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JAPANESE NIGHT COMBAT

PART 2 OF 3 PARTS

APPENDIX:

EXCERPTS FROM JAPANESE TRAINING MANUALS

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, FAR EAST
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JAPANESE RESEARCH DIVISION

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TRAINING MANUALS

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, FAR EAST
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MILITARY HISTORY SECTION
Japanese Research Division

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APPENDIX I

Extracts of Items Relative to Night Combat
from Part II of the Field Service Regulations
for Operations, Established in September 1938

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CHAPTER II

Meeting Engagement

103. In cases where night comes in the course of an attack, decision as to whether the attack should be continued or whether it should be resumed at dawn the next day under a new disposition depends upon the general situation, especially the prevailing battle situation. If the attack is not to be carried out immediately, it is important for each unit to take adequate measures for reconnaissance and security at nightfall and, if necessary, change to a column formation, thereby prepare for employment in a subsequent new mission and be alerted against enemy attempts during the night. In this case, it is important and usual for tanks to assemble in the rear, recover their fighting power and prepare for subsequent actions.

Under the circumstances mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the division commander must promptly inform subordinate commanders of his plans and direct them to make necessary preparations as quickly as possible. Also, the commanders of various units must take the initiative to report data necessary for the decisions of the division commander.

104. It sometimes is advantageous to maneuver at night and launch an attack against the enemy at dawn. In this case, it is necessary to make various preparations during the previous day, insofar as possible,

especially conduct thorough reconnaissance and observe the movements of the enemy's main body, and at night, assemble troops at a suitable time by secret maneuver, dispose them for attack, direct the various units to complete necessary preparations by dawn and then resolutely strike the enemy.

In order to carry out the attack mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it is necessary to maintain control over subordinate troops at all times and prevent the general plan from going awry by the enemy's harassing actions.

CHAPTER III

Attack on Positions

125. It is often advantageous to approach the enemy and reach the attack positions under cover of night and start the attack at dawn. In this case, it is necessary to effect reconnaissance and various preparations during the preceding day insofar as possible and at the same time, attempt to conceal our plans from the enemy; especially, it is important to continue reconnaissance of the enemy situation at all times in view of the possible change of enemy disposition during the night. Although it is advantageous to locate the attack position, which must be occupied at dawn, as near the enemy as possible, in consideration of the enemy situation, the terrain and the existence of contaminated areas, discretion must be exercised to prevent unexpected fighting.

In order to set up attack positions at the shortest possible distance from the enemy front, it is sometimes necessary to advance the units for more than two nights.

The time to leave the position held at nightfall depends upon the situation, but must be based on the plan to enable various units to establish contact, perform necessary construction and complete attack preparations by dawn, at the latest. It is advantageous to occupy key-points in the advancing area beforehand to facilitate the advance after dark.

Tanks must establish their starting position as near the front line as possible, maintain contact with necessary units and prepare for the attack to follow. In this case, they must refrain from approaching too close to the enemy lest our plans be exposed.

The artillery must, insofar as possible, make preparations during the day for combat action to be carried out after dawn and deploy or advance its position under cover of night so as to be able to cooperate effectively with the infantry after dawn.

The engineers will perform such duties as reconnoitering the terrain, especially the enemy's demolition work, remove obstacles and repair and mark the advancing routes.

It is advisable to decontaminate contaminated areas secretly at night.

126. When attacking at dawn, assaults are at times carried out by taking advantage of daybreak from the attack position established at the shortest possible distance from the enemy front. In this case, it is most important to keep our plans in strict secrecy, and, in launching the assault, take the enemy by surprise. Decisions as to the action of the infantry and the time and method of participation in combat by tanks and artillery must be based on this consideration.

In case of assault by taking advantage of daybreak, the infantry, tanks and artillery must cooperate closely in carrying out combat within the enemy position, especially the fighting immediately after daybreak. Therefore, the disposition and movements of each

unit must be established as long before as practical and possible.

The attack position must be located as near the enemy position as possible so that careful preparations may be made subsequently and the assault delivered swiftly and readily. It is most advantageous to start the advance for the assault directly from this position.

As for tanks, it is usually advantageous to utilize them so that they may effectively enter combat after the penetration of the hostile position by the first line infantry. Depending upon the situation, especially the conditions of enemy obstacles, it is sometimes advantageous to commit part or all of the tanks to cooperate in the assault of the infantry from the beginning.

The artillery will make various preparations so as to be able to cooperate as closely as possible with the infantry, particularly at dawn. When it makes preparations as adequately as those for night firing the artillery can commence firing at dawn and cooperate in the assault of the infantry to no small degree by direct support firing, interdiction firing and neutralization of enemy artillery. In this case, too, firing must not commence before the infantry charges into the enemy position in order to conceal our movement as long as possible.

128. When troops attempt to approach the enemy under cover of darkness in order to occupy the attack preparation position from which to launch an attack at daybreak, or gradually move the attack position

forward toward the strong enemy position, each unit must make preparations as adequately as possible in daylight and, if the situation permits, it must plunge forward. However, when the enemy enforces a strict lookout or our attempt must be concealed, small units are sometimes pushed forward in a surprise move to cover the advance of the main body. In this case, the infantry and artillery should, as occasion demands, make preparations to neutralize the enemy obstructing our approach.

When troops reach the scheduled position at night, they will immediately engage in the construction of positions. The artillery must make careful preparations for firing, and, if possible, adequately push forward its position under cover of darkness before the front line troops occupy the final attack position so that it may provide adequate support to the assault of the infantry.

143. The time to start from the attack preparation position to carry out an assault by taking advantage of pre-dawn darkness will depend upon the situation, especially, our plan, the manner of subsequent advance, the length of dawn and the distance between the attack preparation position and the enemy position, but it must be selected in the early period of dawn so that it may not be too late.

When the front line infantry rushes the enemy position and seizes his foremost defense line, the commanders at various levels must exploit the success insofar as possible by taking advantage of pre-dawn darkness, and, at the same time firmly control their troops

so that they can carry out combat after daybreak in a normal manner.

In case tanks are employed from the beginning to support the assault of infantry, they will start from the starting position so that they may pass over the infantry's first line before the infantry launches the assault, and usually such limited missions as the destruction of obstacles, or the neutralization of heavy weapons in the vicinity of the first line are assigned to them. When tanks are employed in combat in the enemy position, they will usually depart from the starting position after the front line infantry rushes the enemy position, they are then committed to combat as occasion demands or ordered to participate in combat after assembling behind the front line infantry.

CHAPTER IV

Night Attack

146. Night has such disadvantages as difficulty of coordinated action and direction and greater possibility of committing errors, whereas it has such advantages as concealment of plans, prevention of losses, freedom from various interferences wrought by enemy aircraft and tanks, and an opportunity to display combat strength even without ammunition. And highly trained troops which are accustomed to night movement can often overcome these disadvantages and achieve success, especially, they can lead an attack to success by destroying an enemy superior in number.

A large unit may continue the attack to complete a success gained during a daylight engagement or execute night attacks with an element to seize some key points in the enemy position needed to facilitate the attack to be launched the following day. A small unit will often attack the enemy by surprise under cover of darkness.

If the situation demands, night attacks may be executed by a large unit or sometimes local night attacks may be launched to deceive the enemy or to conceal the activities of friendly forces.

147. Night attacks are executed mainly by the infantry, but, depending upon the situation, the artillery and other arms may cooperate in the attack.

148. In troop disposition for night attacks, minute and complex details must be avoided and positive performance of action, must be

stressed. A thorough knowledge of the terrain of the area to be attacked and condition of enemy positions and adequacy of preparations on the part of troops are indispensable prerequisites to the success of an attack.

149. The hours for executing night attacks may vary depending upon the general situation, especially, according to the mission of our force, but they must be selected after thorough study of the enemy situation so as to enable the attacker to take advantage of enemy unpreparedness. An attack launched immediately after dark may often enable an attacker to take the initiative and preclude the enemy's night movement, and an attack commenced shortly before dawn may enable him to take advantage immediately of the effect of the attack and thereby exploit the success of the attack.

150. The targets of a night attack must be selected based on the attack mission and also the situation, especially the condition of enemy position, but its depth is usually limited in comparison to that of a daylight attack.

In designating attack targets, it is important to clearly indicate the line or point to be reached.

In an attack by a large unit, the clearly defined individual attack objectives must be pointed out to each unit. And the coordination of various front line units will usually be limited to the extent expected to be attainable from the viewpoint of the selection of objectives assigned to each unit and the decision of the hour of attack.

151. In night attacks, the commander will formulate a detailed plan, issue an order to commanders of various units by assembling them in daylight, if practicable, and issue orders for necessary preparations. In this order, attack objectives of each infantry unit, zone of advance or advance route, method of mutual liaison and identification and measures to be taken after the success of an attack must be indicated. In case the movement is launched from a distance or the terrain is such as to render movement difficult, an intermediate point and the hour of arrival thereat should be indicated to regulate the movement of various units.

In night attacks, strict precautions must be taken against gas and gas-contaminated areas must be avoided by detouring or neutralized by adequate disinfecting measures. Wire entanglements, heavy weapons and, especially, flank defense weapons must be destroyed or neutralized swiftly, and tanks may be used when there are no other adequate means and the employment of tanks does not hamper the concealment of plans. In this case, a small unit is assigned to the infantry and its mission must be limited.

In order to effect coordination of the artillery with the attack of the infantry, the division commander will clearly indicate the mission of the artillery, especially, matters necessary for infantry-artillery coordination and the objectives or areas to come under fire and the time to fire as occasion demands.

The commanders of various units, if the situation requires, must

conduct attacks by taking every possible measure even when he does not make thorough preparations in daylight.

In night attacks, it is often preferable to study the measures to be taken when the situation does not develop as scheduled and instruct the necessary commanders thereon in advance.

152. The infantry assigned to night attack will usually be divided into the first line unit and the reserve force. And in case the enemy position is to be occupied by attacking in depth, a second line attacking unit is often organized. Even in this case, a reserve force will be organized if necessary.

The point which the first line unit should penetrate at night differs in accordance with the purpose of the attack, but it is usually desirable to select a point where the enemy defense, especially obstacles, are weak or a point which is near the friendly force and can easily be attacked. As regards a salient in the enemy position, it is sometimes desirable to attack the rear thereof and penetrate into the position so as to cut off the route of retreat of the troops in that sector. Also, it is sometimes desirable to break through a gap in the enemy position and attack the enemy from the rear. In these cases, it is especially necessary to exercise extreme precaution to avoid clashes between friendly forces.

If obstacles must be destroyed beforehand, the time and method of such destruction will be decided according to the prevailing situation.

153. The infantry assigned to night attack must make careful preparations and engage the enemy swiftly in hand to hand combat to win a decisive battle.

When the infantry assigned to night attack has approached the enemy, a strength necessary for a decisive battle must be disposed on the front line and all units must enter into as close formation as possible. Although the reserve force will be disposed as near to the front line as possible, care must be taken not to throw it into the vortex of battle too soon.

Night assault must be launched from the shortest possible distance and the commanding officers at all levels will secure control of their subordinates and rush this objectives of attack swiftly and fiercely. If the force has succeeded in the assault and advanced to the designated line or point, it will mop up the remaining enemy. At the same time, it will promptly restore order, enforce strict security and if necessary, carry out necessary construction and thereby prepare for the enemy's attack aimed at recapturing the lost position. Furthermore, it will establish liaison with adjacent units, maintain contact with the enemy and make preparations for subsequent actions.

154. If there are attacking units in two lines, the first line attacking unit will restore order promptly, enforce strict security measures against enemy counterattack as soon as it captures the designated line or point. The second line attacking unit will enter into close forma-

tion at an appropriate moment and follow the first line attacking unit. As soon as the first line attacking unit captures its objective, the second line attacking unit will readily move ahead of the first line attacking unit at the flank and advance toward the designated objective. In this case, utmost precaution should be exercised to avoid such errors apt to occur at night as fighting between friendly forces and confusion of troops.

155. When night attack must be carried out by utilizing effective fire power, the artillery normally neutralizes the enemy position which is the target of attack and cuts off the enemy front line force from his rear echelons, and, if necessary, neutralizes the enemy troops likely to hinder our attack. The infantry forces will cut off the enemy position from other positions by destroying or neutralizing the enemy's automatic weapons, illuminating equipment, etc. with their heavy weapons or by checking the enemy counterattack force. And in case of firing in order to secure the point where the attack has succeeded, the artillery will maintain close contact with the infantry, and fire against key points at a suitable time in order to check the enemy's counterattack. The use of firearms is apt to expose our plan, cause discrepancies and inflict damage on the friendly force. Therefore, the infantry and artillery commanders who are to cooperate will meet during daylight and make careful arrangements at the actual site as regards such necessary matters as the action of the infantry force, the artillery firing related to this

action, the relation between the artillery firing and the infantry firing of heavy weapons and the firing for securing the point where the attack has succeeded. Furthermore, all units will make adequate preparation during daylight and, in fighting, they will maintain close contact with each other to prevent any error.

156. Because an attempt to divert the enemy's attention through the action of a unit, artillery firing or illumination, etc. with the object of facilitating night attack will sometimes have the adverse effect of alerting the enemy and defeat our general plan, careful consideration and thorough preparation will be especially necessary for such attempt.

157. If a night attack has succeeded, the infantry commander will secure control over his force, advance the heavy weapons and various other attached units at suitable moments, ensure liaison with the units concerned and gradually shift to daytime formation to secure advantage in the battle from daybreak. The divisional commander must ensure the successful execution of the subsequent combat action by promptly estimating the general situation, assigning necessary units to the front line infantry and advancing the artillery and reserve force. In the meantime, commanders at all levels must promptly reconnoiter the enemy situation.

CHAPTER II

Defensive Action

208. At night, the units on the defensive must prevent an enemy approach by taking various means such as maintaining especially strict guard, carrying out thorough reconnaissance or illuminating the foreground and check the enemy from carrying out its attempt.

Depending upon the situation, particularly the terrain conditions, the occupation beforehand of important points on the foreground will sometimes prove to be advantageous to check the attack attempt of the enemy.

New dispositions of troops after being attacked at night will end in confusion in most cases. Therefore, commanding officers at all levels must increase the first line troops as required, fill up gaps in troop disposition, dispose the reserve unit near the front, station it at several points, if necessary, and take other measures to speedily reinforce the front.

Troops holding the positions must establish necessary facilities for night firing beforehand and the artillery must make careful arrangements with the infantry so that they can effect timely firing.

If it has become known by reconnaissance that the enemy has approached our positions and is engaging in fortification work or moving to prepare for such work, the first line units must obstruct

it by the sortie of small groups or by taking various other means and if the enemy is discovered destroying our obstacles, he must be repulsed.

209. In night defense, cooperation of adjacent units and support of rear units at proper moment cannot be expected. Therefore, each unit must hold its position with firm determination, the artillery must maintain close liaison with the infantry and fire when occasion demands and troops at the foremost line must pour heavy fire upon the enemy troops or hurl hand grenades against them as they approach our positions and annihilate them with bayoneted rifles at the moment the enemy ranks waver. In such instance, even a single small unit must endeavor to attack the flank and rear of the enemy.

If enemy troops have penetrated our position, the commander of that sector must immediately launch a counterattack and endeavor to recapture the position.

210. In night defense, fighting takes place usually in various localities. Therefore, commanding officers at all levels must secure their positions by taking various means such as estimating the situation calmly, directing the combat with firm will and, if necessary, reinforcing the first line with the reserve force at the appropriate time or using the reserve force in a counterattack.

BOOK IV Pursuit and Retreat

CHAPTER I

Pursuit

218. The enemy which attempts to retreat usually takes advantage of the darkness of night. Therefore, our forces must carry out pursuit insofar as possible even at night.

At night the opportunity to pursue the enemy is apt to be lost. Therefore, commanding officers at all levels must always maintain close contact with the enemy, carry out night attacks with an element of their respective units depending upon the situation and detect the enemy plans by taking every conceivable means such as taking prisoners or using intelligence agents.

When the enemy retreat at night has been detected, commanding officers at all levels must immediately destroy the remaining hostile troops and carry out pursuit. In this instance, if even a single small unit succeeds in penetrating deep into the enemy position by dint of intrepid action, the enemy will be thrown into utter confusion and great results will be obtained.

It is particularly important for the division commander to dispose his troops speedily to carry out night pursuit and he must assign necessary units to the various lines of advance and use them in close pursuit of the enemy. If enemy resistance is encountered and an engagement results, it is very important not to commit large troops

in the engagement but attempt mobile pursuit insofar as possible.

In night pursuit, it is especially important for the commanding officers to endeavor to control their units and maintain liaison.

CHAPTER II

Withdrawal

223. The time to start withdrawal must be fixed depending upon the enemy situation and the situation of the friendly forces, our plans and the terrain conditions, etc, but withdrawal must be carried out under cover of darkness so long as the situation permits.

230. In carrying out withdrawal at night, all preparations must be made beforehand during the day insofar as possible in such manner as to avoid detection by the enemy; especially necessary preparations in the rear must be completed at the appropriate time to ensure smooth execution of withdrawal under cover of darkness.

In order to conceal preparations for and execution of withdrawal at night, it is usually necessary for each unit, if it is located near the enemy, to leave a small element of its strength at important points on the first line so that the enemy may not perceive the change in the existing situation and thereby cover the withdrawal of the main strength. Sometimes, it is desirable to carry out night attack on the enemy with an element of the unit to conceal our attempt or deceive the enemy.

It is advantageous to assemble the units, which withdrew from the first line, in the immediate rear of the battle front, promptly secure their control, move them gradually to the designated routes of withdrawal and organize them into march columns. It is highly

necessary to assign the withdrawal sectors with this consideration.

231. The time of withdrawal of the units which are left behind when withdrawing at night will be fixed usually by order of the division commander in consideration of the situation, especially the relative difficulty of withdrawal and the subsequent plans.

The remaining unit must check the pursuit by the enemy, throw the enemy into confusion by launching an intrepid counterattack if the situation requires it, and attempt to break away from the enemy by seizing that opportunity. In such instance, all members of the units from the commanding officer down to the men, must act especially in a self-composed and bold manner. In case the withdrawal is carried into the morning of the following day, a covering force will be established specially for the remaining units, if necessary. In this instance, it is desirable to use as mobile a unit as possible.

APPENDIX II

Extract of Items Relative to Night

Combat from the Infantry Manual

Established in February 1940

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Preface

11. Infantry is the nucleus of the army. As the pivotal force for cooperation among various arms, it always performs the principal mission in the field of battle and deals the final, decisive blow in combat.

The primary mission of the infantry is to carry out combat irrespective of terrain conditions and time elements and annihilate the enemy by shock action. Moreover, the infantry must carry out combat single-handedly even if no cooperation is forthcoming from other arms.

The infantry will handle weapons carefully at all times, economize on ammunition and materials and treat horses with due kindness.

General Principles

6. The infantry must be skilled especially in night actions. Therefore, it will conduct training at night repeatedly as in the day to attain consummate skill in night actions. Total familiarity in the utilization of dawn and dusk is also indispensable.

BOOK I Individual Training

CHAPTER II

Combat

68. Among the actions of troops, the assault is especially important. The men must have implicit faith in the superiority of friendly forces in hand to hand combat, charge the enemy with intrepidity at the risk of their lives and overwhelm and annihilate the hostile force. They must never fall behind their commanding officer or fellow soldiers in the assault.

The men will fix their bayonets freely when they have approached the enemy and the time to launch the assault has drawn near.

CHAPTER III

Night Actions

71. The men must become accustomed to the darkness of night, especially in using their ears and eyes effectively and in acting with presence of mind and a daring spirit. For this purpose, it is essential to be thoroughly proficient in night actions, especially in the advance and assault in undulating or fortified areas and be capable of negotiating steep terrains.

72. The men must be trained to develop their capacity to detect the enemy swiftly, and estimate its strength, distance and activities at night. They must also be trained in distinguishing terrain features and natural objects as well as the change in their utility and actions while wearing gas masks.

At night, it is necessary to maintain direction and reach the scheduled point without fail. For this purpose, the men will be trained not only in developing their capacity to determine directions but also to accustom them to maintain direction with the aid of conspicuous marks of the terrain features or natural objects they memorized in the day.

73. It is necessary to train men thoroughly in the essentials of marching in stealth to conceal plans at night, measures for the prevention of noise caused by body-strapped equipment and the handling of weapons, actions to be taken in response to signals and actions

to be taken in illuminations. Develop in them the habit of avoiding unnecessary utterance and train them in quick and resolute advance and crawling advance under various conditions and through various terrains.

74. Night assault must be carried out resolutely without being restrained by terrain conditions and natural objects. Training in hurling hand grenades is also necessary. Do not raise a battle cry when carrying out a night assault.

75. The men must be capable of making at their discretion the preparation for night firing and rendering accurate fire. Even if no facilities are available, riflemen, light machine gunners and grenade discharger operators must be able to render effective fire against the enemy at the shortest range, the former two by holding the rifles or light machine guns parallel with the ground and in correct firing positions, the latter by holding the grenade dischargers in the proper position.

BOOK II Company Training

CHAPTER III

Night Combat

Section A. Attack

207. Night attack must be carried out after making especially thorough preparations, with all company personnel from the company commander down to the men believing firmly in certain victory. A well-trained company full of aggressive spirit and with strong unity is able to succeed in night attack by overcoming all difficulties.

208. Upon receipt of orders on night attack, the company commander will disclose his plan to the platoon leaders, reconnoiter the enemy situation and terrain conditions, have his subordinates memorize the terrain features and natural objects as thoroughly as possible, inform them in detail of the condition of enemy positions and if the situation permits, conduct preliminary exercises by using similar terrains and natural objects.

209. When attempting night attacks, the company commander will gather the platoon leaders during the day insofar as possible, issue precise orders at the actual site and instruct them to make various preparations. As mentioned in the preceding paragraph he will indicate necessary matters such as the situation, the company commander's plans, especially the targets of attack of the company, the procedure to carry out the combat, the disposition for advance and assault, the

methods to maintain direction and of destroying obstacles, security, liaison and the measures to be taken after enemy positions, are seized.

Heavy weapons are usually employed to secure captured positions, and for this purpose, they will be moved forward in the rear of the company. Automatic guns will sometimes be left behind depending upon the situation.

210. In night attack, strict control over security should be exercised in order to conceal the plans. Equipage and weapons will be strapped firmly to the body and other measures will be taken to avoid making sounds and verbal command will be avoided except in case of assault. Furthermore, all lights will be thoroughly concealed from the enemy and no loading will be permitted, troops will carry markings in order to facilitate identification. At the same time, all officers and men will be thoroughly informed of the advance route to be taken after charging into the enemy position.

211. In executing a night attack by destroying obstacles, the enemy situation, especially the conditions of obstacles and the measures for flank defense, will be reconnoitered. A careful plan based on our intentions will be established concerning the destruction points, the number of breaches and the time and method of destruction and adequate preparations will be made.

212. In consideration of the possible hindrance by the enemy, sufficient time should be allotted to the task of destroying obstacles.

However, premature destruction of obstacles may reveal our plan and give the enemy time for repairs.

The destruction of obstacle will be carried out in utmost secrecy, and only when the situation renders this impossible will it be carried out by aggressive action. In this case, it is necessary to advance an element to the vicinity of obstacles to cover the operation in case of an enemy sally or obstruct the enemy repair work on the destroyed section.

213. A company approaching the enemy at night will advance quietly in a formation to facilitate action, dispatch patrols in such directions as may be required for security, ensure liaison with the battalion commander and maintain the advancing route so as to be able to reach the object without fail even if contact is broken.

214. In order to approach the enemy at night, the company commander must advance at the head of his troops, command by means of signs and prevent deviation from the advancing route due to rifle shots or battle cries from various directions.

If the advancing company is caught in the illumination of effective fire of the enemy, it should halt temporarily or utilize shadows. In this case, the company must neither delay its advance nor deviate from the route of advance.

If small enemy units or enemy sentinels or dogs are encountered during the advance, the security patrol will raid them or the company commander will take such appropriate measures, as placing

some troops at his disposal and employing them as required, while the nucleus of the company will continue to approach the enemy aggressively.

215. Upon arrival at the position to prepare for assault, the company will promptly contact its advance elements and become thoroughly acquainted with the enemy situation and the terrain, especially the conditions of destruction of obstacles, establish its position for the assault and thoroughly orient the subordinates with regard to the disposition, and complete all preparations. In this case, it is advisable to take such measures as preparing for smoke screening to cover passage through the breaches or advancing an element to the front beforehand.

216. The attack formation of the company at night varies according to the situation, but it must be such as to ensure command and control and be suitable for effective close-quarter combat and moreover, to facilitate movement as much as possible. The minimizing of losses will also be taken into consideration.

217. In an assault, the company commander will lead the company and, normally commanding its entire strength, ensure control over his subordinates. Utilizing the terrain, the troops will approach the enemy as stealthily as possible, by crawling if necessary. They will then penetrate the enemy position without firing and advance to the assigned target in a swift move. In this case, if necessary, an element will be used to overcome enemy obstruction or capture necessary pill-

boxes. In case the troops come under heavy enemy fire from short range, whether they should charge immediately or further approach the enemy by taking advantage of the terrain or by crawling and then assault the enemy position, will depend upon the situation.

In capturing pillboxes, it is advantageous to take the enemy by surprise and penetrate the enemy position from its flank or rear, if possible. In this instance, it is sometimes advisable to divert the enemy's attention skilfully. When capturing the target assigned to the company, it is sometimes advantageous to use an element to capture it by taking advantage of the terrain and the enemy disposition and then use the main strength to secure it. In night attack, it is necessary to take precautions to prevent accidental fighting among friendly forces.

218. Immediately after capturing the assigned objective, the company commander will promptly restore order, reconnoiter the enemy situation and the terrain, secure liaison with the battalion commander and adjacent units, dispose his company, provide against enemy counterattack by preparing to fire within the shortest range, conducting necessary fortifications and exercising strict control over security, and prepare for subsequent actions.

Section B. Defense

219. As night, the company normally increases its strength along the first line and defends itself at each strong point. In this instance, it is essential for the company commander to take such steps as changing the disposition of posts or disposing an element of the reserve

force at necessary points as may be required and thereby ensure defense at night and forestall the enemy.

In effecting the change in disposition from day to night, it is necessary to prevent the enemy from taking advantage of the occasion.

220. The fire net at night will consist mainly of frontal fire and be set up so as to be effective at the shortest range. For this purpose, the company, as required, will change the daytime firing area, advance the position of heavy arms to the vicinity of the foremost line, and fire at important areas in the immediate front of the position especially by use of machine guns.

If there is danger of a tank attack at night, automatic guns will be disposed, and close-quarter combat squads (teams) will be disposed in the vicinity of the foremost line of the necessary area -- in front of the position -- if necessary.

As for firing at night, careful arrangements must be made among the friendly units to avoid danger to each other.

221. At night, the strongpoints must concentrate strength insofar as the display of fire power is not restrained and secure command and control, thereby enabling close-quarter combat to be carried out effectively.

At night, the reserve unit will be employed mainly for counter-attack. It normally moves its position forward to the vicinity of the first line and undertakes preparations so as to be employed readily.

222. Various obstacles, especially mobile obstacles, must be skillfully utilized, because even simple ones are effective at night. In this case, the obstacles must be set up so as to render it difficult for the enemy to hurl hand grenades.

223. Security at night will be chiefly maintained by the outguard and the sentries disposed in front of the positions by the strong point. The company commander normally maintains close liaison with units concerned by indicating the line of sentries to be dispatched from the strong point, the return route of the outguard and other necessary matters. When using obstacles, special measures will be taken to prevent them from being destroyed.

To guard against the approach of the enemy and increase the fire power, the frontal area will be illuminated with flares or other various illuminating devices. However, care must be taken not to expose our position and produce the adverse effect of facilitating enemy action.

It is desirable to use dogs effectively for security purposes at night.

224. Especially at night, liaison must be secured. In case of emergency, it is advantageous to dispatch an element to obstruct the enemy with grenade dischargers or hand grenades. In this case, however, care must be taken to prevent confusion in the combat of the company.

If the enemy troops are known to be approaching and fortifying

their position or destroying obstacles, they will be obstructed by the sally of an element or by firing and repairs will be carried out speedily.

In any case, necessary signs will be fixed so as to prevent friendly troops from opposing each other and the field of fire will be designated by every means possible with a view to facilitate their action.

226. If the enemy troops have reached a point at the shortest range, the guards of the strong point will act calmly and annihilate them by heavy firing, hurling hand grenades and engaging in hand to hand combat. In this case, premature sallies must be avoided.

If the enemy troops have penetrated the strong point, the guards will annihilate them in desperate hand to hand combat.

227. A strong point not attacked by the enemy will maintain strict watch, secure liaison with adjacent points, and if circumstances permit, cooperate in the combat of the adjacent points. However, care must be taken not to be confused by the local attack into hastily moving troops from the strong point and neglecting the primary task.

228. If the enemy troops have been thrown into confusion at the shortest range in front of the position or have penetrated the company position, the company commander will boldly carry out a counter-attack and annihilate them with the reserve unit. If the enemy is repulsed, the company commander will restore order, exercise strict

control over security and observe the enemy's subsequent action.

Section C. Pursuit and Withdrawal

229. At night, the company commander will maintain close contact with the enemy, detect his retreat at the earliest moment and pursue him rapidly. In this case, the company commander will secure control over his subordinates, protect the front and sides, be constantly prepared for close quarter combat and carry out a determined thrust into the enemy.

230. In withdrawing at night from a point near the enemy, the plan will be kept in utmost secrecy. For this purpose, enemy reconnaissance will be obstructed and troop movement, before sunset, will be avoided.

In withdrawing, if the enemy is near, small units will normally be left at key points along the line formerly occupied by the battalion, thereby covering the withdrawal of the main body.

231. The remaining units will maintain strict security, prevent the enemy scouts' reconnaissance and penetration, and deceive the enemy by every possible means. It will attempt to repulse the attack of the enemy by heavy firing and, if necessary, launch a counterattack, thereby concealing the withdrawal plan and holding its position to the very end.

In this case, the self-sacrificing spirit of the commander and his subordinates will enable the friendly troops to withdraw from the fighting zone.

When the time for the covering units to withdraw is at hand, it is desirable for all units to try to withdraw simultaneously by maintaining contact with adjacent units.

BOOK III Machine Gun and Automatic Gun Training

CHAPTER IV

Night Combat

330. The machine gun section and the automatic gun section must be adept in night movements, especially in advancing over uneven ground, taking up of firing positions, firing preparations and firing actions, particularly, loading, laying and remedial action.

331. In approaching the enemy at night, the pack-horse, usually unloaded, will be attended by a person in charge and left behind so that it may be brought forward any time.

The movement of the ordinary infantry company in approaching the enemy at night will apply hereto.

332. In night attack, the machine gun section or the automatic gun section will ensure liaison with the commander of the unit to which it is attached, and when ordered to secure a captured position it will readily advance to the ordered point, contact the infantry along the first line, reconnoiter the frontal area, and promptly prepare to fire.

333. In firing at night, careful preparations will be made during daylight, and an agreement will be made, beforehand, with units concerned, as to firing targets (area), firing time, positions, the method to mark the location of friendly troops and the liaison system so that all dangers to friendly troops may be precluded.

Firing at the enemy's illuminating facilities at night will be best conducted from the shortest range.

334. In changing from the day disposition to that of night, arrangements will be made with related units, reconnaissance carried out quickly, firing preparations and the marking of routes to new positions completed before sundown. It is advisable to take advantage of dusk for the change of positions but care must be exercised to prevent enemy detection of the plans.

335. In night defense, the machine gun section or the automatic gun section, usually situated near the foremost front, will maintain close contact with friendly units, detect enemy approach by various means and carry out timely and effective firing. In this instance, it is advantageous to illuminate the enemy position.

336. At night, the company commander and the platoon commander must take special measures for their respective defense; the squad leader and the machine gunner or the gunner, usually located near the machine gun or the gun, must maintain strict watch against enemy surprise attacks. If enemy troops approach the machine gun or the gun, they must be annihilated in determined hand to hand combat.

CHAPTER IV

Night Combat

467. Infantry gunners require a thorough training in night actions, especially in advance over undulating ground, taking up of firing positions, firing preparations and firing actions, particularly loading and sighting.

468. In approaching the enemy at night, pack horses or draft horses, usually unloaded or unhooked, will be left behind, protected and attended by a person in charge and measures will be taken so that they may be brought forth when necessary.

The actions to be taken in approaching the enemy at night will be similar to those of the infantry company in general. In this instance, special care must be exercised to avoid vehicle sounds.

469. For night firing, careful preparations must be made during daylight, including arrangements with the related units, the location of the position, the time to fire, the firing target (area), etc., communications with these units and connecting files to be dispatched to eliminate all dangers to friendly troops. In this instance, it is advantageous to utilize illumination.

470. In night firing, indirect aiming with a light as the aligning point is usually adopted in the case of regimental or battalion guns, while direct aiming at a light or an illuminated target is adopted in

the case of antitank gun. Care must be taken to prevent enemy detection of the light.

471. At night, the company commander and the platoon commander must take special measures for their respective defense; the squad leader and the gunner, usually located near the gun, must maintain strict watch against enemy surprise attacks. If enemy troops approach the gun, they must be annihilated in determined hand-to-hand combat.

BOOK V Battalion Training

CHAPTER II

Combat

514. When attempting to approach the enemy in taking up the attack position under cover of night and launching attack from dawn, the battalion commander must, during daylight insofar as possible, conduct reconnaissance and make arrangements with the regimental gun section, the tank section and the artillery, conceal his intentions and indicate the plans relative to the attack as soon as possible and issue necessary orders regarding the outline of the attack disposition, the attack position, the advance to assume that position and the destruction of obstacles and thereby enable the various units to make adequate preparations from daylight.

515. To assume the attack position at night, the battalion will act in accordance with the principles adopted for night attack.

As soon as the battalion advances to the attack position, the battalion commander will maintain control over his subordinates, start fortification work, conduct close reconnaissance of enemy positions, take measures to cope with enemy sallies and endeavor to complete by daybreak necessary assault preparations such as the destruction of obstacles, supplementation of the arrangements with the regimental gun section, the tank section and the artillery, effecting combat readiness of equipment, and, if possible, the destruction of the enemy's flank defenses.

If a contaminated area exists in the vicinity of the attack position, it is advisable to make attack preparations after advancing beyond that area, if possible. Decontamination will be conducted by each unit under the over-all supervision of the battalion commander.

516. In conducting dawn attack, if the assault is to be carried out subsequent to artillery firing after daybreak, the battalion commander must avoid losses as much as possible by utilizing the fortifications and at the same time, change the assault disposition gradually as the enemy situation or the terrain becomes clear, also seize opportunities to destroy the enemy's heavy weapons, especially flank defenses, and thus complete preparations for the assault. In this case, the disposition of the units will be inspected by taking advantage of daybreak and be changed if necessary.

517. In executing an attack at daybreak, if the assault is to be carried out by establishing the attack position at the shortest possible range from the enemy and by taking advantage of the dawn, the assault disposition of a battalion will be similar to that in attack in daylight, but the units of company strength and below will appropriately maintain close formation to facilitate their movement and assault the enemy position swiftly without exchanging fire.

With the approach of sunrise, the unit which has penetrated the enemy position will gradually shift to daytime formation so that it can successfully carry out subsequent actions. In this instance,

smoke will sometimes be used to prolong the early daylight conditions.

The battalion commander will make careful attack preparations to ensure complete cooperation among infantry, tanks and artillery immediately after sunrise, and at the same time, he will make careful preparations, especially regarding liaison with artillery and the use of heavy weapons, in consideration of the possibility of the assault continuing until sunrise.

518. In case of an assault at dusk, approach the enemy and launch assault by tactfully utilizing the cover of the growing darkness. In this case, the attack disposition of the battalion will be at first in accordance with the procedure of a daytime attack, but with the growing of darkness, the troops will be gradually concentrated, and the units of company strength and below will charge the enemy position without exchanging fire. The action to be taken after the charge will be in accordance with the procedure of night attack.

The battalion commander will have the heavy weapons and cooperating artillery complete adequate preparations and support the attack as required. Moreover, it would be advantageous to be able to secure the cooperation of tanks in the initial assault.

CHAPTER III

Night Combat

Section A. Attack

538. In night attack, an out numbered force can defeat its foe by conspicuously displaying the characteristics of the infantry. A battalion is especially suitable for the execution of an independent night attack. Therefore, the battalion commander must positively under-take to plan and carry out night attacks.

539. If it has been decided to launch a night attack, the battalion commander will promptly indicate his plan to the company commanders, etc., so that they may have sufficient time for preparation and familiarize the commanders and their subordinates with the terrain of the attack area and the conditions of the enemy position. In this case, it is essential that they memorize the terrain features and natural objects especially in consideration of their appearance in the darkness of night.

Reconnaissance will be continued from day into night; especially, changes in the enemy situation will be reconnoitered by taking advantage of the dusk.

540. In order to carry out a night attack, a battalion will usually be divided into the first-line force and the reserve force. In case the enemy position is to be occupied in depth, a second-line attack force is often organized. In this case, too, a reserve force is organized as required.

In either case, a highly flexible disposition instead of a precise and complex one must be adopted for night attack.

541. In order to execute a night attack, the battalion commander will assemble company commanders, and others during the day, if possible, and issue precise orders at the actual site. His orders will include necessary matters such as the situation, his plans, especially the attack targets and combat procedure of the battalion, designation of the first-line company and its attack objective, assignment of heavy weapons, disposition for advance and assault, action of the reserve force, maintenance of direction, destruction of obstacles, reconnaissance, security, liaison, method of distinguishing the friendly forces from the enemy force, and if necessary, repulsion of security elements, disposition for mopping up within the position, action to be taken after capturing the position and decontamination. Sometimes, the company commanders concerned will be instructed beforehand in measures to be taken in case the attack does not progress according to schedule.

Regarding the attack objective of a company, the points to be captured by each company will be indicated.

If required by the situation, attack must be carried out regardless of the fact that complete preparations may not have been made during the day.

542. Machine guns will be used mainly to secure a captured position. For this purpose, they will usually cooperate with the reserve force.

Infantry guns will usually be used for combat after sunrise and sometimes for such purposes as securing a captured position. For these purposes, they will cooperate with the reserve force or will be temporarily left behind and moved forward again at a suitable time.

If necessary, part of the machine guns and infantry guns will be ~~used~~ to fire upon illuminating equipment, etc.

Even when an attack is carried out by taking advantage of the power of artillery fire, from the beginning of the attack, firing of rifles and light machine guns is prohibited.

543. The battalion commander normally captures the sector of advance or the key points in front of the enemy position with small units beforehand and cover movement or facilitate the preparation for assault. In this instance, it is necessary to conceal plans and maintain close contact so as to avoid mistakes.

544. In night attacks, the battalion commander will ordinarily assemble the main body and approach the enemy and then order the companies to advance in columns and make preparation for the assault.

Depending upon the situation, it is sometimes advantageous to have the front line companies separately approach the enemy and prepare for the assault, in which case the battalion commander exercises necessary control over their action.

545. When approaching the enemy at night, the battalion commander advances at the head of the battalion and gives over-all direction regarding the movement of the battalion by keeping a unit directly

under his control.

The formation of a battalion must be decided in consideration of subsequent employment and must be as simple as possible to facilitate advance and ensure control.

546. For the maintenance of direction at night, it is preferable to fix the direction by natural objects, and indicate in either front or rear a base point which shows the direction of advance, or indicate the routes of advance by marking materials or markers. It may be advisable to have selected patrols lead the unit. In either case, the compass and route marker are used together. The maintenance of direction in the enemy position requires careful preparation. In this case, the use of tracer bullets is advantageous.

547. In night attacks, it is of particular importance for a commander to indicate his position from time to time and for officers and men to be in constant readiness to come under the control of their respective commander. For liaison at night, a particularly sure method must be used and for the concealment of intention, excessive use of communications should be avoided and the headquarters and each company should indicate their respective routes of advance and connect them appropriately with each other.

548. Whether the demolition of the enemy's obstacles at night should be executed under the unified direction of the battalion commander or on the initiative of each front line company will depend upon the situation. When each front line company destroys obstacles on its

own initiative, the battalion commander will exercise general control over the time to dispatch demolition squads, their protection, point to be demolished, method of demolition and hours of completion, etc.

549. Upon completion of preparation for an assault, the battalion commander should order the front line companies to launch the assault, and resolutely direct the fighting, if necessary, repulsing enemy counterattacks with the reserve.

If the front line company seizes the scheduled point, the battalion commander will promptly restore order, secure liaison with various units, and, if necessary, commit heavy weapons to the firing position, take measures for search and security, guard strictly against the enemy's attack for recovering positions previously lost, mop up the remaining enemy and prepare for subsequent actions.

550. The strength of the two attack echelons to be employed in an attack carried out in two waves will be decided in consideration of the depth and condition of the enemy positions to be captured.

The battalion commander will order the first attack wave to capture the first line position necessary to break through the enemy position. The frontage to be seized will be decided in consideration of the terrain, especially, the field of fire of the enemy position.

The battalion commander, upon observing the success of the first attack wave, will command the second attack wave and the reserve. Placing demolitions squads at the head of the second wave,

he will seize key points within the enemy position by passing through the first attack wave, and will order the second attack wave to charge at the proper time and seize the desired points.

The time for the second attack wave to pass through the first attack wave should be as soon as possible after the initial assault so as not to give the enemy time to recover; but care must be taken not to plunge the first attack wave units into confusion.

551. Liaison with the second attack wave which passes through the first attack wave must be secured so as to avoid mistakes and confusion. Even when the enemy counterattacks, firing is not permitted except when it can be recognized that firing does not endanger the units which have broken through.

552. The second attack wave normally determines its attack disposition prior to an attack and advances in a formation appropriate for an attack. It should follow the first attack wave, reducing the distance and interval between units in order to avoid confusion that is apt to arise when passing through the first attack wave, and assume the required formation immediately after passage is accomplished.

553. When the second attack wave takes the point ordered for seizure, the battalion commander will secure the area it has been ordered to secure, and prepares for subsequent actions by calling up the first attack wave, if necessary.

554. When tanks are attached for night attacks, they will be employed mainly for the destruction of wire entanglements, previously

located heavy weapons, and flank defense weapons on the enemy front line.

The battalion commander will ordinarily attach tanks to companies and coordinate the time of their entry into action. The infantry will furnish as much support as possible to tanks by opening and marking the routes of advance and giving protection to them.

555. If necessary, commanders will be designated for heavy weapons left behind when carrying out night attack and measures taken for their respective defense. At the same time, all conceivable measures such as liaison and the marking of the line of advance for follow-up at the suitable time will be taken.

Section B. Defense

556. In night defense, ordinarily the first line companies will firmly defend the areas occupied during the day and at the same time, foil the enemy's attack plans by taking various positive measures.

557. For the purpose of night defense, the battalion commander will newly dispose, as required, an element of his strength in the area where the gap between companies is great or at a point of special geographical importance. It may also be used for reinforcement of the company in an important area, and advanced to the vicinity of the first line prepared to counterattack.

558. At night, the battalion commander must detect the enemy attempt and take precautions against enemy approach. For this purpose, he will take various measures such as conducting careful reconnaissance,

assigning additional security duties to the first line companies, effecting close coordination among the security units, obstructing the enemy movement through occupation of important points in the forward area by small units or obstructing the enemy movement by the sortie of small units.

559. At night, the battalion commander normally returns the company machine guns placed under his direct command to the company, advances and disposes necessary heavy weapons near the front line and prepares them for firing upon important sectors immediately in front of the positions.

560. At night, the battalion commander will effect close liaison especially with the front line and prepares to use the reserve force at a suitable time. If enemy troops are thrown into confusion in the area immediately in front of the positions or if they penetrate the battalion positions, he will immediately carry out a resolute counterattack with the reserve force and destroy them. In this instance, it is advantageous to use even a single small unit to attack the flank or rear of the enemy. However, hasty sorties abandoning the positions must be avoided.

561. The battalion commander will issue orders at a suitable time regarding the change from day to night disposition so that sufficient time may be available to prepare for such change. This also applies when reverting to the day disposition.

Section C. Pursuit and Retrograde Movements

562. Upon detection of the enemy retreat at night, the battalion commander will immediately carry out close pursuit of the enemy. In this instance, it is necessary to send forward even a single small unit deep into the enemy position by bold actions, also indicate objectives at appropriate time and secure control over the subordinates.

The enemy situation and the pursuit measures will be promptly reported to the higher commander and the adjacent units notified.

563. When withdrawing at night, the attempt will be concealed by taking the greatest possible precautions. For this purpose, it is necessary to obstruct enemy reconnaissance and avoid troop movement before sunset insofar as possible. It is advantageous to deceive the enemy by taking positive measures such as intensifying patrol activity and sometimes attacking the enemy with a small unit.

When withdrawing, it is essential to make thorough preparations such as making preparations in the rear area beforehand, reconnoitering the route of withdrawal, etc. and setting up necessary markers.

564. In case some units are left behind in a night withdrawal, definite missions will be assigned to them, necessary matters relative to their subsequent actions will be indicated to them and insofar as possible, a single officer will be designated to command these units to ensure close coordination among them. In night withdrawal, even simple obstacles set in the route of the enemy advance will serve to retard pursuit.

CHAPTER III

Night Combat

667. In night attack, usually the key-points in the enemy position will be chosen as the objectives of attack in accordance with the purpose of the attack and the situation, especially the condition of the enemy position, and in consideration of tactical requirements.

In night attack, the regimental commander will assign attack targets to each battalion.

When carrying out night attack by disposing battalions in rows, the regimental commander will indicate the time of assault by each battalion and, if necessary, matters required for the regulation of movements.

When the attacking force is disposed in two lines by paralleling the battalions to capture the enemy position in depth, the regimental commander will show in his orders where and when the second line battalion should over-take the first line battalion.

668. In night attack, regimental guns will usually be left behind to fire at the enemy's illuminating equipment, etc. as required.

APPENDIX III

Extracts from "Raiding Combat Manual"

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INTRODUCTION

1. The term "raiding" as used in this book refers primarily to small units which infiltrate enemy positions to accomplish any or all of the following missions:

- a. The destruction of enemy personnel and war materiel.
- b. The collection of information (Either capture of prisoners or documents).
- c. General harassment of rear areas.

2. As a general rule, raiding units are composed of rifle units.

3. Strength of raiding units will range from a few men to a full infantry company, and the period of activity will range from several days to two weeks.

General Principles

1. There is no fixed method for executing a raiding operation inasmuch as each differs according to the nature of the operation, the enemy situation, the terrain, and the trend of the local inhabitants' sentiment. It is of particular importance that initiative and originality be exercised, and that the procedures contained in this manual be applied when an applicable situation exists.

2. A surprise raid is primarily a raid upon a superior enemy force carried out for the purpose of assaulting enemy troops and supply points, utilizing elusive movement and ingenious means to pave the way for victory of other friendly forces. Therefore, the commanding officer of a raiding unit, as well as the rest of the raiding personnel, must be possessed of a strong sense of devotion and must maintain solid unity and develop fighting ability to such a degree that each man can kill 1,000 enemy troops. They must be capable of exercising originality in their tactics in order to confuse the enemy, and maintain an unyielding spirit that will inspire each man to fight to the last.

3. In training the raiding unit particular attention must be paid to the following matters:

a. Each man will familiarize himself with:

(1) Combat tactics for night assault especially for a night assault to be launched by a small team.

(2) Basic rules for handling explosives and for demolishing various targets.

(3) Sniping, hand grenade throwing, and close combat tactics.

(4) Speedy deployment and assembly, and execution of command, liaison, and movement by means of signals (such as gestures, flares, and whistles).

(5) Patrol procedures, particularly the method of quickly discovering enemy troops, obstacles, firearms, and tanks by intuition or by interpretation of various phenomena.

(6) Basic knowledge of trickery and deceptive tactics.

(7) Methods of handling and utilizing enemy equipment and materials.

b. Each man will familiarize himself with the following matters necessary for executing infiltration and concealed movement:

(1) Methods of determining direction, measuring distance, and locating source of sounds.

(2) Concealed movement and ambush.

(3) Ways in which to pass through natural obstacles, especially jungles, to cross rivers, and to ascend or descend a cliffs and trees.

(4) Immediate recognition and interpretation of various phenomena.

(5) Methods of swift advance and retreat, concealment of trails, deceptive movement, and secret communication.

c. Attention must be paid also to the following:

(1) Customs, manners and language of local inhabitants and method of appeasement.

(2) Clever disguise and camouflage.

(3) Requisition of local clothing and food supplies.

(4) Cultivation of the ability to observe and memorize the enemy situation and terrain features.

(5) Sanitation and first aid.

5. Solid unity of the raiding party behind its leader is a vital requisite. Accordingly, it is advisable that a raiding unit be organized from personnel selected from a regular army unit, and that they be given special training. In case a raiding unit is organized from troops selected from among various army units or from temporarily assigned troops, sufficient time must be given so that friendly relations and mutual understanding will be established among the personnel. Special consideration must be paid to the selection of the leader of the unit. However, in view of the fact that the necessity for surprise raids has increased recently, and since there are limits to the degree of success attainable, the number of the raiding units will have to be increased. In view of the lack of personnel who have received specialized training in raiding, it is important that necessary preparations be made to employ infantrymen, engineers, or any other troops on raiding missions.

CHAPTER I

Command and Employment of Raiding Units

1. The principal duties to be charged to a raiding unit are:
 - a. Infliction of casualties upon the hostile troops, especially officers.
 - b. Destruction of hostile command channels, firearms, tanks, airfield installations, aircraft and other installations.
 - c. Reconnaissance of the enemy situation (including capture of prisoners and classified documents).
 - d. Interruption of hostile supply. (Blasting of ammunition, burning of provisions, fuel, supplies, and attack upon transportation facilities.)
 - e. Destruction of hostile vessels.
2. Judicious selection of the leader and other personnel of the raiding unit and appropriate employment of the raiding unit by the higher commander are vital requisites for the success of a surprise raid. Therefore, the higher commander must pay careful attention to the duties assigned to the raiding unit; the point and time of infiltration; its route, organization, equipment, clothing, food, and medical supplies; dispatching the unit with firm confidence in its success. At the same time, he must apply every available means to facilitate the accomplishment of the mission of the raiding unit.
3. Organization of a raiding unit will differ according to the mission, the situation of the enemy and the terrain; the condition

of forests, weather, and period of operations. However, it is generally advantageous to employ a small and efficient force, although if the situation warrants a large unit may sometimes be employed.

Note: The following are examples of the situation requiring larger units:

a) In case the raiding unit must make a long detour to reach the rear of the enemy position and attack in cooperation with the main force.

b) In case the raiding unit must repulse a resisting enemy element before launching a raid.

c) In case the raiding unit must reach the rear of the enemy through a breach effected in the enemy line, and intercept his retreat during the attack by the main force.

If, in consideration of the objective and the expected enemy situation, there is a need for specialized personnel, an effort must be made to assign such personnel to the raiding unit to insure the success of its mission.

The raiding unit must be equipped in such a way as to facilitate its operation. It will carry all necessary equipment, supplies, ammunition and food. The raiding unit will, if possible, carry radio equipment because it will be advantageous in conducting liaison with the higher commander or with cooperating units.

Examples of organization, equipment and disposition, of a raiding unit are shown in charts following Chapter V.

4. In organizing a raiding unit (or team), care must be exercised in the selection of qualified men who have special technical knowledge or skill. (For example, those who excel in demolition,

climbing, or sound-locating.)

5. In giving his order to the raiding unit, the higher commander must clarify the prevailing general situation, and particularly his operational intentions, the mission of the unit, and methods of cooperation with related units. Also, if possible, he should show in detail the course of action to be pursued by the raiding unit.

In assigning a mission to the raiding unit, it is a vital requisite to clearly indicate such matters as the organization and equipment of the unit, date, time, and place for initiating the action. The procedure of infiltration, the designation of units which will be in charge of diversion and feint operations, support of infiltration and covering movement, and the procedures for executing these operations will also be given. In addition, the raiding party will receive instruction regarding the route of infiltration, the operating zone, the procedure of attack including sectors and targets; the order in attacking the targets, the time of attack, the means and methods of attack in case there is no suitable target, and the course to be followed in case the assault ends in failure; liaison (including air-ground liaison), movement of the unit after its mission is accomplished, estimated period of operations, supply, and the methods of identification of all parties.

The higher commander will scrupulously examine the operations plan mapped out by the raiding unit and give necessary instructions.

6. In designating the attack objective for the raiding unit, the higher commander will generally designate the sector to be attacked, and will have the unit search for targets in that sector and attack them. In designating the attack sector, information on the estimated location of targets is of prime importance.

In case the designation of targets is made for a small raiding unit it is advisable to assign a limited target. In this case, it would be advantageous to pinpoint the target by using prominent terrain features or natural objects as a guide.

7. Should our forces be located close to the enemy positions in a stalemate combat situation and want to employ a number of raiding units to destroy the combat strength of the enemy, the higher commander generally will map out a plan for the employment of the raiding units. In this case, he will employ a raiding unit directly under his control and assign attack sectors to his subordinate unit commanders.

In assigning the attack sectors, it is advisable to assign the sector lying deepest in the rear of the enemy to the raiding unit of the higher command and those lying near the front line of the enemy to the raiding units to be dispatched by subordinate commanding officers. In this case, the higher commander will normally indicate to the subordinate commanding officers such matters as the time for employment, number of the raiding units to be employed and their strength.

8. In order to facilitate the infiltration of the raiding unit, the higher commander will occasionally find it necessary to launch feint operations with other units so as to divert the attention of the enemy to other areas and enable the raiding unit to infiltrate or to break through part of the enemy line during the confusion. In such a case, the higher echelon commander must pay scrupulous attention to the coordination of the time and method of operations of both units so that the objective will be achieved.

9. The vital requisites for achieving success in raiding operations are thorough preparations, concealment of plan and movement, elusive movement and swift attack and retreat. The secret of success of command lies in the commander's initiative and bold leadership.

10. The raiding unit must always be prepared to make efficient use of enemy equipment, ammunition, provisions and supplies.

CHAPTER II

Preparations for Surprise Raids

1. The success of a surprise raid is solely dependent upon effective preparations. Therefore, when planning the employment of a raiding unit, it is essential for the higher commander to disclose his intentions to the leader of the raiding unit as early as possible so that there will be sufficient time for making thorough preparations.

2. Preparations to be made by a raiding unit for launching a surprise raid generally include the following matters:

- a. Collection, evaluation and dissemination of intelligence information.

- b. Liaison and agreement with related units.

- c. Drawing-up of the raiding plan.

- d. Preparations and training necessary for the assigned mission.

- e. Maintenance of equipment, supplies, provisions and other equipment.

3. Intelligence information normally needed for launching a surprise raid is summarized below:

- a. Over-all situation of the enemy, terrain, condition, attitude of the native populace, traffic, communications, weather, local supplies, water source, sanitary matters, etc.

b. Suitability of the terrain features for concealment of plans and preparations, concealment of movement of the raiding unit from the point of departure to the preparatory point for infiltration, independently or under support of friendly forces, and suitability for advance from the preparatory position to the point of infiltration.

c. Location of infiltration point. Knowledge of locations where security is neglected by the enemy, gaps, vulnerable points and undefended wings of the enemy, as well as determining the location of terrain features which will either hinder or support the infiltration.

d. Routes suitable for withdrawal will be governed by the provisions of paragraph "c" above, and whether the route can be covered by friendly forces.

e. Condition of the adjacent areas along the route of movement of the raiding unit will be studied to determine whether it is easy or difficult to conceal operations from the enemy and reach the attack objective without fail. All efforts will be made to gain information on the enemy situation, especially the state of his security, terrain, the condition of forests, rivers and swampy areas, traffic conditions, paths used by natives, conditions of communication, weather, and the living quarters of inhabitants, places suitable for halt (or ambush), locally available supplies, and sanitary conditions.

f. Place suitable for making preparations for attack will be chosen in consideration of the detailed enemy situation, especially the location, type, characteristics and number of the attack objectives, and state of security, terrain features (especially well-known natural objects), traffic, communication, weather, the living quarters of inhabitants, supplies and sanitary conditions in the neighborhood of the attack objective, and if necessary, base (or hiding place) and convenience to rendezvous point after the raid.

4. In accordance with the mission, the commander of the raiding unit will decide on ways and means of accomplishing the mission after studying the existing situation, and will work out a raiding plan.

The raiding plan will be decided after thorough consideration is given to all probabilities expected to arise in both the preparatory and operating phases. Since there may be occasions when actions cannot be carried out as scheduled, alternate plans must be prearranged in regard to the points, routes, targets, and the means of executing the surprise. It is particularly important that sufficient time be allowed for the operation.

Matters generally to be incorporated in the surprise raiding plan for attacking certain targets are shown below.

a. Matters concerning preparations. (Collection of intelligence information, organization and equipment, and preparatory training.)

- b. Date for commencing movement.
- c. Movement up to the point of infiltration.
- d. Procedure of infiltration and concealed movement.
- e. Procedure of attack.
- f. Procedure of retreat and return.
- g. Measures to be taken in case the attack ends in failure.
- h. Medical measures and measures for dealing with casualties.
- i. Liaison, clothing, food, and supplies.

Note:

a) Whether the raiding plan should be committed to writing is dependent upon the mission, size of unit, period of preparations, and ability of the commander. However, in consideration of the fact that the commander may become disabled in the course of the operation, it is advisable to reveal the details of the plan to at least the deputy commander and the gist of the plan to all personnel. This is particularly necessary when the plan is not committed to writing.

b) Priority should be given as to the time for revealing the plan to subordinate personnel to insure security of secrets. Written plans will be destroyed before departure and transmission of the plan should be avoided as far as possible. Code will be used in the written plan so as to insure secrecy.

5. With the progress of the planning of a surprise raid, the commander of the raiding unit will reveal his intentions to his subordinates as early as circumstances permit and have them make necessary preparations. The commander will revise the surprise raiding plan at each clarification of the situation, and before execution of the raid, he will issue orders for executing the raid at an opportune time.

The schedule and course of movement will be clearly indicated in the commander's orders so that every man will know what to do to the very end even if the staff officers are lost.

6. Taking into consideration the mission of the raiding unit, the date for commencing movement, the enemy situation, especially the condition of targets, availability of supply, terrain, weather and sanitary conditions, the higher commander will decide on the type, quantity, and method of transportation of equipment, ammunition, food, and supplies to be carried by the raiding unit and arrange them in accordance with the transport capacity of the unit. In this case, the commander of the raiding unit will submit his opinion concerning the equipment to the higher commander, and at the same time will scrupulously inspect equipment and supplies to insure adequacy.

7. The equipment, supplies and food to be carried by the raiding unit must be light and portable. All items should be damp-proofed and treated against decay.

8. When the area in which the raiding unit is to be employed becomes known, practical training in matters listed in Paragraph 3 of General Principles will be conducted in such a manner as to conform with the actual local terrain and requirements. At the same time, preparatory training concerning the procedure of movement and combat suitable for the actual situation will be conducted. For this purpose, all personnel must familiarize themselves with the terrain

and targets in the operating area through liaison with related units and by referring to maps, photographs, and sketches. At the same time, personnel will undergo thorough training in infiltration procedures, concealed movement and attack, conducted by means of a war game, or on a sand table or in a sector which resembles the actual combat zone, with various combat conditions simulated.

9. Concealment of plans during the preparatory phase of a raid is a vital requisite for accomplishing the mission of the raiding unit. Accordingly, it is essential for the commander of the raiding unit to impress the importance of security on his men, and at the same time, to take precautions against revealing his mission and the attack objectives too early, the purpose being to prevent disclosure of the plan.

Note:

a) In consideration of a possible emergency, classified documents (such as cryptographic publications) will be printed on highly combustible paper, or, if not, they will be incinerated promptly with canned heat.

b) Preparation will be made for emergency destruction of secret equipment and materials with explosives.

c) All personnel will be cautioned against leaving any mark on maps indicating disposition of our troops, location of installations, or movement of troops.

CHAPTER III

Infiltration and Concealed Movement

1. The important thing about infiltration tactics and concealed movement is to swiftly approach the target area without enemy detection.

Concealed movement is extremely difficult because there are various obstacles to be overcome. In conducting movement it is essential that the raiding unit advance towards the area where the enemy least expects to be hit, execute feint attacks daringly and determinedly while mixing with the enemy troops, employ deceptive tactics and catch the enemy off guard, or attack with such lightning swiftness as to deny him an opportunity for counteraction. The essential elements are versatility and surprise.

Note: In order to avoid detection, it is advantageous to resort to sign signals (the use of small flags, tree branches, or gestures) instead of sound signals (special whistles) in conveying orders.

2. For secrecy of plans it is extremely important that traces of infiltration and concealed movement be destroyed. For this reason everyone from the commanding officer on down, must be very careful. To insure successful accomplishment of its mission, the raiding unit should, if possible, assign to one man the special duty of inspecting the area to make sure that all traces are eradicated.

Before taking breaks, plans for destroying traces are drawn up and all members informed about them so that they may act accordingly.

During the break, the commanding officer will announce, in detail, such matters as the area in which to place equipment, location of latrines and the methods of destroying traces, gathering firewood, extinguishing fires, and disposal of drink and food remains, cigarette butts, packing material and notes.

The following is a concrete example of the method of destroying traces:

a. Extinguishing traces

Since this requires close attention to many details, it may be advantageous to distribute the work. In concealed movement little trees and branches are pushed aside and every effort is exerted to avoid leaving traces of a path. In order to destroy traces, first, the terrain features and natural objects of the particular area to be crossed are carefully studied and a route selected, second, the unit is deployed during the advance and regrouped at a suitable distance beyond, about 100 meters.

(1) Withdrawal of river-crossing equipment.

(2) Removal of markers.

When using route markers or an improvised distance measuring instrument, it is necessary to charge one person with the responsibility of removing the string.

(3) With respect to enemy dogs, poisonous compounds will be used. If possible the troops will leap over obstacles in order not to leave any footprints.

(4) Use of terrain features, climatic, and weather conditions.

a) Whenever possible, activity will be conducted in heavy rain and passage in and out of wooded areas will be done in the rain.

b) Movement will be made on native pathways (secret paths), ravines, wet grounds, marsh lands, and jungles. Passage through villages and the use of roads will be avoided wherever possible.

(5) With respect to moving on foot, hard ground, rocky areas, fallen tree leaves, etc. are utilized, and each one must endeavor to follow in the footsteps made by the one in front of him.

(6) In crossing roads or in entering rest areas, fallen trees and leaves will be utilized, while special care will be taken against leaving any traces.

b. Deceptive traces

(1) In order to leave footprints similar to the inhabitants, local types of footgear will be worn.

(2) In putting up route markers, enemy type markers will be used.

(3) Planning deceptive traces

In taking a break, or in entering a concealed area (base of operations) or advancing therefrom, the movement will

be made on an entirely different course than the intended one. Deceptive footprints will be left behind and several detours made before proceeding on the right course. When a fork is reached the false course is taken for some distance before proceeding on the desired course. When crossing a road, the road is traversed for some distance before crossing over to the opposite side, leaving deceptive footprints along the way. Other methods of deception may be:

- a) Resorting to felling trees and leaving deceptive markers.
- b) Reversing indicators during passage or from the outset.
- c) Leaving footprints pointed in the opposite direction.
- d) Leaving articles behind which are used by the enemy or inhabitants.

On the whole, in planning deceptive traces, bear in mind that the traces may afford clues to guide the enemy on your trail.

c. Silencing sounds

(1) Methods regarding the silencing of sounds are the same as stated in procedures for night attack.

(2) Silencing sounds

In covering up the actual infiltration, feint attacks

or aircraft may sometimes be used for drowning out sounds created by infiltration tactics and concealed movement.

3. In order to guard the attack intentions the raiding unit while on the move must carefully observe the defined methods of smoking, eating, drinking, using the latrine, conversing, sneezing, and coughing:

a. Smoking will be avoided as much as possible. The commanding officer will designate the time and plan for smoking. He will send a few persons at a time to concealed areas, gullies, uneven grounds, and caves. In smoking, care must be taken so that the smoke will disappear on the ground surface. When smoking at night one must be extremely careful concerning light leakage (from striking matches and lighted cigarettes). Helmets, tents, and pipes for concealing lighted cigarettes are used in addition to terrain features and natural objects.

b. Mess gear will not be used.

c. The latrine will be located nearby so as to prevent a surprise attack by the enemy.

d. Conversation will be conducted in whispers.

e. Sneezing is checked by rubbing the ridge of the nose with the palm of the hand. It can also be done by holding the nose. If a sneeze or a cough is unavoidable, it must be done close to the ground while pressing the nose or the mouth hard with a garrison cap or part of the clothing.

CHAPTER IV

Preparations for Attack

1. As the objective is approached, a suitable site near the target is established for the preparation of the assault. The preparation includes activities such as, assembling troops, studying the terrain, reconnoitering enemy positions, supplementing and revising the plans of the attack, examining equipment and supplies, securing rest, and planning good opportunities for the attack.

When time is limited and the enemy situation is clear, there is no need for establishing this site, and the unit will proceed directly into the attack phase from the movement phase.

Within the limits of the situation, the preparatory time at the preparation site must be as brief as possible.

The following matters must be considered in the selection of the attack preparation site:

- a. Concealment of planning and movement. Facility in launching an attack.
- b. Cover from enemy ground and air forces. Afford early warning of enemy approaches and good defensive position.
- c. A nearby site for stationing reserves and a suitable assembly point after the attack.
- d. Facility in troop dispersion and opportunity for good liaison system between units.

e. Facility for concealment of supplies and provisions and, if possible, location for medical treatment.

At the attack preparation site, measures for a warning system are taken, a defensive position constructed and camouflage work is done.

Note: The distance between the final concealed position and the preparation site depends on the terrain features and the enemy situation. Generally from 600 to 700 meters is advisable. The proper distance between the final concealed attack position and the objective is approximately 100 meters.

2. It is important that the commanding officer himself go out in search of intelligence information. At the same time, he carries out tree-top observation and sound location. It would also be profitable to capture a few prisoners.

In general, the following should be given special attention with respect to gathering intelligence:

a. Position of enemy headquarters.

(1) Routes frequently used by the commander's orderly and staff members.

(2) Concentration of communication lines and installations.

(3) Tree-top installations (message center, observation posts, spotting stations, etc.).

(4) Areas where low-altitude flights are frequently made.

(5) Availability of captured documents, inhabitants, and spies.

- (6) Indications and traces left by the enemy.
- (7) Antennas of radio stations and sounds of generators.
- (8) Spotting of radio transmitters by the use of radio direction finder.

b. Varieties and positions of enemy guns.

- (1) Plotting of sounds.
- (2) Gun approach routes.
- (3) Communication lines.
- (4) Tree top observation posts.
- (5) Activities of ammunition vehicles.
- (6) Traces

Note: A person gifted in sound discrimination is trained and assigned the job of plotting the sound source of enemy guns.

a) It is important to know that errors can be caused by wind velocity, wind direction, mountain echoes, or echoes caused in the woods.

b) Gun positions are usually located along a crest line near an open field where clearing of trees and bushes is not necessary.

c) During the night the guns may be moved from the daytime position to a gun shelter.

d) The ability to judge the variety of guns in use must be cultivated during firing exercises.

3. In case the attacks from one base of operations on various targets continues over a long period of time, or the base is used for reconnaissance work, a site located at a considerable distance from the objective should be selected in order to avoid enemy

detection, and facilities concerning shelter, maintenance, supplies, and sanitation should be established.

4. When the objectives are found to be too numerous in comparison with troop strength, the attack could be directed at vital points as the situation permits.

5. At the attack preparation site, the commander of the raiding unit will gather detailed intelligence data, make his decision, and issue appropriate attack orders on the basis of his decision.

Note: The following are matters which must be included in an attack order as, for example, in a surprise attack on enemy headquarters or artillery (mortar) positions.

a. The enemy situation as well as the situation of friendly forces.

b. The plans or the essential points on the execution of the attack.

c. Detailed disposition of troops for the attack. Assign to each attacking unit (team or group) a specific objective, indicate the time for attack and the steps and means for carrying it out.

d. The assembly point and the procedure on falling back after successful conclusion of the attack.

e. The measures to be taken in case of an unsuccessful attack (only to officers and NCO's concerned).

f. The means of communication between the commanding officer and attack units (teams or groups).

g. Other matters of importance.

In assigning objectives, enemy forces or certain sections should be designated.

6. While still in the attack preparation site and before the departure for the attack, the commander of the raiding unit will, as far as possible, clearly state in detail his intentions and the course of action to each and every soldier so that, as the situation changes in the attack, each will be able to act on his own initiative.

Note: The team (group) leader will direct the attack on the objective or auxiliary objective from a position affording a commanding view.

CHAPTER V

Attacks Against Various Targets

1. An attack is made in the form of a surprise, employing such means as ambush and sudden attack.

Note: To advance concealed and attack the enemy is called sudden attack, and to attack the advancing enemy from a concealed position is called ambush.

a. A raiding force, in order to attain its objective, carries out all sorts of engagements, such as, a general attack, defense, delaying action, etc. whenever necessary.

b. In making a surprise attack, it is advantageous to secretly creep up to the target and at one stroke hurl hand grenades, explosives, etc., subsequently taking advantage of the enemy's state of shock.

c. Depending upon the condition of the terrain, it is, at times, possible to approach within five meters of the target without being detected by the enemy.

d. It is advisable that the jump off time be designated in advance and if there is no firing, the commander will throw a hand grenade or an explosive to signal the time. However, in the midst of firing, it may be necessary to signal with a wooden clapper, high-pitched flute, etc., without solely depending upon the blasting of explosives.

e. For the purpose of screening or signalling during an approach, it is advantageous to use branches.

2. The question of priority in an attack, that is, between inflicting casualties and disposing of weapons, equipment and provisions, is determined by the nature of the mission, the target condition, and the method of attack. It is exceedingly advantageous if we are successful in capturing the enemy commander and staff officers.

As for captured weapons, equipment, and provisions, consideration regarding their utilization is always necessary before destroying or burning them.

Utmost effort will be made to capture important documents, maps, etc.

3. Although the time for attack will be determined in accordance with the nature of the mission and the method of the attack, it is still necessary to take advantage of opportunities.

The time for the commencement of the attack (shifting into sudden assault) differs depending upon the method of the attack itself. Attack may be made:

a. At a time when the enemy is lax about security measures (observation will enable us to mark the time when the enemy is lax or off guard in the following activities; patrol duty, posting of sentries, working, sleeping, eating, and headquarters activity).

b. At a time when we have reached an ideal position from which to launch an ambush.

c. At a time when diversionary and luring tactics have proved successful.

It is imperative that the commander be well acquainted with the enemy situation and details of the terrain, and be shrewd and decisive in exploiting the enemy's weak points.

If detected by the enemy immediately before the commencement of the attack, it is advisable to shift to sudden assault without losing the opportunity, provided the unit is near its objective. The commander of the raiding force usually determines the time suitable for shifting to the sudden assault. There are also situations which call for a section leader's judgment in determining the time of assault.

4. The place of attack is generally governed by the fundamental principles of attack. It is selected particularly in areas where enemy troops are sparsely deployed or where the enemy least expects an attack. At the same time it is necessary to take into consideration the factor that the area must afford an easy route of withdrawal.

In the execution of the attack, all personnel from the commander on down, should push forward resolutely in accordance with the established plan. No unauthorized alteration in the plan, even because of accident, will be permitted.

5. There are occasions when it is advantageous to resort to feints in an attack or a retreat. In making a feint, do not resort to worn-out tactics. It is essential that we exercise our wits and ingenuity. For this purpose, we must skilfully employ such means

as setting fires, showing lights, imitating sounds, simulating attacks, feigning traces, decoying troops, emitting smoke, etc.

6. The deployment of troops in an attack will be determined in accordance with the condition of the target, method of attack, terrain features, degree of brightness or darkness, etc. It is advisable to minimize the number of personnel to be assigned to a single target so as to attain the element of surprise. Whether or not a reserve force is used depends upon the situation.

Depending upon the condition of the enemy security measures, the troops are divided into covering and attack (operations) groups.

In either case, the commander is expected to take the lead in attacking the main target.

Note:

a) A team usually executes an attack under the command of a section leader. The commander of the raiding force has several teams under his direct command and, depending on the situation, may assign to each team a single independent mission as a limited objective.

b) Arms and supplies to be allotted for the attack will be determined by the kind of objective, condition of the attack, number of troops to be used, and so forth.

The utilization of local fuel and explosives, as well as enemy weapons and supplies is necessary.

c) There are many combat examples whereby a cannon or an airplane was destroyed by one to three men assigned for the mission.

7. In launching an attack it is advisable to take measures to cut off the outside communications of the enemy and delay reinforcements. In destroying the lines of communication caution must be used in choosing the proper time so as not to reveal plans prematurely.

8. In cases where repeated attacks are carried out in the same sector or on a series of targets located at several places but within the same general area, it is necessary to exercise ingenuity, particularly in selecting the time, direction, and method of attack, so as to deny the enemy the opportunity for devising countermeasures.

9. In attacking an enemy headquarters or observation post it is advantageous to inflict casualties upon important personnel, such as the commander and staff officers, and also to capture classified material. At the same time, communication facilities and observation instruments should be destroyed.

In order to inflict casualties upon the commander and staff officers, it is necessary to gather detailed information concerning their movements in the headquarters and try to take advantage of laxities in the security system.

10. If the overall plan is to inflict the greatest number of casualties, it is advisable to employ explosives, hand grenades, submachine guns, light machine guns, etc. If possible, it is advantageous to attack camps which are condensed in a small area.

In inflicting casualties, a submachine gun is preferable to a light machine gun, and usually, there is little chance of using a grenade-thrower. In place of a bayonet, a double-edged dagger which can readily be converted into a spear is recommended.

11. Matters which should be considered in launching an attack on enemy gun positions are as follows:

a. It is advisable to choose the time for a daytime attack either when the enemy guns are firing or its crew is in movement.

b. The direction of the attack changes according to the circumstances but it should be noted that there are, at times, openings in the enemy's frontal position due to the laxity in security measures.

c. It is advisable to destroy the gun barrel, breech block, etc. with explosives or hand grenades, and also inflict casualties on the gun crew.

12. Against tanks and motor vehicles, it is advisable to destroy or set fire to the engine with explosives at a time when the enemy has lowered its guard.

13. In attacking an enemy airfield, it is advisable to destroy the command post, aircraft, bombs, fuel dump, and communications facilities, and inflict casualties upon the personnel, particularly, important flight duty personnel. Since aircraft and important installations are usually scattered and concealed, it is necessary to determine the most important target. On this point, attention must be paid to the fact that large numbers of decoy planes are often placed within an area.

The destruction of aircraft will be carried out by means of blasting or burning. Blasting will be done by placing and igniting explosives in the engine assembly.

14. In the event blasting or burning is to be carried out on

warehouses and supply dumps, it is advisable to use materials locally available.

Depending upon circumstances, there are occasions when it is advantageous to thoroughly blast and burn up only articles of the same type.

15. In destroying communication lines, attention should be paid to the vital trunk line. As to the time for the destruction, it is advantageous to choose an important moment when the enemy is busy with the lines. In case strict concerted action is required, precautions against exposing the plan prematurely must be taken. It is advantageous that the destruction be carried out at a remote distance from the enemy and where discovery and conditions for repair of the destruction are difficult.

16. Against enemy vessels, it is advisable to blast or set fire to the hull, engine room, and fuel compartment, and also inflict casualties upon officers who are responsible for the command and operation of the vessels.

Field Rations to be Carried by Each Man

Basis for Planning Rations	The operating period of a raiding unit usually covers approximately two weeks. However, rations to be carried by each man are limited to ten days supply to that he will not be required to carry a heavy burden. Consideration is given to supplying a standard quantity of calories. Rations do not require cooking.	
	Name of Article	Quantity
	Dehydrated bread	2 day's supply
	Special rations (A), (B), (C), (D) & (E)	1 day's supply
	Combined rations	3 day's supply
	* Nutritious food (Square-shaped)	5 day's supply
	* Combined supplementary rations	5 day's supply
	* Compressed auxiliary rations	2 day's supply
	* Powdered soy sauce Powdered bean paste	5 bags
	* Salt	5 day's supply
	Refreshments	5 packages
	Sweets	5 bags
	Plum extract	1
	Canned heat	2
	Portable filter tube	1
	"RAIHAN*" bag (Ed. Note: Compressed, cooked rice sealed in cellophane bag.)	2 (Large size)
	Matches	1 box
Notes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Special Rations (A) thru (E) were specially prepared for raiding units and not used for ordinary ration issue. 2. Symbol * indicates auxiliary rations to be issued when additional supply is necessary. 3. Total weight of the above-listed items is less than 9 kilograms. 	

Organization and Equipment of a Raiding Unit Consisting of Five Infantrymen (or Engineers)

<p>1. Organization and equipment is based upon the assumption that the duty of the unit is to destroy three to seven enemy guns.</p> <p>2. The commanding officer is a noncommissioned officer.</p>				
Classification	Main Duties	Clothing & Accessories	Equipment and Supplies	
Commanding Officer	<p>1. Over-all command.</p> <p>2. Selection of advance routes and maintenance of bearings.</p> <p>3. In case of attack, he will lead and execute attack upon the main target.</p>	<p>Leggings, laced shoes, canteen, haversack, tent (without poles), rucksack, rubber-soled shoes, gloves, socks (2 pairs), mosquito mask.</p>	<p>Submachine gun or rifle, bayonet, 1 armor-piercing mine, 3 hand grenades, 2 igniters, matches or lighter, luminous compass, covered lamp, watch, pole climbers, semaphore flags, special whistle, barbarian sword, luminous paint, rope (30 meters).</p>	
1st Group	No. 1 Man	Same as above	<p>Submachine gun or rifle, bayonet, 1 1-kg demolition can, 1 armor-piercing mine, 3 hand grenades, igniter, matches or lighter, sickle, luminous compass.</p>	
	No. 2 Man	Same as above	<p>2 armor-piercing mine, 2 1-kg demolition cans, 3 hand grenades, igniter, matches or lighter, hatchet, luminous compass, flashlight, wire cutter, special whistle, rope (30 meters).</p>	

(Cont'd)

Classification		Main Duties	Clothing & Accessories	Equipment and Supplies
2d Group	No. 3 Man	1. Flank and rear security. 2. Range estimation. 3. In case of attack, No. 3 and No. 4 will co-operate and attack one target.	Same as Commanding Officer	Weapons and Demolitions Same as No. 1 Man Plus Sickle, saw sharpener, grindstone, oilcloth containing can, luminous compass, portable rangefinder, rope for range estimation (30 meters).
	No. 4 Man			Same as No. 2 Man Plus Hatchet, saw, luminous compass, flashlight, wire cutter, special whistle, height finder.
Remarks:		1. It is advisable for the raiding unit to take carrier pigeons to facilitate liaison. 2. Sickles and hatchets used by the local inhabitants will be most useful. 3. The type of equipment and supplies to be carried depends on the type of the targets. If possible, medicines for appeasement of the inhabitants should be carried. 4. Gas masks will be carried if deemed necessary. 5. The weight of the load of each soldier is approximately 25 kilograms.		

Equipment to be Carried by Raiding Unit

Classification	Required Equipment	Optional Equipment
Equipment and Supplies	Submachine gun (automatic rifle), light machine gun, rifle, pistol, bayonet, hand grenade, glasses	Incendiary compound (such as Molotov cocktail, portable fuel), grenade thrower, mine detector rod, smoke candle, flare compound
Demolition Materials	1 kg demolition can, igniter, armor-piercing mine, wire cutter, detonating cord	Pale yellow explosive, yellow color explosive, land mine, bangalore torpedo
Tools	Hatchet or sword, jack-knife, rope, pole climber, grindstone, oilcloth container can	Sickle, saw, saw sharpener, axe, pick, shovel, pliers, pruning shears
Bearing Control Materials	Luminous compass, portable compass, applied telemeter, map or aerial photograph, portable range finder, measuring cord	Plotting board, goniometer, route finder, height finder
Liaison Materials	Radio equipment, special whistle, flashlight, carrier pigeon, marking materials, incense sticks or slow matches for short distance signaling	Air-ground liaison materials (signal panel), Very pistol, signal shell, national ensign
Food	1. Staple food: Compressed ration (special emergency ration). 2. Supplementary rations: Salt pills, powdered shoyu, pickled plum essence, nutritious ration, compressed supplementary ration	Dried bonito, dried liver, preserved food boiled down in soy, powdered and seasoned fish, dried fish, salted fish, sugar, rice cake, dried vegetables

(Cont'd)

Classi- fication	Required Equipment	Optional Equipment
Medical Materials	Water purification agent, quinine hydrochloride tablets (or quinine sulphate tablets), plasmochin tablets, tincture of iodine in ampoule, adhesive tape, germicidal tablets, anti-thirst tablets, packed bandage, gas-protective equipment	Mosquito ointment, insect powder, water eczema ointment, sodium bicarbonate tablets, creosote, bismuth subnitrate tablets
Clothing	Field sneakers (avoid split-toe sneakers), gloves, socks, antimosquito mask, camouflage net	Native's clothing, enemy military uniform
Other	Matches (or lighter), portable tent, canteen, watch, haversack, No. 16 steel wire (approximately 10 meters long).	Bamboo tube (as supplementary canteen), fishing set, potassium cyanide, night vision tablets (Ed. Note: Possibly carotin), poisonous preparation for dogs, portable filter tube, auxiliary receiver (with needle).
Remarks:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explosives and igniters will be wrapped in cellophane paper, rubber sack or oil paper. Primers will be wrapped with cellophane or oil paper. Clothing will be made of quilted cotton cloth, dyed dark green. 	

Organization, Equipment and Disposition of a Raiding Unit in the Approach
(Size: One-half Platoon)

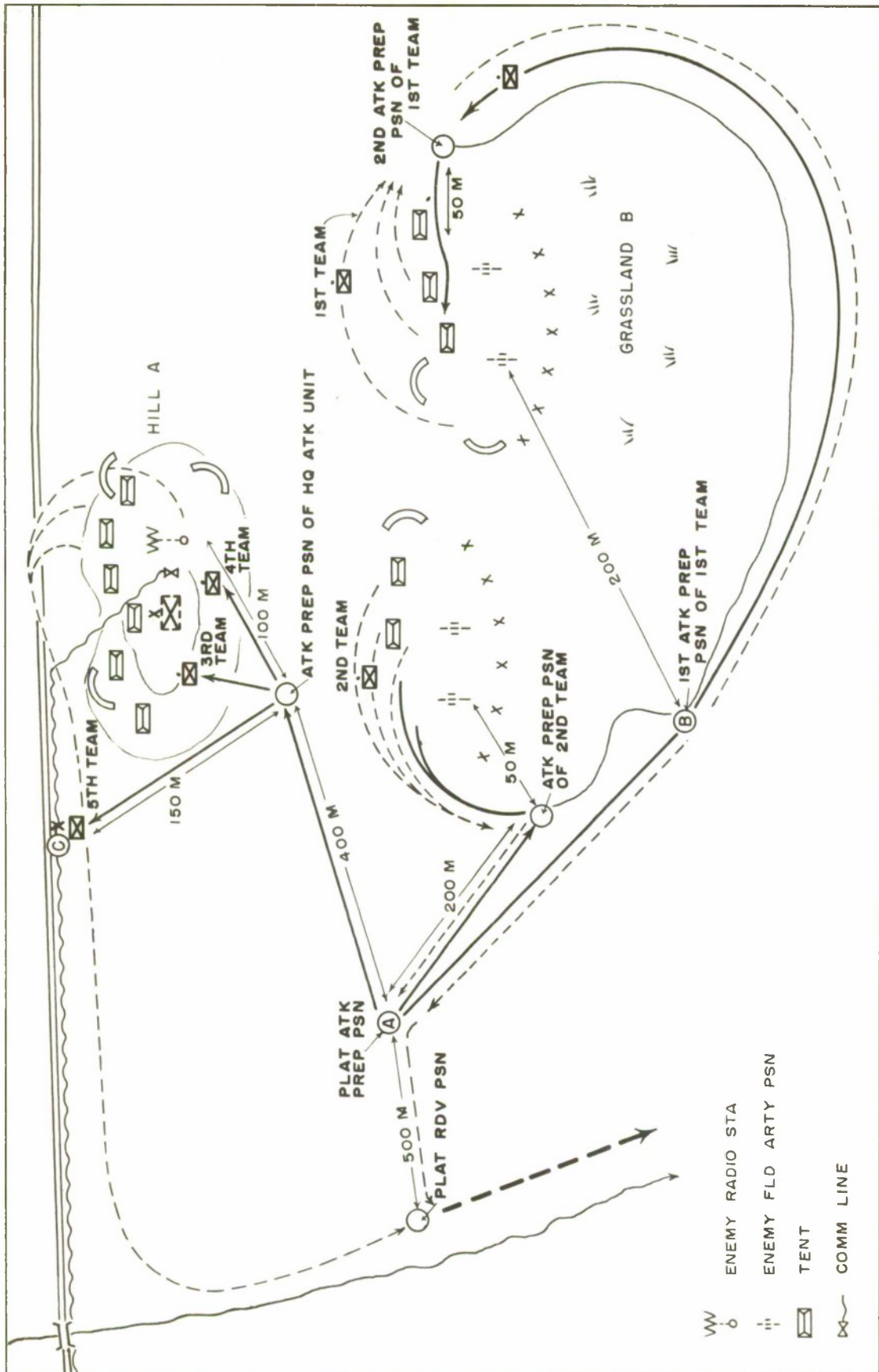
Classification of Teams and Order of March	Strength and Duties	Main Equipment and Supplies	Remarks
Security	2 privates. Direct frontal security.	2 rifles, 2 luminous compasses, 2 hatchets or 2 sickles, 2 whistles.	1. Advance road will be cut open by the two security personnel, each of whom will if necessary, be assisted by a laborer. 2. When jungle situation requires, the security personnel will advance directly ahead of the road-opening team
Road-opening	1 NCO, 3 privates. 1. Opening of advance road. 2. Frontal security.	4 pistols, 2 hatchets, 2 sickles, 1 luminous compass, 1 colored lamp, 1 whistle, 1 glasses, 2 land mines, 1 grindstone	Leader of the road-opening team will direct laborers while regulating the direction on the road.
Guides	1 NCO, 1 private. Regulation of direction.	1 rifle, 1 pistol, 1 luminous compass, 1 pole climber, 1 map, 1 colored lamp, 1 glasses, 1 whistle	
Commanding Officer	1 officer Command	1 pistol, 1 luminous compass, 1 aerial photograph, 1 colored lamp, 1 map, 1 semaphore flag, 1 glasses, 1 whistle	When the situation requires, the platoon leader will advance immediately behind the road-opening team and regulate the direction.

(Cont'd)

Classification of Teams and Order of March	Strength and Duties	Main Equipment and Supplies	Remarks
Reserve	3 privates. 1. Reserve fatigue detail (chiefly to replace the road-opening team). 2. Right-flank security.	3 pistols, 2 hatchets, 1 sickle, 1 whistle	Reserve personnel are frequently disposed at the rear of the unit. In this case, facility of relief must be considered.
Range-finding	1 NCO, 3 privates. 1. Range-finding and range-recording. 2. Left-flank security.	3 rifles, 1 whistle, 1 pistol, 2 ropes, 1 measuring rope, some luminous paint, 1 luminous compass, red and white tapes, 1 colored lamp, 1 filled glass, 1 portable range-finder, 1 map	Three of the team members will be assigned to range-finding and the remaining one to range-recording.
Signal	1 NCO, 3 privates 1. Liaison. 2. Rear security. 3. Obliteration of traces.	4 rifles, 1 No. 5 radio equipment, 1 luminous compass, 1 colored lamp, 1 whistle	
<p>Note:</p> <p>This chart shows an example of a raiding unit consisting of a platoon leader and 19 men, operating under conditions where it will have to cut a road through a dense jungle which obstructs its advance.</p>			

Organization and Equipment of a Raiding Unit in the Attack
(Size: One-half Platoon)

Classification of Teams		Duty	Strength	Principal Weapons and Supplies
Artillery-Attacking Team	1st Group	Destruction of enemy guns	1 NCO 2 privates	2 rifles, 3 hand grenades for each, 1 pistol, 1 colored lamp, 1 wire cutter, 1 whistle, 1 1-kg demolition can for each man.
	2d Group	Destruction of enemy guns	3 privates	2 rifles, 3 hand grenades for each, 1 pistol, 1 colored lamp, 1 wire cutter, 1 whistle, 1 1-kg demolition can for each man
	3d Group	Destruction of enemy guns	2 privates 1 laborer	1 rifle, 3 hand grenades for each, 1 pistol, 1 colored lamp, 1 wire cutter, 1 whistle, 1 armor-piercing mine for each man.
Enemy Hq Attacking Team	4th Group	Attack against enemy commander and camps. Capture of important documents.	1 officer 1 NCO 2 privates	1 rifle, 2 smoke candles, 2 pistols, 1 colored lamp, 3 hand grenades for each, 1 whistle, 3 1-kg demolition cans, 2 armor-piercing mines, signal shells.
	5th Group	Destruction of enemy line of communication and connecting roads	1 NCO 2 privates	1 rifle, 1 pistol, 1 wire cutter, 2 armor-piercing mines, 3 hand grenades for each person, 2 smoke candles.
Reserve Group		1. Covering of attacking teams. 2. Communications and liaison.	4 radio operators	4 rifles, 1 whistle, 1 No. 5 radio equipment, 3 hand grenades for each man, 1 colored lamp
Notes: 1. This chart shows an example of a raiding unit consisting of a platoon leader and 19 men. 2. Weapons and supplies shown in this chart are only those which are to be carried in an attack, and do not include those to be carried during a concealed movement.				



Example of the Execution of an Attack by a Raiding Unit
(Size: One Infantry Platoon)

Procedure of Attack:

1. Artillery Attacking Unit will leave the attack preparation position and approach the objective in concealed movement and destroy it. After completion of the attack, the unit members will individually hide in adjacent jungles and assemble at the attack preparation position at an opportune time. When assembly has been completed, a designated guide will lead the men to the platoon rendezvous point.
2. Headquarters Attacking Unit will leave the attack preparation position at an opportune time and attack the objective. After the attack, the unit members will assemble by teams and proceed to the platoon rendezvous point.

Explanation:

(A) Attack Preparation Position of the Platoon

After completing attack preparations, the platoon will leave its nonessential combat materials in this position to make its equipment as light as possible and each attacking team of the platoon will separately proceed to the objective.

(B) First Attack Preparation Position of the 1st Team

After conducting reconnaissance of the enemy situation and the terrain from this position, the 1st Team will proceed to the 2d Attack Preparation Position to complete further preparation for attack.

(C) The 5th Team will cut off the communication line just before the attack of the main unit.

Attack Procedures Against Various Targets

Target	Vulnerable Targets, Time or Point for Attack	Expected Results	Procedure of Attack	Principal Materials to be Used
Headquarters	Commanders and Staff Officers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When they are strolling. 2. Inside the officers' official residences, especially bedrooms. 3. When they are on scouting patrol, especially when they are alone, or passing through defiles. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Snipping and bayoneting. Ambush will be advantageous. 2. Demolition. To be effected by throwing grenades or employing time bombs. 3. Traps. To be employed together with ambush. <p>Remarks: Special attention will be directed to the capture of important documents.</p>	Small arms, hand grenades, explosives, etc.
	Men	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inside the billets, especially when they are sleeping, or eating the evening meal. 2. At kitchen or water supply center. When they are gathering together at night. 3. When a small number of them are acting separately. 		
Communication Facilities	<p>Wire: Telegraphic instruments, telephone switchboards & generators</p> <p>Vacuum tubes. Complicated parts of the wiring. Generators.</p>	Destruction	<p>Blasting: For demolishing field equipment, use one or two hand grenades, or, if possible, insert explosives weighing more than 200 grams into the equipment.</p> <p>Wrecking: Striking.</p> <p>Clipping: Clip the wiring into as many sections as possible. Interior wiring is preferable.</p>	Hand grenades, explosives, picks, clubs, swords, etc.

Target	Vulnerable Targets	Expected Results	Procedure of Attack	Principal Materials to be Used
Communication Facilities	Wireless: Comm Equipment, Generators	Wireless: Vacuum tube. Complex section of the wiring	Blasting: 1. Attack against field equipment is the same as for wire communications equipment.	Hand grenades, demolition cans
	Poles	Cutting Destruction Burning	Sawing, Blasting, Burning: 1. Destroy as many poles as possible. 2. Conceal or cut in pieces the sawed poles. In certain cases, it may be advantageous to send the cut pieces floating down a stream. Remarks: Method of computation of the amount (in grams) of explosives: a. Wooden, Iron or Ferro-concrete poles Amount of explosive-50F F signifies the area of the pole to be cut (expressed in square centimeters)	Saws, Axes, explosives, petroleum, etc.
	Power lines	Disconnection	Clipping: Clip wires in case maintenance of the communication lines is believed to be difficult for the enemy. If possible, clip wires at as many points as possible, and over a long distance. Secret Destruction: Clip the interior wires, without changing the outward appearance of the cable. Remarks: It must be noted that the effect of the destruction of lines is temporary.	Wire cutters, etc

Target	Vulnerable Targets	Expected Targets	Procedure of Attack	Principal Materials to be Used
Wireless Communication Facilities Comm Equipment, Generators	Vacuum tube. Complex section of the wiring	Destruction	2. In case the size of the target is large, demolition cans or hand grenades will be fixed to several points. Wrecking: Attack is the same as for wire communications equipment.	Hand Grenades, demolition cans
Firearms	Gun barrel	Destruction	Blasting	In case explosive is fastened to the outside the gun barrel
			Type of Gun	
			Fld or Mt Gun	800 grams
			10cm How	2,800 "
			10cm Gun	3,000 "
			15cm How	3,000 "
			15cm Gun	3,000 "
			20cm How	18,000 "
			20cm Gun	32,000 "
			In case an explosive is inserted in the bore of gun	
			In case gun barrel alone is to be blasted	
			In case the whole gun is to be blasted	
			300 grams	1,300 grams
			750 "	3,000 "
			1,000 "	4,500 "
			2,000 "	8,500 "
			3,000 "	9,000 "
			4,500 "	18,000 "
			8,000 "	32,000 "
<p>1. The figures in the above table indicate the amount (in grams) of explosive to be used in case <u>yellow color</u> explosive is employed.</p> <p>2. When gun barrel alone is destroyed, it can be replaced by a new barrel. But, its destruction will render the enemy ineffective for a considerable time, because replacement requires time.</p>				

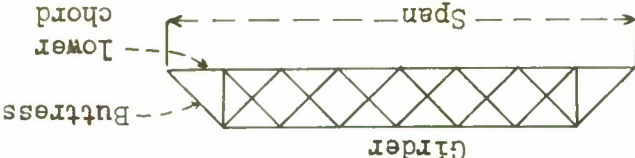
Target	Vulnerable Targets	Expected Results	Procedure of Attack	
			Blast- ing	
Fire- arms	Gun barrel	Destruc- tion	Blast- ing	3. It is also effective to put armor piercing mines or hand grenades into the bore of the gun.
	Breech block	Destruc- tion	Blast- ing	Fasten a demolition can (1-kilogram bundled charge) to the exterior of the mechanism, on the shaft, if possible. If the mechanism can be opened, insert the demolition can in- to it.
	Recoil buffer	Destruc- tion	Blast- ing	Fix one or two demolition cans to the exterior of the mechanism.
	Gun sight and its mount	Destruc- tion	Wreck- ing Blasting	1. Remove or smash them. 2. 100 grams of explosive.
Ammuni- tion dumps	Charged shells, Charges	Detonation	Blasting, Burning	Detonate directly with hand grenades, armor piercing mines or demolition cans. If three of the abovementioned ex- plosives are placed on one dump, the desired results will be obtained. If unavoidable, buildings, containers and others will be blasted or burnt. Remarks: If there are detonators in the vicinity of the dump, they will be set on fire or be actuated.
Aircraft	Wing root	Destruc- tion (Burning)	Blasting	Fasten one or two demolition cans. Remarks: Fuel tank is generally mounted close to the wing root.

Target	Vulnerable Targets	Expected Results	Procedure of Attack	
Aircraft	Pilot's seat	Destruction	Blasting	Fasten one or two demolition cans or several hand grenades on the face of the instruments. Remarks: In some cases a small quantity of explosive is placed on the wheel assembly in order to burn up the frame.
	Landing gear, tail assembly and instruments	Destruction	Wrecking	Smash the wheel assembly, instruments, tail assembly, and crankshaft. Remarks: Pouring murky water into the fuel tank will be effective temporarily, because it will cause engine trouble in the air.
Antiaircraft Equipment	Air search radar	Destruction	Blasting, Smashing	1. Fasten one or two demolition cans or hand grenades to several points and detonate them. 2. Smashing will be done by hitting. Remarks: The oscillator is located at the side of the main tower base. Some are protruding in box-like shape.
	Fire control radar	Destruction	Blasting, Smashing	Destroy as shown above: Remarks: Transmitting apparatus and receiving set of air search radar are installed separately. In attacking trip wire warning system, destroy magnifying apparatus and cathode-ray tube.

Target	Vulnerable Targets	Expected Results		Procedure of Attack
AA Equipment Search lights	Reflector, Lighting system Generator	Destruction	Blasting, Smashing	1. Fix one demolition can or several hand grenades. If possible, insert explosives inside. 2. Procedure of wrecking is same as shown above.
	Sound locators	Destruction	Blasting, Smashing	1. Insert one or two hand grenades in the trumpet-type sound detector. 2. Smashing is done by hitting
Tanks and Motor vehicles	Cylinder, Magazine, Fuel pump, Fuel tank	Destruction Burning	Blasting, Burning, Smashing	1. In destroying the inner parts of a vehicle, demolition cans will be placed on the cylinder, fuel tank or loaded magazines. (200 grams of explosive). 2. Drain the fuel from the fuel tank and then set fire directly to the fuel tank with matches. 3. It may be necessary to disconnect the fuel pump at as many points as possible and immediately set fire to the fuel.
	Boats	Destruction	Blasting, Smashing	1. Blast the bottom and sink the boat. For a small craft, 1 kg of explosive. 2. Method of destruction of engine is same as for tanks and motor vehicles. 3. In case the interior of the boat cannot be reached, its propeller will be destroyed (using a 1 kg demolition can). (Explosives, picks, timbers, etc.) Remarks: Occasionally, a boat can be sunk by removing its plug, and its propeller or the bottom can be destroyed by sending down into the water various articles (such as weighty substance of a torpedo).

Target	Vulnerable Targets	Expected Results	Procedure of Attack
Fuel dumps	Container filled with fuel	Detonation	<p>1. Hand grenades or 200-gram explosives will be laid at intervals of several meters. Explosives will be thrown into tanks whenever possible.</p> <p>2. Remove the filler cap and set fire to the fuel.</p> <p>Remarks: Detonation may also be caused by rifle shooting.</p>
Locomotives	Fire door, Cylinder, Axle	Destruction	<p>1. Demolition cans will be fastened to the inside of the fire door or to the cylinder.</p> <p>2. In order to destroy a locomotive secretly, remove lubricant from the axle housings and put sand in them. (Several hours after the locomotive starts operation, it will be rendered inoperative as a result of the burning of the bearings.)</p> <p>Remarks: In certain case, a locomotive can be stopped temporarily by shooting its steam boiler with rifles.</p>
Water reservoirs (Water supply installations)	Water tank, Water supply can, Lock	Destruction	<p>1. In order to destroy a water reservoir, the lock will be blasted. (Usually, explosives are laid in the water inside the lock.) Water supply tower will be blasted or smashed.</p> <p>2. Explosives or one or two demolition cans will be thrown in the water trough.</p> <p>3. Poison may be thrown in the water.</p>

Target	Vulnerable Targets	Expected Results	Procedure of Attack	
Railway stations and tracks Traffic Facilities	Railroad switch, Signaling apparatus, Interchange point, Water tank, Rolling stock	Destruction	Blasting, Smashing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Signal stations will be destroyed. (Complex junction of railroad tracks and switch levers.) Two demolition cans will be laid on one side of the railroad track at each interchange point. In order to destroy other tracks, one demolition can be placed on one track. In the latter case, curve of the track should be used. In order to wreck the tracks, dog spikes and ties will be removed. With regard to the procedure of attack against water tanks and rolling stock, refer to the columns on locomotive and water supply installations. <p>Remarks: 1. Occasionally, it is advantageous to blast the railroad tracks while the train is passing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In some cases, ties are burned. Explosives will be fastened securely on the rails.
	Bridges Wooden Bridge	Destruction, Burning	Blasting, Wrecking, Burning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> One or two km of water-proofed yellow color explosive will be fastened to each pier. It is advantageous to fasten the explosives to submerged part of the piers at various levels. For computing the amount of explosives to be tied to piers and girders refer to the column on telegraph poles. Bridges will be destroyed by disassembling or cutting the parts with saw. They should be chopped up in such a way

Target	Vulnerable Targets	Expected Results	Blast- ing, Wrecking, Burning	Procedure of Attack		Principal Materials to be Used
Traffic Facilities Bridge	Wooden Bridge	Destruction, Burning	Blast- ing, Wrecking, Burning	that the enemy cannot use them again. In case a bridge is of weak construction, it may be destroyed by letting objects float down the river and ram into it. 3. In order to burn a bridge, combustibles will be piled up on it and then set afire.		 <p>Span Lower chord Buttress Girder</p>
	Suspension Bridge	Severance	Blasting	1. One or two km of yellow color explosive will be used for the main suspension cable. 1 km demolition can will be enough for a main suspension cable having an inside diameter of three centimeters or less. To obtain the necessary weight (in gram) of the explosive, multiply the circumference of the main suspension cable (centimeter) by 270. 2. It is advantageous to cut off both sides of the main suspension cables.		
	Steel Bridge	Destruction	Blasting	1. A section will be blasted completely. 2. With regard to the amount of explosives to be used, refer to the manual on demolition. For blasting the first truss section of a girder bridge, the amount of explosive necessary for end buttress is $\frac{1}{2}$ X kg, and the amount of explosive necessary for lower bridge chord is $\frac{1}{4}$ X kg. (X signifies the length of span in meters.) In blasting the plate girder in each section, the amount of explosives necessary for a deck bridge is 3 X kg and that for a through bridge is 4 X kg.		

Target	Vulnerable Tar-gets	Expected Results	Procedure of Attack
Tunnel	Ceiling, Side wall	Destruc- tion Blockade	Blasting, Blocking with obstacles In order to insure total destruction a tunnel will be blasted at several places.
Road	Roads running through paddy fields. Raised roads and sunken roads. Roads running through forests	Destruc- tion	Blasting, Earth- works, Three felling 1. Land mines will be laid (in defiles). 2. Trenches will be dug on roads running through paddy fields or on raised roads. Walls will be constructed on sunken roads. On roads running through forests, felled trees and knife rests will be placed.
Remarks:	1. This table shows how to attack field equipment and installations with portable implements. 2. The adoption of the above-mentioned procedure of attack is dependent upon the degree of priority of operations, and upon the condition of available supplies.		

APPENDIX IV

Extracts from "Night Attack Manual" Published in
September 1944

In view of the importance of night attacks, this book was speedily compiled for the purpose of explaining tactics and techniques which are of special importance in initiating night attacks against the US and British Forces. The main emphasis in the explanation is placed upon combat by units smaller than an infantry battalion. Although this book is incomplete, it shall nevertheless be distributed.

September 1944

NODA Kengo, Chief of the
Inspectorate General of
Military Training, General
Affairs Department

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1. Application of Daytime Combat Tactics to Night Combat and Necessity of Creating New Tactics

The US and British Forces which dread our night assaults, are strengthening warning measures such as illumination, obstacles and trip wire warning systems. At the same time, they are trying to guard against surprise attacks by organizing key positions and are trying to destroy our attacking strength by readying a fierce night firepower. This has served to make it more difficult to realize success in a surprise attack and has increased the necessity of initiating night raiding attacks. There is a growing tendency to apply daytime attack procedures to night attacks, although the enemy's increasing superiority in material fighting power is making it more difficult to carry out night combat. As a result, there has arisen the urgent necessity to create tactics and techniques that will enable us to resolve the difficult war situation.

Under these circumstances, the Japanese forces must, in the light of the situation confronting them, make a careful comparative study of their fighting power with that of the enemy and carry out night attack preparations taking into account the enemy's favorite tactics and the topography of the battlefield. It is imperative that ingenuity be exercised to devise means for successful night attacks without adhering to conventional tactics. Furthermore, they must make the best of all tactics available, putting ingenuity in the attack disposition and coordination between the various arms,

carrying out a demonstration, feint, or a raiding attack at a proper time. Thus, they must exert maximum efforts to achieve success in night combat.

2. Thorough Training for Night Attack

The employment of night attacks is a traditional characteristic of the Japanese Army, and success or failure depends solely upon the thoroughness of training. And it was by no means an easy task even in the past. In most cases, night attacks are of doubtful value because they produce many casualties among the officers as well as a considerable loss of material fighting power. Commanding officers are prone to be against the employment of night combat. However, they must conduct vigorous training for night attack, bearing in mind that a night attack, if carried out without proper preparation, will result only in a waste of fighting power. In order to insure success in night combat, the entire unit, including the commanding officer, must act calmly and boldly in perfect unity, and destroy the material fighting power of the US and British Forces by full display of a strong sense of responsibility and a death-defying spirit.

3. Importance of Concerted Action by Various Arms in a Night Attack

Previously, it was taught that a night attack was primarily the work of the infantry, supported possibly, by artillery and other arms. However, since night combat has come to resemble daytime combat more and more, it has become increasingly necessary

for various arms to display their power in concert. Night combat is, therefore, fought by various arms in order to help the infantry to achieve its objective. The vital thing is to maintain close coordination and cooperation.

4. Measures Against Artillery Bombardment, Aerial Bombing and Tank Attacks

Throughout a night attack, the most important matter is to take proper measures against artillery bombardment, aerial bombing and tank attacks from the enemy. Therefore, future developments in the fighting must be anticipated and various measures must be taken, such as, preparations in regard to weapons and supplies, proper disposition of troops, coordination among different arms, the choice of combat terrain, and determination of size of attacking unit.

5. Training Required by the War Situation

a. Since knowledge of the enemy situation is a prerequisite to this training, it is necessary to pay close attention to the actual combat on all the frontlines, examine the terrain and condition of our own units, and then select the appropriate subjects and procedures of training from the manual.

b. With emphasis placed on night raids, the following points must be studied constantly:

(1) Estimating the enemy situation and becoming acquainted with the terrain of the sector to be attacked.

(2) Procedures of coordination among different arms,

especially among infantry, artillery and engineers.

(3) Advancing for the attack in a dispersed formation, advancing in the right direction, command liaison, and rate of advance.

(4) Infiltration by means of engineering as well as creeping movement.

(5) Procedures of assaults, particularly the support of assault by various firearms, and procedures of close-quarter combat by the infantry.

(6) Firing and advance of heavy weapons and artillery, and forwarding of explosives and other supplies.

(7) Disposing of barbed wire entanglements and land mines.

(8) Disposing of trip wire warning systems.

(9) Attacking pillboxes and fire positions.

(10) Securing an occupied area.

(11) Raiding procedures.

(12) Utilizing night visibility.

c. Training is usually conducted as follows: First, combat techniques are taught one by one in the daytime and training in combined techniques is conducted at night. Then, tactical matters are taught in the daytime and training in practical application is conducted at night. However, even during the technical training, tactical matters must be taught to facilitate a better understanding of the technical

training. Also during the tactical training, combat techniques must be exercised constantly and repeatedly to achieve improvement and perfection.

d. As combat under dazzling illumination is considered important, it is advisable to conduct combat training in bright moonlight.

e. Creeping approach, foxhole digging, antitank combat, etc., are so important that even officers must undergo this training on every occasion, and excellence in these techniques must be achieved.

f. Necessary specialized training shall be conducted by taking into consideration the condition of the respective unit. In an infantry company, candidates shall be selected and trained for such missions as obstacle demolition, disposal of trip wire warning systems, capture of a fire position, antitank combat, direction of maintenance and infiltration for reconnaissance.

6. Points to be noted in this book

a. This book deals primarily with the combat of an infantry battalion or a smaller unit in order to help readers better understand the essential tactics and techniques of night attack.

b. In view of the present condition of our armed forces, it is deemed necessary to encourage ingenuity both in tactics and combat technique. For this purpose, necessary suggestions, troop dispositions, etc. are set forth in concrete form. However, they

are merely examples. The armed forces should not follow them blindly nor restrict training solely to these examples.

c. Primarily, this book takes up beachheads and defense positions in strategic areas as imaginary enemy positions, but emphasizes that the form of combat should vary to meet changes in the type of enemy positions.

Concerning terrain, the general terrain of the homeland is discussed in view of the changed war situation and in order to aid the understanding of the general reader. In describing a special terrain, special mention will be made regarding the difference between special and general terrain.

CHAPTER I

Tactics

Section A. General Attack Procedure

7. The Secret of Success in Attacks

The difficulty of an attack against American or British positions is due to the enemy's overwhelming superiority in material. However, since the battlefield situation still generally enables us to make preparations, we must make attack preparations with utmost care and prudence, and at the same time concentrate fighting power at strategic points. In carrying out an attack, it is necessary to maintain and build up fresh fighting strength constantly in order to overwhelm the enemy position. Since the success or failure of such an attack often determines subsequent developments in the situation, it is particularly important to display a most furious fighting spirit from the outset of attack preparations, with the determination to annihilate the enemy forces at one blow.

8. Noteworthy Points in a Surprise Attack

It is difficult to make a successful surprise night attack. This is true, especially when the enemy occupies a strong, closely-organized position, such as a bridgehead, or when our attacking strength is large. However, inasmuch as the surprise element is the one great advantage in night combat, it will be utilized by all means. Even in the case of an assault, the initial movement of troops

will be kept secret and developed at an appropriate time into a full scale open attack.

Matters which must be carefully watched when making a successful surprise attack are as follows:

- a. To make attack preparations carefully and properly.
- b. To be careful to keep our intention a secret.
- c. To utilize terrain features, especially dead space and gullies, which make it easier to conceal our intent.
- d. To charge in through rugged terrain where the enemy little dreams of our approach.
- e. To attack when the enemy is in an unguarded state because of the time element or weather conditions.
- f. To conduct reconnaissance of the enemy's security condition and approach and charge into those points where his watch is not strict.
- g. To destroy or disable various trip wire warning systems.
- h. To frustrate the enemy's illumination tactics.
- i. To use demonstration and feint tactics skillfully.
- j. To attack the enemy after the war of nerves has exhausted him and caused slackness in his watch.
- k. To wreck the chain of command.

9. Necessity of Gradual Attack and Importance of a Blitzkrieg-like Attack

When the enemy is overwhelmingly superior in fighting power,

especially fire power, and occupies a strong position, it is customary to make a gradual attack against one target after another so that the casualties of the assaulting echelon are kept to a minimum, and supporting fire power equipment and supplies may be advanced smoothly. In this case, it is also necessary to maintain at all times a strength sufficient to break through the enemy position and to make preparations to meet tank or artillery attacks. However, such a gradual attack on the enemy position is apt to give the enemy the time to muster reinforcements from unperiled sectors or to make preparations for the concentration and employment of reserve force or fire power, which may result in frustrating our subsequent attacks. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the speed of attack as much as possible. When there is sufficient strength to break through the enemy position, we must carry out a daytime attack on the heels of a night attack. In the event of a successful break through, the penetration must be continued deep into the enemy position even in the darkness.

10. Noteworthy Points in Combat

a. All commanding officers will try to overpower the enemy and capture his position by employing systematically the front-line attacking force, heavy weapons, artillery, obstacle removal sections, raiding parties, etc. At the same time, they will always continue to improve preparations to meet the enemy's tank, artillery or bombing attacks, in order to secure the occupied areas

and thus facilitate our subsequent attacks.

b. In view of the fact that command over troops in the dark becomes physically and spiritually difficult, especially when the troops are exposed to fierce artillery or bombing attacks, all commanding officers will make careful preparations to meet such attacks and at the same time require their men to obey orders.

c. In order to secure occupied areas and insure the success of attacks by front-line forces, it is necessary to speedily advance heavy weapons and artillery units to the front line and to make complete preparations to protect advance positions from the enemy's artillery or bombing attacks. For this purpose, all commanding officers must work out a detailed, elaborate plan concerning preparations for advance, especially the time and method of advance. They will also take steps to insure that the plan will be carried out satisfactorily.

d. The fighting power of front-line forces will be maintained and increased during break-through operations by maintaining an adequate supply of ammunition and material.

e. All commanding officers must constantly maintain the fighting power of front-line infantry units. For this purpose, they will order the units under their command to carry out a series of attacks according to their attacking capacity.

f. Transportation facilities, especially those within a position, will be improved in order to facilitate the advance of rear

echelon troops, artillery units, ammunition and supplies.

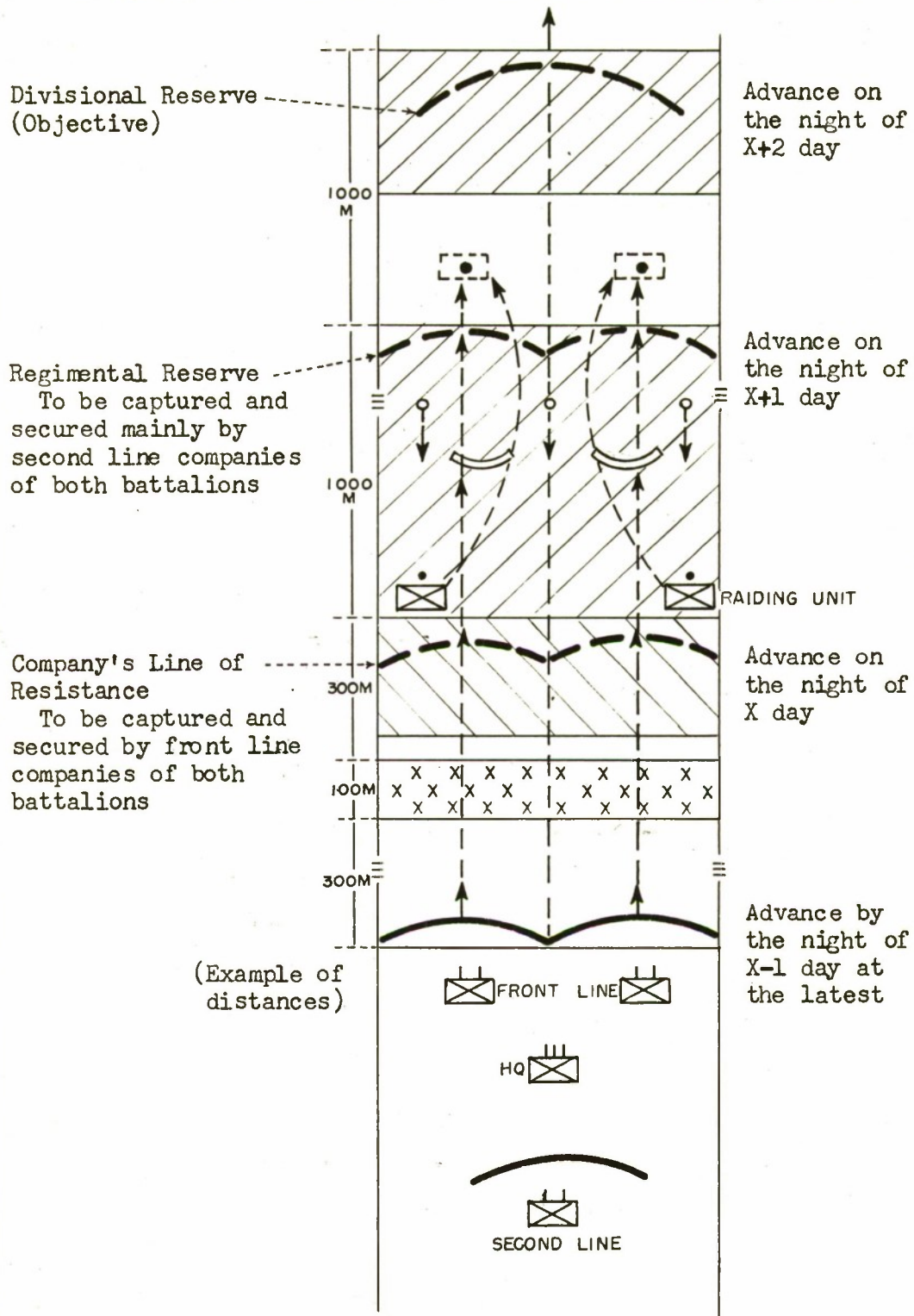
g. Timely liaison with important areas will be achieved, even when under the enemy's furious artillery and bombing attack, by insuring prompt communications.

h. In order not to suffer unnecessary losses, fortification works will be utilized throughout the offensive, forces will be deployed, advance will be made on all fours and camouflage will be emphasized.

i. Raiding parties will be employed to throw the enemy position into confusion, facilitating a subsequent attack by the main force.

11. An example of the plan for attacking the enemy position is shown in Charts 1-A, B and C.

a. When an attack or approach is made only at night, with the daytime spent in attack preparations for defensive action.



Explanation:

(1) In the event daylight movement is difficult due to the difference in the fighting power of both sides, particularly in regard to firepower on the ground and air power, a series of attacks based on this plan will be executed.

(2) In many cases when carrying out an attack, a small group of picked troops will capture an enemy position and the main body will be used to secure it firmly.

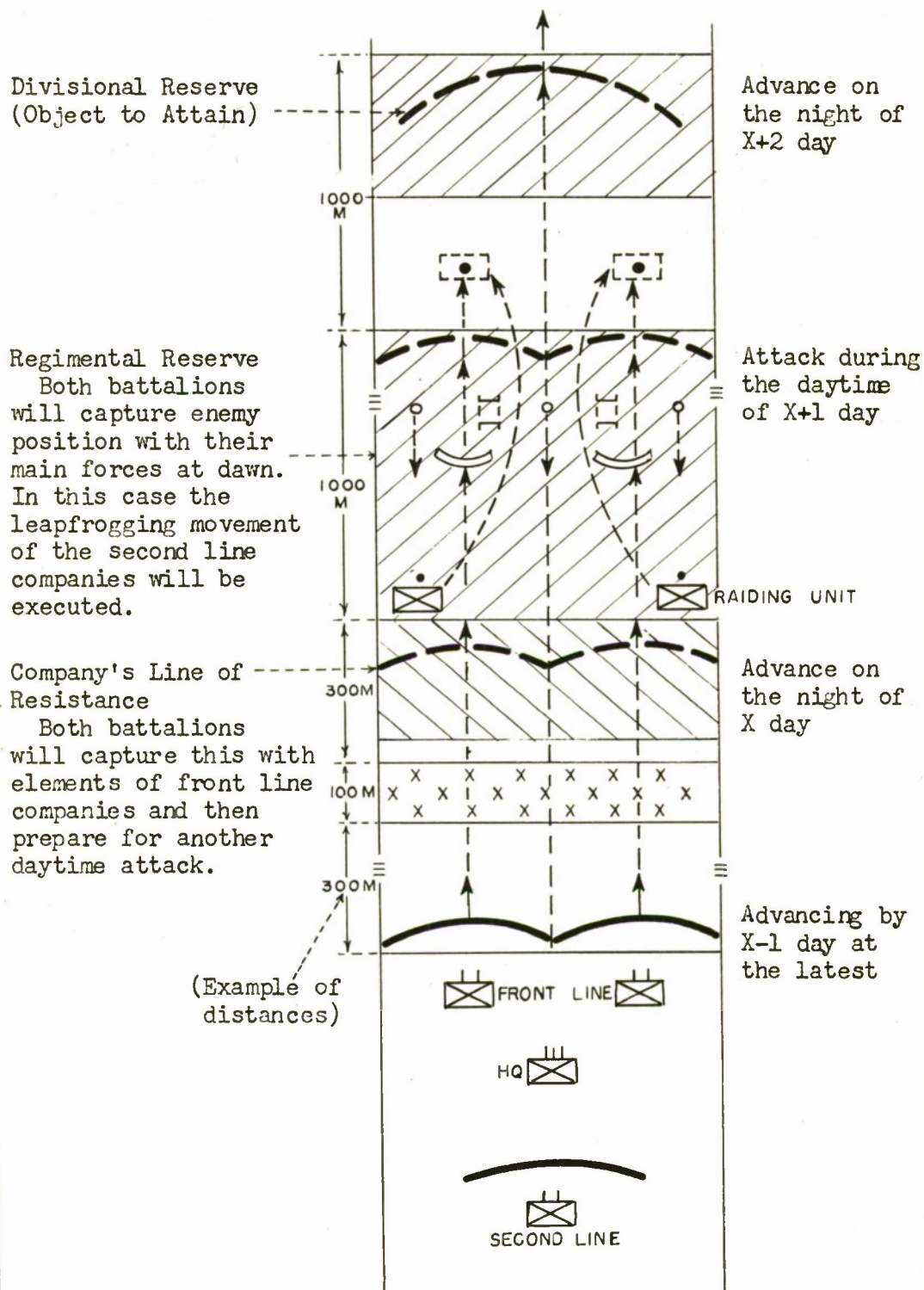
(3) Various methods will be devised for movements advancing to the position of preparation for the attack.

(4) Cover and help for the advance of heavy firearms and artillery and the transportation of ammunition and materials before X+1 day will be executed by the second line battalion.

(5) The regimental commander will draw up an integrated plan regarding the employment of raiding units. He will not only commit into the front line elements from the second line battalion troops under his direct command, but he may also command both front line battalion commanders to commit and employ other troops on their respective fronts.

(6) It has been decided to advance up to the enemy company's line of resistance during the night of X day because altogether ten hours would be necessary to approach, capture and secure firmly the enemy position, seven hours being required to approach and penetrate it, which means an average of one hour to advance 100 meters, and three hours to secure the position firmly. Moreover, because it is deemed that it will be extremely difficult to secure the enemy position firmly during the daytime of X+1 day inasmuch as tanks, mortars, artillery, etc, constituting the enemy's main fighting power, will be active during the day, it is essential to devise special effective measures for antitank combat and cover against enemy artillery bombardment in order to obtain excellent results in conducting raiding tactics against the enemy. On the night of X day, the deeper the enemy position is penetrated, the greater will be the damage inflicted on enemy tanks, mortars, artillery, etc, so it will become easier to secure the captured position firmly. Therefore, it will be planned to penetrate the enemy front as deep as possible, and, for this purpose, if circumstances permit, it is advisable to commence the attack at dusk.

b. When conducting an attack during the day and night.



Explanation:

(1) This plan was worked out on the premise that the night penetration would be exploited fully.

For the daylight attack on X+1 day, heavy fire arms and artillery will cooperate with their full strength in the front line fighting and preparations for this cooperation will be completed by the morning of X+1 day.

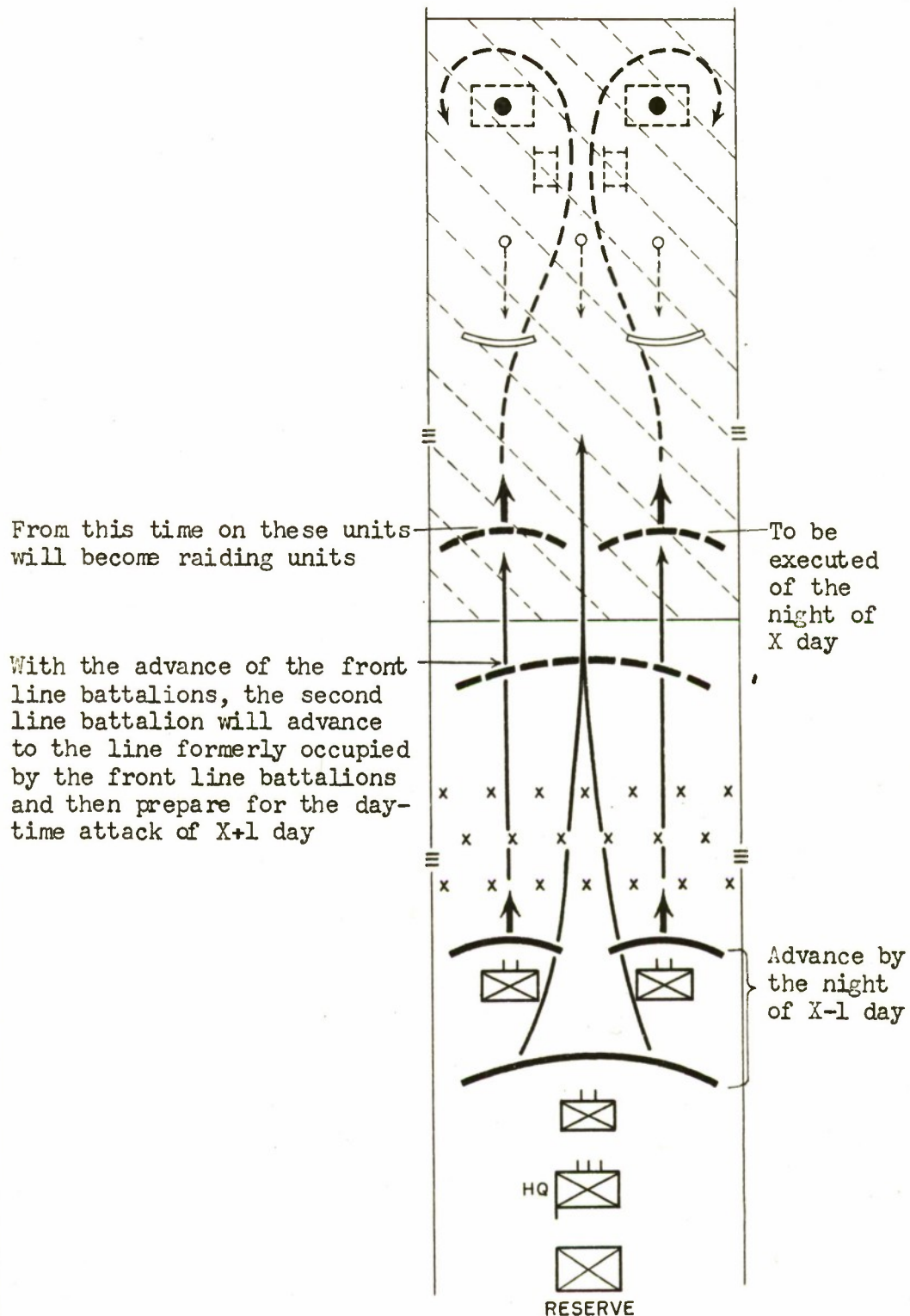
The heavy fire arms and artillery necessary for the above cooperation will be enroute to their positions, so their cooperation may not be expected in the night attack of X day.

(2) Depending on the circumstances, each battalion may be employed for additional aims.

(3) The second line battalions, in most cases, cannot expect the powerful cooperation of heavy fire arms and artillery for their night assault of X+1 day. Accordingly, the night assault for X+1 day may possibly be put off till after the daytime of X+2 day.

(4) In case attacks are to be continued throughout the day and night, sometimes the attacks will be commenced in the daytime instead of at night as shown in this plan. It will be advantageous to commence attacks at night when the fighting power including artillery is not sufficient but the darkness makes possible the completion of careful preparations. Attacks may be commenced at the daytime when the situation is otherwise.

c. When the Attack by the Main Force is Facilitated by a Powerful Raiding Unit.



Explanation:

(1) This is a plan, in view of the increasing difficulty for the raiding unit to infiltrate into the enemy position, to penetrate the enemy position by the use of force and then shift to raiding tactics in order to facilitate the day attack of the main force.

(2) The main duty of the front line battalion after turning to raiding tactics resembles the aim of the artillery's preliminary firing for attack, and it consists of destroying obstacles and trip wire warning devices, exterminating tanks, breaking down the command system and destroying artillery and trench mortars.

The movements of the front line battalion after shifting to raiding tactics will always be determined by the existing situation. However, heavy fire arms usually will be placed under the command of the second line battalion commander.

(3) Depending on the situation, various methods will be utilized such as the dispatching of strength formed principally around one company from each battalion which is to carry out the attack in place of the raiding battalion.

d. In launching a surprise night raiding attack, when the difference between the enemy's and our combat strength is too great to permit the maintenance and securing of an enemy position after its capture special care must be taken to conceal our intent. Also, the time, area or target of attack will be coordinated and determined mathematically and systematically, and preferably, as many raiding parties as possible will be used against the enemy position after sunset, but they must return to the position of attack preparation by dawn.

In case it is necessary to carry out an attack as mentioned above, it is important to utilize various means to obtain the greatest sum effect, by utilizing such methods as conducting a series of night attacks or uncovering secrets of the enemy position and attacking his neglected point.

12. Use of Firearms in Night Attacks

In night attacks stress is laid on the surprise element, and since small arms are not as effective at night as during the day, and since there is the ever-present danger of shooting at friendly troops, the Army has hitherto preferred to carry out night attacks utilizing close quarter combat. However, when a large attack strength is to be employed due to the increasing necessity of carrying out night attacks and also, due to the frequency of attacks under illumination, the attack will be carried out by taking advantage of favorable terrain features and the effective use of fire arms.

However, as there is a limit to the effectiveness of our fire arms, it is essential to decide on the key target so that the effectiveness of a surprise attack may be demonstrated to its fullest extent.

13. Matters to be Noted in Carrying Out an Attack With the Support of Firearms

a. The senior commander will give a plain, preliminary explanation regarding the use of fire arms. At this time, it is better, in most cases, not to use rifles as stipulated in the Infantry Drill Regulations, but to use light machine-guns and submachine guns.

b. Generally, the time to use firearms will be determined definitely, but may be changed according to the enemy situation or to gain the most out of the surprise element.

In employing fire arms at night, it should be noted that various troubles will occur unless careful preliminary arrangements are made. And even when the situation is such that it can be anticipated that it will become necessary to employ raiding tactics from the middle of a surprise attack, the time to use firearms will be determined and planned, and changed only to meet changes in the enemy situation. Only in such cases can success in surprise attacks be expected.

c. Matters to be specially noted in fixing the time for a forced shift in tactics to meet changes in the situation:

(1) See whether the enemy has commenced firing on the entire

front.

(2) Know the condition of subordinates while under enemy fire and illumination.

(3) Utilize terrain features, so that when the enemy fires on the entire front, a minimum of losses will be sustained and the advance can be continued.

(4) Remember that, at very close range, it is more advantageous to charge into the enemy position instead of continuing to fire.

(5) When there is fear of being subjected to sudden fire attack due to the enemy's illumination and signals, efforts must be made to suppress the latter without loss of time.

Generally speaking, those decisions based upon the above conditions will be made by the infantry battalion commander, and executed by the front-line company commander as was ordered in advance according to the situation.

14. Preliminary Firing for Attack

It would be to our advantage if we could carry out preliminary firing to prepare for night attack and destroy the vital points of the enemy's command system and fire network. However in view of our artillery strength and the difficulty in utilizing its power, this firing is feasible only on rare occasions. Accordingly, it will be necessary in most cases to carry out only destructive firing in preparation for charge or to concentrate on support firing during a charge.

In case preliminary firing for attack or destructive firing is practicable, it will usually be carried out shortly before the attack on the enemy's main position, so that our objective may be attained in the shortest possible time. In this event, the enemy's trench mortars and command center will be fired upon by the howitzers and trench mortars disposed to the rear and the enemy's special pillboxes will be destroyed with the light guns stationed on the front line as part of the support firing during a charge.

15. Charge and Support of Charge

The principles of daylight attack apply to the charge and to the support of the charge when conducted through the use of fire-arms. However, inasmuch as close harmony between close combat and fire power, which is difficult even in the daytime, is necessary, the commanding officer concerned must determine careful and detailed procedures after studying the situation and terrain and thus do his utmost to make preliminary preparations complete.

For convenience in supplying support fire for the charge, positions for heavy fire arms and artillery will be selected as near the front line as possible with a view to suppressing or destroying special pillboxes, covered machine gun emplacements, and if necessary, illuminating apparatus. If artillery and trench mortars have to be stationed in the rear due to the situation, they will be used to subdue vital points in the enemy position, cut off communications between the enemy's front line and rear or suppress enemy trench

mortars.

Heavy fire arms and artillery assigned to giving support fire for the charge will begin surprise firing immediately before the charge of the infantry in order to aid in attaining attack aims in the shortest possible time. In this case, aligning points prepared in advance will be utilized usually for indirect aiming, but under intense illumination firing by direct aiming will be possible in some cases.

If it is possible to assign heavy fire arms and artillery exclusively for the purpose of destroying illuminating apparatus, it will prove advantageous. However, when the number of guns is not sufficient, those assigned to the suppression of special pillboxes or covered machine gun emplacements will be ordered, when necessary to destroy illuminating apparatus near the firing line.

The front-line infantry, after closing in upon the enemy position by means of creeping and crawling, will begin firing light machine guns and grenade throwers in concert with the heavy firearms and artillery and thus overpower the enemy by carrying out a surprise charge after advancing as close as possible to the enemy position.

It should be noted that heavy fire arms and artillery for night firing often delay the activities of the front line by taking more time than expected in making preparations for firing.

16. Counterbattery (Trench Mortar) Fire

a. If our artillery strength is inferior to the enemy's it is difficult to conduct counterbattery fire, except under the most

favorable situations. Therefore, generally speaking, counterbattery fire shall be avoided, but it may be employed suddenly and for a short period against those hostile artillery and trench mortars positions which are inflicting the most serious damages upon our forces, to check the activities of these positions.

b. In carrying out counterbattery fire, it will be advantageous if methods other than the artillery are used to disperse the hostile artillery fire and to destroy his artillery, trench mortars and observation and commanding posts.

Enemy artillery fire should be dispersed by attacking from several directions and also by carrying out various demonstrations and feinting operations.

When employing a raiding party with the above objective in mind, it is better to carry out a surprise attack against the hostile artillery, trench mortar firing line, and observation posts, and to destroy his radio equipment, telephone sets, and sever his telephone lines. In particular, such attacks should be carried out by taking advantage of the enemy's bombardment.

17. Guidance for Position Combat

In conducting position combat, it must be fully remembered that position combat is equal to counterbattery fire. Advance shall be made with ample preparations so as to be able to carry out anti-tank combat at any time, and every opportunity shall be seized to destroy tanks when attacked. At the same time, thorough preparations

for antitank combat shall be included in the activities to secure an occupied area.

18. Guidance on Coordination between First Line Units, and Heavy Weapons and Artillery, in Night Position Combat

a. In order to make a proper selection of the time and place for the full display of our fire power and to facilitate coordination between fire power and the activities of the first-line units, the commander shall give precise combat guidance and shall rigidly control the activities of the first-line units.

In position combat first-line units shall make all out efforts to conduct raiding tactics against the enemy, even when they have accompanying firepower.

b. The first-line units, shall maintain close liaison with the artillery and heavy weapons and shall advance or attempt to remove confronting obstacles while under fire cover. In this case, due attention should be paid to the disposition of troops and utilization of terrain so as not to obstruct firing. On the other hand, the first-line units shall continuously inform the artillery unit about their location, disposition, and fire effect, in order to aid the artillery.

c. Night firing by heavy weapons and artillery guns in position is generally limited, compared with daytime firing, but illumination is often used to facilitate night firing. Moreover, inasmuch as the effectiveness of firing is important in breaking down strong enemy resistance, it is necessary to make thorough preparations for night

firing by the artillery and heavy weapons and to improve command techniques, firing operation, observation, and liaison, in order to meet the demands of the first-line units.

19. Important Points in Planning and Carrying Out Night Attacks

a. Time to Commence Attack

Although it is better to surprise the enemy by taking advantage of his unguarded points, much time is required to approach enemy positions commence an attack immediately after sunset. Attack is sometimes started at dusk and continued throughout the night to secure or expand our gains.

b. Designation of Attack Targets

(1) Both areas to be captured and areas to be secured are generally to be designated as attack targets. On this occasion, the front and the depth of the areas concerned must be clearly indicated and conspicuous terrain and landmarks utilized for this purpose.

(2) It is provided in the regulations that a combat zone shall be assigned to units larger than the tactical unit, but for the purpose of facilitating combat in covered ground and promoting preparation for night attack, it is often advantageous to assign a battle zone to an infantry company, which is the combat unit.

c. Battle Front

Just as night fighting resembles day fighting in many respects, the battlefront of a night attack must resemble the front of a day attack in order to facilitate the capture and subsequent

securing of occupied positions.

d. In carrying out troop disposition for a series of attacks, importance must be attached to the task of firmly securing an occupied area. Therefore, the depth of penetration into enemy territory must be restricted properly. As a result, it is often the case that the size of the units to be employed for a series of night attacks is of company size or smaller.

e. Emphasis on Combat Team Tactics

Because of the importance of attacks on pillboxes and fire positions and closing-in tactics in antitank warfare, combat team tactics must be more and more emphasized in night attacks.

f. The distance to be maintained and other matters requiring special attention when the rear unit is following the front-line unit, are as described below:

(1) In order to avoid as much as possible casualties and losses from the same barrage fire directed against the front-line unit, the rear unit will advance by maintaining proper distance that will still enable it to remain in contact with the front-line unit.

(2) From the outset the rear unit will fix the point of attack disposition and advance in a formation ready for this disposition. It will exert efforts to minimize casualties and losses by deploying thoroughly as in the case of front-line units.

(3) The rear unit will dispatch beforehand a liaison officer (he will carry communication equipment as much as possible)

to the commander of the front-line unit to become acquainted with the conditions of the front-line unit.

When executing a leapfrog movement, the commanders of both units will directly meet in order to have a full knowledge of the enemy situation confronting them and the topography of the battle-front.

20. Demonstrations and Feints

Demonstrations and feints must be carried out in accordance with the higher echelon commander's plan in such a manner as to make the enemy misjudge the time of attack, frontage of an attack, strength, plan, troop movement, etc. An example of the procedure for conducting demonstrations and feints is as given below:

The enemy shall be deceived by utilizing any of the following: false cooking smoke; deceptive illumination, signals, and sounds; dummy soldiers, guns, and installations; simulated fire, the occupation of false attack preparation positions; destruction of obstacles; removal of trip wire warning systems; reconnaissance of enemy positions; raiding attacks and simulated traces of a march, etc.

The demonstration or feint will usually be carried out against a sector other than the intended main sector of attack. But when it becomes necessary to deceive the enemy as to the time of the attack instead, because it has become difficult to conceal our projected attack, such means as repeated concentrated fire on the point of

assault during attack preparation and advancing of elements under cover of fire, or the use of smoke screens may be employed.

In conducting false demonstrations, careful preparations must be made so as not to produce the countereffect of exposing the true plan or hampering the over-all attack.

21. Since the execution of a night attack is liable to be hampered by various unexpected troubles or not carried out as expected, the commander must make full preparations to meet any emergency.

22. Brave and resolute actions by all commanding officers as well as tight control of troops are essential prerequisites to a successful night attack. If and when they are imprudent and reckless in action their troops will suffer such great casualties as to affect seriously the subsequent attack. Therefore, they must complete thorough preparations to meet enemy bombing and shelling attacks. Furthermore, commanding officers must take into account the possibility of death or disability of leaders during an action and take proper measures so that command may be continued and maintained.

23. Example of Casualties in Night Combat

The estimate of casualties resulting from a night attack is an important factor in formulating an attack plan, but since the details will vary with the situation, it is difficult to give examples.

However, the following example derived from recent combat experiences may serve as a guide.

In a series of night attacks, a front-line company will suffer the following casualties:

The pillbox seizure unit and obstacle removal squad will lose approximately 40 percent of their total strength before the seizure of an enemy position. The company main force will lose approximately 20 percent during an approach movement and approximately 30 to 40 percent during the securing of an occupied area during daylight. Heavy fire arms and artillery units will lose 15 to 20 percent. The second-line company will suffer casualties of 10 to 20 percent before leapfrogging the front-line company.

APPENDIX V

Field Service Regulations

Part IV

Attack Against Special

Defensive Zone

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Attack Against Special Defensive Zone

General

1. This book, a part of the Field Service Regulations (Sakusen Yomurei), discusses the peculiarities of the attack against special defensive zones (field positions organized around pillboxes).

The attack against a special defensive zone is conducted according to this book and the tactical principles laid down in Part II, Position Warfare.

2. Because the procedures for attack against a special defensive zone vary greatly according to the situation preceding the attack, the organization and equipment of our forces, the organization of enemy positions, the terrain and geological features and the weather; units conducting the attack must make a thorough study based on local conditions and must endeavor to effectively apply tactical principles with initiative and resourcefulness.

CHAPTER I

General Procedures of Attack

General

3. The strength of a special defensive zone depends to a large degree on the situation. A defensive zone, even when pillboxes are already constructed, is weak unless other supporting defenses are also completed. Further, the defensive zone is not strong, even if all construction is complete, unless the positions are manned by an adequate number of men or a timely troop reinforcement is possible. However, the well developed and adequately manned special defensive zone which maintains vigilant security measures is especially strong.

4. The following are generally considered the principle weaknesses of the special defensive zone:

(1) Because the organization of defense positions is difficult to conceal, the attacking side is able to plan appropriate measures for its destruction.

(2) Destruction or neutralization of a pillbox renders it difficult for the defender to redispense his forces without weakening the rest of the position.

(3) Cooperation between troops manning pillboxes and those manning other defense positions is difficult. This is especially true in cases of sudden change in the situation.

(4) The effectiveness of the entire defensive position is lowered when the limited visibility of night or fog prevents any

pillbox functioning with maximum efficiency.

5. Adequate preparations must be made in order to attack the special defensive zone. The attack must be made with surprise and speed and must penetrate the entire depth of the hostile defensive zone. It is highly essential to determine the weak points of the enemy defense and to surprise the enemy by opening the attack suddenly, taking advantage of foul weather and difficult terrain whenever possible. Once the attack is launched every effort must be made to accelerate the speed of penetration and to overpower the defenders before the arrival of enemy reinforcements.

The various points with the hostile defensive zone may be seized in successive stages, depending on the strength of our force and the condition of hostile positions. In a progressive attack the front line unit must exert every effort to advance to the designated objective.

6. It is important to utilize the cover of darkness in attacking a special defensive zone.

Depending on the season and the situation, an attack is often launched utilizing the half-light of dawn or dusk. Sometimes large-scale use of gas or smoke is advantageous in facilitating the attack.

7. The front line unit assigned to attack the special defensive zone must organize the necessary number of pillbox assault units and employ them in direct attack against the pillboxes while the main

body is attacking the rest of the hostile defensive zone.

In the event that the pillboxes in the hostile defensive zone are neither numerous nor strong, the front line unit may have its components dispose of the pillboxes at their own discretion, without organizing special pillbox assault units.

8. The division commander will support the front line unit with heavy artillery and engineer "Ki" units¹ in order to speed the seizure of enemy positions. In such a support action, it is advantageous to progressively employ the full support strength against each objective without dispersing maximum power. This is especially so when the "Ki" and heavy artillery units are available only in limited strength. When these support units are not available, the division commander must employ a part of his field artillery to neutralize pillboxes or in laying down a smoke screen to obstruct enemy observation.

9. In general, the following are the weak points of pillboxes:

- (1) Concealment of pillbox is difficult.
- (2) Limited fields of vision and fire often leave a number of dead spaces or angles in front of the defensive zone.
- (3) It is difficult to open the steel shutters and deliver fire while the firing slit is being subjected to direct fire.

1. "Ki" was an abbreviation of the term Sogoki, the name applied to tanks which were especially designed and equipped to assault pillboxes. Equipment included flame throwers and trench crossing treads. A "Ki" Regiment was composed of 3 companies with 3 Sogoki tanks each.

- (4) They are susceptible to smoke screens.
- (5) A shell explosion inside a pillbox will invariably cause serious damage and many casualties.
- (6) Fire from a pillbox may be rendered less effective due to the accumulation of powder smoke within the pillbox.
- (7) It is almost impossible to purify the air in a pillbox as they seldom have an exhaust blower capable of removing gases.

10. In attacking a pillbox, the assault unit usually neutralizes the weapons first and then mops up the enemy inside. However, a separately organized mop-up unit may be employed.

Gas may be used effectively by the pillbox assault unit as it will either completely suppress the enemy or hamper the effective use of the pillbox.

11. The "Ki" unit is attached to the front line divisions and employed in the demolition of enemy pillboxes in close cooperation with infantry troops. Every effort must be made to utilize the characteristics of the "Ki" unit to the best advantage.

The division commander usually attaches the "Ki" unit to the front line unit in the sector of the main attack effort. A "Ki" company either being attached to the front line infantry regiment (or battalion) or employed in direct support.

Whenever the situation requires, the division commander directly employs all or a part of the attached "Ki" regiment in support of the front line unit in order to destroy enemy pillboxes in depth. The division commander may also attach a part of the "Ki"

unit to the tank unit.

12. The tank unit is, as a rule, employed to penetrate the rear positions of the hostile defensive zone. Tanks are normally employed in support of the attack against the general position, but may be employed in direct support of the pillbox assault units.

13. The direct air support of the attack against a special defensive zone is conducted in accordance with air support procedures for an attack against field positions. A bombing attack against pillboxes is not usually conducted because such attacks are seldom effective.

14. The unit assigned to attack a special defensive zone, taking into consideration the organization and character of enemy positions, the nature of terrain and the enemy disposition, must select the tactics and combat materials suitable for the situation in order to achieve the element of surprise and must conduct as much battlefield training as possible.

Section A. Attack Preparations

15. The attack must be thoroughly prepared by exercising tight security to conceal our intention, guarding against enemy intelligence activities, and endeavoring to the utmost not to give the enemy observers any impression of changes taking place. While making detailed attack preparations, it is also essential to complete preparations for immediate raiding if it should be possible to take advantage of enemy unpreparedness.

16. Attack preparations should include moving the front line unit as close to the enemy as possible. However, when the front line unit is familiar with the terrain, it may be more advantageous to first move picked officers and men of the front line unit to the attack position in order to secretly complete preparations, and then move the balance of the unit to the position during the night preceding the attack.

17. Reconnaissance of pillboxes is conducted to obtain information which may be evaluated and classified by taking into consideration the information acquired from past studies. Even during combat the captured pillbox must be studied in order to evaluate the capabilities of other pillboxes. Some of the items of information required are:

- (1) Organization of fire between the pillboxes and between the pillboxes and the other positions.
- (2) The terrain of the area in which the pillbox is located and the dead spaces in the fires of the pillbox.
- (3) The obstacles protecting the pillbox.
- (4) Existence of warning devices (electrical or other) for the pillbox.
- (5) The shape and the thickness of the walls.
- (6) The number of firing slits, the direction of fire, the height of firing slits from the ground, and the existence of loopholes for firing downward at close range.
- (7) The thickness of steel shutters of firing slits and the working of the shutters.

- (8) The type and number of weapons and the number of men in the pillbox.
- (9) Interior construction of the pillbox, especially the existence of a partition wall or lower deck.
- (10) Location and construction of entrance.
- (11) Ventilation, water supply, lighting, and periscopic equipment.
- (12) Existence of communication tunnel and the tunnel opening.
- (13) Location of sector command post.
- (14) Signal communication devices.
- (15) Detection of dummy or unmanned pillboxes.

18. The guns and automatic weapons to lay direct fire against the firing slits must be moved up as close to the enemy pillbox as possible and placed in a position directly facing the slits. Every measure must be taken to conceal the positions of these guns and automatic weapons.

19. The front line unit responsible for attacking a special defensive zone and the artillery unit to directly support the attack must, prior to the attack, agree on the respective sectors of responsibility in disposing of pillboxes, the time and procedures to be employed against the pillboxes, action to be taken by pillbox assault units and the method of maintaining liaison with those units.

20. In case a "Ki" unit is to be employed, the commanders concerned must coordinate and be in complete agreement on the following procedures:

- (1) The time to commit the Sogoki (tanks equipped with flame throwers and other weapons especially suitable for assaulting pillboxes.) and the attack objective of those machines.
- (2) Action by the infantry, tanks, artillery, and "Ki" unit.
- (3) The line of departure and the area of operation of Sogoki and the time and method of passing through the front-line infantry.
- (4) The timing of the assault by the front-line infantry and the demolition of pillboxes, and the distances to be maintained to avoid losses from the demolition activity. Support to be provided during each successive phase of action and infantry and artillery cooperation between tanks and Sogoki.
- (5) Cooperation by the other engineer units when the Sogoki pass the obstacles.
- (6) The means of signal communication.
- (7) The measures to be taken in case the attack does not progress as scheduled.
- (8) Action by the Sogoki after the mission is accomplished.

21. The usual practice is to dispose the front-line regiment so as to achieve rapid penetration throughout the entire depth of the hostile defensive zone which is the division objective. For this purpose the front-line unit may be disposed in two successive attack echelons (TN A battalion comprises each echelon) with one battalion leapfrogging the other during the attack. In such an attack, the regimental commander, taking into consideration the attack objective and the firmness of enemy defense, prescribes the limit of advance for each echelon.

22. The commander of the infantry regiment usually employs the regimental gun unit and attached artillery units to fire at the firing slits to neutralize the pillboxes or to support the assault unit. The regimental commander's decision whether to take direct command of the regimental gun unit and the attached artillery unit or attach these units to the first echelon battalion, rests on the number of enemy pillboxes and the strength of the attached artillery. When necessary, the regimental commander regulates the target and time of fire against the firing slits, and the positions of the regimental guns and attached artillery.

23. It is advantageous for the first echelon battalion commander to employ his first echelon company in a rapid penetration that bypasses the enemy pillboxes. In such an attack the battalion commander usually not only regulates the firing against the pillboxes, but organizes a required number of pillbox assault units from his infantry and engineer components and employs them under his direct command.

The regimental commander must take measures in accordance with Paragraph 22 to facilitate penetration of the hostile position by the first echelon battalion. For this purpose, the regimental commander may occasionally organize the pillbox assault units.

The battalion and regimental commanders must plan on the appropriate measures to be taken in case an unexpected pillbox is encountered or the attack by the pillbox assault units is stalled. For this purpose, it is advisable to organize reserve pillbox assault units, particularly at battalion level.

24. The battalion commander, taking into consideration the number of enemy pillboxes to be dealt with, regulates the action of the pillbox assault units and the deployment of the heavy weapons and artillery under his direct command in laying fire against the enemy firing slits and, if required, designates the pillboxes to be dealt with by the first echelon company.

When necessary, the heavy infantry weapons and artillery to be used to deliver fire against pillboxes may be deployed in an adjacent unit's zone of action.

In firing against firing slits, the usual practice is to employ one weapon to each main aperture.

25. Tanks employed in direct attack on pillboxes will neutralize the pillbox by firing against the firing slits or prevent firing through slits by placing the body of the tank immediately in front of the opening.

26. Units which are to advance into the hostile defensive zone in order to lay direct fire against the enemy pillboxes must be equipped to pass through obstacles and shell-pocked areas, to use camouflage and be ready to seize the initiative to open the fire first.

Section B. Conduct of the Attack

27. If possible, the attack must be launched suddenly to surprise the enemy. The front-line unit, while neutralizing the enemy pillboxes, must advance rapidly toward the objective and the division commander must be prepared to exploit the success immediately. Often, when the

situation permits, the principle pillboxes are seized at the onset by a surprise attack conducted by a part of the front-line unit.

28. During the preliminary bombardment, the field artillery must: direct the fire on enemy positions other than the pillboxes, destroy the defensive installations and facilities protecting the pillboxes, destroy the camouflage concealing the pillboxes, and disrupt the enemy command system.

Heavy artillery, when available for the attack, is employed to destroy key pillboxes in the inner areas of the hostile defensive zone.

29. If possible, the pillbox assault units must advance rapidly ahead of the attacking infantry and assault the pillboxes immediately.

The pillbox assault unit committed to attack the pillbox in the inner areas of hostile defensive zone is usually deployed behind the front-line unit. As the attack progresses, the assault unit is moved up ahead of the front-line prepared to assault the pillbox at the first opportunity.

30. The obstacles protecting the pillbox are usually destroyed by the pillbox assault unit, but it will be advantageous if the obstacles are destroyed by artillery fire before the assault.

31. The opening of direct laying against the firing slits of a hostile pillbox should be so timed as to suppress the pillbox in time for the front-line infantry to commence the assault.

32. Direct laying against the firing slits must be so conducted as to achieve the desired result in the shortest possible time. Important points to be remembered in conducting such fires are:

(1) Field and mountain artillery and regimental guns usually fire high explosive shells with instantaneous or short delay fuzes. Whenever required, the field and mountain artillery fire gas or smoke shells. A shell explosion inside a pillbox is often confirmable by smoke emitted from firing slits and observation port.

(2) Antitank guns normally fire high explosive shells, with instantaneous or short delay fuzes but when the slit shutters are closed, armor piercing shells are used.

(3) Machine guns and machine cannons usually fire at the firing slits at close range when the shutters are opened, but when the shutters are closed, the firing of armor piercing shells are more effective.

(4) Light machine guns or rifles are usually fired at the firing slits (one light machine gun or several rifles against one slit) at close range. Even when the shutters are closed, it is advantageous to continue firing to discourage opening of the shutters.

33. Guns and automatic weapons which provide direct supporting fire to the pillbox assault unit continue direct laying against the firing slits, as long as possible, while the pillbox assault unit advances and act to suppress enemy firing points and counterattacking enemy troops which may hinder the advance of the pillbox assault unit.

34. Necessary preparations must be made to cope with pillboxes which are unexpectedly encountered as well as with those which are so located as to deny prior reconnaissance as to direction of fire, etc. The reserve pillbox assault unit should be committed to assault such positions. Sogoki can also be used to excellent advantage.

35. In case the assault by the pillbox assault unit is unsuccessful, heavy infantry weapons must be temporarily employed as an emergency measure. The reserve pillbox assault unit and others are committed after the cause of the failure is eliminated. In spite of delays in neutralizing individual pillboxes, the main body of the attacking unit must continue its relentless advance.

CHAPTER II

Assault by Pillbox Assault Unit

General

36. Each pillbox assault unit is usually assigned the mission of assaulting one hostile pillbox. The normal procedure for assaulting is first, the prompt suppression of its firing capabilities, followed by mopping up inside to put the pillbox completely out of action.

Section A. Organization

37. The pillbox assault unit is usually organized with both infantry and engineer troops. The numbers of each and their equipment being determined by the structure of the pillbox, the surrounding terrain and the weather and light conditions.

The pillbox assault unit is platoon size, or less, commanded by a picked infantry or engineer officer. However, under some circumstances a pillbox assault unit of less than 10 men commanded by a non-commissioned officer will suffice.

The organization and mission of a pillbox assault unit must be determined well in advance so as to allow the unit ample time for preparations. Troops of assault units should be equipped as lightly as possible.

38. The commander of a pillbox assault unit plans the assault on the basis of the mission of his unit. Units are normally organized into assault, support, obstacle clearing and reserve sections.

A small unit may be organized into a lesser number of sections by combining duties.

39. The assault section engages chiefly in the attack against firing slits and mopping up and destruction of the interior.

The support section neutralizes any enemy obstructing the movement of the pillbox assault unit. For this purpose the support section must direct fire at the firing slits at a very close range in conjunction with heavy infantry weapons and artillery fire and continue firing until the assault section closes in. It is also necessary for the support section to neutralize any enemy directly supporting the pillbox during the assault.

The obstacle clearing section destroys the obstacles protecting the pillbox.

Whenever necessary, the reserve section replaces men, carries extra demolition charges and other equipment for the assault section and assists in mopping up the interior of the pillbox.

40. Supplementary Charts 1 and 2 show the organization of a pillbox assault units.

Section B. Attack Preparations

41. When assigning the mission to a pillbox assault unit; the pillbox to be assaulted, the time of departure, the zone of action, the assault method, and the action to be taken after the success is achieved must be clearly prescribed. Prior arrangements between the pillbox assault unit and other units concerned must be made by

familiarizing the pillbox assault unit with the planned action of the main body and the units which are to support the pillbox assault unit.

42. If the situation permits, the commander of a pillbox assault unit should rehearse his men for the contemplated assault in order to thoroughly familiarize every man with his duties. He must also arouse in his men a willingness to die for the success of the main body and an unyielding determination to accomplish the mission.

43. The commander of a pillbox assault unit, accompanied by the noncommissioned officers picked to lead the sections and teams should reconnoiter the pillbox to be assaulted, studying the routes of advance, the dead spaces, and other important factors in order to perfect the assault preparations. Every caution must be exercised during reconnaissance in order not to attract enemy attention.

44. In order to assure perfect execution of the pillbox assault, the unit commander's plan should cover the following pertinent points:

- (1) Attack procedures and the organization and mission of each section.
- (2) Attack preparations:
 - (a) Distribution of equipment and material.
 - (b) Selecting the line of departure (where to select the line of departure depends on the location of the enemy pillbox, but the line is usually selected near the assault position of the front-line infantry.
 - (c) Disposition of each section.
- (3) Conduct of the attack:

- (a) Time of departure (relationship with the timing of supporting fire by the infantry and artillery is specified).
- (b) Method of advance.
- (c) Action of each section and coordination.
- (d) Action following the successful accomplishment of the mission.
- (e) Cooperation with other units concerned and means of liaison.

Section C. Conduct of the Attack

45. The pillbox assault unit approaches the pillbox, taking advantage of dead spaces and the suppression of enemy fire. The component sections cooperate to accomplish the mission promptly.

46. The support section approaches the enemy rapidly, clearing the obstacles without assistance, if possible, and suppresses the enemy impeding the advance of the assault section. The obstacle clearing section clears the obstacles with the cooperation of the support section.

47. The assault section must endeavor to approach the pillbox quickly and establish themselves in the dead spaces (dead angles of firing slits, rear or roof of the pillbox, adjacent shell holes, trenches, etc.). Working from these close-in positions they attack the firing slits and suppress the pillbox fire which may be interrupting the attack of the main body. At times the firing slit with the greatest capabilities is attacked first and the rest of the slits are attacked progressively, but whenever the situation permits, it

is advantageous to assign each firing slit to a team and attack them simultaneously.

48. The assault section, when it closes in upon the pillbox, promptly suppresses the fire from the slits by using a flame thrower or demolition tube (Bangalore torpedo). Under some circumstances, an implement is employed to block the firing slits or screening objects (straw, cloth, or smoke) are placed or spread in front of slits to obstruct firing before the pillbox is neutralized by the use of hand grenades, flame throwers, etc., fired through the firing slits, ventilation openings or periscope holes. Closed steel shutters are destroyed by armor piercing mines before attacking the interior.

49. When the firing from slits is successfully suppressed the assault section, avoiding unnecessary concentration, promptly enters the pillbox to mop up the enemy. Once inside, underground communication lines and tunnels are either blocked or utilized.

50. When the communication tunnel of a pillbox is demolished, the location of a tunnel entrance which may be located some distance from the pillbox is often revealed by the emission of smoke. It is important that the tunnel entrance be discovered promptly and demolished or blocked.

The absence of a direct entrance to a pillbox indicates the existence of a communication tunnel and efforts must be made to discover its location even after the pillbox is destroyed.

51. The ventilation opening must be plugged before introducing gas into a pillbox.

CHAPTER III

Night Attack

52. The night attack is used against a special defensive zone in order to capture key points to facilitate the daylight attack which follows. When the situation permits, the night attack is carried through the entire depth of the hostile defensive zone. If night comes while an attack is in progress the assault must be continued.

53. The organization of the pillbox assault unit used in a night attack is similar to that employed in the daylight attack, with the exception that the organization is simpler, usually the number of riflemen are increased and the assault section is not normally provided with a flame thrower.

At night it is often preferable to organize a team composed of a small number of picked men and have it approach the pillbox stealthily to carry out a surprise attack.

54. In the night attack, a reserve pillbox assault unit should be organized when a key pillbox is the objective.

55. The commander of a pillbox assault unit must exercise every precaution to prevent the component sections firing on each other in the confusion of darkness. He must also prescribe the anti-illumination measures and the means of liaison following the successful accomplishment of the mission. In addition, he must take into consideration the possible changes in enemy disposition.

56. The assault section must suddenly close in on the hostile pillbox and destroy it promptly by using a demolition charge, hand grenades, gas, or other means. Circumstances may make it advisable to block the firing slits first.

57. Although a pillbox located in the inner area of a defensive zone often has to be taken by storm, rifle firing by the pillbox assault unit should be avoided whenever possible.

CHAPTER IV

Heavy Artillery Action

General

58. The 300 mm howitzer, because of its tremendous destructive power and effective range, is most suitable for the destruction of strong pillboxes or those located at long range.

The 300 mm howitzer (long) is superior to the 300 mm howitzer (short) in both accuracy and destructive power.

The 240 mm howitzer is also suitable for destruction of strong pillboxes.

The 280 mm howitzer, older than the 240 mm or the 300 mm, is less effective than the newer weapons both in range and destructive power but is suitable for destruction of moderately strong pillboxes at close range.

Destructive power of the 150 mm gun is not great, but it can be employed in the neutralization of comparatively weak pillboxes.

59. The greatest possible power of heavy artillery must be brought to bear on the main defensive zone of the enemy. When an outer defensive zone exists in front of the zone of main resistance, that outer zone is sometimes captured prior to the deployment of the heavy artillery components.

60. Although close cooperation and strict adherence to the time schedule is necessary to insure that no delay will result, the deployment of heavy artillery should be executed as short a time as possible before the start of the attack.

The effectiveness of heavy artillery depends largely on the available ammunition supply. Because the transportation of heavy artillery ammunition in large quantities is time consuming and requires much transportation, it is often necessary to stockpile ammunition near the scheduled sites of artillery deployment.

61. The movement and attack preparations of heavy artillery must be carried out with the utmost care and secrecy in order to conceal the intention to attack.

Section A. Attack Preparation

62. Heavy artillery positions must be selected as close to the enemy as practicable so as to enable delivery of maximum fire throughout the depth of the hostile defensive zone. The sites selected must also afford concealment of weapons and for construction of positions as well as being convenient for the transport of ammunition.

63. The division commander must provide the artillery commander with the necessary transportation to deploy additional howitzers provided.

64. The heavy artillery position is usually constructed at night. Standard time requirement for construction is as follows:

300-mm howitzer (short)	3-4 nights
300-mm howitzer (long)	4-5 nights
240-mm howitzer and 150-mm gun (base mounted)	2 nights
240-mm howitzer and 150-mm gun (wheel mounted)	1 night

280-mm howitzer 3-4 nights

The time required for construction of positions would be shortened if prior preparations have been made, but would be greatly prolonged in severe cold.

65. The division commander must regulate traffic in the deployment of heavy artillery, allotting it priority in the use of roads at night.

66. Aircraft and other air defense measures may be employed in order to conceal and protect deployment of heavy artillery and preparation of positions. The need for such employment is greater when tactical urgency requires construction of artillery positions during the day.

67. The heavy artillery commander must, at the earliest opportunity, work out necessary arrangements for coordination with the commanders of the field artillery, infantry attack unit, tank and "Ki" units as well as other units concerned.

Complete understanding and agreement must be reached regarding the missions of each unit; the pillboxes to be attacked by each, the sequence, the hour, and the procedures of attack; the actions of the pillbox assault unit, tank and "Ki" units, and the coordination of artillery fire with the actions of other units.

68. In order not to endanger the infantry, when employing low-angle fire with large caliber howitzers, the distance between the center of the impact area and the most forward infantry line should be

approximately 300 meters on level ground. The distance may be varied according to the situation, with greater distance being maintained when artillery fire is directed at the flanks of friendly infantry. However, the distance may be decreased when convenient cover can be utilized by troops.

69. The condition of each pillbox, the type of howitzer or gun to be used, and the range must be taken into consideration in distributing targets to heavy artillery components. Each battery is usually assigned one pillbox to destroy with target distribution being made to permit delivery of frontal fire against the wall of the pillbox.

The number of shells required to destroy a pillbox increases markedly beyond ranges of 7,000 to 8,000 meters for 300-mm howitzers, 4,000 to 5,000 meters for 240-mm and 280-mm howitzers; and 5,000 to 6,000 meters for 150-mm guns, this factor must be considered in target distribution and ammunition supply.

70. The extent to which each pillbox should be destroyed must be determined by taking into account its tactical value and strength, the kind of howitzer or gun being employed, and the available supply of ammunition.

To create an opening in the walls large enough to neutralize a pillbox usually requires one hour of firing by a battery at

medium range. The number of effective hits needed to achieve neutralization is as follows:

Thickness of Wall (Reinforced concrete) (in meters) Types of Howitzer or Gun	1	1.5	2
300-mm Howitzer	2	3	5
240-mm Howitzer	4	8	13
150-mm Gun	20	35	x

A small opening in the wall of a pillbox would put the pillbox out of action temporarily and any hit registered sometimes serves the purpose of temporarily suppressing the pillbox.

Section B. Conduct of the Attack

71. The duration of artillery preparations should be as short as possible, but the time limit must be determined by the time estimated to be required to destroy all pillboxes throughout the depth of the hostile defensive zone to be captured.

72. Correct evaluation of the effect of fire by the commander of the heavy artillery unit is of utmost importance. For this reason the commander is usually required to accurately observe the location and penetration of hits, damage accomplished and the condition of openings in the pillbox wall.

73. While the attack is under way, the heavy artillery must move observation posts close to the front line in order to maintain

closer liaison with all units concerned. It will continue firing in accordance with the assigned missions and whenever required, will also destroy or neutralize pillboxes which the field artillery cannot cope with successfully.

The situation may require the employment of the heavy artillery to suppress a pillbox which opens fire when our front-line infantry penetrates the hostile position and enters the new phase of attack.

74. As the attack progresses the division commander moves forward necessary components of the heavy artillery according to the tactical plan. For this purpose, he must take measures to promptly repair the roads to be used in the movement and provide the artillery commander with required transport.

Organization and Equipment of Pillbox Assault Unit (Example 1)

Commander of pillbox assault unit	1 Officer
NCO in charge of liaison	1
Runners	2
Grenade thrower operators	4
Grenade throwers	2
Self-projecting smoke candles	as required

1st Support Section	Obstacle Clearing Section	2d Support Section
Section leader 1 NCO (or Sup Pvt)	Section leader 1 NCO (or Sup Pvt)	Organization and equipment same as those of the 1st Support Section
Men 3	Men 8	
Snipers 2	Tubular demolition bombs 2	
Light machine gun .. 1	Wire cutters as required	
Wire cutters ... as required	Smoke candles	
	Instrument to detect electri- fied wire entanglement	

Assault Section		
Team 1	Team 2	
Team leader 1 NCO (or Sup Pvt)	Organization and equipment same as those of Team 1	
Men 5		
Tubular demolition bombs .. 1		
Armor-piercing bombs 2		
Flame thrower 1		

Organization and Equipment of Pillbox Assault Unit (Cont'd)

Assault Section		
Team 1	Team 2	
Device to block firing slit ... 1		Organization and equipment same as those of Team 1.
Vomiting gas candles ... as required		
Wire cutters	"	
Smoke candles	"	
Entrenching tools	"	
Flashlights	"	

Reserve Section	
Section leader	1 NCO (or Sup Pvt.)
Men	as required
Tubular demolition bomb	1
Armor-piercing bombs	as required
Sternutator candles	"
Wire cutters	"
Smoke candles	"
Ladders	"
Bundles of straw	"
Entrenching tools	"
Flashlights	"

- Note: 1. This example shows a pillbox assault unit composed of about 3 infantry squads and 1 engineer squad (or infantry engineer squad). Organization of units should be flexible.
2. The number of teams of the assault section usually corresponds to the number of firing slits of the pillbox to be assaulted.
3. If possible, the members of the support sections are equipped with an individual shield.

Organization and Equipment of Pillbox
Assault Unit (Example 2)

Commander of pillbox assault unit	1 Officer
NCO in charge of liaison	2
Runners	2

Self-projecting smoke candles	as required
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1st Assault Section	2d Assault Section
Section leader 1 NCO (or Sup Pvt)	Organization and Equipment same as 1st Assault Section
Men 9	
Light machine gun 1	
Tubular demolition bombs 2	
Armor-piercing bombs as required	
Device to block firing slits 1	
Wire cutters as required	
Sternutator candles "	
Smoke candles "	
Entrenching tools "	
Flashlights "	

Reserve Section	
Section leader 1 NCO (or Sup Pvt)	
Men 6	
Tubular demolition bomb 1	
Armor-piercing bombs as required	
Sternutator candles "	
Wire cutters "	
Smoke candles "	
Ladders "	
Bundles of straw "	
Entrenching tools "	
Flashlights "	

Note: This example shows the pillbox assault unit composed of about two infantry squads.