

SENTRY REMOVAL:

APPROACH - AIM

METHODS: SUPPRESSED FIRE ARMS, CROSSBOWS, THROWING KNIVES, KNIVES, GARROTTE/  
STEEL STRING, NO WEAPONS

SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF TARGET

1. Is the sentry right or left handed? Will turn to the side he is used to to face an attack from the rear.
2. Which direction do the largest volume and most different kinds of sounds reach him.
3. Is he wearing light or heavy clothing, equipment, weapons.
4. To which direction does the sentry pay most attention.
5. When does he eat and sleep
6. Over which type of surface will the final approach be made.

POINTS TO REMEMBER:

- a. Approach in an erratic, unsystematic and patternless fashion.
- b. After eating, the body needs more energy to digest the food and he is less attentive
- c. After sleep he needs about 30 minutes to adjust to the dark.
- d. If sleeping time comes at the end of the watch, he will be less alert as that time approaches.
- e. Camouflage in final areas - walls with vertical lines or shadows should be passed in an upright position and horizontal lines on all fours or a stomach crawl. Shadow from sun or moon.
- f. Noisy surface such as cinders or gravel should be skirted if normal background noise will not cover approach.
- g. Most failures occur in the last 3 - 5 feet. A sixth sense will warn the sentry and he will turn to his attacker.
- h. The attacker halts first outside 3 - 5 feet, mentally prepares himself to close the gap in the form of a tiger, a totally concentrated lightening quick strike. This also closes the time to contact.
- i. Use a bouncy, rolling step which becomes more pronounced just before contact.

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