

priority fires to Team C while Gun Section B will continue to fire from FP 2-2 and will shift priority fire to Team C as well. Both sections shift priority targets to AB 1006 and AB 1005 respectively. Finally, Section A would establish CP 4 as its new checkpoint in effect.

A defensive execution matrix would also reflect the plan as shown on the defensive overlay, but the displacement criteria and fire support requirements would now be driven by the actions of the enemy forces and not by those of the friendly forces.

It is important to note that this matrix format is flexible and can be used in circumstances other than purely offensive and defensive situations. An offensive execution matrix, for example, can be modified and used in planning for the possibility of a meeting engagement or

an enemy counterattack. Likewise, a defensive execution matrix can be modified to account for a planned friendly counterattack. For greater detail on the platoon leader's plan, notes referring to different portions of the matrix can be added in the margin.

In a combat environment dominated by the fast pace of mechanized warfare, the mission of the heavy mortar platoon has become increasingly complex. This mortar platoon execution matrix will enable a platoon leader to make the most of his planning time and help him execute the platoon plan in battle.

My experience with this matrix has demonstrated that it not only saves valuable time but also helps greatly during the oral presentation of the order to subordinates. A gun section leader who has a copy of the task force graphics, a target

list, and a completed mortar platoon execution matrix has everything he needs to execute his mission of providing close indirect fire support to the unit. This is especially critical when his communications go bad and he must make decisions based on incomplete information.

A heavy mortar platoon leader who uses this matrix in his orders process is better able to plan and prepare for his mission. In addition, it will be valuable to his subordinates in executing these plans and will greatly contribute to the overall success of the platoon's mission in combat.

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# SWAP SHOP

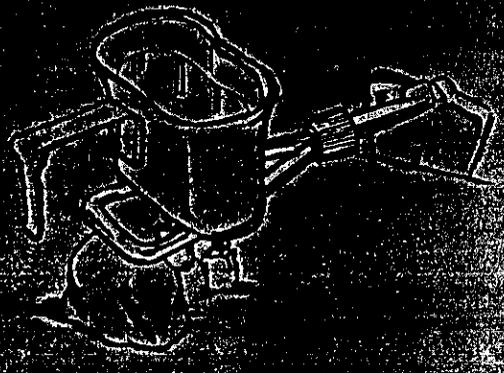
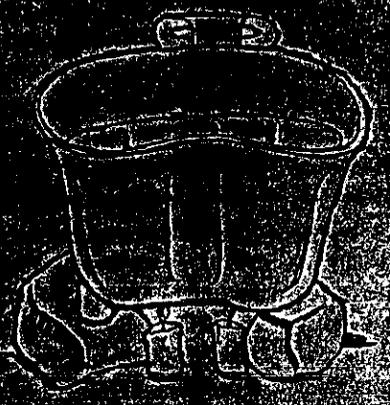


## CANDID BEHAVIOR

While attending the Columbus Army Technical School last year, I learned a way to deal with an enemy who attacks from behind using a candle.

During a military candle drill, I was in the front of the line. The instructor had the back of the candle on the ground. The candle is held in the hand and the flame is kept on the ground. The candle is held in the hand and the flame is kept on the ground.

When the enemy is on the ground, it is difficult to do this. The candle is held in the hand and the flame is kept on the ground. The candle is held in the hand and the flame is kept on the ground.



Commander Gerald S. Linderman, 3d Battalion, 69th Armor, 24th Infantry Division, is a recipient of the Signal Officer's Award. He was awarded the Signal Officer's Award for his actions during the Vietnam War. He was also a recipient of the Bronze Star Medal. He was a member of the Signal Corps and served in the 1st Signal Battalion, 1st Signal Group, 1st Signal Division, 1st Signal Corps, 1st Signal Group, 1st Signal Division, 1st Signal Corps.