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# FM 30-102

PART OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

S/S

## HANDBOOK

## ON

DECLASSIFIED  
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## AGGRESSOR

## MILITARY FORCES

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY • AUGUST 1950

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL  
FM 30-102

*This manual supersedes FM 30-102 (less appendixes I and II), 30 June 1947, including C 1, 1 July 1948.*

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HANDBOOK  
ON  
AGGRESSOR  
MILITARY FORCES



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

AUGUST, 1950

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United States Government Printing Office  
Washington: 1950

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 7 August 1950

1. FM 30-102, Handbook on Aggressor Military Forces, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

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[AG 353 (12 May 50)]

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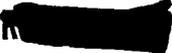
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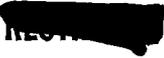
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*This manual supersedes FM 30-102 (less appendixes I and II), 30 June 1947, including C 1, 1 July 1948.*

# CHAPTER 1

## THE AGGRESSOR NATION

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### Section I. USE OF THIS CHAPTER

#### 1. Purpose

The primary purpose of Aggressor history is to increase the interest of troop units undergoing training. Training situations should, therefore, be consistent with Aggressor history whenever practicable.

#### 2. Authorized Departures

*a.* The location of Aggressor-held or Aggressor-invaded territory may be changed at will in the preparation of map problems, map exercises, field exercises, maneuvers, and other training activities. Departures from the history in order to attain this change may be brief and radical. A general situation may be set forth beginning in such terms as "The United States (Kansas) and Aggressor (Missouri) are at war . . .," or "The United States (Georgia) and a satellite of Aggressor, Slobovia (Alabama) are at war . . . Slobovian organization, equipment, and tactical doctrine are identical with that of Aggressor."

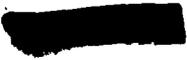
*b.* In all assumed tactical situations the organization, equipment, tactical doctrine and general nature of Aggressor troops should be used as set forth in this manual.

### Section II. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

#### 3. History of Aggressor.

*a.* At the close of World War II in 1945 the chaotic conditions in Western Europe, resulting from fundamental disagreements between the victorious allied nations, gave rise to a new nation, Aggressor (fig. 1).

*b.* When the surrender of Germany was followed almost immediately by wholesale allied withdrawals, a small group of determined men, confirmed in their belief in the totalitarian state, established a Fascist type of organization called the Circle Trigon



[REDACTED]

Party. That this action succeeded was due primarily to a disinclination on the part of any one nation to accept the responsibility for the direct physical action necessary to suppress this new group, and to the clever use of propaganda and slogans by the Circle Trigonists who freely used the terms "democracy," "the people," and other similar terms. As soon as the Party had consolidated its position in Bavaria it began to infiltrate adjacent regions. It found a fertile field for its well-planned and executed propaganda in Spain, southern France, northern Italy, and the Tyrol, which joined in the formation of the Aggressor nation late in 1945. A brutal political police system soon silenced all opposition. By early 1946 a triumvirate of three men, popularly known as "the Trinity," gained absolute control of the Circle Trigon Party and of the Aggressor nation.

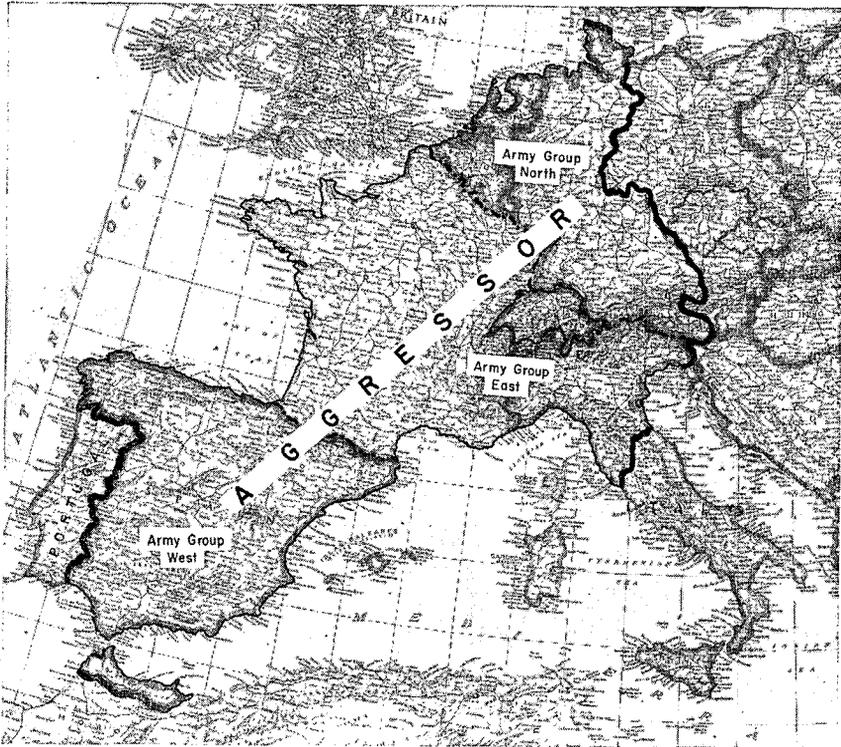


Figure 1. The Aggressor nation.

c. Immediately upon its establishment, Aggressor entered upon a well-balanced and carefully controlled period of intense development and organization of all resources and phases of national

[REDACTED]

life; quickly gaining the immediate goal of national unity and relative self-sufficiency. In contrast to its neighbors, Aggressor was reasonably prosperous and its people happy and contented with the new government as it started to fulfill its initial promises. One advantage enjoyed by the new nation was that the bulk of its lands had escaped the destruction of war which had so severely impaired the national economy of other European nations. Aggressor was in a peculiar position in the world, as her able leaders had foreseen. Initially backed in secret by both the eastern and the western powers, Aggressor was alarmed at the closer and closer friendly relations between the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and feared united action on the part of these powers. Engaged in a race against time, she must be well established before the dull and war-weary former allies realized her true ambition and organized to put her down. Her leaders believed that she must strike before that day and the blow must be against her most powerful opponent, the United States.

*d.* Turning its attention from the devastated areas of Western Europe to the prosperous and unscathed lands of North America, Aggressor began plans in early 1946 for an invasion of the United States. Although the United States had emerged from the war as a strong military nation, its hasty and ill-advised demobilization, together with widespread internal disturbance and general war-weariness, convinced the Aggressor High Command that such a plan offered a reasonable chance of success if aided by a well-organized branch of the Circle Trigon Party within the United States, and by a skillful propaganda campaign.

*e.* In late 1946, Aggressor, aided by agents and sympathizers, seized the Antilles chain of islands and the Panama Canal (fig. 3). In November an Aggressor expedition then passed through the Canal and landed on the coast of California. As the Aggressor Navy was inadequate to protect the supply line, the Aggressor troops were defeated. Quisling groups in the United States, however, assisted in arranging a peace in which Aggressor retained bases in the Caribbean area. Aggressor's determination to conquer the North American continent next resulted in a second campaign in the fall of 1947. The Aggressor Third Army overran portions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida in a large scale amphibious assault on the southeastern coast of the United States. After suffering a serious defeat this Aggressor force began an evacuation of troops while making a final stand in the Florida area. The Aggressor units which could



Figure 2. Aggressor Campaigns in the United States.

[REDACTED]

not be evacuated were annihilated. However, individual soldiers, aided by Aggressor sympathizers, scattered over the entire United States and became members of and advisers to subversive groups.

*f.* In the meantime, Aggressor launched a combined amphibious and airborne invasion across the North Atlantic Ocean. By the winter of 1947 Aggressor held all of New England and the St. Lawrence River area, and had driven a wedge southwest through New York State to the general line BUFFALO-SCRANTON-ALBANY-NEW HAVEN.

*g.* As the Aggressor nation continued to build up its military strength in the Caribbean, emphasis was placed on preparation and training for airborne operations. Meanwhile, subversive organizations of Aggressor sympathizers in the United States grew in size and number. The tempo of subversive incidents increased. The climax of the subversive movement was an open attack in the Tennessee-Kentucky area by a subversive organization known as the Green Brigade. The attack began in April of 1948 as a series of raids on the supplies and arms stored at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. The Green Brigade then captured the airfield and laid siege to the camp. As the United States launched an attack against these guerrilla forces, Aggressor Forces from the Caribbean executed a successful airborne landing in Tennessee. The United States Air Force succeeded in disrupting continued Aggressor air action and blocked the follow up air lift. The Aggressor airborne force was then annihilated and members of the Green Brigade immediately disappeared. The Circle Trigon Party again went underground. See figure 2 for Aggressor campaigns in the United States.

*h.* Concerned over the stubborn Aggressor defense of New England, and over the critical United States shipping losses in the Atlantic, the United States decided upon a limited attack against Aggressor Caribbean installations in the early spring of 1949. On 2 March, joint amphibious United States forces landed on the Island of Vieques, destroyed midget submarine pens there and at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and withdrew according to plan, after the successful completion of their mission. Immediately following this attack, Aggressor propagandists made much of the limited objective and rapid withdrawal of United States forces.

*i.* As if in retaliation for the assault against Puerto Rico, Aggressor Caribbean forces executed an airborne invasion of the United States early in May 1949. The initial attack, preceded by general labor unrest and industrial sabotage throughout South-



Figure 3. Aggressor zone of occupation.

R [REDACTED]

eastern United States, resulted in Aggressor seizure of Pope Air Force Base and the Fort Bragg (North Carolina) area. The United States Air Force soon gained air superiority but not until Aggressor had air-landed an entire corps. United States forces attacked at once, brought up reinforcements, and by mid-June had killed or captured the entire Aggressor force with the exception of the most important commanders and one elite regiment.

*j.* Late in May 1949, when the Aggressor High Command realized that the Carolina campaign was doomed to failure, part of a large convoy—ostensibly en route to the Caribbean—broke off in mid-Atlantic, rounded Cape Horn, and headed for the Hawaiian Islands. Secrecy was maintained by a screen of submarines and carrier-based planes which destroyed approaching ships and aircraft without a trace. The small U. S. garrison and hastily-mobilized National Guard units put up stubborn resistance, chiefly on Oahu, but by 19 June Aggressor was in control of the entire archipelago. The United States immediately organized a joint amphibious western task force. This task force assaulted Oahu on 25 October and completely recaptured the islands by mid-November. Only a few submarines and key command personnel escaped destruction in an attempted last-minute, Aggressor evacuation.

*k.* The Aggressor High Command had realized for a long time that Alaska was one of the gateways to the United States, and that, while the Hawaiian Islands were in possession of Aggressor, a route was open to invade Alaska. Hence plans were made, and appropriate supplies were stockpiled on the island of Hawaii for an amphibious operation against Alaska. No definite date had been set for the operation, but when the United States counter-invasion plans of Hawaii became known, Aggressor decided that an Alaskan invasion would serve as a counterstroke that would render the northern flank of the United States vulnerable. On 4 October 1949, Aggressor Task force "Schnee" departed from Hilo, and made an amphibious landing in the vicinity of Anchorage, Alaska. By mid-February Aggressor units had advanced beyond Northway.

*l.* Taking advantage of interior lines of communications, United States forces again mounted a major raid on the island of Vieques lying just east of the Aggressor stronghold of Puerto Rico. Defensive forces were quickly overrun and the submarine base installations, which had been repaired after the raid of March 1949, were again demolished.

*m.* As if in retaliation Aggressor mounted an airborne attack

[REDACTED]



on the Fort Bragg, North Carolina area. United States Air Forces reacted swiftly, secured air superiority and cut in on the Aggressor aerial line of communication. A counterattack of two airborne divisions with strong aerial support quickly destroyed the invading forces which could no longer be supplied.

#### **4. Population**

When first established, Aggressor had a population of 100,000,000. By 1949, with the acquisition of eastern France, western Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg, Aggressor's population reached 150,000,000. Strong efforts have been adopted to increase the population by raising the normal birth rate. Because scientists, soldiers, and professional men of all types have been receiving preferential treatment, many have migrated from adjacent countries to Aggressor.

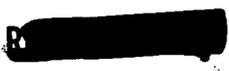
#### **5. Language and Religion**

Aggressor (based on Esperanto as modified by local usage) has been adopted as the official language. Although it has not fully supplanted the Spanish, French, German, Italian and Flemish of the local areas, it is expected to do so in the course of a few generations. Complete religious freedom is enjoyed throughout the Republic. Aggressor agents have infiltrated various religious organizations abroad to further their own national propaganda.

#### **6. Form of Government**

*a.* The real power in government is in the hands of the "Trinity": Martin Bormann (industrialist), Tito Farruchi (demagogue), and Pilar Cordoba (police chief). In theory, Bormann represents the Teutonic peoples, Farruchi the Italians and French, and Cordoba the Spanish and Arab peoples. Their authority appears to be equal. The Trinity coordinates the pro-Aggressor subversive activities of the Circle Trigon Party in other countries with the political and military activities of the Aggressor nation.

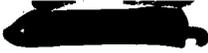
*b.* The government is completely totalitarian in form. Control is highly centralized at the top with a tendency towards bureaucracy. It enjoys the normal advantages and disadvantages accompanying totalitarianism. All phases of national life are directed toward a common end; the execution of the plans of the Trinity. On the other hand, initiative is rapidly declining among the rank and file of the people.



c. Government functions are marked by impressive ritual and an air of mystery. This has had a strong appeal to many classes of people in the country.

## **7. Industry**

Considerable emphasis has been placed upon development of national industry. With the factories of Bavaria and northern Italy as a nucleus, industry has been expanded and dispersed according to a well-conceived plan of national strategy. In this connection, the communication system has been revolutionized. The nation's war potential has been extensively developed. The development of atomic weapons is believed to be taking place, and a small stockpile of atomic bombs may be available by 1951. All industrial activity is closely coordinated with the needs of the armed forces. The addition of the industry of central Europe in late 1949 raise the industrial potential of Aggressor almost to the level of the United States.

## CHAPTER 2

# THE AGGRESSOR MILITARY SYSTEM

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### Section I. THE ARMED FORCES

#### 8. General

Immediately upon the formation of the Aggressor Republic, disbanded troops of many nations flocked to it and were utilized as a well-balanced, professional cadre for the armed forces. Conscription was inaugurated to build up a large trained reserve. Experienced military leadership, including the remnants of the Wehrmacht and the Junkers, was available and eager to accept employment; all were welcomed. Since these early days the armed forces have been rapidly expanded along sound lines. Control of all the armed forces has been vested in a Secretary for the Armed Forces. He and his staff constitute the Armed Forces High Command. The training of all components is extremely thorough and rigorous. A high standard of discipline is maintained; morale and esprit de corps are excellent, and the prestige of the armed forces is high. All troops are given extensive indoctrination in the principles of the Circle Trigon Party.

#### 9. The Aggressor Army

The Army, commanded by the Army High Command, is by far the largest of the armed forces. It is composed of three army groups, each numbering roughly 1,000,000 men. One army group is stationed in Southern France and Italy, one in Spain and Morocco, and the third in Belgium, Holland, Eastern France and Western Germany. Expeditionary forces are sent out from these three army groups for Aggressor operations in other parts of the globe. In addition, a fourth army group headquarters exists to train and control a replacement training army, and a peoples militia. In the event of invasion, this militia is to be integrated with the national police as a final reserve.

#### 10. The Aggressor Navy

The Navy, commanded by the Navy High Command, includes some ships of all combatant types plus amphibious and auxiliary types necessary to conduct distant amphibious operations of Corps

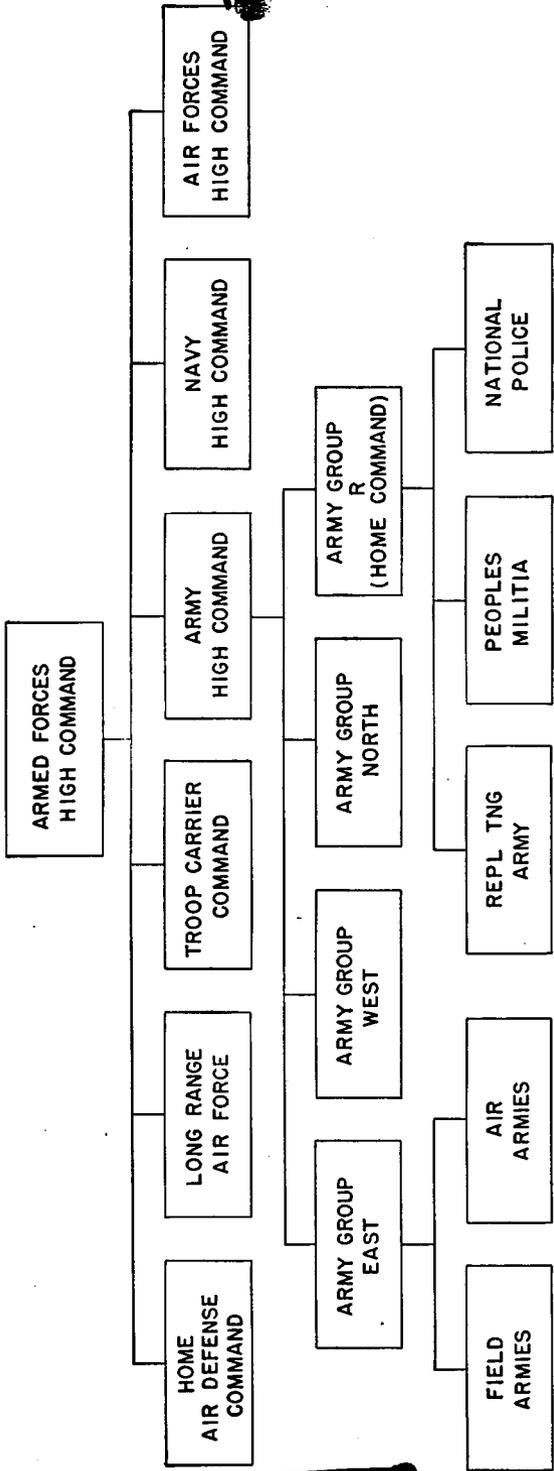
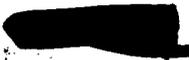


Figure 4. The Aggressor armed forces.



size. This force includes several obsolete battleships, some modern battleships, a number of modern cruisers, a considerable number of destroyers and escort types, several aircraft carriers and a number of escort carriers. There are a large number of World War II type submarines and an undetermined number of ultra-modern SS, capable of high submerged speeds. These units are organized into three operational fleets, corresponding to the area armies. Within the Navy there is also a Marine force trained to spearhead amphibious landings.

## 11. The Aggressor Air Force

The function of the Air Force High Command is to train and maintain the various types of air forces in the Aggressor Armed Forces. These are as follows:

- a. Tactical Air Armies.
- b. The Long Range Air Force.
- c. The Troop Carrier Command.
- d. Fighter Units of the Home Air Defense Command.

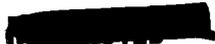
Unlike its United States counterpart, the Aggressor Air Force High Command does not retain operational control of flying units. After an individual pilot or an organization has completed training, they are assigned to one of the four operational Air Forces listed above. The activities of the Air Force High Command are then limited to logistical and maintenance functions. The Air Force High Command exercises logistical functions through the Command Area Aviation Ground Service and maintenance functions through the Aircraft Maintenance Command. These two organizations are discussed more fully under paragraph 104.

## 12. Tactical Air Armies

The tactical air units, comprising the bulk of Aggressor air, are trained, equipped, and maintained by the Air Force High Command. When these units are ready for the field they are assigned to one of three air armies. The tactical air armies are particularly designed for close support of ground operations. The organization, equipment and tactics of these units are described in Chapter IV.

## 13. Other Air Forces

a. LONG RANGE AIR FORCE. The Air Force High Command trains, equips, and maintains a Long Range Air Force. This force,



[REDACTED]

however, operates directly under the control of the Secretary for the Armed Forces. It is estimated that at the end of 1949 the Long Range Air Force included 500 medium bombers having an operational range of 5,000 statute miles.

*b.* **TROOP CARRIER COMMAND.** The Air Force High Command also trains, equips, and maintains a Troop Carrier Command. For operations in conjunction with airborne troops, units of the Troop Carrier Command serve directly under the Secretary for the Armed Forces. In time of war all civil aviation is placed under control of the Troop Carrier Command.

*c.* **HOME AIR DEFENSE COMMAND.** This is the headquarters, directly under the Secretary for the Armed Forces, responsible for defense of all targets of enemy strategic air forces. Its combat power consists of fighter and anti-aircraft units. The fighter units, estimated to include 1,000 jet fighter aircraft, are trained, equipped, and maintained by the Air Forces High Command. The anti-aircraft units are trained, equipped, and maintained by the Army High Command. An extensive radar warning net covering all of the Aggressor homeland is under the Home Air Defense Command in all respects. This Command has supervision of all civilian air defense measures.

#### **14. Aggressor Manpower**

The nation's manpower, including women, has been carefully registered and graded by mental and physical profiles. In general, the most intelligent male recruits are assigned to the armored force, the air force, the navy, the engineers, and to a lesser extent to the artillery. Infantry recruits are carefully selected for physical stamina and stolid temperament, fusilier units being favored. Women provide a high percentage of personnel throughout the medical corps and signal corps. In time of war they are assigned in large numbers to quartermaster and ordnance units, and to engineer labor battalions. Aggressor citizens whose loyalty to the state is questionable are not permitted to enter the armed forces. When such persons arrive at the age for induction into the service, they are sent to state labor camps in which they serve without pay for twice the normal induction period.

#### **15. Partisans**

Members of the Circle Trigon Party not inducted into the Aggressor armed forces are trained in guerrilla warfare. In case

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

of invasion of the Aggressor homeland, these Party members would form partisan groups behind the enemy lines for attack on the invader's communications. Party members outside the homeland receive varying amounts of instruction in guerrilla warfare designed to assist the Aggressor Army. Trigonist partisans within the homeland would be very effective but in other areas their effectiveness would vary. In some countries it would be insignificant.

## **Section II. THE ARMED FORCES HIGH COMMAND**

### **16. Organization**

The Armed Forces High Command is headed by the Secretary for the Armed Forces. It is organized to provide an Armed Forces general staff, a political staff and a central office. Its personnel is selected primarily on evidence of loyalty to the Trinity, and secondarily for general military efficiency and for broad viewpoint in joint Army-Navy-Air Force matters. The entire organization corresponds roughly to the United States Department of Defense. Figure 5 shows the breakdown of the organization which is shown in figure 4 as a single block labeled "Armed Forces High Command."

### **17. Armed Forces General Staff**

The Armed Forces General Staff promulgates and supervises the execution of joint training and operational policies. It assigns units of all services to joint task forces, and selects commanders and staffs for such forces. It particularly prepares strategic war plans and, in time of war, supervises their execution.

### **18. Armed Forces Central Office**

This is a group of unrelated, but important administrative offices dealing with all branches of the Armed Forces. In addition to the personnel office, it includes:

a. CONSCRIPTION AND RECRUITING OFFICE. This office has the function of controlling conscription and recruiting for the three branches of the armed forces.

b. ARMED FORCES PROPAGANDA OFFICE. This office is responsible for all types of military propaganda, except that which is fed to the troops by the political guidance staffs of the various high commands. It includes sections for the administration of the

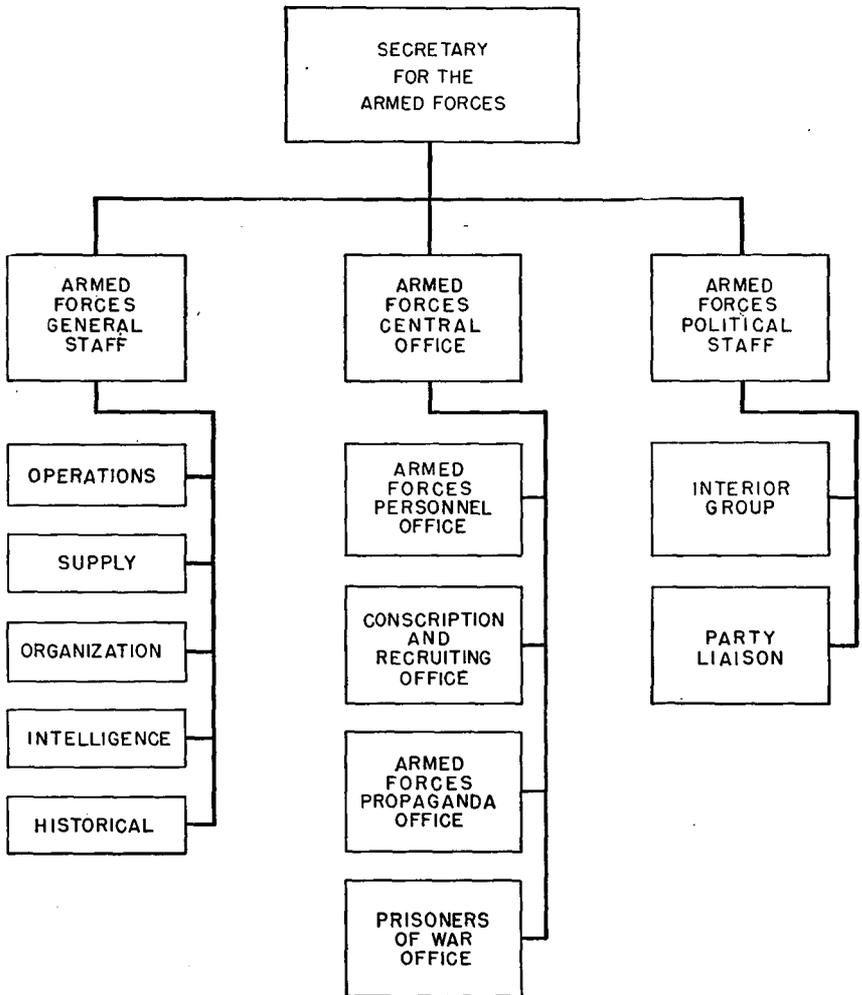


Figure 5. The armed forces high command.

propaganda troops, propaganda to the home front, military censorship, propaganda to foreign countries, and counterpropaganda.

c. **PRISONERS OF WAR OFFICE.** This office is responsible for insuring the security of prisoner of war installations and for the most effective employment of prisoner of war labor.

### 19. Armed Forces Political Guidance Staff

This agency is to insure uniform political indoctrination in the armed forces, in cooperation with the Party headquarters. It includes—

[REDACTED]

a. **INTERIOR GROUP.** This group maintains liaison between the armed forces and civilian agencies. It contains a domestic security branch and an ideological branch.

b. **PARTY LIASON.** This group maintains liaison with the Party headquarters, and controls such matters as collections for charitable or Party purposes within the armed forces.

### **Section III. THE ARMY HIGH COMMAND**

#### **20. Organization**

The Army High Command is headed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Aggressor ground forces. He acts as the chief executive officer for the Secretary for the Armed Forces in carrying out military policies in matters pertaining to the Army alone. This organization corresponds roughly to the United States Department of the Army. Figure 6 shows the break-down of this organization which is shown in figure 4 as a single block labeled "Army High Command."

#### **21. Army General Staff**

The Army General Staff, headed by the Army Chief of Staff, is the main advisory body to the Commander-in-Chief on training, intelligence, organization, supply, and general matters of Army policy.

a. **TRAINING SECTION (I).** This section develops and disseminates basic tactical doctrine; it supervises field training in the theaters of operations, and the training functions of the Replacement Training Army in the zone of interior.

b. **SUPPLY AND ADMINISTRATION SECTION (II).** This section supervises the supply and administrative structure of the army. It is divided into two main groups as follows:

- (1) General planning and supervision of supply and transportation in the field, and establishment of communication lines and rear boundaries of the theaters of operations.
- (2) Civil affairs policies in the communications zone, especially the exploitation of the country for military purposes.

c. **ORGANIZATION SECTION (III).** This section works in conjunction with the chiefs of arms and services and the Chief of Training of the Replacement Training Army in the preparation

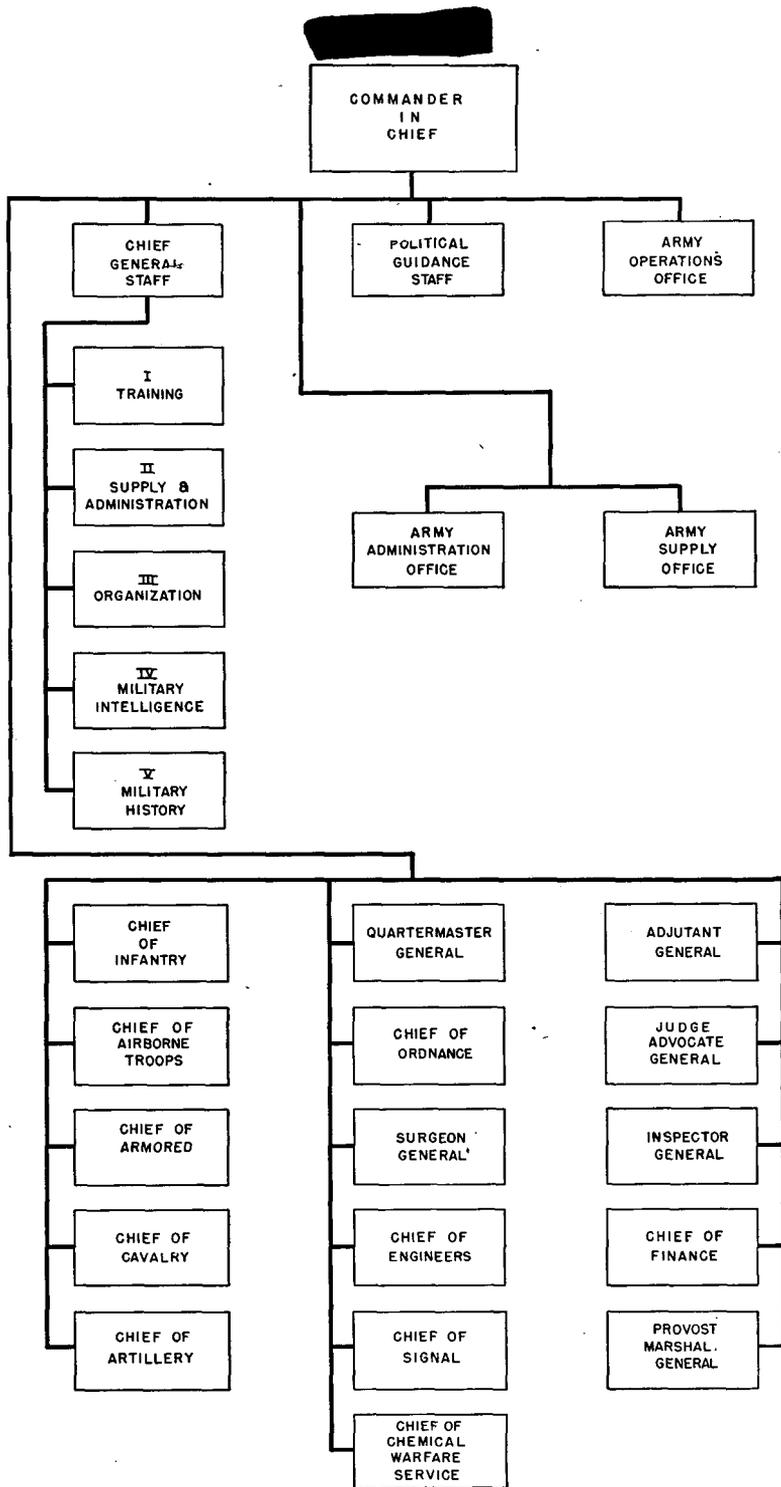


Figure 6. The army high command.

[REDACTED]

of new tables of organization or changes in existing tables. It recommends general assignment of land, sea, and air components to theaters and to joint task forces, and detailed assignment of land components.

*d. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION (IV).* This section is responsible for:

- (1) The collection and dissemination of all intelligence concerning military forces and military potential of other countries.
- (2) Maintaining espionage and counterespionage nets.
- (3) Military geography, topography, and climatic conditions, in preparing terrain intelligence.
- (4) Furnishing trained intelligence personnel for staffs of all echelons down to and including divisions.

*e. MILITARY HISTORY SECTION (V).* This section recommends strategic doctrine; maintains libraries dealing with all phases of military operations and planning; contains a scientific research and development section to assist the chiefs of branches concerned in the study and development of new weapons.

## **22. Political Guidance Staff**

The Army Political Guidance Staff is under the supervision of the Political Guidance Staff of the Armed Forces High Command. Its degree of subordination to the Chief of the Army High Command varies in direct proportion to the party standing of the particular incumbent of that office. It is responsible for—

- a.* The control of the appointment, assignment, promotion, and elimination of all general officers and general staff officers.
- b.* Control of the original appointment of all officers.
- c.* The supervision of the personnel activities of the chiefs of the combat arms and the chiefs of services.
- d.* The morale of the Army.
- e.* Propaganda within the Army.
- f.* Propaganda against enemy troops in war.
- g.* Maintaining a counterintelligence net.

## **23. Chiefs of Combat Arms**

The Chiefs of Infantry, Airborne Troops, Armored Troops, Cavalry, and Artillery are responsible for assignment, promotion, and elimination of personnel, within their arms, under the supervision of the Political Guidance Staff. They are advisors to the

[REDACTED]

General Staff on all matters pertaining to their arms, to include the study and development of new weapons.

#### **24. Chiefs of Administrative Services**

The Adjutant General, Inspector General, Judge Advocate General, the Provost Marshal General, and the Chief of Finance perform services similar to those in the United States Army. Their personnel responsibilities are similar to those of the chiefs of the combat arms.

#### **25. Chiefs of Technical Services**

The Chiefs, of Ordnance, Signal, Engineer and Chemical Warfare Service, the Quartermaster General, and the Surgeon General supervise the operations of troops of their services and, through the civilian ministries, arrange for production and delivery of weapons, equipment, and supplies. Their personnel responsibilities are similar to those of the chiefs of the combat arms.

#### **26. Army Operation Office**

The Army Operation Office prepares plans for operations in continental Europe, including defense of Aggressor homeland.

#### **27. Army Administration Office**

The Army Administration Office is the agency responsible for administrative matters of general interest to the Army in accordance with policies set by the Supply and Administration Section (II) of the General Staff. It prepares the Army budget with the assistance of the Chief of Finance.

#### **28. Army Supply Office**

The Army Supply Office is the agency which carries out the supply plans of the Supply and Administration Section (II) of the General Staff. It is headed by a Chief of Supplies and Equipment and controls all army supply agencies in the field.

### **Section IV. PERMANENT ARMY GROUPS**

#### **29. Tactical Army Groups**

The Aggressor Army within the homeland consists of Army

[REDACTED]

Group North, Army Group East, Army Group West, and Army Group R. Army Group North, East, and West command the tactical corps and field (combat) divisions within their respective areas. They are responsible for the defense of their areas, for the preparation of Army components of task forces for overseas expeditions and for the execution of plans of attack against neighboring countries.

### **30. The Home Command**

Army Group R (sometimes called the Home Command) includes the entire Aggressor homeland. This organization is responsible for—

*a.* The training and replacement of personnel. The Replacement Training Army was created for this purpose, and operates through corps areas which were set up to facilitate the administration of the replacement training system. The school system is an important responsibility of this Army.

*b.* The organization, training, and operational control of a Home Army to be used as a final reserve in the event of invasion. This Home Army consists of the Replacement Training Army and a Peoples Militia integrated with the National Police.

## **Section V. TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION**

### **31. The Theater of War**

*a.* The Aggressor nation considers the theater of war as all parts of the world, both land and sea, which might become the scene of operations. Within this area, there is a distinction between the Theater of Operations (where military operations can be expected to take place) and the zone of interior (which is the Aggressor homeland and its adjacent waters). Since, in the Aggressor concept, wars should be conducted as far as possible beyond one's own frontiers, the military nomenclature also provides for an intermediate area known as the Zone of Military Administration or Zone of Occupied Territory.

*b.* The Theater of Operations itself is divided into the Combat Zone and the Communications Zone. The latter may be entirely taken up by the Army Rear Areas, or, if the line of communication is long, its rearward part may be the Army Group Rear Area.

*c.* Each of the above subdivisions of the theater of war is subject to a different type of administration by the military, mixed

[REDACTED]

military and civil, or only the civil authorities. The rear area commanders have at their disposal anti-aircraft and security units and police troops.

d. In occupied territory (or the Zone of Military Administration) the administrative structure of the area exercises no operational control of Aggressor combat units stationed in the Zone. Replacement training units which may be located in the Zone remain under the sole control of the commander of the Replacement Training Army.

## 32. The Homeland

a. GENERAL. The Aggressor homeland is divided into twenty-six administrative corps areas. There is no connection between the numbering of these corps areas and the tactical corps organization of the field armies. Each corps area has one or two training divisions. Home centers are established within the area of each training division at which the subordinate units of the division are established. All the divisions of the Army are affiliated for the purpose of training and replacement with one or another of these training divisions. It is the responsibility of the training division, under the direction and supervision of the corps area commander concerned, to provide trained replacements for the divisions with which they are affiliated. Replacement training stations for nondivisional units are established throughout the corps areas by the chiefs of branches concerned, under the supervision of the Chief of Training of the Replacement Training Army.

b. CORPS AREA. Most of the functions of Army Group R are exercised through the regional corps areas, which are the permanent bases for the servicing, administration, and maintenance of the Aggressor Army. The functions of the corps area headquarters may be divided into those which it performs as a territorial command and those which accrue to it as a subordinate headquarters of the Replacement Training Army. As a territorial command, it is responsible to the Armed Forces High Command and has responsibilities affecting all three branches of the armed forces. In its capacity as a subordinate headquarters of the Replacement Training Army it is responsible for the operation of the replacement training system for army field units which are affiliated with it. The following are the principal responsibilities of this combined headquarters:

(1) *Conscription.* Conscription of manpower, carried out

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

through a system of conscription officers (sec. VI, ch. 2).

- (2) *Replacements.* Replacement of personnel for the affiliated field units (sec. VII, ch. 2).
- (3) *Training.* Training is conducted in conjunction with the chiefs of branches concerned, under the direction of the Chief of Training of the Replacement Training Army. This training is conducted in training units, which come under controlling staffs of training divisions (Divisional Stations), or in military schools (sec. VIII, ch. 2).
- (4) *Home defense.* In time of war, local defense is provided by units of the People's Militia of the Home Army. Such units are controlled by staffs set up by Army Group R; one such staff being set up in each corps area. These militia units provide guards for vital installations, for prisoner of war camps, and furnish personnel for local garrison battalions and companies. In case of emergency, the corps area commander becomes the tactical commander of all troops belonging to Army Group R within his area and also has extraordinary powers over civilian agencies.
- (5) *Funds.* Auditing of the accounts of all field units affiliated with the corps area is another responsibility.
- (6) *Territorial administration.* In all territorial matters, the corps area commander has a large degree of autonomy. He allots units to garrisons and determines the areas controlled by the garrison commanders. All military personnel, regardless of their own unit affiliation, are subject to the disciplinary regulations issued by the local garrison commander.

### 33. Corps Area Administration

a. **CORPS AREA STAFF.** In principle, the corps area staff is organized like that of an Army Group or Army headquarters, modified in accordance with the corps area mission.

- (1) *Section I, the Operations and Training Section,* is concerned with the primary mission of giving recruits basic training.
- (2) *Section II, the Supply and Administration Section,* is concerned mainly with the supply of manpower, and with sending replacements to the Field Army. It handles all supply and equipment matters for units not assigned to the field armies which are stationed in the corps area.



As the echelon in the control of manpower, the section supervises the conscription offices and is responsible for issuing the orders for the transfer of replacements to units of the field armies in response to their requisitions.

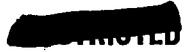
- (3) *Section III, the Organization Section*, works with the chiefs of the various training staffs and with Section I on matters of reorganization of existing units, and the formation and organization of new units.
- (4) *Section IV, the Intelligence Section*, is concerned with counterintelligence and security.

b. **GARRISON.** The local territorial responsibilities of the corps area commander are exercised through armed forces senior garrison officers. In garrisons with permanent headquarters, or in maneuver areas, the commander is automatically the senior garrison officer. If the majority of the units or installations in a garrison belong to the Navy or Air Force, the senior garrison officer is usually appointed from these branches of the armed forces instead of from the Army, but he remains subordinate to the corps area commander. The area of the garrison town and its immediate vicinity is designated as the garrison district.

### **34. Corps Area Administration and Supply Officer**

a. All administrative matters in the Aggressor Army are controlled at the top by the Army Administration Office of the Army High Command. All supply matters in the Aggressor Army are controlled at the top by the Army Supply Office of the Army High Command. Under these two offices, the administrative and supply agencies within the Aggressor Army are organized on a territorial basis with the Corps Area Administration and Supply Officer as the next lower echelon. Below this, these matters are handled by the local garrison commander and specialized types of local administrative agencies. This entire system operates independently of the training chain of command which runs as follows: Army High Command—Army Group R (Home Command)—Commander of Replacement Training Army—Corps Area.

b. The degree of independent authority of the Corps Area Administration and Supply Officer in carrying out his duties depends on the nature of the subject matter which is divided into two basic categories; first, those matters in which the Corps Area Administration and Supply Officer acts independently of the corps area commander and is responsible only to the Army Administration Office or the Army Supply Office of the Army High Command, and those matters in which he acts on the orders of



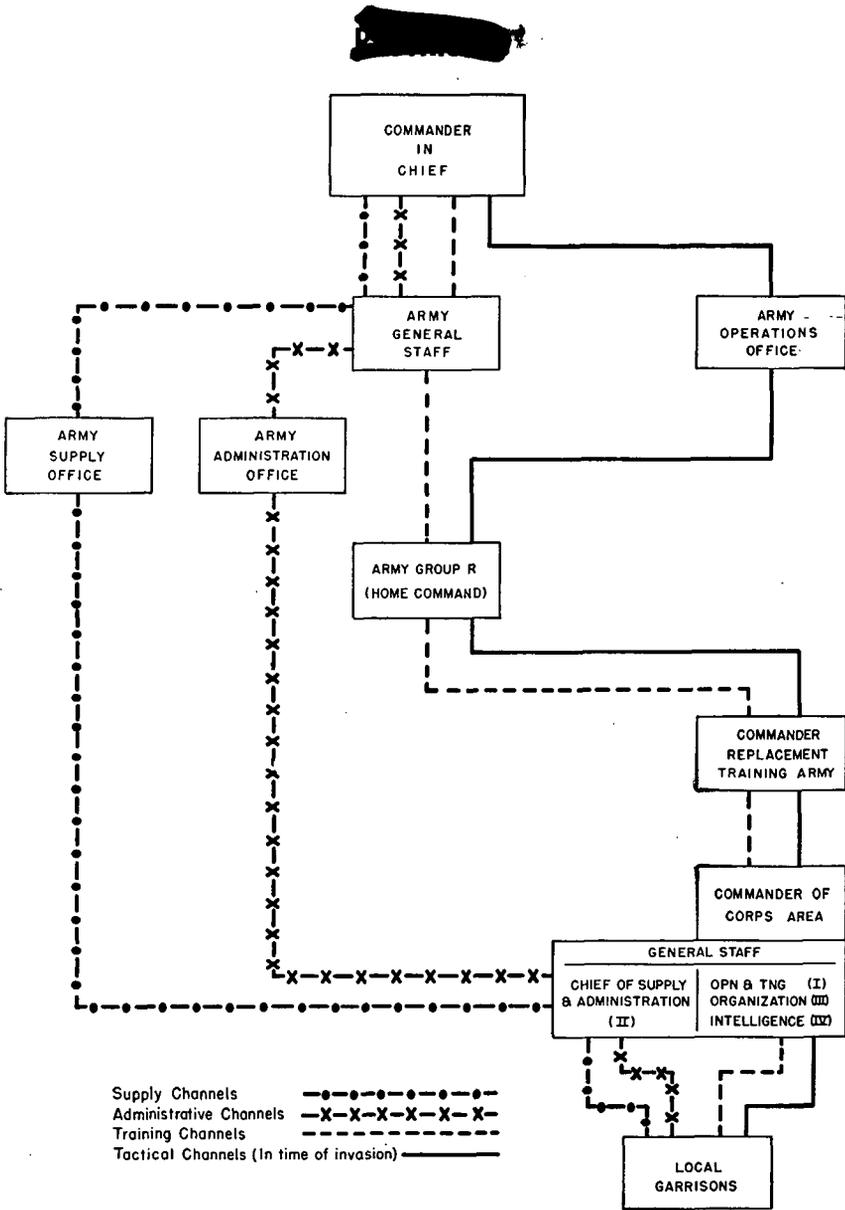


Figure 7. Chain of responsibility, Army High Command to garrisons.

the corps area commander as a member of the commander's personal staff.

c. The word "administration" as used throughout the Aggressor Army in a functional sense covers primarily pay, rations, clothing and billeting.

d. The word "supply" as used in the Aggressor Army has the

[REDACTED]

same general meaning as it has in the U. S. Army, although supply is not the responsibility of the tactical commander.

e. The matters in which the Corps Area Administration and Supply Officer acts independently are those which derive from his status as a responsible echelon in the territorial administrative structure. In territorial administrative matters, the channels are upward to the Army High Command and downward to the local garrison administrations operating through the proper branch of service, staff office, or governmental department concerned. These independent matters include the following categories:

- (1) Pay, accounting, social insurance, and allowances.
- (2) Storage, and issue of utensils and general equipment.
- (3) Supervision of the handling of food in processing plants and in the ration depots.
- (4) Billeting.
- (5) Building and civilian contracts.
- (6) Training of administrative officers.

## **Section VI. CONSCRIPTION**

### **35. Introduction**

Army replacements are obtained only through the Replacement Training Army which secures its manpower through the home recruiting stations. The primary functions of these stations is the operation of the conscription system under the supervision of the Armed Forces High Command Conscription and Recruiting Office.

### **36. Conscription System**

a. GENERAL. In the fall of 1945, one of the first acts of the new government was to lay the foundation for a universal compulsory military service for Aggressor. As Aggressor was expanded to include new territories, additional decrees were issued to insure the uniform working of the conscription system throughout the country. In time of peace, all Aggressor males are liable to military service from their 18th birthday until their 45th birthday. The Secretary for the Armed Forces is empowered, in wartime, to extend this age liability in either direction. In time of war women are also subject to registration and call, in numbers specified by the Armed Forces High Command.

[REDACTED]

b. EXCLUSIONS. The following categories of men are described as "unworthy to bear arms" and therefore "excluded from military service":

- (1) Those sentenced to penal servitude.
- (2) Those considered morally or politically untrustworthy and subjected to "security and improvement" in concentration camps or in the Aggressor Labor Service.

### 37. Control of Conscription

Conscription and recruiting being a matter which concerns all three branches of the armed forces, it is controlled by the Conscription and Recruiting Office in the Armed Forces High Command. Orders are issued through the various corps area headquarters to the recruiting area offices and from there to the recruiting subarea headquarters. These control the Military Reporting Offices and set up examining boards from time to time in their districts. Each recruiting area is controlled by a Chief of Recruiting Area, who is a general officer with the status and disciplinary authority of a division commander. (In some cases, he may be a naval or air officer of corresponding rank, since the recruiting system operates jointly for all three branches.) The various corps area headquarters receive orders from the Conscription and Recruiting Office of the Armed Forces High Command specifying how many men (and, in wartime only, women) are to be inducted for each branch of the armed forces.

### 38. Conscription Procedure

Conscription procedure is as follows:

a. REGISTRATION. In the spring of each year the incoming class (those who are turning 18 during the year) are summoned by the district police authorities, by means of public notices, to appear at the local police stations for military registration.

b. FIRST EXAMINATION. This is carried out by an examining board which includes representatives of the military authorities, the district and local police, the civilian administrative authorities, and the Aggressor Labor Service.

c. DRAFTING. Final action concerning an individual is taken at a second examination or drafting, conducted by the same authorities as the first examination. The registrant then returns home and awaits orders.

d. CALL UP. The actual call-up is issued by mail by the recruit-

[REDACTED]

ing subarea headquarters. Orders are issued directing the registrant to report at a specified time at a specific headquarters of a replacement training unit, if the registrant is to be inducted into the army, or at the appropriate air or naval training station if he is to enter the air forces or navy.

*e.* **INDUCTION.** Recruits reporting at replacement training unit are distributed to companies where the final medical examination and actual induction take place. Induction is followed by a mental and physical test to determine the most suitable employment of each man.

*f.* **VOLUNTEERS.** Volunteer applicants for permanent officer and noncommissioned officer careers apply at reception centers for potential officers and noncommissioned officers.

*g.* **FOREIGNERS.** Foreigners, especially those of military experience, are always welcomed into Aggressor for the purpose of volunteering for service in the Aggressor Army.

### **39. Reserves**

After a minimum service of 4 years, men no longer needed in the army may be transferred to the reserves. The reserves include all able-bodied men not doing active military service and are classified into the following categories:

*a.* **ACTIVE RESERVE I.** Those under 35 who have completed their regular period of active service and have been discharged. This group spends 2 months of every year on active duty.

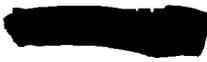
*b.* **ACTIVE RESERVE II.** Trained men between 35 and 45. These men are subject to recall for short periods for refresher courses or specialized training.

*c.* **INACTIVE RESERVE.** Trained men, 45 and over, who have been released from all peacetime military service.

*d.* **RESERVE III.** Trained or partially trained men under 35 who are available only for limited service.

*e.* **RESERVE IV.** Trained or partially trained men, 35 to 45, who are available only for limited service. These men are frequently called upon to aid in the training of the People's Militia or to fill administrative offices in that organization.

*f.* **HOME DEFENSE RESERVE.** At the age of 45, men of the two preceding classes of reserves are transferred to a home defense reserve which can be used to fill vacancies in the People's Militia.



## Section VII. REPLACEMENT

### 40. Replacement Training System

Originally a training division was set up in the Homeland for each combat division and bore the same number as the affiliated combat division. As additional divisions were formed, it became necessary to affiliate more than one combat division with a training division and the numbering system no longer had any special meaning. Each training division is located in a geographical area called the Divisional Station. The Training Division Commander is also the Commander of the Divisional Station. The home center of each combat unit affiliated with a training division is located within its divisional station. All soldiers ultimately return or expect to return to their training division for their discharge or reassignment. For example, a soldier will be sent, on leaving the hospital, to his affiliated training division before being returned to the field. Whenever feasible, trained replacements are sent by the training division to a field unit with which it is affiliated. If a man is diverted to a different field unit, he is returned whenever practicable or desirable to his proper field unit as soon as possible.

### 41. The Replacement Training Army

a. The replacement training divisions are subordinate to the corps area commander, who is in turn subordinate to the commander of the Replacement Training Army in matters pertaining to training. The Chief of Training of the Replacement Training Army, who supervises and coordinates the training, exercises his authority through representatives of the chiefs of branches concerned; these representatives are known as *Inspectors*.

b. Each training division contains one or more replacement training units for each branch of service or type of unit represented in the combat divisions affiliated with it. In addition, it normally has attached to it certain replacement training units for GHQ troops (par. 82) and Corps troops; however, any one training division ordinarily will not have attached to it a replacement training unit for each type of unit found in GHQ or Corps troops.

c. The training division commander is responsible for the training, discipline, arming, and equipping of all organic and attached replacement training units.



## 42. Flow of Replacements

*a.* The field unit may request replacements when there is a deficiency of more than 10 percent of their table of organization strength. Replacements for specialists are to be requested as soon as their absence would hamper the efficiency of the field unit. The division forwards requisitions direct to its divisional stations. The divisional station commander thereupon issues orders to the appropriate replacement training units.

*b.* Requisitions for replacements for GHQ and Corps troops units go directly to the inspector of the branch concerned in the office of the Commander of the Replacement Training Army. This inspector forwards the requisition to a training division having the proper affiliated replacement training unit.

*c.* If the training division cannot provide all or part of the replacements requisitioned, it notifies the corps area commander. If possible, the corps area commander orders another Divisional Station (when there is one in his area) to provide the replacements. If all or part of the requisitioned replacements cannot be supplied by a corps area, it notifies the Commander of the Replacement Training Army who selects the corps area to provide the necessary replacements.

*d.* Although the requisitions are strictly channelized, direct relations are permitted between the field unit and the affiliated replacement training unit at home in order to strengthen the feeling of comradeship.

## Section VIII. TRAINING

### 43. Training

The general military training of the Aggressor soldier takes place principally in the replacement training units of the Replacement Training Army. In addition to these training units, numerous schools and courses have been established with the specific purpose of training potential officers and noncommissioned officers. Other schools, designated as special service schools, provide specialized training for officers and enlisted men of their particular branch of service, developing its arms, equipment, and tactics with the help of their demonstration units. In addition, specialist training schools are established to provide instruction for ordnance officers, technical officers, and particularly noncommissioned officer technicians.

[REDACTED]

a. TRAINING DIRECTIVES. Directives regarding the training of the various arms and services are issued to the Corps Area Headquarters by the Chief of Training in the Replacement Training Army; these directives are prepared by the inspectors of arms and services, who act as the representatives of their respective chiefs of branches in his office. These directives are based on tactical doctrine worked out in detail in the Army High Command by the chiefs of branches in conjunction with the chiefs of general staff sections concerned. New or revised doctrines are developed as changed conditions of warfare indicate the necessity and in accordance with recommendations and suggestions from the inspectors of arms and services on duty with the Chief of Training.

b. SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING. A considerable part of military training in Aggressor is given in the form of pre-Army training by other military and auxiliary organizations. Technical courses often are conducted in factories producing special types of equipment.

c. BASIC TRAINING. In principle, any training unit of the replacement training system is a true image of the field unit for which it supplies replacements.

- (1) The main responsibility for the training of recruits rests with the commander of the training unit of company size (company, battery, troop). The detailed training schedule is prepared by the training division. Battalion and higher commanders coordinate and supervise. They are also responsible for the education and training of potential noncommissioned officers within these units. The latter are often placed in special companies within the training battalions and regiments.
- (2) The extent of basic training is determined by the chief of branch concerned in conjunction with the Chief of Training, taking into consideration any special exigencies which may affect the length of time which can be spent in training. In wartime, it is usually speeded up. This period of basic training may be followed by an indefinite period of advanced training. In wartime the recruit must be ready for full field duty and operational service within 6 months.

#### 44. Training of Officers

Potential officers are trained in officer candidate schools of the

[REDACTED]

particular arm or service. The inspector for potential officers (under the command of the Replacement Training Army) supervises this training. Aggressor service schools are roughly comparable to their counterparts in the United States system.

a. Aggressor schools are located as follows:

Adjutant General Institute .....	Cadiz
Air School .....	Serville
Air University .....	Cartagena
Antiaircraft Institute .....	Palma
Armed Forces Higher Institute .....	Madrid
Armed Forces University .....	Toledo
Armored Institute .....	Grafenwohr
Artillery Institute .....	Turin
Chemical Warfare Institute .....	Dachau
Coast Artillery School .....	Pontevedra
Engineer Institute .....	Stuttgart
Infantry Institute .....	Seville
Intelligence School .....	Munich
Intendance Institute .....	Valencia
Judge Advocate and Inspector	
General's Institute .....	Cadiz
Language School .....	Madrid
Medical Institute .....	Montpellier
Military Government Institute .....	Barcelona
Military Police Institute .....	Lyon
Naval Air School .....	Barcelona
Naval College .....	Marseille
Ordnance Institute .....	Marseille
Propaganda School .....	Madrid
Signal Institute .....	Sonthofen
Submarine School .....	Bremen
Supply Institute .....	Bordeaux
Transportation Institute .....	Marseille

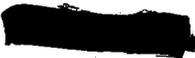
b. Additional technical schooling for all branches is arranged in cooperation with civilian universities.

## Section IX. THE HOME ARMY

### 45. The People's Militia

a. The People's Militia is a civilian home defense organization which becomes fully operative only in time of war. It is integrated

[REDACTED]



with the national police and is to be used as a final reserve in the event of invasion. Together with the Replacement Training Army, it forms the Home Army for the defense of the homeland. During peacetime, plans are formulated by Army Group R Headquarters (The Home Command) and skeleton staffs are set up to formulate wartime plans for the People's Militia. Home defense battalions and companies are organized with cadres of trained discharged soldiers. Former Army officers of the limited service category are placed in command posts, while key non-commissioned posts are held by noncommissioned officers of the Inactive Reserve, discharged because of physical disability. In large centers, cadres for entire divisions are set up.

*b.* Members of the People's Militia who for any reason find themselves to be behind the lines of a hostile invading force are required to place themselves at the disposal of the Circle Trigon guerrilla forces.

#### **46. The National Police**

*a.* The national police are normally under the control of the Minister of Internal Security, Pilar Cordoba, and are charged with maintaining the security of the state in both the homeland and occupied territory. Their duties include the ruthless suppression of all active opposition to the "Trinity."

*b.* In event of an invasion they are integrated into the Home Army and come under the operational control of Army Group R. Organized into companies, regiments and divisions, including artillery and service units, they furnish a core of well trained and extremely loyal troops for defensive purposes.



## CHAPTER 3

# THE AGGRESSOR FIELD FORCES

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### Section I. GENERAL

#### 47. Unity of Command

Under the Aggressor military system, the basic command principle is that of unity of command at all levels. The Armed Forces High Command is responsible for the preparation of defense plans in time of peace and for the general conduct of military operations in time of war. It appoints commanders for joint task forces in the field and sees that the efforts of the armed forces are thoroughly coordinated. Commanders of task forces are usually appointed from the service having the largest representation in the operation. As the Army is the predominant service of Aggressor, it is logical to assume that in the majority of operations, the commander will be from that service.

#### 48. Principles of Organization

The division is the largest Aggressor unit known to have prescribed tables of organization. There are no known cellular units. The Aggressor field army has relatively more importance, and the rifle (infantry) corps less importance, than in the United States Army. Aggressor tank and mechanized divisions include a lower proportion of armor and a higher proportion of other arms than the United States armored divisions.

### Section II. THE ARMY GROUP

#### 49. The Army Group

The highest echelon under the Army High Command is the army group (fig. 8). Each of the army groups, except Army Group R, normally consists of three rifle armies, an air army and one or more mechanized or armored corps; its organic troops include an artillery corps and the necessary administrative and supply units. General Headquarters troops may be attached for specific operations.

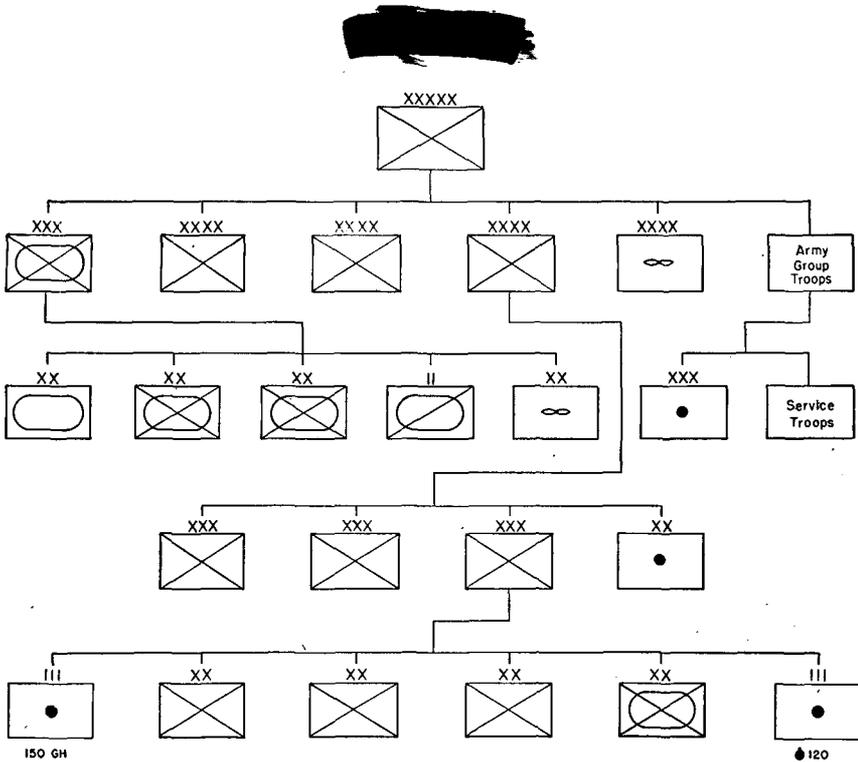


Figure 8. The Army Group.

## 50. GHQ Troops

General Headquarters troops which may be attached to major tactical units include: artillery, cavalry, and airborne divisions and corps; tank and mechanized divisions; and smaller units of artillery, infantry, armor, engineer, chemical, signal, transportation, ordnance, medical and psychological warfare.

## Section III. THE FIELD ARMY

### 51. General

The field army is basically a rifle army, normally consisting of three rifle corps and an artillery division. Even though a small maneuver element is provided by the mechanized divisions within the three rifle corps, the rifle army is organized for assault rather than exploitation.

### 52. Attachments to the Field Army

Additional artillery, air support, tanks, and special troops such as engineers are often attached for specific operations. Artillery

and horse cavalry corps are sometimes attached but mechanized, armored, or airborne corps usually operate directly under the army group commander.

## Section IV. THE CORPS

### 53. General

Corps organization generally parallels that in the U. S. Army, except that Aggressor corps artillery is weaker. The corps consists of a corps headquarters (fig. 9), normal attached service units, and tactical troops. When operating as a part of a field army the corps has no administrative and supply functions.

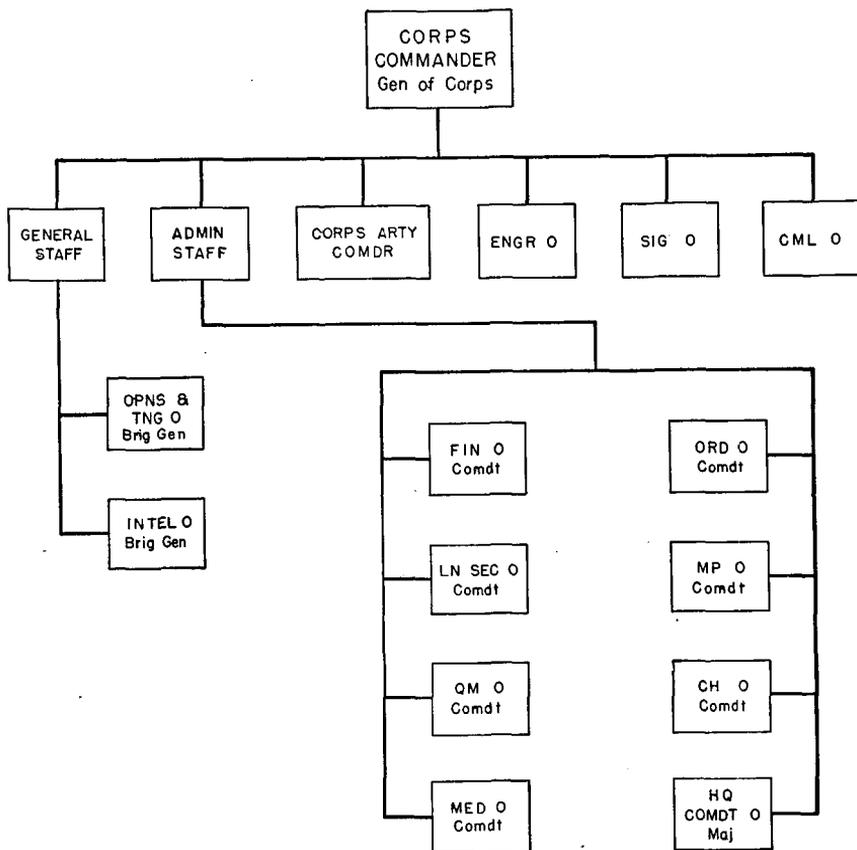
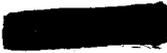


Figure 9. Organization of the corps headquarters.



## 54. Types of Corps

There are six types of army corps in the Aggressor Army. These are as follows:

*a. RIFLE CORPS.* Each rifle corps usually consists of three rifle divisions, a mechanized division, a 150-mm gun howitzer regiment, and a 120-mm gun regiment.

*b. MECHANIZED CORPS.* The mechanized corps consists of two mechanized divisions, one tank division, an air division and a reconnaissance battalion.

*c. ARMORED CORPS.* The armored corps consists of two tank divisions, one mechanized division, an air division and a reconnaissance battalion. It is sometimes reinforced by the attachment of separate heavy tank regiments and SP gun regiments or battalions for specific operations.

*d. AIRBORNE CORPS.* The airborne corps consists of two airborne divisions, and the necessary air transport units to deliver it to its objective.

*e. ARTILLERY CORPS.* The artillery corps usually consists of two artillery divisions, four antiaircraft brigades, mobile, and one survey regiment. To these are attached varying numbers of separate artillery and rocket regiments and additional antiaircraft brigades, both mobile and automatic weapons.

*f. CAVALRY CORPS.* The cavalry corps consists of three cavalry divisions and a mixed brigade of light and medium artillery.

## Section V. THE DIVISION

### 55. General

After the nearly disastrous invasion of California by Aggressor forces the Aggressor High Command took steps to reduce substantially noneffective personnel in Aggressor units. This reduction resulted in: a few changes in the organization of some of the divisions; elimination of both the old light and motorized divisions; and substantial reductions in personnel, but not in firepower, of many divisional and nondivisional units. The only divisions remaining as a result of this reorganization are rifle divisions, mechanized divisions, tank divisions, artillery divisions, airborne divisions, and cavalry divisions. In the reorganization, divisional identity designations have not changed. The term "fusilier", a designation of elite troops, is applied as a reward to any type division (except airborne) which distinguishes itself in battle.



## 56. Staff Organization

Figure 10 illustrates the staff organization of all divisional headquarters.

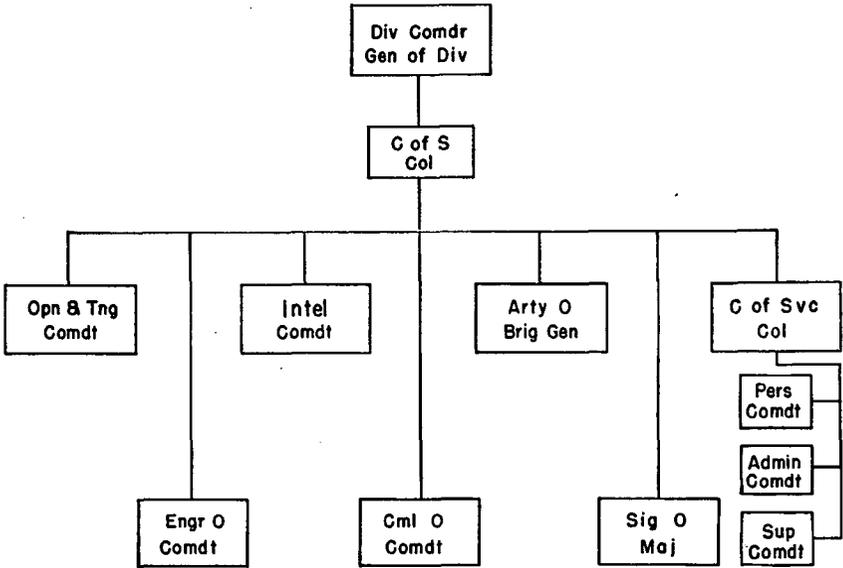


Figure 10. Staff organization, all divisional headquarters.

## Section VI. THE RIFLE DIVISION

### 57. Rifle Division

Despite the important role which has been played by specialized branches of the Aggressor Army, the rifle division has been and remains today the foundation of Aggressor operations. The three previous types (*standard rifle division—light division—motorized division*) have been reorganized into the new rifle division. The division is motorized with the exception of its rifle components. The attachment of one separate truck battalion of 180 trucks, completely motorizes the division. Normally a medium tank regiment is attached to the division. It is expected that it will become organic to the rifle division within the immediate future. Frequently one or more additional artillery regiments are attached to the division.

#### a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART, RIFLE DIVISION.

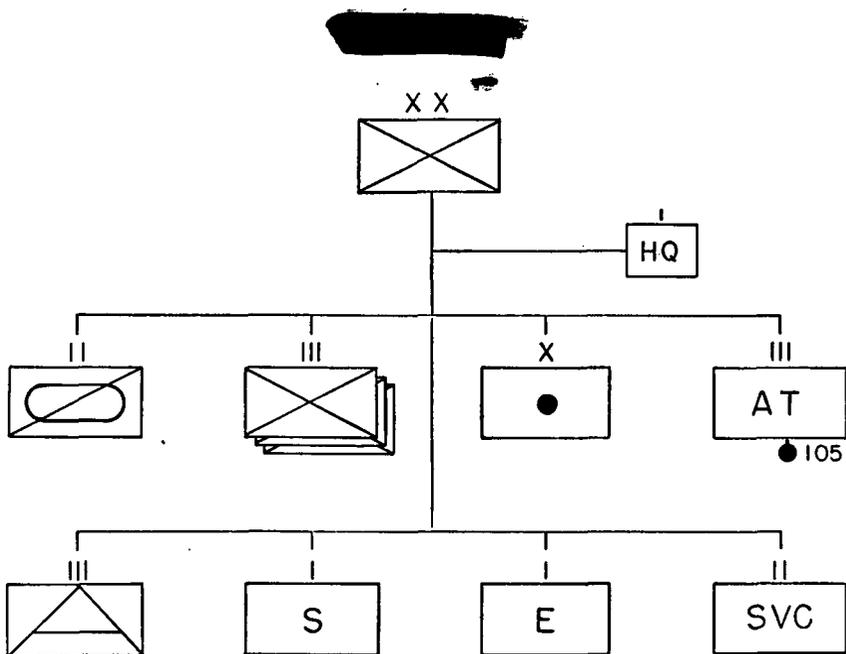


Figure 11. The rifle division.

b. STRENGTH AND PRINCIPAL WEAPONS.

Table I. Strength and Principal Weapons, Rifle Division

Unit	Strength		Small Arms			Mortar		Artillery		AA		AT		Armed Fighting Vehicles	
	Off	EM	Rifles*	LMG	HMG	81 mm	120 mm	75 mm gun	120 mm how	50 cal mg	40 mm gun	75 mm gun	105 mm gun	Armd cars	80 mm SP gun
Rifle regt. (3)	384	6732	1458	243	162	54	27					36			12
Arty brigade	176	2028					20	20	36						
AT regt.	38	436											20		
AA regt.	30	544								18	18				
Recon bn	23	416	64	28										9	
Others	55	1081													
Total	706	11237	1522	271	162	54	47	20	36	18	18	36	20	9	12

\*Primary arms only.

c. UNITS OF THE RIFLE DIVISION.

- (1) Rifle regiment (3) (par. 58).
- (2) Artillery brigade (par. 59).
- (3) Antitank regiment (par. 60).
- (4) Antiaircraft regiment (par. 61).
- (5) Reconnaissance battalion (par. 62).

- (6) Headquarters company (31-O, 186-EM). The headquarters company consists of a headquarters of 23 officers and 96 EM and a headquarters company section of 8-O, 90-EM.
- (7) Signal company (5-O, 140-EM). This company consists of a headquarters section, and two wire, one radio, and one signal maintenance platoons.
- (8) Engineer company (5-O, 190-EM). This company consists of a headquarters section, and one bridge, one ponton, and one mine laying platoon.
- (9) Service battalion (14-O, 565-EM) (par. 63).

d. UNIT TRANSPORTATION, RIFLE DIVISION UNITS. Table II lists the motorized equipment of the *individual* units comprising the rifle division. To obtain the total equipment for any major subdivision, list the actual units comprising that organization and total.

*Example:* To find the number  $\frac{1}{4}$  ton trucks in an AA regiment.

40mm AA Battery .....	5
40mm AA Battery .....	5
40mm AA Battery .....	5
50 cal. MG Battery .....	4
50 cal. MG Battery .....	4
Hq & Service Battery .....	12
Total .....	<u>35</u>

Table II. Unit Transportation, Rifle Division

Unit	Trucks			Motor-cycles	Armored Cars	Tanks and SP Guns
	$\frac{1}{4}$ Ton	$\frac{3}{4}$ Ton	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Ton or larger			
The rifle division.....	788	439	883	110	9	14
Rifle regiment (3).....	126	88	98	-----	-----	4
Rifle bn (3).....	(33)	(24)	(21)	-----	-----	-----
Rifle co (3).....	(3)	(6)	-----	-----	-----	-----
AT co.....	(3)	-----	(4)	-----	-----	-----
81 mm mort co.....	(5)	-----	(6)	-----	-----	-----
Hq & svc co.....	(16)	(6)	(11)	-----	-----	-----
120 mm mort co.....	(4)	-----	(9)	-----	-----	-----
80 mm S P gun co.....	(3)	(2)	(3)	-----	-----	(4 S P G)
Engr plat.....	(3)	(2)	(6)	-----	-----	-----
Sig plat.....	(2)	(4)	(2)	-----	-----	-----
Med plat.....	(4)	(6)	(1)	-----	-----	-----

Unit	Trucks			Motor-cycles	Armored Cars	Tanks and SP Guns
	¼ Ton	¾ Ton	2½ Ton or larger			
Hq & svc co .....	(11)	(2)	(14)			
Artillery brigade .....	191	88	273			
120 How regt .....	(66)	(33)	(103)			
How bn (3) .....	(17)	(8)	(31)			
How btry (3) .....	(3)	(2)	(10)			
Hq btry .....	(8)	(2)	(1)			
Hq & svc btry .....	(15)	(9)	(10)			
75 mm gun regt .....	(43)	(21)	(62)			
Two btry bn .....	(14)	(6)	(21)			
Gun btry (2) .....	(3)	(2)	(10)			
Hq btry .....	(8)	(2)	(1)			
Three btry bn .....	(17)	(8)	(31)			
Hq & svc btry .....	(12)	(7)	(10)			
120 mm mort regt .....	(53)	(16)	(52)			
Two btry bn .....	(18)	(4)	(17)			
Mort btry (2) .....	(5)	(1)	(8)			
Bn hq det .....	(8)	(2)	(1)			
Three btry bn .....	(23)	(5)	(25)			
Regt hq & svc btry .....	(12)	(7)	(10)			
Hq btry arty brig .....	(22)	(11)	(7)			
Svc btry arty brig .....	(7)	(7)	(49)			
Antiaircraft regiment .....	35	16	58			
40 mm AA btry (3) .....	(5)	(3)	(10)			
50 cal MG btry (2) .....	(4)		(9)			
Hq & svc btry .....	(12)	(7)	(10)			
Antitank regiment .....	45	7	50			
Antitank co (5) .....	(5)		(8)			
Bn hq det (2) .....	(4)					
Regt hq & svc co .....	(12)	(7)	(10)			
Reconnaissance battalion .....	56	5	8	80	9	
Armd car co .....	(13)				(9)	
Mtrcl co (2) .....	(15)			(40)		
Hq & svc co .....	(13)	(5)	(8)			
Service battalion .....	33	18	141	30		
Ord co .....	(4)	(6)	(12)			
QM co .....	(3)	(2)	(120)			
M P co .....	(15)		(2)	(30)		
Med sec .....	(4)	(6)				
Fin sec .....	(1)	(2)	(1)			
Post sec .....	(1)		(3)			
Hq & svc co .....	(5)	(2)	(3)			
Miscellaneous .....	50	31	59			2
Sig co .....	(12)	(15)	(7)			
Engr co .....	(5)	(6)	(36)			(2 Tk dozers)
Div hq co .....	(33)	(10)	(16)			

**58. Rifle Regiment**  
(fig. 12).

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

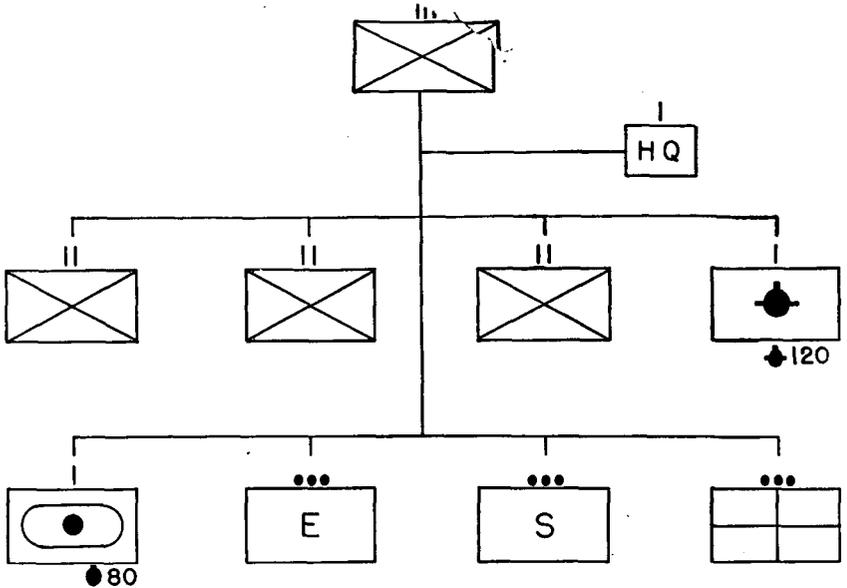


Figure 12. The rifle regiment.

b. STRENGTH AND PRINCIPAL WEAPONS.

Table III. Strength and Principal Weapons, Rifle Regiment

Unit	Strength		Small Arms			Mortar		AT	AFV†
	Off	EM	Rifles*	LMG	HMG	81 mm	120 mm	75 mm gun	80 mm SP gun
Rifle battalions (3)...	99	1950	486	81	54	18		12	
120 mm mort. co. ....	4	75					9		
80 mm SP gun co. ....	3	42							4
Others.....	22	177							
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>2244</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>

\*Primary arms only.  
†Armored fighting vehicles.

c. UNITS OF THE RIFLE REGIMENT.

- (1) *Headquarters and service company* (10-O, 79-EM).  
This company contains command and service sections.
- (2) *Rifle battalion (3)* (33-O, 650-EM) (par. 58d).

- (3) *120-mm mortar company* (4-O, 75-EM). This company has a headquarters section and three platoons of three squads each. Each squad has seven men, one mortar, and one truck.
- (4) *80-mm SP gun company* (3-O, 42-EM). This company has a headquarters section, two gun platoons, and a maintenance section. Each gun platoon has two 80-mm SP guns armored all around and overhead.
- (5) *Engineer platoon* (3-O, 32-EM). This platoon consists of a headquarters section and mine detector, pioneer and demolition sections.
- (6) *Signal platoon* (5-O, 40-EM). This platoon consists of a headquarters section, a radio squad, and wire and maintenance sections.
- (7) *Medical platoon* (4-O, 26-EM). This platoon consists of a headquarters section and four medical teams.

d. RIFLE BATTALION (fig. 13).

- (1) Organizational chart.

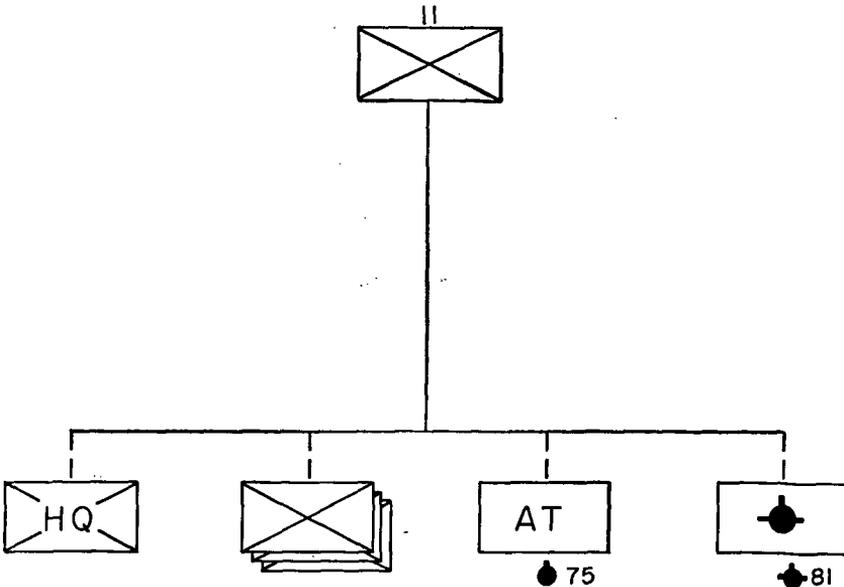


Figure 13. The rifle battalion.

- (2) Strength and principal weapons.

Table IV. Strength and Principal Weapons, Rifle Battalion

Unit	Strength		Small Arms			Mortar	AT
	Off	EM	Rifles*	LMG	HMG	81 mm	75 mm gun
Hq & svc co.....	11	113					
Rifle co (3).....	18	423	162	27	18		
Antitank co 75 mm.....	3	65					4
81 mm mort co.....	1	49				6	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>

\*Primary arms only.

(3) Units of the rifle battalion.

(a) *Rifle companies* (3) (6-O, 141-EM) (par. 58e).

(b) *Antitank company* (3-O, 65-EM). This company consists of a headquarters section, two gun platoons, and an ammunition platoon. Each gun platoon has two 75-mm antitank guns.

(c) *81-mm mortar company* (1-O, 40-EM). This company consists of a headquarters section and three mortar platoons. Each mortar platoon has two 81-mm mortar squads.

(d) *Headquarters and service company* (11-O, 113-EM). This company consists of a command section and a service section. It provides supply, communication, auto maintenance, mess, administration and medical services for the battalion.

e. **RIFLE COMPANY** (6-O, 141-EM) (fig. 14). The rifle company consists of a headquarters section, three rifle platoons, and a heavy machine gun platoon.

(1) Organizational chart.

(2) Units of the rifle company.

(a) *Rifle platoon* (1-O, 32-EM). The rifle platoon consists of a headquarters section and three rifle squads. Each squad of 10 men, has a squad leader, 6 riflemen, and a light machine gun crew of 3.

(b) *Heavy machine gun platoon* (1-O, 41-EM). This platoon consists of a headquarters section and two gun sections. Each gun section has three heavy machine gun squads. Each squad has six men and one heavy machine gun.

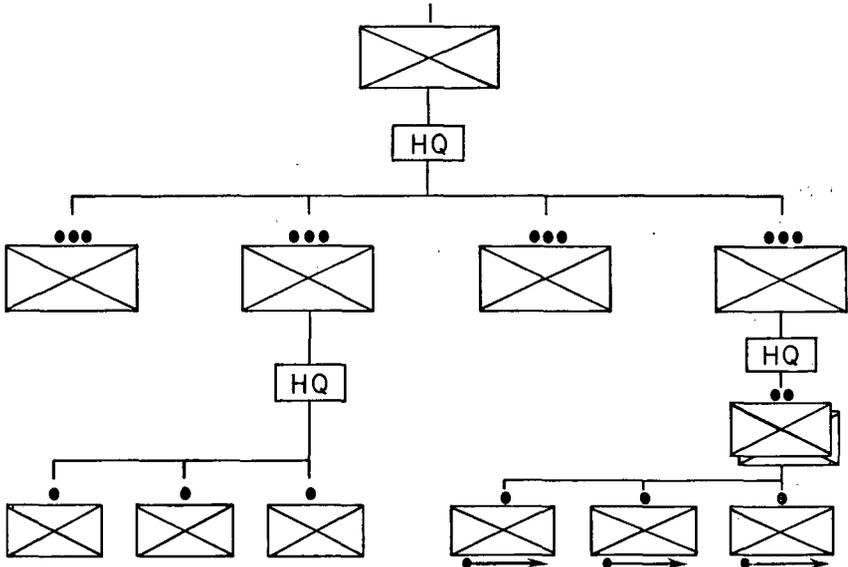


Figure 14. The rifle company.

**59. Artillery Brigade**  
(fig. 15).

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

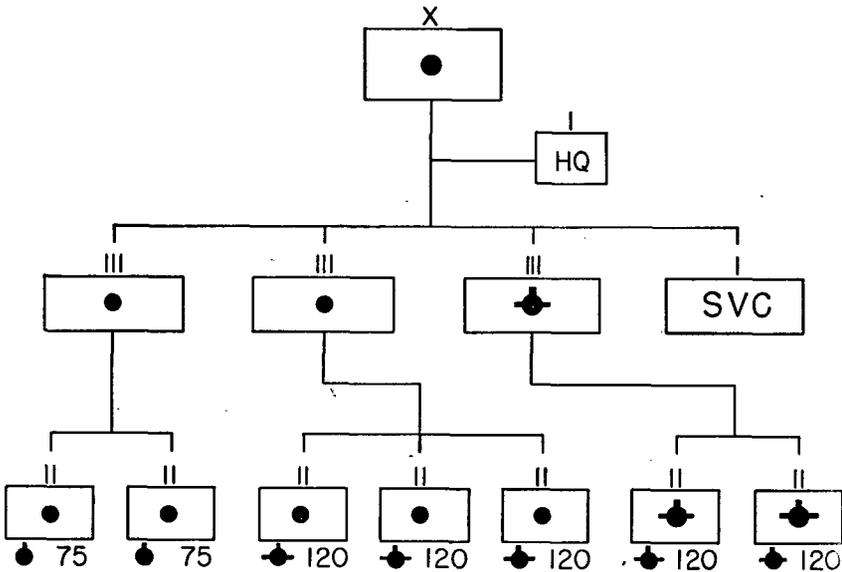


Figure 15. The artillery brigade.

b. STRENGTH AND PRINCIPAL WEAPONS.

Table V. Strength and Principal Weapons, Artillery Brigade

Unit	Strength		Mortar	Artillery	
	Of	EM	120 mm	75 mm gun	120 mm how
5 mm gun regt .....	43	491		20	
20 mm how regt .....	67	812			36
20 mm mort regt .....	43	438	20		
Others .....	23	287			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>176</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>

c. UNITS OF THE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

- (1) 75-mm gun regiment (par. 59d).
- (2) 120-mm howitzer regiment (par. 59e).
- (3) 120-mm mortar regiment (par. 59f).
- (4) Headquarters battery — artillery brigade (20-O, 135-EM). This headquarters battery consists of an operations platoon with operations, survey, and meteorological sections; a communications platoon with wire, and radio sections; and headquarters, mess, transportation, liaison, and light aviation sections.
- (5) Service Battery (3-O, 152-EM). The service battery consists of a headquarters section, a medical section, ordnance maintenance platoon, auto maintenance platoon, and an ammunition train of trucks.

d. 75-MM GUN REGIMENT (43-O, 491-EM) (fig. 16). The 75-mm gun regiment consists of one two-battery gun battalion, one three-battery gun battalion, and a headquarters and service battery. Its armament consists of twenty 75-mm guns (towed).

- (1) Organizational chart.
- (2) Units, strength, and principal weapons, 75-mm gun regiment.
  - (a) Two-battery battalion (14-O, 166-EM). The two-battery battalion has a headquarters detachment and two four-gun batteries.
  - (b) Three-battery battalion (19-O, 234-EM). The three-battery battalion has a headquarters detachment and three four-gun batteries.
  - (c) Headquarters and service battery (10-O, 91-EM).

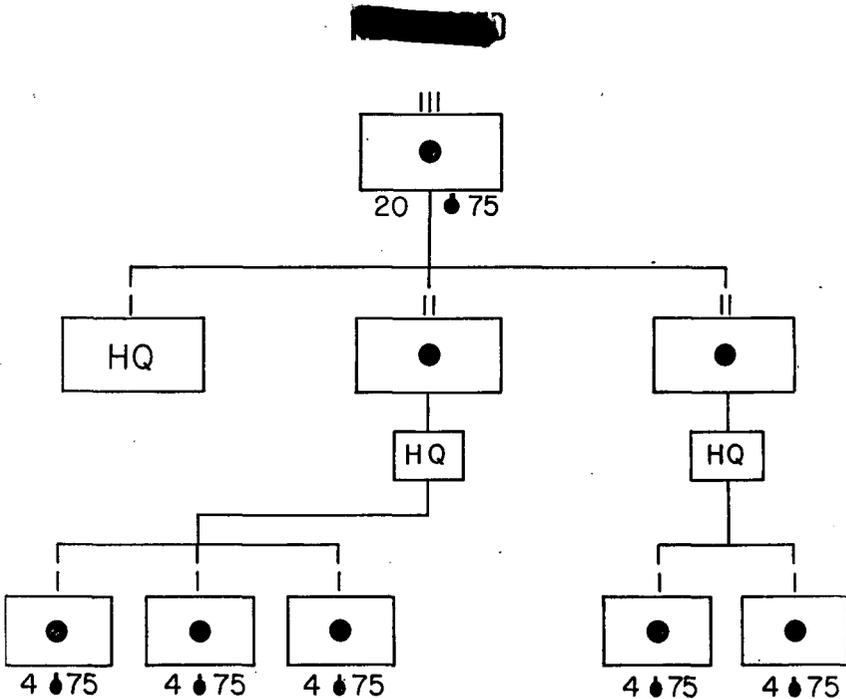


Figure 16. The 75-mm gun regiment.

This headquarters and service battery consists of a command section and service section. The battery provides supply, communication, auto maintenance, mess, administration and medical service for the regiment.

- (3) Units, strength and principal weapons, 75-mm gun battalion.
- (a) *75-mm gun battery* (5-O, 68-EM). The 75-mm gun battery consists of a headquarters section, two gun platoons, and a security and ammunition platoon. A gun platoon has two sections, each with one 75-mm gun.
- (b) *Headquarters detachment* (4-O, 30-EM). The headquarters detachment consists of command, intelligence, operations, communications, and transportation sections.

e. 120-MM HOWITZER REGIMENT (67-O, 812-EM) (fig. 17). The 120-mm howitzer regiment consists of three battalions (three batteries each) and a headquarters and service battery. Its armament consists of thirty-six 120-mm howitzers (towed).

(3) Units, strength and principal weapons, 120-mm mortar battalion.

- (a) *120-mm mortar battery* (5-O, 58-EM). The 120-mm mortar battery consists of a headquarters section, two mortar platoons, and a security and ammunition platoon. The mortar platoon has two mortar sections, each with one 120-mm mortar.
- (b) *Headquarters detachment* (4-O, 30-EM). The headquarters detachment consists of a command, intelligence, operations, communication, and transportation sections.

**66. 105-mm Antitank Regiment (38-O, 436-EM)**  
(9).

The 105-mm antitank regiment consists of one two-battery battalion and one three-battery battalion, and a headquarters and service battery. Its armament consists of twenty 105-mm AT guns (towed).

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

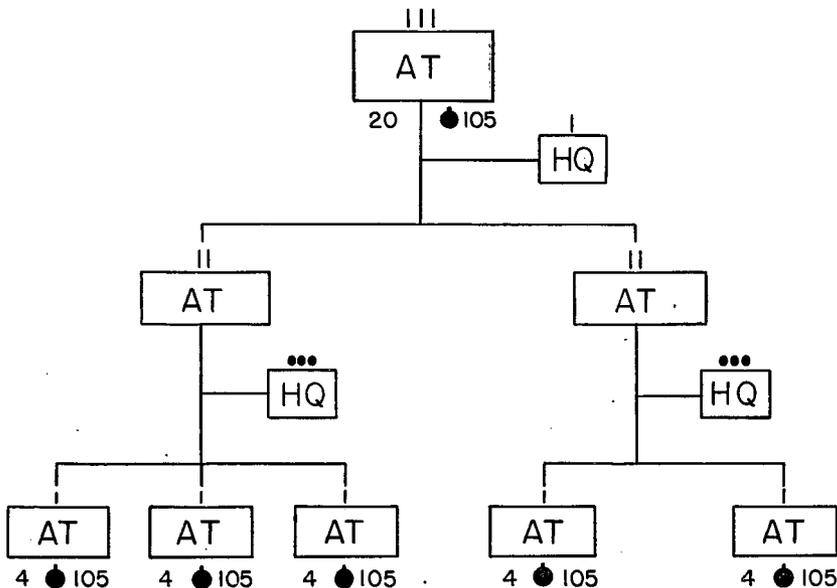


Figure 19. The 105-mm antitank regiment.

b. UNITS, STRENGTH AND PRINCIPAL WEAPONS, ANTITANK REGIMENT.

- SECRET**
- (1) *Two-battery battalion* (12-O, 140-EM). The two-battery battalion has a headquarters detachment and two batteries of four guns.
  - (2) *Three-battery battalion* (16-O, 205-EM). The three-battery battalion has a headquarters detachment and three batteries of four guns.
  - (3) *Headquarters and service battery* (10-O, 91-EM). The headquarters and service battery has a command section and service section. It provides supply, communication, auto maintenance, mess, administration, and medical services for the regiment.

c. UNITS, STRENGTH AND PRINCIPAL WEAPONS, ANTITANK BATTALION.

- (1) *105-mm antitank battery* (towed) (4-O, 65-EM). The 105-mm antitank battery has a headquarters section, two gun platoons and ammunition platoon. The gun platoon has two sections of one 105-mm AT gun (towed). The ammunition platoon has two sections with nine men and two trucks each.
- (2) *Headquarters detachment, 105-mm antitank battalion* (4-O, 10-EM). The headquarters detachment has command, intelligence, and operations sections.

## 61. Antiaircraft Regiment (30-O, 544-EM)

(fig. 20).

The antiaircraft regiment consists of five firing batteries and a regimental headquarters battery. There is no intervening battalion headquarters. The regimental armament consists of eighteen 40-mm AA guns (towed) and eighteen twin barrel .50 caliber AA machine guns (ground or truck mounted).

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

b. UNITS, STRENGTH AND PRINCIPAL WEAPONS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT REGIMENT.

- (1) *40-mm antiaircraft battery* (3) (4-O, 95-EM). The 40-mm antiaircraft battery has a headquarters section, three gun platoons and an ammunition platoon. Each gun platoon has two gun sections and a security section. Each gun section has one 40-mm AA gun (towed). Ammunition platoon has two sections with nine men and two trucks each.
- (2) *.50 cal antiaircraft machine gun battery* (2) (4-O, 84-EM). The .50 cal antiaircraft machine gun battery has

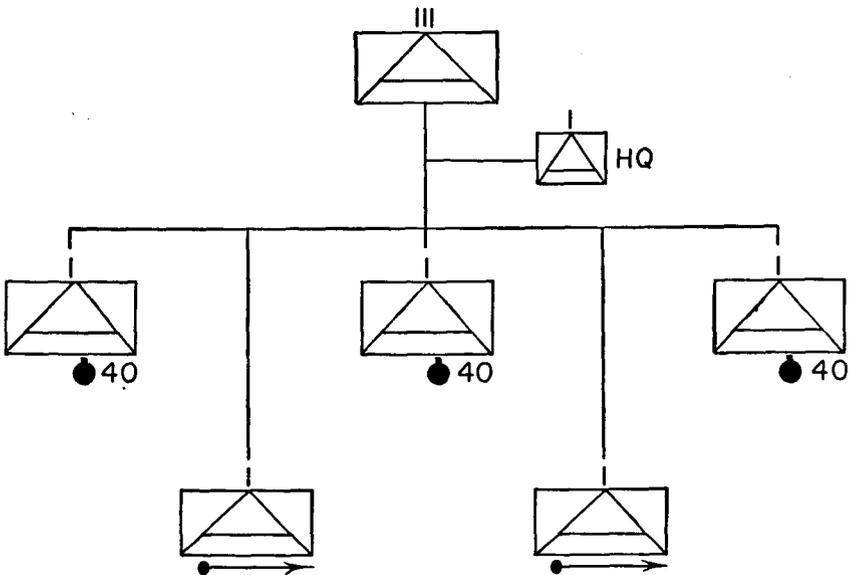


Figure 20. The antiaircraft regiment.

a headquarters section, and three platoons of three gun sections each. Each section has one twin-barrel .50 cal AA machine gun.

- (3) *Headquarters and service battery* (10-O, 91-EM). The headquarters and service battery has a command section and service section. It provides supply, communication, auto maintenance, mess, administration, and medical services for the regiment.

## 62. Reconnaissance Battalion (23-O, 416-EM) (fig. 21).

The reconnaissance battalion consists of one armored car company, two motorcycle reconnaissance companies, and a headquarters and service company. It is equipped with 9 armored cars and 80 motorcycles.

### a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

### b. UNITS OF THE RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION.

- (1) *Armored car company* (4-O, 94-EM). The armored car company has a headquarters section and three armored car platoons (1-O, 30-EM). Each platoon has three armored cars, and four reconnaissance  $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trucks.
- (2) *Motorcycle reconnaissance company* (2) (4-O, 120-EM).

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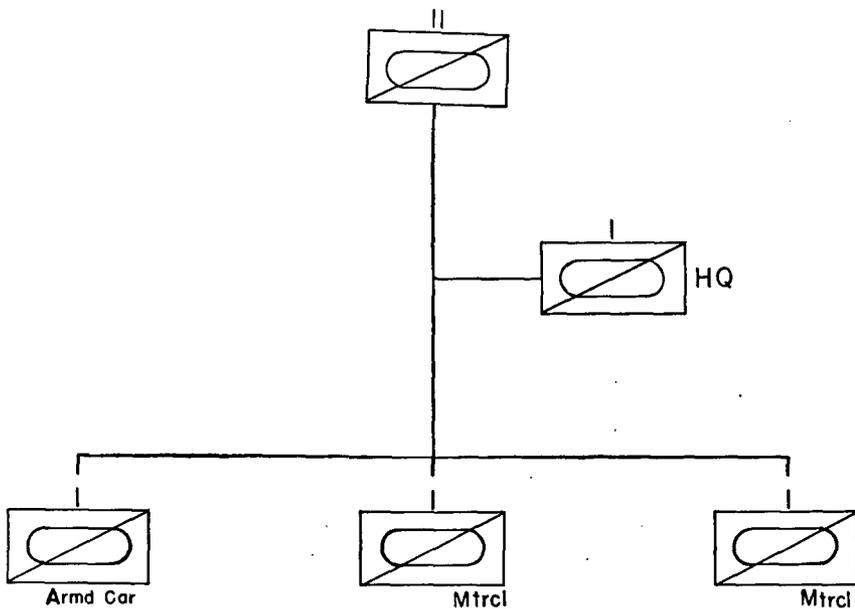


Figure 21. Reconnaissance battalion.

The motorcycle reconnaissance company has a headquarters section, two motorcycle platoons, (1-O, 42-EM), and a light machine gun platoon (1-O, 32-EM) with four light machine guns. Each motorcycle platoon has a headquarters section (1-O, 2-EM) and two squads (0-O, 20-EM). Each squad has 10 motorcycles with sidecars.

- (3) *Headquarters and service company* (11-O, 82-EM). The headquarters and service company has a command section and a service section. It provides supply, communication, auto maintenance, mess, administration, and medical services for the battalion.

### 63. Division Service Battalion (14-O, 565-EM)

(fig. 22).

The division service battalion consists of a headquarters, ordnance, quartermaster, and MP companies, a medical platoon, finance and postal sections.

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

b. UNITS OF THE SERVICE BATTALION.

- (1) *Headquarters company* (3-O, 41-EM). This headquarters company has a headquarters section and service

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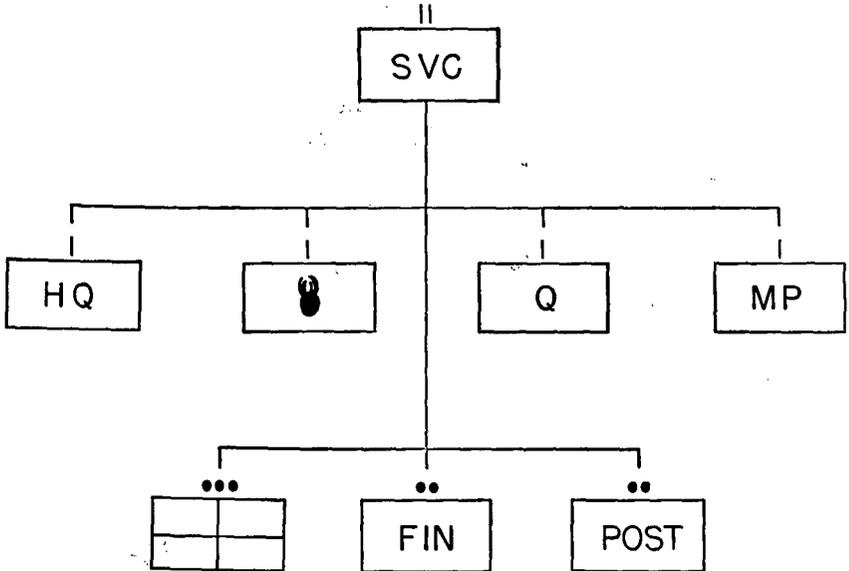


Figure 22. The service battalion, rifle division.

section. It provides administration and mess for the battalion.

- (2) *Quartermaster company* (1-O, 163-EM). The quartermaster company provides a division truck train of 120 trucks and a small supply control section.
- (3) *Ordnance company* (1-O, 145-EM). The ordnance company provides major repair shops for ordnance and truck repair.
- (4) *Military police company* (3-O, 115-EM). The military police company has a headquarters section, two traffic control platoons and one penal guard platoon.
- (5) *Medical platoon* (4-O, 50-EM). The medical platoon provides medical service for the battalion and for divisional headquarters company.
- (6) *Postal section* (1-O, 24-EM). The postal section receives and distributes mail for the division.
- (7) *Finance section* (1-O, 27-EM). The finance section provides finance service for the division.

#### 64. Normal Attachments for the Rifle Division

Normal attachments for the rifle division are armor (separate medium tank regiment), transport (separate truck transportation battalion) and one or more additional artillery regiments.

a. **MEDIUM TANK REGIMENT (SEPARATE)**. Aggressor almost invariably attaches a separate medium tank regiment of 58 tanks to a rifle division. For the characteristics of the Aggressor medium tanks, see paragraph 167. The tank regiment (fig. 23) consists of a headquarters company, service company, and two tank battalions of two companies each. Its armament consists of 58 medium tanks. Its table of organization strength is 43-O, 524-EM.

(1) Organizational chart.

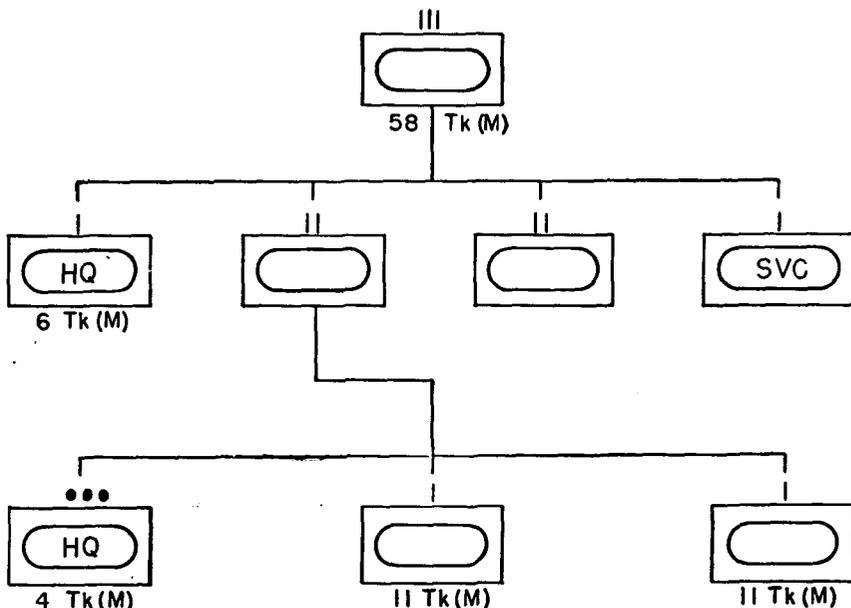


Figure 23. Medium tank regiment.

(2) Units, strength and principal weapons.

- (a) *Headquarters company, medium tank regiment, separate* (9-O, 78-EM). The headquarters company has a headquarters section, command section, security section of six tanks and a reconnaissance platoon.
- (b) *Regimental service company, medium tank regiment* (10-O, 134-EM). The regimental service company has a headquarters, administrative, mess, supply, communication, auto maintenance, transportation, and medical sections.
- (c) *Medium tank battalion (2)* (12-O, 156-EM). The medium tank battalion has a command section and

two tank companies. Its armament consists of 26 medium tanks.

1. *Command section* (4-O, 26-EM). The command section consists of headquarters, intelligence, and operations sections.

2. *Medium tank company* (2) (fig. 24).

(a) *Composition* (4-O, 65-EM). The medium tank company has a headquarters section with two tanks, a maintenance section, and three tank platoons of three tanks each.

(b) *Organizational chart*.

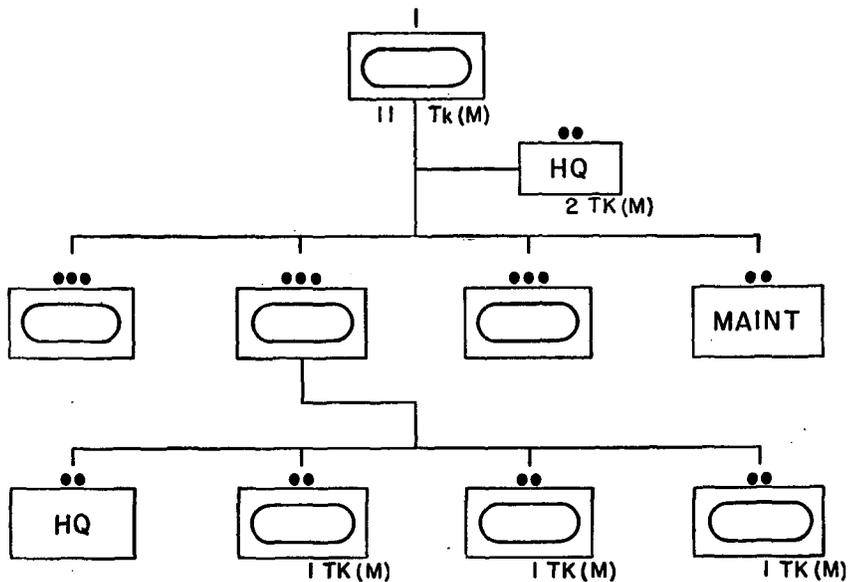


Figure 24. Medium tank company.

b. **TRUCK TRANSPORTATION BATTALION** (20-O, 377-EM). If the division is to make a long or rapid movement, a truck battalion of 180 transport trucks is usually attached, completely motorizing the division. The battalion consists of a headquarters and service company and three truck transportation companies with a total of 180 trucks. Units of the truck transportation battalion are as follows:

(1) *Headquarters and service company* (8-O, 74-EM). The headquarters and service company contains command and service sections. It provides administration, mess, maintenance and medical service for the battalion.

[REDACTED]

(2) *Truck transportation company* (3) (4-O, 101-EM).

The truck transportation company has a headquarters section and three truck platoons of 20 trucks each.

c. REINFORCING ARTILLERY. When the tactical situation requires it, one or more additional artillery regiments are attached to the Aggressor rifle division. These are either units from the artillery division organic to the army or are GHQ artillery regiments.

## Section VII. THE AIRBORNE DIVISION

### 65. General

This is actually a rifle type division but is listed separately because of its special organization. Except for a reorganization of the AA battalion, it is not known at this time whether any significant changes were made in the units of the airborne division when the new rifle division was established. Like "fusilier" divisions, airborne divisions were originally infantry divisions but were later redesignated and placed in the elite class. In the case of the airborne division it was necessary to carry out extensive reorganization in accordance with its intended mission. There are no regiments in the airborne division; instead it has two brigades, each of which is organized along divisional lines and contains all the necessary arms and services to make it capable of fighting as an independent unit. Vehicles not airborne during an operation are normally placed under the headquarters commandant who commands the rear echelon during such operations.

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

b. STRENGTH AND PRINCIPAL WEAPONS.

c. UNITS OF THE AIRBORNE DIVISION.

(1) *Airborne brigade* (2) (par. 66).

(2) *Airborne 75-mm gun battalion* (par. 68).

(3) *Airborne medical battalion* (21-O, 450-EM). The airborne medical battalion consists of a headquarters detachment and two medical companies, each company having four platoons. The battalion headquarters detachment operates at division level, and each company headquarters operates at brigade level. Each of the eight platoons is attached to one of the eight rifle battalions.

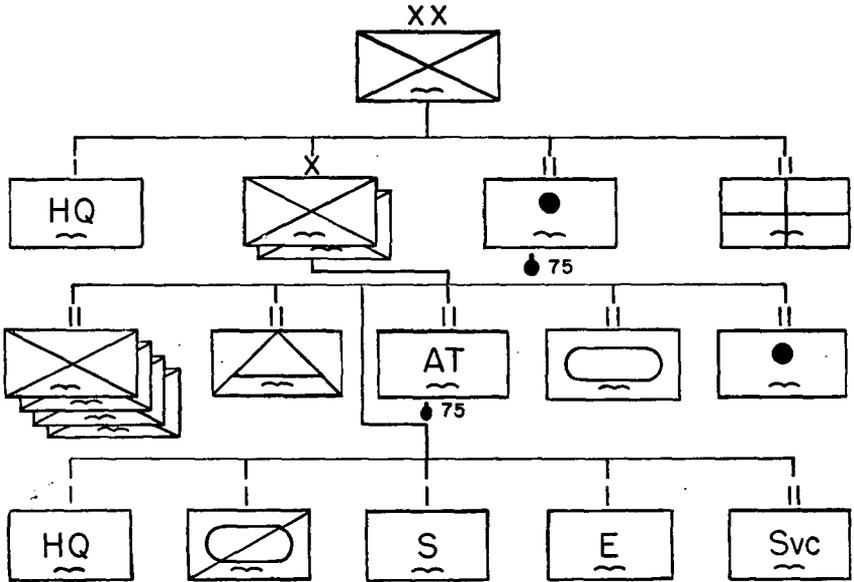


Figure 25. Airborne division

Table VI. Strength and Principal Weapons, Airborne Division

Unit	Strength		Small Arms			Mortar		Arty	AA		AT	AFV†	
	Off	EM	Rifles*	LMG	HMG	50 mm	120 mm	75 mm gun	20 mm gun	40 mm gun	75 mm gun	Arm'd cars	Tanks
Abn brig (2)---	492	10956	1728	312	288	144	8	16	48	24	32	18	52 med
75 mm gun bn---	33	713	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Others-----	52	636	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total-----	577	12305	1728	312	288	144	8	40	48	24	32	18	52

\*Primary guns only.  
 †Armored fighting vehicles.

(4) *Airborne headquarters and service company* (31-O, 186-EM). The airborne division headquarters and service company consists of a division headquarters of 23-O and 96-EM, and a headquarters company section (rear echelon of 8-O and 90-EM).

**1st Airborne Brigade (246-O, 5478-EM)**

The 1st Airborne brigade (fig. 25) contains four airborne rifle battalions, one antiaircraft battalion, one antitank battalion, one mortar battalion, one service battalion and one mixed artil-

lery battalion, and reconnaissance, signal, engineer, and headquarters companies.

a. STRENGTH AND PRINCIPAL WEAPONS.

Table VII. Strength and Principal Weapons, Airborne Brigade

Unit	Strength		Small Arms			Mortar		Arty	AA		AT	AFV†	
	Off	EM	Rifles*	LMG	HMG	50 mm	120 mm	75 mm gun	20 mm gun	40 mm gun	75 mm gun	Arm'd cars	Tanks
Rifle bn (4).....	144	3304	864	144	144	72							
Antiaircraft bn.....	25	541							24	12			
Antitank bn.....	16	252									16		
Mixed artillery bn.....	11	203					4	8					
Airborne tank bn.....	12	156											26
Reconnaissance co.....	4	81		12								9	
Service bn.....	4	470											
Others.....	30	471											
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>5478</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>

\*Primary guns only.

†Armored fighting vehicles.

b. UNITS OF THE AIRBORNE BRIGADE.

- (1) *Headquarters company* (20-O, 136-EM). The headquarters company has a command section and a headquarters section.
- (2) *Airborne rifle battalion* (4) (36-O, 826-EM) (par. 67).
- (3) *Airborne antiaircraft battalion* (25-O, 541-EM). The antiaircraft battalion consists of a headquarters battery, two batteries with twelve 20-mm guns each, and one battery with twelve 40-mm guns.
- (4) *Airborne antitank battalion* (16-O, 252-EM). The antitank battalion consists of a headquarters detachment and four antitank companies, each containing four 75-mm antitank guns.
- (5) *Airborne mixed artillery battalions* (11-O, 203-EM). The airborne mixed artillery battalion consists of headquarters detachment, two 75-mm batteries, guns each and one 120-mm mortar battery mortars.
- (6) *Airborne tank battalion* (12-O, 156-EM). The battalion consists of a command section and 2 tank companies with 11 tanks each.

[REDACTED]

is the same as the tank battalion of the separate medium tank regiment (par. 64a(2) (c) and fig. 23).

- (7) *Airborne reconnaissance company* (4-O, 81-EM). The reconnaissance company has a headquarters section and three platoons. Each platoon has three armored cars and four reconnaissance 1/4-ton trucks. It is the same as armored car company (par. 62b(1) and fig. 21) of rifle division reconnaissance battalion.
- (8) *Airborne signal company* (5-O, 145-EM). The signal company has a headquarters section, two wire platoons, radio platoon, and maintenance platoon.
- (9) *Airborne engineer company* (5-O, 190-EM). The engineer company has a headquarters section, bridge building, mine, and ponton platoons.
- (10) *Airborne service battalion* (fig. 26).
  - (a) *Composition* (4-O, 470-EM). The airborne service battalion has a headquarters company, an ordnance company, a quartermaster company, a medical platoon, a finance section, and a postal section.
  - (b) *Organizational chart.*

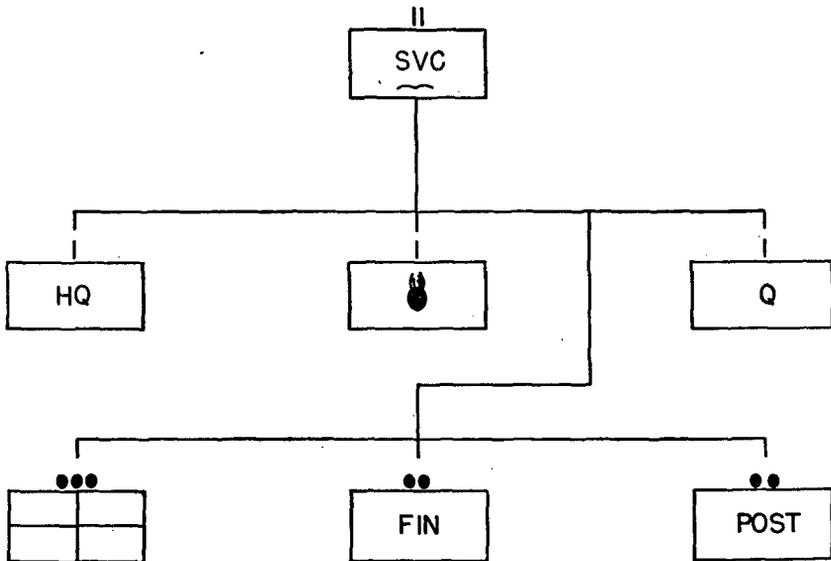


Figure 26. Airborne service battalion.

[REDACTED]

**67. Airborne Rifle Battalion (36-0, 826-EM)**  
(fig. 27).

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

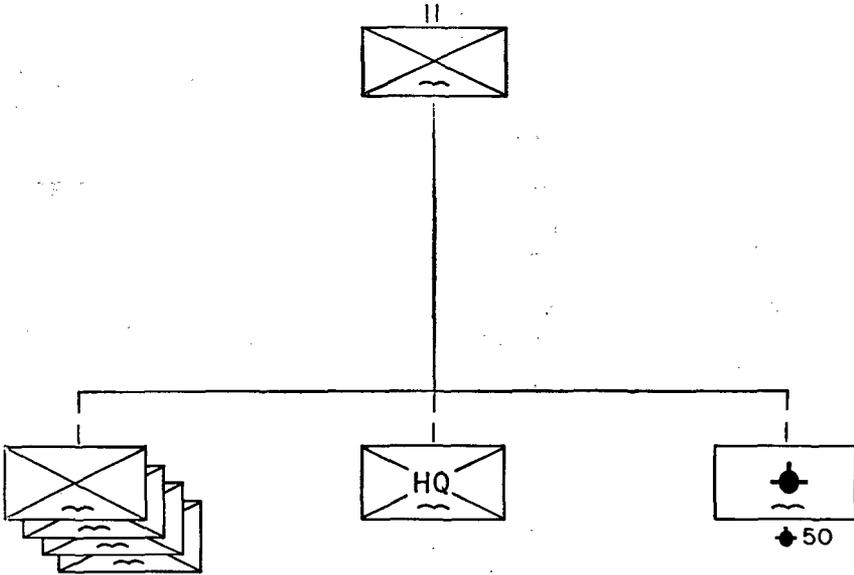


Figure 27. Airborne rifle battalion.

b. STRENGTH AND PRINCIPAL WEAPONS.

Table VIII. Strength and Principal Weapons, Airborne Rifle Battalion

Unit	Strength		Small Arms			Mortar
	Of	EM	Rifles*	LMG	HMG	50 mm
Airborne rifle co (4)-----	24	664	216	36	36	12
Airborne mortar co-----	1	49	-----	-----	-----	6
Airborne hq & svc co-----	11	113	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total-----	36	826	216	36	36	18

\*Primary arms only.

c. UNITS OF THE AIRBORNE RIFLE BATTALION.

(1) Airborne rifle company (4) (fig. 28).

(a) Composition (6-0, 166-EM). The airborne rifle company consists of a headquarters section, three rifle platoons and a heavy machine gun platoon of 9 heavy machine guns. Each rifle platoon has one 50-mm mortar squad.

(b) Organizational chart.

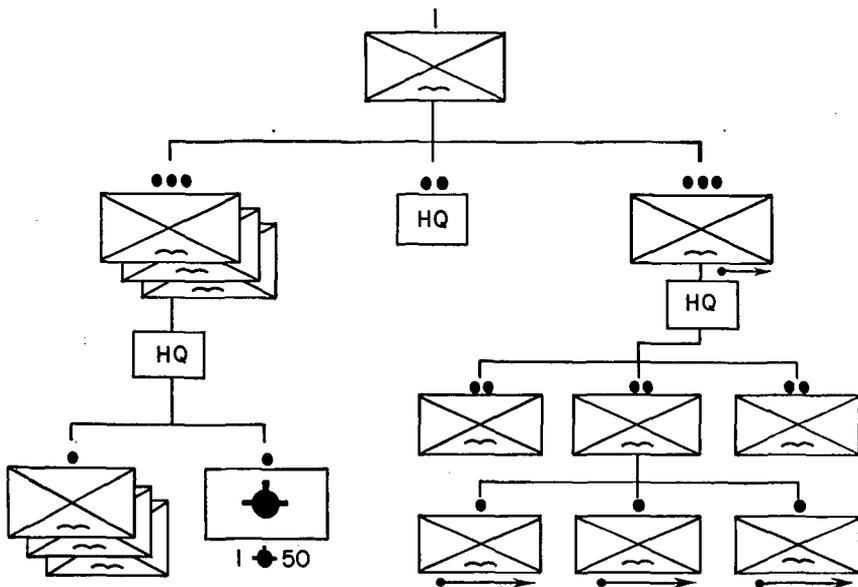


Figure 28. Airborne rifle company.

- (2) *Airborne mortar company (1-O, 49-EM)*. The airborne mortar company consists of a headquarters section and three mortar platoons. Each platoon has two 50-mm mortar squads. It is similar to the 81-mm mortar company of the rifle division but is equipped with the lighter 50-mm mortar.
- (3) *Headquarters and service company (11-O, 113-EM)*. The headquarters and service company consists of a command section and service section. It provides supply, communication, auto maintenance, mess, administrative, and medical services for the battalion. During operations the medical section is usually reinforced by attachment of a medical platoon from the division medical battalion.

**68. Airborne 75-mm Gun Battalion (33-O, 713-EM)**

(fig. 29).

The airborne 75-mm gun battalion consists of a headquarters battery and three batteries of eight 75-mm guns each.

[REDACTED]

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

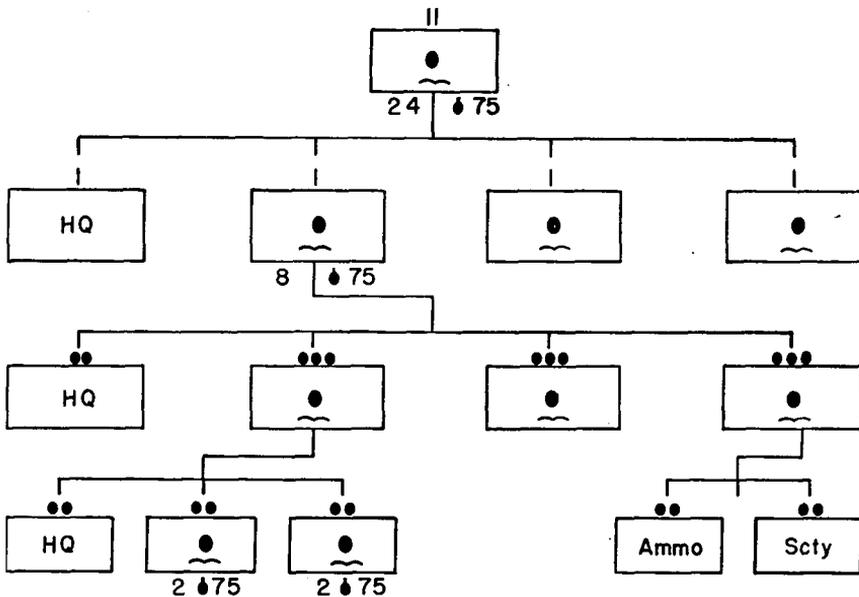


Figure 29. Airborne 75-mm gun battalion.

b. UNITS OF THE AIRBORNE 75-MM GUN BATTALION.

- (1) *Airborne 75-mm gun battery* (9-O, 230-EM). The airborne 75-mm gun battery has a headquarters section, two gun platoons, and a security and ammunition platoon. The gun platoon has two gun sections with two 75-mm guns each, a total of eight for the battery.
- (2) *Headquarters battery* (6-O, 23-EM). The headquarters battery contains command, operations, and intelligence sections.

**Section VIII. THE MECHANIZED DIVISION**

**69. Mechanized Division**

Every Aggressor large scale attack and counterattack has been spearheaded by tank and mechanized divisions working in cooperation with rifle divisions and motorized rifle divisions. Large numbers of tanks were concentrated in each breakthrough point supported by tremendous artillery and air strength. These thrusting attacks account for the great importance tank and mechanized divisions play within the Aggressor Army and for the especially

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well trained personnel and newest types of weapons and equipment found in these divisions. The mechanized division provides the necessary combination of firepower, mobility and shock action to pursue and annihilate an enemy in exploitation of a breakthrough. To accomplish this mission the mechanized division incorporates some of the organizational and tactical characteristics of both the rifle division and the tank division. It contains heavy and medium tanks, self-propelled and towed artillery, and a strong armored infantry component. In comparison with the United States armored division, the Aggressor mechanized division is much heavier in mortars, heavy tanks and direct fire self-propelled artillery, and much lighter in its field artillery and medium tank components. However, its field artillery deficiencies are largely overcome by the attachment of a regiment of eighteen 150-mm gun-howitzers whenever the division is engaged in a situation where additional field artillery support appears desirable. Operationally the mechanized division is employed as an important element of mobile exploitation and pursuit groups, or it may operate in this role independently. It also uses its strength and mobility for independent action against a weak point in an enemy defense line. Mechanized divisions are assigned, with tank divisions, in armored corps or with rifle divisions in rifle corps.

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART, MECHANIZED DIVISION.

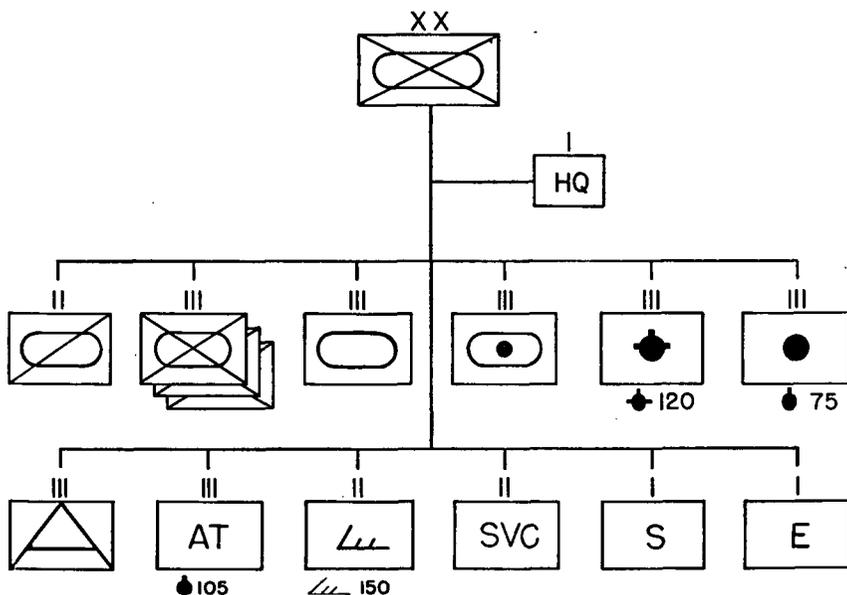


Figure 30. Mechanized division.

b. STRENGTH AND PRINCIPAL WEAPONS.

Table IX. Strength and Principal Weapons, Mechanized Division

Unit	Strength		Small Arms			Mor- tar	Arty	AA	AT	Rkt	Armd Fighting Vehicles						
	Off	EM	Rifles*	LMG	HMG	81 mm 120 mm	75 mm gun	50 cal mg 40 mm gun	75 mm gun 105 mm gun	150 mm rkt	Armd cars 150 mm SP gun	Tanks					
												Medium	Heavy				
Mecz rifle regt (3)	450	8649	972	198	216	72	36		24		27		84				
M tk regt	80	1270	162	27	36				4				58				
Hv armd regt	79	1014										40		34			
120 mm mort regt	43	438				20											
75 mm gun regt	67	812					36										
AT regt	38	436							20								
AA regt	30	544						18	18								
Recon bn	30	546	64	28					4		9		11				
150 mm rkt bn	16	271								10							
Others	56	1110											2 (Tk doz- ers)				
<b>Total</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>15090</b>	<b>1198</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>34</b>

\*Primary arms only.

c. UNITS OF THE MECHANIZED DIVISION.

- (1) *Mechanized rifle regiment (3) (par. 70).*
- (2) *Medium tank regiment (80-O, 1270-EM).* This medium tank regiment is the same as the separate medium tank regiment but with a mechanized rifle battalion added (par. 64a and par. 70d).
- (3) *Heavy armored regiment (par. 71).*
- (4) *120-mortar regiment (43-O, 438-EM).* This 120-mm mortar regiment is the same as the 120-mm mortar regiment, rifle division (par. 59).
- (5) *75-mm gun regiment (3 battalions) (67-O, 812-EM).* This 75-mm gun regiment is the same as the 120-mm howitzer regiment, rifle division, except equipped with thirty-six 75-mm guns in lieu of 120-mm howitzers (par. 59e).
- (6) *105-mm antitank regiment (38-O, 436-EM).* This 105-mm antitank regiment is the same as the antitank regiment, rifle division (par. 60).
- (7) *Antiaircraft regiment (30-O, 544-EM).* This antiair-

craft regiment is the same as the antiaircraft regiment, rifle division (par. 61).

- (8) *Reconnaissance battalion* (par. 72).
- (9) *150-mm rocket battalion* (par. 73).
- (10) *Service battalion* (14-O, 565-EM). This service battalion is the same as the service battalion, rifle division (par. 63).
- (11) *Headquarters company* (32-O, 215-EM). The division headquarters company of 23 officers and 96 EM consists of a headquarters company section of 8-O, 90-EM, and a security platoon of 1-O, 29-EM (six medium tanks).
- (12) *Signal company* (5-O, 140-EM). This signal company has a headquarters section, two wire, one radio and one signal maintenance platoons.
- (13) *Engineer company* (5-O, 190-EM). The engineer company has a headquarters section, one bridge, one ponton and one mine laying platoon.

d. UNIT TRANSPORTATION, MECHANIZED DIVISION UNITS.

**70. Mechanized Rifle Regiment**

(fig. 31).

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

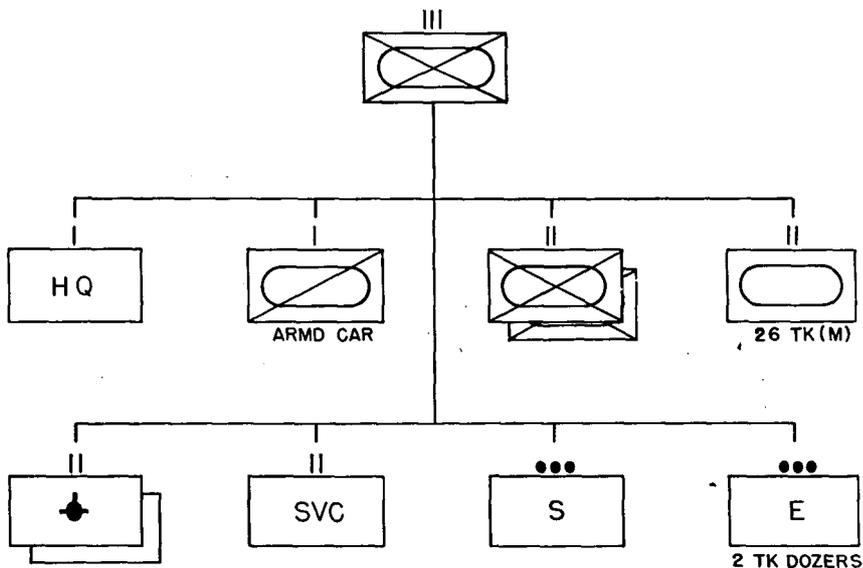


Figure 31. Mechanized rifle regiment.

b. STRENGTH AND PRINCIPAL WEAPONS.

Table X. Unit Transportation, Mechanized Division Units

Unit	Truck			Motor-cycles	Ar-mored Cars	Armored Fighting Vehicles		
	¼ Ton	¾ Ton	2½ Ton			Tanks		SP Guns
						Medium	Heavy	150 mm
The mechanized division	1043	623	1574	146	36	155	34	40
Reconnaissance battalion	63	7	13	80	9	11		
Armd car co	(13)				(9)			
Mtrl co (2)	(15)			(40)				
Tk co	(4)	(2)	(1)			(11)		
AT co	(3)		(4)					
Hq co	(13)	(5)	(8)					
Mechanized rifle regiment (3)	172	128	312		9	28		
Mecz rifle bn (2)	(33)	(42)	(44)					
Mecz rifle co (3)	(3)	(6)	(9)					
HMG co	(4)	(18)						
AT co	(5)		(6)					
Hq co	(15)	(6)	(11)					
Mixed mort bn (2)	(23)	(5)	(31)					
Armd car co	(13)				(9)			
M tk bn	(12)	(4)	(2)			(26)		
Svc bn	(18)	(18)	(138)					
Sig plat	(3)	(6)	(2)					
Engr plat	(3)	(4)	(6)			(2) (Tk dozers)		
Hq co	(11)	(2)	(14)					
Medium tank regiment	78	61	57	18		58		
M tk bn (2)	(12)	(4)	(2)			(26)		
Mecz rifle bn	(33)	(42)	(44)					
Regt hq co	(3)			(18)		(6)		
Regt svc co	(18)	(11)	(9)					
Heavy armored regiment	84	39	75	18			34	40
150 mm SP gun bn (2)	(21)	(12)	(24)					(20)
SP gun co (4)	(3)	(2)	(3)					(5)
Maint co	(5)	(4)	(10)					
Comd sec	(4)		(2)					
Hv tk bn	(21)	(4)	(18)				(34)	
Hv tk co (3)	(4)		(2)				(10)	
Maint co	(5)	(4)	(10)					
Comd sec	(4)		(2)				(4)	
Hq co	(3)			(18)				
Svc co	(18)	(11)	(9)					



Unit	Trucks			Motor-cycles	Ar-mored Cars	Armored Fighting Vehicles		
	¼ Ton	¾ Ton	2 ½ Ton			Tanks		SP Guns
						Medium	Heavy	150 mm
120 mm mortar regiment*	53	16	52					
75 mm gun regiment†	66	33	103					
AT regiment*	45	7	50					
AA regiment*	35	16	58					
150 mm rocket battalion	20	11	30					
Rkt co (2)	(4)	(2)	(10)					
Hq & svc co	(12)	(7)	(10)					
Service battalion*	33	18	141	30				
Miscellaneous	50	31	59			2		
Div hq co	(33)	(10)	(16)					
Sig co	(12)	(15)	(7)					
Engr co	(5)	(6)	(36)			(2) (Tk dozers)		

\*For breakdown see Table II.

†For breakdown see 120 mm how regt, Table II.

Table XI. Strength and Principal Weapons, Mechanized Rifle Regiment

Unit	Strength		Small Arms			Mortar		AT	AFV†	
	Off	EM	Rifles*	LMG	HMG	81 mm	120 mm	75 mm gun	Armd cars	M tks
Mecz rifle bn (2)	74	1492	324	54	72			8		
Mixed mort bn (2)	38	492				24	12			
M tk bn	12	156								26
Armd car co	4	94		12					9	
Others	22	649								2 Tk dozers
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>2883</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>

\*Primary arms only.

†Armored fighting vehicles.

### c. UNITS OF THE MECHANIZED RIFLE REGIMENT.

- (1) *Headquarters and service company* (10-O, 79-EM). The headquarters and service company contains command and service sections.
- (2) *Mechanized rifle battalion* (2) (37-O, 746-EM) (par. 70d).



- (3) *Mixed mortar battalion* (2) (19-O, 246-EM) (par. 70e).
- (4) *Medium tank battalion* (12-O, 156-EM). This medium tank battalion is the same as the medium tank battalion of the separate medium tank regiment (par. 64a (2) (c)).
- (5) *Regimental service battalion* (5-O, 470-EM), par. 70f).
- (6) *Armored car company* (4-O, 94-EM). This armored car company is the same as the armored car company of the reconnaissance battalion (par. 72b (1)).
- (7) *Signal platoon* (4-O, 50-EM). The signal platoon has a headquarters section, radio squad, and wire and maintenance sections.
- (8) *Engineer platoon* (3-O, 50-EM). The engineer platoon has a headquarters, mine detector, pioneer, and demolition sections.

d. MECHANIZED RIFLE BATTALION.

- (1) Organizational chart (fig. 32).

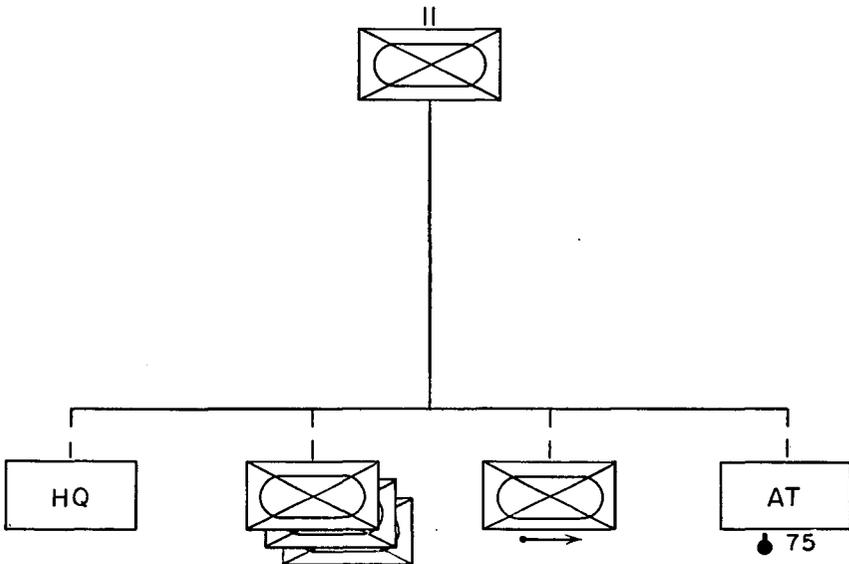


Figure 32. Mechanized rifle battalion.

- (2) Strength and principal weapons.
- (3) Units of the mechanized rifle battalion:
  - (a) *Mechanized rifle company* (3) (6-O, 153-EM). The mechanized rifle company is the same as the rifle company in the rifle division, except that one truck driver per rifle squad and a maintenance section have been added (par. 58e).

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Table XII. Strength and Principal Weapons, Mechanized Rifle Battalion

Unit	Strength		Small Arms			AT
	Off	EM	Rifles*	LMG	HMG	75 mm gun
Mecz rifle co (3)-----	18	459	162	27	18	-----
HMG co-----	4	112	-----	-----	18	-----
75 mm AT co-----	4	62	-----	-----	-----	4
Hq & svc co-----	11	113	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Total</b> -----	<b>37</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>

\*Primary arms only.

- (b) *Heavy machine gun company (4-O, 112-EM).* The heavy machine gun company has a headquarters section and three gun platoons of two sections each. Each section has three machine gun squads. Its armament consists of 18 heavy machine guns.
- (c) *75-mm antitank company (4-O, 62-EM).* The 75-mm antitank company is the same as the 105-mm AT company, rifle division, except that the ammunition platoon has only 15 EM (par. 60c (1)). Its armament consists of four 75-mm antitank guns.
- (d) *Headquarters and service company (11-O, 113-EM).* The headquarters and service company has a command

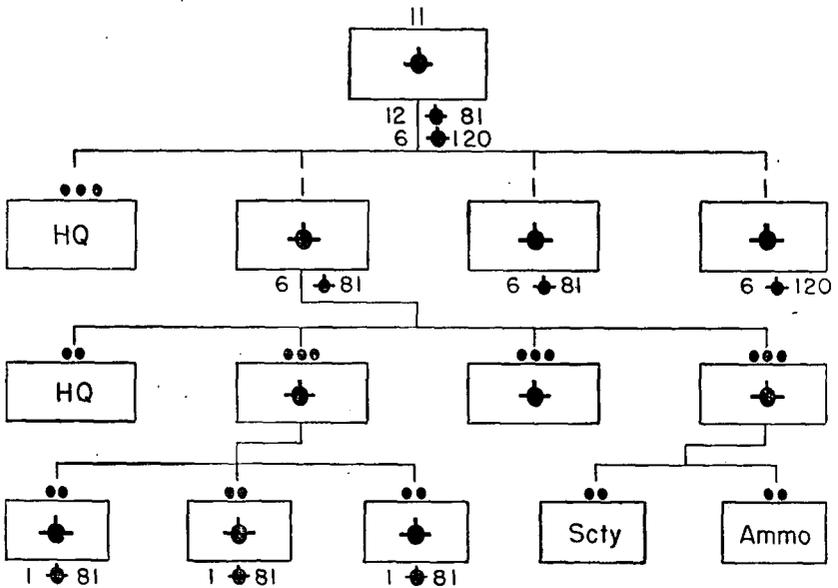


Figure 33. Mixed mortar battalion.

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section and a service section. It provides supply, communication, auto maintenance, mess, administration, and medical services for the battalion.

**e. MIXED MORTAR BATTALION (2) (fig. 33).**

(1) *Composition* (19-O, 246-EM). The mixed mortar battalion consists of a headquarters section, two 81-mm mortar batteries and one 120-mm mortar battery. The battery consists of headquarters section, two mortar platoons, and a security and ammunition platoon. Each mortar platoon has three 81-mm or 120-mm mortars.

(2) *Organizational chart.*

**f. SERVICE BATTALION, MECHANIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (4-O, 470-EM).** The service battalion consists of a headquarters, ordnance, and quartermaster company, postal and finance sections, and a medical platoon. Its companies are similar to those in the service battalion, rifle division (par. 63).

**71. Heavy Armored Regiment (79-O, 1,014-EM)**  
(fig. 34).

The heavy armored regiment consists of two 150-mm SP gun battalions, one heavy tank battalion, a headquarters company, and a service company. Its armament consists of forty 150-mm SP guns and 34 heavy tanks.

**a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.**

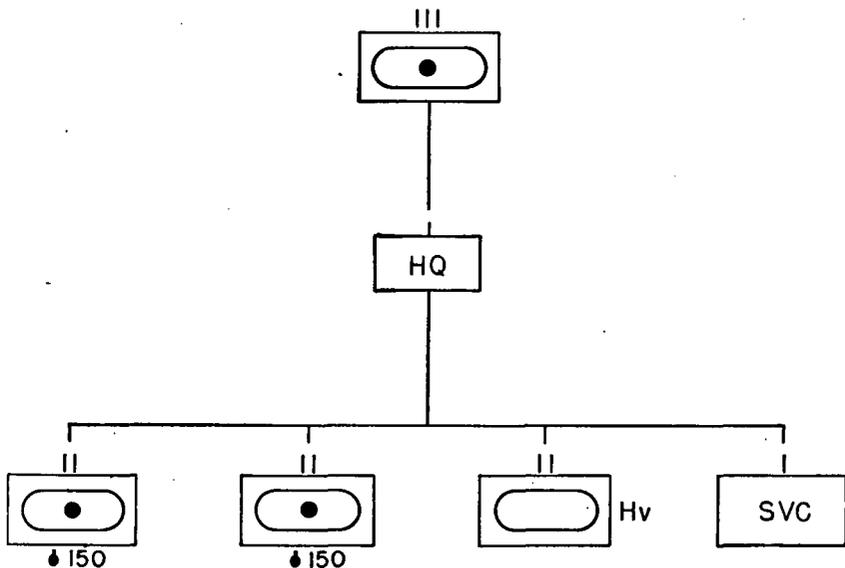


Figure 34. Heavy Armored regiment.

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**b. UNITS OF THE HEAVY ARMORED REGIMENT.**

- (1) *150-mm SP gun battalion* (2) (20-O, 276-EM) (par. 71c).
- (2) *Heavy tank battalion* (20-O, 250-EM). The heavy tank battalion consists of 3 heavy tank companies with 10 tanks each (4-O, 49-EM), a maintenance company (4-O, 76-EM), and a battalion command section with 4 tanks (4-O, 28-EM). Its armament consists of 34 heavy tanks.
- (3) *Service company* (10-O, 134-EM). The service company is the same as service company, medium tank regiment, separate (par. 64a (2) (b)).
- (4) *Headquarters company* (9-O, 78-EM). The headquarters company is the same as headquarters company, medium tank regiment, separate (par. 64a (2) (a)).

**c. 150-MM SELF-PROPELLED GUN BATTALION (20-O, 276-EM).**

The 150-mm self-propelled gun battalion consists of four 150-mm SP gun companies (with five 150-mm SP guns each), a maintenance company and a command section. Its armament consists of twenty 150-mm SP guns. Units of the 150-mm SP gun battalion are as follows:

- (1) *150-mm self-propelled gun company* (3-O, 47-EM). The 150-mm self-propelled gun company has one two-gun platoon, one three-gun platoon, a maintenance platoon and a headquarters section.
- (2) *Maintenance company* (4-O, 76-EM). The maintenance company contains an engine, track vehicle, and ordnance platoons and a headquarters section.

**72. Reconnaissance Battalion, Mechanized Division (30-O, 546-EM)**

(fig. 35)

The reconnaissance battalion, mechanized division consists of one armored car company, two motorcycle reconnaissance companies, one medium tank company, one antitank company, and a headquarters company. Its armament consists of four 75-mm AT guns, 9 armored cars, and 11 medium tanks.

**a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.**

**b. UNITS OF THE RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION.**

- (1) *Armored car company* (4-O, 94-EM). The armored car company is the same as the armored car company of the reconnaissance battalion, rifle division (par. 62b (1)).
- (2) *Motorcycle reconnaissance company* (2) (4-O, 120-EM). This motorcycle reconnaissance company is the same as

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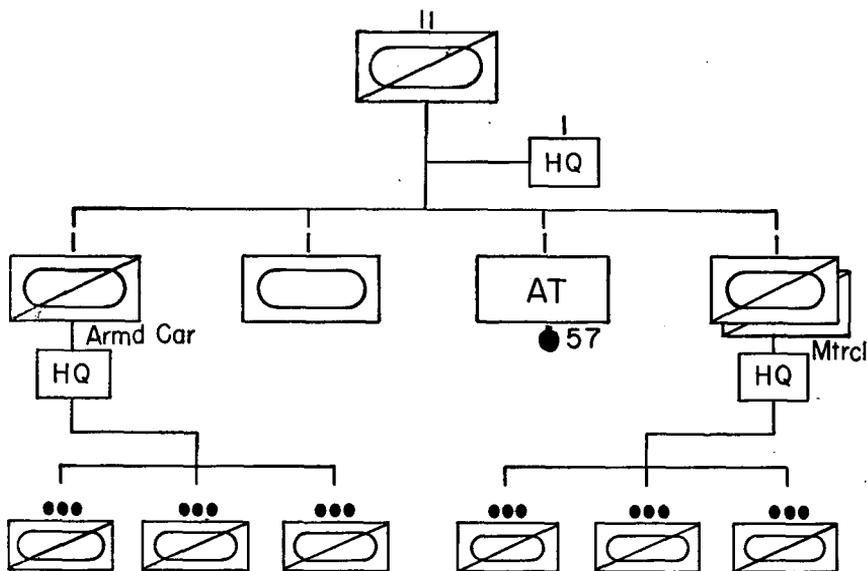


Figure 35. Reconnaissance battalion, mechanized division.

the motorcycle reconnaissance battalion, reconnaissance company, rifle division (par. 62b (2)).

- (3) *75-mm antitank company (3-O, 65-EM)*. This 75-mm antitank company is the same as the antitank company in the rifle battalion, rifle division (par. 58d (3) (b)).
- (4) *Medium tank company (4-O, 65-EM)*. This medium tank company is the same as the tank battalion of medium tank regiment, separate (par. 64a (2) (c)).
- (5) *Headquarters and service company (11-O, 82-EM)*. This headquarters and service company is the same as the reconnaissance battalion, rifle division (par. 62b (3)).

### 73. 150-mm Rocket Battalion (16-O, 271-EM) (fig. 36).

The 150-mm rocket battalion consists of two rocket companies and a headquarters company. Its armament consists of ten 16-rail 150-mm rocket launchers mounted on 2½-ton trucks.

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

b. UNITS OF THE 150-MM ROCKET BATTALION.

- (1) *150-mm rocket company (2) (3-O, 90-EM)*. The 150-mm rocket company has a headquarters detachment, one rocket platoon with five 16-rail rocket launchers and a security and ammunition platoon.

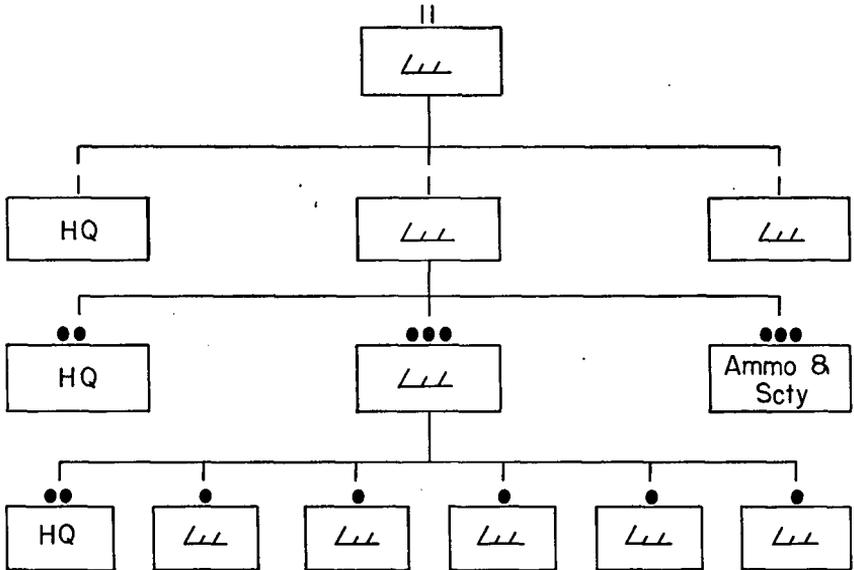


Figure 36. 150-mm rocket battalion.

- (2) *Headquarters and service company* (10-O, 91-EM). The headquarters and service company is the same as the headquarters battery antiaircraft regiment (par. 61b (3)).

## Section IX. THE TANK DIVISION

### 74. Tank Division (fig. 37).

The Aggressor tank division, primarily a tank unit as contrasted to an Aggressor mechanized or United States armored unit, is designed for the restricted but important roles of counterattack and maintenance of the momentum of a breakthrough. In conjunction with mechanized forces, it engages in exploitation but has limited staying power and is not intended for either prolonged operations or for defensive roles. The Aggressor tank division is composed primarily of tank units and has only weak rifle and artillery support, hence it is not a well balanced force.

- a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART, TANK DIVISION.
- b. STRENGTH AND PRINCIPAL WEAPONS.
- c. UNITS OF THE TANK DIVISION.

- (1) *Medium tank regiment* (3) (80-O, 1,270-EM). The

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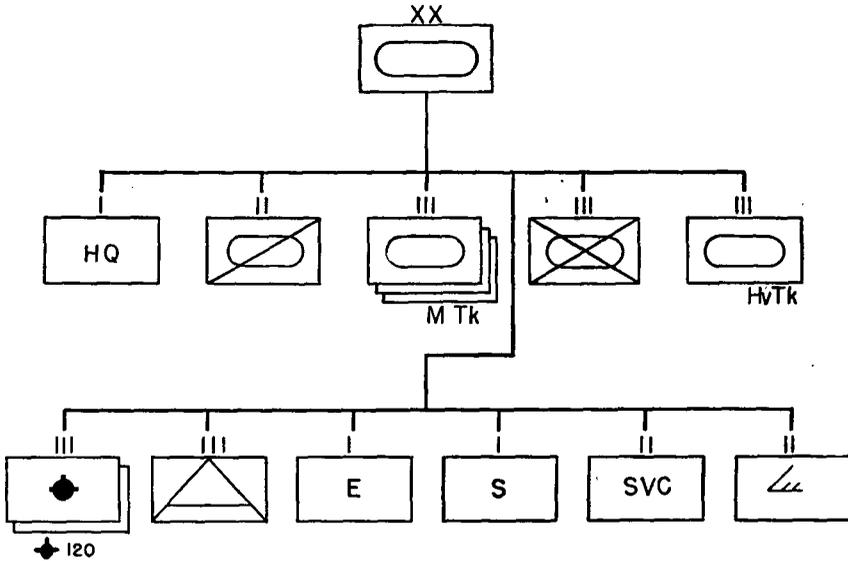


Figure 37. Tank Division.

Table XIII. Strength and Principal Weapons, Tank Division

Unit	Strength *		Small Arms			Mortar		AA	AT	Rkt	Armored Fighting Vehicles				
	Of	EM	Rifles*	SMG	LMG	HMG	81 mm	120 mm	50 cal mg	40 mm gun	75 mm gun	150 mm rkt	Armd cars	Tanks	
														Medium	Heavy
M tk regt (3).....	240	3810	486		81	108					12			174	
Mecz rifle regt.....	150	2883	324		66	72	24	12			8		9	28	
Recon bn.....	30	546	64		28						4		9	11	
Hv tk regt.....	79	1085	32	189	8										74
120 mm mort regt (2)	86	876						40							
AA regt.....	30	544							18	18					
150 mm rkt bn.....	16	271										10			
Others.....	56	1110										16			
												rail			
Total.....	687	11125	906	189	183	180	24	52	18	18	24	10	18	213	74

\*Primary arms only.

medium tank regiment is the same as the separate medium tank regiment but with a mechanized rifle battalion added (par. 64a and par. 70d).

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- (2) *Mechanized rifle regiment* (150-O, 2,883-EM). The mechanized rifle regiment is the same as the mechanized rifle regiment in the mechanized division. (par. 70).
  - (3) *Heavy tank regiment* (79-O, 1,085-EM) (par. 75).
  - (4) *120-mm mortar regiment* (2) (43-O, 438-EM). The 120-mm mortar regiment is the same as the 120-mm mortar regiment in the rifle division (par. 59f).
  - (5) *Antiaircraft regiment* (30-O, 544-EM). The antiaircraft regiment is the same as the antiaircraft regiment in the rifle division (par. 61).
  - (6) *Reconnaissance battalion* (30-O, 546-EM). The reconnaissance battalion is the same as the reconnaissance battalion in the mechanized division (par. 72).
  - (7) *150-mm rocket battalion* (16-O, 271-EM). The 150-mm rocket battalion is the same as the 150-mm rocket battalion in the mechanized division (par. 73).
  - (8) *Service battalion* (14-O, 565-EM). The service battalion is the same as the service battalion in the rifle division (par. 63).
  - (9) *Headquarters company* (32-O, 215-EM). The headquarters company is the same as the headquarters company in the mechanized division (par. 69c(11)).
  - (10) *Signal company* (5-O, 140-EM). The signal company is the same as the signal company in the mechanized division (par. 69c(12)).
  - (11) *Engineer company* (5-O, 190-EM). The engineer company is the same as the engineer company in the mechanized division (par. 69c(13)).
- d. UNIT TRANSPORTATION, TANK DIVISION.

## **75. Heavy Tank Regiment (79-O, 1,085-EM)** (fig. 38).

The heavy tank regiment consists of two heavy tank battalions, one submachine gun battalion, one motorcycle reconnaissance company, one service company, and a headquarters company.

### a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

#### b. UNITS OF THE HEAVY TANK REGIMENT.

- (1) *Heavy tank battalion* (2) (20-O, 250-EM). The heavy tank regiment is the same as the heavy tank battalion in the heavy armored regiment (par. 71b(2)). Its armament consists of 34 heavy tanks.
- (2) *Sub-machine-gun battalion* (fig. 39).

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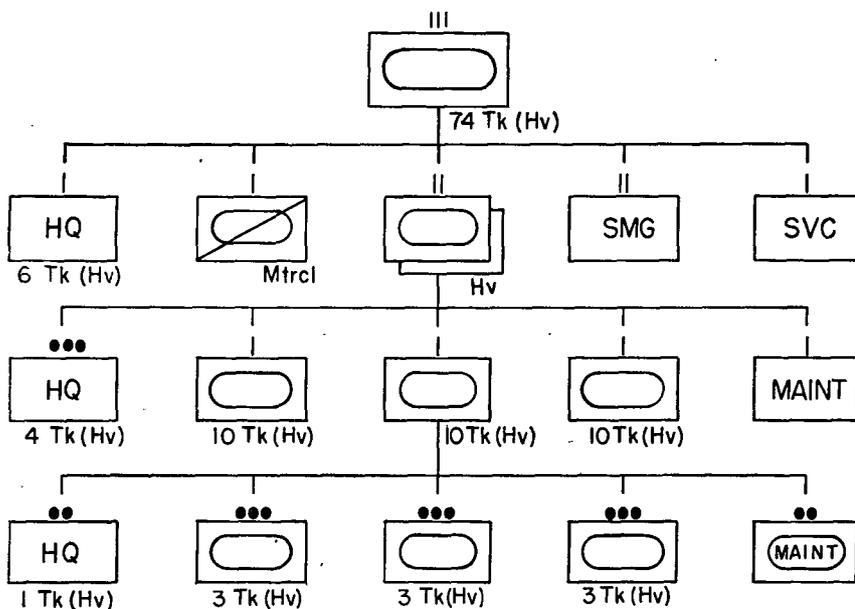


Figure 38. Heavy tank regiment.

Table XIV. Unit Transportation, Tank Division

Unit	Trucks			Motor-cycles	Armored Fighting Vehicles		
	¼ Ton	¾ Ton	2½ Ton		Armored Cars	Tanks	
						Medium	Heavy
The tank division.....	809	445	866	222	18	213	74
The heavy tank regiment.....	96	19	30	58			74
Heavy tank bn (2).....	(21)	(4)	(8)				(34)
SMG bn.....	(18)		(5)				
Mtrcl recon co.....	(15)			(40)			
Svc co.....	(18)	(11)	(9)				
Hq co.....	(3)			(18)			(6)
The medium tank regiment (3) †.....	78	61	57	18		58	
The mechanized rifle regiment †.....	172	128	312		9	28	
The 120 mm motor regiment (2)*.....	53	16	52				
The anti-aircraft regiment*.....	35	16	58				
The reconnaissance battalion †.....	63	7	13	80	9	11	
the 150 mm rocket battalion †.....	20	11	30				
The service battalion*.....	33	18	141	30			
Miscellaneous.....	50	31	59				
Div hq co.....	(33)	(10)	(16)				
Sig co.....	(12)	(15)	(7)				
Engr co.....	(5)	(6)	(36)				

\*For breakdown see Table II.  
†For breakdown see Table IX.

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- (a) *Composition* (16-O, 253-EM). The submachine gun battalion consists of three submachine gun companies and a battalion headquarters detachment. This unit is tankborne and rides the fighting tanks of the heavy tank regiment.
- (b) *Organizational chart.*

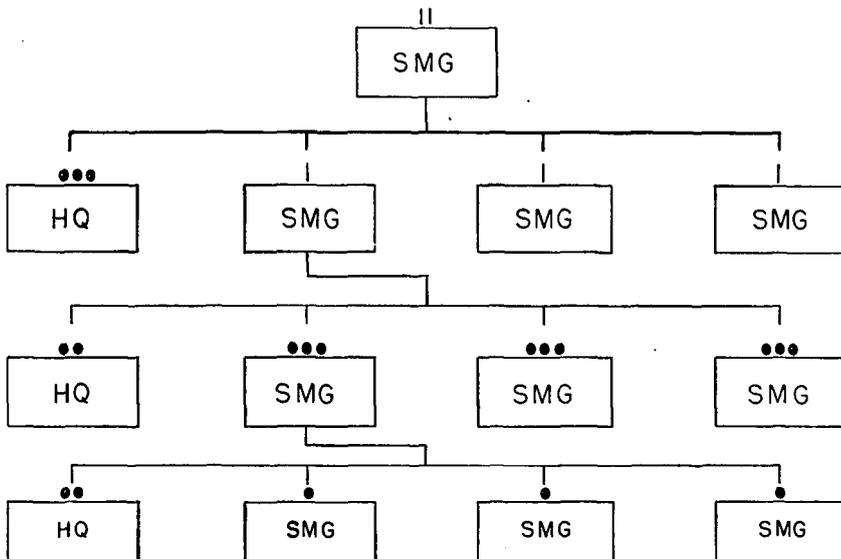


Figure 39. Submachine gun battalion.

- (3) *Motorcycle reconnaissance company* (4-O, 120-EM). This motorcycle reconnaissance company is the same as the motorcycle reconnaissance company, reconnaissance battalion, rifle division (par. 62b(2)).
- (4) *Regimental service company* (10-O, 134-EM). This regimental service company, heavy tank regiment is the same as the service company of the medium tank regiment (par. 64a(2)(b)).
- (5) *Headquarters company* (9-O, 78-EM). The headquarters company has a headquarters section, command section, security section of six tanks and a reconnaissance platoon.

## Section X. THE CAVALRY DIVISION

### 76. Cavalry Division

The Aggressor Army includes an undetermined number of

cavalry corps and divisions. Only three cavalry divisions have been identified; these are well trained, well equipped and of high fighting efficiency. Each cavalry division contains a medium tank regiment similar to the one found in the mechanized division and its three cavalry regiments are strong in machine guns and heavy weapons. These divisions are GHQ units and generally function as corps or army troops, being used in screening operations to protect the flanks and in mountainous or difficult terrain. The table of organization strength is 359-O, 6,832-EM.

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

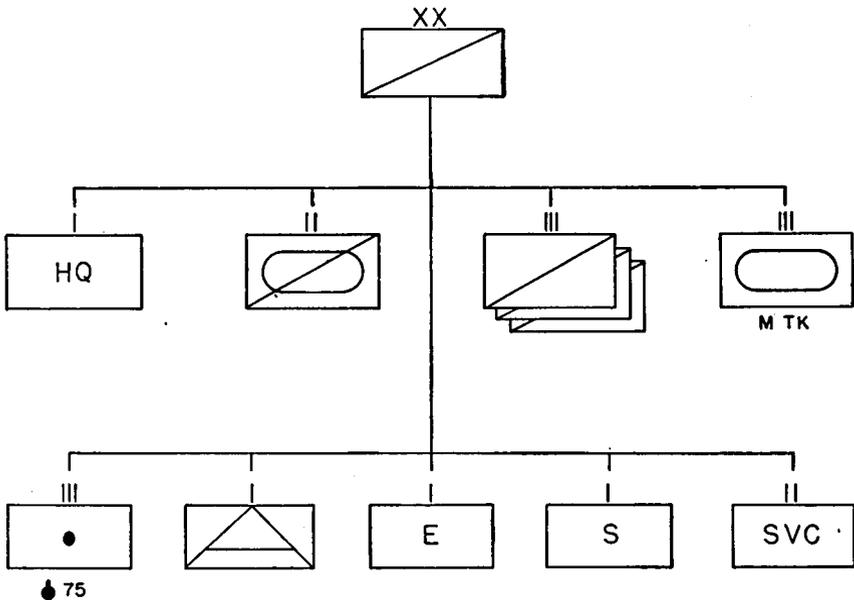


Figure 40. Cavalry division.

b. UNITS OF THE CAVALRY DIVISION.

- (1) *Cavalry regiment* (3) (51-O, 1150-EM) (par. 77).
- (2) *Medium tank regiment* (80-O, 1,270-EM). This medium tank regiment is the same as the tank regiment in the mechanized division (par. 69c(2)).
- (3) *Artillery regiment* (43-O, 491-EM). This artillery regiment is the same as 75-mm gun regiment in the artillery brigade of the rifle division (par. 59d).
- (4) *Reconnaissance squadron* (23-O, 416-EM). This reconnaissance squadron is the same as the reconnaissance battalion in the rifle division (par. 62).
- (5) *Service squadron* (14-O, 565-EM). This service squad-

ron is the same as the service battalion in the rifle division (par. 63).

- (6) *Antiaircraft battery* (4-O, 95-EM). This antiaircraft battery is the same as the 40-mm antiaircraft battery in the antiaircraft regiment (par. 61b(1)).
- (7) *Engineer troop* (5-O, 190-EM). This engineer troop is the same as the engineer company in the rifle division (par. 57c(8)).
- (8) *Signal troop* (5-O, 140-EM). This signal troop is the same as the signal company in the rifle division (par. 57c(7)).
- (9) *Headquarters troop* (32-O, 215-EM). This headquarters troop is the same as the headquarters company in the mechanized division (par. 69c(11)).

**77. Cavalry Regiment (51-O, 1150-EM)**  
(fig. 41).

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

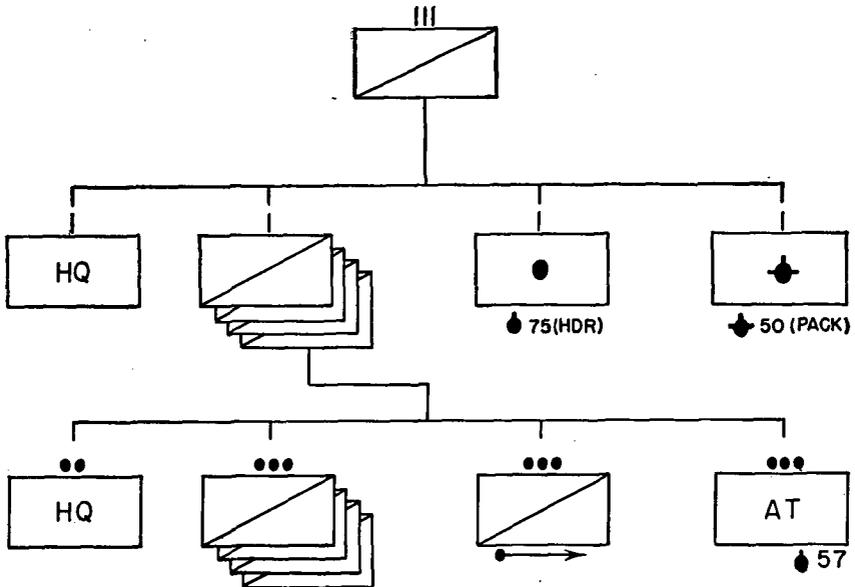


Figure 41. Cavalry regiment.

b. UNITS OF THE CAVALRY REGIMENT.

- (1) *Cavalry troop* (4) (8-O, 207-EM). This cavalry troop has a headquarters section, four horse cavalry rifle platoons, one heavy machine gun platoon, and a pack 57-mm antitank platoon. Its armament consists of four HMG,

two 57-mm ATG. Each rifle platoon has seven SMG and one LMG.

- (2) *75-mm horse-drawn artillery battery (5-O, 115-EM)*. The 75-mm horse-drawn artillery battery has four horse-drawn gun sections, one ammunition and supply platoon and a headquarters section. Its armament consists of four 75-mm guns.
- (3) *50-mm mortar battery (pack) (8-O, 145-EM)*. The 50-mm mortar battery has three mortar platoons, one ammunition and supply platoon, and a headquarters section. Its armament consists of twelve 50-mm mortars.
- (4) *Headquarters and service troop (6-O, 62-EM)*. The headquarters and service troop contains a command and service section.

## Section XI. THE ARTILLERY DIVISION

### 78. Artillery Division

The artillery division is in keeping with the Aggressor doctrine of heavy concentrations of artillery at the breakthrough points.

#### a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

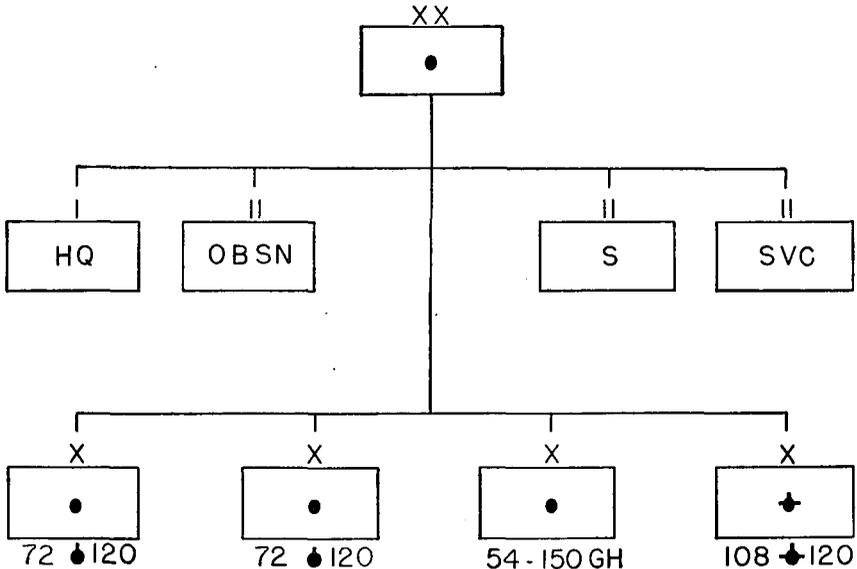


Figure 42. Artillery division.

b. UNITS OF THE ARTILLERY DIVISION.

- (1) *120-mm gun brigade (2)* (194-O, 2,220-EM). Its armament consists of seventy-two 120-mm guns (par. 79).
- (2) *150-mm gun-howitzer brigade* (194-O, 2,470-EM). Its armament consists of fifty-four 150-mm gun-howitzers. (par. 80).
- (3) *120-mm mortar brigade* (182-O, 1,929-EM). Its armament consists of 108 120-mm mortars (par. 81).
- (4) *Signal battalion* (31-O, 499-EM). The signal battalion consists of a headquarters company and three signal companies. Each signal company consists of two wire platoons, a radio platoon, a signal maintenance platoon and a company headquarters section.
- (5) *Division headquarters battery* (31-O, 186-EM). The division headquarters battery consists of a division headquarters of 23 officers and 96 EM and a headquarters battery section of 8 officers and 90 EM.
- (6) *Observation battalion* (17-O, 300-EM). The observation battalion consists of two sound batteries, a flash battery, a survey battery, a photo battery, and a headquarters and service battery.
- (7) *Service battalion* (fig. 43).
  - (a) *Composition* (30-O, 803-EM). The service battalion provides ordnance and motor repair for the division.

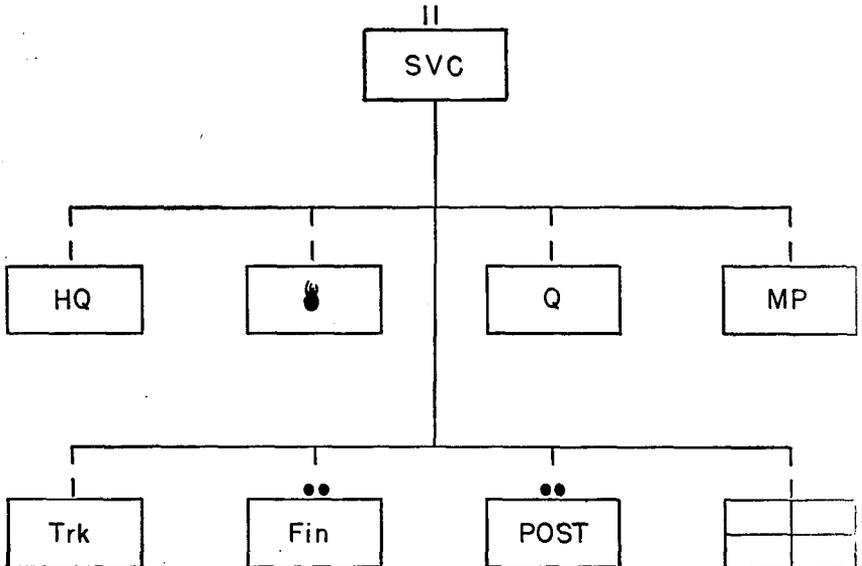


Figure 43. Service battalion, artillery division.

It consists of ordnance, quartermaster, MP, truck, medical, and headquarters companies, and finance and postal sections.

(b) *Organizational chart.*

**79. 120-mm Gun Brigade (164-0, 1,812-EM)**  
(fig. 44).

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

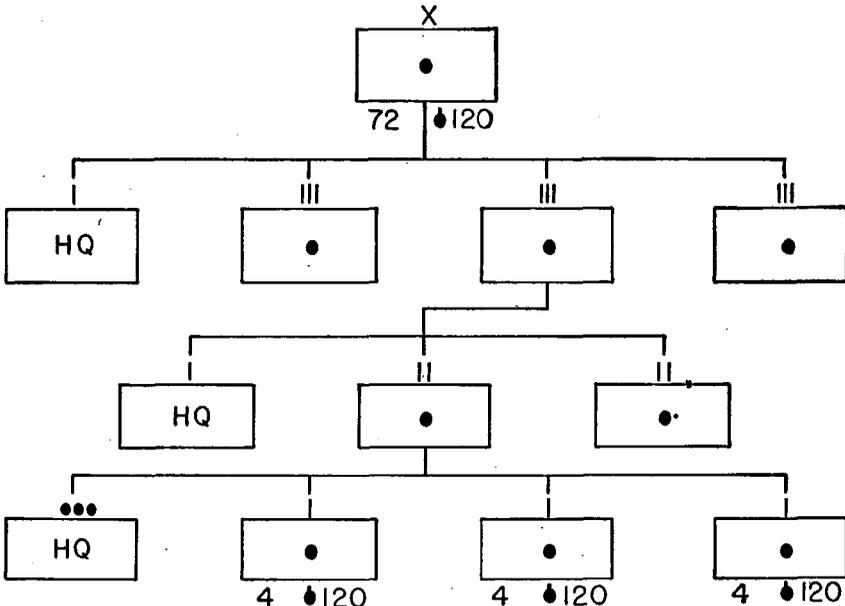


Figure 44. 120-mm gun brigade.

b. UNITS OF THE 120-MM GUN BRIGADE.

- (1) *Brigade headquarters battery* (20-O, 135-EM). This brigade headquarters battery is the same as headquarters battery, artillery brigade, rifle division (par. 59c (4)).
- (2) *120-mm gun regiment* (3) (48-O, 559-EM). The 120-mm gun regiment consists of two gun battalions and a headquarters battery. Its armament consists of twenty-four 120-mm guns.

c. UNITS OF THE 120-MM GUN REGIMENT.

- (1) *120-mm gun battalion* (2) (19-O, 234-EM). The 120-mm gun battalion consists of three gun batteries and a headquarters detachment. The gun batteries are the same as the 120-mm howitzer batteries in the rifle division (par. 59e(3) (a)).

(2) *Regimental headquarters and service battery (10-O, 91-EM)*. Same as the headquarters and service battery, 75-mm gun regiment, in the artillery brigade of the rifle division (par. 59d(2)(c)).

**80. 150-mm Gun-Howitzer Brigade (194-O, 2,460-EM)**  
(fig. 45).

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

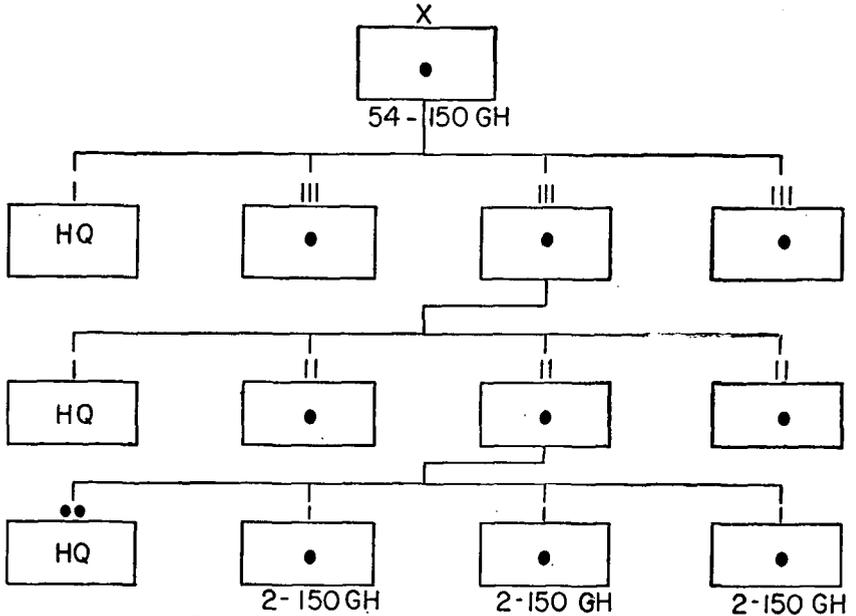


Figure 45. 150-mm Gun-Howitzer Brigade.

b. UNITS OF THE 150-MM GUN-HOWITZER BRIGADE.

- (1) *Brigade headquarters battery (20-O, 135-EM)*. This headquarters battery is the same as the headquarters battery of the artillery brigade, rifle division (par. 59c(4)).
- (2) *150-mm gun-howitzer regiment (3) (58-O, 775-EM)*. The 150-mm gun-howitzer regiment consists of three gun battalions and a headquarters and service battery. Its armament consists of eighteen 150-mm gun howitzers.

c. UNITS OF THE 150-MM GUN-HOWITZER REGIMENT.

- (1) *150-mm gun-howitzer battalion (3) (16-O, 228-EM)*. The 150-mm gun-howitzer battalion consists of three gun batteries and a headquarters section. Its armament consists of six 150-mm gun-howitzers.
- (2) *Regimental headquarters and service battery (10-O, 91-*

EM). The regimental headquarters and service battery is the same as the headquarters and service battery, 75-mm gun regiment, in the artillery brigade of the rifle division (par. 59d(2)(c)).

d. UNITS OF THE 150-MM GUN-HOWITZER BATTALION.

(1) 150-mm gun-howitzer battery (3) (fig. 46).

(a) Composition (4-O, 66-EM). The 150-mm gun-howitzer battery consists of a gun platoon, a security and ammunition platoon, and a battery headquarters section.

(b) Organizational chart.

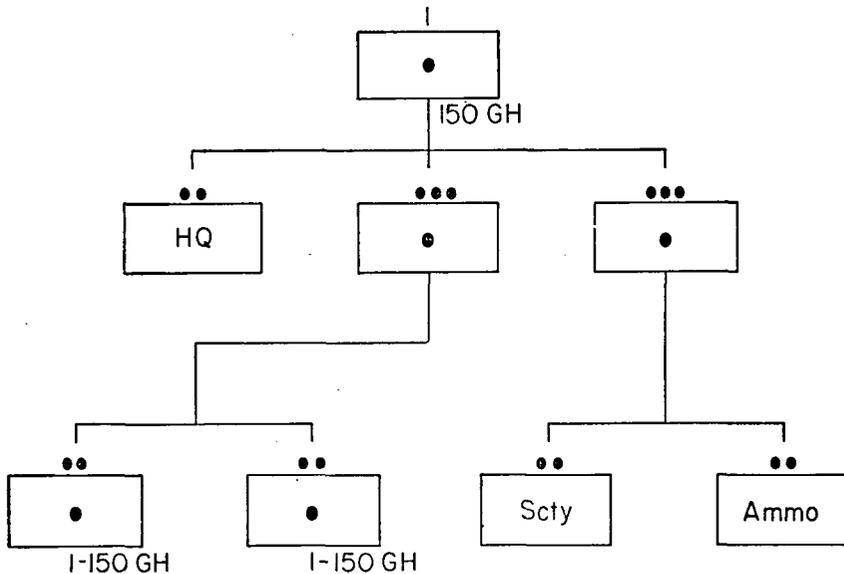


Figure 46. 150-mm gun-howitzer battery.

(2) Battalion headquarters detachment (4-O, 30-EM). This battalion headquarters detachment contains command, intelligence, operations, communications, and transportation sections.

81. 120-mm Mortar Brigade (182-O, 1,929-EM) (fig. 47).

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHART.

b. UNITS OF THE 120-MM MORTAR BRIGADE.

(1) Brigade headquarters battery (20-O, 135-EM). The brigade headquarters battery is the same as the artillery brigade headquarters battery, rifle division (par. 59c(4)).

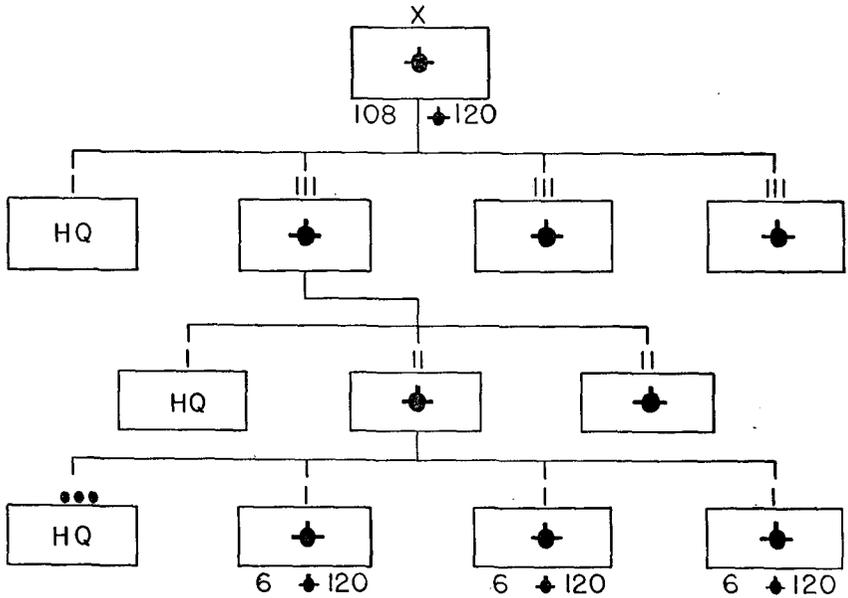


Figure 47. 120-mm mortar brigade.

(2) *120-mm mortar regiment* (3) (54-O, 598-EM). The 120-mm mortar regiment consists of two mortar battalions and a headquarters battery. Its armament consists of thirty-six 120-mm mortars.

c. UNITS OF THE 120-MM MORTAR REGIMENT.

(1) *120-mm mortar battalion* (2) (22-O, 225-EM). The 120-mm mortar battalion is the same as the three battery mortar battalion in rifle division (par. 59f(2)(b)) except each battery has six instead of four mortars. Its armament consists of eighteen 120-mm mortars.

(2) *Regimental headquarters and service battery* (10-O, 88-EM). The regimental headquarters and service battery is the same as headquarters and service battery, 120-mm mortar regiment in the rifle division (par. 59f(2)(c)).

d. UNITS OF THE 120-MM MORTAR BATTALION.

(1) *120-mm mortar battery* (3) (6-O, 75-EM). The 120-mm mortar battery (3) (6-O, 75-EM) is the same as the mortar battery in the rifle division (par. 59f(3)(a)) with the addition of a third mortar platoon (1-O, 17-EM), with two 120-mm mortars.

(2) *Battalion headquarters detachment* (4-O, 30-EM). The battalion headquarters detachment contains command,

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intelligence, operations, communications, and transportation sections.

## **Section XII. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS TROOPS**

### **82. General**

a. GHQ troops are units held in a pool under control of Army High Command, from which they are allotted to army groups, armies and corps. GHQ troops can be sub-allotted temporarily to divisions or specialized task forces for specific operations. In addition to units of corps and division size (whose organization has been covered in preceding sections of this chapter), GHQ troops include many smaller units, of which those most frequently encountered are described in this section. Other units of various types are known or are suspected to exist but detailed information on their organization is lacking.

b. Some of the following units may be found both as non-divisional and divisional units. As separate units their organization is usually the same as when found in divisions. Occasionally the strength of the separate unit is slightly greater due to the addition of service personnel to perform services normally taken care of by other units within the division.

### **83. Infantry Units**

a. RIFLE REGIMENT (SEPARATE) (128-O, 2,244-EM). This rifle regiment is the same as the rifle regiment in the rifle division (par. 58).

b. MECHANIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (SEPARATE) (150-O, 2,883-EM). This mechanized rifle regiment is the same as the mechanized rifle regiment in the mechanized division (par. 70).

c. SKI BATTALION (SEPARATE) (31-O, 627-EM) (fig. 48). The ski battalion consists of three ski companies, a weapons company and a headquarters and service company. Transportation for the battalion consists of wide track vehicles and powered sleds. This unit has high mobility and firepower for operations in the far north.

(1) *Organizational chart.*

(2) *Units of the ski battalion.*

(a) *Ski company (3) (5-O, 118-EM).* The ski company consists of a headquarters section, three ski platoons and an 81-mm mortar section. Each ski platoon has three squads each with a light machine gun and 8

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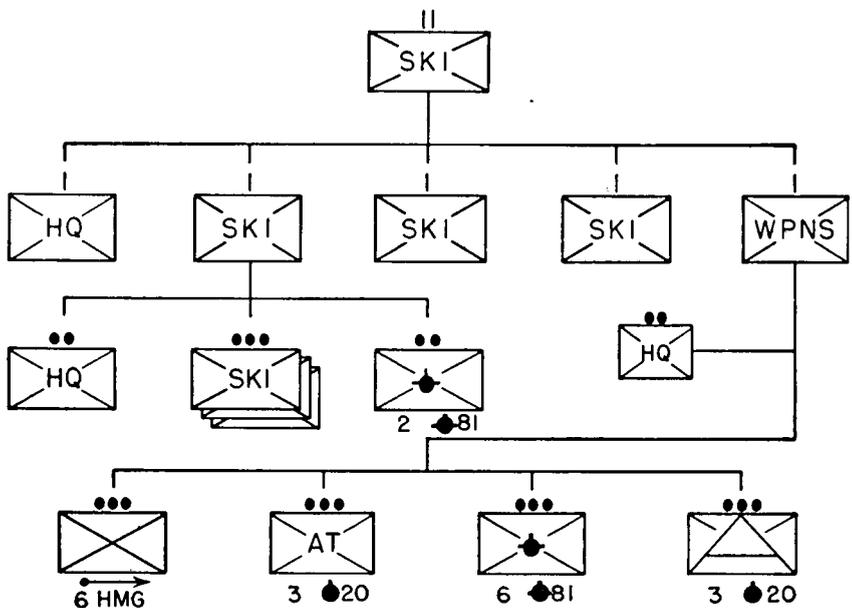


Figure 48. Ski battalion (separate).

submachine gunners. The mortar section has two 81-mm mortars.

- (b) *Weapons company* (5-O, 160-EM). The weapons company consists of heavy machine gun, antitank mortar and antiaircraft platoons and a headquarters section. Its armament consists of six heavy machine guns, three 20-mm antitank guns, six 81-mm mortars and three 20-mm antiaircraft guns.
- (c) *Headquarters and service company* (11-O, 113-EM). The headquarters and service company contains a command section and a service section. It provides supply, communication, and vehicular maintenance, mess, administration, and medical services.

**d. MACHINE GUN BATTALION (SEPARATE) (27-O, 561-EM).** The machine gun battalion consists of four heavy machine gun companies and a headquarters company. Each machine gun company (par. 70d) is the same as in the mechanized rifle battalion. Its armament consists of 72 heavy machine guns.

### 84. Armored Units

**a. MEDIUM TANK REGIMENT (SEPARATE) (43-O, 524-EM) (par. 64a).** The medium tank regiment's armament consists of fifty-eight medium tanks.



b. HEAVY TANK REGIMENT (SEPARATE) (83-O, 1082-EM). The heavy tank regiment consists of three heavy tank battalions, a motorcycle reconnaissance company, a service company and a headquarters company. Individual units are the same as in the heavy armored regiment (par. 71). The reconnaissance company is the same as in the reconnaissance battalion of the rifle division (par. 62b(2)). Its armament consists of 108 heavy tanks.

c. 105MM SELF-PROPELLED BATTALION (SEPARATE) (20-O, 276-EM). The 105-mm SP gun battalion is the same as the 150-mm SP gun battalion of the heavy armored regiment (par. 71c) of the mechanized division.

d. 150-MM SELF-PROPELLED GUN REGIMENT (SEPARATE) (83-O, 1,160-EM). The 150-mm SP gun regiment consists of three 150-mm SP gun battalions, a reconnaissance company, a service company, and a headquarters company. Individual units are the same as the heavy armored regiment (par. 71) and the reconnaissance battalion of the rifle division (par. 62). Its armament consists of sixty 150-mm SP guns.

e. FLAME-THROWER BATTALION (SEPARATE) (23-O, 459-EM). The flame-thrower battalion consists of three flame-thrower companies, a service company and a headquarters detachment. Each flame-thrower company (5-O, 118-EM) consists of four flame-thrower platoons with four flame-thrower tanks each. Flame-thrower units are organized into battalions for planning and administrative purposes; individual platoons or companies are attached to assault elements in special operations. The battalion's armament consists of 48 flame-thrower tanks.

## 85. Field Artillery Units

a. 105-MM ANTITANK GUN REGIMENT (SEPARATE) (38-O, 436-EM). The 105-mm AT gun regiment is the same as the 105-mm AT gun regiment (par. 60) in the rifle division. Its armament consists of twenty 105-mm towed AT guns.

b. 150-MM MORTAR BATTALION (SEPARATE) (22-O, 255-EM). The 150-mm mortar battalion is the same organization as the three battery 120-mm mortar battalion, artillery division (par. 81c(1)). Its armament consists of eighteen 120-mm mortars.

c. 120-MM GUN REGIMENT (SEPARATE) (48-O, 559-EM). The 120-mm gun regiment is the same organization as the 150-mm gun-howitzer regiment, (par. 80b(2)) artillery division. Its armament consists of eighteen 120-mm guns.

d. 120-MM HOWITZER REGIMENT (SEPARATE) (67-O, 812-EM). The 120-mm howitzer regiment is the same as the 120-mm



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howitzer regiment (par. 59e) of the rifle division. Its armament consists of thirty-six 120-mm howitzers:

e. 150-MM GUN-HOWITZER REGIMENT (SEPARATE) (58-O, 775-EM). The 150-mm gun-howitzer regiment has the same strength and organization as the 150-mm gun-howitzer regiment (par. 80b(2)) artillery division. Its armament consists of eighteen 150-mm gun-howitzers.

f. 150-MM REGIMENT (SEPARATE) (58-O, 775-EM). The 150-mm gun regiment has the same strength and organization as the 150-mm gun-howitzer regiment (par. 80b(2)) artillery division. Its armament consists of eighteen 150-mm guns.

g. 230-MM HOWITZER REGIMENT (SEPARATE) (58-O, 775-EM). The 230-mm howitzer regiment has the same strength and organization as the 150-mm gun-howitzer regiment (par. 80b(2)) artillery division. Its armament consists of eighteen 230-mm howitzers.

h. 150-MM ROCKET REGIMENT (SEPARATE) (58-O, 932-EM). The 150-mm rocket regiment consists of three rocket battalions and a headquarters and service company. Each battalion is the same as the 150-mm rocket battalion of the mechanized division (par. 73). Its armament consists of thirty 16-rail, 150-mm rocket launchers.

i. 300-MM ROCKET REGIMENT (SEPARATE) (58-O, 932-EM). The 300-mm rocket regiment consists of three rocket battalions and a headquarters and service company. Each battalion is similar to the 150-mm rocket battalion except that each rocket company has only four 10-rail 300-mm rocket launchers instead of five 16-rail 150-mm rocket launchers. Its armament consists of twenty-four 10-rail 300-mm rocket launchers.

j. OBSERVATION REGIMENT (51-O, 666-EM). The observation regiment consists of two observation battalions and a headquarters battery.

- (1) *Observation battalion* (17-O, 300-EM). The observation battalion is the same as the observation battalion, artillery division (par. 78b(6)).
- (2) *Headquarters battery* (17-O, 66-EM). The headquarters battery contains command and service sections.

## 86. Antiaircraft Artillery

a. ANTIAIRCRAFT AUTOMATIC WEAPONS BRIGADE (SEPARATE) (143-O, 2,463-EM). The antiaircraft automatic weapons brigade consists of four antiaircraft automatic weapons regiments, a service company and a headquarters company. The regiments are the

same as the antiaircraft regiment of the rifle division (par. 61). Its armament consists of seventy-two 40-mm AA guns and seventy-two .50 cal antiaircraft machine guns, twin barrel.

*b.* ANTIAIRCRAFT BRIGADE, MOBILE (159-O, 2,715-EM). The antiaircraft brigade, mobile, consists of four antiaircraft regiments, a service company and a headquarters company. Each regiment has four batteries with four 80-mm guns each and two batteries with nine .50 cal AAMG each for local protection. Its armament consists of sixty-four 80-mm AA guns and seventy-two .50 cal AAMG, twin barrel.

*c.* ANTIAIRCRAFT BRIGADE, SEMI-MOBILE. Antiaircraft brigades (semimobile 120-mm units) exist but are assigned for strategic home defense. The table of organization and equipment is not available.

## **87. Engineer Units**

*a.* PONTOON BRIDGE BUILDING BATTALION (24-O, 296-EM). The pontoon bridge building battalion consists of a headquarters and service company, three bridge building companies, and an equipment transport company. It can build a 500 foot pontoon bridge in three hours.

*b.* BRIDGE BUILDING BATTALION (HEAVY) (26-O, 368-EM). The bridge building battalion (heavy) consists of a headquarters and service company, three bridge building companies and an equipment transport company. It can build a 400-foot heavy pontoon bridge in 4 hours.

*c.* ROAD CONSTRUCTION BATTALION (8-O, 520-EM). The road construction battalion consists of a headquarters and service company and three road building companies. These companies contain the technical equipment and supervisory personnel to utilize several hundred laborers (civilians or PW's) each.

*d.* ASSAULT ENGINEER BATTALION (23-O, 276-EM). The assault engineer battalion consists of a headquarters and service company and three assault companies. The assault company has four assault teams and a company headquarters section. The assault teams are equipped for the destruction of enemy pillboxes.

*e.* ENGINEER MINING BATTALION (18-O, 393-EM). The engineer mining battalion consists of a headquarters and service company and three mine laying companies. The mine laying company has a headquarters section and three platoons. Each platoon has two trucks for personnel and one for mines. Each company carries 1000 mines.

[REDACTED]

## 88. Psychological Units

a. GENERAL. Aggressor psychological warfare troops are organized into strategic propaganda battalions, which operate at army group level, and tactical propaganda companies which operate at army level. The tactical propaganda companies have combat propaganda teams which may be attached to divisions or other units for specific operations.

b. STRATEGIC PROPAGANDA BATTALION (fig. 49).

(1) *Composition* (37-O, 932-EM). The strength of this battalion is based on a normal organization to include three radio propaganda companies, three special operations companies, a service and communications company, an intelligence and defensive propaganda company and a headquarters and service company. The number of these companies may be increased to fit special situations.

(2) *Organizational chart.*

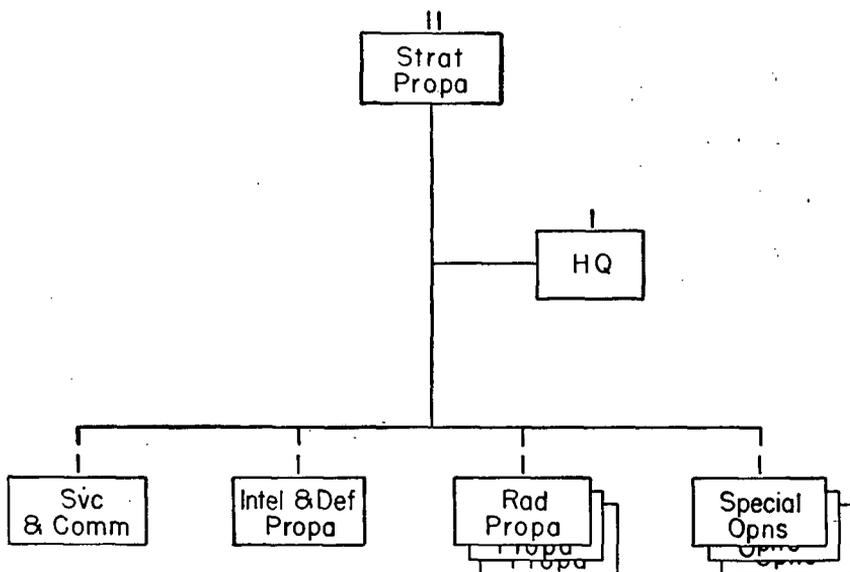


Figure 49. Strategic propaganda battalion.

c. TACTICAL PROPAGANDA COMPANY (fig. 50)

(1) *Composition* (8-O, 66-EM). The tactical propaganda company contains a publication platoon, an administrative and supply platoon, three combat propaganda sections, an air liaison section, and a headquarters section.

(2) *Organizational chart.*

[REDACTED]

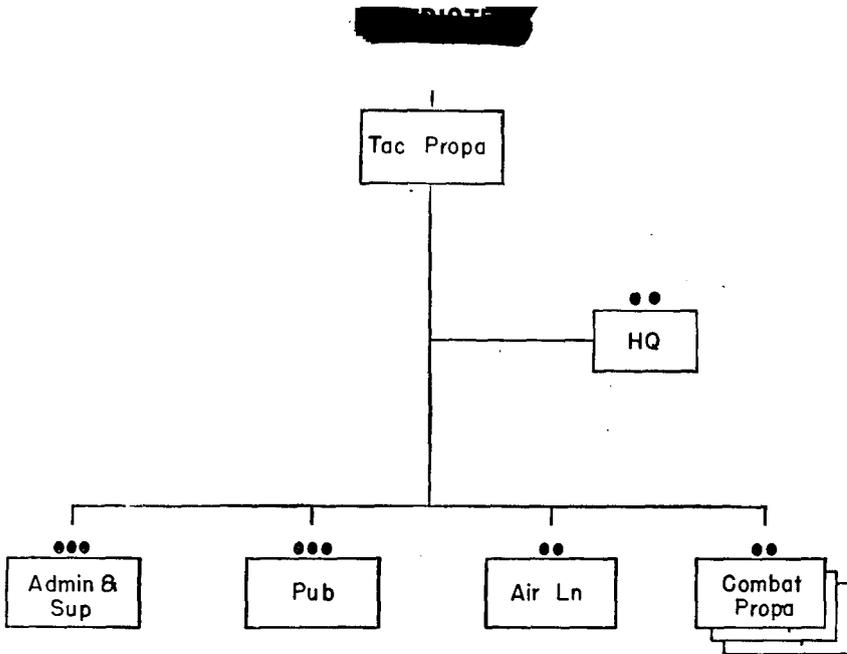


Figure 50. Tactical propaganda company.

## 89. Miscellaneous Units

a. **NONDIVISIONAL MEDICAL UNITS.** Nondivisional medical units consist of mobile and semimobile units. Some of these units with their functions are listed below.

- (1) *Ambulance companies.* These companies evacuate the the clearing stations of the regiments or brigades to the field hospitals. Some of these are motor ambulance companies and others are animal drawn, each with 20 ambulances.
- (2) *Field hospitals.* These are 300 bed units under army control. As a rule they are situated one in rear of each division. They receive casualties from clearing stations of the regiments and brigades. It is at these installations that the first definite surgical treatment is begun.
- (3) *Medical supply depots.* One such depot will be found in each army area. It provides medical supplies for the troops of the army.

b. **GHQ MEDICAL UNITS.** Medical units in this category function directly under GHQ; however, they may be attached to armies or army groups. Some of the more important units are—

- (1) *Hospital trains.* Each train has a capacity of approximately 300 patients of whom about 120 can be litter cases. The medical staff consists of 1 medical officer,

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4 nurses and 20 orderlies. These orderlies frequently are women who have had training in the care of the sick and injured. These trains are marked with red crosses about 18 inches tall and 18 inches wide. Two red crosses are on top of the cars and two on each side. These trains are used to transport patients from forward hospitals to hospitals in the interior of the Aggressor homeland.

- (2) *Air evacuation units.* These units consist of one non-medical officer, one noncommissioned officer and 24 orderlies. One orderly is allotted to each plane load of patients. There are no planes marked with the red cross and used solely for medical purposes. Returning cargo planes are used to transport patients from as far forward as the field hospitals.
- (3) *General hospitals.* These hospitals are of no stated capacity. Size depends upon existing structures utilized for hospital purposes. They are located in the area controlled by GHQ and correspond to zone of the interior hospitals. The staffs vary with the size of the hospital.

c. COMMUNICATIONS MONITORING COMPANY (4-O, 1-WO, 109-EM). This Company consists of Headquarters Section, three monitoring platoons, and a Supply and Administrative Section. This Company has complete organic transportation and equipment and performs the Counter Intelligence function of monitoring friendly communications to safeguard security. Authorized one per army.

d. COMMUNICATIONS INTERCEPT AND D.F. Co. (Mobile) (10-O, 162-EM). This Company has a Headquarters Section, one intercept, one direction finding and one analysis platoon, a Supply and Administrative Section and a Control Section. This Company has complete organic transportation and equipment and has the mission of intercepting enemy communications. Authorized one per corps.

## CHAPTER 4

# THE AGGRESSOR AIR ARMIES

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### Section I. USE OF THIS CHAPTER

#### 90. General

This chapter is intended to serve as a basis for assumed tactical air situations. It is not intended to set forth hard and fast rules governing the employment of tactical units as Aggressor forces.

#### 91. Field Exercises

In field exercises, the Aggressor Air Force staffs theoretically will be organized as depicted in this chapter. However, the actual command and operational control of *USAF* units will remain with the designated air commander.

### Section II. BASIS OF ORGANIZATION

#### 92. General

a. This chapter deals only with the Aggressor tactical air forces, which in the Aggressor command structure are subordinate to the Army Group. The force presently consists of three air armies, in addition to independent air divisions, which may be assigned and subordinate to an armored or mechanized corps.

b. Pilot training is conducted in the air school at Seville, which combines the function of both basic and advanced American pilot training schools. Students reporting at Seville have had some civilian air instructions in civilian schools before being chosen for the Aggressor Air Force. The Air University at Cartagena provides the tactical, staff, and logistical training for combined staff operations taught at the Armed Forces University at Toledo.

c. The development of all branches of the Aggressor Air Force is carried out in accordance with the following principles:

- (1) Victory in present day warfare is achieved only by the combined effort of air, land, and sea forces.
- (2) Training of the air forces must be planned to provide direct assistance to the ground forces in all types of operations.
- (3) Mass employment of the air forces and close cooperation

[REDACTED]

with both ground and naval forces is imperative. However, it is within the Aggressor Tactical Air that the air arm is organized and designed as an adjunct to the forces and is dominated by the Army.

d. In this study of the tactical air armies it must be emphasized that Aggressor is a genius at improvisation, that the High Command deploys this highly flexible and mobile force to insure that the force is in the right place at the right time and that the motto of the tactical air armies "Air/ground support cancels the odds" could very well be the motto of the High Command. While the Aggressor force has aircraft specifically designed for ground attack, interception, and reconnaissance, any or all of these aircraft may be used in the attack if the situations warrants. Any country, to cope with Aggressor must be prepared to engage and destroy heavy concentrations of tactical aircraft. Throughout their tactical doctrine Aggressor stresses the utilization of large forces of aircraft in order to achieve numerical superiority over opposing forces.

### **93. The Aggressor Pilot**

The typical Aggressor pilot is usually of peasant stock, comparatively slow-witted and lacking in initiative, but stubborn and obdurate, and will hold tenaciously to ideas or a course of action he cannot understand intellectually. He is, therefore, a strong adherent and disciple of the tenets of the "Circle Trigon Party." Physically rugged, he is capable of living under stringent conditions of climate and subsistence. He is adaptable to varying conditions and shows ingenuity in improvisation, is good-natured, fun-loving, and usually hard-drinking. Sentimentally emotional, he is subject to depths of despondency, yet inclined to ride his successes. He has a stoical disregard for death, which often leads to reckless courage in combat. A high attrition rate is acceptable to both the pilots and the command. He is weakest in instrument and cloud flying weather and its relative application of radio aids and operational techniques. These weaknesses, recognized by the High Command, are rapidly being overcome by intensive training, and, therefore, do not constitute a constant factor when operating against the Aggressor pilot.

### Section III. ORGANIZATION

#### 94. The Air Army

a. Tactical air armies, which are the major operational commands of Aggressor Air Forces, correspond in many ways to the Tactical Air Commands of the United States Air Force and are composite formations equipped with light bomber, ground attack, and fighter aircraft. Typically, each one is composed of two or more air corps, each corps being composed of two or more air

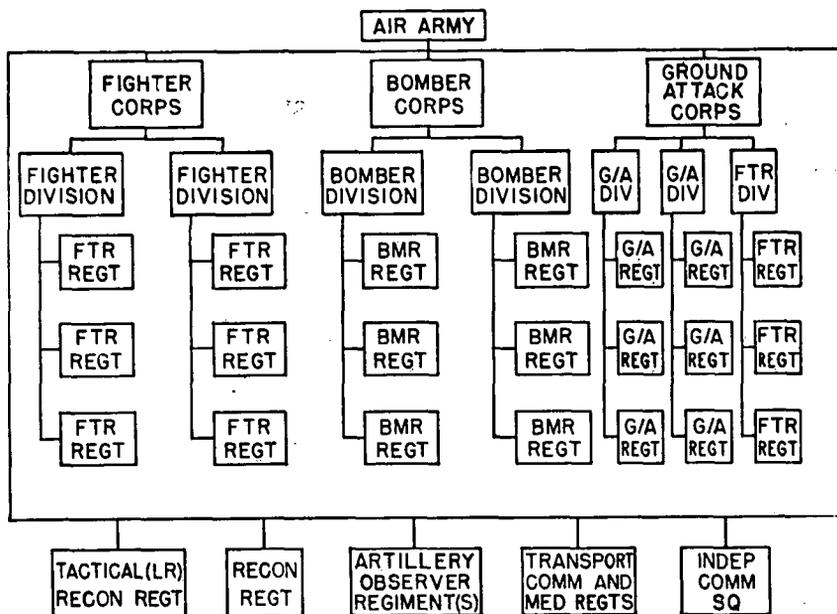
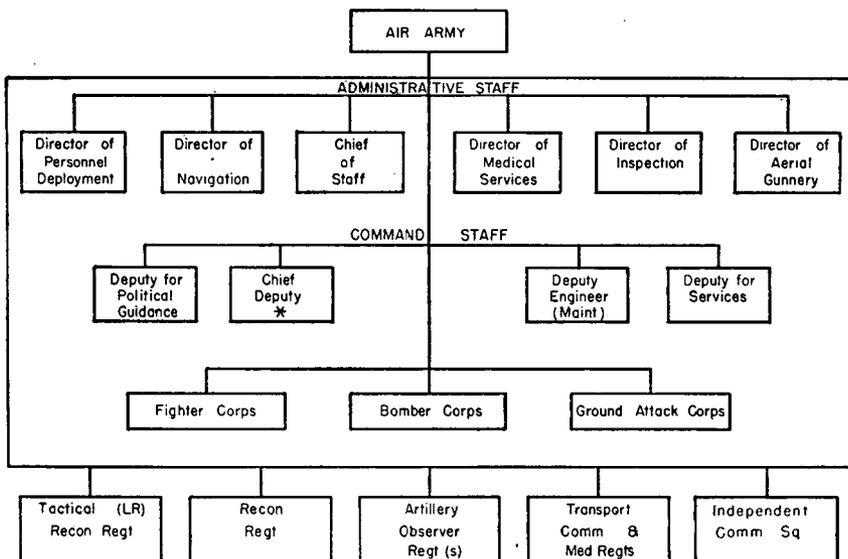


Figure 51. The air army.

divisions (normally three), with each division usually consisting of three air regiments. All units, up through the air corps, are generally homogeneous. Almost all Aggressor air armies, in addition, usually control some independent reconnaissance regiments, and occasionally have integral air transport (figs. 51 and 52).

b. The organization and strength of an air army varies in accordance with its assigned task and scope of its operations. No two air armies are of the same size and composition; this concept permits flexibility of function of air armies assigned to different fronts.

c. Prior to the start of a major land offensive, air support is normally concentrated in sufficient time to allow a build-up of



\* 2nd in Command

Figure 52. The air army staff organization.

supplies and aircraft serviceability. During this period operations are reduced in scale, and unless guarded against this will lead to the disclosure of intentions. Preparations for large scale air support in a major land offensive usually fall into four distinct phases before the final onslaught:

- (1) *First phase.* This consists of building up supplies and aircraft serviceability while maintaining a steady pressure on the main battle area and the enemy rear with operations cut to minimum safety level. Diversionary attacks on neighboring sectors of the front and continuous reconnaissance are also carried out.
- (2) *Second phase.* The second phase is marked by an increase of effort by bomber and ground attack aircraft operating in an area 20-120 miles in the enemy rear, and an increase in reconnaissance sorties.
- (3) *Third phase.* This phase features a decline in operations in the enemy rear and an increased effort by ground attack aircraft behind the enemy's immediate front. During all three of these phases the fighter effort is steadily increased.
- (4) *Fourth phase.* Operations by ground attack and bomber aircraft virtually cease, and fighter effort becomes in-

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tensive, in order to conceal and screen final concentration of ground forces.

- (5) *Final assault.* The actual assault begins with a combined all-out effort by ground and air forces aiming at a rapid breakthrough. Air support normally follows the artillery bombardment and immediately precedes the land assault by troops and armor. Operating in close cooperation with leading assault units, the tactical air force maintains local air superiority while engaging targets of opportunity and providing requested strikes on specific targets.

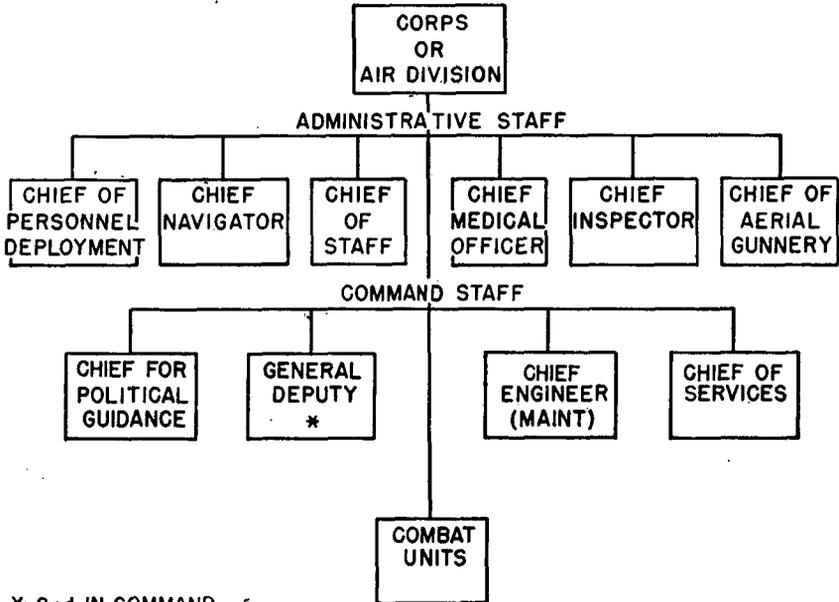
*d.* In defense the air armies are employed to destroy enemy armor, to break up forward infantry formations, to attack artillery positions and to neutralize enemy airfields in order to prevent direct support of enemy ground forces by enemy aircraft.

*e.* Tactical short-range reconnaissance is not limited to certain units, but, on the contrary, every pilot is trained to bring back visual and photographic reconnaissance reports. Normal operational squadrons of all types have several aircraft fitted with cameras for photographic reconnaissance.

## 95. Fighter, Bomber, or Ground Attack Corps

*a.* A corps is a staff organization controlling both the operations and administrative procedures of two or more air divisions. Corps headquarters staff organization closely resembles that of an air army (fig. 53). Effective liaison with the ground army being supported is, perhaps, the most important task of the corps. The Aggressor Air Force designates its corps as fighter, bomber, or ground attack type; however, composite air divisions have appeared in some corps.

*b.* An air army requiring reinforcements in an active sector of the front would be assigned one or more complete corps, including both the corps headquarters and its subordinate divisions. The corps in this case would not become an integral part of the air army, but would remain a separate organization. From the operational standpoint, it matters little whether the corps headquarters is a permanently assigned one within the air army or is only attached for a limited time and for a specific purpose. The air army prescribes the task of the air corps as concerns the whole of the operation. Within the limits of this order the corps staff is responsible for, and has a wide discretion in, the employment of its component divisions.



\* 2nd IN COMMAND

Figure 53. Air corps or divisional staff organization.

## 96. Air Division

a. The air division is a tactical organization of two or more air regiments assigned either to an air corps or operating directly subordinate to an air army. Normally, a division includes only three regiments, but divisions with four or five regiments have been known to exist.

b. Fighter and bomber divisions are almost invariably homogeneous. The air division does not operate independently except when attached to armored or mechanized corps to effect an armored spearhead. The division receives its operational orders from its corps headquarters, the air army, or, when attached, from the mechanized or armored corps headquarters. Principal responsibility of the divisional commander is to effect liaison with the particular army ground units to which support is to be given.

## 97. Air Regiments

a. The largest flying unit with a fixed establishment is the air regiment. Air regiments are either "subordinate," that is, assigned to air division, or "independent," in which case they operate directly under control of the air army. The independent

regiments are specialized types; such as communications, reconnaissance, and artillery observer regiments.

b. The bulk of the air regiments of the air force fall into the category of subordinate regiments and are designated in the same way as corps or divisions. The regimental organization is as follows:

- (1) *Fighter regiment* (fig. 54). A fighter regiment has 42 aircraft, usually all of the same type. The unit is organized into three squadrons and has a table of organization of 244 officers and enlisted men.

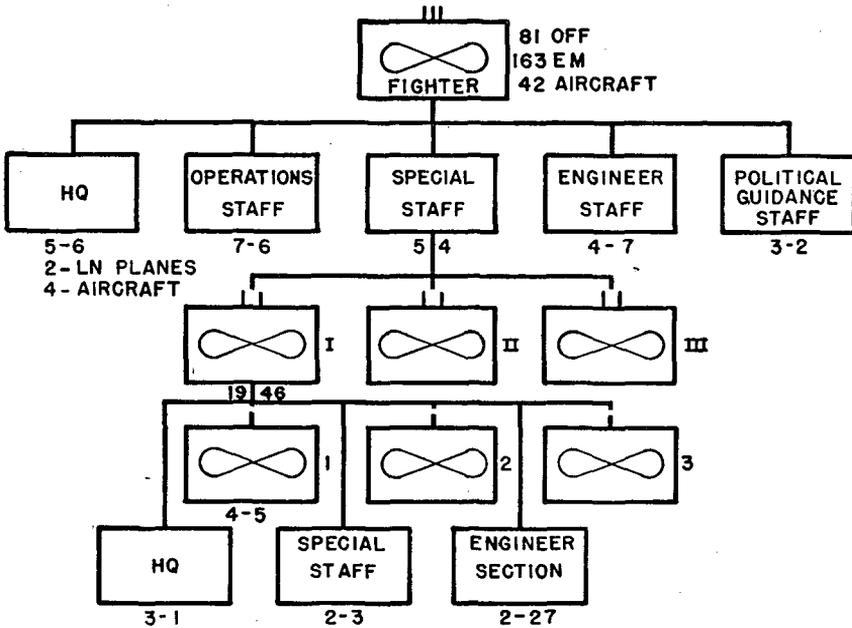


Figure 54. The fighter regiment.

- (2) *Ground attack regiment*. A ground attack regiment has 42 aircraft. The unit has three squadrons and a table of organization of 337 officers and enlisted men.
- (3) *Bomber regiment*. A bomber regiment has 32 aircraft. The regiment consists of three squadrons and, although the table of organization varies slightly according to the type aircraft with which the regiment is equipped, it generally has 350 officers and enlisted men.
- (4) *Light night bomber regiment*. Intruder units bear this designation. Each unit has an establishment of 32 aircraft, consisting of three squadrons, and has a table of organization of 140 officers and enlisted men.

**SECRET**

c. In the category of independent regiments are those specialized regiments not included in any corps or division that are assigned to an air army.

- (1) *Reconnaissance regiment and tactical (LR) reconnaissance regiment.* Air reconnaissance units have no fixed establishment, and the number of squadrons is variable. The squadrons of a single regiment may have different type aircraft. The reconnaissance units assigned to an air army are subordinate to the reconnaissance section of the air army operations staff.
- (2) *Artillery observer regiment.* These air units are subordinated to the air army for administration and supply, but are otherwise under the control of artillery commander of the front. Several such regiments may be assigned to any air army on an active front. Its pilots are trained in the adjustment of artillery fire from the air. The table of equipment is 32 aircraft, including two squadrons of 10 ground attack aircraft each, one squadron of 10 fighter aircraft, and two liaison planes.
- (3) *Transport, communications, and medical evacuation regiments.* Such regiments provide courier service, transport combat troops, enable air evacuation of wounded, and supply isolated ground units or partisan forces. Their strengths vary according to the needs of the tactical situation.

## 98. Air Squadrons

Air squadrons almost invariably function as elements of the regiment to which they are subordinate, rather than as independent units. The trend has been to eliminate the independent units, and almost all the remaining independent squadrons are those performing communication and medical evacuation services. A few independent liaison squadrons still may be attached directly to army group and army staffs. Squadrons are divided into flights, usually three, of from three to four planes each, depending upon their role.

## 99. Estimated Personnel and Aircraft

Table XV. Strength of Aggressor Air Units

Unit	Personnel strength	Aircraft strength	Equivalent U.S. command
Air Army.....	Variable...	Variable...	Air Command.
Fighter Corps.....	1655.....	258.....	Air Force.
Bomber Corps.....	2278.....	198.....	Air Force.
Ground Attack Corps.....	3283.....	387.....	Air Force.
Fighter Division.....	702.....	Variable.....	Wing.
Bomber Division.....	1050.....	Variable.....	Wing.
Ground Attack Division.....	1002.....	Variable.....	Wing.
Fighter Regiment.....	244.....	42.....	Group.
Bomber Regiment.....	350.....	32.....	Group.
Ground Attack Regiment.....	337.....	42.....	Group.
Reconnaissance Regiment.....	Variable.....	Variable.....	Group.
Tactical Long Range Reconnaissance Regiment.....	Variable.....	Variable.....	Group.
Fighter Squadron.....	65.....	12.....	Squadron.
Bomber Squadron.....	97.....	9.....	Squadron.
Ground Attack Squadron.....	93.....	12.....	Squadron.
Reconnaissance Squadron.....	98.....	9.....	Squadron.
Fighter Flight.....		4.....	Flight.
Bomber Flight.....		3.....	Flight.
Ground Attack Flight.....		4.....	Flight.
Reconnaissance Flight.....		3.....	Flight.

### Section IV. EMPLOYMENT OF TACTICAL UNITS

#### 100. Fighter Tactics

a. The main assets of the fighter units are flexibility, mobility, and efficiency in operating under field conditions. Fighter training emphasizes air-ground cooperation, and they are utilized in both offensive and defensive roles.

b. The principal missions of the fighters during an offensive are the following: main battle area patrols, patrols over enemy forward airfields; cooperation with the ground forces, and especially with tanks and motorized units; aerial reconnaissance, both visual and photographic. Fighters strafe against any and all types of targets.

c. The secondary mission during an offensive is escort for ground attack and bomber aircraft. In escort flights the number of escorts is dependent upon the enemy opposition which may be encountered.

d. The defensive fighter operational tactics are basically the same as for offensive operations, except that a continuous screen over the patrol area is maintained and support is more direct.

[REDACTED]

*e.* Fighters base their formations on a pair. A flight is four aircraft. A squadron is three flights of four aircraft each. The basic tactical formations are echelon, finger, line astern, line abreast or snake. The type of formation flown is determined by the particular mission assigned.

*f.* When fighters are used in a fighter-bomber role, they can be expected after dropping their bombs to carry out subsequent attacks, utilizing machine guns, cannon, and/or rockets.

*g.* When utilized as interceptors, the fighters usually carry out mass attacks against enemy bomber formations, using cannon, machine guns, and/or rockets. Extensive use of rockets is made when attacking bomber formations.

*h.* Fighter units are at their best in "armed reconnaissance" operations in cooperation with an armored offensive. In this type of operation, they are sometimes directly subordinate to the ground commander by whom targets are designated.

*i.* Nearly all fighter pilots receive training in air-to-air reconnaissance, the aircraft to all intents fulfilling the function of a ground radar control station. A flight detailed for this form of reconnaissance takes off shortly before the main formation of fighters. The flight makes visual contact with the enemy aircraft and shadows them; at the same time passing to the main formation leader by radio-telephone (R/T) the numbers of aircraft, the course, height and speed, and the enemy formations.

*j.* The Aggressor Air Force does not appear to have specialized night fighter units; consequently, fighter squadrons have a dual day/night role.

*k.* Radio sets are installed in all fighter aircraft, but air-to-air and air-to-ground transmission is confined normally to the formation leader. The ground control stations keep in touch with the formation leader and orders affecting any aspect of an operation, such as, changes in task, height, strength, or sector, are passed to individual formation members by the formation leader. Radar is installed in ground control stations. These stations are able to inform fighter patrols promptly of the approach of enemy aircraft, to vector interceptors on to enemy aircraft, to call up reinforcements, and to place the fighters in a tactically advantageous position. Near the airfields are radar stations which have their own sector of the front to scan, and, on picking up enemy aircraft, they report immediately to the aircraft standing by. Particulars of the take-off of Aggressor aircraft and the disposition, number, etc., of the enemy aircraft are then passed to the ground control stations, which take over the control and vectoring of

[REDACTED]

their own airborne aircraft. Identification friend or foe (IFF) apparatus is installed in the aircraft to further enable the ground control stations to direct and vector the aircraft on to sectors to be covered.

## 101. Ground Attack Tactics

*a.* Although not as large as the fighter force, ground attack is probably the most important branch of Aggressor aviation. This branch has been called the air infantry, since all its operations are directly or indirectly in support of ground forces.

*b.* Probably no other air arm in the world is as adequately trained, or has comparable experience, in direct support of infantry and armor, whether on the offensive or defensive. In the offensive, it is employed against the enemy's forward areas in cooperation with armored units and infantry; in defense, it exerts continuous pressure on the enemy's forward and rear areas to reduce his offensive capabilities. To facilitate close support, ground attack units are sometimes subordinated to ground units. However, for the most part, cooperation is controlled by the higher command and such subordination is not necessary.

*c.* Ground attack units are adapted to operating under almost any field conditions and its crews are capable of operating under practically all weather conditions. Aggressor pilots, flying in weather that grounds most other aviation, often utilize such unfavorable conditions to gain tactical surprise.

*d.* Ground attack units employ extensive rocket fire. They conduct reconnaissance continuously and carry out tactical photographic reconnaissance to a much greater extent than do fighter units. The laying of smoke screens is included in their operational missions.

*e.* The ground attack forces employ extremely flexible tactics. The strength of the formation, the type of attack, the number of attacks, and the target approach and withdrawal are governed by operational necessity. Mostly bound up with the tactics of the formation is the employment of escort fighters, i.e., whether in close support or merely in area coverage, since ground attack operations rarely take place without fighter cover except in very bad weather conditions. Weather conditions, targets, suspected enemy reaction, etc., result in the formations varying from 4 to 36 aircraft. Almost every ground attack formation contains a special subformation whose primary function is the neutralization of enemy antiaircraft fire. After successful neutralization of op-

[REDACTED]

posing gun positions, these aircraft frequently join in the main attack on the targets. Escort fighters frequently assist in such attacks if there is no air opposition.

*f.* In order to get the control of the available air power down near the ground troops actually being supported, Aggressor uses three control echelons. Each air division or air corps has a Navigator Service sited on airfields which passes control down to intermediate control points which are mobile and near the battle front. In turn, these intermediate control points pass control down to front line control points for ultimate control.

*g.* Ground control of all types of units, whether ground attack, light bomber or fighter, is the responsibility of the Navigator Service. The officer in charge of control points on any airfield is the unit Duty Navigator and should be the Senior Squadron or Regimental Navigator. His responsibilities include—

- (1) Keeping of records of navigational conditions and supplying aircrews with flight data and warnings.
- (2) Planning flights and checking pilot's estimates.
- (3) Planning interception data from radar and air warning posts.
- (4) Plotting unit aircraft by radar.
- (5) Pasing directions to aircraft for interception of airborne targets.

*h.* The intermediate control points are necessary to reduce the number of operations being supervised by one individual. They can effect maximum concentration of aircraft by diverting air power from some front line control points in their sector, to others therein.

*i.* Each of the front line control points has a fully responsible air staff officer who maintains close liaison with local ground force commanders. He vectors the ground attack aircraft and directs their operations according to the air situation and the course of ground fighting. (Vectoring means the directing of aircraft from the airfield to the target area and the designation of the target to the satisfaction of the pilot who then is free to make his attack.) To prevent confusion in control, he must also maintain particularly close liaison with his neighboring front line control points. He can mass his attacks or diversify them as the local ground commander requests, can summon reinforcements, cancel an attack, or stipulate the number of attacks to be made.

## 102. Short Range Bomber Tactics

*a.* The short range bombers constitute the weakest arm of the

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[REDACTED]

Aggressor Air Force, although better aircraft are being brought into units to replace the older type aircraft. This may be attributed to a failure to appreciate their potentialities and to employ them properly. The mission of short range bombers is to conduct medium and low-level daylight bombing under conditions of moderate visibility, in close support of advancing or withdrawing ground forces. All phases of interdiction and close support are stressed. Short range bombers may also carry out dive-bombing attacks. While they are not generally employed in night and bad weather conditions, they are trained for such operations.

b. In supporting ground operations, bomber units are not subordinated to ground units but a close cooperation is maintained throughout operations. When a bomber regiment is assigned the task of supporting an army corps, the commander of the bomber regiment, after receiving his orders from the Air Division Headquarters, immediately contacts the headquarters of the corps and arranges all details of the operation. During the operation the bomber commander, together with some of his staff officers, stations himself at the corps headquarters. In addition, liaison officers from the bomber regiment are sent to each division of the ground corps to insure that the operational area is kept under constant supervision. Radio communication is maintained throughout between the bomber unit commander at corps headquarters, the bomber formation, and the division liaison officers. The liaison officers with the front line divisions pass on to the bomber commander the requirements of the ground troops, and insure that the ground troops display the proper recognition signals. The allotting of tasks, target data, and the passing of requirements and reports is accomplished from an army map with numbered targets, in accordance with a code selected by the corps commander. These maps and codes are supplied to each squadron commander of the bomber regiment. In addition to attacking their targets, the bombers carry out frequent reconnaissance, maintaining continual contact with neighboring formations. Special control points, equipped with radio and means for visual signalling, are set up 9 to 12 miles behind the front line, and all reconnaissance information is passed through them to the commander. These control points also relay battle orders from the commander to the bomber formation.

c. Units are trained to operate against the following types of targets under the most realistic operational conditions that can be achieved in peacetime:

- (1) Artillery and mortar batteries

- 
- (2) Rail targets, road targets, river targets
  - (3) Airfields
  - (4) Troops on the battlefield, in cooperation with ground attack and fighter units
  - (5) Troop and supply concentrations in the rear
  - (6) Concentrations of armor

d. The main methods of bombing employed by short range bomber regiments are as follows:

- (1) Daylight sorties bombing, in horizontal flight between 1,300 and 13,000 feet by formations of 9 aircraft (3 flights of 3 aircraft).
- (2) Daylight groups and solo dive bombing.
- (3) Night series bombing in horizontal flight, and glide bombing by single aircraft or flights.

Normally not more than 9 aircraft in formation bomb simultaneously, and crews are instructed that "stick" bombing is of more value than salvo bombing; however, both are practical. Short range bomber units are trained to operate as part of large groups by day at altitudes up to 20,000 feet, in company with fighters, and in cooperation with ground attack. The short range bombers do not use radar devices for bombing, and the normal method appears to be that of bombing on a signal from the formation leader.

e. There are three types of control stations for bombardment operations: the main control station, the unit control station, and the control recognition station.

- (1) The main control station is sited near the front line and has an integrated army/air force staff in direct contact with the officer commanding operations. The main control station is in radio telegraph and radio telephone contact with air formations and capable of passing them operational instructions.
- (2) The unit control station is primarily responsible for getting aircraft airborne and landing them at the end of the sortie.
- (3) Control recognition stations are D/F homing beacons.

### 103. Reconnaissance Tactics

a. Most of the reconnaissance undertaken is flown by the fighter, ground attack, and bomber units of the air armies. This section deals with the operational methods of units specially formed for reconnaissance purpose.

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b. The following missions are carried out by reconnaissance units:

- (1) Reconnaissance over enemy territory.
- (2) Weather reconnaissance, which might be a main mission or be combined with other reconnaissance tasks.
- (3) Terrain reconnaissance is sometimes carried out for the purpose of topographic photography.

c. Area photographs are constantly taken along the main battle line by the reconnaissance regiments. Reconnaissance of individual targets is generally carried out by squadrons equipped with fighter or ground attack aircraft. Reconnaissance orders rarely specify one definite type of target. Airfields, railway stations and occupied places specified in the reconnaissance orders are normally photographed, but it is usually left to the crews to decide whether to photograph enemy troop movements which are found, or whether to limit themselves to visual reconnaissance.

d. Night reconnaissance is flown every night, weather permitting. The aircraft usually fly alone, although, at times, several aircraft take off simultaneously, each with a different mission.

e. Reconnaissance aircraft are in constant contact with their regimental ground station during the mission from the time of taking off. If contact cannot be made, the the aircraft return to base in accordance with a standing order prohibiting operations without radio contact.

## **Section V. SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE**

### **104. Unit Responsibility**

a. While it is a tenet of Aggressor Air Force organization that matters such as supply, engineering, communications, and medical service be handled by units which are separate from the regular flying organization, no single headquarters is responsible for all these services.

b. The main burden of responsibility for supply service to flying units is borne by the *Command of Area Aviation Ground Services* and the *Aircraft Maintenance Command*. These are separate organizations which carry out supply and engineering functions respectively. Combat units do not have maintenance and supply troops in their organizations. Technical ground personnel of the flying units are responsible for the routine servicing of their aircraft; all other engineering and service requirements being met by the separate organizations mentioned above.

[REDACTED]

### **105. Area Aviation Ground Services**

Each *Command of Area Aviation Ground Services* is immediately subordinate to the supply director of its air army. There are usually five such commands per air army. This command is a headquarters unit and does no servicing itself; it merely controls the work done by subordinate units. General supply, such as up-keep of fields, furnishing of fuel, ammunition, rations, and quarters is carried out by the *Airfield Servicing Battalion* which will service two or three air regiments. Within its responsible region, the Area Aviation Ground Services has attached to it advance supply stores whose main function is to obtain supplies for use of air units being serviced.

### **106. Aircraft Maintenance Command**

The *Aircraft Maintenance Command* is roughly comparable to Command of Area Aviation Ground Services and is purely administrative in function. Minor and running repairs are grouped together under the heading "field repairs," and are accomplished by technical ground personnel of the air regiments or by the *mobile repair shops* attached to the air regiments. Damage and general repairs are considered "major repairs" and are accomplished by the larger mobile repair shops, railway repair shops, and static repair shops.

## **Section VI. MATÉRIEL**

### **107. Aircraft**

Aggressor aircraft compare favorably with current aircraft of the United States and are very similar in appearance. Fighter units are almost entirely equipped with jet aircraft. There is no specially designed ground attack aircraft. Ground attack operations depend upon the training of the pilot and the unit rather than the type of aircraft with which a unit is equipped.

### **108. Weapons, Ammunition and Bombs**

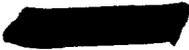
Aggressor is as eager as other countries to possess large-caliber, high performance aircraft weapons. Weapons, ammunition, and bombs at present compare favorably with those used by the United States.

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## 109. Radio and Electronic Devices

Aggressor possesses the following radar equipment which compares favorably with that of the United States:

- a. AIRBORNE EQUIPMENT:
  - (1) Airborne interception.
  - (2) Blind bombing and navigation.
  - (3) Tail warning.
  - (4) IFF.
  
- b. GROUND EQUIPMENT:
  - (1) Early warning.
  - (2) IFF.
  - (3) Ground control interception.



## CHAPTER 5

### TACTICS

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#### Section I. BASIC TACTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

##### 110. General

*a.* Aggressor doctrine stresses the principle that decisive victory on the battlefield, the ultimate purpose of the Army, can be achieved only by the offensive. Only by attack can a commander maintain control of the two vital factors in war-time and space. However, Aggressor troops are well trained in defense and withdrawal.

*b.* Tactical planning, and the resultant orders, are frequently detailed. Small unit commanders are directed to adopt specific formations and must adhere to these despite developments in the tactical situation. Unit boundaries are scrupulously respected. Large units are almost invariably assigned terrain objectives in pursuit as well as in attack.

*c.* The large number of weapons per unit increases Aggressor's effective fire power in stabilized situations. However, Aggressor weapon crews are in almost all instances considerably smaller than crews of corresponding United States weapons, this discrepancy being particularly marked in the number of personnel designated as ammunition bearers.

*d.* Aggressor units usually fight on narrower fronts than corresponding United States units.

*e.* Except when otherwise indicated, Aggressor tactical doctrine and its manner of execution on the battlefield are similar to those of the United States Army.

##### 111. Offensive

*a.* In general, an Aggressor offensive is in the form of simultaneous attacks on a number of points on a broad front, with heavy concentrations of artillery and tanks and strong tactical air support at the decisive points. His tactical doctrine seeks a double envelopment. In case enemy flanks cannot be bypassed for this purpose, he seeks to penetrate the enemy defenses in two or more sectors and converge on an objective in the enemy rear, the enveloped enemy then being destroyed by simultaneous attacks from all directions. Concentration of forces is accomplished with

[REDACTED]

great secrecy. Elaborate precautions are taken to prepare in advance camouflaged dispersal areas for troops and matériel. Troop movements in preparation for an offensive are executed almost entirely under cover of darkness.

b. The high state of discipline in the Aggressor Army and the massing of troops on narrow fronts give power to Aggressor attacks. The large number of weapons per unit greatly increases this power in the initial stages of a deliberately prepared attack. The massing of troops, tactical rigidity, and the disregard for human life on the part of Aggressor commanders, however, tend to incur a high number of casualties in return for objectives gained.

c. During the strategic defensive Aggressor freely uses the tactical offensive.

d. When Aggressor can estimate firmly the nature of an enemy attack, and has more troops than are necessary for passive defense, he most probably will conceal his strength, postpone any plans for attack which he may have, and execute a very effective counteroffensive after the enemy has extended himself to his utmost. His great reliance on the defensive capabilities of his troops enables him to retain a maximum of strength for such counteroffensives.

## 112. Defense

a. Aggressor is very strong in static defense of a position, or in defense during a slow-moving situation. This is due to a high state of discipline, the high proportion of weapons to personnel, and his tendency to defend on relatively narrow fronts.

b. Aggressor commanders below the field army have less authority to withdraw without specific orders from higher authority than corresponding United States commanders, even when the tactical situation indicates a necessity for withdrawal.

c. Aggressor's unusual skill in camouflage is an asset in concealing his defensive positions. The vast amount of hard physical labor performed by Aggressor troops results in very extensive fortification systems compared to the numbers engaged in their construction.

## 113. Command

a. The basic principle is unity of command at all levels. The commander of a force which includes several arms is the senior infantry, armored force, or cavalry officer of the command. The

[REDACTED]

commander, up to and including the mechanized division and the rifle corps, is required to make close personal reconnaissance. In the offensive, he is required to engage in close personal supervision of the main attack. Corps advanced command posts in the attack are frequently within 1,000 yards of leading rifle elements, division advanced command posts are closer.

*b.* Air armies supporting ground forces are under the direct operational control of army group commanders.

*c.* The political guidance officer on the staff of each commander from army group down to the battalion exercises strong influence over the commander in personnel matters, and at times in tactical decisions.

#### **114. Combat Intelligence**

*a.* In the essential elements of information the Aggressor Army stresses the importance of determining feasible approaches to the deep flanks and to the rear of the enemy main body, and of locating the boundaries between enemy units confronting him.

*b.* Stress is laid on thorough observation and carefully planned reconnaissance. Front line reconnaissance is usually performed by stealth using as few troops as possible. However, reconnaissance in force is used to cause the enemy to disclose his fire plan and the location of his antitank weapons.

*c.* Aggressor Air Force elements operate in close conjunction with ground forces in visual and photo reconnaissance.

*d.* Radio intercept is well developed and extensively employed. Accurate radio-locator (radar and radio direction finding) instruments are used. In static situations, signal patrols endeavor to tap enemy wire nets.

*e.* All ranks are thoroughly indoctrinated with the importance of the correct processing of enemy documents. Documents are carefully exploited at all intelligence levels.

*f.* Aggressor is very conscious of the value of prisoners of war and his training includes detailed instructions for processing them. Units are often directed to secure prisoners from specified sectors. Prisoners are segregated by unit and rank. Interrogation reports accompany each prisoner to each successive headquarters.

*g.* Captured enemy arms and equipment are collected and may be given initial tests in forward areas. Troops are impressed with the necessity to note and report all new weapons encountered.

*h.* Well-organized groups of highly trained and intensely indoctrinated espionage and sabotage specialists are employed be-

[REDACTED]

hind enemy lines. Leaders of these groups are usually military personnel of the Aggressor Intelligence Service. However, Circle Trigonist partisans frequently serve with the groups which are either infiltrated through the front lines or left behind in well-concealed positions when enemy troops overrun Aggressor-held territory.

*i.* Specially trained Aggressor personnel are employed to develop fifth column activities in enemy territory.

*j.* Aggressor employs numerous agents who are sufficiently fluent in the language of the enemy to pose as enemy personnel. These agents are used on espionage, sabotage, and assassination missions. The efforts of Aggressor agents are largely concentrated on vital targets such as command posts, supply dumps, key command and staff personnel, and communications routes. These agents are well equipped with signal equipment, sabotage materials, and transportation.

## 115. Counterintelligence

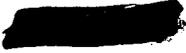
*a.* Aggressor troops are security conscious to a high degree. Both Trigonist Party members and secret police within the army report violations, and heavy punishment follows. Aggressor prisoners, even of high rank, frequently will know less of matters outside of their own activities than would those of the armies of a democratic country.

*b.* Aggressor has a highly developed and ruthlessly employed counterintelligence system. Well-trained and aggressive counterintelligence personnel operate at all echelons of the Aggressor Forces and among the civilian population.

*c.* Effective use is made of wide-spread informant nets throughout the military forces and the civilian population. Local police agencies and other public agencies are subject to call for assistance to the counterintelligence personnel.

*d.* Rigid travel control measures with numerous check points are used to regulate the movement of the populace and to detect the presence of strangers. Public places are kept under constant surveillance by agents and informants.

*e.* Aggressor prisoners fear to give information to enemy personnel because they realize they will face detailed questioning by counterintelligence agents if they return to Aggressor control. The penalty for furnishing information to the enemy is execution. Families of captured Aggressor officers are held as hostages to dissuade the officers from furnishing information.



## 116. Concealment

*a.* Aggressor troops are highly trained in camouflage, including preparation of camouflage at night for daytime concealment. Camouflage discipline is high.

*b.* Aggressor troops are well trained in night movement. They have about the same capabilities as United States troops for combat during darkness.

## Section II. TACTICS OF LARGE UNITS

### 117. Offensive in Open or Fluid Warfare

*a.* In open or fluid warfare, Aggressor employs a high proportion of armored and mechanized divisions in areas where decisive advance is intended. As rifle divisions, corps or armies advance frontally, mechanized or tank divisions, or corps, push around both flanks of the enemy position in order to surround and annihilate enemy forces holding the position. In this type of action, terrain objectives are frequently assigned to the encircling forces, rather than missions requiring the encirclement of the enemy regardless of his movements. If the encircling operation succeeds in surrounding a substantial enemy force, its destruction is accomplished promptly, accepting heavy losses if necessary, in order that the general advance will be delayed as little as possible.

*b.* When terrain or weather is unsuitable for the use of mechanized forces for encirclement, horse cavalry is frequently used. In such case a cavalry corps is usually employed.

*c.* It is not apparent that Aggressor intends to adopt the doctrine of unlimited offensives similar to those of United States forces. However, mechanized corps may be given objectives several hundred miles away, rifle armies then being allotted appropriate follow-up missions.

### 118. Penetration of Fortified Lines

*a.* If confronted by a heavily fortified position with well protected flanks, Aggressor attempts a simultaneous break-through at a number of points. The enemy troops holding the sector between two break-through points are then surrounded and annihilated as rapidly as possible. In preparation for a break-through, Aggressor emplaces masses of artillery, including large numbers of mortars and rockets, at times employing up to four hundred pieces per mile. Rifle divisions are massed in the zone of the

[REDACTED]

main attack, assaulting on fronts between 2,000 and 3,000 yards in width. Corps reserve rifle divisions may follow assault divisions closely.

*b.* After careful gathering of intelligence, preparation of detailed plans, and stockpiling of ammunition, Aggressor delivers a massive preparatory fire on a narrow front (5 to 15 miles) lasting for one-half to two hours. This is followed by attack by infantry reinforced by artillery and armor and strongly supported by air. The attack attempts to penetrate rapidly and deeply. When the advance begins to slow down, corps reserve rifle divisions attack through the leading divisions to maintain the momentum of the attack. This action results in considerable intermingling of units. If the advance is stopped or halted by darkness, Aggressor displaces his masses of artillery forward. He then executes another artillery and air preparation before resuming the advance. If halted by darkness, the preparation and advance is resumed the next morning.

*c.* During the preparatory period for the attack, mechanized corps and/or cavalry are assembled at some distance laterally from the front of the main attack. During the advance of the rifle armies into the enemy position, these corps are moved secretly to within one night's march of the contemplated break-through. When the infantry advance has completed the initial break-through, these mobile troops widen the gaps, complete the break-through and initiate exploitation.

## **119. Exploitation After Break-through**

*a.* Adjacent exploiting forces usually meet in rear of the enemy line, attacking it from the rear. Each force normally protects its own outer flank, but at times an army group commander designates a special force to protect the outer perimeter of the encircling force.

*b.* If hostile reserve forces appear to be much weaker than Aggressor, an exploiting force may be ordered to move rapidly on objectives several hundreds of miles in the enemy rear. By following this force with infantry divisions on foot or by truck, a deep narrow corridor into enemy territory is thus established. This corridor is then widened as promptly as possible. The mission of the exploiting force may be the rapid seizure of a bridgehead for a later river crossing, or the seizure of a major communication center. Under favorable circumstances the exploiting force may spearhead a corridor extending to a seacoast or

[REDACTED]

a mountain mass in order to sever large enemy forces from the main body of the enemy army.

## 120. Defense

For defense, large Aggressor forces fortify rapidly behind a natural obstacle, or on terrain difficult for armored operations. Portions of a defense line estimated suitable for a strong enemy attack are organized strongly in depth; remaining portions of the line are lightly held by reinforced infantry units, or by horse cavalry.

### a. STRONGLY HELD SECTORS.

- (1) In strongly held sectors Aggressor organizes two or three defensive positions, one behind the other, each position being 4,000 to 7,000 yards in depth. The main lines of resistance of the successive positions are from 10,000 to 15,000 yards apart.
- (2) The forward or main defensive position is held by rifle corps, usually with rifle divisions abreast. Each rifle division occupies a frontage of about 9,000 to 12,000 yards. If necessary, the rifle corps may place its mechanized division in the line.
- (3) The second and third positions may remain unoccupied until it appears that the enemy may succeed in effecting a break-through of the first position. At that time reserve infantry divisions, operating under field army command, may occupy these positions.
- (4) The corps reserve which usually includes an antitank artillery regiment may also include its mechanized division. The reserves of a field army in the defense may include one or more GHQ tank divisions, one or more antitank artillery regiments, and several mechanized divisions and infantry divisions detached from the subordinate corps.

b. LIGHTLY HELD SECTORS. In lightly held sectors rifle divisions may defend a front of from eight to twenty miles. Defenses consist of a series of rifle battalion or company strong points. These infantry units are reinforced by attached medium and heavy mortar units, heavy machine gun units, and units of the regimental and divisional artillery. Most of the rifle battalions will be in line. Local counterattack is used in defense of strong points.

c. ACTION IN BREAK-THROUGH. In case of a break-through tank and mechanized divisions counterattack the flanks of the

[REDACTED]

enemy break-through force, while rifle divisions occupying rear positions counterattack frontally.

### Section III. INFANTRY TACTICS

#### 121. Characteristics of Aggressor Infantry

*a.* Aggressor infantry is characterized by a high state of discipline, and to some extent by a lack of tactical flexibility. Aggressor tends to make detailed plans and to issue detailed orders. To a considerable extent he relies for successful execution on a high degree of coordination between the actions of rifle units and those of their supporting arms.

*b.* Aggressor is endeavoring to improve the initiative of junior leaders, through extensive training in the application of the principles of fire and movement. However, representatives of the Circle Trigonist Party within the units continue to emphasize forward movement regardless of the tactical situation or of losses incurred.

*c.* Aggressor infantry units are, in general, armed with more mortars and heavy machine guns than corresponding United States units, but include less transportation and considerably fewer personnel. Each rifle squad includes a light machine gun. The sub-machine gun is a secondary weapon, similar to the United States carbine. Aggressor infantry lacks recoilless rifles, but is equipped with 75-mm antitank guns. Each rifle squad includes a panzerfaust type rocket whose effective range is less than 150 yards, but otherwise the infantry is lacking in hand-carried rocket launchers. The Aggressor rifle battalion includes no organic armor; the regiment has four lightly armored 80-mm self-propelled guns but no tanks. However, Aggressor habitually attaches a medium tank regiment to a rifle division operating in suitable terrain.

#### 122. Aggressor Infantry in Attack

*a.* Aggressor doctrine prescribes vigor and speed in the attack. Disciplinary action is frequently taken against commanders who fail to take their objectives.

*b.* The large number of heavy weapons per unit reduces the infantry's speed of movement, thus making difficult the carrying out of its tactical doctrine. It permits, however, the establishment

**REDACTED**

of a powerful base of fire by the infantry unit's organic weapons in a deliberately prepared attack.

*c.* Aggressor units tend to attack on narrow fronts. Nevertheless, doctrine emphasizes double envelopment of enemy units. This seeming anomaly is explained by the large number of units with which Aggressor confronts an enemy's defensive unit.

*d.* Aggressor platoons and companies frequently attack with all units abreast; battalions sometimes use this formation, even in the main attack. Regiments usually retain one battalion in reserve; rifle divisions usually retain a regiment in reserve. Within a division Aggressor infantry seldom attacks in column of units. When greater depth to the attack is required, additional rifle divisions are employed, their leading elements keeping some 1,000 to 2,000 yards behind the rear infantry elements of the assault divisions.

*e.* Enemy units in rear of the main line of resistance are attacked by Aggressor infantry units which infiltrate between the units on the main line of resistance without waiting for the latter to be overrun. This method, together with the large number of Aggressor infantry units per mile of front, results in heavy casualties to Aggressor. These casualties are accepted.

*f.* Certain enemy units are bypassed altogether until the arrival of the regimental or division reserve, or the second wave of rifle divisions. These enemy units are meanwhile held under neutralizing fire from supporting weapons.

*g.* During an attack, when Aggressor infantry is struck by a counterattack, its tactical doctrine requires counterattack against the counterattacking enemy troops.

*h.* When the Aggressor infantry's attack is stopped, it digs in very quickly, brings its numerous heavy weapons into position as rapidly as possible, and arranges for artillery defensive fires. If counterattacked immediately after stoppage of the attack, it is far more vulnerable than it would be an hour or two later.

*i.* For secondary attacks, Aggressor infantry tends to extremes in use of line formations and in dispensing with reserves. The battalion may attack with every rifle squad in the assault. Aggressor relies on the discipline and morale of his troops to push these attacks with such vigor that the secondary attack will accomplish its purpose in spite of lack of depth.

*j.* When unsuccessful in an attack the company consolidates on whatever line it has reached, reorganizes and repeats the attack, pushing stubbornly ahead in order to fulfill its mission. When losses are large, the company commander consolidates his

**REDACTED**

[REDACTED]

forces; but no losses are considered a justification to discontinue the mission even if the company is reduced to a mere handful.

### **123. Attack Against Fortified Positions**

*a.* The principles set forth in the preceding paragraph are all applied in attacks against fortified positions.

*b.* Lack of speed of forward movement, inherent in any attack on fortified positions, alleviates to some extent the difficulty of keeping heavy weapons sufficiently close to the assault units; on the other hand, the large number of weapons requiring two or more men to drag or carry them may result in particularly heavy losses from the artillery fires of the enemy.

*c.* Frontages of assault units are narrow. In the area of the main attack, company zones of action may be less than 200 yards in width, battalion zones 400 to 700 yards, and regimental zones 800 to 1,500.

*d.* Thorough reconnaissance precedes the attack on well fortified positions, much stress being placed on the location of boundaries between enemy units. Plans are prepared in considerable detail, including the actions of reserve units. Objectives may be far deeper in the enemy's defensive system than can be attained with any degree of probability by the unit concerned. A division objective may be 15,000 yards deep in strongly fortified territory.

*e.* Attachments are heavy, and tailored to their missions. Medium tanks, artillery pieces, and battalion mortars are frequently attached to rifle companies. To provide the necessary troops for these attachments, and to strengthen supporting fires, numerous tank, artillery, and heavy mortar units are attached to the rifle division by the field army and higher authorities. Company commanders are held closely accountable for the defense of these attached weapons, and for their movement. This is difficult, and sometimes requires the temporary diversion of considerable numbers of riflemen to assist in protection and movement of the reinforcing units.

*f.* For an attack on a fortified position, the assault rifle divisions may move into their assault positions during the night. The assault rifle units move secretly as close as possible to the enemy's forward positions, remaining in concealment until the hour of the assault. The extensive route reconnaissance necessary for this purpose is conducted with great secrecy.

*g.* An extremely heavy artillery preparation precedes the

[REDACTED]

assault on a fortified position. For this preparation, the mortars and antitank guns of the rifle battalions and regiments are under control of the division artillery commander, their fires being integrated by him into the preparatory fires of the division artillery. They revert immediately on completion of the preparation.

*h.* The artillery bombardment is followed immediately by a major air effort in support of the advancing ground troops. Operating in close cooperation with leading assault units, the air attacks targets of opportunity and provides requested air strikes while maintaining local air superiority.

*i.* An attack on a well-fortified position is usually rehearsed on similar terrain by the troops which are to participate. Especial emphasis is placed, at that time, upon cooperation between the various arms and on the integration of attached units.

#### **124. Aggressor Infantry in the Defense**

*a.* Aggressor infantry defends with great tenacity. Extreme disciplinary measures are taken against persons who move rearward without clear authority.

*b.* Aggressor rifle divisions and regiments tend to defend with regiments and battalions, respectively, abreast. Battalions usually place two companies on the main line of resistance and the third 500 to 1,000 yards behind the lines. Companies usually place two platoons on the line and the third 100 to 400 yards behind the line. Defensive fronts of units depend upon the seriousness of the expected attack, as well as upon the terrain, and tend to be narrower than those of corresponding United States units. Interior companies usually cover frontages from 400 to 800 yards, battalions 900 to 2,000 yards, regiments 3,000 to 5,000 yards.

*c.* Mobile reserves under the control of infantry commanders are severely limited in size by Aggressor tactical doctrine. An interior division or regiment will seldom allot more than one-ninth of its rifle strength for this purpose, and frequently less. The reserve of a rifle division will frequently consist only of the tank regiment usually attached to it, and the division reconnaissance company.

*d.* Many highly realistic dummy positions are constructed at a cost of great labor.

*e.* In conducting the defense, the rifle unit commander relies primarily on the tenacity and discipline of the Aggressor infantry. Counterattacks against attacking forces are frequently made, on

[REDACTED]

their commanders' own initiative, by companies whose positions are threatened. Such counterattacks are supported, under orders of each company commander concerned, by battalion, regimental, and divisional weapons which have been emplaced within the company area.

## 125. The Rifle Corps

*a.* The rifle corps is an agency of tactical execution, participating relatively little in planning, or in administrative matters. The corps artillery is weak compared to United States corps artillery.

*b.* In the attack, in open warfare, the corps commander tends to commit his mechanized division early, usually against the deep flank of the enemy. He then, usually, has little left with which to influence the operation. In an attack against a heavily fortified position, the Aggressor corps frequently attacks with divisions in column. Rear divisions follow leading divisions so closely as not to constitute a true reserve but serve rather to give mass to the attack.

*c.* In the defense the corps usually retains its mechanized division in reserve, but if required to defend a wide front (for Aggressor, this may be not over 20 to 30 miles), it may place the mechanized division in the line, and rely on the field army for its reserve. The field army frequently detaches the corps' mechanized division for use as army reserve.

## Section IV. ARTILLERY TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES

### 126. General

*a.* Aggressor field artillery techniques of fire control are improving. Rapid and accurate massing of field artillery fire in unexpected situations is not, as yet, a present capability, and delivery of long range fires is at times ineffective. By 1952 or 1953, however, it is estimated that the Aggressor technique will be equal to United States technique of 1945.

*b.* This weakness is at least partially offset in important situations by attaching large quantities of reinforcing field artillery to rifle units up to and including the field army, by decentralization, by the use of long periods of time for preparation for an attack against fortified positions, by lavish expenditures of ammunition, and by the use of large numbers of heavily armored self-propelled guns for direct fire.



## 127. Tactical Characteristics of Aggressor Materiel

*a.* Aggressor field artillery matériel is generally as efficient as United States matériel. Aggressor artillery contains certain types of weapons not present in United States artillery. Aggressor fire control and communication equipment are less advanced than those of the United States.

*b.* Aggressor light and medium guns and howitzers differ somewhat from those of the United States:

- (1) The 75-mm field gun is prominent in the armament of the divisional artillery and in reinforcing artillery. This gun has certain valuable antitank characteristics. (It penetrates 2½ inches of armor at 90° at 1,000 yards).
- (2) The standard divisional light howitzer is somewhat larger in caliber (120-mm). Its maximum range is 14,000 yards.
- (3) The gun-howitzer is a prominent feature of Aggressor medium artillery. The 150-mm gun-howitzer is the most common and has a maximum range of 20,000 yards.

*c.* Aggressor field artillery includes numerous heavy mortars. This sharply increases its average firepower per piece, but decreases the average range. Lateral dispersion of mortar fire decreases the average accuracy of Aggressor artillery.

*d.* Aggressor possesses large quantities of self-propelled artillery. The vehicles are heavily armored in front, well armored on the sides, and lightly armored overhead, giving them certain characteristics of tanks. However, due to lack of traverse of the gun, this weapon is not used as a tank, but operated several hundred yards behind the leading infantry elements. It mounts a larger gun than a tank of the same weight, and is highly effective for close support of infantry and tanks. Due to lack of traverse and elevation of the gun with respect to its carriage, and lack of fire control facilities within the self-propelled gun units, these weapons are seldom used for indirect fire.

*e.* Aggressor artillery includes numerous rocket-launcher units. These permit sudden heavy concentrations of fire, superimposed upon the fires of guns, howitzers, and mortars. They are particularly useful in preparation for an attack. Their dispersion somewhat decreases their effectiveness, but the momentary great volume of their fire and the large amount of high explosives in their projectiles make them highly effective area weapons.

*f.* Aggressor possesses large numbers of antitank guns, most of which are in antitank artillery units.

[REDACTED]

*g.* Aggressor sound and flash ranging equipment must be considered entirely satisfactory. Radar equipment for counterbattery work is believed to be entirely lacking at present.

## **128. Field Artillery Organization for Combat**

*a.* For an attack or for a particularly strong defense the field artillery of the division and of the field army are usually reinforced. It is organized into provisional groupments (groups) for the operation.

*b.* Each rifle regiment is supported by a groupment within the division artillery, each rifle battalion being supported by a subgroupment when more than three battalions of artillery are supporting a rifle regiment.

*c.* Countermortar groupments, consisting of light howitzers and heavy mortars, are frequently formed within the division artillery. Occasionally a countermortar groupment covers the front of more than one division; in such case the corps artillery commander may be placed in control.

*d.* Organic corps artillery is weaker and performs a distinctly lesser role than in the United States Army. Its primary mission is general support of the divisions. At times, however, the corps artillery becomes in effect a groupment within the Army artillery. On such occasions it may be reinforced.

*e.* One or more counterbattery groupments are organized within the army artillery. They endeavor to keep the enemy artillery neutralized throughout the action, to destroy camouflage and expose other targets. An artillery destruction groupment is sometimes formed of light and heavy artillery units to destroy targets exposed by the counterbattery groupment. These groupments frequently are dissolved on completion of the preparatory fires for the attack.

*f.* Long range groupments interdict roads and fire on command posts and reserves deep in enemy territory.

*g.* The heavy mortars and light guns organic to an infantry or mechanized regiment are frequently organized into a provisional groupment by the infantry regimental artillery officer.

## **129. Field Artillery in the Attack**

*a.* For preparatory fires, control of artillery is highly centralized, usually under the direction of the artillery officer of the field army. At the beginning of the attack, artillery reverts to its normal

[REDACTED]

commanders. The latter, in their attack orders, usually make provision for immediate attachment of a part of the artillery to subordinate rifle units.

*b.* During the attack and consolidation, prearranged fires are normally used in support of infantry or armor. These are fired on call of the supported unit or its subordinate units. Communications are, as a rule, poorer than in the United States forces. In a rapidly moving situation, Aggressor artillery has difficulty with rapid delivery of accurate massed fires coordinated with the infantry action. Battery fires on targets of opportunity are sometimes delivered promptly, but battalion concentrations are less prompt than those of United States artillery.

*c.* For protection of consolidated positions, protective fires are organized by a division artillery.

*d.* For the pursuit, artillery is greatly decentralized.

### **130. Field Artillery in Attack Against Fortified Positions**

*a.* Long and heavy preparatory fires by artillery are an outstanding feature of Aggressor Army main attacks against fortified positions. Concentrations of artillery weapons up to 400 pieces per mile on a front of 10 to 15 miles may be used. The division artillery and the army artillery are heavily reinforced to accomplish this concentration. Such reinforcements contain high proportions of light artillery, heavy mortars, and rockets.

*b.* A considerable proportion of the divisional 75-mm guns may be attached to rifle units. A groupment of four battalions is frequently assigned to the direct support of a rifle regiment.

*c.* Aggressor at times places guns and gun-howitzers in concealed, direct fire positions to accomplish the destruction of enemy fortifications. These pieces remain silent until the preparation is well under way to avoid being destroyed prior to neutralization of enemy weapons.

*d.* Aggressor tends to crowd his forward areas with his direct fire pieces, artillery pieces and large numbers of mortars which are placed well forward in the support of an attack against fortified positions.

*e.* Preliminary to such an attack, extensive, painstaking secret artillery reconnaissance is made. All intelligence sources are vigorously exploited for determination of artillery targets, particular study being given to air photographs. Very few pieces are permitted to register; elaborate computations of data are made in

[REDACTED]

lieu of greater registration activity. Positions for reinforcing artillery are prepared at night, and skillfully camouflaged before the arrival of the reinforcing artillery in the general area. A few days prior to the launching of the assault, the reinforcing artillery is moved in under cover of darkness. During these preparations vast quantities of ammunition are accumulated.

*f.* The preparation lasts from one-half to two hours, depending upon estimates as to how quickly the enemy can bring reinforcements to the front of the intended assault. It opens with all weapons firing at their maximum effective rate for three to five minutes, to inflict all casualties possible by use of surprise. Thereafter, using slower rates of fire, Aggressor artillery endeavors to destroy all possible enemy observation posts and weapons, and all fortifications, to a depth of 5,000 yards. During the last 5 minutes the maximum rate is again used. At times a false ending of the preparation fire is made: fire is delivered at the maximum rate, followed immediately by an infantry feint. Concealed enemy weapons which then disclose their positions by fire are taken under fire in the resumption of the preparation. The emphasis of the preparation is placed heavily on attack of enemy forward elements; however, endeavor is made to provide a battalion of artillery for neutralization of each enemy artillery battery.

*g.* Numerous rocket launcher units reinforce the intense fires occurring at the beginning and the end of the preparation.

*h.* At the completion of the preparation, a rolling barrage is usually fired to lead the infantry for the initial 1,000 to 2,000 yards. At times, in lieu of this, a series of standing barrages are placed successively in front of infantry phase lines, and lifted on rocket or radio signal.

*i.* Many concentrations are planned and prepared to be fired on call of the infantry.

### **131. Field Artillery in the Defense**

*a.* The mission of Aggressor artillery in defense is to crush a hostile attack in its initial phase. The fire plan commences, therefore, when the enemy moves into assembly positions and initiates preparations for the attack.

*b.* Aggressor attaches a considerable proportion of artillery to armies and divisions for serious defense. The principle of temporary groupment is used extensively. Positions in depth are

[REDACTED]

taken, and each battery prepares several alternate positions, well stocked with ammunition.

*c.* Defensive barrages several hundred yards deep are prepared along a large percentage of the defensive front. Moving barrages are prepared on best avenues of approach, and extend deep into the Aggressor infantry positions.

*d.* Light artillery pieces are frequently held under cover for use as direct fire weapons in the event an enemy penetration reaches their field of fire. The destruction of tanks and self-propelled guns becomes the primary mission of all artillery when enemy penetrating forces come within direct fire range.

*e.* Roving guns are utilized for deception in an attempt to disperse the fire of the enemy's supporting guns.

*f.* The basis for attaching antitank artillery units, is the High Command's estimate of the number of enemy tanks to be encountered.

### **132. Antiaircraft Artillery**

*a.* Aggressor antiaircraft is divided into two categories: the automatic weapons and mobile guns of the field armies, and the semimobile and fixed gun installations of the rear areas and the homeland. Lack of modern fire control equipment has been the greatest weakness of Aggressor antiaircraft artillery. The High Command, realizing this, has been making every effort to develop and supply adequate equipment for this purpose. A steady improvement in the accuracy of antiaircraft fire may be anticipated in future operations.

*b.* Aggressor antiaircraft is organized into both separate brigades, and the organic light regiments and battalions of divisions. The organic units, equipped with 40-mm and 20-mm automatic weapons, are able to protect only the most important targets within their divisional areas.

*c.* Separate antiaircraft brigades, mobile, (sixty-four 80-mm guns) and antiaircraft automatic weapons brigades (seventy-two 40-mm guns) are normally allotted at the rate of one brigade of each type to each field army, with four to six additional brigades held by army group.

*d.* Tactical antiaircraft troops have the following principal missions in the advance and the attack: antiaircraft protection of march columns and assembly areas; support of the assault; and fire against ground targets of opportunity. Antiaircraft units are

[REDACTED]

disposed along the march column and are concentrated at river crossings, defiles, and at other sensitive spots. Before a serious offensive, antiaircraft units are concentrated densely in the sector of the main effort. They protect assembly areas, occupied lines of departure, and supporting artillery elements. During the preparation of the assault, antiaircraft guns may be used for direct fire missions. Light automatic antiaircraft weapons designated for the protection of infantry move forward aggressively with the infantry during the attack.

*e.* In the defense, emphasis is placed on antiaircraft protection of major rear installations and rail lines. The divisional antiaircraft regiment operates as a unit, protecting only selected installations within the division area. It prepares alternate positions for direct fire against troops, supplementing the field artillery and antitank artillery fires.

## Section V. TACTICS OF ARMOR

### 133. General

Aggressor possesses a large and increasing number of medium and heavy tanks with excellent combat characteristics.

*a.* THE MEDIUM TANK. The Aggressor medium tank is more effectively armored in front than the medium tanks of other powers. Its 90-mm gun penetrates 4½ inches of armor at 90° at 1,000 yards. Its cross-country mobility is excellent. This is the primary tank of infantry support. Its regiments are equipped with 58 medium tanks and hence are smaller than United States battalions. Three medium tank regiments constitute the framework of the tank division. The mechanized division contains one medium tank regiment, and an additional battalion in each of its three mechanized infantry regiments—a total of 155 tanks. A medium regiment of 58 medium tanks is attached habitually to each rifle division unless the terrain precludes armored operations.

*b.* THE HEAVY TANK. Aggressor heavy tanks are much heavier than the United States M-46 tanks ("Pattons") and mount a high-velocity 120-mm gun. Their flotation, however, is excellent. There are 34 heavy tanks in the mechanized division, and a regiment of 74 heavy tanks in the tank division. In addition, Aggressor has a number of independent heavy tank regiments each having 108 heavy tanks. These are frequently attached to tank divisions to increase their armor, and to infantry divisions attacking heavily

[REDACTED]

fortified positions. The primary tactical role of the heavy tank is to support medium tanks, or to lead infantry assaults on heavily fortified positions. At times heavy tanks receive support from heavy (150-mm) self-propelled guns operating a few hundred yards in rear of the leading infantry element.

*c.* **PERSONNEL CARRIERS.** Due to the lack of track-laying personnel carriers, some Aggressor rifle elements frequently ride on tanks when the situation indicates possibility of early entry into combat. The heavy tank regiment has a small tank-riding sub-machine gun battalion for local protection.

*d.* **LEADERSHIP.** Leaders of small armored units often lack the necessary initiative to fully exploit the mobility of armor. The number of battalion and regimental commanders thus handicapped is not insignificant. There is a strong tendency to assign terrain objectives to armored units even when more flexible types of missions would be appropriate.

### **134. Attached to Infantry**

*a.* Aggressor habitually attaches a medium tank regiment to a rifle division operating in terrain permitting the use of armor. Almost as frequently he attaches a 105-mm self-propelled gun battalion (20 guns).

*b.* For a major attack, in addition to the usual attached regiment, one or more additional medium tank regiments may be attached to a rifle division. To support the medium tanks, one or more heavy tank battalions are frequently attached. As stated in paragraph 133, heavy tank regiments and 150-mm armored self-propelled gun battalions may be attached for an attack on a heavily fortified position.

*c.* Medium and heavy tanks in support of infantry are usually attached to assault rifle battalions and companies. The tanks precede the infantry by several hundred yards. At times tanks are attached to rifle units in regimental or divisional reserve. Initially these tanks follow the leading assault elements at several hundred yards, affording additional fire support, until the unit to which they are attached is committed. They then precede the unit to which they are attached.

*d.* Heavy tanks assigned the mission of supporting medium tanks follow the medium tanks at a few hundred yards.

*e.* Self-propelled artillery units may be assigned the mission of protecting the flanks of attacking rifle or tank units.



### 135. Mechanized Division Tactics

*a.* In defense and other situations where additional field artillery howitzer support appears desirable, a regiment of eighteen 150-mm gun-howitzers is usually attached to the mechanized division. This artillery comes from the artillery division of the army, or from GHQ troops when the mechanized division is part of an armored corps. With this attachment, the division is a composite of infantry, armor and artillery and resembles the United States infantry division more closely than it does the United States armored division. Outstanding features include a great strength in medium and heavy mortars, and the presence of forty armored self-propelled guns (150-mm) of the heavy armored regiment. It has no division artillery headquarters.

*b.* The mechanized division is capable of independent action. However, it requires reinforcement of service units for extensive operations. In the advance to combat, the division may move rapidly forward to seize key terrain features. In the attack it moves rapidly around the enemy flanks, striking his deep flank or rear, in conjunction with frontal or shallow enveloping attacks by rifle divisions. The division may also be used to disrupt the enemy supply line before or during the attack. In the pursuit it moves parallel to the enemy and attacks his flanks; or reaching his rear, it seizes defiles, towns, or other terrain features to block his retreat.

*c.* The mechanized division usually advances on a front of 8,000 to 12,000 yards. Main bodies of mechanized regimental columns often follow the advanced guard at only 5,000 to 8,000 yards. The division tends to attack promptly, with its three mechanized regiments abreast. The battalions of the (organic) 120-mm mortar regiment are attached to the mechanized regiments, at least two being attached to the regiment making the main attack. The medium tank regiment is committed when the situation has developed. At times its attack is made adjacent to the mechanized regiment making the main attack, thus increasing the power of the main attack. More frequently it envelops one of the enemy flanks deeply, or attacks his rear. One battalion of heavy self-propelled guns is usually attached to the mechanized regiment making the main attack. The other is frequently attached to the medium tank regiment.

*d.* The mechanized regiment can enter action very quickly. Habitually it has attached to it on the march and during combat



[REDACTED]

a battalion of the division's 75-mm gun regiment. The regiment usually attacks or defends with its two rifle battalions abreast, each supported by a mixed mortar battalion. The regimental commander influences the battle primarily by committing the medium tank battalion and by the shift of fire of the attached 75-mm gun battalion. One battalion of 120-mm howitzers is habitually placed in direct support of each mechanized regiment.

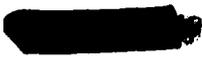
*e.* For an attack on a heavily fortified position, Aggressor habitually holds his mechanized divisions in reserve until rifle divisions and corps are nearing the break-through. The mechanized division then attacks, completes the break-through and initiates exploitation. If portions of the enemy front adjacent to his heavily fortified position are weakly held, the mechanized division may make a swift lateral movement to break through, and then attack his rear or initiate exploitation.

*f.* The mechanized division usually defends with the six rifle battalions of its mechanized regiments abreast. The tank battalions of these regiments are usually held in regimental reserve for counterattack. Habitually, each regiment has a 75-mm gun battalion attached and a 120-mm howitzer battalion in direct support. These weapons, initially under division control, delay the enemy approach, some being placed initially in the outpost position. As the enemy nears the main line of resistance, the fires of the large number of mortars (often in the form of a standing barrage) greatly intensify the defensive fires, particularly if time has permitted the accumulation of ammunition. To meet an armored attack, some medium tanks of the mechanized regiment are dug in, displacing to the rear if seriously threatened.

*g.* Against essentially infantry attacks, the medium tank regiment is the primary division counterattacking force. One or more of the battalions of the heavy armored regiment may be attached to the medium tank regiment for the counterattack; the remainder of the regiment being held as final division reserve or attached to those mechanized regiments most threatened by enemy armor.

*h.* In general, the lack of flexibility of fire of Aggressor artillery in mobile situations is partly compensated for in the mechanized division by the readiness of the commander to attach some or all of his forty 150-mm self-propelled guns to the unit most in need of fire support.

[REDACTED]



### 136. Tank Division Tactics

*a.* The tank division has somewhat less infantry than the mechanized division, and is lacking in field artillery except for two regiments of heavy mortars. On the other hand, it has 287 tanks as contrasted with a combined total of 229 tanks and armored self-propelled guns in the mechanized divisions.

*b.* The tank division lacks the versatility of the mechanized division, but is excellent for pursuit or other exploitation, in conjunction with mechanized infantry. For assault it is used to intensify the tank strength in a penetration of a fortified position, being particularly effective when suddenly committed on a narrow front at a point where a break-through seems a strong possibility.

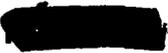
*c.* The tank division in itself is a poor organization for defense, but is excellent for a counterattack against an enemy penetration.

### 137. Mechanized Corps and Armored Corps

*a.* The mechanical corps of two mechanized divisions, one tank division, and an air division is designed for far-reaching independent operations in which moderate opposition may be encountered. If cut off and surrounded it is able to defend itself for a considerable number of days. It may seize a bridgehead or an important communication center and defend until arrival of rifle armies.

*b.* The armored corps of two tank divisions, a mechanized division, and an air division, is frequently augmented by additional tank regiments (especially of heavy tanks) and armored self-propelled gun battalions. It overruns weak opposition with great speed, but has difficulty in attack against well-prepared positions, and is vulnerable in defense when isolated from other friendly forces.

*c.* Either type of corps requires the attachment of considerable motor transport for fuel resupply. Both types are provided with moderately satisfactory armored reconnaissance units, but rely on their organic air division for much of their reconnaissance and most of their protection against air attack. Neither corps possesses corps artillery, and coordination of the artillery of the divisions is weak.



## Section VI. DEFENSE AGAINST ARMOR

### 138. General

*a.* Aggressor is armed with numerous highly effective weapons for defense against tanks. He has numerous antitank guns in his infantry divisions, and many separate antitank artillery units. His field artillery and anti-aircraft artillery are well trained in antitank tactics and firing. Aggressor lays extensive minefields, and for the construction of obstacles drives his soldiers and impresses civilians ruthlessly. Aggressor self-propelled guns and the guns in his tanks have excellent antitank characteristics. The Aggressor Air Force gives high priority to attacks on tanks.

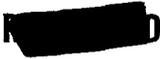
*b.* In selecting defensive positions Aggressor is greatly influenced by natural antitank obstacles. In locating infantry centers of resistance he endeavors to place them on terrain which is unfavorable for the employment of enemy tanks. The army commander closely coordinates the defense against tanks.

### 139. By Troops Other Than Armored Units

*a.* Aggressor antitank gun doctrine permits no displacement rearward. Aggressor believes that the loss of a gun through closely pressed attacks by enemy tanks will be accompanied by the loss of at least one enemy tank. The Aggressor high command welcomes the exchange.

*b.* The antitank guns of the rifle division have high penetrating power. Each rifle battalion has four 75-mm guns; the divisional antitank regiment has twenty 105-mm guns. Their location is carefully coordinated by the division artillery commander. The battalion guns are usually located in concealed positions within the centers of resistance of the reserve platoons of the forward rifle companies and in the centers of resistance of the rear rifle company of the battalion. Their fields of fire are planned to overlap and extend 500 yards forward of the front line. The divisional antitank guns give depth to the defense and protect the battalion antitank guns from armored assault.

*c.* Additional antitank regiments (105-mm) from GHQ reserve are attached to field armies in accordance with the suitability of terrain for armored operations and the estimated strength of armored attacks. These regiments in turn are attached to rifle or mechanized divisions, with one or more held in mobile reserve by the field army.



*d.* Aggressor infantry is trained to separate enemy infantry and tanks by fire, and to attack enemy tanks with hand grenades and short range rocket launchers.

*e.* Aggressor field artillery and antiaircraft artillery have highly important antitank functions in which they are well trained. In addition to conducting long range fires on assembly areas the field artillery places heavy barrages in front of advancing tank formations. Although these are frequently ineffective against the enemy tanks, they assist in separating the enemy infantry from his tanks. Heavy concentrations are prepared in localities considered favorable to trap enemy tanks by combinations of mine fields, obstacles, and antitank gunfire. All field artillery pieces and antiaircraft artillery, up to and including the 150-mm gun, habitually have at hand several rounds of armor piercing ammunition. An alternate position for each artillery piece of these calibers is established for antitank purposes in the vicinity of the battery's firing position. The 75-mm and 120-mm field guns are particularly valuable for antitank purposes.

*f.* Aggressor engineer mine-laying troops place extensive mine-fields on armored approaches to a position. In the attack, these units lay mines on routes of armored approach to the flanks of Aggressor penetrating forces.

*g.* The training of Aggressor ground attack aviation in attack against armor receives special emphasis.

#### **140. By Armored Units**

*a.* In principle, Aggressor believes that the proper use of tanks and armored self-propelled guns against hostile armor is by counterattack. The numerous towed antitank artillery pieces of the Aggressor force are his principal defense of infantry units against armor.

*b.* In a situation in which it is believed that enemy armored attacks may be too strong for other defensive means, some of the Aggressor medium tanks are dug in. They defend until enemy tanks approach closely, then withdraw to successive prepared positions.

*c.* Attacking Aggressor tank units rely on armored self-propelled guns for protection against armored counterattack.

*d.* Aggressor tanks and armored self-propelled guns occasionally establish ambushes against enemy tank units, particularly in fluid warfare. These often take the form of horseshoe shaped traps,

[REDACTED]

with the open side toward the enemy and good tank terrain leading into the opening.

## Section VII. SPECIAL OPERATIONS

### 141. River Crossings

*a.* Aggressor doctrine for river crossings is similar to United States doctrine. In fluid warfare Aggressor tends to attack quickly on arrival at a river line, accepting heavy losses and possibility of failure in hopes of gaining surprise. He tends to move artillery across by boats and rafts, not waiting for construction of bridges.

*b.* If the quick assault fails, deliberate attacks are prepared under close control of the field army commander. These attacks are particularly characterized by—

- (1) Through reconnaissance and elaborate planning.
- (2) Excellent concealment of preparatory measures.
- (3) Well executed deceptive measures.
- (4) Massive artillery and air support.

*c.* Aggressor utilizes felled timber for the construction of bridges more than other world powers. His engineer troops are especially well trained in the erection of such structures.

### 142. Combat in Wooded Areas

*a.* By hard work and improvisation he is able to supply and move larger bodies of troops in woods (particularly swampy woods) than other major powers. The individual skill of his troops in forest warfare contributes strongly to his frequent successes in this type of operation.

*b.* Aggressor decentralizes in woods warfare. Flat trajectory guns are often attached to rifle companies. His numerous mortars are an important strength factor in woods warfare.

*c.* Before an attack, Aggressor combat patrols act aggressively to force disclosure of weapon positions and to discover weak points in the enemy line. Short concentrations by heavy mortars are placed on the weapons thus discovered. Aggressor infantry then promptly closes with the enemy.

*d.* Defensive lines are frequently deep in woods, rather than in forward edges.

*e.* A dangerous Aggressor tactical characteristic is his ability

[REDACTED]

to mount, with complete secrecy, an offensive by large units from a position located deep in extensive woods. Due to surprise, the offensive may break rapidly into the open with only light forces available to oppose it.

### **143. Combat in Severe Winter**

*a.* Aggressor has adopted many of the lessons of the German-Soviet winter warfare of 1941-45.

*b.* Winter clothing includes felt boots and fur caps. Disciplinary measures are taken against individuals in cases of preventable freezing, particularly of feet. Troops are well trained in improvising shelter in bivouacs.

*c.* Many small heating stoves are issued for tanks, vehicles, and guns; for shelters in assembly areas for an attack; and for warming posts for vehicle drivers along roads in rear areas.

*d.* Inhabited areas and woods are used to the maximum for the protection of troops against cold.

*e.* Medical service is pushed well forward to treat wounded promptly and avoid death from freezing.

*f.* One or more ski battalions (three rifle companies and one heavy weapons company, equipped with wide-tracked vehicles and powered sleds) are attached to each rifle division for combat in severe winter weather. They are used for reconnaissance, flank protection, and encircling movement.

*g.* Aggressor troops are adept in improvising sleds for machine guns, mortars, and light artillery.

*h.* Against an enemy not well trained in warfare in severe winter weather, Aggressor troops seek to surround and destroy units immobilized by deep snow or seeking shelter from the extreme cold.

### **144. Amphibious Operations**

*a.* Aggressor matériel for amphibious operations is similar to that of the United States.

*b.* Marines, at times, are attached to army troops at a rate of one battalion per army division in the assault. Independent isolated operations involving a regiment or less are frequently executed by marines. These operations often take the form of raids.

*c.* The landing force commander assumes command of all troops when communication is established between his command post ashore and all major combat units which have landed. At this

[REDACTED]

time he also assumes command of all gunfire-support ships, transports, cargo vessels, and landing craft.

#### **145. Guerrilla Warfare**

*a.* Within Aggressor home territory, the Circle Trigon Party, assisted by the Ministry of Security and Propaganda, plans and operates extensive and active guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines. The secret police of the ministry assist in forced recruiting and in punishing members of the population who give information to the invader. In foreign territory the police of the ministry assist foreign Circle Trigonist organizations in forced recruiting of guerrillas at such times and places as the ruling "Trinity" decides.

*b.* In foreign territory, guerillas engage in surprise attacks in areas behind the enemy lines, particularly against supply installations and key points on communication lines.

*c.* In most cases the over-all mission of the guerillas is to force the immobilization of as many enemy combat troops as possible by forcing the enemy to guard numerous key localities behind the lines. Other over-all missions, depending on the situation, are to lower the morale of the enemy troops, to disrupt the economy of a country, and to assist revolt by dissident elements, whether the latter be Circle Trigonists or members of other subversive or insurrectionary organizations.

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# CHAPTER 6

## THE AGGRESSOR NAVY

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### Section I. THE NAVY

#### 146. General

a. The composition of the Aggressor Navy was initially dependent on a few surface units which were immediately available after World War II plus a number of submarines of a newer type. Only a few additional modern surface vessels have been made available since that time by the industrial capacity of Aggressor.

b. It can be expected that naval strength will be augmented and that further developments in naval vessels will take place. The naval strength has been augmented considerably by the rapid reactivation of the shipbuilding capabilities of the areas now under Aggressor control. Although a considerable number of surface vessels were lost in the several operations against the United States, Aggressor, realizing the need of a strong navy to protect its extensive sea coast, conduct overseas expeditions and protect the logistic lifelines to these expeditions, has rapidly replaced all losses.

c. In addition to the surface combat type available, Aggressor has a considerable underseas fleet equal to or exceeding any submarine fleet of World War II. It is well known that Aggressor obtained the services of highly capable scientific persons from the integrated countries to further the development in the latest type of submarines.

#### 147. Administration

The Navy is administered as a unit of the armed forces under the Armed Forces High Command (fig. 4). It is not known just how much importance will be given to naval operations through this type of organization. It is expected, however, that submarine operations will be left to the judgment of the Naval High Command. It can be expected that they will operate out of the several well located and well guarded submarine pens along Aggressor's coast line against our shipping in an effort to gain control of the seas.

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### 148. Submarine Characteristics

The Aggressor submarine fleet is composed of the following types of vessels:

	<i>Standard</i>	<i>Steamlined</i>	<i>Midget</i>
Tonnage.....	1,250	1,300	32
Length, ft.....	300	302	45
Draft, ft.....	22	22½	---
Diving depth.....	300	300	150
Endurance, surfaced.....	18,000 miles @ 11 knots	18,000 miles @ 11 knots	1,000 miles @ 4.5 knots
Max. surfaced speed.....	17 kts	17 kts	6.5 kts
Cruising surfaced speed.....	11 kts	11 kts	4½ kts
Max. submerged speed.....	8 kts	22 kts	6 kts
Cruising submerged speed.....	2½ kts	2½ kts	3 kts
Sea endurance.....	45 days	45 days	---
Turning circle.....	275 yards	275 yards	---
Diving time.....	48 seconds	48 seconds	---
Torpedoes.....	20	20	2

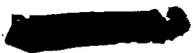
Normal rotation is one-third of the time in port and two-thirds en route or in patrol areas.

### 149. Bases

Aggressor's navy is based principally in the Aggressor homeland. Submarine operations are extended through the use of submarine tenders. Since Aggressor occupied the Vieques-Puerto Rico area, one of the tenders has been stationed at Roosevelt Roads from time to time. The necessity for air cover for submarine tenders has governed their location.

### 150. Past Naval Activity

Aggressor's naval activity has been chiefly unrestricted warfare against United States lines of communication, particularly convoy routes along the Atlantic Coast. Early in the war, Aggressor laid submarine minefields at the entrance to New York Bay, Delaware Capes, Boston Bay and Hampton Roads, and has endeavored to replenish three minefields regularly. The amphibious operations undertaken have demonstrated that a balanced force of all required types is available for major amphibious operations up to corps size, including the ships required for screening, control, gunfire support and air support.



[REDACTED]

## 151. Tactics and Capabilities

*a.* Aggressor submarines normally operate individually in specified patrol areas, but occasionally assemble into wolfpacks for operations against important surface naval forces and convoys. Their attacks are pressed home with skill and determination, and with excellent coordination when operating as groups. Their evasive tactics are equally skillful.

*b.* Minelaying by submarines is common. It is coordinated with air and surface craft minelaying. Aggressor utilizes defensive minefields for the protection of its bases and the homeland.

*c.* Aggressor is believed to have several troop-carrying submarines which were employed during the overrunning of the Vieques-Puerto Rico area.

*d.* Submarine reconnaissance of United States ports is an Aggressor capability. Their submarines have been known to follow United States surface forces without attacking.

*e.* Aggressor midget submarines may be encountered in the American waters, but are not capable of crossing the Atlantic unassisted. Amphibious tactics follow very closely the United States methods used in the final major amphibious operations of World War II.

## Section II. AGGRESSOR NAVAL AIR ARM

### 152. General

Aggressor has a number of escort type carriers in service. The naval air arm is small in comparison with the tactical air force. Its organization, training, and tactical operation are directly under the Naval High Command. They have already seriously damaged a number of United States major fleet units. Their torpedo bombers are especially competent. The escort type of carrier is capable of supporting amphibious operations, conducting anti-submarine warfare operations and protecting shipping. There are only a few carrier types capable of handling large or jet planes.

### 153. Training

Aggressor naval air pilots are of a high caliber. They are graduates of the Naval College before receiving their flight training. Because of more experience, more thorough training, and a

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lower attrition rate made possible by fewer commitments in battle, they are usually better trained than air force pilots.

### **Section III. AGGRESSOR MARINES**

#### **154. General**

Aggressor maintains a small but well trained amphibious force which normally operates under the navy, but occasionally operates under army commanders in combined operations. The marines compose the advanced parties of most major landing operations. They are also charged with underwater demolition and other special operations. Marine officers are usually graduates of the Naval College at Marseille. A few have been known to be commissioned from the ranks. In addition to amphibious specialists, such as underwater demolition and reconnaissance teams, Aggressor is believed to have separate marine brigades (approximately 4,600 men), regiments and battalions. The separate regiment is the only organization on which detailed information is available.

#### **155. Organization, Marine Regiment (Separate)**

(131-O, 2-268-EM)

Marine regimental organization somewhat follows the corresponding army organization. The separate marine regiment is organized as follows:

*a.* REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS COMPANY (10-O, 70-EM). The regimental headquarters company contains a headquarters, command and security sections.

*b.* RIFLE BATTALION (3), (30-O, 554-EM). The rifle battalion consists of a headquarters and service company (11-O, 113-EM), a reconnaissance platoon (1-O, 18-EM), and three rifle companies (6-O, 141-EM).

*c.* ANTITANK COMPANY (3-O, 105-EM). The antitank company consists of a headquarters section, three gun platoons, and an ammunition platoon. Each gun platoon has two 75-mm anti-tank guns.

*d.* MIXED MORTAR COMPANY (6-O, 121-EM). The mixed mortar company consists of a headquarters section, three mortar platoons of 81-mm mortars, and two platoons of 120-mm mortars. Each mortar platoon has two 81-mm or two 120-mm mortars.

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**[REDACTED]**

e. 40-MM ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY (4-O, 95-EM). The 40-mm anti-aircraft battery consists of a headquarters section, three gun platoons, and an ammunition platoon. A gun platoon has two gun sections and a security section. Each gun section has one 40-mm AA gun towed. An ammunition platoon has two sections with nine men and two trucks each.

f. SIGNAL PLATOON (5-O, 40-EM). The signal platoon contains a headquarters section, a radio squad, and wire and maintenance sections.

g. REGIMENTAL SERVICE COMPANY (10-O, 134-EM). The regimental service company consists of a headquarters, administrative, mess, supply, communication, auto maintenance, transportation, and medical sections.

h. ENGINEER PLATOON (3-O, 32-EM). The engineer platoon consists of a headquarters, mine detector, pioneer, and demolition sections.

**SECRET**

## CHAPTER 7

### LOGISTICS

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#### 156. Use of this Chapter

This chapter may be revised, as necessary, to provide any logistical situation desired for the training of troops or for use in service schools.

#### 157. General System of Supply

*a.* Supply within Aggressor is coordinated by the Armed Forces High Command working in conjunction with the Ministry for Armaments and War Production.

*b.* The principles of supply and evacuation conform somewhat to the United States practice. The impetus of supply is from rear to front. Local transportation is freely requisitioned and local resources are ruthlessly exploited, regardless of its effect on the civilian population. Although the trend is toward full motorization, many supply units still rely on horse-drawn transport.

*c.* The supply system is characterized by careful planning. No major campaign is undertaken until all supplies are available on the ground. Supply and evacuation schedules for both personnel and matériel are determined by a rigid system of priorities. The delivery of ammunition and motor fuel takes high precedence over other classes of supplies.

#### 158. Supply Level

*a.* Each division normally maintains a supply level of two days rations, two refills of fuel and one and one-half units of fire (U/F). In an average day of combat it is expected that one-half of a U/F will be expended. Troops carry one ration in their pack. The battalion kitchen and the regimental train each carry an additional day's ration.

*Note.* Unit of fire roughly corresponds to the ammunition day of supply expressed in rounds per weapon per day—as in FM 101-10.

*b.* Evacuation and reclamation of captured enemy matériel receives considerable stress in the Aggressor system. Captured weapons are placed in service as quickly as possible.

[REDACTED]

### 159. Transportation

In time of war all transportation by rail or water in both the Aggressor homeland and in occupied territories is placed under the direction of the Chief of Transportation of the Armed Forces High Command. Within the theater of operations, troop units normally move by marching or by motor shuttle leaving the rail facilities as free as possible for the movement of supplies.

### 160. Evacuation of Wounded

Medical evacuation within the Aggressor Army is flexible and requires little modification to meet varying conditions. With each company there is one medical aid man whose duty is to render emergency medical treatment to the wounded of his unit. In combat he follows closely behind the attacking troops. Litter bearers transport patients either to advanced ambulance loading posts or to battalion aid stations. There, patients are evacuated to regimental aid stations and then to field hospitals. It is at the field hospitals that the first definite treatment is begun. Maximum utilization is made of women in Aggressor medical installations. Women are used as far forward as the battalion aid stations.

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[REDACTED]

## CHAPTER 8

### WEAPONS

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#### 161. General

Aggressor weapons conform closely to United States design and capabilities. Actually, a great many American-made weapons, vehicles, and other items of equipment are in the hands of Aggressor forces as a result of clandestine deals and barter, surplus sales, and other means.

#### 162. Small Arms

The type rifle most generally used is a bolt action model of the Mauser type similar to the United States Model 1903. However, a semiautomatic weapon, similar to the United States M-1, and used in the late German Army, is gradually replacing the bolt-action rifle in the more elite units. The light machine gun is actually a BAR-type shoulder automatic weapon and is supplemented by the Bren and Schmeisser; the heavy machine gun is a water-cooled, belt-fed model similar in general design to the United States HMG. The sub-machine-gun is similar to the United States Thompson .45 caliber weapon.

#### 163. Mortars

In general, mortars parallel American types in caliber, design, and capabilities. However, a wider range of calibers is employed. The 81-mm is practically identical to the United States model and, in the heavier mortars, the most commonly used is the 120-mm which is slightly heavier than the United States 4.2-inch mortar. Several heavier field mortars are known to exist. Aggressor has recently perfected a spigot mortar of the Japanese type but possessing much greater range and accuracy, and better fragmentation effect.

#### 164. Field Artillery

In the field of artillery, the majority of weapons, including anti-aircraft and antitank, are of conventional design and caliber and closely resemble the American counterpart.



## 165. Armored Vehicles

Aggressor armored vehicles are characterized by wide tracks, giving excellent flotation, by low silhouette, and by highly advantageous angles of armor placement on the front of their hulls. This placement approximately doubles the effectiveness of the armor against armor piercing ammunition.

## 166. The Heavy Tank

The Aggressor heavy tank has no counterpart in the United States Army, and is probably the most powerful tank in general use today. It mounts a 120-mm gun 45 calibers in length. The turret armor varies in thickness from eight inches in front and sides to six inches in rear and two inches on top. The tank chassis is of interlocking welded construction and varies in thickness from five inches on the upper front plates to two inches in the rear. Aggressor possesses a considerable number of these tanks.

## 167. The Medium Tank

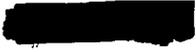
A new medium tank has recently been brought into production in Aggressor to replace the miscellaneous equipment formerly used. The tank mounts a 90-mm gun, 45 calibers in length, and has a .30 caliber machine gun mounted coaxially to the right of the piece. The turret is cast and varies in thickness from 3 inches in the front to 2 inches in the back and 1 inch on the top. The hull armor is 2 inches thick in front and on the sides. A Christie type suspension is used and the tank is powered by a 600-hp diesel engine. Aggressor is producing these tanks in great quantity.

## 168. Self-Propelled Artillery

Aggressor self-propelled artillery pieces are mounted on tank chassis appropriate to their caliber and are armored all around and overhead. Traverse from side to side is extremely limited as the gun is not mounted in a movable turret.

## 169. The Armored Car

The standard Aggressor armored car is an 8-wheeled vehicle weighing 10.4 tons. A 20-mm gun is mounted in an open top of six-sided turret. The vehicle has a top speed of 50 mph and a radius of action of 165 miles.



## 170. Artillery

### a. FIELD ARTILLERY.

<i>Type of weapons</i>	<i>Maximum range (yds)</i>	<i>Penetration inches, 1,000 yards, at 90°</i>
75-mm gun.....	13,850	2½
75-mm gun, recoilless (airborne division).....	8,900	3
75-mm howitzer.....	9,610	---
120-mm howitzer.....	14,000	---
120-mm gun.....	18,000	5
150-mm gun/howitzer.....	20,000	---
210-mm gun/howitzer.....	22,000	---
210-mm gun.....	35,000	---
230-mm howitzer.....	18,000	---

### b. SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY.

80-mm SP gun.....	14,000	4
105-mm SP gun.....	18,000	5
150-mm SP gun.....	20,000	6

### c. MORTARS.

81-mm mortar (mechanized infantry regiment).....	3,500	---
81-mm mortar (standard infantry battalion).....	2,900	---
120-mm mortar.....	6,600	---
150-mm mortar.....	6,000	---

### d. ANTITANK ARTILLERY.

57-mm AT gun.....	9,840	3
75-mm AT gun.....	13,730	4
105-mm AT gun.....	18,000	5

### e. ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY.

<i>Type of weapons</i>	<i>Maximum vertical range in feet</i>	
20-mm AA gun.....	12,210	---
40-mm AA gun.....	15,300	---
80-mm AA gun.....	34,650	---
120-mm AA gun.....	47,400	---

### f. ROCKETS.

<i>Type of weapons</i>	<i>Maximum range (yds)</i>	
150-mm rocket launcher.....	7,330	---
300-mm rocket launcher.....	6,500	---

## 171. Tanks

### a. MAIN ARMAMENT.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Main armament</i>	<i>Maximum range (yds)</i>	<i>Penetration inches, 1,000 yards, at 90°</i>
Heavy.....	120-mm gun.....	18,000	5½
Medium.....	90-mm gun.....	13,540	4½
Medium.....	105-mm howitzer.....	12,210	---

### b. ARMOR THICKNESS, INCHES.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Turret</i>	<i>Hull</i>
Heavy.....	4 to 6	2½ to 5
Medium.....	2 to 3	1½ to 3½

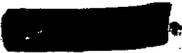
Angles of armor are such as to increase greatly its effectiveness, particularly on turrets and front hull.

## 172. Infantry Weapons

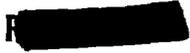
<i>Type</i>	<i>Effective range in yards</i>
Sub-machine-gun (cal. .45).....	Up to 150.
Light-machine-gun (cal. .30).....	Up to 800.
Heavy-machine-gun (cal. .50).....	Up to 1,200.
Rifle (cal. .30).....	Up to 600.
Pistol (cal. .45).....	Up to 50.
Machine pistol, Bren and Schmeisser (cal. .38).....	Up to 150.

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