fighting.

This publication, Army Field Manual FM 3-99 Airborne and Air Assault Operations establishes doctrine to govern the activities and performance of Army forces in forcible entry (specifically airborne and air assault operations) and provides the doctrinal basis for vertical envelopment and follow-on operations. This publication provides leaders with descriptive guidance on how Army forces conduct vertical envelopment within the simultaneous combination of offense, defense, and stability. These doctrinal principles are intended to be used as a guide and are not to be considered prescriptive. FM 3-99 encompasses tactics for Army airborne and air assault operations and describes how commanders plan, prepare, and conduct airborne and air assault operations by means of joint combined arms operations. This publication supersedes FM 90-26, Airborne Operations and Army Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures 3-18.12, Air Assault Operations. To comprehend the doctrine contained in this publication, readers must first understand the principles of war, the nature of unified land operations, and the links between the operational and tactical levels of war described in Joint Publication (JP) 3-0, Army Doctrine Publication (ADP) 3-0, and Army Doctrine Reference Publication (ADRP) 3-0. The reader must understand the fundamentals of the operations process found in ADP and ADRP 5-0 associated with the conduct of offensive and defensive tasks contained in FM 3-90-1 and reconnaissance, security, and tactical enabling tasks contained in FM 3-90-2. In addition the reader must also fully understand the principles of mission command as described in ADP 6-0 and ADRP 6-0 and command and staff organization and operations found in FM 6-0. The principal audience for FM 3-99 is the commanders, staff, officers, and noncommissioned officers (NCOs) of the brigade, battalions, and companies within the brigade combat team. The audience also includes the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command institutions and components, and the United States Army Special Operations Command. It serves as an authoritative reference for personnel developing doctrine, materiel and force structure, institutional and unit training, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for airborne or air assault operations. This publication applies to the

Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.

This publication applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG)/Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), and the US Army Reserve (USAR) unless otherwise stated. It provides guidance on the operation and marksmanship of the M9, 9-mm pistol and the M11, 9-mm pistol. It reflects current Army standards in weapons qualification. It is a guide for the instructor to develop training programs, plans, and lessons that meet the objectives of the US Army Marksmanship program for developing combat-effective marksmen. The Soldier develops confidence, knowledge, and skills by following the guidelines in this manual.

Field Manual FM 3-96 (FM 3-90.6) Brigade Combat Team October 2015 provides doctrine for the brigade combat team (BCT). This publication describes relationships, organizational roles and functions, capabilities and limitations, and responsibilities within the BCT. Tactics, the employment and ordered arrangement of forces in relation to each other (CJCSM 5120.01), are discussed in this manual and are intended to be used as a guide. They are not prescriptive. FM 3-96 applies to the infantry brigade combat team, Stryker brigade combat team, and armored brigade combat team. This publication supersedes FM 3-90.6, Brigade Combat Team. To comprehend the doctrine contained in this publication, readers must first understand the principles of the Army profession and the Army ethic as described in ADP 1, The Army. Readers also must understand the principles of war, the nature of unified land operations, and the links between the operational and tactical levels of war described in JP 3-0, Joint Operations; ADP 3-0, and ADRP 3-0, Unified Land Operations; FM 3-94, Theater Army, Corps, and Division Operations, and ATP 3-91, Division Operations. In addition, readers should understand the fundamentals of the operations process found in ADP 5-0 and ADRP 5-0, The Operations Process, associated with offensive and defensive tasks contained in FM 3-90-1, Offense and Defense Volume 1, and reconnaissance, security, and tactical enabling tasks contained in FM 3-90-2, Reconnaissance Security and Tactical Enabling Tasks, Volume 2. The reader must comprehend how stability tasks described in ADP 3-07 and ADRP 3-07, Stability, carry over and affect offensive and defensive tasks and vice versa. Readers must understand how the operation process fundamentally relates to the Army's design methodology, military decisionmaking process, and troop-leading procedures and the principles of mission command as described in ADP 6-0 and ADRP 6-0, Mission Command, and FM 6-0, Command and Staff Organization and Operations. The principal audience for FM 3-96 is the commanders, staffs, officers, and noncommissioned officers of the brigade, battalions, and squadron within the BCT. The audience also includes the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command institutions and components, and the United States Army Special Operations Command. This publication serves as an authoritative reference for personnel developing

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doctrine, materiel and force structure, institutional and unit training, and standard operating procedures for the BCT.

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