

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In 1939, the US ranked sixteenth in size among the world's armies. By "VJ Day," 1945, the US war machine was arguably the most powerful on the planet. It not only had a technologically advanced army and the world's only fully integrated Marine Corps (literally an army unto itself), but the world's largest and technically advanced air force. The size and power of the US Navy in 1945 beggars the imagination! But, the United States had no intention of maintaining such a huge and expensive military establishment once the war ended. With the cessation of hostilities in 1945, the US fully expected a speedy return to traditional American military policy, that of a small cadre of regulars that could be expanded on threat of war.

But after 1945, things simply refused to return to normal! The threat imposed by the continued existence of a huge Soviet Army in Eastern Europe surprised and appalled America. We had been told repeatedly how much devastation the Nazi's had wrought in European Russia, and we could not understand why the Soviets would not simply "go home" and rebuild. Deep foreboding and considerable disgust accompanied the building of a comparable US war machine and the huge cost we knew this would entail. The idea that our vast and enormously costly WWII effort had achieved nothing toward the goal of lasting world peace filled us with anger and frustration.

A thorough study of the US divisional "Tables of Organization and Equipment" below reveals a clear and continuous evolutionary progression from 1945 through to the present. The rapid and dramatic political, technical, and philosophical developments of the "Cold War" era are reflected clearly in the efforts of both the Army and the Marine Corps to maintain a force structure both powerful and flexible enough to serve the wide and diverse needs of a dominant "World Superpower". The US armed forces are unique in many ways, but one of the most important is the carefully developed doctrine whereby diverse, combined-arms "Task Forces" are tailored to fit each specific "Mission."

The roots of this doctrine go back to the "Combat Command" system developed during World War II. US divisions were generally divided among three independently functioning all-arms commands at that time, the composition of which could be altered on short notice to allow for efficient use of available resources. This policy gave US forces a tactical flexibility and operational resilience their enemies could not match. However, many of these advantages were lost when America's pool of veteran combat leaders returned to civilian life and the advent of the Atomic bomb engendered a false impression that conventional war was a thing of the past.

The Korean War

The US force hurriedly dispatched to Korea in 1950 was a sad and flabby shadow of the "World Class" killing machine that had swept across Europe and the Pacific in WWII. Regiments generally had only two battalions, battalions only two companies. Artillery was scarce and ill provided-for. Five years of "cushy" occupation duty in Japan and blind faith in America's nuclear capability had reduced the soldiers' moral and physical condition to a sorry state. Their capacity to take on the tough and disciplined "North Korean People's Army" (NKPA), many of whose units had fought with Mao's "People's Liberation Army" (PLA) against the Japanese and the Nationalists, was practically non-existent. Bearing this in mind, after the initial shock and pursuit down the peninsula, American recovery was both rapid and comprehensive. By the time they were ready for the "breakout" from Pusan, the US armed forces had regained much of their former effectiveness.

I have often been accused of exhibiting an obvious partiality toward the US First Marine Division (1st MARDIV). When it comes to the Korean War, I believe this partiality is justified. In spite of the fact that the Pusan "Provisional Brigade" was put together on the fly (and on a shoestring), its comparative steadiness and professionalism acted as a shot in the arm to the entire allied effort. The performance of the 1st Marine Division in Korea generally stands out as an example of sheer tenacity and raw courage. Anyone who can read the history of the Korean War and battles like the "Pusan Perimeter", the "Inchon" landing, and especially the long march down from the "Chosin Reservoir", and not be impressed by the fighting qualities of "The Old Breed", is frankly beyond help.

For further coverage of the "Korean War," see sections on North and South Korea and the Korean War Allies, elsewhere in this work.

The Fifties and Sixties

US Armored Divisions in the 1950s constituted the backbone of forces arrayed against the Soviet threat to Western Europe, deployed in support of the rebuilt German "Bundeswehr" in the first decade of the "Cold War" under the newly formed "North Atlantic treaty Organization" (NATO). These were traditional formations based on tried-and-true models developed during WWII and where not particularly innovative. However, during this period, the US also developed possibly the strangest divisional structure of any modern army; an experimental solution to the problem of survival on the nuclear battlefield called the "Pentomic Division."

The division's assets including infantry, tanks, and artillery, were generally divided among its five independent "Battlegroup" headquarters. The idea was that these Battlegroups would be less vulnerable to Soviet nuclear weapons by presenting a dispersed deployment with few truly lucrative targets. Each of the five Battlegroups was supposed to be able to act independently, defending its sector of front pretty much on its own, without outside assistance. The difficulty was that the Battlegroups were too large to be easily controlled and too small to be capable of decisive action. The "Pentomic" division, therefore, was quickly replaced by something more traditional. The second and third "Cold War" decades produced a generation of "Plug-in" divisions and the US "Brigade Task Force" concept became a semi-permanent fixture.

Vietnam

I spent several days browsing through various local bookstores before beginning to write this section. What I saw there convinced me that trying to explain the history of the Vietnam War would be well beyond the scope of this work. In terms of sheer "tonnage" and dedicated shelf-space, Vietnam appears second only to WWII in importance. In addition, a good deal of the literature on the war is either of an anecdotal nature or so highly charged politically as to be virtually useless for my purpose, which is to chronicle the evolution of US military doctrine in this period.

The US Army's standard divisions of the 1960s were organized to fight a short, desperate defense against overwhelming Soviet conventional forces as part of an overall NATO command on a line running from the Alps to the North Sea. The highly urbanized and heavily populated nature of this theater of operations meant that US tactical doctrine in this period accentuated firepower and sustainability of combat effectiveness in a chaotic environment. Tactical flexibility dropped to a much lower priority.

This doctrine quickly proved totally worthless for US forces in Vietnam. Locating, fixing, and engaging lightly equipped Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Infantry in the paddy fields, steaming marshes, and thickly forested mountains of Vietnam illustrated the rigid nature of US tactics. Equipment designed to engage vast armadas of enemy armored vehicles in a target-rich environment, close to large depots of supplies, served by an efficient road net, quickly became either totally road bound or completely immobilized.

In addition, the division of the country into clearly delineated climatic and topographic zones (coastal plain, central highlands, densely populated urban areas, triple-canopy rainforest, and the Mekong Delta) meant that no single doctrine could be developed that would be useful across the full spectrum of combat conditions. Therefore, the job of overcoming these crippling deficiencies fell upon the shoulders of individual US division commanders and their subordinates. Each of these was forced to work out solutions independently, basically fighting a separate war! The TO&E section below illustrates the solutions they came up with.

Unlike the army, which had ongoing commitments in Europe and elsewhere, the US Marine Corps was almost entirely committed to the war in Vietnam. Many of the improvements made in US tactical doctrine since Vietnam have come from lessons learned by Marines in Southeast Asia. The Marine divisions were considered by both the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese armies to be America's "Imperial Guard", and they committed every resource available to defeat this "Elite" combat force. As a result, Marine formations tended to attract more than their share of attention.

That the Vietnam War was a pivotal event in the history of warfare in the twentieth century is apparent on many levels. Technological innovation was widespread. Tactical innovation, though hamstrung by high level interference and political second-guessing, was also considerable. The United States entered the war confident in the belief that the superiority of our political system and way of life were both manifest and self-evident. We also believed that we possessed a "fighting machine" of unprecedented combat ability and that success in any conflict was simply a matter of time and determination. America came out of that war morally shaken and with an inferiority complex that has yet to be fully overcome.

Despite all this, the courage and professionalism of the US armed forces, and those of its allies, were often exemplary. Apocalyptic stories of "Frag-ings", widespread drug use, and a general breakdown of discipline, though true, have been largely exaggerated by those whose political agenda makes it imperative that our armed forces be seen in the worst possible light. Be that as it may, the problems that arose in fighting the Vietnam War dramatically illustrated the inflexibility of a US Army divisional organization catered to the defense of Western Europe against a Soviet invasion. Many experiments and variations were tried in Vietnam in an attempt to find a winning solution.

However, nothing short of a total and complete collapse of enemy resistance would have sufficed to "win" the Vietnam War. Anything less was simply "defeat." In addition, there were certain groups determined to portray not only the war, but the men and women who served in it as, not just wrong, but morally reprehensible.

The "Post-Vietnam" Army

The end of the Vietnam War marked the demise of the "Draft". The US was forced to adapt to an "All Volunteer" structure and the reduced troop levels this entailed. Stress was placed more and more on "precision firepower" and "high-tech" solutions. Tactically, Vietnam showed the importance of individual initiative on the part of small unit leaders. High level "micro-management" of combat forces was shown to be counter-productive and dangerous. The concept of "mass" armies based on large numbers of conscripts was abandoned. The old structure known as "ROAD" (Reorganization of Army Divisions) that so dominated the 1960s continued in use for a while. But this was gradually replaced as a result of the "Division 86" program.

"Division 86" was the last stage in the ongoing evolution of US force structure during the "Cold War", and the obsessive preoccupation with preparing the defense of Western Europe against the long-anticipated Soviet invasion that would begin "World War III". The fact that the invasion never occurred cannot diminish the significance of the effort expended to prevent it nor the talent and resources allotted to that effort. The collapse of the "Evil Empire" and the smash-up of the "Iron Curtain" can partly be attributed to the never-ending vigilance of millions of unsung "Cold Warriors", many of whom spent their entire professional lives preparing for the "unthinkable".

But the world political situation refused to wait for the US to complete the transition from "ROAD" to "DIV86". Numerous "Brushfire Wars" marked the last decade of the Cold War. These required forces capable of immediate deployment anywhere on the planet. The US 82nd Airborne and 101st Airmobile Divisions, along with the US Marine Divisions, made up the core of the Reagan era "Rapid Deployment Force".

The "Air Mobile" division in particular provided a light, flexible formation that could be deployed anywhere on the globe in less than a week. Fully integrated with its USAF tactical air support, the 101st was the last word in putting out military "Brushfires" quickly and efficiently in the 1980s. It could also provide an effective "covering" force, establishing secure forward airbases to allow heavier formations to be deployed in relative safety.

The Post-Vietnam Marine Corps

The ordeal of Vietnam and its aftermath seriously wounded the US Marine Corps. During the late 1970's I remember a widespread sense that the American people had rejected us. The Corps, like the Army, and the nation in general during that period, was plagued with high inflation and low pay, low self-esteem, and a nagging alcohol and drug abuse problem. The ranks were filled with leftover draftees "Doing Time" in much the same sense as prison inmates, impatiently waiting to become "Citizens" again.

The advent of an "All Volunteer" Corps, combined with the high unemployment rate of the late seventies, attracted intelligent, high quality recruits, allowing us to build a new "Professional" Corps. The ranks were filled with bright young men and increasingly large numbers of bright young women, who joined primarily for the educational benefits. Fortunately, many of these stayed on as careerists. The "Iran Hostage" crisis and the election of a conservative administration under Ronald Reagan brought the Corps back from the brink of oblivion. The "Rapid Deployment Force" concept was the impetus for a major overhaul of the Marine Division structure. Flexibility, "Mission Tailored" organization, and most of all, a whole new stress on individual initiative and tactical innovation became the hallmarks of the "New Corps".

The Persian Gulf War 1990-1991

The ten-year war between Iraq and Iran had nearly bankrupt Saddam Hussein's regime. In the summer of 1990, he found himself deeply in debt and unable to obtain another dime from his former backer, Saudi Arabia. Even the French and Soviets were unwilling to extend him further credit. He had to do something to increase revenue. Blackmailing his barely armed neighbor, Kuwait, suddenly seemed a perfect solution to all his problems. He demanded that Kuwait turn over some islands in the Persian Gulf and a large slice of disputed oil-rich territory to him. Kuwait, instead of meekly submitting itself to Saddam, called on the US for help. Iraqi forces subsequently invaded Kuwait on August 2nd. US troops began arriving in Saudi Arabia on August 9th. On August 28th, Iraq declared Kuwait its 19th province. The US quickly organized a coalition, including several Middle Eastern states. Air operations

commenced on January 17th, 1991 and land operations began on February 24th. A disastrous one hundred-hour battle ensued, resulting in over two hundred thousand Iraqi casualties. Their army dissolved in utter panic.

Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Timeline

08/02/90: Iraq invades Kuwait.

08/07/90: "Operation Desert Shield" begins. First US forces arrive in Saudi Arabia.

08/12/90: First Operation Desert Shield-related US death.

08/22/90: President Bush authorizes first ninety-day call-up of selected reservists.

11/12/90: Call-up widened. Period of service extended to one hundred eighty days by executive order.

01/17/91: "Operation Desert Storm" begins with massive air attack at 0300 hrs. Iraq attacks Israel with seven "Scud" missiles.

01/17/91: US "Patriot" missile successfully intercepts first Scud, over Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

01/18/91: President Bush authorizes the call-up of up to one million National Guardsmen and Reservists for up to two years.

01/19/91: DoD announces deployment of Europe-based Patriot missiles and crews to Israel.

01/25/91: Iraq creates massive oil slick in Persian Gulf.

01/29/91: Iraqis attack Khafji, Saudi Arabia.

01/31/91: Iraq captures first US female prisoner of war.

02/21/91: Award of the National Defense Service Medal authorized.

02/23/91: Iraqis set fire to an estimated seven hundred oil wells in Kuwait.

02/24/91: Allied ground assault begins at 0400 hrs.

02/25/91: Iraqi Scud missile destroys US barracks in Dhahran, killing twenty-eight US personnel.

02/28/91: Cessation of hostilities declared at 0801 hrs.

03/01/91: Cease-fire terms negotiated in Safwan, Iraq.

03/13/91: Award of the Southwest Asia Service medal authorized.

03/17/91: DoD announces first troop redeployment home (24th Infantry Division, Fort Stewart, GA.)

04/05/91: President Bush announces US relief supply airdrops to Kurdish refugees in Turkey and northern Iraq.

04/05/91: Iraq officially accepts cease-fire terms.

04/06/91: Task Force "Provide Comfort" forms and deploys.

04/07/91: US transports deliver 72,000 pounds of supplies in first six "Operation Provide Comfort" missions.

04/11/91: Iraq cease-fire takes effect.

04/20/91: Construction of first "Provide Comfort" tent city begins near Zakhu, Iraq.

06/07/91: UN commission assumes responsibility for Kurdish refugees.

A Few Persian Gulf Statistics

Air Deployment Missions: 18,466, as of June 7, 1991

3,980 by C-5 Galaxy transports, 9,085 by C-141 Starlifter transports, 1,193 by C-130 Hercules transports, 395 by KC-10 Extender aerial refuelers, 3,813 by Civil Reserve Air Fleet carriers, 509,129 passengers and 594,730 tons of cargo carried

US casualties: 148 battle deaths, 145 nonbattle deaths (467 wounded in action)

Army Deaths: 98 battle, 105 nonbattle, Navy Deaths: 6 battle, 8 nonbattle, Marine Deaths: 24 battle, 26 nonbattle, Air Force Deaths: 20 battle, 6 nonbattle, (Women killed: 15)

Allied Combat Air Sorties Flown: More than 116,000

Coalition Aircraft Losses: 75 (63 US, 12 Allied), Fixed wing, 37 combat, 15 noncombat

US losses, 28 combat, 12 noncombat (No US losses in air-to-air engagements), Helicopters, 23 (all US): 5 combat, 18 noncombat

"Operation Provide Comfort" (Relief to Kurdish refugees):

11,936 US personnel engaged at peak, May 21, 1991, 21,701 Total Allied coalition personnel involved at peak

Supplies delivered: 4,416.6 tons by ground transports and 12,683.2 tons in 3,901 air sorties

Maximum Kurdish refugee count in tent cities: 57,350 as of May 24, 1991.

US relief: 4.79 million prepackaged ration meals and 2,687.5 tons of bulk food, 200,717 gallons of water, 211,788 blankets, and 23,500 tents.

For further coverage of the "Gulf War"; see the section on Iraq, elsewhere in this work.

The "New World Order"

The Soviet Union expired at the beginning of the last decade of the twentieth century. This singular event brought an end to forty-five years of political maneuvering, proxy wars, and other more subtle forms of skullduggery between them and the US, thereby leaving America as the world's sole surviving "superpower". This and the tremendous allied victory in the Gulf War served as a vindication of long-held US beliefs. In short, high-grade personnel equipped with state-of-the-art technology are a fearsome combination, only the most foolhardy dictator would be stupid enough to challenge on the conventional battlefield. At this time the US Army is unquestionably the most technologically advanced in the world and there are no real challengers to this claim. In tandem with some of the most efficient and capable logistics support ever organized, the US Army is today arguably the most impressive land combat force in history, an astonishing transformation since the Vietnam era.

As other armies are forced to make do with less equipment and training time, the gap in capabilities between those countries and the US grows exponentially. This is not necessarily because US funds are proportionally any more abundant, but because opportunities to gain real-world combat experience with microprocessor technology, and tactical decision making are heavily emphasized in the US Army. In many ways, soldiers receive more and better training by participation in brushfire wars than they did during the peak years of operational funding.

Force "XXI"

Lessons learned in the Gulf War have led the US to embrace high technology even further, developing something called the "Force XXI" program, in an effort to enhance battlefield coordination and efficiency. Recent operations requiring the use of digitized

information systems associated with "Force XXI", however, have proved what many skeptics have been saying since the "God's-eye-view" battle management concept was first proposed. The return does not always justify the investment.

US soldiers must now submit contact information through digital links. The information is then plotted at an operations center to be viewed by higher HQ personnel. The key problem with this is that entering the data is much more distracting than speaking into a radio. Small unit commanders cannot keep their attention focused on the battlefield. Radio also offered higher headquarters a clearer picture of the situation, since a listener could make assessments based on the inflection and tone of a soldier's voice. Digital reporting units designed for use by individual soldiers also proved cumbersome and easily damaged.

These problems do not reduce the value of "Force XXI", however. The most revolutionary aspect of the next generation of combat operations is that combat forces will be most effective when initiative and aggressiveness in small unit leaders remains at a high level. This is an area where the US Army has excelled for many years. However, "Force XXI" foresees the precise manipulation of small units to maximize their capabilities with respect to terrain and enemy dispositions. Aggressive initiative on the part of small unit leaders could upset the grand scheme of maneuver. It remains to be seen whether or not men can be made to act like the computer models.

Redesigned Divisions

The US Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) released a new division framework for the "Force XXI" Heavy Division on June 9th, 1998. The 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) at Ft Hood, Texas was designated as the test division for this redesign. To begin with, division personnel were reduced from 18,069 to 15,719, including 417 reservists, and a Recon Troop was added to each of the division's three maneuver brigades. In addition, the number of MBTs in Armored Battalions and IFVs in Mechanized Battalions was reduced from fifty-eight to forty-five. Finally, Mechanized Battalion Anti-Tank Companies were eliminated.

The number of Attack Helicopter Battalions in the Divisional Aviation Brigade was reduced from two to one. These units will now contain 15xAH-64s, 33xRAH-66s, and 24xUH-60s. The reductions were considered possible because improved communications and information sharing meant battalion commanders no longer needed to hold back forces to guard approaches or worry about surprise enemy tank attacks.

On October 12th, 1999, General Eric Shinseki, the army's Chief of Staff, unveiled his plan for making the US Army more "deployable, agile, versatile, lethal, survivable, sustainable, and dominant." It included changes in force structure, manning levels, readiness standards, and equipment. The first step was to be the establishment of two prototype brigades at Ft Lewis, Washington, intended to be fully transportable using existing C-130 cargo aircraft and using off-the-shelf vehicles. Doctrine, organizational design, and training standards developed here are slated to become the basis for future expansion. In November of 2000, the US Army selected the Canadian "Mowag-Piranha" LAV-III to equip the new Interim Brigade Combat Teams (IBCT).

The IBCT consists of a Headquarters and Headquarters Company (HHC), three Motorized Infantry Battalions, a Reconnaissance, Surveillance and Target Attack (RSTA) Squadron, a Motorized Anti-Tank Company, a Motorized Engineer Company, an Artillery Battalion, and Support Battalion. The 3rd Brigade of the 2nd Infantry Division and 1st Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Ft Lewis were the first two brigades converted to IBCTs. The former served in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF), fighting primarily around Mosul, until October 2004.

The goal is to deploy a combat capable brigade anywhere in the world in four days, a division on the ground in five days, and five divisions in thirty days. The plan also included full manning for all US divisions and armored cavalry regiments by the end of FY 2001. All Corps should reach 100% manning by the end of FY 2003.

FOREIGN WEAPONS

Marder/Roland - GE; 81mm L16 - UK

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT US ARMORED DIVISION: 1946

Generation: II, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 35%

Armored Infantry Company:	3xTL1 Infantry(A)/Halftrack, 1xTL1 Support(A), 1x75mm M20 RcR/Jeep
Support Company:	1x81mm M21(1+), 1xTL1 Support(A), 1x105mm M7 "Priest"(1+), 1xJeep/HMG[R]
Engineer Company:	3xTL1 Engineer(A)/Halftrack
Light Tank Company:	4xM24 Chaffee
Medium Tank Company:	4xM4A3E8 Sherman "Easy-Eight"
Heavy Tank Company:	4xM26 Pershing
Cavalry Troop[R]:	3xM8 Greyhound Armored Car, 4xJeep/HMG
Tank Destroyer Company:	3xM36 Slugger/Jackson, 2xTL1 Infantry(R)/M39

Armored Infantry Battalion:	1xTL1 Infantry(A) HQ/Halftrack, 3xArmored Infantry Company, 1xSupport Company
Engineer Battalion:	3xEngineer Company
Medium Tank Battalion:	1xM4A3E8 (HQ), 3xMedium Tank Company, 1xLight Tank Company, 1x105mm M4A3(1+), 1x81mm M21(1+), 1xJeep/HMG[R]
Heavy Tank Battalion:	1xM26 (HQ), 3xHeavy Tank Company, 1xLight Tank Company, 1x105mm M45(1+), 1x81mm M21(1+), 1xJeep/HMG[R]
Cavalry Squadron:	1xM24 (HQ), 3xCavalry Troop, 1xLight Tank Company, 4x75mm M8 HMC(1)
Tank Destroyer Battalion:	3xTank Destroyer Company, 1xCavalry Troop
Artillery Battalion:	3x105mm M7 "Priest"(3)
Anti-Aircraft Battalion:	6x40mm M15 SPAA, 6xM16 MGMC

Division:	3xTL1 Infantry(A) GHQ/Halftrack, 2xMedium Tank Battalion, 1xHeavy Tank Battalion, 3xArmored Infantry Battalion, 3xArtillery Battalion, 1xCavalry Squadron, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xTank Destroyer Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion
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Available Support Units: (One or more of these units or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)
Heavy Artillery Battalion: 3x155mm M40 "Long Tom"(2)
Heavy Artillery Battalion: 3x203mm M43(2)
"Super Heavy" Tank Destroyer Company: 3xT28 GMC

Air Support: Any combination of WWII fighter-bombers. See WWII Micro-Armour "The Game".

- Notes:** 1) This formation never actually existed. It represents what the US planned to field if WWII had continued into 1946.
2) One stand in each Medium Tank Battalion may be a "Dozer" tank.
3) The proportion of Medium to Heavy Battalions may be reversed (1xMedium Battalion, 2xHeavy Battalion) if desired.
4) One company in each M26 "Pershing" battalion may be equipped with M26B "Super Pershings".

ARMORED DIVISION: 1953+

Generation: II, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Mechanized Company: 3xTL2 Infantry(A)/APC, 1x81mm M1(1+)/Truck, 1x106mm M40 RcR/Jeep
Engineer Company: 3xTL2 Engineer/Truck or APC
Tank Company: 4xMedium Tank
Heavy Tank Company: 5xM103
Cavalry Troop: 3xM41[R], 1xJeep/HMG[R], 1xTL2 Infantry(R)/APC

Mechanized Battalion: 1xTL2 Infantry(A) HQ/APC, 3xMechanized Company, 1xJeep/HMG[R], 1x4.2" M1 Mortar[2]/APC, 2x106mm M40 RcR/Jeep
Engineer Battalion: 3xEngineer Company
Cavalry Squadron: 1xTL2 Infantry(A) HQ/APC, 3xCavalry Troop
Armored Battalion: 1xTank(HQ), 3xTank Company, 1xJeep/50cal.(R)
Heavy Tank Battalion: 1xM103(HQ), 4xHeavy Tank Company
Artillery Battalion: 1x105mm M52(3)
Heavy Artillery Battalion: 1x155mm M44(3)
Anti-Aircraft Battalion: 9xM42 "Duster"

Division: 3xTL2 Infantry(A) GHQ/APC, 4xMechanized Battalion, 3xArmored Battalion, 0-1xHeavy Tank Battalion, 1xCavalry Squadron, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 3xArtillery Battalion, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion

- Notes:** 1) The US started the decade using the venerable WWII "Halftrack". This was gradually replaced by the M59, a true APC.
2) Medium Tanks include M46s, M47s and M48A2s
3) The division's battalions should be divided up among the three Brigade GHQs.
4) Engineer and Anti-Aircraft stands may be parceled out to the GHQs individually.

"PENTOMIC" DIVISION: 1957

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Infantry Company: 4xTL2 Infantry(A), 1x81mm M29 Mortar(1+)
Engineer Company: 3xTL2 Engineer
Assault Platoon: 1xM56 "Scorpion"
Armored Company: 4xM48A2
Heavy Tank Company: 5xM103
Cavalry Troop: 1xM41, 1xTL2 Infantry(B)/M59, 1xJeep/50cal., 1xM84/81mm(1)
Helicopter Company: 1xOH-13

Armored Battalion: 1xM48A2(HQ), 5xArmored Company, 1xJeep/HMG[R]
Heavy Tank Battalion: 1xM103 (HQ), 4xHeavy Tank Company
Heavy Artillery Battalion: 2x155mm M44(3), 1x203mm M55(2)
Cavalry Squadron: 1xTL2 Infantry(R) HQ/M59, 3xCavalry Troop

Battlegroup 1xTL2 Infantry(A) GHQ/M59, 4xInfantry Company, 1xEngineer Company, 1xM52(3), 1xM56 "Scorpion", 2x106mm M40 RcR/Jeep, 1x4.2" M84(2), 1xM55 "Mobile Quad"

Division: 5xBattlegroup, 1xArmored Battalion, 0-1xHeavy Tank Battalion, 1xCavalry Squadron, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1x"Honest John"(2) Rocket Battery

Air Support: F-80 "Starfires", F-86 "Sabers", A-4 "Skyhawks", and F-100 "Super Sabers"

- Notes:** 1) The division contains sufficient transport vehicles to fully mount one Battlegroup in M59s and two in trucks.
2) The "Honest John" is an artillery rocket system it may fire once per game.
3) The division included five Recon Platoons. Their component parts have been grouped together as follows:
1xM41[R], 1xTL2 Infantry(R)/M59, 1xJeep/HMG[R], 1xM84(1+)[R] (One of these may be allotted to each Battlegroup.)

US ARMORED AND MECHANIZED DIVISIONS: 1960+

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Infantry Company: 3xTL2 Infantry(A)/M113, 1x81mm M125(1+), 1x106mm RcR/M113
Engineer Company: 3xTL2 Engineer/M113, 1xM48 AVLB, 1xBulldozer
Support Company: 1x4.2" M106(2), 1xJeep/HMG [R], 1xM114 "Scout"[R]
Cavalry Troop: 2xM114 "Scout"[R], 1xM41[R], 1x4.2" M106(1+), 1xTL2 Infantry(R)/M113 CAV
Tank Company: 4xM48A2 or 4xM60A1
Helicopter Troop: 2xOH-6 "Cayuse", 1xTL2 Infantry(R)/UH-1 "Huey", 1xUH-1B "Huey"
Air Transport Company: 10xUH-1 "Huey"
Anti-Aircraft Battery: 3xM-42 "Duster"

Mechanized Battalion: 1xTL2 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 3xInfantry Company, 1xSupport Company
Engineer Battalion: 3xEngineer Company
Armored Battalion: 1xM577 (HQ), 3xTank Company, 1x4.2" M106(2), 1xM114 "Scout"[R]
Cavalry Squadron: 1xTL2 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 3xCavalry Troop, 1xHelicopter Troop
Artillery Battalion: 3x105mm M108(3) or 3x155mm M109(3)
Heavy Artillery Battalion: 3xM110(2)
Anti-Aircraft Battalion: 3xAnti-Aircraft Battery

Mechanized Division: 3xTL2 Infantry(A) GHQ/M577, 4xArmored Battalion, 6xMechanized Battalion, 3xArtillery Battalion, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xAir Transport Company, 2xOH-6 "Cayuse"[R]

Armored Division: 3xTL2 Infantry(A) GHQ/M577, 6xArmored Battalion, 5xMechanized Battalion, 3xArtillery Battalion, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xAir Transport Company, 2xOH-6 "Cayuse"[R]

Air Support: Any combination of available 1960s US aircraft may be used.

Notes: 1) The divisions' battalions should be grouped around the three GHQs.
2) You may parcel out the divisions' Anti-Aircraft and Engineer stands in any way you wish.

US ARMORED AND MECHANIZED DIVISIONS: 1970+

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Mechanized Infantry Company: 3xTL2 Infantry(A)/M113A1
Infantry Support Company: 1x4.2" M106(2), 2xV150/20mm[R], 1xM113 CAV, 1xM901/TOW
Engineer Company: 3xTL2 Engineer/M113A1, 1xBulldozer, 1xM60 AVLB, 2xPontoon Bridge/Truck
Tank Company: 4xM60A1 or M60A3
Armored Support Company: 1xM60 AVLB, 1xM106(2), 2xTL2 Infantry(R)/M113A1, 1xM901/TOW
Cavalry Troop: 3xM551 or M60A1, 1xTL2 Infantry(R)/M113A1, 1x4.2" M106(1+)
Air Cavalry Troop: 2xOH-58A, 1xUH-1, 2xAH-1
Attack Helicopter Company: 6xAH-1, 3xOH-58
Aviation Support Company: 4xUH-1B
Aviation Company: 8xOH-58, 4xUH-1
Anti-Aircraft Battalion: 6xM167 SP Vulcan, 6xM730 Chaparral

Mechanized Infantry Battalion: 1xTL2 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 3xMechanized Company, 1xInfantry Support Company
Engineer Battalion: 4xEngineer Company, 1xM728 CEV
Armored Battalion: 1xTL2 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 1xM60A1 or M60A3, 3xTank Company, 1xArmored Support Company
Cavalry Squadron: 1xTL2 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 3xCavalry Troop, 1xAir Cavalry Troop
Artillery Battalion: 3x155mm M109(3)
Heavy Artillery Battalion: 3x203mm M110(2)
Aviation Battalion: 2xAttack Helicopter Company, 1xAviation Support Company, 1xAviation Company

Mechanized Division: 3xTL2 Infantry(B) GHQ/M577, 5xArmored Battalion, 6xMechanized Infantry Battalion, 3xArtillery Battalion, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion, 1xCavalry Squadron, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xAviation Battalion

Armored Division: 3xTL2 Infantry(B) GHQ/M577, 5xArmored Battalion, 6xMechanized Infantry Battalion, 3xArtillery Battalion, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion, 1xCavalry Squadron, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xAviation Battalion

Air Support: Any combination of available 1970s US aircraft may be used.

Notes: 1) There was a gradual evolution of personnel and weapons from TL2 to TL3 standards as the decade progressed.
2) One stand per Infantry Company or Cavalry Troop may contain an attached "Dragon" ATGM team.
3) One stand in each Infantry Battalion or Cavalry Squadron may contain an attached "Redeye" SAM team.
4) The individual battalions should be grouped around the division's three GHQs.

5) You may parcel out Anti-Aircraft and Engineer stands in any way you wish.

US MARINE DIVISION: 1977+

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 35%

Marine Infantry Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(A), 1xTL3 Support
Marine Support Company: 1x81mm M252 Mortar[4]/Mechanical Mule, 2xTL3 Support
Recon Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(R)
Engineer Company: 3xTL3 Engineer
Anti-Tank Company: 6xJeep/TOW or TOWII
Tank Company: 4xM60A3
Amphibious Assault Company : 12xLVTP7
Light Transport Squadron: 8xUH-1H
Medium Transport Squadron: 3xCH-46 "Sea Knight"
Heavy Transport Squadron: 6xCH-53 "Sea Stallion"
Scout Squadron: 6xOV-10 "Bronco"
Attack Squadron: 6xAH-1G
Light Armored Company(1984): 3xTL3 Infantry(A)/LAV-25
Armored Support Company(1984): 4xLAV/TOWII, 2x81mm LAV-M(2), 2xInfantry(R)/LAV-25

Marine Infantry Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ, 4xInfantry Company, 1xSupport Company
Marine Tank Battalion: 1xM60A3 HQ, 4xTank Company , 1xM60 AVLB, 1xAnti-Tank Company
Recon Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ, 4xRecon Company
Artillery Battalion: 3x105mm M101(3)/Truck, 1x155mm M114A1(3)/Truck
Engineer Battalion: 4xEngineer Company
Amphibious Assault Battalion: 1xLVT(C)-7, 1xLVT(R)-7, 4xAmphibious Assault Company
Light Armored Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ/LAV(C), 3xLight Armored Company, 1xArmored Support Company

Marine Regiment: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) GHQ/M577, 3xInfantry Battalion, 1xArtillery Battalion

Field Artillery Group: 1x203mm M110(3), 1x155mm M109A1(3), 2x175mm M107(3)

Air Wing: 1xLight Transport Squadron, 3xMedium Transport Squadron, 2xHeavy Transport Squadron, 1xScout Squadron, 1xAttack Squadron

Marine Division: 3xMarine Regiment, 1xTank Battalion, 1xAmphibious Assault Battalion, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xRecon Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, (1xLight Armored Battalion)

Available Support Units: (One or more of these units or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)
Force Troops: 1xField Artillery Group, 1xAnti-Tank Company

Air Support (Air Wing): 24xF-4E/F "Phantom II", 20xAV-8A "Harrier", 5xA-6 "Intruder"

Notes: 1) Each infantry stand may contain an attached "Dragon" ATGM team (MP).
2) "Dragons" may be deleted and replaced by adding two Jeep/TOW in Support Companies.
3) The "Light Armored Battalion" was added to the basic division structure in 1984.
4) All 105mm M101s and 155mm M114A1s were gradually replaced by 155mm M198s.
5) The last 175mm M107s were dropped from the arsenal and replaced by M110A1s by the end of 1979.
6) "Force Troops" is subordinate to the "Fleet Marine Force" (FMFPAC).
7) Each Marine Division is paired with an associated "Air Wing".
8) AH-1G and UH-1H helicopters may be replaced with AH-64s and OH-58Ds respectively as these become available.

US ARMORED AND MECHANIZED DIVISIONS: 1980-1987

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Mechanized Infantry Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(A)/M2 Bradley
Anti-Tank Company: 3xM901/TOWII, 1xTL3 Infantry(R)/M3 Bradley
Engineer Company: 3xTL3 Engineer/M113A3, 1xBulldozer, 1xM60 AVLB, 2xPontoon Bridge/Truck
Tank Company/Troop: 3xM60A3
Armored Cavalry Troop: 1xTL3 Infantry(R)/Bradley, 2xM60A3[R], 1x4.2" M-106(1)[R]
Air Cavalry Troop: 2xOH-58A, 1xUH-1H, 2xAH-1G
Attack Helicopter Company: 6xAH-1G, 3xUH-1H
Aviation Support Company: 4xUH-1B
Aviation Company: 8xOH-58A, 4xUH-1H
Anti-Aircraft Battalion: 6xM167 SP Vulcan, 3xMarder/Roland SAM

Mechanized Infantry Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 4xMechanized Company, 1xAnti-Tank Company, 1xM106(3)
Armored Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 4xTank Company, 1xM-3 Bradley[R], 1xM-106(3), 1xM60 AVLB
Cavalry Squadron: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 3xArmored Cavalry Troop, 1xTank Troop

Engineer Battalion: 4xEngineer Company, 1xM728 CEV
 Artillery Battalion: 3x155mm M109(3) or 155mm M109(4)
 Heavy Artillery Battalion: 3x203mm M-110(2) or 3x203mm M-110(3), 3xM993 MLRS(6)
 Aviation Battalion: 2xAttack Helicopter Company, 1xAviation Support Company, 1xAviation Company

Mechanized Division: 3xTL3 Infantry(A) GHQ/M577, 5xArmored Battalion, 5xMechanized Infantry Battalion, 3xArtillery Battalion, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion, 1xCavalry Squadron, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xAviation Battalion, 1xEngineer Battalion

Armored Division: 3xTL3 Infantry(A) GHQ/M577, 6xArmored Battalion, 4xMechanized Infantry Battalion, 3xArtillery Battalion, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion, 1xCavalry Squadron, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xAviation Battalion, 1xEngineer Battalion

Air Support: Any combination of available 1980s US aircraft may be used.

Notes: 1) One stand per infantry company may contain an attached "Dragon" team and one may contain an attached "Stinger" team.
 2) The individual battalions should be grouped around the division's three GHQs.
 3) You may parcel out Anti-Aircraft and Engineer stands as you wish.
 4) AH-1G and UH-1H helicopters may be replaced with AH-64s and OH-58Ds respectively as these become available.
 5) M60A3s may be replaced by M1s and M1A1s as these become available.

US 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION: 1980+

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 35%

Airborne Infantry Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(A), 1x81mm M252 Mortar(1+)/Mechanical Mule
 Engineer Company: 3xTL3 Engineer
 Support Company: 1xJeep/LMG[R], 1x4.2" M1 Mortar(3)/Mechanical Mule, 3xJeep/TOWII
 Tank Company: 4xM551, 1xJeep/LMG[R]
 Cavalry Troop: 1xJeep/LMG[R], 1xTL3 Infantry(R)/M561 Gamma Goat", 1xJeep/TOWII, 1x81mm M252 Mortar(1+)/M561 Gamma Goat
 Air Cavalry Troop: 2xOH-58A, 2xAH-1G, 1xTL3 Infantry(R)/UH-1H
 Assault Helicopter Company: 6xUH-1H, 3xAH-1G
 Aviation Support Company: 2xUH-1H, 2xOH-58A

Airborne Infantry Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ/Jeep, 3xAirborne Infantry Company, 1xSupport Company
 Armored Battalion: 1xM551 (HQ), 3xTank Company
 Artillery Battalion: 3x105mm M102(3)/Truck
 Engineer Battalion: 3xEngineer Company
 Anti-Aircraft Battalion: 12xM167 Towed Vulcan/Truck
 Air Cavalry Squadron: 3xAir Cavalry Troop
 Aviation Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ/Jeep, 1xAssault Helicopter Company, 1xAviation Support Company

Airborne Brigade: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) GHQ/OH-58A , 3xAirborne Infantry Battalion

Division Core: 3xAirborne Brigade

Divisional Support Pool: 1xArmored Battalion, 3x Artillery Battalion, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xCavalry Troop, 1xAviation Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xAir Cavalry Squadron

Air Support: Any combination of available 1980s US aircraft may be used.

Notes: 1) One stand per infantry company may contain an attached "Dragon" team and one may contain an attached "Stinger" team.
 2) The three Airborne Brigades are the division's core. The "Support Pool" may be parceled out among them as you see fit.
 3) M1114 HMMWVs may replace all Jeeps, Mules, and M561s as these become available.
 4) AH-1G and UH-1H helicopters may be replaced with AH-64s and OH-58Ds respectively as these become available.

US 101ST AIR-MOBILE DIVISION: 1980+

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Infantry Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(A)
 Engineer Company: 3xTL3 Engineer(A)
 "Ground" Cavalry Troop: 3xJeep/LMG[R], 1xJeep/TOWII, 1xTL3 Infantry/M561, 1x81mm M-29 Mortar(1+)/M561
 Anti-Tank Company: 4xJeep/TOWII
 Anti-Aircraft Company: 3xM-167 Towed Vulcan/Truck
 Helicopter Support Company: 1xUH-1H, 4xCH-47 or CH-47D
 Assault Helicopter Company: 4xUH-60A
 Attack Helicopter Company: 6xAH-1G, 2xOH-58A, 1xUH-1H

Air Mobile Infantry Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ/Mechanical Mule, 3xInfantry Company, 1xTL3 Infantry(R),

Engineer Battalion: 1xAnti-Tank Company, 1x81mm M252(3)/Jeep
 Artillery Battalion: 4xEngineer Company
 Heavy Artillery Battalion: 3x105mm M102(3)/Truck
 Anti-Aircraft Battalion: 3x155mm M198(3)/Truck
 Helicopter Support Battalion: 4xAnti-Aircraft Company
 Assault Helicopter Battalion: 3xHelicopter Support Company
 Attack Helicopter Battalion: 3xAssault Helicopter Company
 Air Cavalry Squadron: 3xAttack Helicopter Company
 Air Assault Brigade: 3xUH-1H, 2xOH-58A, 2xAH-1G, 1xTL3 Infantry(R)/UH-1H, 1x"Ground" Cavalry Troop
 Aviation Brigade: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) GHQ/Jeep, 3xAir-Mobile Infantry Battalion
 Division Core: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) GHQ/UH-1H, 2xOH-58A[R], 2xAssault Helicopter Battalion, 1xAttack Helicopter Battalion, 1xHelicopter Support Battalion
 Divisional Support Pool: 3xAir Assault Brigade
 1xAviation Brigade, 3xArtillery battalion, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xAir Cavalry Squadron

- Notes:**
- 1) One stand per infantry company may contain an attached "Dragon" ATGM team (MP).
 - 2) One stand per infantry company may contain an attached "Stinger" SAM team (MP).
 - 3) The three Airborne Brigades are the division's core. The "Support Pool" may be parceled out among them as you see fit.
 - 4) All Jeeps, Mules, and M-561's may be replaced by M1114 HMMWV's as these become available.
 - 5) AH-1G and UH-1H helicopters may be replaced with AH-64s and OH-58Ds respectively as these become available.

US "DIVISION 86" DIVISIONS

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Infantry Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(A)/M2 Bradley
 Engineer Company: 3xTL3 Engineer/M113A3, 1xM128 (Minelayer)/M113A3, 1xM60(AVLB), 1xM9 (ACE), 1xM728(CEV), 1xM1114 (Armored) HMMWV[R]
 Tank Company: 3xM1A1 Abrams
 Anti-Tank Company: 3xM901/TOWII
 Cavalry Troop: 2xTL3 Infantry(R)/M3 Bradley, 2xM1A1 Abrams[R], 1x4.2" M106(1)[R]
 MLRS Battery: 3xM993 MLRS(6)
 Attack Helicopter Company: 3xAH-1W OR AH-64, 1xOH-58D[R]
 Assault Helicopter Company: 5xUH-60D "Blackhawk"
 Liaison Helicopter Company: 2xUH-1H, 2xOH-58D
 Scout Helicopter Company: 4xOH-58D
 Mechanized Infantry Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 1xM1114 (Armored) HMMWV[R], 4xInfantry Company, 1xAnti-Tank Company, 1x4.2" M106(3), 1xTL3 Infantry(R)/M3 Bradley, 1xM578(ARV)
 Armored Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 4xTank Company, 1x4.2" M106(3), 1xTL3 Infantry(R)/M3 Bradley, 1xM88(ARV), 1xM60(AVLB)
 Engineer Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 3xEngineer Company
 Divisional Cavalry Squadron: 1xM577 (HQ), 1xM1A1 Abrams, 3xCavalry Troop, 1xTank Company
 Artillery Battalion: 3xM109A2(4)
 Combat Aviation Battalion: 3xAttack Helicopter Company
 Transport Helicopter Battalion: 1xAssault Helicopter Company, 1xLiaison Helicopter Company, 1xScout Helicopter Company
 Brigade Headquarters: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) GHQ/M577, 1xArtillery Battalion, 1xCavalry Troop
 Aviation Brigade Headquarters: 1xTL3 Infantry(A) GHQ/Truck, 2xUH-60D, 2xOH-58D[R]
 Aviation Brigade: 1xAviation Brigade Headquarters, 1-2xCombat Aviation Battalion, 1-2xTransport Helicopter Battalion
 Mechanized Division: 3xBrigade Headquarters, 4xArmored Battalion, 6xMechanized Battalion, 1xMLRS Battery, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xAviation Brigade
 Mechanized Division: 3xBrigade Headquarters, 5xArmored Battalion, 5xMechanized Battalion, 1xMLRS Battery, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xAviation Brigade
 Armored Division: 3xBrigade Headquarters, 6xArmored Battalion, 4xMechanized Battalion, 1xMLRS Battery, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xAviation Brigade

- Notes:**
- 1) One stand in each Infantry Company may contain an attached "Dragon" ATGM team (MP).
 - 2) One stand in each Infantry Company may contain an attached "Stinger" SAM team (MP).
 - 3) The US Army was in a state of transition at this time. Any combination of available weapons types is acceptable.
 - 4) From 1990, all infantry stands may contain an attached "Dragon" ATGM (MP).

- 5) Between 1988 and 1991 all M1A1 Abrams tanks were replaced by M1A2s.
- 6) One tank stand per company may be equipped with as a "Dozer" tank.
- 7) OH-58D helicopters may be replaced with UH-60D "Blackhawks" as these become available.
- 8) M2A2 and M3A2 Bradleys are replacing M2 and M3 Bradleys as these become available.

US INFANTRY DIVISION: (KOREA) 1990+

Generation: IV, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Light Infantry Company:	3xTL4 Infantry(B)
Infantry Support Company:	1x81mm M25[2]/M1114 HUMMWV, 1xM1114 Armored HUMMWV[R], 1xHUMMV/TOWII
Mechanized Infantry Company:	3xTL4 Infantry(A)/M113A3, 1xM901/TOW2
Engineer Company:	3xTL4 Engineer/M113A3, 1xM728 (CEV), 1xM60AVLB
Anti-Tank Company:	3xM901/TOW2
Mortar Battery:	1x81mm M125A2(3) <u>or</u> 1x120mm M106A2(3)
Tank Company:	4xM60A3
Armored Support Company:	1xM113 CAV[R], 1x120mm M106A2(3), 1xM60AVLB
Mechanized Cavalry Troop:	2xM113 CAV[R], 2xM60A3, 1x120mm M106A2(1)
Armored Cavalry Troop:	3xM60A3[R]
Attack Helicopter Company:	2xAH-1W, 1xOH-58D
Air Cavalry Troop:	1xOH-58D, 1xAH-1W
Air Cavalry Attack Troop:	2xAH-64
Air Cavalry Utility Troop:	2xOH-58D, 2xUH-60A
Air Cavalry Assault Troop:	4xUH-60D
Light Infantry Battalion:	1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/M1114 HUMMWV, 3xLight Infantry Company, 1xSupport Company
Mechanized Infantry Battalion:	1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 4xMechanized Infantry Company, 1xAnti-Tank Co, 1xM113 CAV[R]
Armored Battalion:	1xM577 (HQ), 1xM60A3[R], 3xTank Company
Cavalry Squadron:	1xM577 (HQ), 3xMechanized Cavalry Troop, 1xArmored Cavalry Troop
Attack Helicopter Battalion:	1xTL4 Infantry(R) HQ/UH-1H, 3xAttack Helicopter Company
Air Cavalry Squadron:	1xTL4 Infantry(R) HQ/UH-60A, 2xAttack Troop, 1xUtility Troop, 1xAssault Troop, 3xCavalry Troop
Towed Artillery Battalion:	3xM198(3)/Truck
Self-Propelled Artillery Battalion:	3xM109A2(4)
Anti-Aircraft Battalion:	2xM167 SP Vulcan, 2xChapparral
Engineer Battalion:	3xEngineer Company

Division: 3xTL4 Infantry(A) GHQ/M577, 2xLight Infantry Battalion, 2xMechanized Infantry Battalion, 2xArmored Battalion, 1xCavalry Squadron, 1xM993 MLRS(6), 2xTowed Artillery Battalion, 1xSelf-Propelled Artillery Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xEngineer Battalion

- Notes:
- 1) Each Infantry stand may contain an attached "Dragon" ATGM team (MP).
 - 2) One stand in each Infantry Battalion may contain an attached "Stinger" SAM team (MP).
 - 3) All M60s were replaced by M1 Abrams variants early in this period.
 - 4) Technical advances were rapid in this period. You may use new or updated weapons where and when available.

US "STANDARD" DIVISIONS: 1990+

Generation: IV, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Mechanized Infantry Company	3xTL4 Infantry(A)/M2 Bradley
Engineer Company:	3xTL4 Engineer/M113A3, 1xM60 AVLB, 1xM728 (CEV)
Anti-Tank company:	3xM901/TOWII
Tank Company	3xM1A1 Abrams
Cavalry Troop:	2xTL4 Infantry(R)/M3 Bradley, 2xM1A1 Abrams, 1x120mm M106A2(1)
Cavalry "Tank" Troop:	4xM1A1 Abrams[R]
Anti-Aircraft Battery:	3xM2A2/Linebacker
Attack Helicopter Company::	2xAH-1W, 2xAH-64, 1xOH-58D[R]
Air Assault Company:	5xUH-60
Air Scout Company:	3xOH-58D[R]
Air Liaison Company:	2xUH-1H, 2xOH-58A
Mechanized Battalion:	1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 4xMechanized Infantry Co, 1xAnti-Tank Company, 1xM106A2(3)
Armored Battalion:	1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 4xTank Company, 1x120mm M106A2(3), 1xTL4 Infantry(R)/M3 Bradley
Cavalry Squadron:	1xTL4 M577(HQ), 3xCavalry Troop, 1xCavalry "Tank" Troop
Artillery Battalion:	3x155mm M109A2(4)
Engineer Battalion:	1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/Truck, 3xEngineer Company
Anti-Aircraft Battalion:	3xAnti-Aircraft Battery
Attack Helicopter Battalion:	1xTL4 Infantry(R) HQ/UH-60, 3xAttack Helicopter Company
Air Transport Battalion:	1xTL4 Infantry(R) HQ/UH-60, 1xAir Assault Company, 1xAir Liaison Company, 1xAir Scout Company
Brigade Group:	1xTL4 Infantry(A) GHQ/M577, 1xArtillery Battalion, 1xCavalry Troop

Combat Aviation Brigade: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) GHQ)/1xUH-60, 1xOH-58[R], 1xAttack Helicopter Battalion, 1xAir Transport Battalion

Armored Division: 3xBrigade Group, 6xArmored Battalion, 4xMechanized Battalion, 1xCombat Aviation Brigade, 1xM993 MLRS(9), 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xArmored Cavalry Squadron

Mechanized Division: 3xBrigade Group, 4xArmored Battalion, 6xMechanized Battalion, 1xCombat Aviation Brigade, 1xM993 MLRS(9), 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xArmored Cavalry Squadron

Mechanized Division: 3xBrigade Group, 5xArmored Battalion, 5xMechanized Battalion, 1xCombat Aviation Brigade, 1xM993 MLRS(9), 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xArmored Cavalry Squadron

- Notes:**
- 1) Each Infantry stand may contain an attached "Dragon" ATGM team (MP).
 - 2) One stand in each Infantry Battalion may contain an attached "Stinger" SAM team (MP).
 - 3) Divisional Assets may be divided among the three "Brigade Groups" as you prefer.
 - 4) "Mixed" battalions may be formed by grouping two infantry companies with one tank company or vice-versa.
 - 5) Some divisions may have two "Attack Helicopter" and two "Air Transport" Battalions.
 - 6) Technical advances were rapid in this period. You may use new or updated weapons where and when available.

US ARMY "FORCE XXI" DIVISIONS

Generation: IV, Air Superiority Rating: 95, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Mechanized Infantry Company 3xTL4 Infantry(A)/M2A2 Bradley
Engineer Company: 3xTL4 Engineer/M113A3, 1xM1A2 AVLB, 1xM728 (CEV)
Tank Company 3xM1A2 Abrams
Recon/Cavalry Troop[R]: 2xTL4 Infantry(R)/M3A2 Bradley, 2xM1A2 Abrams, 1x120mm M106A2(1)
Cavalry "Tank" Troop: 3xM1A2 Abrams[R]
Anti-Aircraft Battery: 3xM2A2/Linebacker
Attack Helicopter Company:: 8xAH-64/Longbow, 2xOH-58D[R]
Air Assault Company: 5xUH-60G "Pavehawk"
Air Scout Company: 3xOH-58D[R]
Air Liaison Company: 2xUH-1N, 2xOH-58D[R]

Mechanized Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 3xMechanized Infantry Company, 1x120mm M106A2(3)
Armored Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 4xTank Company, 1x120mm M106A2(3), 1xTL4 Infantry(R)/M3A2 Bradley
Cavalry Squadron: 1xTL4 M577(HQ), 3xCavalry Troop, 1xCavalry "Tank" Troop
Artillery Battalion: 3x155mm M109A6(4)
MLRS Battalion: 3xM993 MLRS(6)
Engineer Battalion: 1xTL4 Engineer HQ/M113A3, 3xEngineer Company
Anti-Aircraft Battalion: 3xAnti-Aircraft Battery
Attack Helicopter Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(R) HQ/UH-60G, 3xAttack Helicopter Company
Air Transport Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(R) HQ/UH-60G, 1xAir Assault Company, 1xAir Liaison Company, 1xAir Scout Company

Brigade Group: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) GHQ/M577, 1xArtillery Battalion, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xRecon Troop
Combat Aviation Brigade: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) GHQ)/1xUH-60G, 1xOH-58D[R], 1xAttack Helicopter Battalion, 1xAir Transport Battalion

Armored Division: 3xBrigade Group, 6xArmored Battalion, 4xMechanized Battalion, 1xCombat Aviation Brigade, 1xMLRS Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xArmored Cavalry Squadron

Mechanized Division: 3xBrigade Group, 5xArmored Battalion, 5xMechanized Battalion, 1xCombat Aviation Brigade, 1xMLRS Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xArmored Cavalry Squadron

- Notes:**
- 1) Each Infantry stand may contain an attached "Javelin" ATGM team (MP).
 - 2) One stand in each Infantry Battalion may contain an attached "Stinger" SAM team (MP).
 - 3) "Brigade Groups" should be seen as "flexible" formations. The various divisional combat assets may be divided up among them as you see fit, based on "Mission" requirements.
 - 4) "Mixed" battalions may be formed by grouping two infantry companies with one tank company or vice-versa.
 - 5) All OH-58D[R] helicopters will be replaced by RAH-66 "Comanche"[R]s as these become available.
 - 6) All M933 MLRS stands may be replaced with M993 MLRS/TACMS stands as these weapons become available.
 - 7) You may use new or updated weapons where and when available.

US MARINE "FORCE XXI" DIVISION

Generation: IV, Air Superiority Rating: 95, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 30%

This unit represents an ideal many Marines pushed long and hard to realize in the 1980s and '90s.

Marine Infantry Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(A), 1xTL4 Support, 1xM1114 Armored HMMWV
Support Company: 1x81mm M252(4)/HMMWV, 1xM1114 Armored HMMWV, 2xM998/TOWIIB
Recon Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(R)/HMMWV
Engineer Company: 3xTL4 Engineer/HMMWV
Engineer Support Company: 1xTL4 Support/HMMWV, 3xTL4 Support, 5xDump Truck, 4xM9 (ACE),

5xHeavy Equipment Stands (Various Cranes, Graders, Excavators, and Dozers)

Light Armored Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(B)/LAV-25
 Armored Recon Company: 3xLAV-25[R], 1xLAV/TOWIIB, 1x81mm LAV-M(1)
 Tank Company: 3xM1A2
 Anti-Tank Company: 6xM998/TOWIIB
 Light Armored Support Company: 4xLAV/TOWIIB, 2x81mm LAV-M(2)
 Anti-Aircraft Company: 3xLAV/Linebacker
 Amphibious Assault Headquarters Company: 1xAAV7A1 (HQ), 3xAAV7A1(Engineer Vehicles)
 Amphibious Assault Company: 9xAAV7A1
 Air Transport Squadron: 3xCH-46
 Heavy Air Transport Squadron: 4xCH-53
 Attack Helicopter Flight: 2xAH-1W, 1xUH-1H

Infantry Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/HMMWV, 3-4xInfantry Co, 1xTL4 Infantry(R)/HMMWV, 1xSupport Company
 Engineer Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/HMMWV, 3xEngineer Company, 1xEngineer Support Company
 Tank Battalion: 1xM1A1 (HQ), 4xTank Company, 1xAnti-Tank Company
 Light Armored Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/LAV-25, 3xLight Armored Company
 "Divisional" Light Armored Battalion: 1xTL4 Infantry(B) HQ/LAV-25, 3xLight Armored Company, 1xAnti-Tank Company
 Amphibious Assault Battalion: 1xAmphibious Assault Headquarters Company, 4xAmphibious Assault Company
 Artillery Battalion: 4x155mm M198(3)/Truck, 1xAnti-Aircraft Company
 Artillery Battalion(SP): 3x155mm M109A2(4)
 SAM Battalion: 4x"I-HAWK"

Marine Infantry Regiment: 1x TL4 Infantry(A) GHQ/HMMWV, 3xInfantry Battalion, 1xRecon Company, 1xAnti-Tank Company
 "Combined" Regiment: 1x TL4 Infantry(A) GHQ/LAV-25, 1xTank Battalion, 2xLight Armored Battalion, 1xArmored Recon Company
 Artillery Regiment: 3xArtillery Battalion, 1xArtillery Battalion(SP)

Marine Air Wing: 1x TL4 Infantry(A) GHQ, 9xAir Transport Squadron, 4xHeavy Air Transport Squadron, 12xAttack Helicopter Flight

Division: 2xInfantry Regiment, 1x"Combined" Regiment, 1x"Divisional" Light Armored Battalion, 1xArtillery Regiment, 1xMarine Air Wing, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xAmphibious Assault Battalion, 1xSAM Battalion

Available Support Units: (One or more of these units or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)
 "Force Recon" Company: 6xTL4 Infantry(R)
 "Anti-Terrorist" Company: 6xTL4 Infantry(S)

Transport Company: (Sufficient Trucks to move two complete Infantry Battalions)

Air Support (Air Wing): 12xF/A-18 "Hornet", 12xF/A-18 "Hornet"[R], 32xAV-8B "Harrier II"

- Notes:**
- 1) Each Infantry stand may contain an attached "Dragon" ATGM team (MP).
 - 2) One stand in each Infantry Battalion may contain an attached "Stinger" SAM team (MP).
 - 3) You may use new or updated weapons where and when available.

US ARMY "INTERIM BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM" (IBCT) 2004+

Generation: IV, Air Superiority Rating: 95, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Infantry Company: 3xTL4 Infantry(A)/LAV-III, 1x120mm LAV-III(1), 1xLAV-III MGS
 Recon Troop: 3xTL4 Infantry(R)/LAV-III, 3x120mm LAV-III(1)
 Anti-Tank Company: 3xM1114 Armored M998/TOWIIB
 Engineer Company: 3xTL4 Engineer/LAV-III ESV, 1xEngineer Support Platoon

Infantry Battalion (BCT): 1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/LAV-III, 3xInfantry Company, 1x120mm LAV-III(2), 1xTL4 Infantry(R) 1xLAV-III
 R/S/TA Squadron: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) HQ/LAV-III, 3xRecon Troop
 Artillery Battalion: 3x155mm M198(2)

IBCT: 1xTL4 Infantry(A) GHQ/LAV-III, 3xInfantry Battalion, 1xArtillery Battalion, 1xSupport Battalion(BSB), 1xAnti-Tank Company, 1xEngineer Company

- Notes:**
- 1) Each Infantry(R) stand may contain and attached "Javelin" ATGM team (MP).
 - 2) R/S/TA stands for Recon, Survey, and Target Acquisition.
 - 3) The R/S/TA Squadron also contains a "Surveillance Troop", with 1xUAV Platoon, 1xSensor Platoon, and 1xNBC Platoon.
 - 4) The M998/TOWIIBs in the Anti-Tank Company will be replaced by LAV-III/TOWIIBs as these become available.
 - 5) Truck transport may be provided for the Artillery Battalion, though it will generally move by helicopter.
 - 6) The LAV-III ESV is the Engineer Support Version of the LAV-III. It is equipped with a dozer blade.
 - 7) Engineer Support Platoons consist of 1xMedium Tactical Bridge Stand, 2xMedium Truck Stands, + other support gear.
 - 8) The "BSB" contains 5xCombat Repair Teams, 6xHEMMT Water, 14xFuel, and 22xCargo Carriers, all with trailers.
 - 9) The IBCT is also called the "Stryker Brigade Combat Team" (SBCT). Two are currently training at Ft. Lewis, WA. (2/14/01)

- 10) The first IBCT (SBCT) is scheduled to be ready for deployment in 2004. It was deployed to Iraq late in 2003.
 11) The LAV-III's defense value of [8] is with applique armor attached. It is [4] without it. (See "Weapons Data".)
 12) The LAV-III MGS (motor gun system) has not yet been deployed to the Stryker Brigades (Oct. 2004)

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT: KOREAN WAR (1950-1953)

US INFANTRY DIVISION

Generation: II, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Infantry Company:	3xTL1 Infantry(A), 1xTL1 Support(A)
Infantry Support Company:	1x81mm Mortar(3)/Truck, 2xTL1 Support(A), 1x75mm M-20 RcR, 1xTL1 Infantry(R)/Jeep
Engineer Company:	3xTL1 Engineer(A)/Truck
Cavalry Troop[R]:	2xM24 Chaffee, 1xJeep/HMG, 1xTL1 Infantry(R)/Jeep, 1x81mm Mortar(1+)/M39
Tank Company:	4-5xMedium Tank, 1x"Flame Tank"
Light Tank Company:	4xM24
Anti-Tank Company:	3x3" ATG/Truck
Anti-Aircraft Company:	1x40mm M15 SPAA, 2xM16 MGMC
Infantry Battalion:	1xTL1 Infantry(A) HQ/Truck, 3xInfantry Company, 1xInfantry Support Company
Tank Battalion:	1xMedium Tank (HQ), 3xTank Company, 1xLight Tank Company, 1xJeep/HMG[R]
Artillery Battalion:	3x105mm M101(3)/Truck <u>or</u> 105mm M7 "Priest"(3)
Heavy Artillery Battalion:	3x155mm M114(2)/Truck <u>or</u> M40(2)
Infantry Regiment:	1xTL1 Infantry(A) GHQ/Truck, 3xInfantry Battalion, 1xAnti-Tank Company, 1x4.2" M1 Mortar(3)/Truck
Division:	3xInfantry Regiment, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion, 3xArtillery Battalion, 1xTank Battalion, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battalion, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xCavalry Troop

Available Support Units:	(One or more of these units or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)
Pioneer Battalion (Korean Laborers):	12xTL1 Infantry(D) (Korean Laborers)
Ranger Company:	3xTL1 Infantry(S)
Heavy Artillery Battalion:	3x203mm M43(2)
"Super" Heavy Artillery:	3x240mm Gun-Howitzer(2)/6xTractor
Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battalion:	4x90mm M118 "Sky Sweeper"/Truck

Air Support: Any combination of WWII fighter-bombers, F-80 "Starfires", F-9F "Panthers", or F-86 "Sabers"

Notes: 1) Before September 1950, Infantry Battalions contain two Infantry Companies and all artillery stands have two sections.
 2) All personnel and towed weapon stands may be "Motorized" in trucks. One in three may be mounted in M-3 Half-tracks.
 3) 81mm Mortars may be M1 or M29 types.
 4) Medium Tanks include M4A3E8s, M26s, or M46s. "Flame Tanks" are either M4A3s or M45s equipped with flame-throwers.
 5) The US "Base Determination Factor" changed during the course of the war. Before "Pusan" and during the early part of the Chinese offensive it was more like 15% - 20%. During the "Chosin" campaign, it may have been as high as 40%. Consider 30% as merely an "average" over the whole conflict.

187TH AIRBORNE REGIMENT

Generation: II, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Paratroop Company:	3xTL1 Infantry(A), 1xTL1 Support(A)
Support Company:	1x 81mm M1 Mortar(2), 1x 75mm M20 RcR, 2xTL1 Support(A)
Mortar Company:	1x4.2" M1 Mortar[3]/Truck
Engineer Company:	3xTL1 Engineer(A)
Airborne Battalion:	1xTL1 Infantry(A) HQ, 3xParatroop Company, 1xSupport Company
Artillery Battalion:	3x105mm M3A1(2)/Truck

Airborne Regiment: 1xTL1 Infantry(A) GHQ)Jeep, 3xAirborne Battalion, 1xEngineer Company, 1xMortar Company, 1xArtillery Battalion

Note: This unit was detached from the 11th Airborne division in Europe and shipped to Korea in 1950. It performed two combat "drops", one to prevent the escape of NKPA forces during their retreat from Pyongyang in October 1950 and another in March 1951 at Kunsan with the same mission. Both times, it fought with toughness and efficiency but failed to capture large numbers of enemy troops as planned.

1ST MARINE DIVISION

Generation: II, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Marine Company:	3xTL1 Infantry(A), 3xTL1 Support(A), 1x75mm M20 RcR
Marine Engineer Company:	3xTL1 Engineer(A)
Marine Recon Company:	3xTL1 Infantry(R)/Jeep
Marine Tank Company:	4xM26 <u>or</u> M4A3E8
Amphibious Tank Company:	4xLVTA4(3)
Amphibious Tractor Company:	12xLVT4

Marine Infantry Battalion:	1xTL1 Infantry(A) HQ, 3xMarine Infantry Company, 1x81mm M1 Mortar(3), 1xTL1 Engineer(A)
Engineer Battalion:	3xEngineer Company, 1xBulldozer
Tank Battalion:	1xTank (HQ), 3xTank Company, 2x105mm M4A3(2) "Flame Tank"
Amtrac Battalion:	1xAmphibious Tank Company, 3xAmphibious Tractor Company
Artillery Battalion:	3x105mm M101/Truck
Heavy Artillery Battalion:	3x155mm M-114(2)/M-5 Tractor
Rocket Battalion:	2x4.5" M8 MRL(8)

Marine Infantry Regiment: 1xTL1 Infantry(A) GHQ/Jeep, 3xMarine Infantry Battalion, 1x4.2" M1 Mortar(3)/Truck

Provisional Brigade (Pusan): 1xInfantry Regiment, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xTank Battalion, 1xRecon Company, 2xArtillery Battalion, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion

Marine Infantry Division: 3xInfantry Regiment, 1xEngineer Battalion, 1xTank Battalion, 1xAmtrac Battalion, 1xRecon Company, 2xArtillery Battalion, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion, 1xRocket Battalion

Notes: 1) Before September 1950, Infantry Battalions contain two Infantry Companies and all Artillery Batteries have two sections.
2) All personnel and towed weapon stands may be given truck transport.

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT: VIETNAM WAR (1965-1975) US INFANTRY DIVISION

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 25%

Infantry Company:	3xTL3 Infantry(B), 1x81mm L16 Mortar(1+), 1x90mm M67 RcR
Support Company:	1x4.2" M84 Mortar(2)/Truck, 1xTL3 Engineer, 1x106mm M40 RcR/Jeep
Mechanized Company:	3xTL3 Infantry(B)/M113, 1x81mm M125(1+)
Mechanized Support Company:	1x4.2" M106(2), 1xTL3 Engineer/Truck, 1x106mm M40 RcR/Jeep
Cavalry Troop:	1xTL3 Infantry(R)/M113 CAV, 1xTL3 Infantry(A)/M113, 2xM48A2, 1x81mm M125(1+)
OR:	1xTL3 Infantry(R)/M113 CAV], 1xTL3 Infantry(A)/M113, 2xM551, 1x4.2" M106(1+)
Air Cavalry Troop:	1xTL3 Support/Truck, 3xUH-1B (Attack), 2xUH-1 (Transport)
Aviation Company:	3xUH-1 (Transport), 1xUH-1B (Attack)
Tank Company:	4x48 or 4xM551
Recon Troop:	3xJeep/HMG[R]
LRRP Company:	3xTL3 Infantry(S)
M.P. Company:	3xTL3 Infantry(C)
Engineer Company:	3xTL3 Engineer, 1x90mm M67 RcR
Infantry Battalion:	1xTL3 Infantry(B) HQ/Truck, 4xInfantry Company, 1xSupport Company
Mechanized Battalion:	1xTL3 Infantry(B) HQ/M577, 3xMechanized Company, 1xMechanized Support Company
Armored Battalion:	1xM48A2 (HQ), 3xTank Company, 1xM48 AVLB, 1x4.2" M106(2), 1xTL3 Infantry(R)/M-113 CAV
Cavalry Squadron:	1xTL3 Infantry(B) HQ/M577, 3xCavalry Troop, 1xAir Cavalry Troop
Aviation Battalion:	1xTL3 Infantry(B) HQ/UH-1, 3xAviation Company
Light Artillery Battalion:	4x105mm M2A1(3)/Truck
Heavy Artillery Battalion:	3x155mm M114A1(3)/Truck, 1x203mm M110(2)
Engineer Battalion:	4xEngineer Company

Infantry Brigade: 1xTL3 Infantry(B) GHQ/Truck, 1xLight Artillery Battalion, 1xRecon Troop + various divisional assets

1st Infantry Division: 3xInfantry Brigade (The assets below are to be divided among these brigades.)
9xInfantry Battalion, 1xCavalry Squadron, 1xAviation Battalion, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion, 1xLRRP Co.

4th Infantry Division: 3xInfantry Brigade (The assets below are to be divided among these brigades.)
8xInfantry Battalion, 1xMechanized Battalion, 1xArmored Battalion, 1xCavalry Squadron, 1xAviation Battalion, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion, 1xLRRP Company

9th Infantry Division: 3xInfantry Brigade (The assets below are to be divided among these brigades.)
5xInfantry Battalion, 2xMechanized Battalion, 3xRiverine Battalion*, 1xCavalry Squadron, 1xAviation Battalion, 1xLight Artillery Battalion, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion, 1xLRRP Company

Notes: 1) The organization and tactics of "Riverine" forces in Vietnam is beyond the scope of these rules. Suggestions for gaming riverine operations within this rules system are available in GHQ's supplement: The Vietnam War (scheduled for release early 2005). Those wishing to focus on riverine gaming should consult GHQ's classic game: *Mekong...Vietnam*.

1ST "AIR CAVALRY" DIVISION

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 25%

Air Mobile Company:	3xTL3 Infantry(B)/UH-1, 1x81mm L16 Mortar(1+)/UH-1
Air Mobile Support Company:	1x4.2" M84 Mortar(2)/UH-1, 1xTL3 Engineer/UH-1
Airborne Company:	3xTL3 Infantry(B), 1x81mm L16 Mortar(1+), 1x90mm M67 RcR

Airborne Support Company: 1x4.2" M84 Mortar(2), 1xTL3 Engineer
 Air Cavalry Troop: 1xOH-13[R], 1xTL3 Infantry(B)/UH-1, 2xUH-1B (Attack)
 Recon Troop: 6xJeep/HMG[R]
 Long Range Recon Patrol (LRRP): 3xTL3 Infantry(S)
 Engineer Company: 3xTL3 Engineer

Air Mobile Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(B) HQ/UH-1, 3xAir Mobile Company, 1xSupport Company
 Airborne Battalion: 1xInfantry(A) HQ/UH-1, 3xAirborne Company, 1xAirborne Support Company
 Air Cavalry Squadron: 1xUH-1 (HQ), 3xAir Cavalry Troop
 Engineer Battalion: 4xEngineer Company, 1x90mm M67 RcR
 Artillery Battalion: 4x105mm M102(3)/Truck
 Air Mobile Artillery Battalion: 3x105mm M102(3)/C-47
 Aerial Artillery Battalion: 12xUH-1B (Attack)

Division: 3xTL3 Infantry(B) GHQ/UH-1, 1xAir Cavalry Squadron, 5xAir Mobile Battalion, 3xAirborne Battalion, 1xEngineer Battalion, 3xArtillery Battalion, 1xAir Mobile Artillery Battalion, 1xAerial Artillery Battalion, 3xRecon Troop, 1xLRRP Company

Notes: 1) Airborne Troops have parachute training and may arrive on the battlefield either by helicopter or by parachute.
 2) Engineers may arrive on the battlefield by Helicopter.
 3) The various units of the division may be grouped around the three "Command Centers" as you wish.
 4) The 1st "Air Cavalry" and the 101st "Air Mobile" divisions were literally everywhere in Vietnam. Elements were often "loaned out" to neighboring divisions.

"ARMORED CAVALRY" REGIMENT: VIETNAM

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 25%

Armored Cavalry Troop: 2xTL3 Infantry(B)/M113 CAV, 2x M551, 1x4.2" M84 M106(1+)
 Artillery Battery: 1x105mm M108(3) or 155mm M109(3)
 Tank Company: 4xM48A2

Armored Cavalry Squadron*: 1xTL3 Infantry(B) HQ/M577, 3xArmored Cavalry Troop, 1xTank Company, 1xM60 AVLB, 1xArtillery Battery, 1xTL3 Infantry(R)/M113 CAV
 Artillery Battalion: 3x105mm M101(3)/Truck

Regiment: 1xTL3 Infantry(B) GHQ/M577, 3xArmored Cavalry Squadron, 1xArtillery Battalion

Note: 1) All personnel stands may trade their vehicle transport for air transport in UH-1 "Huey" helicopters as you wish.
 2) Armored Cavalry Regiments were a "Corps" asset and functioned with a good deal of independence.

MECHANIZED BRIGADE: VIETNAM

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 25%

Infantry Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(B)/Truck, 1x81mm L16 Mortar(1+)/Truck, 1x90mm M67 RcR
 Infantry Support Company: 1xTL3 Engineer/Truck, 1x4.2" M84 Mortar(2)/Truck, 1x106mm M40 RcR/Jeep
 Mechanized Infantry Company: 3xTL3 Infantry(B)/M113, 1x81mm M125(1+)
 Mechanized Support Company: 1x4.2" M106(2), 1xTL3 Engineer/Truck, 1x106mm M40 RcR/Jeep
 Engineer Company: 3xTL3 Engineer/Truck, 1x90mm M67 RcR/Truck
 Cavalry Troop: 1xTL3 Infantry(B)/M113, 1xTL3 Infantry(R)/M113 CAV, 2xM551, 1x81mm M125(1+)
 Tank Company: 4xM48A2

Infantry Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(B) HQ/Truck, 3xInfantry Company, 1xInfantry Support Company
 Mechanized Battalion: 1xTL3 Infantry(B) HQ/M577, 3xMechanized Infantry Company, 1xMechanized Support Company
 Armored Battalion: 1xM48A2 (HQ), 3xTank Company, 1xM48 AVLB, 1xM728, 1x4.2" M106(2), 1xTL3 Infantry(R)/M113 CAV
 Artillery Battalion: 3xM-109(3)

Brigade: 1xTL3 Infantry(B) GHQ/M577, 1xInfantry Battalion, 1xMechanized Infantry Battalion, 1xArmored Battalion, 1xArtillery Battalion, 1xCavalry Troop, 1xEngineer Company

Notes: 1) This formation was the largest "Mechanized" unit to see combat in Vietnam. Armored "Divisions" were not deployed there.

US ARMY "CORPS" AND "ARMY" ASSETS

Available Support Units: (One or more of these units or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)

Anti-Aircraft Company: 3xM42 "Duster" or 3xM16 MGMC
 Anti-Aircraft Missile Battery: 1xHAWK
 Special Forces Group: 4xTL3 Infantry(S)
 Anti-Aircraft Battery: 1xM163 Vulcan
 Air Transport Company: 9x CH-46
 Heavy Lift Company: 9x CH-54

Engineer Battalion:	1xTL3 Infantry(B) HQ/Truck, 9xTL3 Engineer/Truck
Artillery Battalion:	3x105mm M101(3) <u>or</u> 105mm M102(30
Artillery Battalion:	155mm M114A1(3) <u>or</u> 155mm M109(3)
Heavy Artillery Battalion:	3x175mm M107(3) <u>or</u> 203mm M110(2)

MARINE DIVISION

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Marine Infantry Company:	3xTL3 Infantry(B)
Marine Tank Company:	4xM48A2
Marine Recon Company:	4xTL3 Infantry(R), 3xJeep/HMG[R], 1x106mm M40 RcR/Jeep[R]
Engineer Company:	3xTL3 Engineer
Recon Company:	3xTL3 Infantry(R), 1xTL3 Infantry(S)
Marine Infantry Battalion:	1xTL3 Infantry(B) HQ, 4xInfantry Company, 2x81mm L16 Mortar(2), 1xInfantry(R)/Jeep, 1x106mm M40 RcR/M274 Mechanical Mule, 1xTL3 Engineer
Marine Tank Battalion:	1xM48A2/Dozer (HQ), 1xM48A2/Flamethrower, 3xTank Company
Amtrac Battalion:	12xLVTP5, 1xLVTE1
Recon Battalion:	1xTL3 Infantry(B) HQ/Truck, 4x Recon Company
Artillery Battalion:	3x105mm M-101(3)
Heavy Artillery Battalion:	3x155mm M-114A1(3)/Truck <u>or</u> 3x155mm M109(3)
Engineer Battalion:	4xEngineer Company
Anti-Tank Battalion:	9xM50 "Ontos"
Marine Infantry Regiment:	1xTL3 Infantry(B) GHQ/Truck, 3xInfantry Battalion, 1xArtillery Battalion
Marine Division:	3xInfantry Regiment, 1xHeavy Artillery Battalion, 1xTank Battalion, 1xAmtrac Battalion, 1xRecon Battalion, 1xAnti-Tank Battalion, 1xLVTPH-6(3)

Available Support Units: (One or more of these units or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)
Force Troops:: 2xEngineer Battalion, 2x203mm M110(2), 1x175mm M-107(3)
Air Support (Air Wing): 12xF-4 "Phantom", 9xA-4 or A-6A, 8xUH-1B, 4xOV-10, 3xAH-1

Notes: 1) The LVTE1 was the Engineer version of the LVTP5 Amphibious Tractor.
2) Truck Transport may be provided as needed.
3) CH-46 or CH-53 transport helicopters may be provided as needed.

MARINE "BATTLEGROUP"

Generation: III, Air Superiority Rating: 90, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 30%

Marine Infantry Company:	3xTL3 Infantry(B), 1xTL3 Support
Headquarters & Service Company(H&S):	2x81mm L16 Mortar(2), 1x106mm M40 RcR/Jeep
Battlegroup:	1xTL3 Infantry(B) GHQ, 3-4xMarine Infantry Company, 1xH&S Company

Available Support: 1xM48A2, 1xLVTP5, 1xM42 "Duster", 1x105mm M101(3), Sufficient trucks and/or helicopters to "lift" all units.

Note: "I" Corps, the northern third of South Vietnam, was an area largely covered by heavily forested mountains. The US Marine Corps, faced with the daunting task of finding and fighting powerful enemy forces in this environment, solved the problem by setting up nearly autonomous battalion-sized units capable of operating independently over long periods. The Marines' reputation for toughness and staying power in Vietnam was largely built on the work of these all-arms "Battlegroups".

TACTICAL NOTES

The last five decades have seen US combined arms doctrine evolve to the point where not only division assets, but brigade, battalion, and even company components are "swapped" between independent commands based on a simple credo embodied in the acronym "MET-T" (Mission, Environment, and Terrain dictate Tactics). As "players" you must not see the US TO&E charts as rigidly organized lists of discrete, immutable components. You should use them primarily as a set of guidelines. US forces will generally be tailored to the task at hand. You should not only group various battalions and companies under brigade "Command Centers", but should (indeed must) swap various companies between all-arms battalion "Task Forces" and form mixed "Company" teams of tanks, infantry, artillery, etc. to "Accomplish the Mission". This will simulate the actual battlefield composition of US forces much more realistically, producing games that reflect US tactical doctrine more accurately.

Coverage of the US Military and US combat operations over the last fifty-eight years has been extensive. Information on the composition of US forces deployed in these operations is extensive as well. Therefore, designing scenarios simulating battles in the Korean War, Vietnam War, Gulf War, etc. will not be difficult, at least from the US point of view. Your biggest problem will be putting together opposing forces. Coverage of these is generally spotty and their structure is often irregular. Military historians can be as lazy as anybody else, and often use easily accessible US records without questioning whether or not these are accurate. Besides, most readers are more interested in the narrative than the data. Authors, therefore, take far less pains to establish exact numbers of enemy troops, their organization, weapons, or capabilities, making precise historical accuracy problematical.

"What-if" scenarios, especially ones pitting "Warsaw Pact" forces against NATO, have been a favorite with wargamers for decades. The Soviet collapse made these less popular, but don't let that deter you. My theory is that many gamers just don't exercise

their imaginations enough. Over the last thirty-five years, I've run campaigns covering a hypothetical Soviet invasion of Yugoslavia with American intervention, combat between US and Soviet Marines along Norway's "North Cape", US intervention in a Canadian civil war, a Philippine civil war, a US invasion of Lebanon, one of Libya, one of Iran, and US intervention in the Arab-Israeli Wars. I've even run a "War of the Worlds" campaign pitting US National Guardsmen against giant alien insects! Think "outside the box", bud!

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Bosnia

The "Multi-National Division-North" (MND(N)) in Bosnia, under the control of the US 1st Cavalry Division, includes:

1xUS Brigade at Tuzla with:

1x US Mechanized Battalion, 2xUS Armored Battalion, 1xUS Artillery Battalion, 1xUS Engineer Battalion,
1xUS Forward Support Battalion

1xUS Aviation Brigade at Tuzia with:

1xUS Aviation Attack Battalion, 1xUS Aviation General Support Battalion

1xTurkish Brigade at Zenica with:

1xTurkish Mechanized Battalion, 1xTurkish Mechanized Company, 1xTurkish Tank Company,
1xTurkish Artillery Battery, 1xTurkish Engineer Company, 1xTurkish Logistic Battalion, 1xTurkish Signal Company

1xNordic/Polish Brigade at Doboj with:

1xDanish Mechanized Battalion, 1xFinnish Mechanized Battalion, 1xNorwegian Mechanized Battalion,
1xPolish Mechanized Airborne Battalion, 1xSwedish Mechanized Battalion, 1xSwedish Medical Company,
1xMultinational Military Police Company

1xRussian Airborne Brigade at Ugijevik with:

2xRussian Airborne Battalion, 1xRussian Signal Company, 1xRussian Transportation Company,
1xRussian Logistics company, 1xRussian Military Police Platoon, 1xRussian Chemical-Biological Platoon

Divisional Troops:

1xUS MLRS Battalion, 1xUS Signal Battalion, 1xUS Military Intelligence Battalion, 3xUS Military Police Company,
1xUS Medical Battalion, 2xUS Medical Company, 1xLithuanian, 1xEstonian, and 1xLatvian Infantry Platoon

Kosovo

(As of mid-2000 this force was running down as the emphasis switched to NATO operations in Kosovo. At least 7,000 US troops are now in Kosovo alongside about 50,000 other NATO troops that constitute the KFOR Organization.) As of early 2001 the US contribution to MNB(E) was composed of the following units:

Task Force Falcon Multinational Brigade Headquarters "East" (Camp Bondsteel)

101st Military Intelligence Battalion, 121st Signals Battalion, 55th Personnel Service Battalion, Engineer Brigade,
"F" Troop/4th Cavalry/2nd Bde/1st Infantry Division (Brigade Recon Team), 201st Forward Support Battalion,
3rd Corps Support Command, 67th Combat Support Hospital, 3/504 Parachute Infantry Regiment,
2/2nd Infantry Regiment, 1/63rd Armored Regiment, C/3/10th Special Forces Group, 1/6th Field Artillery Regiment,
Battery C/3/319th Field Artillery Regiment, 709th MP Battalion, 1/1st Aviation Battalion, 16th Corps Support Group,
321st Psychological Operations Company, 415th Civil Affairs Battalion, 52nd Mobile Aeromedical Staging Facility

Rear Area Operations Center (Camp Able Sentry)

122nd Mobile Public Affairs Company

For further information on the Balkans, see the sections on Bosnia, Yugoslavia, and United Nations Peacekeepers elsewhere in this work.

The New Century

Under the Clinton administration, the current plan was for the US to be prepared to fight two simultaneous major regional conflicts. This required a force structure of 518,000 active troops. With only 470,000 personnel on the books, the US Army was insufficiently manned for this mission. All decisions on this matter were postponed until after the 2000 presidential election. The Bush administration, therefore, was forced to deal with this expensive and controversial dilemma.

Before "9/11" and the current situation vis-a-vis Iraq and North Korea came up, there were even plans to reduce manning levels by another 20,000. Things, of course, have changed! The US military can't ignore the fact that engagement in one region might encourage adventurism by some US enemy in another region. Therein lies the reason for the "Two Simultaneous Conflicts" strategy remaining in place.

However, budgetary restraints and economic weaknesses have made this strategy difficult, if not impossible, to pursue. The US has had to rely, strategically, on diplomacy to establish supportive coalitions to avoid any "Two-Front" war. Thus, the recent UN resistance to forming a coalition to invade Iraq has been doubly galling. There is, however, some reason for hope. If "Force XXI" delivers the kind of enhanced lethality hoped for, the "Simultaneous Conflicts" strategy may be workable with a smaller force.

The first phase of the "War On Terrorism", the destruction of the Afghan Taliban military capability and the destruction of the Al Qaeda network in Afghanistan has proved to be a spectacular success. US/UK Special Forces Groups, in association with local anti-Taliban fighters and attack aircraft, achieved almost total destruction of Taliban military assets and Al Qaeda infrastructure almost before they realized they were even in a war! Throughout 2002 about 5,000 US military personnel were operating in Afghanistan, mainly around Kandahar, attempting to "flush" remaining Taliban and Al Qaeda fighters, while other US personnel operated against terrorists in the Philippines and against terrorist targets in both Somalia and the Yemen.

New Weapons

US military weapons and equipment procurement is based on the accomplishment of five basic missions:

1: Project and Sustain

The "Javelin" is a man-portable, anti-tank system developed for the US Army and the US Marine Corps. It is lethal against tanks with either conventional or reactive armor. Javelin comprises two major components; a reusable "Command and Launch" unit and a missile sealed in a disposable "Launch Tube" assembly. It sports a day/night sight and can engage targets in adverse weather and countermeasure environments. The key feature of the Javelin is the use of fire-and forget technology, allowing the gunner to fire and

immediately take cover. It can execute either top-attack or direct fire, boasts an advanced tandem warhead, target lock-on before launch, and soft launch (It can fire from enclosures and covered fighting positions.) The Javelin replaces the "Dragon."

2: Protect the Force

The "Basic Combat Identification System" (BCIS) allows positive identification of friendly forces, protecting them from "fratricidal" fire, by transmitting an interrogating signal. Friendly units will respond automatically through transponders identifying them. The BCIS is an integral part of the army's digitized effort for combat identification. BCIS units are being manufactured during a Low-Rate Initial Production (LRIP) phase.

The "Theater Anti-Air Defense" (THAAD) system consists of missiles, launchers, command/control computers, intelligence elements, ground-based radars, and support equipment. The missile is a hypervelocity, kinetic energy weapon that ensures destruction of the target by direct collision (A sort of super-fast crowbar). The launcher is easily mounted/dismounted and has two to three times the firepower of current air defense systems. The system. These capabilities allow THAAD to be rapidly deployed to any theatre on short notice. THAAD is fully transportable by current military aircraft and can use unimproved roads and highways.

It is designed to intercept short and intermediate range missiles employing sophisticated warhead technologies. THAAD will augment both existing and planned tactical missile defense weapons, providing a capability to destroy enemy missiles at ranges and altitudes sufficient to avoid damage from debris or chemical agent fallout. Because of its hit-to-kill guidance approach, the system provides a high degree of lethality compared to existing systems with fragmentation warheads.

The "National Missile Defense" (NMD) system will operate with external early warning sensors, a "Space and Missile Tracking" system, and early warning radar, as part of the "United States Space Command" (USSPACECOM). Elements of the system include ground-based exo-atmospheric hit-to-kill interceptors, phased array radars, "Human-In-Control" engagement planning.

Early warning sensors will detect and designate hostile ICBM launches and transmit tracking data to a control center. Using data from surveillance and tracking systems, including the ground-based radar, it will identify hostile re-entry vehicles, plan the engagement, provide weapons release authorization and send launch commit parameters to a specific interceptor.

After the interceptor is launched, an on-board computer uses constantly updated data to set a 'blind' intercept course. Once uncapped, a passive seeker searches and acquires the target and any associated objects in its field-of-view, producing a "target object map". The kill vehicle then tracks the target and executes "End Game" maneuvers to achieve a direct-impact kill. Radar monitors the kill, recommending further action, if required. (Did you get all that?)

The "AICPS" is an "Advanced Integrated Collective Protection" system that provides environmental control and breathable air at positive pressure to a wide range of enclosures under harmful climatic or chemical/biological warfare conditions. It reduces the logistics burden involved in this effort by using a newly designed, deep-bed, carbon filter that is environmentally harmless and has a minimum useful life of three years. It also provides electrical power over and above that required for filtration and environmental control. The AICPS is adaptable to a wide range of vehicles and shelters. It also offers significant weight and volume advantages over earlier equipment.

The "Medium Extended Air Defense System" (MEADS) provides low-level air defense, theater missile defense, and cruise missile defense for front-line forces. It operates in combination with other, longer range systems, to protect areas of debarkation and assembly, and provides continuous coverage. MEADS utilizes a combination of netted and distributed architecture, modular configurable battle elements, interoperability with other airborne and ground-based sensors, and improved seeker/sensor components. Basically, it provides 360-degree defense against the full spectrum of airborne threats, and significantly increases firepower, while reducing personnel and logistics requirements.

3: Win the Information War

"Track-Wolf" is a high-frequency sky wave, intelligence, and emitter location system. It is ground-based can be configured as anything from a large, fully capable mobile "COMINT" field station to a small, stealthy, four-vehicle team, and can accomplish a wide range of missions. Primarily, it can give early, reliable, and critical intelligence to a theatre commander even before hostilities are initiated.

The Track-Wolf system comprises two separate interactive subsystems, one for "Collection and Processing" and one for "Direction-Finding". It normally is located in rear areas, some two hundred kilometers behind forward lines. It has a "modular" design, with all components linked via a fiber-optic digital data network. This allows systems to be tactically sized to meet contingency operational requirements over a broad range of conflicts. The hardware within the CPS is a combination of both new and old components, and the software has been in use at existing field stations for several years.

4: Conduct Precision Strikes

The army's new "Tactical Missile System" (TACMS) and its "Advanced" cousin (ATACMS) are ground-launched missile systems consisting of a surface-to-surface guided missile and a range of effective multi-purpose warheads. TACMS is used to attack tactical surface-to-surface missile sites, air defense systems, logistics elements, and command/control centers. TACMS missiles can be fired from existing "Multiple Launch Rocket Systems" (MLRS) and are capable of engaging targets at ranges well beyond the capability of any existing cannon or artillery rocket. The ATACMS, with its enhanced "Global Positioning" system, will have approximately twice the range of TACMS. The current objective is to provide 1,647 missiles by 2006. TACMS is the first weapon system to be fielded in the "Force XXI" modernization program, and saw its first combat during Operation Desert Storm.

"BAT" is a self-guided sub-munition that uses on-board acoustic and infrared sensors to locate, attack, and destroy moving tanks and other armored vehicles. BAT can be carried deep into enemy territory by various delivery vehicles, then dispersed over targets to selectively attack and destroy them.

5: Dominate the Maneuver Battlefield

The "Air-to-Ground Missile" system (AGMS) represents four generations of "Hellfire" airborne anti-armor weapons. The first three generations used a laser seeker. The "Longbow" version uses a radar frequency seeker. "Longbow" is the main armament of the US Army AH-64 Apache and US Marine Corps' AH-1W Super Cobra helicopters, and the second-generation (Longbow II) is currently available for deployment. The Laser can be projected from ground observers, other aircraft, or the launching aircraft itself. This enables the system to be employed in a variety of modes: autonomous, air or ground, direct or indirect, single shot, rapid, or ripple fire.

"Longbow II" and "Longbow" missiles are complementary. Their combination of precision guidance and fire-and-forget capability provide the battlefield commander flexibility across a wide range of missions, permitting quicker response times, and higher

mobility than other anti-armor weapons. Other improvements include electro-optical countermeasure hardening, improved target reacquisition, an advanced warhead system capable of defeating 21st century reactive armor; co- and re-programmability to adapt to changing threats, and shipboard compatibility. Other advantages of the Longbow missile include adverse weather capability (rain, snow, fog, smoke, and battlefield obscurants) and improved stealth.

The "Line Of Sight Anti-Tank" (LOSAT) weapon system consists of a "Kinetic Energy Missile" (another crowbar) turret mounted on an air-mobile armored chassis. The key attractions of LOSAT are the tremendous over-kill lethality of the KEM and its easy deployability. LOSAT will also provide increased survivability and stealth. It can engage targets to the horizon and provides dramatically increased rates of fire and enhanced performance under day, night, adverse weather, or obscured battlefield conditions. LOSAT will satisfy critical anti-armor needs in dedicated anti-tank companies of Mechanized Infantry Battalions. It can both fix and destroy enemy armored formations. This fixing fire allows friendly forces to prevent enemy forces from moving, pinning them in place. Devastating flank and rear attacks may then be executed against them. LOSAT replaces current US "TOW" ATGM systems.

The "Comanche" (RAH-66) is the US Army's next generation armed reconnaissance helicopter. It is also the first helicopter developed specifically for this role. Though currently (10/04) unfunded, Comanche would significantly expand the army's capability to conduct reconnaissance operations in all battlefield environments, in adverse weather, day or night. Comanche's 1,260-mile range and small size also enhances its rapid strategic deployment capability. Comanche will replace those AH-1s, OH-58s, and OH-6s currently performing armed reconnaissance. Its features include a turret-mounted cannon, night-vision system, helmet-mounted display, electro-optical target acquisition/designation system, aided target recognition, and integrated displays. The aircraft also has "Longbow" capability and provision for additional stores.

2002 AMERICAN ARSENAL

Vehicles:	7,918xM1A2 "Abrams" MBTs & 500xM551 "Sheridan" Light Tanks, 4,641xM2A2 & 2,083xM3A2 "Bradley" IFVs
Anti-Tank:	90mm M67 & 106mm M40A1 RcRs, 21,000xDragon, 8,600xTOW (including 1,380 on HMMWV, 520 on M-901 & 6,000 on M2 Bradley), 730xJavelin, AT-4, & Carl Gustav ATGMs, 66mm M72 LAW ATGLs
Artillery:	1,000x105mm M-119A1, 1,450x155mm M198 Towed Gun/Howitzers, 1,500x155mm M109A2/A3/A5, 950xM109A6 "Paladin" (SP) Gun/Howitzers, 800x227mm MLRS, 2,000x60mm M19, 500+81mm M29A1, 450x81mm M252, 152x107mm (4.2") M30, & 1,000x120mm M120/121 Mortars
Anti-Aircraft:	480x"Patriots", 2,000+"Stinger", & 760x"Avenger" Pedestal Mounted "Stinger"/HMMWV SAMs
Combat Aircraft:	361xA-10/OA-10, 93xB1B, 21xB2, 85xB52H, 739xF-15/E, 1,217xF-16, & 55xF-117
Helicopters:	1,170xH-60A/H/L, 38xMH-53J/M, 240xUH-1B, 1,000xUH-1D, 995xUH-1H, 138xUH-IN, 844xAH-1S/P/E/F, 800xOH-58A, 660xOH-6A, 11xBV-47G, 648xCH(MH)-47A/B/D, 115xCH-54A, & 748xAH-64A/D
Small Arms:	9mm Berretta 92F (M9), Colt, H&K MP5, .45 cal M1911A1, & M3A1 Pistols, 5.56mm M16A1/A2, 7.62mm M14, & M21 Rifles, 5.56mm M249, 7.62mm M60, & .50 cal Browning M2HB Machineguns, 40mm M79, M203, & Mk19 Model 3 SMAW Grenade Launchers

- Notes:
- 1) 8,800xM60A1/A3 Medium & 1,000xM551 Light tanks are in reserve or storage.
 - 2) 17,500xM113s are in either in Reserve Units, National Guard Units, or stored.
 - 3) 2,131 LAV-III in ten variants are being procured for the Army's six new "Stryker Brigade Combat Teams" (SBCT) by 2008.
 - 4) Development of the 155mm SP "Crusader" artillery system has been cancelled.
 - 5) 273x155mm M777 lightweight howitzers are being built to supplement and later replace existing 155mm M198 howitzers.
 - 6) 363x"HIMARS" artillery rocket systems have been ordered to equip the new "IBCTs".
 - 7) All "Patriot" systems are to be upgraded to the ATBM-capable PAC-3 configuration.
 - 8) 232xAH-64As were upgraded to AH-64D "Longbow" standards in 2002. The remainder will be upgraded by 2006.
 - 9) All 1,621xUH-60As will be upgraded to UH-60L standards by the end of 2003.
 - 10) Development the RAH-66 "Comanche" helicopter continues.
 - 11) 300xCH-47D helicopters are being upgraded to CH-47F standards. This should be complete by 2013.

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