UNCLASSIFIED

AD NUMBER AD362500 CLASSIFICATION CHANGES TO: UNCLASSIFIED FROM: CONFIDENTIAL LIMITATION CHANGES

TO:

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

FROM:

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors;

Administrative/Operational Use; JUL 1965. Other requests shall be referred to Army Combat Development Command, Ft. Belvoir, VA.

AUTHORITY

AGO ltr 29 Dec 1980 ; AGO ltr 29 Dec 1980

UNCLASSIFIED

AD NUMBER			
AD362500			
CLASSIFICATION CHANGES			
TO: CONFIDENTIAL			
FROM: SECRET			
AUTHORITY			
31 Jul 1977 DoDD 5200.10			

AD= 362500

SECURITY REMARKING REQUIREMENTS

JOD 5200.1=R+ DEC 78

REVIEW ON 28 JUL 85

UNCLASSIFIED

AD 362500

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED

FROM CONFIDENTIAL

AUTHORITY:

DAG PA Motice
29 Dec 80



UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY

MARKING

The eleccified or limited status of this report applies to each page, unless otherwise marked.

Separate page printegra MUST be marked accordingly.

*This document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Lave, Title 18, U. S. C., Section 793 and 794. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by lave.

DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS: NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED. DOD DIR 5200.10

" CHE NALF CHICHAL CHE!

attachment A

SECRET AD 362 500



UNITED STATES ARMY AT DEVELOPMENTS COMMAND,

TYPE NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY DIVISION AND BRIGADE

1970 - 1975

Fel _ June

contains information affecting This material contains information affecting

ACT Mational Defense of the United States

(within the meaning of the Espienege Laws.

Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794, the

transmission or revelation of which in any

manner to an unautherized person is pro
hibited by law.



July 1965 DDC CONTROL NO. 53108

GROUP 3 Downgraded At 12 Year Intervals; Not Automatically Declassified

USACDC Control No. 14985

Copy Of 175 Copies

Special Handling Required Not Releasable To Foreign Nationals Except U.K. Canada & Australia, By Authority of CG USACDC 1 July 1965

SECRET



HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY COMBAT DEVELOPMENTS COMMAND FORT BEIVOIR, VIRGINIA - 22060

CDCPL-F

1 July 1965

SUBJECT:

A Type North Vietnamese Army Division and Brigade, 1970-1975 (U)

TO:

See Distribution

- l. (C) This publication, prepared by the Foreign Intelligence Division, Plans Directorate, Headquarters, US Army Combat Developments Command (USACDC) and incorporating Defense Intelligence Agency approved intelligence, provides this headquarters and its subordinate commands and agencies with a detailed projected organization of a Type North Vietnamese Army Division and Brigade, with its principal weapons, vehicles, materiel and equipment for the 1970-1975 time period.
- 2. (U) This publication is disseminated to USACDC subordinate commands and agencies and other commands and agencies engaged in war games, field experimentation and combat developments activities for their use as they deem appropriate.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Inc! as

DISTRIBUTION:

See Distribution List

(Page IX-1)

Special Handling Required Not Releasable to Foreign Nationals Except U.K. Canada & Australia, By Authority of CG USACDC 1 July 1965

Downgraded at 12 Year Intervals Not Automatically Declassified

SECRET

or, AGC

st Adj Gen

(C) FOREWORD (U)

- 1. (C) The document is designed to provide guidance, information and a planning basis for those agencies conducting combat development studies, war games and field experiments involving the North Vietnamese Army in the time period 1970-1975. It is based on projections of current North Vietnamese and Chinese Communist strategic and tactical doctrine, on the estimated weapons and equipment which will be available during the period, and on known traditional attitudes toward doctrine, material and equipment which exist in the North Vietnamese Army.
- 2. (U) This study was reviewed and approved by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) on 27 May 1965.
- 3. (U) In this study, the organizational breakdown of the division and brigade have been carried down to platoon and squad level. This is believed desirable for a realistic evaluation and analysis of results when used in tactical war games, exercises and experimentation.
- 4. (U) No intelligence later than 1 May 1965 was considered in the preparation of this study.

(C) TABLE OF CONTENTS (U)

A TYPE NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY DIVISION AND BRIGADE 1970-1975

		PAGE
FOREWORD		. iii
ABREVIATIONS		. íx
PART I - North Vietmamese Army		
Political Background Information	I-1	
Military Background Information	I-3	
PAVN Strengths and Weaknesses	I- 5	
Mobilization Potential	I-6	
National Objectives	I-6	
PART II - North Vietnamese Army Doctrine		
General Information	11-1	
Tactical Doctrine	II-2	!
Organization for Combat	11-6	•
Concentration and Movement of Troops	11-7	•
Employment of Combat Arms	II-1	.0
Command and Control	11-1	.1
Forms of Offensive Action	11-1	.2
Concentration and Deployment for the Offensive	II-l	4
The Assault	II-1	8
The Pursuit	11-1	9
Support Weapons in the Offense	11-2	0
The Defense	TT -2	2

iv

The Counterattack	1.1 -28
The Withdrawal	II-29
PART III - Organization and Equipment P Division	AVN Infantry
Organization PAVN Infantr	y Division III-1
Personnel and Equipment D List, PAVN Infantry Di	
TOE Headquarters Infan	try Division III-4
TOE Rear Service Burea Division	u, Infantry III-5
TOE Transportation : Rear Service Burea Division	
TOE Engineer Battalion Division	, Infantry
TOE Signal Battalion, Division	Infantry III-8
TOE Reconnaissance Com Infantry Division	pany,
TOE Antitank Battalion Division	, Infantry III-13
TOE Antiaircraft Batta Division	lion, Infantry III-15
TOE Chemical Company, Division	Infantry III-18
TOE Guard Company, Inf	antry Division III-19
TOE Artillery Regiment Division	, Infantry III-20
TOE 76-mm Gun Batt Artillery Regin	
TOE 105-mm HOWITZE Artillery Regi	

V

Artillery Regiment	111-27
Organization, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division	III-29
Personnel and Equipment Distribution Lists, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division	III-30
TOE Headquarters and Headquarters Units, Infantry Regiment, Infantry Division	III-32
TOE Rear Service Department, Infantry Regiment	111-33
TOE Signal Company, Infantry Regiment	111-34
TOE Engineer Company, Infentry Regiment	111-35
TOE Heavy Weapons Battalion, Infantry Regiment	111-36
TOE Recoilless Rifle Company Heavy Weapons Battalion	111-38
TOE Mortar Battery, Heavy Weapons Battalion	111-39
TOE 76-mm Gun Battery, Heavy Weapons Battalion	111-40
TOE Infantry Buttalion, Infantry Regiment	III -41
TOE Infantry Company, Infantry Battalion	III -43
TOE Heavy Weapon Company, Infantry Battalion	T11 <i>-</i> 44
PART IV - Organization and Equipment, PAVN Infantry Brigade	
Organization PAVN Infantry Brigade	I V-1

vi

Personnel and Equipment Distribution List PAVN Infantry Brigade	IV-2
TOE Headquarters, Infantry Brigade	IV-4
TOE Rear Service Bureau, Inf a ntry Brigade	IV-5
TOE Infantry Battalion, Infantry Brigade	IV-6
TOE Headquarters and Headquarters Units, Infantry Battalion	IV-7
TOE Mortar Company, Infantry Battalion	1V-8
TOE Machine Gun Company, Infantry Batta lio n	IV-9
TOE Infantry Company, Infantry Battalion	IV-10
TOE Reconnaissance Company, Infantry Brigade	IV-11
TOE Artillery Battalion, Infantry Brigade	IV-12
TOE 105 HOWITZER Battery, Infantry Brigade	IV-13
TOE 120 Mortar Battery, Infantry Brigade	IV-14
TOE 76-mm Gun Battery, Infantry Brigade	IV-15
TOE Antiaircraft Battalion, Infantry Brigade	IV-16
TOE Antiaircraft Gun Battery, Antiaircraft Battalion	IV-17
TOE Antiaircraft Machine Gun Battery, Antiaircraft Battalion	IV-18
TOE Antitank Battalion, Infantry Brigade	IV-19
TOE Antitank Company, Antitank Battalion	IV-20

vii

TOE Signal Battalion, Infantry Brigade	IV-21
TOE Engineer Company, Infantry Brigade	1V-25
TOE Guard Company, Infantry Brigade	IV-26
TOE Chemical Company, Infantry Brigade	IV-27
PART V - Equipment Characteristics	
Weapons	V-1
Vehicles	V-4
Gernades	V- 5
Mines	V-6
Flame Throwers	V- 7
Signal (Radios)	V-8
PART VI - Troop Lists	
PAVN Infantry Division	VI -1
PAVN Infantry Brigade	VI - 5
PART VII - NATO Military Symbols	V7.I -1
PART VIII - Bibliography	VII-1
DART IV - Distribution	TY-1

viii

ABBREVIATIONS

Because of space limitations on the charts that follow, an unusual amount of abbreviating was done. Most are standard abbreviations, but some were manufactured because none exist for terms peculiar to North Vietnamese military organizations. A complete list follows:

AA	Antiaircraft	Decon	Decontamination
AAA	Antiaircraft Artillery	Def	Defense
AC ofS	Assistant Chief of Staff	Dept	Department
Adj	Adjutant	Div	Division
Admin	Administration	DRV	Democratic Republic of
AF	Air Force		Vietnam
Agcy	Agency	Dvr	Driver
Amb1	Ambulance	Elms	Elements
Ammo	Ammunition	EM	Enlisted Men
Amph	Amphibious	En	Enemy
Armd	Armored	Engr	Engineer
Arty	Artillery	Eqp	Equipment
Aslt	Assault		
Asst	Assistant	F1d	Field
AT	Antitank	F/T	Flame Thrower
A-1	Automatic weapons		
		Gd	Guard
Bde	Brigade	Gen	General
Bn	Battalion	G/H	Gun/Howitzer
Btry	Battery	GL	Grenade Launcher
Bu	Bureau	Gp	Group
		GS	General Staff
Cbn	Carbine		
CCA	Chinese Communist Army	HMG	Heavy Machinegun
CG	Commanding General	Hosp	Hospital
Ch	Chief	How	Howitzer
ChiCom	Chinese Communist	Hq	Headquarters
CINC	Commander-in-Chief	Hv	Heavy
Cmb	Combined		
Cmbt	Combat	Inf	Infantry
Cm1	Chemical		
CO	Commanding Officer	J	Jeep
CofS	Chief of Staff	Jt	Joint
Comd	Command		
Comm	Communication	LMG	Light Machinegun
Con	Control	Ln	Liaison
Const	Construction	Log	Logistic
		Lt	Light

36	W	D -	D
Maint	Maintenance	Res	Reserve
Mecz	Mechanized	Retvr	Retriever
Med	Medium, medical, medicine	Rkt	Rocket
MG	Machinegun	R/L	Rocket Launcher
mm	Millimeter	R/R	Recoilless Rifle
Mob	Mobilization	R/S	Rear Service
Mort	Mortar		
MP	Military Police	Scty	Security
Msg	Message	Sec	Section
Msgr	Messenger	Sig	Signal
Mtd	Mounted	SMG	Submachinegun
Mtr	Motor	Sp1	Spec ia l
Mtrcl	Motorcycle	Spt	Support
Mtz	Motorized	Sta	Station
		Stf	Staff
0	Officer	Str	Strength
Obsn	Observation	Svc	Service
Opns	Operations	Swbd	Switchboard
Ord	Ordnance		
0rg	Organization	Tech	Technical
		TG	Telegraph
PAVN	Peoples' Army of Vietnam	Tng	Training
Pist	Pistol	TP	Telephone
Plat	Platoon	Trac	Tractor
Plng	Planning	Trans	Transportation
Pon	Ponton	Trk	Truck
		Trp	Troop
QM	Quartermaster	TT	Teletype
•			
R	Rifle	Unk	Unknown
Rad	Radio		
Ren	Reconnaissance	Veh	Vehicle
Regt	Regiment		
		Wpns	Weapons
			tt m mgr w aa w

(S) NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY - 1970-1975 (U)

PART I

1. (S) Political Background.

- a. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), which was originally proclaimed in 1945 by Ho Chi Minh, is a Communist dictatorship controlling Vietnam north of the military demarcation line (17th parallel) stipulated by the 1954 Geneva Agreement.
- b. The extention of Communist rule to all of North

 Vietnam in 1954, marked, in strategic terms, the establishment of
 a spearhead of the Sino-Soviet Bloc in Southeast Asia and the
 creation of a friendly buffer state along part of Communist China's
 southern border. The DRV, as the Communist part of the divided
 country, serves as a political testing ground for Bloc tactics and
 as an occasional instrument for probing the defenses of the nonCommunist world. It also serves as the major base area for
 Communist insurgency operations in Laos and South Vietnam. These
 circumstances lend some distinction and importance to a relatively
 small and underdeveloped Communist state, which otherwise appears to
 have practically no influence on other members of the Bloc.
- c. Both the Soviet Union and Communist China exercise strong influence in Nort: Vietnam, which cannot be classified exclusively as a satellite of either power. Upon several occasions

the DRV regiment has taken conciliatory position or remained silent on issues which have become the cause of controversy between the two major Communist powers. North Vietnamese leaders often acknowledge publicly the supremacy of the Soviet Union within the Bloc, and Soviet influence is powerful in the upper levels of the regime. On the other hand, Communist China's influence is based largely on its geographic proximity to North Vietnam and the fact that the DRV's Communist "revolution" is patterned closely after that of Communist China.

- d. North Vietnam's political orientation is unlikely to change during the time frame of this study. The regime is firmly established and controls the instruments of power. A power struggle could well arise when Ho Chi Minh, the present head of the government, dies, but the Communist orientation is likely to continue regardless of who is chosen from the hierarchy to be his successor.
- e. The cornerstone upon which North Vietnamese foreign policy will continue to rest is the reunification of North and South Vietnam under Communist control. This objective is part of the broader Communist Bloc objective, the eventual domination of the whole of Southeast Asia. The method used to achieve this objective is a carefully compounded mixture of military maneuver and political pressure. The instruments of this policy are and will be the PAVN and the North Vietnamese Communist (Lao Dong) Party.

2. (S) Military Background.

- a. The armed forces of Communist North Vietnam, known as the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) are made up almost entirely of ground forces. The overall strength of the PAVN is approximately 230,000 men. Control of the armed forces is exercised by the President through the Ministry of National Defense. Policy at the highest level is determined by the National Defense Council and implemented by the Minister of National Defense, who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.
- b. The People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) consists of the regular army, the air force, naval forces and the militia.
- effective force capable of coordinated division-level offensive and defensive conventional operations as well as sustained guerrilla campaign. The army is capable of maintaining internal security, of repelling aggression by neighboring countries other than Communist China, and of invading and defeating military forces of other Southeast Asian countries. The army is made up, for the most part, of combat-trained personnel who are inured to physical hardship and loyal to the Communist cause. The principal limitations of the army are deficiencies in advance weapons and heavy equipment, underdeveloped and vulnerable transportation system, low level of education and lack of technical skills.
- (2) The North Vietnamese Air Force is in an embryonic stage and has no modern combat aircraft. Under the 1954 Geneva

Agreement, no formal air force organization is maintained; however, some Chinese Communist modern MIG type fighter aircraft are deployed in North Vietnam and a North Vietnam Air Force capability could probably be created overnight with the acquisition of these and other aircraft.

- (3) The North Vietnamese Navy is composed of a small coastal patrol force and has only a minor capability for surprise torpedo boat attacks.
- (4) The militia is composed, for the most part, of demobilized military personnel and organized on a provincial basis. It consists of platoons and squads in factories and villages which receive military training and perform local security missions. In wartime, this lightly armed part-time force would be called upon to assist the regular army as required.
- c. The tactical command of the PAVN is exercised by the Commander-in-Chief through the General Staff, which is on the same level as the General Directorates for Political Aftairs, Rear Services, Cadres, and Training. The General Staff, Political and Rear Services staffs are represented at all headquarters down to regimental level. The General Political Directorate is responsible for Communist political control and indoctrination as well as security and military justice throughout the armed forces. The system of political control is highly developed, and although a system of collective direction has been instituted, in actual practice the political delegate at all echelons retains the right

of final decision. The General Directorate for Rear Services deals with all aspects of logistical support for the armed forces, including arms production and matters pertaining to finance and health. (See Chart #1, "Organization of the High Command.")

3. (S) PAVN - Strengths and Weaknesses.

- a. In developing the army, emphasis has been placed on improved organization, increased fire power and modern transportation and communication facilities. The general officers served in high command and staff positions during the Indochina War. Most lower grade officers and non-commissioned officers also have had combat experience. All still draw inspiration from their victory at Dien Bien Phu, and pride in that event is imparted to conscripts and new units.
- b. Although much progress has been made, many elements of a balanced and effective combat force are lacking. The fundamental weaknesses are: an almost complete dependence upon foreign sources for logistic support, and a partially developed national economy. Other serious deficiencies include: limited quantities of modern heavy equipment; shortage of trained specialists, technicians, and qualified instructors; low level of education, particularly among the conscripts who are mostly from the peasant class; lack of air and naval support; and insufficient armored units for conventional operations.
- c. The weaknesses are offset by capable leadership and troops experienced in getting maximum results from limited types and

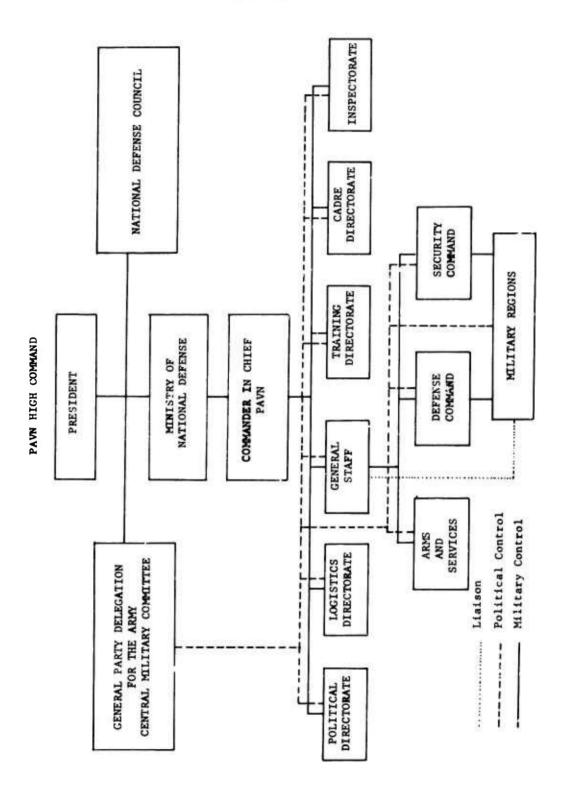


Figure 1

I-6

SECRET

quantities of weapons under adverse terrain and weather conditions.

Additional strength features include: remarkable cross-country

mobility; ability to use human carriers when animal-drawn or motor,

transport is impractical or unavailable; training and experience in

conventional and unconventional types of warfare; and the presence

of Chinese Communist forces within supporting distance, together

with the confidence that their help will be forth-coming if needed.

- d. Army training is frequently interrupted by the assignment of units and individuals to various kinds of non-military work projects. Political indoctrination and inducements of special recognition and advancement apparently have sustained individual and unit interest in developing and maintaining military skill and combat readiness.
- e. Army units are composed of the best troops available to the regime. The army is regarded as capable of maintaining internal security and of protecting the country against invasion by land, sea or air routes from any neighboring country except Communist China. In the event of an invasion by an overwhelming force, the army would be capable of conducting guerrilla warfare on a large and vigorous scale.
- f. The army has sufficient offensive combat potential to invade the territory and defeat the armed forces of most other Southeast Asian countries.

4. (S) Mobilization Potential.

Based on the availability of organized reserves, arms and equipment, training facilities and cadres, administrative machinery and economic considerations, but without outside additional logistic support, maximum mobilization would be reached on M + 180 with 375,000 troops comprising 15 infantry divisions, 2 artillery divisions and 1 antiaircraft artillery division. Based on a division slice of approximately 15,000 and assuming continued aid from Communist China, it is estimated that the PAVN could reach its mobilization potential of 33 divisions (about 500,000) during any two-year period. At present the militia units are the main sources of reserves because they are the units with which discharged soldiers must serve after their compulsory military duty has been completed.

5. (S) National Objectives.

The overall national objectives of the North Vietnamese Government are:

- a. Maintain and strengthen Communist control over the DRV.
- b. Maintain a middle position in Sino-Soviet differences and continue to receive military aid and economic assistance from both countries.
- c. Wage a successful "war of national liberation" in the Republic of Vietnam.
 - d. Unify, eventually, all of Vietnam under Hanoi control.

I-8

SECRET

e. Assure eventual Communist control of Laos as a buffer against attack by pro-Western forces and as an infiltration route into Southeast Asia.

(C) NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY DOCTRINE, 1970-1975 (U)

PART II

1. (C) General.

- a. The Peoples' Army of Vietnam grew up in a guerrilla environment. Tactics and organization have been influenced by the ground over which the army has fought and the weapons with which it has been supplied. The PAVN has never fought outside of Southeast Asia and the most significant external influence on the characteristics of its military doctrine has been that of Communist China.
- b. The PAVN battle experience has been derived only from the Indochina War against France between 1946 and 1954. During this period, however, the PAVN covered the whole range of tactics from the hit-and-run attack of the guerrilla to a pitched battle at the divisional level.
- c. The extent of Chinese Communist influence in the Peoples' Army of Vietnam is immediately apparent in the field of tactics. Chinese Communist training of entire Vietnamese units during hostilities and the Chinese influence which extends throughout the army are reflected in operational procedure at all levels. Army training manuals use descriptions of tactical operations and slogans which are identical with those of the Chinese manuals.

d. The following paragraphs of Part II of this handbook are primarily concerned with the PAVN division and its elements, but are equally valid for the PAVN brigade, with appropriate modifications.

2. (C) Tactical Doctrine.

- a. During the war against France the North Vietnamese pitted their meager forces against an enemy who was superior in numbers, equipment and logistical support. Much of their success resulted from the adoption of a tactical doctrine which the Chinese Communists had perfected in their revolutionary war against the Chinese Nationalists.
- b. The tactics that the PAVN will probably use during the time frame of this study will be the sophistification of their guerrilla type warfare coupled with tried and proven Chinese Communist tactics and techniques. Initially, infiltration and attrition will be employed to harass the enemy, keep him off balance, and capture the arms and equipment necessary for building the reserve force with which to backup its forthcoming maneuvers. The PAVN will avoid pitched battles and will resort to frontal assaults only when it has an overwhelming superiority in numbers.
- c. The PAVN military doctrine is characterized by the following:
- (1) Mobility. The PAVN's emphasis on mobility is apparent in its preparation for attack, in ambushes and assaults, in pursuits and in the withdrawal after the attack. In periods of

II-2

retaliation by a superior enemy force. In Vietnam where overland routes are poor at best, the PAVN units will usually find it a simple matter to outmaneuver their roadbound opponents. They will increase this advantage by destroying roads, trails and bridges and may reduce the enemy force to a state of immobility. In the lowland rice paddy areas where the only connection from village to village is the narrow foot path on top of a rice paddy wall, the PAVN will probably destroy these walls during their withdrawal arom the area.

(2) Reconnaissance. Reconnaissance, as interpreted by the PAVN includes a number of specialized activities such as interrogation of prisoners of war and deserters, radio intercept and low-grade espionage. Wherever the PAVN operates, a widespread network of covert intelligence sources will be utilized. Although not presently available, any significant expansion of the North Vietnamese Air Force may be expected to include development of an aerial reconnaissance capability which will be utilized to meet PAVN ground as well as Air Force requirements. Ground reconnaissance activities such as patrols, raids, observation and listening posts are emphasized. PAVN is prepared to devote a great deal of time and effort to the discovery of hostile defensive plans and weaknesses in defensive positions through detailed reconnaissance of minefields, crew served weapon positions, etc.

(3) Surprise and Deception.

- (a) Surprise gained from mobility, flexibility and security is fundamental to PAVN tactical concepts. The ability of units in a high state of training and physical fitness to march 20 to 30 miles, attack at the end of the march and withdraw immediately after the action, makes it possible to take advantage of special situations and quickly penetrate presumably secure areas and carry out their missions before the enemy is aware of their presence.
- (b) The PAVN soldier is a past master at the art of camouflage. The PAVN teachings emphasize that deception is an important tool and, if used wisely, will conceal a unit's strength or its weakness; assist in conserving its own forces while drawing the enemy into squandering his resources against locally superior units or strong positions; create uncertainty which slows the enemy advance and contribute to surprise ambushes or counterattacks. The use of cover and concealment, camouflage, extensive dummy positions and strict fire discipline are primary passive measures employed to deceive the enemy. Active measures include feints strong raids against enemy flanks or rears and deceptive movement within friendly positions.
- (4) <u>Concentration of Effort</u>. All PAVN units are taught never to attack without being assured of success. No operations, whether an assassination attempt by a lone guerrilla or a division attack on a wide front, is started unless success

appears certain. The primary mission of army units is to annihilate enemy forces and geographical locations are important only as they affect the accomplishment of this mission. This in in line with Mao Tse-Tung's (The Chinese Communist dictator) statement that "It is better to chop off one finger of the enemy than to bruise all ten." Secondary missions, such as diversions to draw the enemy reserves from areas of planned operations may frequently be assigned, but the normal procedure is to avoid moving against the enemy in a pitched battle unless the numerical odds are three to one or greater against the enemy.

- (5) Adaptability. A hig' degree of adaptability is characteristic of PAVN operational planning. Rules or doctrine will be modified to meet changing situations or geographic conditions. Emphasis is placed on the principal that the PAVN, while relying heavily on Chinese Communist Army concepts for basic tactical and strategic doctrine, must adjust these ideas to meet its own needs.
- (6) <u>Psychological Warfare</u>. Psychological warfare units will be found at nearly all echelons. Among the tactics they will use during hostilities will be: (a) Utilization of children to litter enemy posts with leaflets exaggerating grievances and encouraging desertions; (b) persuasion of relatives of enemy soldiers to contact the soldier and encourage him to leave his unit and return home; (c) intimidation of soldiers into

deserting by the atening to harm their familities; and (d) infiltration of enemy forces with Communist sympathizers.

3. (S) Organization for Combat.

- a. The PAVN is presently organized into 5 infantry division, 1 artillery division, 1 AAA division, 7 infantry brigades, 10 independent infantry regiments and 1 armored regiment. The trend during the time frame of this study will probably be toward reducing the number of infantry divisions and increasing the number of infantry brigades, and AAA divisions.
- b. The infantry division will normally have a headquarters; three infantry regiments; a field artillery regiment; an antiaircraft artillery battalion; and antitank battalion; engineer, medical, signal, transportation battalions; a reconnaissance company, chemical company and guard company. (See part III for detailed composition).
- c. The divisional infantry regiment will normally consist of a headquarters, three infantry battalions, one heavy weapons battalion and service units. It will normally be employed as a part of the division, but may be augmented and organized to operate independently if the situation so dictates. (See part III for detailed composition).
- d. The infantry brigade, which has emerged since 1958 will normally consist of a headquarters; three to five infantry battalions, an artillery battalion; an antiaircraft battalion; an antitank battalion; a signal battalion; an engineer, reconnaissance,

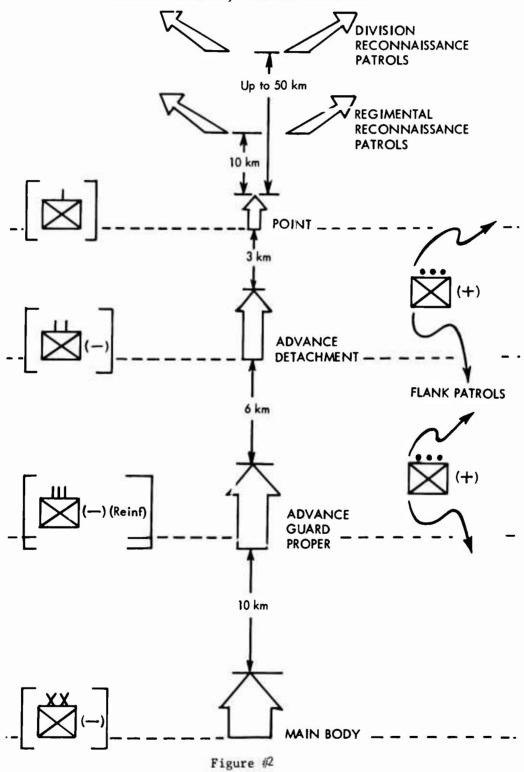
chemical and guard companies. The brigade is a self contained independent unit and will generally be employed without attachments from other organizations. (See part IV for detailed composition).

- 4. (C) Concentration and Movement of Troops.
- a. General. The PAVN is an infantry army, with tactics and doctrine designed to exploit the natural advantage of the foot soldier and reduce the damage which could be inflicted by enemy artillery, armor or aircraft. In the conduct of mobile warfare, the PAVN will have the capability for rapid concentration and dispersion of troops. Movements for the most part will be accomplished by foot, but in some instances motor, rail or water movements will be made. Air movement of troops will be limited by the shortage of suitable transport aircraft.

b. Formations.

by unit march orders. The march formation will depend on the terrain, the combat situation and the assigned mission of the unit. The infantry division may march in from one to three columns. Each column is divided into march echelons (similar to a US Army serial). When the formation includes more than one column, the columns are separated by intervals large enough to prevent successful use of a single small tactical nuclear weapon against two columns. Similarly, the march echelons move with a normal distance of up to two kilometers between them. When the sequence of march echelons is designated, consideration will be given to the possible need to deploy quickly in an emergency.

MARCH SECURITY, INFANTRY DIVISION



II-8

The commander will consider the disposition of his infantry, then position reconnaissance elements, artillery, engineers, and chemical warfare personnel to facilitate the accomplishment of his mission.

Antiaircraft and antitank weapons are distributed throughout each march echelon.

- (2) Advance Guard. The infantry regiment may be assigned the mission of advance guard for the division on the march. In such instances, the regiments mission will be to protect the division against surprise contact with the enemy, insure uninterrupted advance, and to cover the deployment of the main body when it is committed to action. The regiment in such a role usually will furnish an advance detachment of reinforced battalion strength. Route reconnaissance will be conducted by small tactical units to determine the condition of roads, bridges and defiles, to assess areas most susceptible to enemy attack, to consider the possibilities for concealment, and to select locations for halts. The PAVN, particularly in the lower echelons, will make extensive use of locally procured civilian guides for troop movements. Inadequate map supplies have made such a procedures necessary in the past and it most likely will continue to be so for the indefinite future. (See chart, figure 2).
- (3) Movement Control. The division march formation will be controlled and regulated through the use of initial points, check points, and phase lines. All these regulating points will be crossed at the scheduled time. PAVN doctrine specified that

II-9

regulating points will not be selected in defiles or along river lines. The PAVN will travel on an average of about 200 km a day in vehicles and about 40 km a day on foot. In a forced march (march time in excess of 12 hours) they will probably be able to cover up to 350 km a day by vehicle and up to 60 km by foot. Average speeds of march formations are:

	Day	Night
Vehicle	25 km/hr	15 km/ hr
Foot	5 km/hr	5 km/hr

In cases requiring swift movement for short distances to hit the enemy with the advantage of surprise, small units with troops on foot and stripped to the minimum of essential equipment may average 10 km an hour, even over difficult terrain.

5. (C) Employment of Combat Arms.

- a. <u>Infantry.</u> Infantry will be the basic combat arm of the Peoples' Army of Vietnam and will be capable of employment under any condition of climate or terrain and at any time. The infantry division may attack either as part of a task force or independently. When employed as a part of a task force, it will be either a first echelon unit, with the mission of making an initial penetration, or as a second echelon unit with the mission of continuing the advance and penetrating deeper into the enemy defense system.
- b. Artillery. Artillery will be organic at the brigade and division level in the PAVN and will hold an important place in the combined arms team. Groups of artillery units will be formed and

II - 10

and attached directly to the infantry units which they are to support. At the division level the common method of employment will be to attach artillery units, in a piece-meal manner, to the infantry regiments for employment in the various regimental artillery groups. Tactical employment will be in the lands of the commander of the supported unit.

c. Antiaircraft artillery. At the brigade and division level, the antiaircraft artillery battalion will have the mission of providing defense against low flying aircraft for the division head-quarters and for designated elements of the division. Under special circumstances individual divisions may be augmented by the allocation of antiaircraft artillery units.

6. (C) Command and Control.

The PAVN system of command posts and communications links will be designed to insure continuity of control regardless of enemy action. The command post system will consist of a forward command post, a main command post, an alternate command post and a rear area control point.

- a. The forward command post will be located approximately i.5 to 2 km from the forward edge of the battle area, so as to enable the commander to observe the battlefield and to exert prompt, personal influence on the course of events. This post will be manned continuously by operations and intelligence staff personnel, members of the specialized staffs, and reconnaissance and communications personnel.
 - b. The main command post will be located approximately

II-11

6-8 km in the rear of the forward command post and will be under the direction of the chief of staff. It will be located so as to take advantage of concealment and so that it may serve as the base for uninterrupted troop control and will include such elements of the military and political staffs as are necessary for efficient operations.

- c. The alternate command post will be located in the general area of the main command post and will be prepared to accommodate all the facilities of the main command post but will be occupied only when the need arises.
- d. The rear area control point will be located from 5-10 km behind the main command post in an area offering ground and air security, good concealment and easy communications with the main command post. This control point will be under the supervision of the chief of the rear services bureau and will be charged with the coordination and direction of all administrative and logistical matters not properly allocated to the command post. (See chart, Figure #3).

7. (C) Forms of Offensive Action.

The PAVN will use the same basic forms of attack maneuver as any modern army - the frontal attack and the envelopment. They will show a strong preference for the attack on the enemy's flank and rear. The frontal attack will be employed only when the enemy has no assailable flank and a flank cannot be developed by maneuver. In such cases, PAVN doctrine will advocate a limited withdrawal as a feint to draw the enemy forward into a salient, disorganizing his

II-12

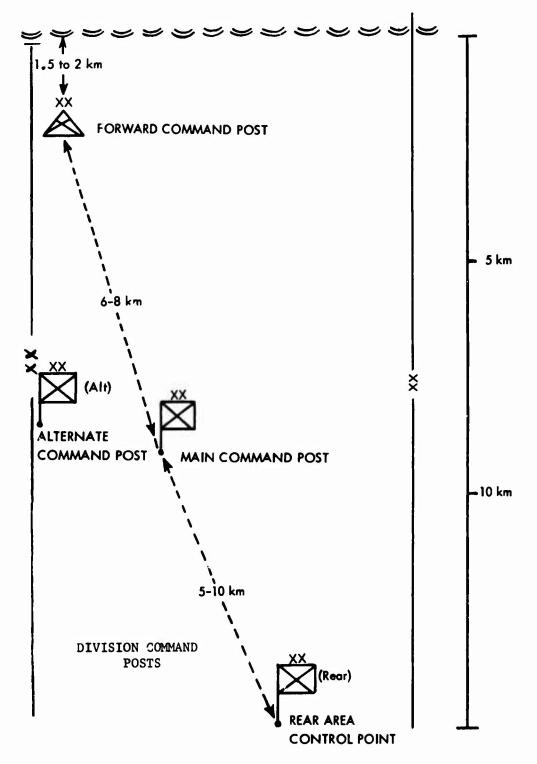


Figure #3

II-13

prepared positions and exposing at least a limited flank.

- 8. (C) Concentration and Deployment for the Offensive.
 - a. Doctrine.
- (1) In the North Vietnamese Military doctrine as in the Chinese Communist, the attack is the only means of attaining victory. The objective of war is the preservation of one's own strength in the annihilation of the enemy, and the strategic offensive is the principal means of accomplishing this end. The strategic offensive will be employed either to begin a war against an inferior enemy or to end a prolonged war in which the balance of power has shifted against the enemy, forcing him on the defensive.
- (2) Offensive warfare, however, does not preclude the defense. Both the tactical defense and the tactical offense have a role to play with the strategic offensive. Seizing and holding the overall initiative is the essential factor. The strategic initiative will be maintained throughout a defensive campaign by applying the principles of surprise, mobility, flexibility and economy of force, as well as by the bold employment of superior forces, determined leadership and strict ideological indoctrination.
- (3) In a direct attack, first echelon assault forces will move from a departure position to the assault line under cover of preparatory fires. If the assault forces develop a breakthrough and maintain the gap, a second-echelon force will be committed to extend the opening and permit the passage of a reserve force. These successive waves will exploit the initial successes, drive deep into

II-14

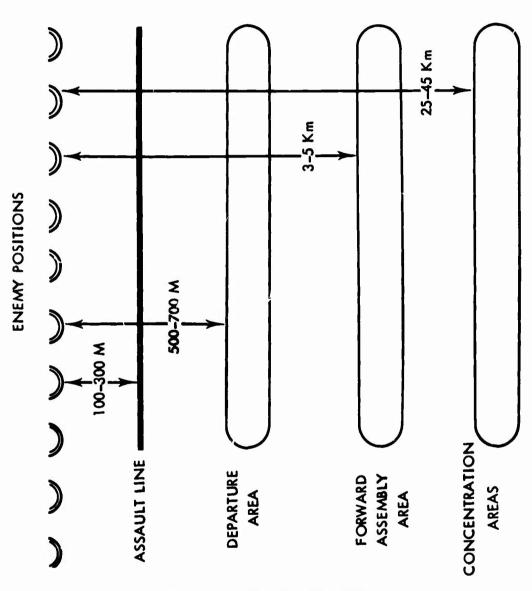
enemy positions and prepare to undertake the pursuit.

- (4) Whenever feasible, the PAVN prefer to attack from the flanks or rear rather than a frontal attack. Diversionary efforts will be made at several points along the front, while one or more columns turn the enemy flanks to hit more lightly defended areas with the advantage of surprise. Such tactics are particularly suitable for forces generally outnumbered but capable of massing superior manpower and firepower against localized weak points in the enemy defenses.
- in the commitment of troops is essential. Normal activities, including standard communications, will be continued before the attack to deceive the enemy. Extensive use will be made of camouflage. Movements and concentrations will take place at night or under conditions of poor visibility. Sound and light discipline will be strictly enforced. Everything necessary for continuity of the offensive will be brought as far forward as possible, while still insuring secrecy and local security.
- (6) A basic principle of the offensive is continuous development of the attack at high speed. In accordance with this principle, the division usually will be assigned initial, intermediate and subsequent objectives all to be accomplished within the first 24 hours of operation. Successive echelons, including the reserve, will be prepared to follow up and exploit any successes, and to maintain the initiative and the momentum of the attack.

b. Concentration and Deployment.

- (1) In preparation for an attack on deliberate defensive positions the infantry division will normally assemble 25-45 km from the line of contact. About 24 hours before the attack the first echelon will move from this area to an assembly area with 5 km of the enemy position. The second echelon will move to an area about 5 km behind the first echelon. Final preparations for combat will be made by both echelons at these locations. Regimental first echelons then will move into departure areas 500-700 meters from the line of contact. Extreme care for secrecy will be strictly enforced during this period. Units will remain in the departure area for no more than 3 or 4 hours. Regimental second echelons will remain in the forward assembly area until the attack begins, then move forward. The division second echelon and reserves will remain in the intermediate areas. H hour will generally fall between midnight and dawn. (See figure #4).
- (2) Artillery positions will be pre-selected and, if possible, occupied under the cover of darkness 24 to 36 hours prior to H hour. Registration, normally by one gun per battery, will be accomplished well in advance of the preparatory fires. Direct fire artillery units attached to regimental first echelon will move with the regiments and occupy positions so as to be able to open fire prior to the time the assault troops cross the assault line.
- (3) The normal combat formation of the infantry division in the attack will be in two echelons. In the first echelon

II-₁₆



MOVEMENT TOWARD THE LINE OF CONTACT

Figure # 4

II-17

there will be two regiments on line, followed by a second echelon of one regiment. Both echelons will be committed to the attack. Missions that will normally be assigned to the second echelon will include repelling enemy counterattacks or exploiting unexpected advantages.

(4) In an attack against deliberate defenses, when the infantry division is a part of the main effort of a task force, the division may be assigned a frontage of up to 10 km. Regimental frontages may be up to 4 km and a battalion frontage up to 2 km. The depth of the tactical deployment of the division may be as much as 15 km, for the regiment 6 km, and for the battalion 3 km.

9. (C) The Assault.

a. An attack phase may precede the assault phase when it is necessary to fight to reach the assault position. However, the attack phase may be dispensed with when the assault elements can make an unobserved approach march (under the cover of darkness, terrain, smoke or fog) directly to the assault position. Assault positions are the areas where companies and platoons receive their final instructions, deploy, and prepare to assault the objective, which will be generally about 100-300 meters ahead of the unit. The assault units will be so positioned as to facilitate the assault from several directions simultaneously, with the main effort striking the flanks or rear of the enemy position. The initial division objectives generally will be two to three kilometers behind the enemy main line of resistance. Seizure of these objectives will facilitate the destruction of the enemy forces in the main battle position.

II -- 18

The assault phase begins when the attacking force crosses the assault line and ends when the initial objectives have been overrun and consolidated.

- b. PAVN doctrine maintains that one of the most critical situations in the attack is that which prevails after the enemy front lines have been overrun or penetrated but before the assault has gone sufficiently deep to cause general disorganization of the defensive positions in the sector. Therefore, every feasible effort will be made to thrust deep to vital command and control centers in the rear. The infantry itself, once through the first line of defense, moves in platoon or company column, deploying only when forced to do so.
- c. The objective of this phase of the attack is to overrun the enemy's close tactical reserves, artillery positions, and command/communication centers, penetrating deeply enough to engage the enemy divisional reserves. The moment such an objective is obtained, the commander will usually consider the defense weakened to the point where it is safe and probably profitable to commit his reserves.

10. (C) The Pursuit.

a. The PAVN apply the rule, "When the enemy retreats, pursue," to more than guerrilla actions. In numerous instances they have stressed the point that, if the enemy cannot be destroyed in place, pursuit and complete destruction of his remnant forces are the only satisfactory alternative. Annihilation of the enemy's fighting force while preserving one's own strength is the aim of war, and the pursuit affords the best opportunity to wipe out a disorgan-

II - 19

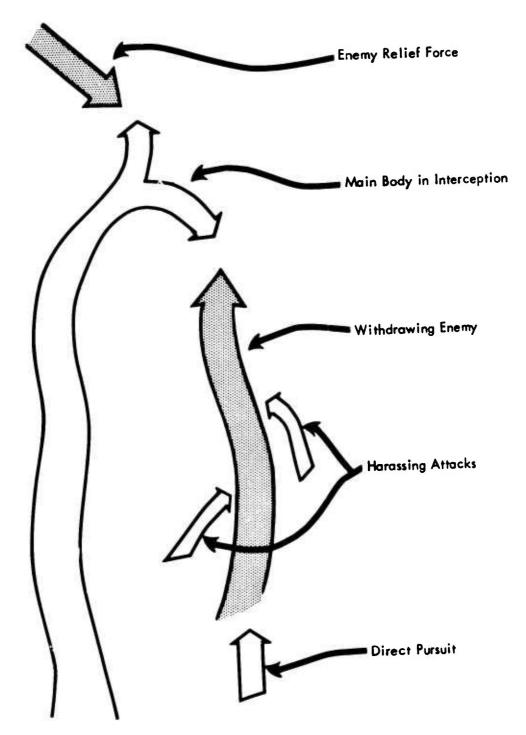
ized enemy at the least cost.

- b. In every attack, once the enemy begins a withdrawal, the possibility of pursuit will be considered immediately. For the sake of a pursuit, ricks will occasionally be taken that would not otherwise be considered.
- c. The main body of the pursuing force will attempt to bypass the withdrawing enemy and intercept the head of the column. A secondary force follows in direct pursuit on the enemy's heels, harassing him, preventing reorganization, further undermining his morale and thrusting him into utter confusion. If time permits, the main body will establish an ambush from hastily prepared positions along the enemy's line of retreat. If events move too rapidly for such measures, the main body will strike the head of the enemy column, or the flanks near the head, in a meeting engagement. The objective is to destroy or capture all enemy personnel and equipment and to return as fast as possible to meet the advancing friendly troops. (See figure #5).

11. (C) Support Weapons in the Offense.

Artillery. Artillery support is planned simultaneously at all echelons as soon as the warning order has been received. The division will normally attach its artillery regiment piece-meal to the various infantry regiments, to be employed in combat groups with the regimental heavy weapons battalions. Artillery groups of second echelon units will usually reinforce the fires of those of the first echelon, at least during the initial stages of the assault. There will

II-20



THE PURSUIT Figure #5

11-21

be two phases in the plan for supporting fires: preparation for the attack and support of the attack proper.

- destroy enemy weapons and personnel, to disorganize enemy communications and observation, to make gaps in prepared defenses, and to conduct counterbattery fire against enemy artillery. It will usually last from 10 to 45 minutes. Initially, fire will be concentrated on forward defense positions, approach routes, and artillery positions. It will then be shifted into the depths of the enemy positions, particularly on reserves, command posts and critical routes forward. Finally, just before H hour it will be once more concentrated on the forward positions.
- (2) During the initial stages of the attack, artillery fire will often be employed as a rolling barrage, preceding the leading infantry by 200-300 meters. As the attack develops, the artillery will destroy or neutralize newly discovered enemy weapons or strong points, prevent the enemy from maneuvering or counterattacking, and support the commitment of the second echelon.

12. (C) The Defense.

a. <u>Doctrine</u>. PAVN military doctrine insists that the attack is the only way to victory and that the defense is only an interim or diversionary measure used in the overall offensive strategy.

North Vietnamese planners, in considering the possibility of a war waged within Southeast Asia proper, begin with the premise that initially their own forces will be inferior at least in weapons

II-22

and equipment. Consequently, they believe that the first stage of a war would involve the strategic defense in which space would be traded for time, decisive engagements will be avoided, assets preserved, and the enemy will be gradually worn down. Once the invader has been forced to stretch his lines of communications and disperse his forces throughout the Southeast Asia, among a hostile population, the local tactical offensives which have harassed him can cause a gradual stalemate. The North Vietnamese strength will grow while the invader's decreases. Eventually, PAVN forces can go over to the strategic offensive and destroy the enemy.

- b. <u>Defensa Concepts</u>. The defense will be used to repel attacks by superior enemy forces, to inflict serious losses on those forces, to hold critical positions or areas, and to prepare for going over to the offensive. It is often used to gain time and to economize on men and equipment in one sector, thus permitting an attack in another. It may be employed during the offense to consolidate captured positions, to repel counterattacks, or to secure the flanks of an attacking force. It may also be used to cover a withdrawal. The defense may be either hasty or deliberate and may be assumed while in contact with the enemy or before contact is made. Certain concepts will remain valid for the defense, whether it is positional or mobile, hasty or deliberate (See figures #6 and #7). These concepts are:
- (1) <u>Flexibility</u> in the defense is necessary to allow shifting of forces and fires to meet threats as they develop, to

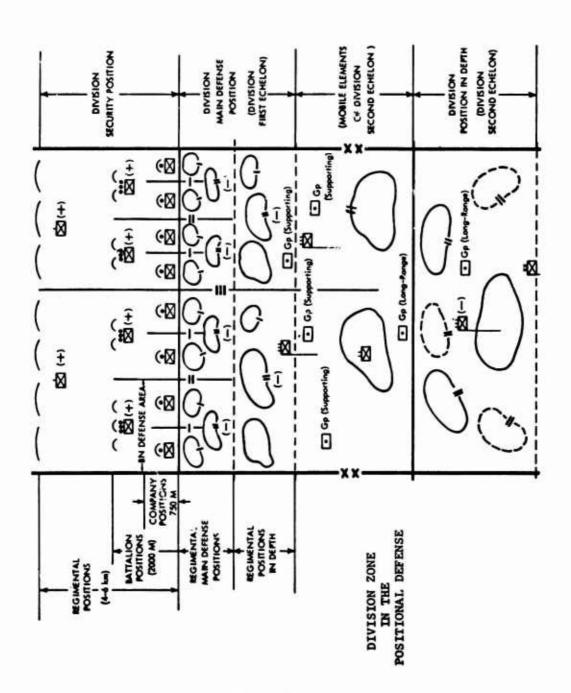


Figure #6

II-24

INITIAL DIVISION DISPOSITIONS IN THE MOBILE DEFENSE

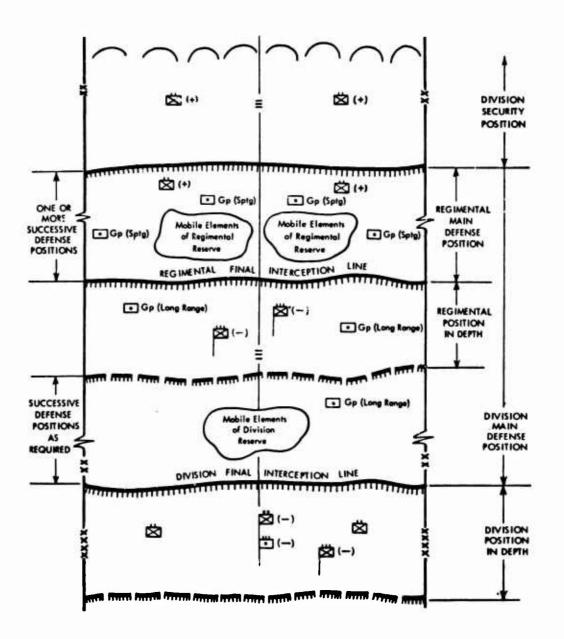


Figure #7

II-25

seize sudden oppurtunities for ambush or counterattack, to permit withdrawal to other positions or new defense lines, and to facilitate prompt assumption of the offensive when the opportunity arises.

Flexibility is achieved by preparation of alternate and supplementary positions, construction of covered routes linking defensive areas, and retention of a mobile reserve in covered assembly areas or blocking positions in depths of a defensive sector.

- (2) <u>Deception</u> is important for concealing friendly strengths or weaknesses. It conserves friendly forces while drawing the enemy into squandering his resources against locally superior units or strong points. Deception will be attained by the use of cover and concealment, camouflage, extensive dummy positions, and strict fire discipline will all be the primary passive measures employed to deceive the enemy. Active measures will include feints, strong raids against the enemy flanks or rear and deceptive movements within friendly positions.
- (3) <u>Key Terrain</u> will be organized with mutually supporting fires. The regimental or battalion commander will prescribe the location and composition of the primary key points in each such area
- (4) <u>Defense in Depth</u> will be necessary to insure flexibility and mobility within the division zone and regimental sectors. Combat security positions are placed as far forward as possible to screen the division zone. Disposition of infantry strength varies with the type of defense. In position defense the infantry is

11-26

disposed "heavy in front, light in the rear," in mobile defense the opposite is true. In both types of defense, a substantial mobile reserve is maintained in the depths of the defense sector and close to the routes leading to expected points of enemy penetration.

- (5) All-around Defense will be maintained at every level, from the division zone to the platoon key point. Attack from any direction will be anticipated and prepared for. Defenses will be strongest, however, facing the most probable avenues of attack. Preparation will also be made against the possibility of paratroop action deep within or to the rear of the general defensive position.
- (6) <u>Fire Coordination</u> will be the responsibility of the overall commander within the area for which he is responsible. The organization of division and regimental artillery groups, the designation of principal anticipated targets, and the planning of prearranged concentrations are all part of the commander's responsibility. Supporting artillery and heavy weapons will be positioned so as to deliver long range and close defensive fires in front of and on the flanks of the defensive positions. They will also be prepared to displace rapidly and assume new positions as the battle develops.
- (7) <u>Communications</u>, particularly before the battle begins, will utilize wire wherever possible. Once the battle is underway, however, radio will become increasingly important. In addition, liaison officers, messengers and visual signals such as semaphore, heliograph and flares will be employed.

II- 27

- (8) Antitank and Antiaircraft Defense will be of particular importance to any army which foresees the distinct possibility of being inferior to its enemy in both armor and aircraft. Antitank defenses consist of a warning system, a net of natural and artificial obstacles, antitank weapons and mines, special tank-destroyer teams, and coordinated artillery fires. Security against hostile aircraft is obtained by both active and passive measures. These will include warning systems, camouflage, dispersion, cover, concealment, limited daylight activity, the employment of antiaircraft weapons and the use of small arms fire against low-flying aircraft.
- (9) Frontages and Depths of the division zone depend on the division's mission and the terrain. Normally the frontage probably will vary from 15-25 km, although in areas of secondary improved, it may be greater. Depth of the division zone may be up to 25 km. Regimental sectors will average from 10-15 km in width and 7 to 10 km in depth. A principal adopted from the Chinese Communists concepts of nuclear war is that there will be sufficient dispersion to prevent a single tact: all nuclear weapon from destroying more than one battalion-size unit.

13. (C) The Counterattack.

a. The PAVN doctrine for the defense considers the counterattack the best means of destroying enemy forces and maintaining the integrity of the defensive position. The second echelon or a reserve force begins the counterattack against an enemy who is still attacking. After a successful counterattack, a pursuit is begun immediately

II-28

to destroy as many of the enemy as possible and to restore the penetrated position.

b. Counterattack plans will be prepared in advance for every foreseeable contingency. Departure positions and directions of attack will be selected on the ground. When possible, the counterattack will be preceded by a short artillery and mortar preparation and the entire operation supported by fires of adjacent units.

Counterattacks will be made by a sudden thrust to the enemy's flank and rear before he has had sufficient time to consolidate his advance.

Counterattacks involve progressively larger units and will be delivered with greater frequency as the delivered of the enemy salient increases.

14. (C) The Withdrawal.

Doctrine prescribes that withdrawals are to be executed at night whenever the tactical situation permits. Execution of orders will be decentralized to regimental (or battalion in the case of a brigade) control.

- (1) The infentry regiment or battalion will normally employ its second echelon as a covering force, and it will generally be reinforced with artillery and engineers. A platoon or squad will be left as a delaying element by each company. These small units will probably be augmented with automatic small arms capability.
- (2) Battalions or companies that will be occupying areas of the main defense area will disengage and withdraw around the flanks of its second echelon. Each battalion covering force will hold until the main body of the battalion has moved 1500 to 2000

II - 29

meters to the rear.

(3) Regimental and battalion trains are moved out in advance to preclude interference with foot elements. Similar procedures will be followed by the artillery and heavy weapons elements. Supporting fires will be provided by guns positioned well to the rear. Speed and secrecy of movement will be stressed. (See figure #8).

A DIVISION WITHDRAWAL

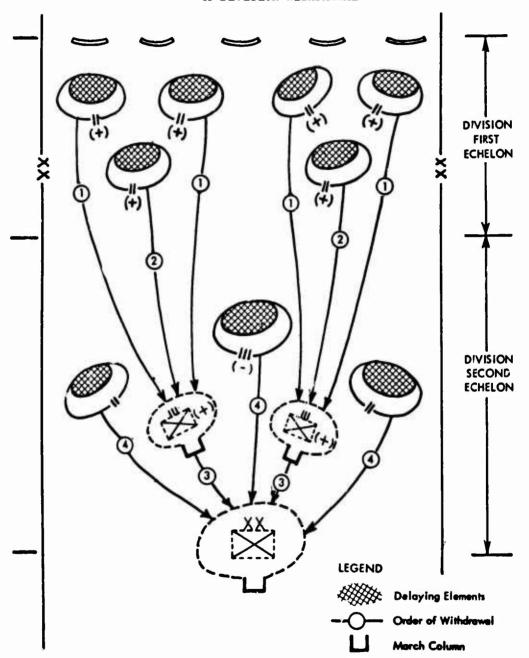
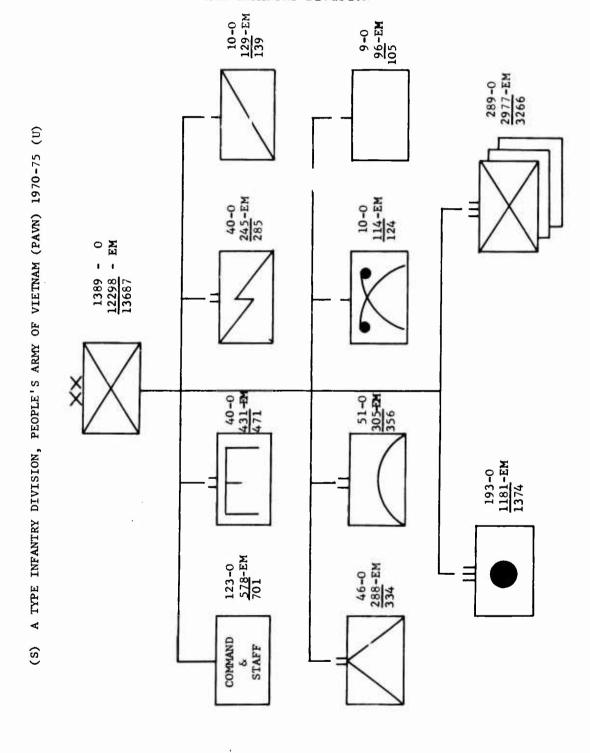


Figure #8

II-31

PART III

ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT PAVN INFANTRY DIVISION



III-1

SECRET

TOTAL 108 27 12 27 12 39 12298 1389 112 3029 7560 297 243 1875 54 75 270 1353 2223 5277 27 867 8931 86 / 6 72 24 81 243 108 INFANTRY RECT
(1) (3) (6) (2977) (451) (141) (18) (27) (3266)(1759) (81) (36) 6) ARTY REGT 1181 1374 12 244 906 12 193 193 GUARD CO 96 96 CML CO 10 114 1124 3 107 AA BN 51 305 356 251 12 2 24 AT BN 232 334 97 94 99 RCN BN 129 2 2 120 6 SIG BN 40 245 40 43 202 ENGR BN 40 471 343 3 70 82 COMMAND STAFF 123 123 116 701 242 Gun (14.5mm) AAMG (ZPU-2) Mortar (120mm) Mortar (160mm) Mortar (82mm) Gun (57mm AA) Sub Mach Gun HMG (7.62mm) HMC (12.7mm) AT Launcher (RPG-2) R/R (57mm) R/R (75mm) Gun (76mm) Officers Pistol WEAPONS PERSONNEL TOTAL R/Cbn

(S) INFANTRY DIVISION (PAVN) (U)
PERSONNEL & EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTION LIST

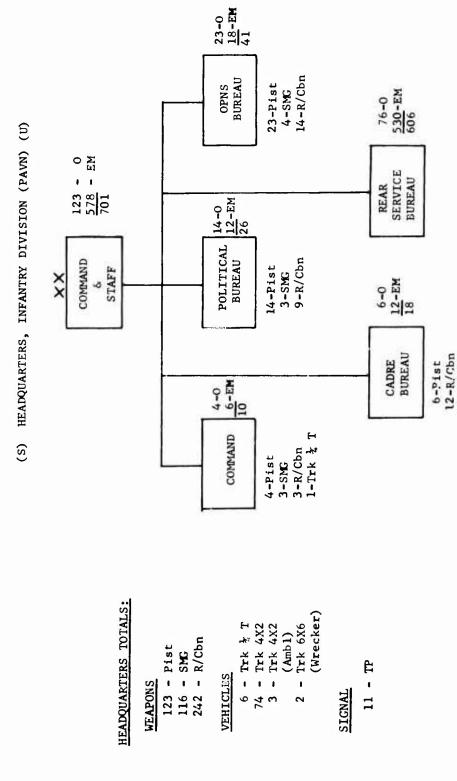
III-2

SECRET

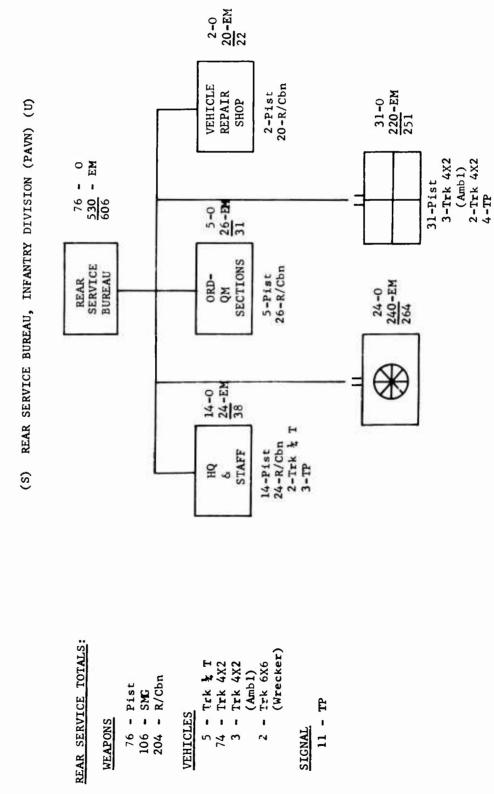
12 12 9 42 56 112 534 486 90 111 6 300 376 270 216 216 21 84 522 486 171 27 9 (3) (6) (174) (72) (57) (162) (06) (2) (7) ARTY RECT 13 12 82 43 69 13 20 29 23 AT BN 12 2 6 RCN BN SIC BN 12 12 12 15 30 ENGR BIN 9 15 COMMAND 1.1 74 Trk 6X6 (Wasder)
Mrrcl
Bicycle
Horse VEHICLES - ANDWALS Trk 4X2 (Decon) Cun (85mm AT)
How (105mm) Trk 4X2 (Ambl) "EAPONS (Cont'd) Flame Thrower Trk t T Trk 4X2 SIGNAL

(S) INFANTRY DIVISION (PAVN) (U)
PERSONNEL & EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTION LIST (Continued)

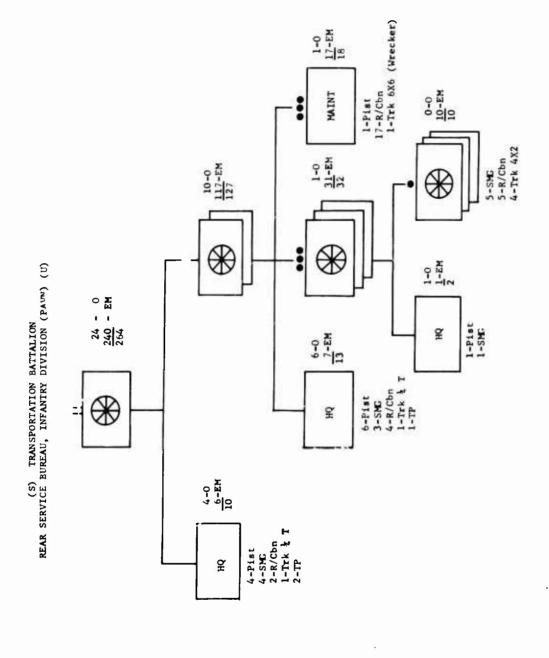
III-3



III-4



III-5



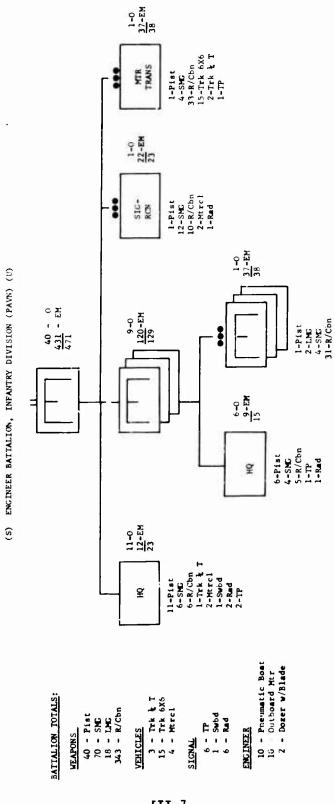
VEAPONS

24 - Pist
106 - SHC
134 - R/Cbn

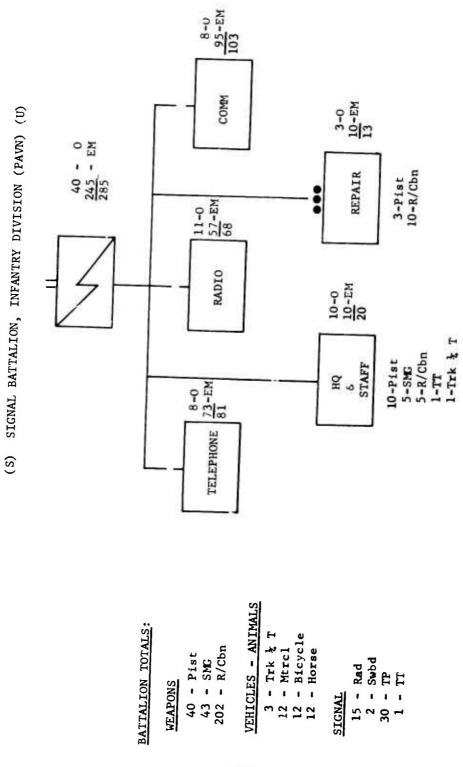
VEHICLES
3 - Trk & T
72 - Trk & X2
2 - Trk & X2
4 - TP

SIGNAL
4 - TP

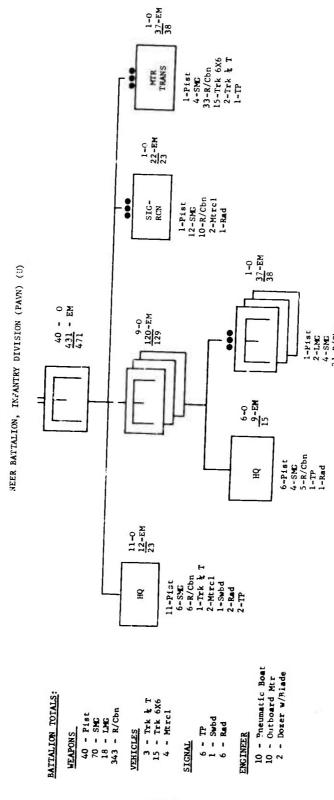
III-6



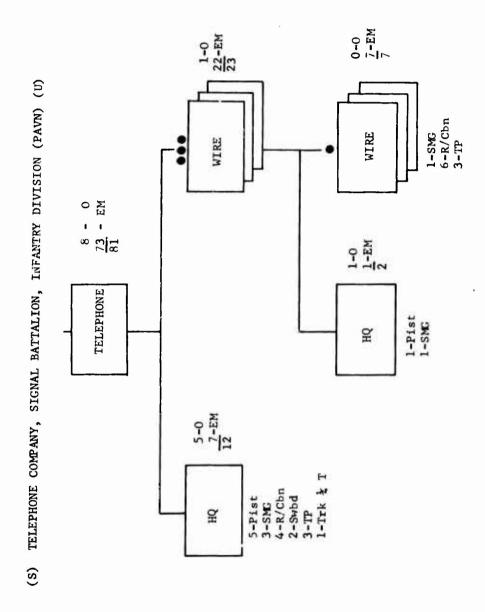
[II-7



III-8

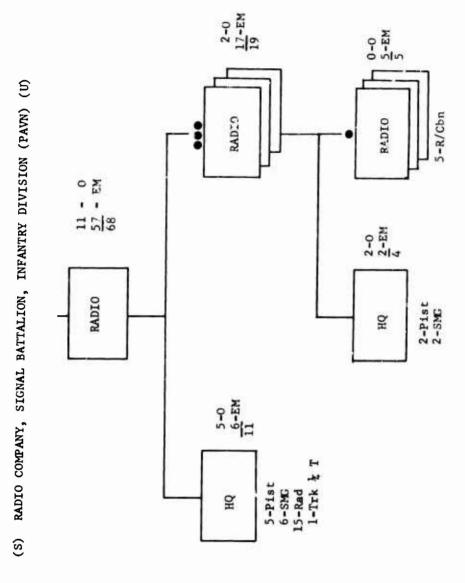


III-7



WEAPONS

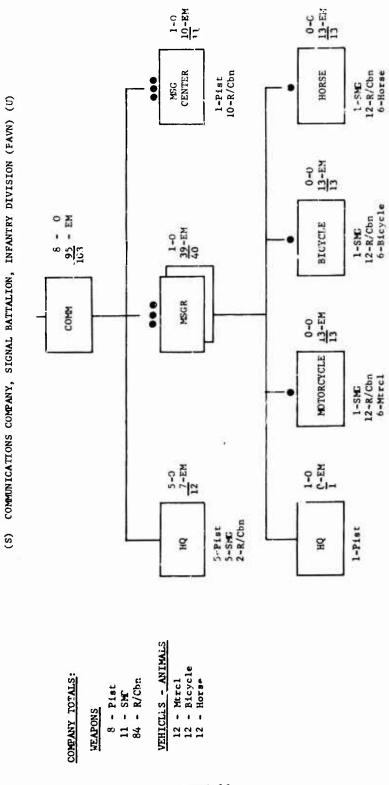
| R - Pist | 15 - SMC | 58 - R/Cbn | 1 - Trk & T | 1 - Trk & T



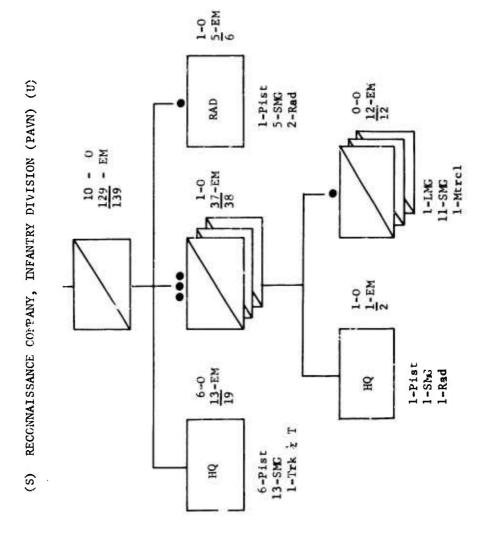
COMPANY TOTALS:

WEAPONS

11 - Pist
12 - SMG
45 - R/Cbn
45 - R/Cbn
11 - Trk ½ T
01 - Trk ½ T
02 - Trk ½ T
03 - Trk ½ T



III-11



WEAPONS

10 - Pist

120 - SMG

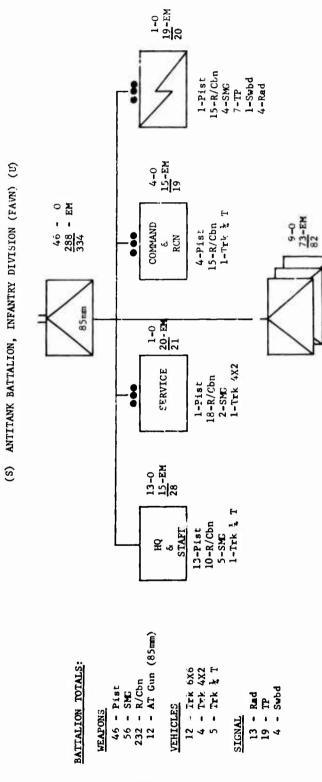
9 - LMG

VEHICLES

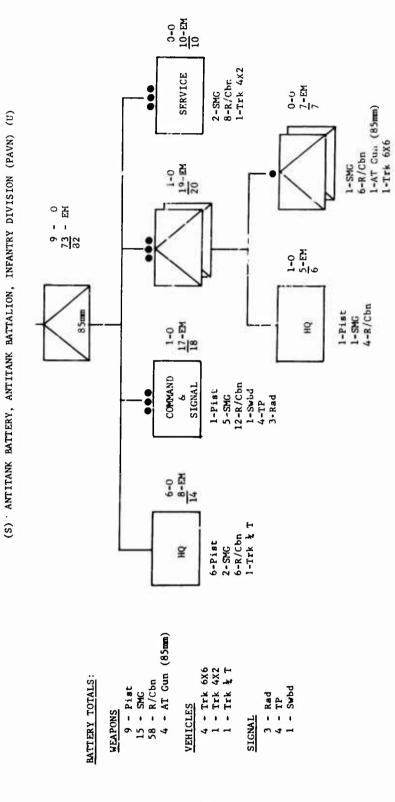
1 - Trk ½ T

9 - Mtrc1

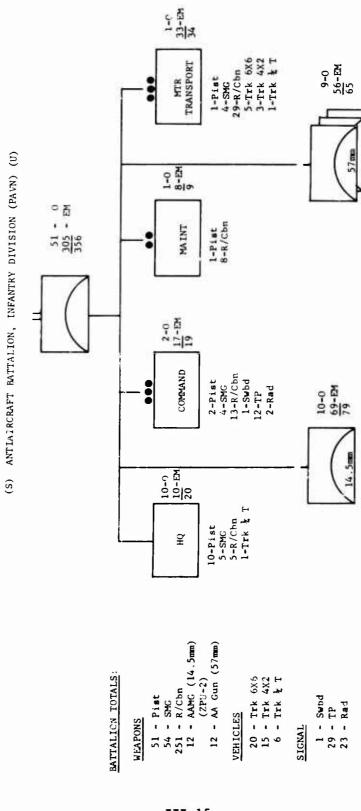
111-12



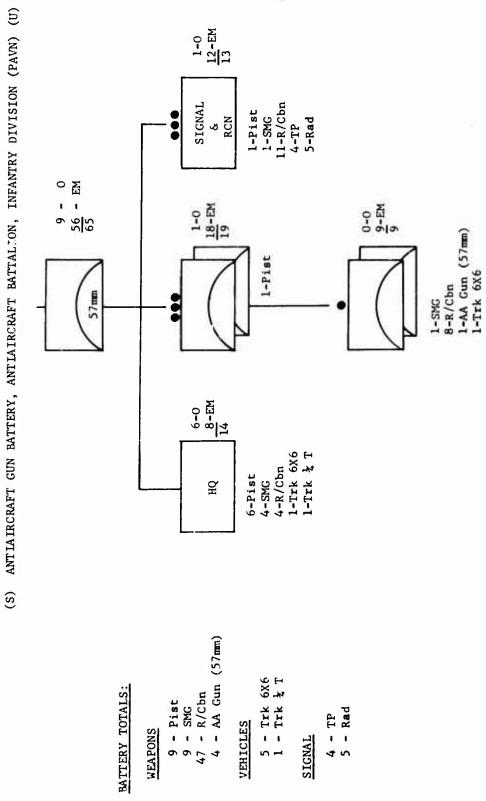
III-13



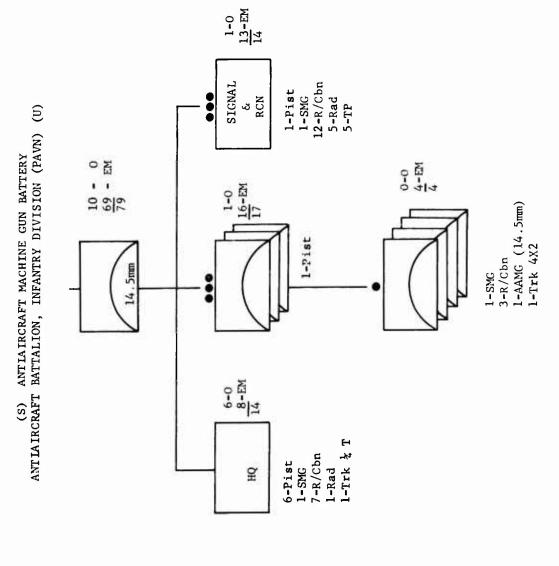
III-14



III-15



III-16



BATTERY TOTALS:

WEAPONS

10 - Pist

14 - SMG

55 - R/Cbn

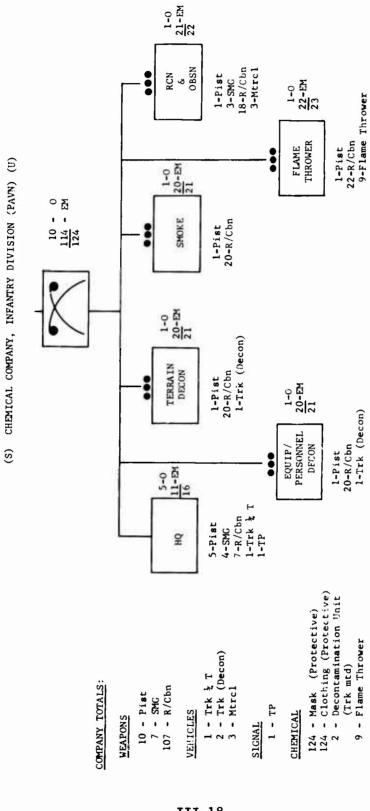
12 - AAMG (14.5mm)

(ZPU-2)

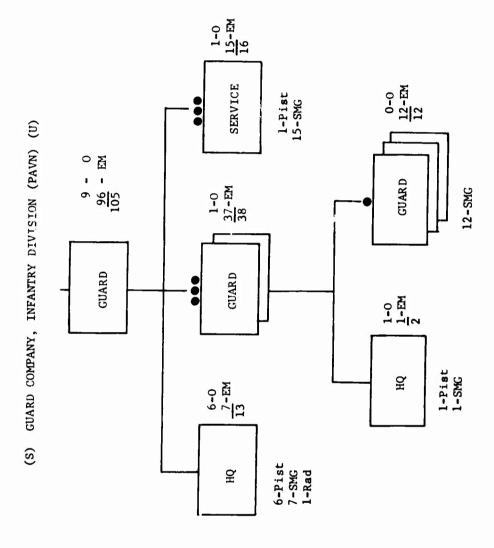
VEHICLES
12 - Trk 4X2
1 - Trk ½ T

SIGNAL 6 - Rad 5 - TP

III-17

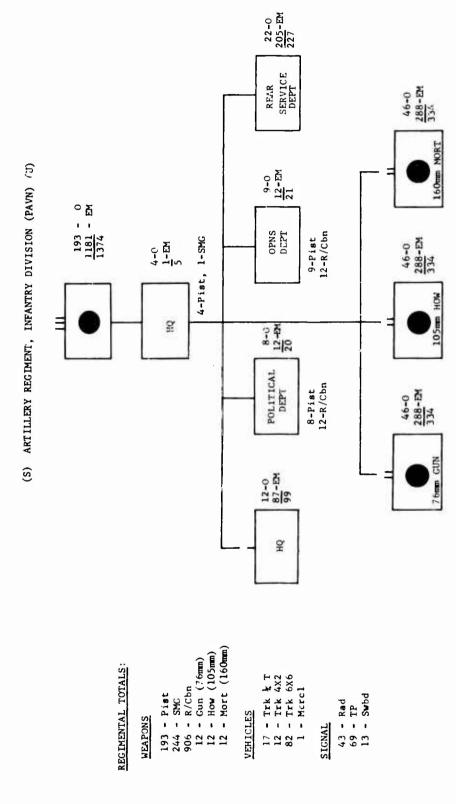


111-18

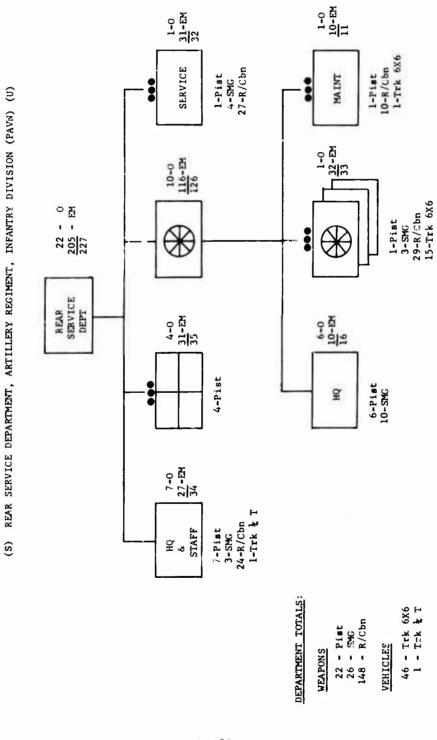


WEAPONS
9 - Pist
96 - SMG
SIGNAL

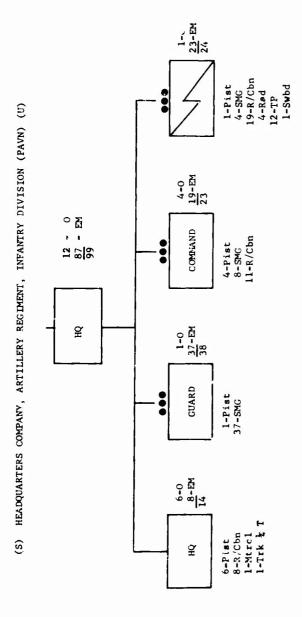
III-19



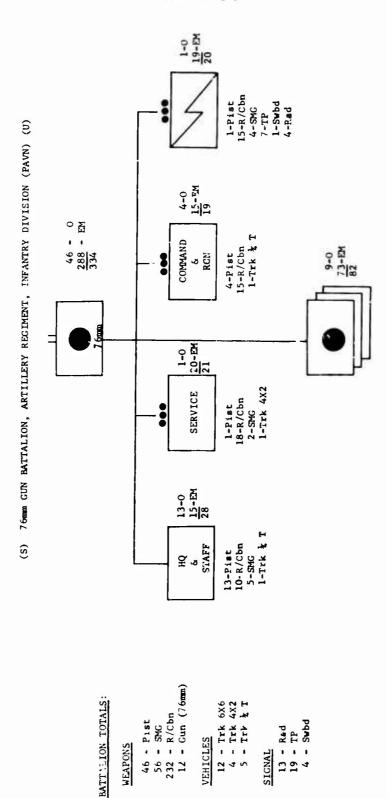
III-20



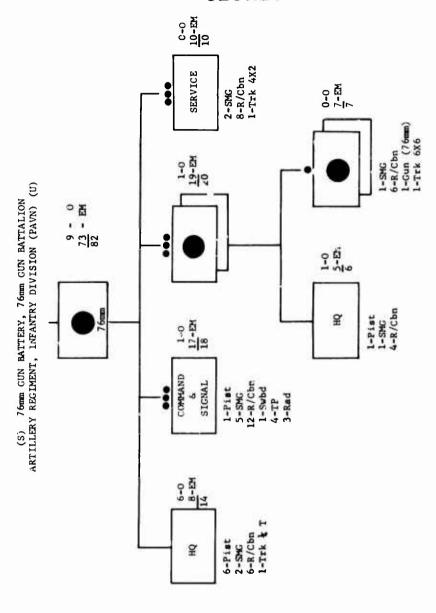
III-21



III-22

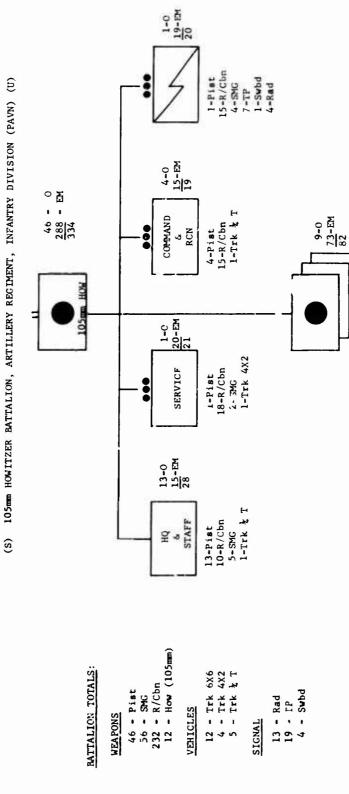


111-23

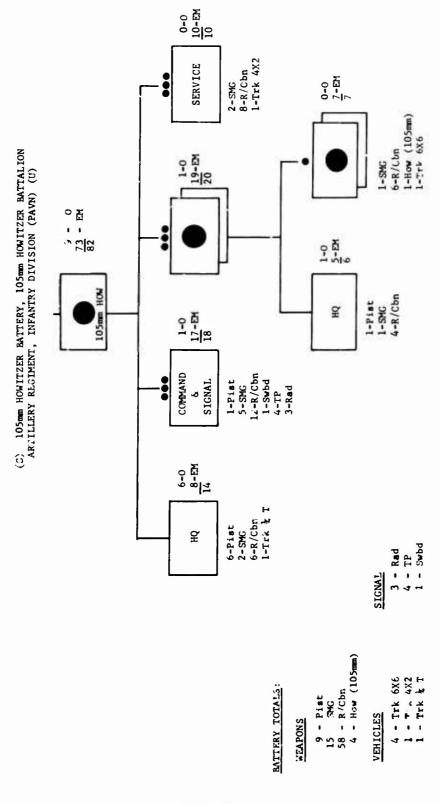


WEAPONS 9 - Pist 15 - SMG 58 - R/Cbn 4 - Gun (76mm) VEHICLES 4 - Trk 6X6 1 - Trk 4X2 1 - Trk ½ T SIGNAL	3 - Rad 4 - TP	1 - Swbd
--	-------------------	----------

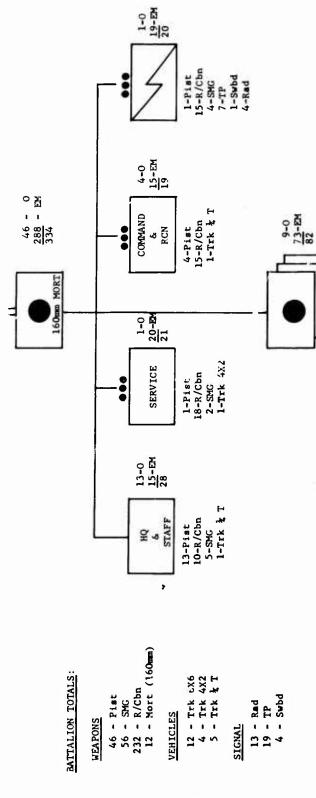
111-24



III-25



III-26

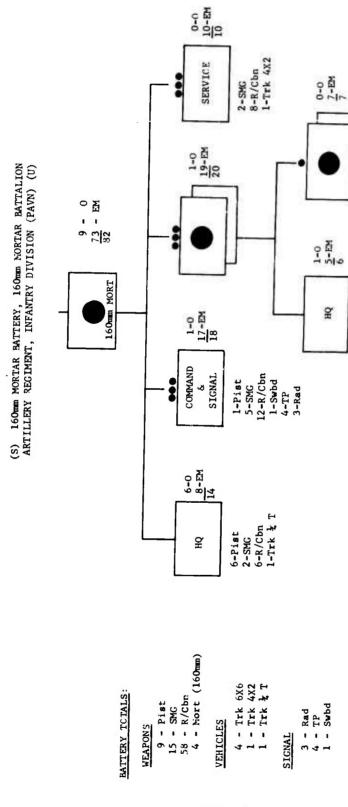


(S) 160mm MORTAR BATTALION, ARTILLERY REGIMENT, INFANTRY DIVISION (PAVN) (U)

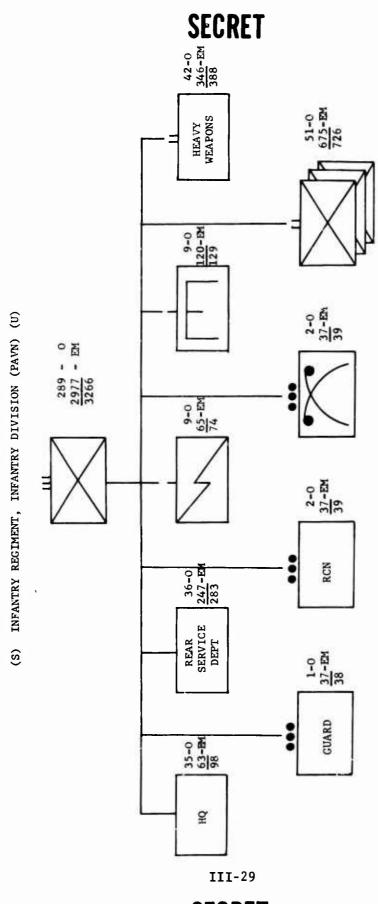
III-27

1-SMG 6-R/Cbn 1-Mort (160mm) 1-Trk 6X6

1-Pist 1-SMC 4-R/Cbn



III-28



SECRET

SECRET

(S) INFANTRY RECIMENT, INFANTR" DIVISION (PAVN) (U)
PERSONNEL & EQUIPMENT DI:TRIBUTION LIST

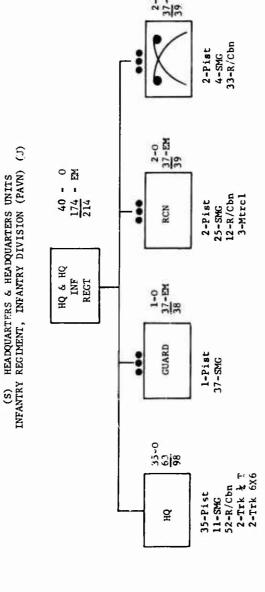
	REGT HQ	REAR SERV DEPT	INF BN	BN (3)	HV WEAPONS BN	SIG CO	ENGR CO	GUARD PLAT	RCN PLAT	CHEM PIAT	TOTAL BECT
PERSONNEL											TOTAL TATION
Officers	35	36	(51)	153	77	6	6	_	2	2	289
ត	63	247	(675)	202.5	346	65	120	37	37	37	2977
TOTAL	86	283	(726)	2178	388	74	129	38	39	39	3266
WEAPONS											
Pistol	35	36	(66)	297	09	6	6	-	7	2	451
Sub Mach Gun	11	7.2	(160)	780	63	33	16	37	25	4	741
R/Cbn	52	986	(398)	1194	255	32	95		12	33	1759
INC			(27)	81			6				06
HPMC (7.62mm)			(9)	18							18
HMG (12.7mm)			(9)	18							18
R/R (57mm)			(6)	27							27
AT Launcher (RPG-2)			(27)	81							18
Mortar (82mm)			(12)	36							36
Mortar (120mm)					6						6
R/R (75mm)					6						6
Gun (76am)					9						6

III-30

SECRET

		(S)	NFANTRY REGI	MENT - PER	(S) INFANTRY RECIMENT - PERSONNEL & EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTION LIST - (Continued)	IPMENT DISTR	IBUTION LIST	[* (Continu	ed)		
1											
<u> </u>	RECT HQ	REAR SERV DEPT	INF BN (1)	BN (3)	HV WEAPONS BI:	SIG CO	ENGR CO	GUARD PLAT	RCN PLAT	CHEM PLAT	TOTAL RECT
	2	9	(2)	9	2					,	16
		2									2
		2									2
l	2	45			01						57
	3					9					6
			(42)	126	36	12					174
- 1			(42)	126	3.5						162
		7	(21)	63	11	œ	**				06
			(10)	30	17	57	-				7.2
			(1)	3	2	2					7

III-31



WEAPONS

40 - Pist

77 - SMG

97 - R/Cbn

"EHICLES

2 - Trk & T

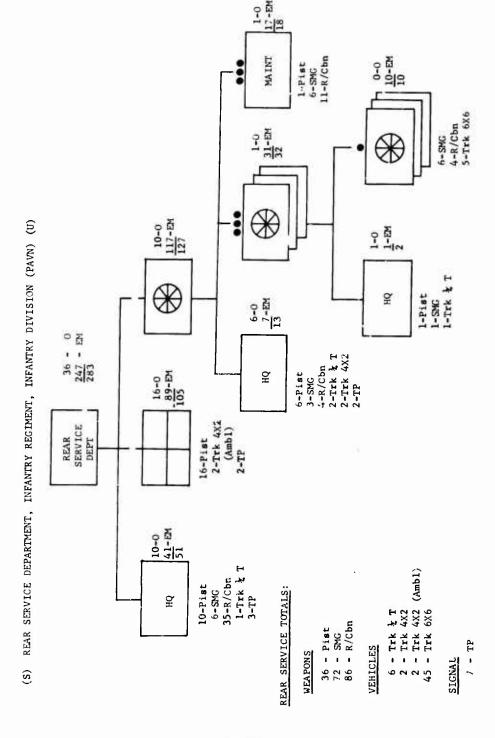
2 - Trk & T

2 - Trk & T

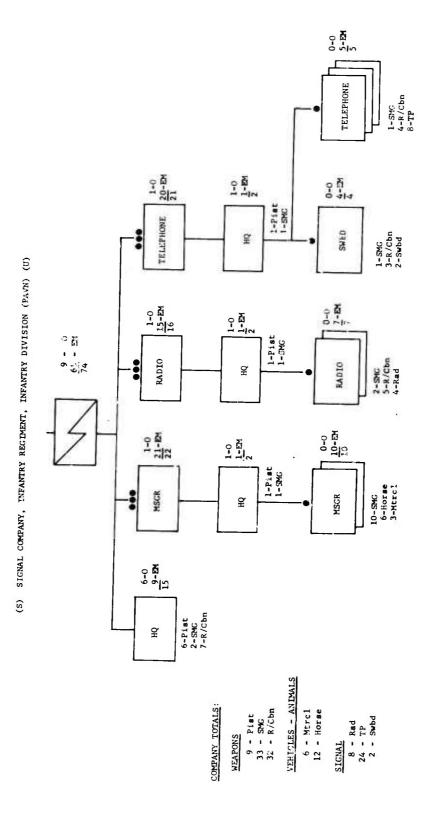
2 - Trk & SX6

3 - Mtrc1

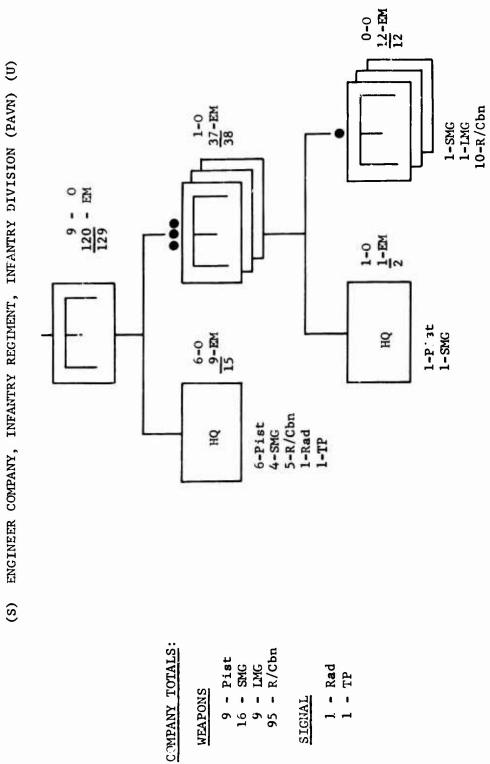
III-32



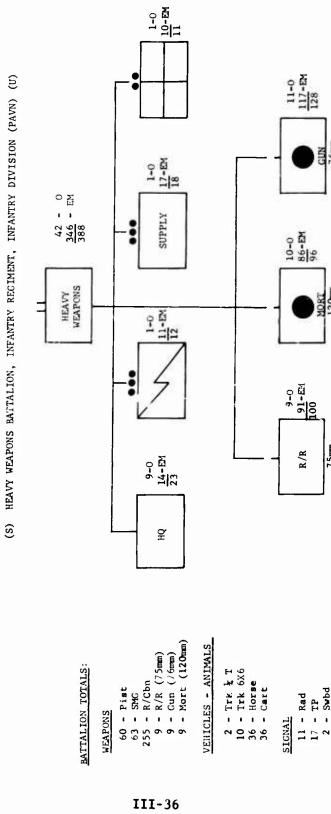
III-33

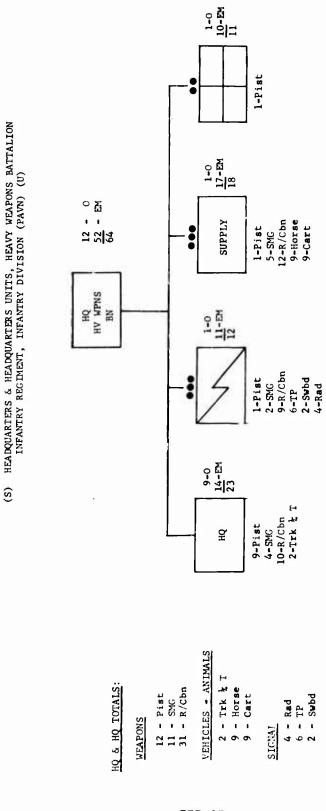


III-34

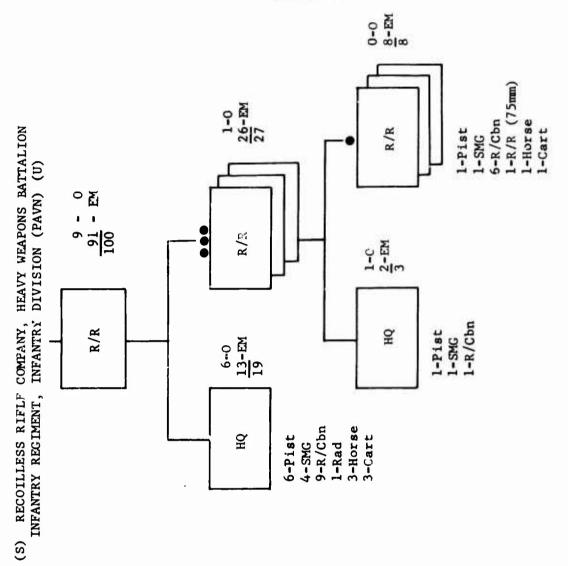


III-35





III-37



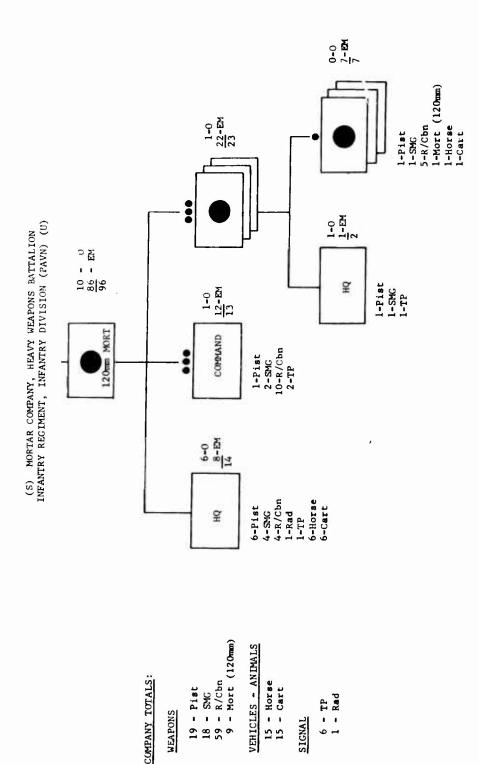
WEAPONS

18 - Pist
16 - SMG
66 - R/Cbn
9 - R/R (75mm)

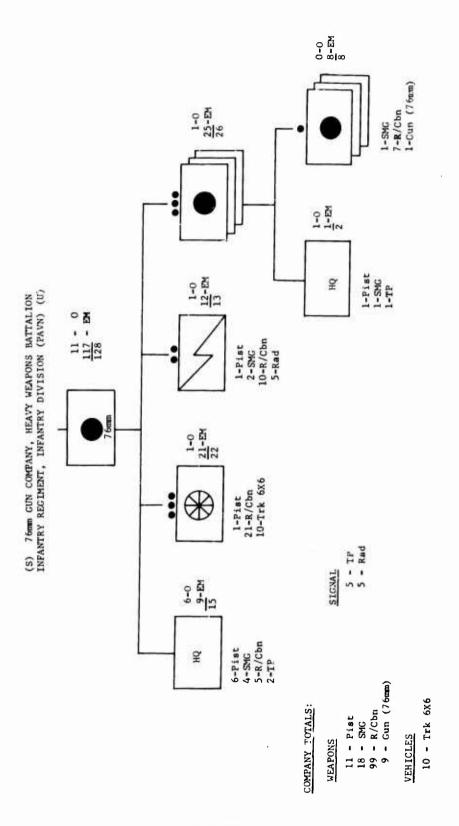
VEHICLES - ANIMALS
12 - Horse
12 - Cart

SIGNAL
1 - Rad

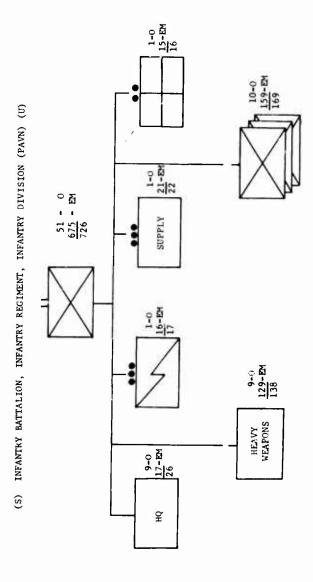
III-38



III-39

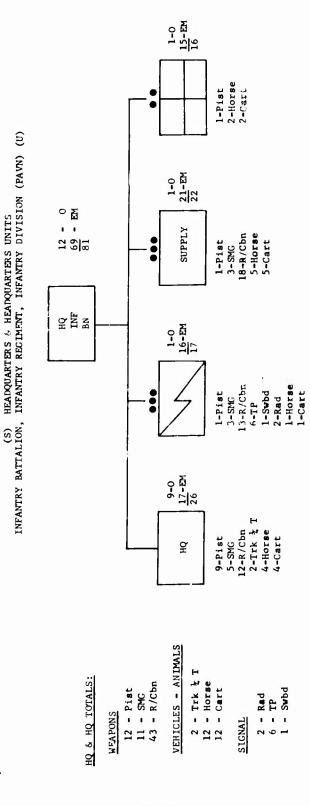


III-40



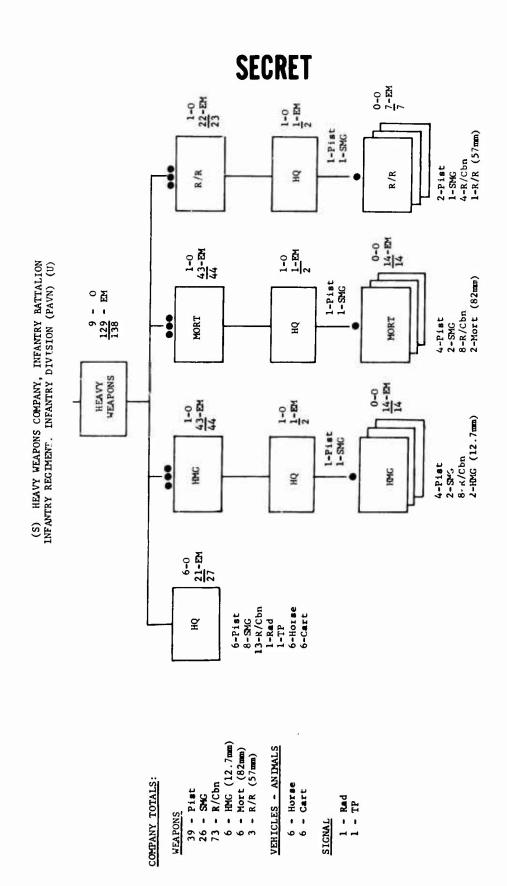
BATTALION TOTALS:	WEAPONS	- 66	160 - SMC 27 - LMC		27 - AT Launcher	(RPG-2)	6 - HMG (7.62mm)	6 - HMG (12.7mm)	12 - Mort (82mm)	9 - R/R (57 mm)	VEHICLES - ANIMALS	2 - Trk & T	42 - Horse	42 - Cart	SIGNAL	21 - Rad	10 - TP	1 - Swbd
-------------------	---------	------	-----------------------	--	------------------	---------	------------------	------------------	------------------	-----------------	--------------------	-------------	------------	-----------	--------	----------	---------	----------

III-41



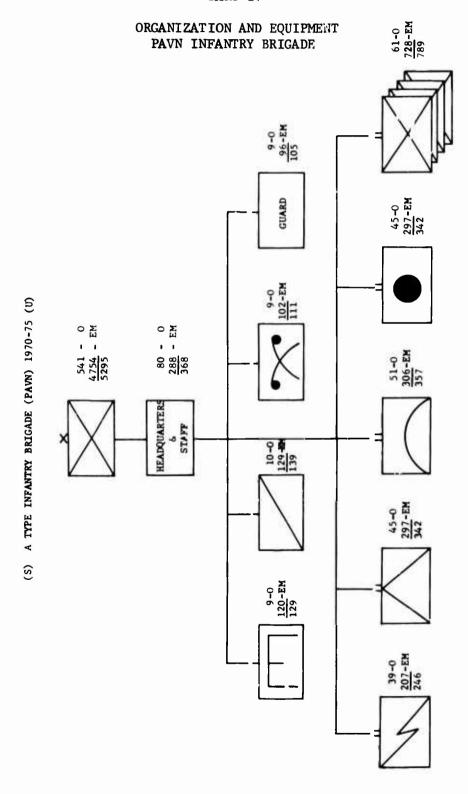
SECRET 1 Tire I-Pist I-Note I-Horse I-Cart Ē 1-1M: 4-SM: 6-R/Chn 1-Launcher (RPG-2) 0-0 112-121 (S) INFANTRY COMPANY, INFANTRY BATTALION INFANTRY RELIMENT, INFANTRY DIVISION (PAVK) (U) 2-Pist 10-R/Cbn 2-hort (82mm) 0 - 01 159 - 84 MORT - 주 - 주 - 주 12-E 2-Fiet 10-R/Cbn 2-R/R (57mm) WEAPONS K/W 2-Plet 10-R/Cbn 2-1945 (7.62-m) - <u>-</u>-1-21st 1-8% 1-84d 3-forse 3-Catt Š 6-Fist 4-SHC 7-R/Cbn 2-Rad 1-TP 2-Horse 2-Cart ĝ 16 - Piat 94 - R/Cbn 4: - SK 9 - LMC 9 - AT Launcher (RPG-2) 2 - HOR (7.62mm) 2 - Mort (8.2mm) 2 - Mort (8.2mm) 2 - Mort (8.2mm) VEHICLES - ANIMALS 8 - Cart COMPANY TOTALS: SIGNAL 6 - R&d 1 - TP WEAPONS

SECRET



III-44

PART IV



IV-1

SECRET

	HQ & STAFF	(1)	INF BN (4)	RCN SO	ARTY BN	AAA BN	AT BN	SIG BN	ENGR CO	GUARD CO	CML CO	TOTAL
PERSONNEL												
Officers	80	(61)	244	10	4.5	51	45	39	σ.	9	6	541
£	288	(728)	2912	129	297	306	297	237	120	96	1 32	7527
TOTAL	368	(789)	3156	139	342	357	342	246	129	105	117	5295
WEAPONS												
Pistol	80	(67)	388	10	42	51	42	39	6	6	6	679
SMC	82	(168)	672	120	40	54	40	38	16	96	7	1165
R/_bn	117	(451)	1864		256	252	256	169	95		95	3644
Launcher (RRG-2)		(27)	108									108
LMG		(27)	108	6					6			126
HMG (7.62mm)		(9)	24									24
НЭС (12.7 теп)		(9)	24									24
AAMG (14.5mm) (ZPU-2)						12						12
Mort (60mm)		(9)	24									54
Mort (82mm)		(6)	95									36
Mort (120mm)					7							7
ATRL (90mm.)		(9)	54									24
R/R (57mm)		(3)	12				,					12
Gun (37mm AA)						12						12

(S) INFANTRY BRICADE (PAVN) (U)
PERSONNEL & EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTION LIST

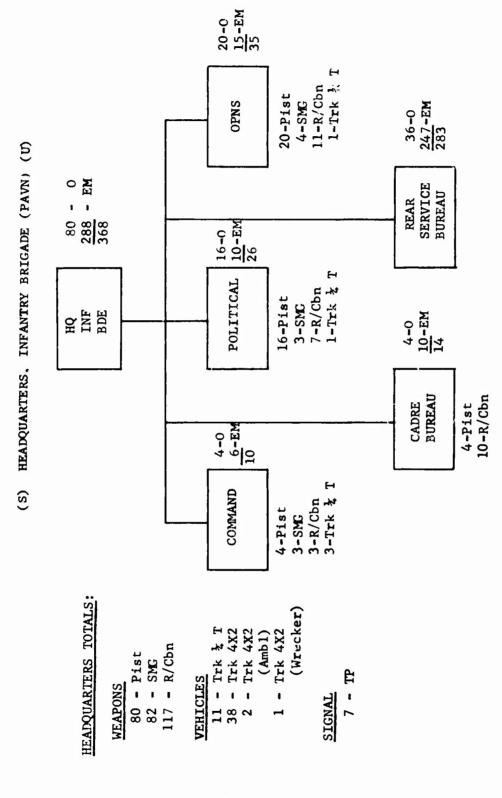
IV-2

SECRET

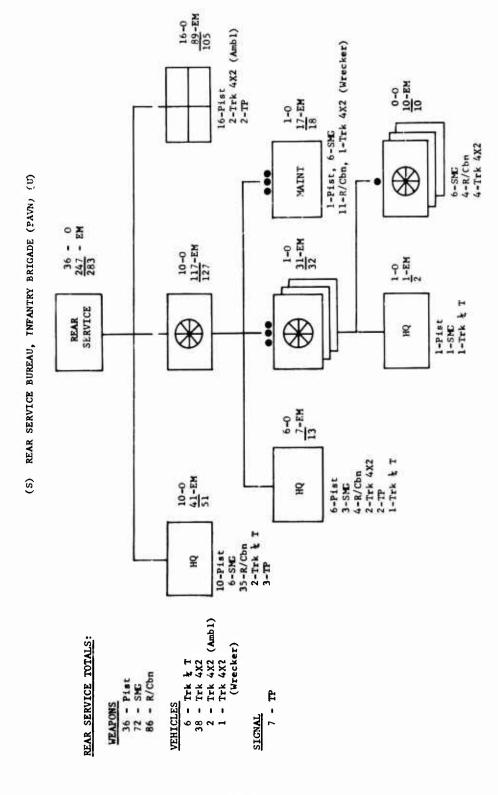
	HQ 6 STAFF	INF BN (1)	BN (4)	RCN BN	ARTY BN	AAA BN	AT BN	SIG BN	ENGR CO	GUARD CO	OML CO	TOTAL
WEAPONS (Cont'd)												
Gun (76mm)					7		12			,		16
How (105mm)					7							4
Flame Thrower											9	و
VEHICLES - AN IMALS												
Trk & T	11	Θ	4	,	7	S	4	9			1	36
Trk 4X2	38				19	29	19					105
Trk 4X2 (Ambl)	2											2
Trk 4X2 (wrecher)	1											-
Trk 4X2 (Decon)											1	-
Mtrc1				18				9			5	29
Bicycle								9				9
Sorse		(99)	256		3		ε3	9	3			27.1
Cart		(64)	952		3		ε		3			265
SIGNAL												
Radio		(22)	88	\$	14	11	14	15	1	۳۱	1	158
TP	7	(16)	3		17	20	17	16	1		1	156
E								1				1
Swbd		(2)	80		2	2	2	2				16
,												

(S) INFANTRY BRIGADE (PAVN) (U)
PERSONNEL & EQUIPHENT DISTRIBUTION LIST (Continued)

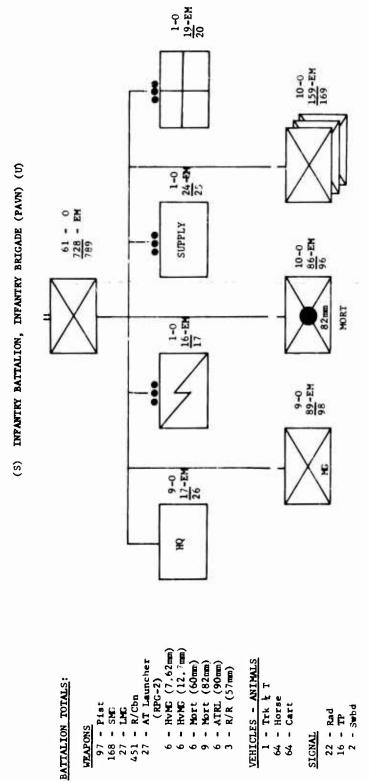
IV-3



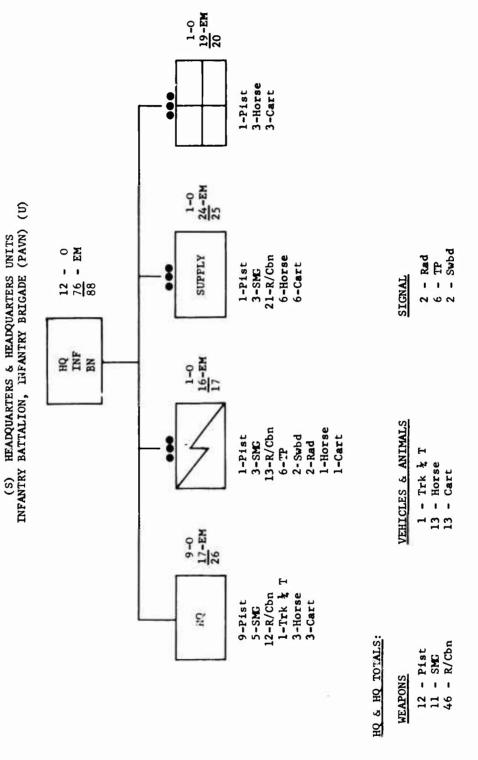
IV-4



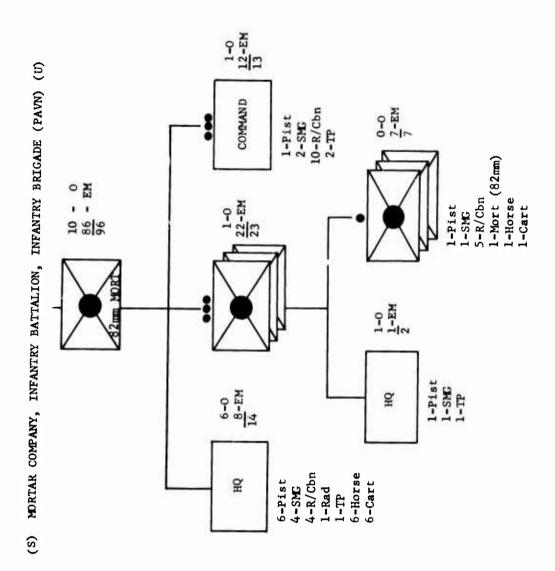
IV-5



IV-6



IV-7

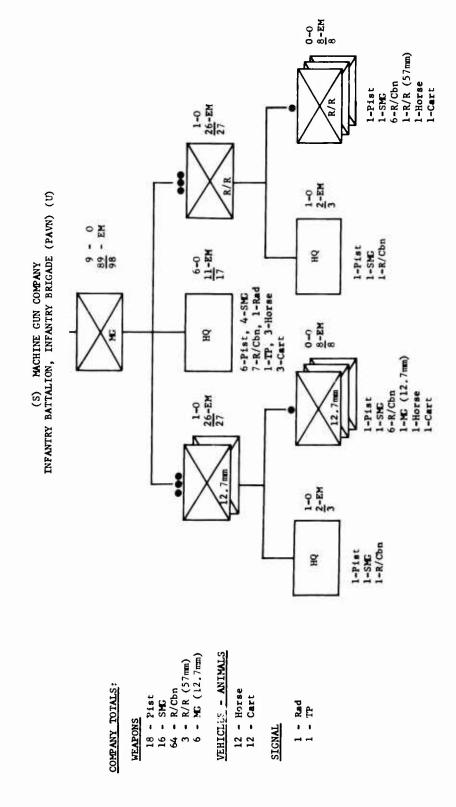


WEAPONS

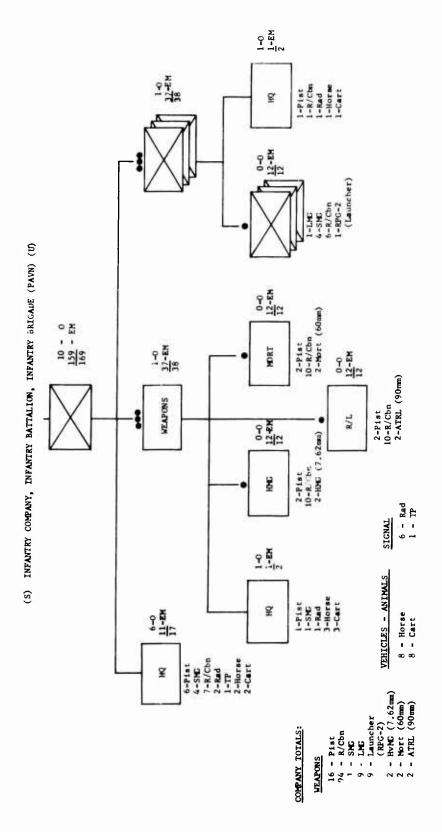
19 - Pist
18 - SNG
59 - R/Cbn
9 - Mort (82mm)
WEHICLES - ANIMALS
15 - Horse
15 - Cart

SIGNAL
6 - TP
1 - Rad

IV-8

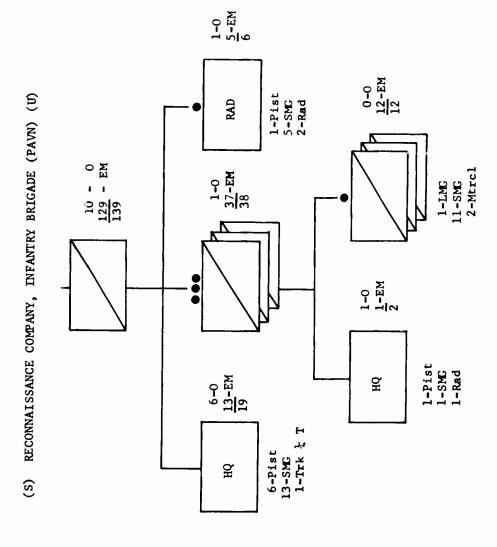


IV-9



IV-10

SECRET

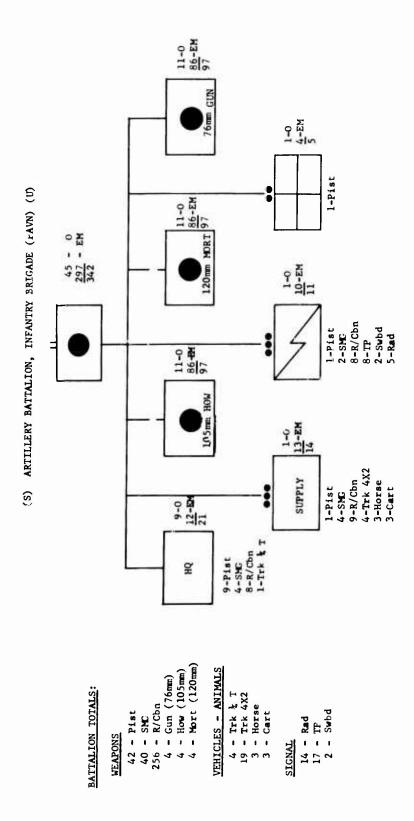


WEAPONS

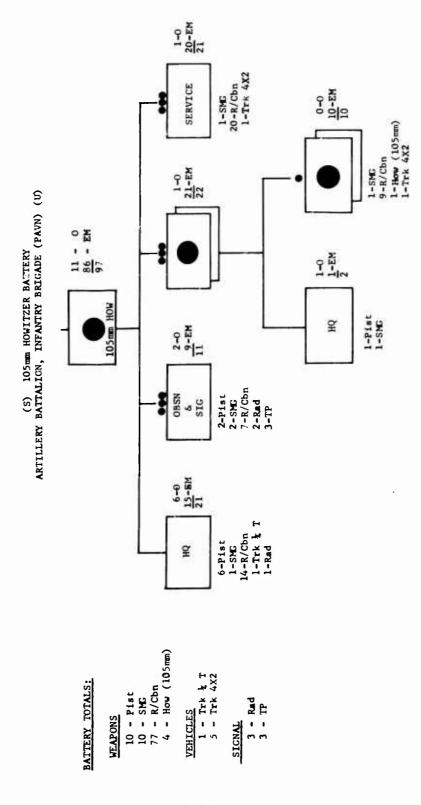
10 - Pist
120 - SMG
9 - LMG

VEHICLES
1 - Trk & T
18 - Mtrci
SIGNAL
5 - Rad

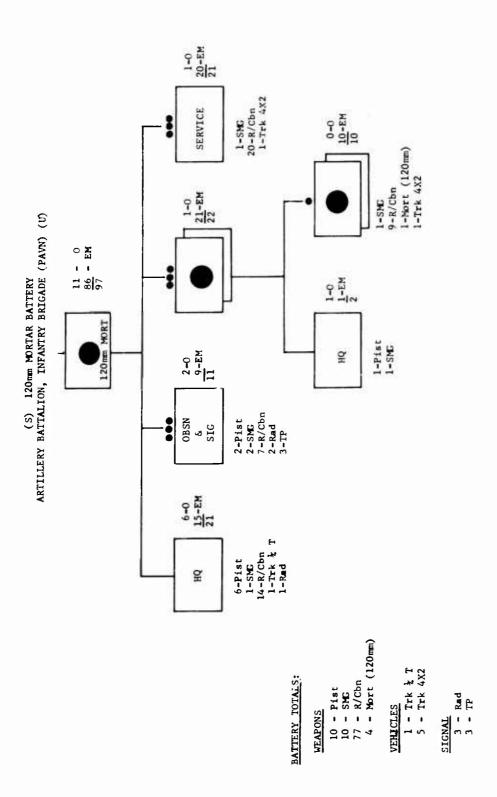
IV-11



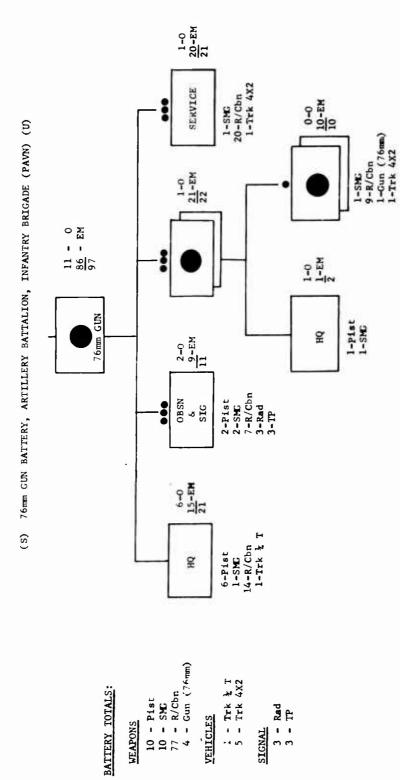
IV-12



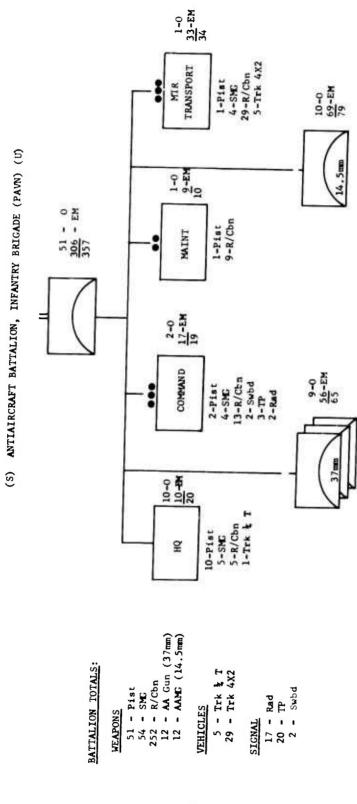
IV-13



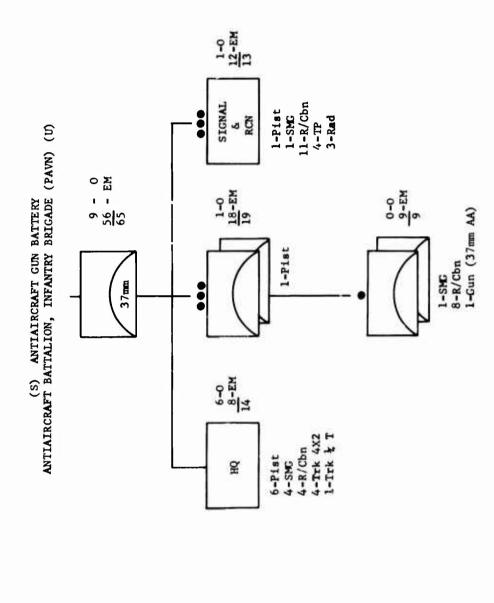
IV-14



IV-15



IV-16



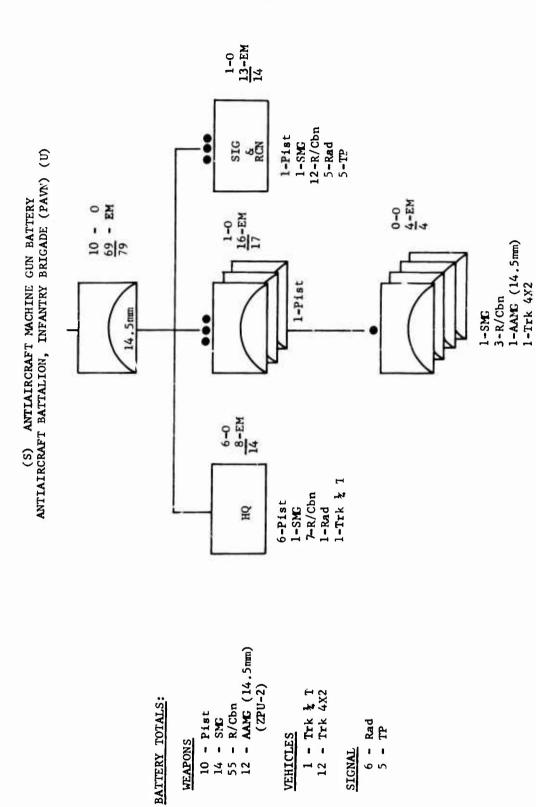
WEAPONS

9 - Pist
9 - SNG
47 - R/Cbn
4 - Gun (37mm AA)

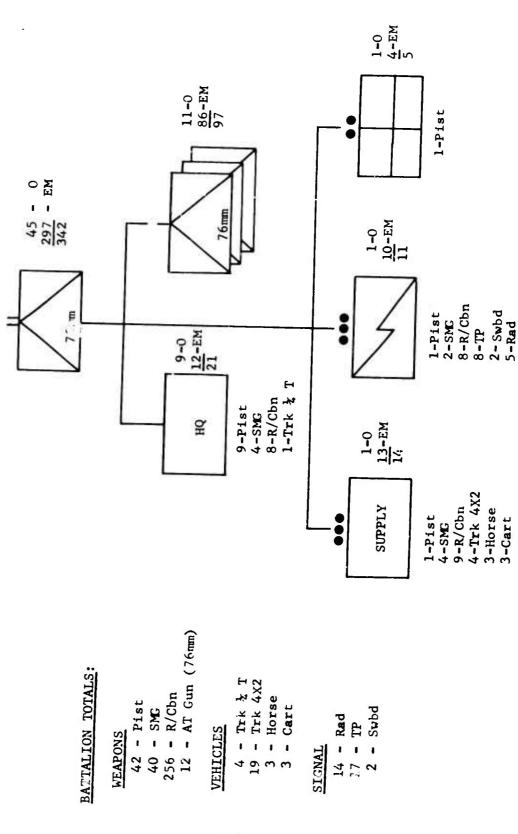
VEHICLES
4 - Trk 4X2
1 - Trk ½ T

SIGNAL
4 - TP
3 - Rad

IV-17

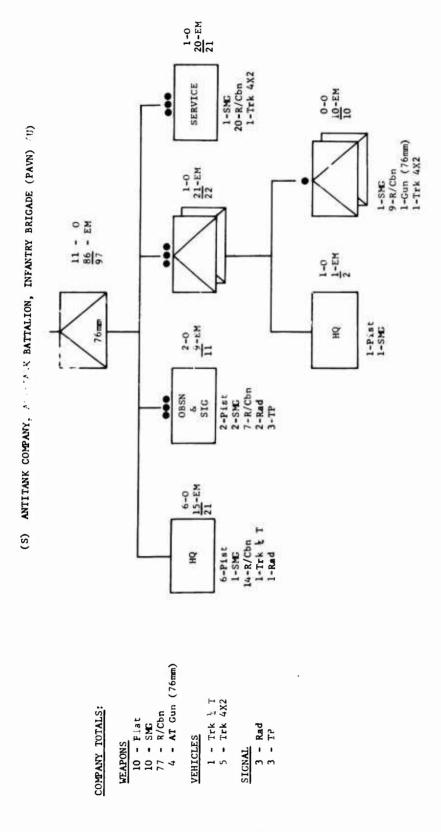


IV-18

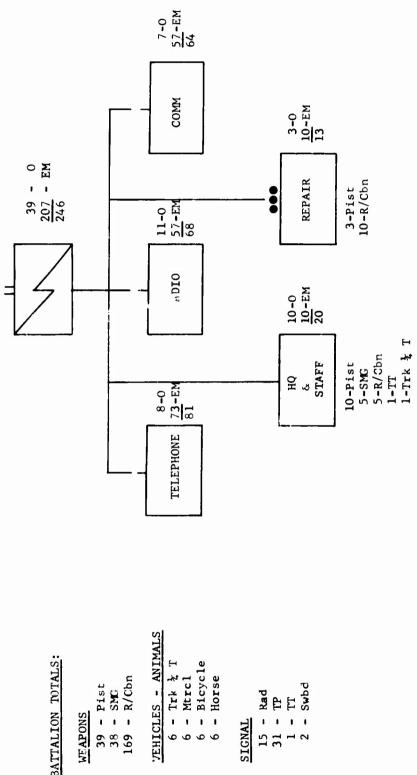


(S) ANTITANK BATTALION, INFANTRY BRIGADE (PAVN) (U)

IV-19



IV-20



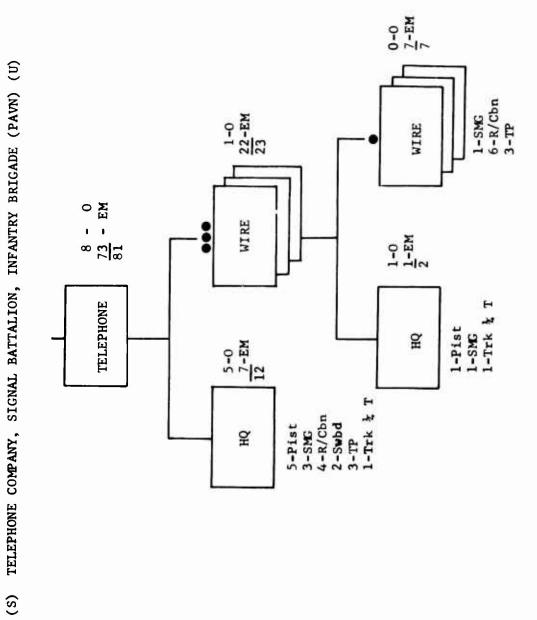
BATTALION TOTALS:

(S) SIGNAL BATTALION, INFANTRY BRIGADE (PAVN) (U)

WEAPONS 39 - Pist 38 - SMC 169 - R/Cbn

15 - Rad 31 - TP 1 - TT 2 - Swbd SIGNAL

IV-21



WEAPONS

8 - Pist

15 - SMC

58 - R/Cbn

VEHICLES

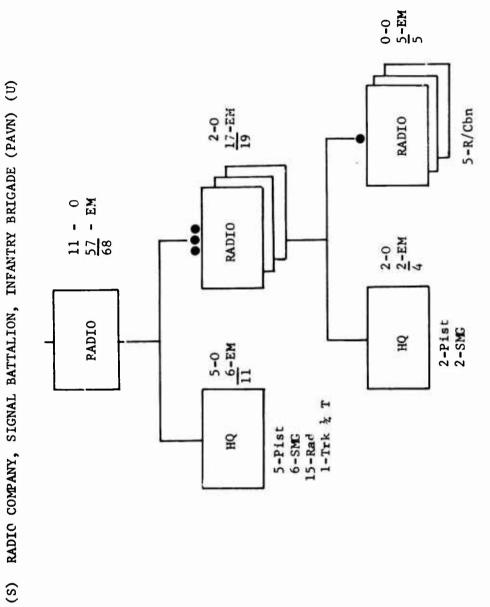
4 - Trk ½ T

SIGNAL

30 - TP

2 - Swbd

IV-22

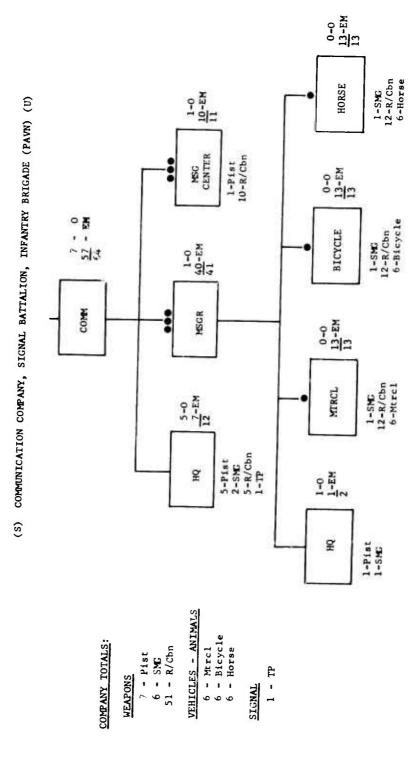


COMPANY TOTALS:

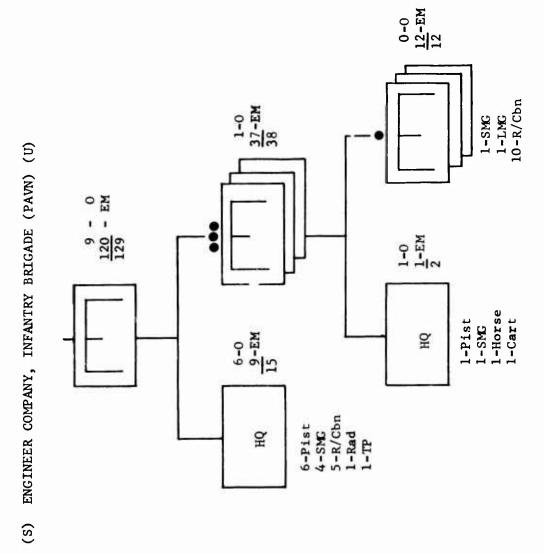
WEAPONS
11 - Pist
11 - Pist
45 - R/Cbn
12 - SMG
12 - SMG
11 - Trk ½ T

SECRET

SIGNAL 15 - Rad



IV-24

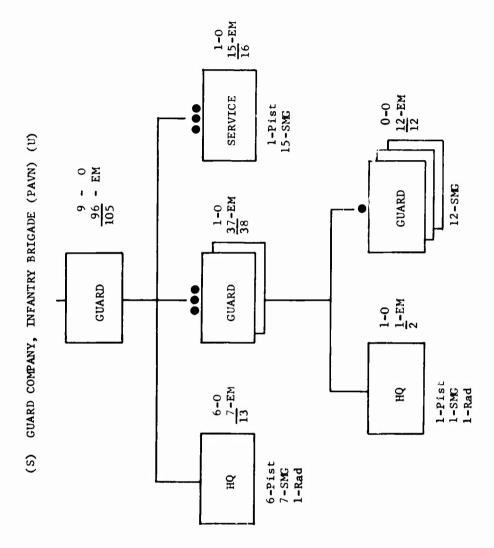


WEAPONS

9 - Pist
16 - SMC
9 - LMC
95 - LMC
37 - Horse
3 - Cart

SIGNAL
1 - Rad
1 - TP

IV-25



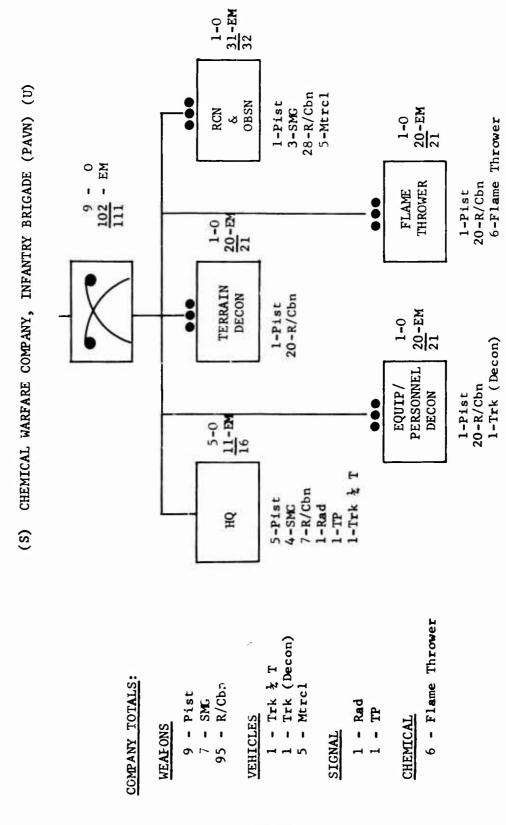
WEAPONS

9 - Pist
96 - SMG

SIGNAL

2 - Rad

1V-26



IV-27

PART V

EQUIPMENT CHARACTERISTICS

	7.62mm	Pistol 9mm	Rifle 7.62mm M1891/30	Carbine 7.62mm M-1944	Rifle, Aslt 7.62mm AK-47	Submachine Gun 7.62mm M-1943(PPS)	Lt Machine Sun 7.62mm Model RPD	Hv Machine Gun 7.62mm Model SGM	Hv Machine Gun 12,7mm Model (DShr)
zzle Velocity (fps)	1378	1034	2838	2690	2329	1640	2411	2625	2822
cimum Effective Wange (M)	50	50	007	007	007	200	800	1000	2000
te of Fire (Rds/Min) Anx (cyclic)	:	:	•	;	009	650	650	009	009
tained	30	30			100	100	150	250	80
munition Types	Ball	Bell	Ball* Tracer API AP-T	Ball* Tracer API AP-T	Ball Tracer API, Incend-T	Ball API Tracer	Ball Tracer API, Incend	Ball* Tracer AFI AP-T	API API-T AP
ojectile Wt (gr)	86	77.76	148 148 155 157	148 144 155 157	122 117 120 102	86 74	122 117 120 102	185 144 155 157	745 680 788
nor Penetration		:	-	-		:		1	18mm at 0° at 550m
ifc Load (Rds/wpn)	8 0*	80	*08	80	300	240	800	3520	3000**
*Both Light ball (148gr)	_	ind heavy	and heavy ball (185gr) are available.) are avai	lable.				

(C) WEAPONS CHARACTERISTICS (U)

On Carriage Optical HE, HEAT Smoke, Cml Trk 6x6 PD, BD 11,220 105mm How 33-43 1250 4475 10 09 HE, Smk HEAT, PROP, ILL PD, Ti, BD HEAT 7.87" at 0° at 1000m Optical Trk 6x6 11,800 52-57 5510 1690 80 Mortar 120mm (M-1943) HE, Incd Smoke Max 5700 Min 500 Optical 33-37 Horse Cart 1100 892 15 * PD 2 PD, Ti, BD AP 4" at 0° at 1000m Gun, 85mm AT (D-44) HE, AP-T HVAP-T API On Carriage Optical Trk 6x6 15,650 3803 AP-T 2625 100 10 HE, HEAT, Incd, HVAP-T AP HE PD, BD HVAP-T 3.6" at 0 at 500m Gun, 76mm M-42 (ZIS-3) On Carriage Optical Trk 6x6 13,300 HVAP-T 3167 15-20 5500 25 80 On Carriage Optical Off Carriage PUAZO-6 & Fire Can Gun, 57mm AA (S-50) AP-T 3.8" at 0° at 1000m Trk 6x6 PD, BD 12,000 10,748 3280 8800 14.5 HE-T A?-T 120 120 20mm at 0° at 1000m MG, AA 14.5mm (ZPU-2/4) 27:04/4409 On Carriage Optical API, HE Tracer 900/gun 150/gun Trk 4x2 3281 1158 3000 7000 .53 • Ammunition Wt of complete Rd (lbs) Rate of Fire (Rds/Min) Maximum fuzzle Velocity (fps) Basic Load (rds/wpn) ire Control System Armor Penetration Wt of Weapon (15s) Max Range (M) Vertical Main Types Horizontal Prime Mover Sustaired Fuze

(C) WEAPONS CHARACTERISTICS (U)

* For 15 Min period

	Mortar 160mm (M-1943)	Morter 82mm (M-1937)	Gun Recoilless 82mm (B-10)	Rifle Recoilless 75mm	Rocket Launcher 4 Jum (RPG-2)	Recoilless Rifle 57mm
Prime Mover	Trk 6x6	Man/Horse Cart	Man/Horse Cart	Horse Cart	Man	Man/Horse Car
Wt of Weapon (1bs)	2480	123	188	190	6.3	55
Muzzle Velocity (fps)	1125	069	1050	1000	276	1200
Max Range (M) Vertical	;	:	:		-	1
Horizontal	Max 5000	Max 3040 Min 90	0.477	6700	100	7480
Rate of Fire (Rds/Min) Maximum	3	25		10	9-7	15
Sustained	2*	*9	9	3		3
Pire Control System	Optical	Optice1	On Carriage Optical	Optical	Optice1	Optical
Armannition Wt of Complete Rd (1bs)	06	7-8	11	22	7	5.7
Main Types	弫	HE, Prop Smoke	неат, не	неат, не	HEAT	HEAT, HE, WP
Fuze	PD	PD	PIRD, PD	PIBD, PD	зр	PIBD, PD
Armor Penetration	:	:	HEAT at 0° 7.8"	3" at U ³	6'-7" at 00	2.5"-2.7" at (
Basic Load (Rds/wpn)	30	07	30 (est)	30	20	30

(C) WEAPONS CHARACTERISTICS (U)

or 15 Min period

(C) VEHICLE CHARACTERISTICS (U)

WHEELED	Truck &T GAZ-67B	Truck 4x2 GAZ-51 or "Liberation"	Truck 4x4 GAZ-63	Truck 6x6 ZIS-151
Weight (1bs)	2910	5954	7056	12,037
Payload (1bs)	882	4851	4410	10,383
Personnel Load	4	2 in cab	14	2.5
Wheel Base (in)	89.1	130	130	166
Length (ft)	11	18.08	18.1	22.7
Height (ft)	5.6	7	7.43	8.8
Width (ft)	5.5	7.25	7.3	7.6
Ground Clearance (in)	8.3	9.6	10.1	10.7
Engine - Type & HP	Gasoline 54 HP	Gasoline 70 HP	Gasoline 70 HP	Gasoline 90 HP
Road Speed (MPH)	99	43	07	37
Cruise Range (mi)	300	240	485	413
Tire Size	6.50 × 16	7.50 x 20	9.75 x 18 or 10.00 x 18	8.25 x 20
No. of Wheels on Ground	4	9	7	10
Remarks:	1	Ambl (Same vehicle)	i	Trk (DECON-U-1) (Same Vehicle)

V-4

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

(S) CHICOM GRENADES (U)
Available to PAVN Forces (1970-75)

Average Range Thrown or Fired (meters)	07	34	45	30 to 40	15 to 20	15 to 20	15 to 20
Radius Bursting Area (meters)	10	14	20	15-20	Penetration 2.95 inches at 00	Penetration 3.94 inches at 0	Penetration 5 inches (estimate)
Weight (pounds)	1.16 to 1.22	1,54	89.0	0.88	2.65	2,43	2.5
Type	Fragmentation Cast Iron	Fragmentation Cast Iron w/delay fuze	Fragmentation Sheet steel w/delay fuze	Explosive Fragmentation Steel	HEAT Sheet steel Impact fuze	HEAT Sheet steel w/INT impact fuze	HEAT Sheet steel RDX or TNT Impact fuze
NOMENCLATURE	ChiCom Stick Grenades	Copy of Soviet Defensive Hand Grenade F-1	Copy of Soviet Grenade, Hand Defensive RGD-5	Copy of Soviet Grenade, Defensive RG-42	Copy of Soviet Grenade, HEAT Hand (RPG-43)	Copy of Soviet Grenade, HEAT Hand (RPG-6)	Copy of Soviet Grenade HEAT RKG-3

SECRET

			-				
NOMENCLATURE	Type	Action Required to Detonate	Safety Device	Dimensions (inches)	Mine Case Materiel	Average Wt Per Mine (pounds)	Remarks
Mine, Anticank, TMD-B	Blast	440 lbs of pressure (approx)	None	Length 12.5 Width 11 Height 5.5	Wood	16.1 to 19.8	TNT, AMATOL, Dynammon Anmonite or picnic acid.
Mine, Antitank, IM-46	Blast	400 lbs of pressure (approx)	Pin	Diameter 12.2 Height 2.9	Sheet Steel	19.2	"NI, IMN-46 fuze well located underneath for attaching an antilift device.
Mine, Antitank, TM-41	Blast	440 lbs of pressure	None	Diameter 10 Height 5.8	Sheet Steel	9.11	TNT, AMATOI
Mine, Antipersonnel Model PMD-6 *PMD-57	Blast Blast	2-10 lbs of pressure 2-10 lbs of pressure	Pin	Length 7.5/ 3.6 Width 3.5/ 3.5 Height 2.5/ 2.5	Wood	0.88	Both use cast TNT. *PMD-57 differs in that fuze is covered.
Mine, Antipersonnel POLL-2M	**Blast Fragmentation 20 meters radius	**2.2 lbs pull	**None	**Diameter 2,4 Height with stake 16	**Cast Iron	7.7**	**Characteristics are given for POMZ-2, modernized version. POMZ-2M has similar characteristics. TNT charge.
Mine, Antipersonnel OZM-3	Fragmentation radius 25 meters	2 lbs (approx)	Pin	Diameter 3.0 Height 4.7	Cast Iron	6.6	
Mine, Antitank Plate Charge	The Soviets wi and a heavy plu of 3 inches of time frame.	The Soviets will develop this mine, and a heavy plate, usually steel. Th of 3 inches of armor is not unusual. time frame.		mine derives it late is propelle e ChiCom should	s effective d at a very have this t	ness from a co high velocity ype during the	The mine derives its effectiveness from a combination of a shaped charge. The plate is propelled at a very high velocity by the charge. Penetration . The ChiCom should have this type during the latter part of the 1970-75
Mine, Directional Antipersonnel MON-100, MON-200	No data available.		velopment v	Soviet development which should be in ChiCom inventory by 1970-75 time frame	in ChiCom in	ventory by 197	0-75 time frame.

SECRET

	Remarks	Will probably remain in service during time frame. Soviet improvements, if any, may be made available to PAVN.	Will probably be phased out during the time frame 1970-75. Replacement would probably be LPO or Chinese copy of LPO.		Will probably remain in service during time frame. Soviet improvements, if any, may be made available to PAVN.	Will probably remain in service during time frame. Soviet improvements, if any, may be made available to PAVN.
OWERS* (U)	Maximum Effective Range (meters)	20-60	77	120	197	155 110
(S) CHICOM FLANE THROWERS* (U) Available to PAVN Forces (1970-75)	Propeliant	Cordite	Compressed Gas	Cordite Cartridge	Cordite Cartridge	Cordite
	Weight Filled (pounds)	50.8	51.6	83.2 166.5	190 285 380	114
	Fuel Capacity (gallons)	2.7 3 fuel tanks (.9/tank)	2.1	22.0 w/l tank; 44.0 w/2 tanks	5.5 w/l tank; ll.l w/2 tanks; l6.65 w/3 tanks	l nozzle- Jet 6.6 5 nozzle- Jet 6.6
	Type	Manpack	Manpack	Mechanized	Cart Mounted	Emplaced
	NOMENCLATURE	LPO	ROKS-3 (Soviet item)	ATO-42 (Soviet item)	ATP-50M (Soviet item)	FO (Soviet item)

*NOTE: (1) There have been no PAVN chemical land mines identified, nor is there any evidence of incendiary grenades. However, during the time frame, the PAVN may develop both or acquire Soviet items.

(2) Incendiary rockets with greater ranges than above flame throwers may be introduced during the 1970-75 time frame.

SECRET

Used in command and liaison nets at Arm, and Division Command post levels. Used in command and liaison nets at division and regi-ment levels, Used in command and liaison nets at division, regiment and battalion levels Used in air defense nets at division, regiment and bartalion levels. Used in command and liaison nets at battalion and Used in command and liaison nets at battalion level and tank-infantry combined operations. Used in Artillery nets at division, regiment and battalion levels. Used in command and reconnets (tank and APC) Used in command and reconnets (tank and APC) company levels. Remarks Range (KM)***
In Motion | Stationary 1913 29.0 9.96 19.3 24.1 29.0 48.3 19.3 6.4 38.6 19.3 11.3 12.9 8.0 6.7 3.2 6.7 Voice, SFSK CW, MCW DFSK Voice, CW Emission Voice Voice Voice Voice Voice Voice Modulation FM** FM** FM** Æ ¥ Ξ AM Ξ Ξ Frequency Range (Megacycles) 20.0 - 22.37** 35.95 - 46.15 22.0 - 36.5** 20.0 - 40.0** 46.1 - 48.8 21.5 - 28.5 1.0 - 20.0 1.5 - 4.5 27.95 Vehicles or Man-pack Two 6x6 Vans Vehicle or Man-pack Vehicle or Man-pack Vehicle or Man-pack Vehicle or Man-pack Tank or APC Tank or APC Vehicle or Man-pack Method of Transport Radios R-106 R-114 R-102 R-108 R-109 R-117 R-113 R-104 R-105

(S) CHARACTERISTICS OF SOVIET RADIOS (U)*

V-8

Two voice and two telegraph channels Army, division and air defense for command and administration. General purpose receiver only. Warning nets. Used between company and platoons of all arms. Used for communication regiment and above. Remarks Range (KM) ****
In Motion Stationary 40.2 per hop 96.1 -201.2 0.8 ; 0.8 ŀ Voice, SFSK, CW MCW, DFSK Emission Voice Voice RATT fax Modulation ¥ A AM E Frequency Range (Megacycles) 48.0 - 51.3 66.0 - 70.0 1.0 - 15.0 1.0 - 7.5 Vehicle or Man-pack Vehicle or Man-pack Trk 6x6 or APC Method of Transport Trk - Van Radios Radio relay R-401 3-116 1-311 4-118

(S) CHARACTERISTICS OF SOVIET RADIOS (U)*

* It is estimated that PAVN radios will either be ChiCom or Soviet radios or facsimile thereof. ** Estimated. *** Dependent on frequency, antenna, time and atmospheric conditions.

PART V

TROOP LISTS

(S) PAVN INFANTRY DIVISION, 1970-1975 (U)

TROOP LIST

Jnit	<u> </u>		· ;	Strength
óth	Infa	antry Div		13,687
		Inf Div, Hq & Pq Elms	701	-5,557
		6th Inf Div Hq Elms (95)		
		6th Inf Div Rear Svc (606)		
		6th Inf Div R/S Hq((91))		
		6th Trans Bn((264))		
		6th Med Bn ((251))		
	6th	Engr Bn	471	
		6th Engr Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (84)		
		Co A, 6th Engr Bn (129)		
		Co B, 5th Engr Bn (129)		
		Co C, 6th Engr Bn (129)		
	ćth	Sig Bn	285	
		6th Sig Bn, Hq & Svc Elm (33)		
		Co A (TP) 6th Sig Bn (81)		
		Co B (Rad) 6ta Sig Bn (68)		
		Co C (Comm) 6th Sig Bn (103)		
	6th	Antitank Bn (85mm)	334	
		6th AT Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (88)		
		Btry A 6th AT Bn (82)		
		Btry B 6th AT Bn (82)		
		Btry C 6th AT Bn (82)		
	6th	Antiaircraft Bn	356	
		6th AA Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (82)		
		Btry A (57mm) 6th AT Bn (65)		
		Btry B (57mm) 6th AT Bn (65)		
		Btry C (57mm) 6th AT Bn (65)		
		Btry D (14.5mm) 6th AT Bn (79)		
	6th	Recon Co	139	
	6th	Cm1 Co	124	
	6th	Guard Co	105	
	6th	Arty Regt		1,374
		6th Arty Regt, Hq & Svc Elms	372	
		61st Arty Bn (76mm Gun)	334	
		61st Arty Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (88)		
		Btry A 61st Arty Bn (82)		
		Rtry R 61st Arty Rn (82)		

VI - 1

Bory C 61st Arty Bn (82)		
62d Arty Bn (105 H)	334	
62d Arty Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (88)		
Btry A 62d Arty Bn (82)		
Btry B 62d Arty Bn (82)		
Btry C 62d Arty Bn (82)		
63d Arty Bn (160 Mort)	334	
63rd Arty Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (88)	334	
The state of the s		
Btry A 63d Arty Bn (82)		
Btry B 63d Arty Bn (82)		
Btry C 63d Arty Bn (82)		2 266
64th Inf Regt	4.0	3,266
64th Inf Regt Hq & Stf	98	
64th Inf Regt R/S	283	
64th Sig Co	74	
64th Engr Co	129	
64th Gd Plat	38	
64th Rcn Plat	39	
64th Cml Plat	39	
1st Bn, 64th Inf Regt	726	
1st Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (81)		
Co A 1st Bn (169)		
Co B 1st Bn (169)		
Co C 1st Bn (169)		
Co D 1st Bn (Wpns)(138)		
2nd Bn, 64th Inf Regt	726	
2d Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (81)	720	
Co A 2d Bn (169)		
Co B 2d Bn (169)		
Co C 2d Bn (169)		
Co D 2d Bn (Wpns)(138)	706	
3rd Bn, 64th Inf Regt	726	
3d Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (81)		
Co A 3d Bn (169)		
Co B 3d Br (169)		
Co C 3d Bn (169)		
Co D 3d Bn (Wpns)(138)		
64th Hv Wpns Bn	388	
64th Hv Wpns Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (64)		
Co A 64th Hv Wpns Bn (75mm R/R)(100)		
Co B 64th Hv Wpns Bn (120mm Mort)(96)	
Co C 64th Hv Wpns Bn (76mm Gun)(128)		
65th Inf Regt		3,266
65th Inf Regt Hq & Stf	98	
65th Inf Regt R/S	283	
65th Sig Co	74	
65th Engr Co	129	
65th Gd Plat	38	
65th Ren Plat	39	

VI-2

```
65th Cml Plat
                                               39
    1st Bn, 65th Inf Regt
                                              726
        1st Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (81)
        Co A 1st Bn (169)
        Co B 1st Bn (169)
        Co C 1st Bn (169)
        Co D 1st Bn (Wpns)(138)
    2d Bn, 65th Inf Regt
        2d Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (81)
        Co A 2d Bn (169)
        Co B 2d Bn (169)
        Co C 2d Bn (169)
        Co D 2d Bn (Wpns)(138)
    3d Bn, 65th Inf Regt
                                              726
        3d Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (81)
        Co A 3d Bn (169)
        Co B 3d Bn (169)
        Co C 3d Bn (169)
        Co D 3d Bn (Wpns)(138)
                                              388
    65th Hv Wpns Bn
        65th Hv Wpns Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (64)
       Co A 65th Hv Wpns Bn (75mm R/R)(100)
       Co B 65th Hv Wpns Bn (120mm Mort)(96)
        Co C 65th Hv Wpns Bn (76mm Gun)(128)
66th Inf Regt
                                                         3,266
    66th Inf Regt Hq & Stf
                                               98
                                              283
    66th Inf Regt R/S
    66th Sig Co
                                               74
    66th Engr Co
                                              129
    66th Gd Plat
                                               38
    66th Ren Plac
                                               39
    66th Cml Plat
                                               39
    1st Bn, 66th Inf Regt
                                              726
       1st Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (81)
       Co A 1st Bn (169)
       Co B 1st Bn (169)
       Co C 1st Bn (169)
       Co D 1st Bn (Wpns)(138)
    2d Bn, 66th Inf Regt
       2d Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (81)
       Co A 2d Bn (169)
       Co B 2d Bn (169)
       Co C 2d Bn (169)
       Co D 2d Bn (Wpns)(138)
                                              726
    3d Bn, 66th Inf Regt
       3d Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (81)
       Co A 3d Bn (169)
       Co B 3d Bn (169)
       Co C 3d Bn (169)
       Co D 3d Bn (Wpns)(138)
```

VI -3

66th Hv Wpns Bn	388
66th Hv Wpns Bn, Hq & Svc Elms (64)	200
Co A 66th Hv Wpns Bn (75mm R/R)(100)	
Co B 66th Hv Wpns Bn (120mm Mort)(96)	
Co C 66th Hv Wpns Bn (76mm Gun) (128)	

(S) PAVN INFANTRY BRIGADE, 1970-1975 (U)

TROOP LIST

<u>Unit</u>		Strength
4th Inf Bde 4th Inf Bde Hq & Svc Elm 4th Inf Bde Stf 4th Inf Bde Rear Svc Hq & Svc Elm 4th Rear Svc (51) 4th Trans Co (127) 4th Med Co (105)	85 283	<u>5,295</u> 368
4th Engr Co 4th Sig Bn 4th Guard Co 4th Cml Co 4th Rcn Co		129 246 105 111 139
4th AAA Bn Hq & Svc Elm 4th AAA Bn Btry A, 4th AAA Bn (37mm) Hq & Svc Elm Btry A (27) 1st Plat Btry A (19) 2d Plat Btry A (19)	83 65	<u>357</u>
Btry B, 4th AAA Bn (37mm) Hq & Svc Elm Btry B (27) 1st Plat Btry B (19) 2d Plat Btry B (19)	65	
Btry C, 4th AAA Bn (37mm) Hq & Svc Elm 3try C (27) 1st Plat Btry C (19) 2d Plat Btry C (19)	65	
Btry D, 4th AAA Bn (14.5mm) Hq & Svc Elm Btry D (28) 1st Plat Btry D (17) 2d Plat Btry D (17)	79	
3d Plat Btry D (17) 4th Artillery Bn Hq & Svc Elm 4th Arty Bn Btry A, 4th Arty Bn (105 How) Hq & Svc Elm Btry A (53) 1st Plat Btry A (22) 2d Plat Btry A (22)	51 97	<u>342</u>

VI -5

Btry B, 4th Arty Bn (120 Mort) Hq & Svc Flm Btry B (53) 1st Plat btry B (22)	97	
2d Plat Btry B (22) Btry C, 4th Arty Bn (76mm Gun) Hq & Svc Elm Btry C (53) 1st Plat Btry C (22)	97	
2d Plat Btry C (22) 4th Antitank Bn (76mm)		<u>342</u>
Hq & Svc Elm 4th AT Bn	51	<u> </u>
Btry A, 4th AT Bn	97	
Hq & Svc Elm Btry A (53)	71	
1st Plat Btry A (22)		
2d Plat Btry A (22)		
	97	
Btry B, 4th AT Bn	71	
Hq & Svc Elm Btry B (53)		
1st Plat Btry B (22)		
2d Plat Btry B (22)	0.7	
Btry C, 4th AT Bn	97	
Hq & Svc Elm Btry C (53)		
1st Plat Btry C (22)		
2d Plat Btry C (22)		700
41st Inf Bn	00	<u>789</u>
Hq & Svc Elm 41st Inf Bn	88	
Co A, 41st Inf Bn	169	
Hq & Svc Elm Co A (17)		
1st Plat Co A (38)		
2d Plat Co A (38)		
3d Plat Co A (38)		
4th Plat Co A (38)(Wpns)	440	
Co B, 41st Inf Bn	169	
Hq & Svc Elm Co B (17)		
1st Plat Co B (38)		
2d Plat Co B (38)		
3d Plat Co C (38)		
4th Plat Co B (38)(Wpns)		
Co C, 41st Inf Bn	169	
Hq & Svc Elm Co C (17)		
1st Plat Co C (38)		
2d Plat Co C (38)		
3d Plat Co C (38)		
4th Plat Co C (38)(Wpns)		
Co D, 41st Inf Bn (82 Mort)	96	
Hq & Svc Elm Co D (27)		
1st Plat Co D (23)		
2d Plat Co D (23)		
3d Plat Co D (23)		
Co E, 41st Inf Bn (12.7 MG)	98	
Hq & Svc Elm Co E (17)		

VI -6

lst Plat Co E, 12.7 MG (27)		
2d Plat Co E, 12.7 MG (27)		
3d Plat Co E, 57 R/R (27)		
42d Inf Bn		789
Hq & Svc Elm 42d Inf Bn	88	
Co A, 42d Inf Bn	169	
Hq & Svc Elm Co A (17)		
1st Plat Co A (38)		
2d Plat Co A (38)		
3d Plat Co A (38)		
4th Plat Co A (38)(Wpns)		
Co B, 42d Inf Bn	169	
Hq & Svc Elm Co B (17)		
1st Plat Co B (38)		
2d Plat Co B (38)		
3d Plat Co B (38)		
4th Plat Co B (38)(Wpns)	160	
Co C, 42d Inf Bn	169	
Hq & Svc Elm Co C (17)		
lst Plat Co C (38) 2d Plat Co C (38)		
3d Plat Co C (38)		
4th Plat Co C (38)(Wpns)		
Co D, 42d Inf Bn (82 Mort)	96	
Hq & Svc Elm Co D (27)	70	
1st Plat Co D (23)		
2d Plat Co D (23)		
3d Plat C D (23)		
Co E, 42d Inf Bn (12.7 MG)	98	
Hq & Svc Elm Co E (17)		
1st Plat Co E, 12.7 MG (27)		
2d Plat Co E, 12.7 MG (27)		
3d Plat Co E, 57 R/R (27)		
43d Inf Bn		<u> 789</u>
Hq & Svc Elm 43d Inf Bn	88	
Co A, 43d Inf Bn	169	
Hq & Svc Elm Co A (17)		
1st Plat Co A (38)		
2d Plat Co A (38)		
3d Plat Co A (38)		
4th Plat Co A (38)(Wpns)	1.00	
Co B, 43d Inf Bn	169	
Hq & Svc Elm Co B (17)		
1st Plat Co B (38)		
2d Plat Co B (38)		
3d Plat Co B (38)		
4th Plat Co B (38)(Wpns)	169	
Co C, 43d Inf Bn Hq & Svc Llm Co C (17)	103	
nd a are true on o (1/)		

VI -7

1st Plat Co C (38)		
2d Plat Co C (38)		
3d Plat Co C (38)		
4th Plat Co C (38)(Wpns)		
Co D, 43d Inf Bn (82 Mort)	96	
Hq & Svc Elm Co D (27)	70	
1st Plat Co D (23)		
2d Plat Co D (23)		
3d Plat Co D (23)	0.0	
Co E, 43d Inf Bn (12.7 MG)	98	
Hq & Svc Elm Co E (17)		
1st Plat Co E, 12.7 MG (27)		
2d Plat Co E, 12.7 MG (27)		
3d Plat Co E, 57 R/R (27)		-00
44th Inf Bn	0.0	<u>789</u>
Hq & Svc Elm 44th Inf Bn	88	
Co A, 44th Inf Bn	169	
Hq & Svc Elm Co A (17)		
1st Plat Co A (38)		
2d Plat Co A (38)		
3d Plat Co A (38)		
4th Plat Co A (38)(Wpns)	12.2	
Co B, 44th Inf Bn	169	
Hq & Svc Elm Co B (17)		
1st Plat Co B (38)		
2 d Plat Co B (38)		
3d Plat Co B (38)		
4th Plat Co B (38)(Wpns)		
Co C, 44th Inf Bn	169	
Hq & Svc Elm Co C (17)		
1st Plat Co C (38)		
2d Plat Co C (38)		
3d Plat Co C (38)		
4th Plat Co C (38)(Wpns)		
Co D, 44th Inf Bn (82 Mort)	96	
Hq & Svc Elm Co D (27)		
1st Plat Co D (23)		
2d Plat Co D (23)		
3d Plat Co D (23)		
Co E, 44th Inf Bn (12.7 MG)	98	
Hq & Svc Elm Co E (17)		
1st Plat Co E, 12.7 MG (27)		
2d Plat Co E, 12.7 MG (27)		
3d Plat Co E. 57 R/R (27)		

PART VII

NATO

MILITARY SYMBOLS

The following NATO military symbols, extracted from STANAG 2019 are included in this study as an aid to those commands and agencies conducting target array projects and map exercises.

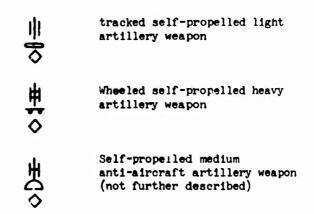
COMBINATION OF WEAPON SYMBOLS

- 1. Examples of the use of the weapon symbols
 - a. The appropriate weapon symbol is selected, e.g.
 - artillery weapon
 - b. One (for medium) or two (for heavy) horizontal bars are added to denote size. If no horizontal bar is added, the light category is represented, e.g.
 - light artillery weapon (no horizontal bar)
 - medium artillery weapon (one horizontal bar)
 - heavy artillery weapon (two horizontal bars)

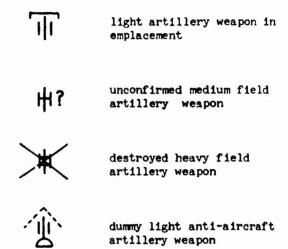
c. If the weapon is high trajectory, anti-tank, a rocket projector or anti-aircraft, add the appropriate symbol, e.g.



d. If the weapon is self-propelled, it may be shown, when necessary, by adding the symbol under the appropriate mobility symbol



e. Further details may be given, e.g.



BATTERIES

2. Batteries of weapons or multiple mountings are indicated by writing the number of mortars, guns, etc., at the left of the symbol, e.g.

4.	4 🕈	four medium mortars
b.	4 11	four light anti-aircraft weapons or a four barrel light anti-aircraft weapon

CALIBRE OF WEAPONS

3. In addition to the special symbol for distinguishing between light, medium and heavy weapons, the calibre of the weapon or weight of the projectile may be written to the right of the symbol, e.g.

4 7 81 four medium mortars calibre 81 mm

ARCS OF FIRE

4. The arc of fire of any weapon is represented by:



The appropriate weapon symbol may be used in conjuction with this symbol, thus:

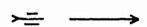


the arc of fire of a light machine gun

5. A fixed line of fire is represented by:



This symbol <u>must</u> be used in conjunction with the appropriate weapon symbol to avoid confusion with the symbol illustrated in para 4 thus:



Fixed line of fire of a light anti-tank gun

6. The arc of fire and fixed line of fire symbols may be used together providing a weapon symbol is also used, thus:



Arc of fire and fixed line of fire of a heavy machine gun

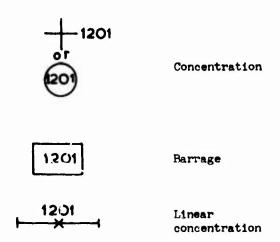
7. In all cases the base of the shaft of the weapon symbol indicates the location of the weapon.

ARTILLERY AND MORTAR ETC FIRE

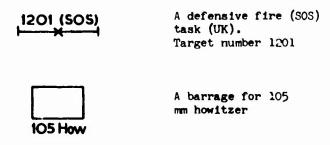
8. The general symbol to denote enemy or friendly artillery and mortar fire is:

The area enclosed by the symbol indicates the approximate area of fire, i.e, the shape of the effective area. Enemy fire is shaded in red and friendly in blue.

9. Friendly targets (not enemy) are represented by one of the following symbols, as appropriate:



- 10. In the examples given in para 3 above, the 1201 denotes the target number; alternatively the abbreviated designation of the unit whose task it is to fire, may be used.
- 11. The symbols in para 9 above may be annotated to show the type of target (e.g. British defensive fire (SOS) task) and the type of wapon to fire the task, thus:



NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS

- 12. a. The nuclear explosion is expresented by a mushroom the foot of the stem indicating the position of ground zero.
 - b. Inside the segment representing the mushroom head are shown the power (KT or MT)
 and the date-time group of the explosion.
 When not accurately known (e.g. for enemy bursts), the power is shown between brackets.
 - c. The height of the explosion is shown in metres alongside the stem. If not accurately known, the approximate height should be shown, i.e. HIGH, IDW, SURFACE, UNDERGROUND.
 - d. The direction of the prevailing wind blowing between the ground and the maximum height of the nuclear cloud may be shown by an arrow pointing away from ground zero (figure 1).
 - e. If the mushroom is known to be "fallout producing", the stem of the mushroom will be shaded (figure 2).
 - . f. Planned explosions may be shown in a similar way by the use of dotted lines as shown in figure 3.

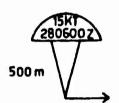


Figure 1

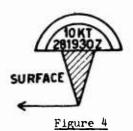


Figure 2



Figure 3

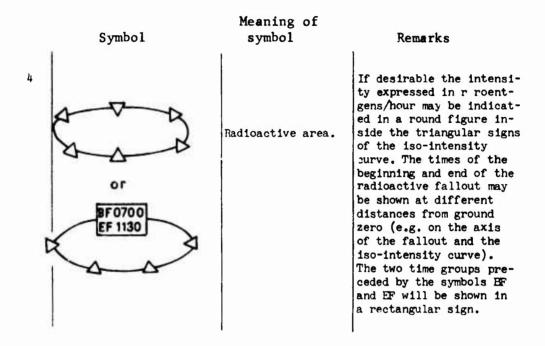
- g. The boundaries of areas damaged in various degrees may be shown by concentric circles with ground zero as centre.
- h. Normal colours for friendly (BIJJE) and enemy explosions (RED) should be used. If only one colour is available enemy explosions should be indicated by the use of double lines for the mushroom heal, see figure 4.



OTHER TYPES OF FIRE AND CONTAMINATED AREAS

13. Symbols are:

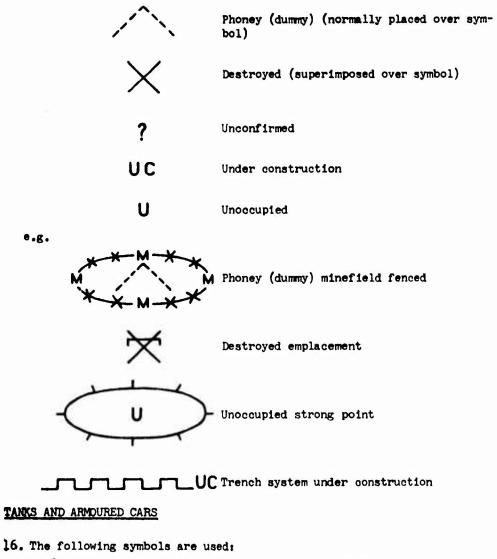
Serial	Symbol (b)	Meaning of Symbol (c)	Remarks
1	SMOKE	Area either blinded or to be blinded by smoke.	For national use "SMOKE" may be shown by the appropriate national word, e.g. "NEBEL" (GE). Date and time may be added.
	SMOKE 0700-073021eb		
2	ВОМВ	Area subjected to HD bombing from the air,	For national use "BOMB" may be shown by the appropriate national word, e.g. "BOMBE" (FR).
3	2415002 jun of G	Areas contaminated by gas or means other than radio-activity. The symbol is shaded in yellow or alternatively the letter "G" is written in the centre.	



14. The area line in these symbols, in para 13 bove, indicates the approximate area which is bombed, contaminated etc. If desirable the area line for friendly activity may be in blue, and for enemy activity may be red or doubled.

MISCELLANDOUS SYMBOLS

15,. The following symbols may be used as appropriate, with the symbols mentioned at para 13 above and any other symbols, particularly weapon symbols:



light armoured car light tank medium armoured car medium tank heavy armoured car heavy tank

OTHER VEHICLES

Railway

17. Symbols for vehicles other than tanks and armout combining the two kinds of symbols given on the	
denotes the type of body, e.g. cargo carrying,	
other the means of mobility.	
a. Types of body	\sim
Personnel and/or cargo carrying	
Operational non-armoured	
Operational armoured	
Amphibious (Cargo)	
Engine/locomotive	
b. Means of mobility	
Tracked or half tracked	
Self-propelled	\Diamond
Wheeled	0 0
Wheeled gross-country	000
Self-propelled (wheeled)	• 💠 •

00 00

Sledge (towed)

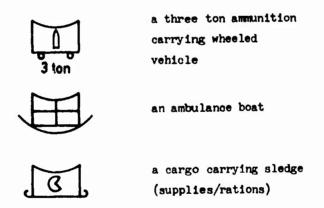
Over-snow (prime mover)

Animal

Barge or boat

18. Examples of combining the types of body symbol with the means of mobility symbol are given.

In addition an arm or branch symbol or administrative symbol may be placed inside the type of body to indicate the vehicle load or usage. Further details, such as capacity of vehicle, may be indicated below the symbol, e.g.



-,,			
Serial (a)	Symbol (b)	Meaning of symbol (c)	Remarks (d)
1	1	Basic symbol for infantry weapon	In its simplest form the symbol means an infantry light automatic weapon
2	1 1	Basic symbol for a gun, gun howitzer or howitzer in any role	In its simplest form this means a field piece of light calibre
3	-	Medium calibre	Drawn across the symbol
4	=	Heavy calibre	Drawn across the symbol
5	•	High trajectory weapon, i.e. mortar or howitzer	Placed at foot of shart of symbol
6	٥	Anti-aircraft	Placed at foot of shaft of symbol
7	^	Ant1-tank	Placed at foot of shaft of symbol
8	*	Rocket projector	Placed at head of shaft of symbol
9		Missile	Guided missiles are annotated with a three letter abbreviation. The first letter in-
10		Surface to surface missile launching site	dicates the origin of the missile, the second the objective and the third letter is "M" (standing for "missile"). The "origin" and
11	#	Surface to air missile launching site	"objective" letters, i.e. the first and second letters, are: "A" representing "Air" "S" representing "Surface" "U" representing "Underwater" e.g. Surface to air missile SAM Air to surface missile ASM Surface to surface missile
12	ſ	Flame thrower	SSM
13		Smoke generator	Bottom of triangle indicates location

			Calibre	
Serial	Weapon	Light (and basic)	Medium	Heavy
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	Machine gun	1	Î	#
2	Mortar	1	Ŧ	‡
3	Anti-aircraft machine gun	1	£	\$
4	Anti-tank rocket launcher	1	Ĵ	‡
5	Gun or gun howitzer	i)ì	н	#
6	Howitzer	ıļı	ų	#
7	Gun in anti-tank role	屮	ዟ	典
8	Recoilles rifle	Ĥ	Ĥ	Ĥ
9	Rocket projector (artil-	Ŷ	Ĥ	Ĥ
10	Gun in anti-aircraft role		#	#0
11	Flame thrower	ſ	f	
12	Missile	\cap	A	A

Serial (a)	Symbol (b)	Meaning of symbol (c)
1		Wheeled personnel and/or cargo carrying vehicle
2		Wheeled cross-country personnel and/or car- go carrying vehicle
3		Wheeled operational non-armoured vehicle
4	000	Wheeled operational cross-country armoured vehicle
5		Tracked or half-tracked operational non- armoured vehicle
6		Tracked or half-tracked operational armoured vehicle
7	00 00	Railway carriage/railroad car
8	14	Railway train with fourteen carriages
9	00 00	Heavy railway gun
10		Over-snow personnel and/or cargo carrying vehicle

(U) SERVICE, ARM, BRANCH AND FUNCTIONAL SYMBOLS (U)

Serial	Description	Symbol (Note)	Meaning of symbol	Remarks
1	Airborne		Gull's wings	
2	Air Force	<u></u>	Open propeller	
3	Air observing			
4	Amphibious		Waves	Waves in the middle of the basic symbol
5	Anti-air		Dome	
6	Anti-tank			
7	Armour		Hull of tank	
8	Armoured infan- try	\bowtie		
9	Armoured wheeled	<u></u>	Hull of tank plus symbol for cross-country	
10	Army aviation	••	mobility Shaded propeller	

Serial	Description	Symbol (Note)	Meaning of symbol	Remarks
11	Artillery-coast			
12	Artillery-field	•	Cannon-ball	
13	Electronic war- fare	N		
14	Engineer			
15	Engineer, Bridge	高	Engineer symbol plus bridge	
16	Infantry	\boxtimes	Cross straps	
17	Marine	7777	Three waves	Waves underneath the basic symbol
18	Medical		Geneva cross	Turkey uses a crescent symbol
				U
19	Military Govern- ment or Civil Affairs	8	Shield	
20	Military Police	MP		Abbreviation is symbol

Serial	Description	Symbol (Note)	Meaning of symbol	Remarks
21	a. Motorized			Temporarily motorized
	b. Motorized	000		The cross-country vehicles are or-
22	Mountain		Mountain	
23	Navy	t	Anchor	
24	NBC	X	Crossed retorts	
25	Ordnance	[\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Bursting bomb	
20	Parachute	♥	Parachute	
2.7	Pay		Strong box	
28	Postal		Horn	II a
29	Quartermaster	0	Key to the stores	
3 0	Reconnaissance		Cavalry bando- leer	Type of recon- naissance may be superimposed

31	Repair and maintenance	—	Double ended spanner	
32	Rocket and guid- ed missile		Missile	
33	Transportation	₩	Wheel	Supplies and Transport (UK)
34	Signals		Lightning Flash	
35	Veterinary and Remount			

ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICAL FUNCTIONAL SYMBOLS

Serial	Designation	Symbol (Note)
1	Ammunition - all types	(1)
5	Ammunition - Air Force	⊕
3	Ammunition - Army Aviation	⊕
4	Ammunition - artillery	(A)
5	Ammunition - rocket and guided missile	
6	Ammunition - small arms	(1)
7	Food supplies, i.e. US "ration." and British "supplies"	(3)
8	Oraves service	(B)
9	Hospital	⊕
10	Parking	•

Serial (a)	Designation (b)	Symbol (Note) (a)
11	Petroleum, oils and lubricants	9
12	Petroleum, oils and lubricants - Air Force	₩
13	Petroleum, oils and lubricants - Army- Aviation	P
14	Solid fuel	<u></u>
15	Spare parts	*
16	Topographic	&
17	Traffic	(
18	Water	(

PART VIII

(U) BIBLIOGRAPHY (U)

- Military Intelligence Summary Vietnam (North), DIA
 March 65, (SECRET).
- 2. DA Pamphlet 30-53, Handbook on the North Vietnamese Armed Forces, December 61, (CONFIDENTIAL).
- 3. DA Pamphlet 30-88, Chinese Communist Tactics, Infantry Division, November 62, (CONFIDENTIAL).
- 4. DIA Briefing, "People's Army of Vietnam" by DIAAP-1C3, 16 December 64, (SECRET).
- 5. Catalog of Foreign Materiel (FOMCAT), Vol I, Combat
 Materiel, US Army Materiel Command, USAFSIC, January 63, (SECRET).
- 6. Technical Bulletin 381-1A, Vol I and II, Combat Equipment Intelligence Bulletin (CETIB), (SECRET).
 - 7. USARPAC Special Report #470, December 64, (CONFIDENTIAL).
- 8. Logistical Data for the Chinese Communist Army, DIA, December 64, (SECRET-NOFORN Except UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand).
- 9. Forecast of Chinese Communist Operational & Organizational Concepts in a Southeast Asian Setting 1965-70, DIA, April 64, (SECRET-NOFORN Except UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand).
- 10. Tables of Organization and Equipment, Chinese Communist Army, DIA, May 64, (SECRET-NOFORN Except UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand).

- 11. A Type Chinese Communist Army, 1965-70, USACDC,
 January 64, (SECRET).
 - 12. Unpublished research papers on file in DIAAP-1C3.

CONFIDENTIAL

(C) BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA (U)

ASDIRS No.:

Study Category: Developmental Study

Initiated by: Dir, Plans, HQ USACDC
Study Sponsor: HQ USACDC
Study Agency: Foreign Intelligence Division, HQ USACDC

Study Agency: Foreign Intelligence Division, HQ USACDC

Study Study Study Study Category: Foreign Intelligence Division, HQ USACDC

Study Category: Developmental Study
Operational
Starting Date: February 1965
Completion Date: June 1965

Reference Number:

Title: A Type North Vietnamese Army Division

and Brigade (1970-75) (U)

Study Subcategory: Force Structure, Organizational,

Availability Date: July 1965

(C) Projected organization of A Type North Vietnamese Army Division and Brigade with its tactical and operational doctrine, we pons and equipment for the referenced time frame. The handbook provides glidance for war gaming and field experimentation and for the maneuver of "Red" units as any desired tactical situation is developed.

Time Frame: 1970-1975

Study Descriptors: doctrine, organization, operational concepts, tactics, structures, materiel, war games, models, experiment, field test

Classification: SECRET/NOFORN except United Kingdom, Canada and Australia.

Contributes to: Battalion-Level Target Arrays (1970-1975), May 1965, HQ USACDC

(C) PTBLIOGRAPHIC DATA (U)

ASDIRS No .:

ASDIRS NO..

Study Category: Developmental Study

Initiated by: Study Sponsor: HQ USACDC

Study Agency: Foreign Intelligence Division, HQ USACDC

Foreign Intelligence Division, HQ USACDC

Study Agency: Completion Date: June 1965

Availability Date: July 1965

T.tle: A Type North Vietnamese Army Division

and Brigade (1970-75) (U)

Study Subcategory: Force

Structure, Organizational,

(C) Projected organization of A Type North Vietnamese Army Division and Abstract: Brigade with its tactical and operational doctrine, weapons and equipment for the referenced time frame. The handbook provides guidance for war gaming and field experimentation and for the maneuver of "Red" units as any desired tactical situation is developed.

Time Frame: 1970-1975

Study Descriptors: doctrine, organization, operational concepts, tactics, structures, materiel, war games, models, experiment, field test

Classification: SECRET/NOFORN except United Kingdom, Canada and Australia.

Contributes to: Battalion-Level Target Arrays (1970-1975), May 1965, HQ USACDC

CONFIDENTIAL

(C) BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA (U)

ASDIRS No.:

Study Category: Developmental Study Initiated by: Dir, Plans, HQ USACDC Study Sponsor: HQ USACDC

Foreign Intelligence Division, HQ USACDC Completion Date: June 1965 Study Agency:

Reference Number:

Title: A Type North Vietnamese Army Division

and Brigade (1970-75) (U)

Abstract: (C) Projected organization of A Type North Vietnamese Army Division and Brigade with its tactical and operational doctrine, weapons and equipment for the referenced time frame. The handbook provides guidance for war gaming and field experimentation and for the maneuver of "Red" units as any desired tactical situation is developed.

Time Frame: 1970-1975

Study Descriptors: doctrine, organization, operational concepts, tactics, structures, materiel, war games, models, experiment, field test

Classification: SECRET/NOFORN except United Kingdom, Canada and Australia.

Contributes to: Battalion-Level Target Arrays (1970-1975), May 1965, HQ USACDC

Study Subcategory: Force

Operational Starting Date: February 1965

Availability Date: July 1965

Structure, Organizational,

(C) BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA (U)

ASDIRS No.:

Study Category: Developmental Study

Study Category: Developmental Study
Initiated by: Dir, Plans, HQ USACDC
Study Sponsor: HQ USACDC
Study Agency: Foreign Intelligence Division, HQ USACDC

Study Agency: Foreign Intelligence Division, HQ USACDC

Completion Date: June 1965
Availability Date: July 1965

Title: A Type North Vietnamese Army Division and Brigade (1970-75) (U)

Study Subcategory: Force
Structure, Organizational,

Abstract: (C) Projected organization of A Type North Vietnamese Army Division and Brigade with its tactical and operational doctrine, weapons and equipment for the (C) Projected organization of A Type North Vietnamese Army Division and referenced time frame. The handbook provides guidance for war gaming and field experimentation and for the maneuver of "Red" units as any desired tactical situation is developed.

Time Frame: 1970-1975

Study Descriptors: doctrine, organization, operational concepts, tactics, structures, materiel, war games, models, experiment, field test

Classification: SECRET/NOFORN except United Kingdom, Canada and Australia.

Contributes to: Battalion-Level Target Arrays (1970-1975), May 1965, HQ USACDC



Security Classification	<u> </u>							
	NTROL DATA - R&D		and in almost to di					
(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexi 1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate author)		4. REPORT SECURIT						
Foreign Intelligence Division		SECRET/NOFORN except UK, Can 2b GROUP & Australia						
Plans Directorate			Strails .					
HQ USA Combat Developments Command		3						
3. REPORT TITLE								
A Type North Vietnamese Army Divis	ion and Brigade	(1970-75)						
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates)	Ŋ							
Final								
S. AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial)								
Corporate Authors								
S. REPORT DATE	74- TOTAL NO. OF PAG	28 76. NO. OF	REFS					
July 1965	approx 150	approx	20					
SE CONTRACT OF SPANT NO.	94. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)							
NA		7110						
- A PROJECT NO.	NA							
c. NA	Sb. OTHER REPORT ME	(2) (Auy alle: Sundar	that any th analysis					
} ·								
d.			Aire					
10 VAILABILITY/LIMITATION NOTICES								
Qualified requesters may obtain cop SECRET/NOFORN except UK, Canada and								
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES	12. SPONSORMS MILITA	ARY ACTIVITY						
NA	HQ USA Combat	Developments	Colemand					
(C) Projected organisation of A Type North Vietnamese Army Division and Brigade with its tactical and operational doctrine, weapons and equipment for the referenced time frame. The handbook provides guidance for war gaming and field experimentation and for the maneuver of "Red" units as any desired tactical situation is developed.								
·			7.00					
		•						
,								
		• •						
5								
		•						
		•						
DOWNGLADED AT 12 YEA	& INTERVALS							

DD 5881. 1473

BOT AUTOMATICALLY DOCLASSIFIE

. . .

Security Classification

14. KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	wт	ROLE	WT	ROLE	wT
Doctrine						
Operational Concepts						
Cactics				l		
4 teriel						
Nar games						
Field tests	1					
North Vietnamese Tactics						
North Vietnamese Combat Division Organization						
North Vietnamese Weapons and Equipment	Į.		Ì		i j	
The second secon]				İ l	
			i .			
			1	1		
INCTINICATION			<u> </u>	l	لــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u> </u>

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY: Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity or other organization (corporate author) issuing the report.
- 2a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with appropriate security regulations.
- 2b. GROUP: Automatic downgrading is specified in DoD Directive 5200.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional markings have been used for Group 3 and Group 4 as authorized.
- 3. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a meaningful title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parenthesis immediately following the title.
- 4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final. Give the inclusive dates when a specific reporting period is covered.
- 5. AUTHOR(S): Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on or in the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.
- 6. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year; or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.
- 7a. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.
- 7b. NUMBER OF REFERENCES: Enter the total number of references cited in the report.
- 8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.
- 8b, 8c, & 8d. PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, subproject number, system numbers, task number, etc.
- 9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S): Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to this report.
- 9b. OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S): If the report has been assigned any other report numbers (either by the originator or by the aponsor), also enter this number(s).

- 10. AVAILABILITY/LIMITATION NOTICES: Enter any limitations on further dissemination of the report, other than those imposed by security classification, using standard statements such **:
 - (1) "Qualified requesters may obtain copies of this report from DDC."
 - (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
 - (3) "U. S. Government agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified DDC users shall request through
 - (4) "U. S. military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified users shall request through
 - (5) "All distribution of this report is controlled. Quelified DDC users shall request through

If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known

- 11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: Use for additional explanatory notes.
- 12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY: Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.
- 13. ABSTRACT: Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

It is highly desirable that the abstract of classified reports be unclassified. Each paragraph of the abstract shall end with an indication of the military security classification of the information in the paragraph, represented as (TS), (S), (C), or (U).

There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words.

14. KEY WORDS: Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Idenfiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical context. The assignment of links, rules, and weights is optional.

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Classificatio