UNCLASSIFIED

AD NUMBER

ADB006699

LIMITATION CHANGES

TO:

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

FROM:

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Proprietary Information; 06 JUN 1975. Other requests shall be referred to U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027.

AUTHORITY

ODDR&E ltr 20 Jan 1976

THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN DELIMITED AND CLEARED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE UNDER DOD DIRECTIVE 5200.20 AND NO RESTRICTIONS ARE IMPOSED UPON ITS USE AND DISCLOSURE,

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

2

APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED. A Combined Arms Reorganization of U.S. Maneuver Battalions in CENTAG

Study Number 5 -Majors Donald J. Peters & Bruce A. Braun, and CPT George Webster U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027

SEP 29

1975

6 June 1975

Final Report - 6 June 1975

Distribution limited to U.S. Government agencies only; Proprietary Information; 6 June 1975. Other requests for this document must be referred to U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth,

Prepared in partial fulfillment of graduation requirements for:

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027

Unclassified SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Dete Entered) READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM **REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE** 1 REPORT NUMBER 2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. 3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER 4. TITLE (and Subtitle) 5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final Report 6 June 1975 A Combined Arms Reorganization of U.S. Maneuver Battalions in CENTAG 6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER 8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(#) 7. AUTHOR(.) Study Nr 5 9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS 10. Student(s) at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College during Academic Year 1974-75 11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS 12. REPORT DATE 6 June 1975 U.S. Army Command and General Staff College ATTN: ATSW-DD 13. NUMBER OF PAGES Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027 74 pages 15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) 14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(If different from Controlling Office) Unclassified 15. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING 16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Distribution limited to U.S. Government agencies only; Proprietary Information; 6 June 1975. Other requests for this document must be referred to U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027. 17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the obstract entered in Block 20, If different from Report) 18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES This study was prepared by a student(s) in partial fulfillment of graduation requirements for the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. 19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) 20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) See Reverse Side

DD 1 JAN 73 1473 EDITION OF ! NOV 65 IS OBSOLETE

Unclassified SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Dete Entered) Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Entered)

The purpose of the study was to determine the feasibility of reorganizing U.S. maneuver battalions, in Central Europe, into combined arms units to make them more effective in the defense.

The present situation in Central Europe mandates that significant improvement be realized in the integration of all U.S. maneuver battalion weapons systems, and the rejuvenation of combined arms operations and training be accomplished while maintaining present personnel ceilings.

Building on the assumptions that U.S. forces in CENTAG must win the first battle and that they have a unique defensive mission, new battalions based on the combined arms concept beginning at platoon level were developed.

A Dragoon battalion was designed to replace a mechanized battalion, and a Fusileer battalion was designed to replace an armor battalion. The Dragoon battalion is composed of two light Dragoon companies and a heavy Dragoon company. The light Dragoon company has two light Dragoon platoons, each having three APC's and two tanks, and one heavy Dragoon company has two APC's and three tanks. The heavy Dragoon company has two heavy Dragoon platoons and one light dragoon platoon. All companies in the Dragoon battalion have a weapons platoon composed or a mortar section with three 81mm mortars and an antitank section with two TOW's. The Fusileer battalion has three Fusileer companies, each with four Fusileer platoons. The Fusileer platoons are composed of three tanks and one APC.

The Dragoon and Fusileer battalions were analyzed according to their operational and fire power characteristics. This was then compared to present forces based on the assumption that there are 25 mechanized and 23 armor battalions in Central Europe, organized under TOE 7-45H(C5) and 17-35H(C5), respectively. The Dragoon and Fusileer battalions reflected significant advantages. They possess a remarkable fire power capability, particularly in antitank fires. Their congruent organization greatly enhances combat effectiveness, operational employment, and combined arms training. They maintain existing personnel ceilings while substantially increasing the number of fully-crewed tanks in Central Europe.

The study concludes that maneuver battalions in Central Europe should be reorganized into Dragoon and Fusileer battalions as proposed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		age	
LIST OF	TABLES	iv	
Chapter	,		
1.	INTRODUCTION	1	
	Statement of Problem	1	
	Issues Addressed	1	
	Assumptions	1	
2.	METHODOLOGY.	3	
	General	3	
	Approach		
	Format	6	
3.	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE	7	
	Organization	7	
	Personnel and Equipment 1	0	
4.	FIRE POWER ANALYSIS	2	
	ganization7ersonnel and Equipment.10C POWER ANALYSIS.12eneral.12dels14thodology.15nclusions.16		
	Models	4	
	Methodology	5	
	Conclusions		
5.	OPERATIONAL ANALYSTS		
	Combat Elements.	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 6 AL STRUCTURE 7 5 9 <tr< td=""></tr<>	
	Combat Support		

Chapter	Page
Combat Service Support	21
6. CONCLUSION	23
Conclusions	23
Recommendation	24
APPENDIXES	
A. DRAGOON BATTALION ORGANIZATION	25
B. FUSILEER BATTALION ORGANIZATION	44
C. FIRE POWER COMPUTATIONS.	57
D. TOTAL FIRE POWER COMPARISON	62
E. GROUPED FIRE POWER COMPARISON	64
F. FIRE POWER COMPARISON SUMMARY.	66
NOTES	68
BIBLIOGRAPHY	71

LIST OF TABLES

able																,]	Page	
1.	Manning	Levels .	•	•	•	·	•	•	•	•	٠	•		•	•	•	•		10	
2.	Weapons	Density.	•	•		• `	•	•	•	•			•	•	٠				11	

iv

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Statement of Problem

To determine the feasibility of reorganizing U. S. maneuver battalions, in Central Europe, into combined arms units to make them more effective in the defense.

Issues Addressed

- 1. Maximum integration of all weapons systems found within present maneuver battalions
- 2. Improvement of combined arms operations and training
- 3. Reorganization of maneuver battalions in Central Europe within their present personnel ceilings

Assumptions

- 1. U. S. forces must win the first battle.
- 2. Combined arms employment is a proven military principle.
- 3. The organization of the present maneuver battalions in Central Europe is based on TOE 7-45H(C5) for mechanized infantry battalions

and TOE 17-35H(C5) for armor battalions.

- 4. U. S. maneuver battalions in Central Europe maintain a singularly unique defensive combat mission to counter the Warsaw Pact threat.
- 5. The precedent for adoption of tailored U. S. forces in Central Europe has been set with the reorganization of the armored cavalry regiments.
- 6. U. S. forces in Central Europe are comprised of 25 mechanized battalions and 23 armor battalions.

Chapter 2

METHODOLOGY

General

In support of the DTAC NATO mini-study the Department of Tactics selected three officers with armor and infantry backgrounds to study the reorganization of U. S. maneuver forces in Central Europe. This group has had previous experience in Central Europe. The group resolved to formulate a combined arms organization at battalion and lower levels to determine if such an organization would provide a more effective defense for Central Europe. The study is based on research and original thought. Comparisons were based on 25 mechanized battalions and 23 armor battalions presently comprising the U. S. maneuver battalions in Central Europe. In order to establish viable parameters and allow for flexibility in methods of employment, it was further assumed that the proposed units initially would be employed in a defensive posture.¹ However, the proposed organization was not structured to eliminate the possibility of offensive action. On the contrary, it was organized to win the first battle and put the forces in position to exploit success.

To maximize the weapons system presently available in the maneuver battalions, integration of combined arms at the lowest level is necessary. Richard M. Ogorkiewicz supports this idea when he states, "What is really important is the acceptance of the principle that infantry combat vehicles and tanks are complementary and should always operate together."2

In Central Europe, emphasis is being placed on the combined arms concept.3 However, the present H series TOEs are based on pure armor and mechanized battalions with emphasis on employing the units in a task organized configuration.⁴ Extensive time and money is being expended to develop and test the proper configuration. Such a test was conducted by the Fourth Mechanized Division from May to August 1974. The forces of other allied nations illustrate similar reorganizational trends. The Germans have combined tanks with mechanized squads to form panzergrenadier units.5 The trend has also been evident in the French mechanized regiment.6 An effort directed toward the reorganization of the U.S. armored cavalry regiments in Central Europe is an indication that U. S. units are being officially tailored to the environment and mission required. 7 Many military analysts have long been recommending a permanent union of tank and mechanized forces.⁸ Military journals publish many

articles by authors who set forth combined arms organization at many different levels.⁹ These authors also stress the need for training of combat arms leaders and eliminating branch parochialism.¹⁰

In addition, emphasis is being directed to increasing the ratio of combat power to command headquarters and support units. This action is called for by the Nunn Amendment as well as by many Congressmen and military analysts.11

Approach

The research group used a five-phase approach in formulating the proposed combined arms organization. The initial requirement was to determine reasons for the reorganization of the units to be used in the defense. The second phase was the development of a combined arms organization which would utilize existing weapons and equipment presently available in Central Europe. In the third phase, an analysis was conducted to determine the operational characteristics of the proposed organization. Following this, an analysis was made which compared the fire power characteristics of the proposed combined arms organization with those of present U. S. mechanized and armor battalions and units of the Warsaw Pact. The final phase determined the overall advantages and disadvantages of the proposed combined arms force.

Format

The following format is used in presenting this The subsequent section sets forth a detailed study. description of the proposed combined arms organizations at battalion and lower levels. Units above battalion level remain unchanged. The study then addresses the fire power characteristics of the proposed units by making a comparative analysis with those of present mechanized, armor, and Warsaw Pact units. The next section presents an analysis of the reasons for the new organization and the conceptualized operation of the combined arms units. The final section highlights the facts which support the reorganization of U.S. maneuver battalions in Central Europe and presents the recommendation of the research group. The appendixes provide supportive data for the text of the study. The bibliography lists references which were used to direct, influence, and reinforce the thinking of members of the research group in their individual and collective consideration of the operation and organization of the proposed combined arms units.

Chapter 3

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Organization

Two organizations are presented as replacements for the mechanized and armor battalions presently in Central Europe. In this study these two organizations are referred to as the Dragoon Battalion and the Fusileer Battalion. (Appendix A and B) These battalions have been formed through the integration of combined arms teams at the lowest level.

Basically there are two types of platoons in the companies of the Dragoon Battalion: a light Dragoon platoon and a heavy Dragoon platoon. In each of the light platoons there are three mechanized squads and a tank section of two tanks. A heavy Dragoon platoon is composed of two mechanized squads and a tank section of three tanks. A closer examination of the light Dragoon platoon shows that each mechanized squad contains nine men. The platoon leader and platoon sergeant are assigned to ride in armored personnel carriers(APC). The heavy Dragoon platoon is organized by placing the platoon leader in one of the three tanks and assigning the platoon sergeant to an APC. The organization of

the nine-man mechanized squad remains the same as the light platoon. The two light Dragoon companies of the Dragoon Battalion each have one heavy Dragoon platoon. The other type company in a Dragoon Battalion is a heavy Dragoon company which has two heavy Dragoon platoons and one light Dragoon platoon.

The weapons platoons for both the heavy and light Dragoon companies are organized in the same manner. In the platoon headquarters, the platoon leader and platoon sergeant operate in a 1 1/4 ton truck. Organic indirect fire support for the company is provided by an 81mm mortar section consisting of three 81mm mortar squads. An antitank section consists of two antitank squads, each armed with the Tube launched, Optically tracked, Wire guided missile(TOW) mounted on an APC.

The organization of the company headquarters for the light and heavy Dragoon companies is the same. The company commander has an APC as his primary vehicle. He is given this vehicle, instead of a tank or command and reconnaissance vehicle(Mll4Al), to standardize the equipment in the company and to provide additional space in his vehicle for extra radios, liaison personnel, and attached augmentation. The headquarters section of the Dragoon company has the First Sergeant, Commo Chief, and Armorer assigned to an APC. A 1/4 ton truck is provided for the Executive Officer and a 2 1/2 ton truck

for the supply section. In the maintenance section of the Dragoon company an APC, 1 1/4 ton truck, and a 2 1/2 ton truck provide transportation for maintenance personnel which include both track and turret mechanics. Vehicle, Track Recovery(VTR) is the primary recovery vehicle and can be used for both APCs and tanks.

The organization of the three Fusileer companies in a Fusileer Battalion is identical. Each Fusileer company has four platoons. Each Fusileer platoon has a tank section composed of three tanks and a mechanized squad. The platoon leader commands from a tank and the platoon sergeant is assigned to an APC. The mechanized squad is organized exactly the same as the mechanized squad found in the Dragoon platoons.

The headquarters and headquarters company of the Dragoon and Fusileer Battalions are organized in the same manner except that APCs are the command and control vehicles for the Dragoon command group and tanks for the Fusileer command group. The battalion maintenance platoon has a balanced recovery and maintenance capability for both tanks and APCs.

In both the Dragoon and Fusileer Battalions, the combat support companies have similar organizations which include a company headquarters, maintenance section, and an armored vehicle launched bridge(AVLB) section. The companies also have a ground surveillance

section, a Redeye section, and a scout platoon. One exception exists; the Dragoon Battalion has an antitank platoon composed of six antitank(TOW) sections while the combat support company of the Fusileer Battalion replaces the antitank platoon with a heavy mortar platoon.

Personnel and Equipment

Tables 1 and 2 below reflect the manning levels and weapons densities used in this study.

	PANINI	NG LEVELS		
Unit	Officer	Warrant Officer	Enlisted	Aggregate
Dragoon BN	38	1	773	812
Fusileer BN	39	1	591	631
Mechanized BN	39	1	828	868
Armor BN	36.	1	537	574
the above table,	data for	Dragoon a	nd Fusileer	Battalior

Table 1

was derived from Appendix A and B. Data for the mechanized and armor battalions was derived from U. S. Army Armor Reference Data, Volume 1, January 1974.

800 8			WEA	PONS DI	ENSITY					
Type Model	<u>M60</u>	M113	M114	TOW*	Dragor	n LAV	1 4.2'	81mm	M60	M201
Pure Mech BN		60	15	18	31	74	4	0		
**Mech Task Force	17	47	14	16	22	56	4	<u> 9 </u>	49	<u>99</u> 76
Dragoon BN	22	41	9	18	27	66			23	86
***Soviet Mtz Inf TF	т62 10	BMP 30		Sagger 32	SPG-9 2	RPG7 28	120mm 6	400 ma	PKSmg 27	
Armor BN	54	9	0		1.					
****Armor Task Force	37	17	<u>9</u>	2	<u>4</u> 13		4		1	18
Fusileer BN	39	28			<u>15</u>	<u>38</u> 44	<u> 4 </u> 4		17	41
Soviet Tank BN	T62 31	BMP 2		400 aus					<u>13</u>	41

Table 2

*Includes carrier

**Mech Task Force contains 2 Mech Companies and 1 Tank Company.

***Soviet Motorized Task Force contains 3 motorized companies and 1 Tank Company.

****Armor Task Force contains 2 Tank Companies and 1 Mech Company.

In the above table, data for mechanized and armor battalions was derived from U. S. Army Armor Reference Data, Volume 1, January 1974; data for Dragoon and Fusileer Battalions from Appendix A and B; data for Soviet motorized rifle and tank battalions from ST 23-3-1, undated and Aggressor Forces Fact Sheet, USACGSC, 31 May 1974.

Chapter 4

FIRE POWER ANALYSIS

General

In addressing the overall potential effectiveness of Dragoon and Fusileer Battalions, an analysis of the ability to generate fire power is of primary interest. As stated in FM 100-5(test), "The dominant factor of the modern battlefield is the range, accuracy, and target effect of modern weapons."¹² Fire power is the major ingredient of total combat power which is defined as "that total force, composed of destructive and disruptive forces, which a military unit can apply against an opponent".¹³

To aid in evaluating the potential effectiveness of Dragoon and Fusileer Battalions, numeric fire power values were developed and models constructed for maneuver battalions. Fire power scores were obtained from tables found in FM 105-5 and Combined Arms Combat Development Agency(CACDA), Manual. War Game (Jiffy) Methodology, July 1974. "These fire power scores are computed based on sustained rates of fire, effective width of burst, fragmentation area, and effectiveness of the weapon in comparison with other weapons."14

The individual fire power scores are not absolute and hold no particular credence when considered alone; however, they gain significance, and therefore usefulness, when compared to other scores within the same model. Likewise, any fire power groupings, or totals of a model, must be employed in a comparative mode to reflect relative discriminatory trends. Even then, care must be taken to ensure that the selective grouping developed and the comparisons made are realistic. For example when one tank is compared to one rifle, the resultant scores would be 32 for the tank and one for the rifle at less than 300 meters. This cannot logically be expanded to mean that 33 rifles would defeat one tank at the same range. On the other hand, if two organizations with similar weapons composition produced scores of 50 and 100 respectively, the magnitude of the difference in scores would reflect a numeric interpretation in their ability to generate total fire power.

The amassing of fire power scores is normally a preliminary step in the execution of a war game. In this study, the actual play of a war game model through the creation of critical incidents is not applicable since any outcomes would be a direct reflection of the specific tactics employed.

Models

The four basic force structure models analyzed were Dragoon, Fusileer, mechanized, and armor battalions. The mechanized and armor battalions were addressed in both pure and cross attached forms. When cross attached, each battalion was considered to have gained one pure maneuver company of the opposite arm while losing one organic maneuver company. For additional comparisons, fire power values were computed for models of a Soviet motorized rifle battalion and a tank battalion. Weapon density for these models is based on information derived from Special Text(ST) 23-3-1, undated and Aggressor Forces Fact Sheet, USACGSC, 31 May 1974.

In developing fire power scores for these models, the following assumptions were made:

- 1. The fire power scores within the headquarters and headquarters company of each battalion were not included in the computations since they were considered to have equal value.
- 2. Redeye weapons systems and caliber .45 pistols were not considered.
- 3. A basic load of two Light Antitank Weapons(LAW) per mechanized rifle squad and scout vehicle was used.

4. Within the antitank platoon of the combat support company, the fire power of each APC

was considered separately from the TOW weapons system.

5. Three Dragon weapons systems were substituted for two 90mm recoilless rifles reflected in the mechanized platoon TOE.

Methodology

Fire power values were computed at ranges of 300, 500, 700, and 1000 meters for each weapon system as well as in aggregate for each model. (Appendix C) A comparison of average total fire power values at each range is at Appendix D.

In addition, it was felt that further analysis could be made by selective comparisons. To accomplish this certain related fire power values were grouped for each type battalion model. For example, to gain insight into the differences of armored vehicle power, a category of armored vehicle values was developed. In this grouping, only maneuver company tanks(M60A1) and APCs(M113A1) were considered. To judge antitank capabilities the category of antitank values was instituted. This category considers only tanks, TOWs, Dragons, and LAWs. Finally, the category of small arms values, which includes only ground mounted machine guns(M60), grenade launchers(M203), and individual rifles(M16), was established to evaluate respective dismounted fire power. A comparison of grouped fire power values is at Appendix E.

Conclusions

An analysis of a Dragoon Battalion compared to a mechanized battalion and a mechanized task force indicated the following data. (Appendix F) The Dragoon unit is approximately equal in total fire power to a mechanized battalion and distinctively more effective than a mechanized task force. It has greater armored vehicle fire power than either alternative with dramatically more power than a mechanized battalion and is superior to both in antitank fire power. The Dragoon Battalion has less small arms fire power than a pure battalion, but about the same as a task force. In comparison to a Soviet motorized rifle battalion, the Dragoon Battalion is over one-third more powerful. In conclusion, a Dragoon Battalion offers equal or greater fire power in all areas, except small arms. Its most distinct advantages are in armored vehicle and antitank fire power.

An analysis of a Fusileer Battalion as compared to both an armor battalion and an armor task force reflects the following data. (Appendix F) The Fusileer Battalion has substantially greater total fire power than a battalion and approximately the same total fire power as a task force. It has less armored vehicle fire power than a battalion, but notably more than a task force and more antitank fire power than either.

The Fusileer Battalion has far greater small arms fire power than a battalion and about the same as a task force. Furthermore, it is almost two and one-half times as powerful as a Soviet tank battalion. In conclusion, a Fusileer Battalion offers equal or greater fire power than either of its present counterparts. It is clearly superior in armored vehicle fire power to a task force and has a distinct antitank fire power advantage over both.

Chapter 5

OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS

Combat Elements

In developing the Dragoon and Fusileer Battalions one problem addressed was to counter the Warsaw Pact threat.¹⁵ The development of these battalions called for a reorganization that would improve unit comb t power but not reduce operational effectiveness. In conjunction with this reorganization, a need was established for a combined arms team at the lowest supportable level. This need is created by unit dispersion and limited mutual support on today's extended battlefield. This indicated that the integration of tanks and mechanized forces to form a combined arms unit is best accomplished in the platoon. The organization of the combined arms platoon allows for the closest coordination of all weapons systems that are available at company level. This same type of coordination has been effective in armored cavalry platoons for many years.

The Dragoon Battalion was designed to optimize a defensive capability. Its basic organization and concepts follow those of a mechanized battalion with

major changes occurring at platoon level with the introduction of tanks. The battalion's organization contains a mix of weapons that improves the fire power and staying power of the units, but does not increase its size. The battalion provides its commander and maneuver company commanders with the capability to influence the battle through the use of the heavy Dragoon company or heavy Dragoon platoons.

The Fusileer Battalion is designed to enhance the flexibility of division and brigade commanders by providing an organic tank heavy force. The companies within this battalion are unique in that they are composed of four combined arms platoons. This structure provides more flexibility with a better organic combat arms mix than is possible in present combined arms forces.

The employment of the Dragoon and Fusileer Eattalions will not cause major changes in present or proposed combined arms concepts, doctrine, and tactics. The missions of both armor and mechanized elements will remain the same. The close operational relationship between the members of these integrated teams will increase their effectiveness. The unit integrity of these combined arms elements will produce more effective teamwork and training, better qualified leaders, and improved battle results. The cross attachment of units as now practiced in Central Europe, makes effective

combined arms training within the platoon difficult to attain.

Combat Support

Combat support for both Dragoon and Fusileer Battalions will basically remain the same as in the standard maneuver battalions except in the areas of indirect fire and antitank support. Organic indirect fire support is required because of the flexibility and immediate response which it provides to the battlefield. The Dragoon Battalion has erganic indirect fire support only at company level because of today's extended frontages. Duplication of mortars at battalion level is not required due to the relative ineffectiveness of high explosive ammunition against the Warsaw Fact threat. Still the mortars have the capability of providing illumination and smoke which is needed at company level. The Fusileer Battalion was organized with 4.2 inch mortars centralized at battalion level to provide the companies with an indirect fire support capability.

Organic to the combat support company of the Dragoon Battalion is an antitank platoon which provides additional antiarmor fires to the companies. A need for these fires was generated by the same extended defensive frontages and armor threat that guided the

organization of the antitank platoon within the present mechanized battalions. No antitank platoon was used within the combat support company of the Fusileer Battalion due to its preponderance of tanks.

These combined arms battalions, while operating in Central Europe, will require the AVLB section that is currently found in the tank battalion. The AVLB will improve the ability of these combined arms battalions to negotiate obstacles. The Redeye is the primary air defense weapons system in the Dragoon and Fusileer Esttalions. This Redeye section will be organized in the same manner that is now found in the maneuver battalions. Other nonorganic combat support elements such as engineer, signal, and aviation units will support the combined arms battalions in the same manner as presently practiced in Central Europe.

Combat Service Support

Combat service support has always been a major problem area with the cross attachment of units. Mechanized battalions cannot provide required support to an attached tank company in the areas of recovery, maintenance, and resupply. Similar problems face the mechanized company attached to a tank battalion. The problems further increase when platoons are attached to companies. These problems are caused by a lack of organic combat service support within the company.

The organization of the Dragoon and Fusileer Battalions eliminates these existing combat service support problems. Through the design of identical maintenance elements, the battalions have the capability to provide required maintenance support for both tank and mechanized forces. Increasing the maintenance capabilities does not increase the requirements for maintenance personnel. Present categories of maintenance will remain valid. With reorganization, ammunition and POL resupply problems are eliminated. The logistical interface and doctrine between these and supporting organizations remain as presently established.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION

Conclusions

The reorganization of U. S. maneuver battalions in Central Europe into Dragoon and Fusileer Battalions resulted in significant advantages. The analysis of material presented in this study reflects the following major conclusions regarding this reorganization.

The proposed combined arms organizations possess a remarkable fire power capability. They accomplish this by maximizing the integration of all weapons systems found at battalion and lower levels. The Dragoon and Fusileer Battalions exceed or equal comparable units in total fire power. The salient point of this comparison is that their antitank fires are overwhelmingly superior to those of existing maneuver battalions. This is requisite for a successful defense against the Warsaw Pact threat.

Present methods of cross attachment between the maneuver battalions in Central Europe weaken unit integrity which detracts from the overall effectiveness of the task force. The configuration of the Dragoon and Fusileer

Battalions will form a more congruent unit, thus improving combat effectiveness. This organization gives the battalions a capability of accomplishing more diversified missions without task organizing. These permanent combined arms battalions offer stability and increased effectiveness by providing the opportunity for combined arms training on a daily basis.

The combined arms organization results in reduced personnel requirements. The substitution of Dragoon Battalions for mechanized battalions and Fusileer Battalions for armor battalions requires 89 fewer personnel. Another advantage of the reorganization becomes obvious when equipment totals are compared. These totals indicate that, while maintaining the personnel ceilings, further advantages will be derived from the exchange of **38** APCs for 205 fully crewed tanks. This exchange will substantially increase the total combat power of forces in Central Europe.

In conclusion, the reorganization of maneuver battalions in Central Europe into Dragoon and Fusileer Battalions is feasible and will produce a more effective defense.

Recommendation

It is recommended that maneuver battalions in Central Europe be reorganized into Dragoon and Fusileer Battalions as proposed in this study.

APPENDIX A

DRAGGON BATTALION ORGANIZATION





27

Aller -



.

a state of the state of the state of the

and the second second

1

Base of the state of the second


30 "Mounts TOE cal .50 mg on ring mount. 1 SSG (Am-o Chief) R 1 SF4 (He Veh Der) R Augmentation: 1 SP5 Sr Lt Veh Dvr. 6 SP4 Lt Veh Dvr. LT (Med Op Assi) P SP4 (Med Aidmon) (Dvr) R 5 1 SSG (Sqd Ldr) R 1 SP4 (Lt Veh Dvr) R AN/VRC-64 PLT HQ 1 SP5 (Sr Clinical SP) R 2 SP5 (Sr Med Aidman) R 1 SP4 (Med Aidman) (Dv)) 1 SP5 (Sr Hv Veh Der) R 1 SP4 (Hv Veh Der) R 1 PFC (Ammo Hdir) R s, 1 SP5 (Sr Lt Veh Dvr) R - BATTALION MEDICAL FLATOON -- TRANSPORTATION SECTION -AID STATION SEC -1 SFC (Ptr SGT) R 1 SPS (Clinical SP) R 1 SP4 (Amb Dvr) P Ņ AN/VRC'64 1 SP4 (Lt Veh Dvr) R 1 SP4 (Hv Veh Dvr) R 1 PFC (Ammo Hdir) R 3 SP4 (Med Aidman) SGT (See SGT) SP4 (Amb Der) EVACUATION SEC-15 SP5 (Co Aidman) P 1 SSG (Sqd Ldr) R 1 SP4 (li Veh Dvr) R - AIDMAN SEC -1 SP4 (Lt Veh Der) R SP4 (Ant Dir) P SP4 (Med Aldman) R AN/VRC-64 + e.t 1











۰.

	\$	
1 SFC (PLT SGT)R 1 SSG (SQD LDR)R 2 SGT (TM LDR)R 1 SP4 (PER CARR DR) 1 SP4 (PER CARR DR) 1 SF4 (DEAGON GWR)P 2 PFC (RIFLEMAN)R 2 SP4 (MG GWR)P 2 SP4 (GRENADIER)R,GL 2 SP4 (GRENADIER)R,GL 2 SP4 (GRENADIER)R,GL 2 SP4 (GRENADIER)R,GL 3 SP4 (GRENADIER)R,GL 4 SP4 (GRENADIER)R,GL 5 SP4 (GRENADIER)R,GL	AN/VRC &	HEAVE DERACCE PLADOU (1 PER CO) ANVICAND ANVICAND ANVICAND ANVICAND ANVICAN A

ing per





30¹¹.







1 SSG (Sec. D r) P 1 SP5 (Gnr) P 1 SP5 (Tk Dvr) P, S 1 PFC (Looder) P, S

1 SSG (Tk Comdr) P 1 SP5 (Gar) P 1 SP5 (Tk Dvr) P, 5 1 PFC (Looder) P, 5

AN/VRC-64

.

AN/VRC-64 1

.

i





こうちゅう ちょう こう 一部 一般の時間の





43

のないののである

APPENDIX B

FUSILEER BATTALION ORGANIZATION







đ













Copy available to DDC does not permit fully legible reproduction



Copy available to DEC does not permit fully legible reproduction 55 1 SFC (MYr SGT) R SFS (Sr Treck Veh Meeh) R SF4 (Equip Mein) R SF4 (Treck Veh Meeh) R SF4 (Fid Ede Meek) R SF4 (Fid Survi Ref Meek) R FFC (Treck Veh Meek Hipr) (Dvr) R 1 SF4 (Feermenn) R FFC (Treck Veh Meek Hipr) (Dvr) R L Constation: " Meaning TCE col 30 mg on ring mount. i AN, VRC-46 . . 1 54 FL CE SP4 (Fers Corr Dvr) R. GL ALAINTENANCE SECTION AN PEC 77 10 4 Condr) SGT (Teom Ldr) E SP5 (Sr. Gnd Survi Rdr Cenne) E SP4 (Gnd Survi Rdr Cenne) (Dre) E SEC HO. 1 SSG (See SGT) # SF5 (Sr Gnd Survi Rdr Crmn) # SF4 (Gnd Survi Rdr Crmn) (Drr) # NIVIC-D 1 COMBAT SUPPORT COMPANY AN GRC-140 AN. PPS S 1 SP3 (Sr Recov Veh Op) P, S 1 SP4 (Recov Veh Op) P, S - BATTALION GROUND SURVEILLANCE SEC AN VEC AT 11 - COMPANY HEADQUARTERS-AN/VRC-46 l (2) MOUNTED TM REDEVE SECTION AN/GRC-160 1 SSG (Sup SGT) R 1 sP4 (Aumorer) (Der) R 111. 1 SGT (Teom 1dr) E 1 SP3 (Sr Ond Surd Kdr Crmn) 1 SP4 (Gnd Surd Rdr Crmn) (Dee) 1 SGT (Teem Ldr) # 1 SF5 (Sr Gnd Surri Rdr Cimn) # 1 SP4 (Gnd Surri Rdr Cimn) (Der) # J AN/ GRC 160 ANJ GRC-160 - (3) DISMOUNTED TM 5 +1 SSG SEC CHIEF (R) 1 SP4 ARMD VEH DVR (R) AN/PRC-77 •. AN NRO 44 1 ISG (First Sergeont) R I SGI (Comm SGI) R I SPS (Unit Cirkl) R I SP4 (Fent Cart Ort) R I SP4 (Sr fid Swild Op) R GL - ARMO VEH LOH 25 SECTION ١., ANU GRC177 ----• 1 SGT BRG SEC SGT (R) AN/VRC-64 ۲

a divizionente presidente al constructionen de la construcción de la construcción de la construcción de la cons

madalan akana ang an

- 20 Ger

1 56 I LT (Pla Lda) R **Lugmentation:** 1 LT (Fir Ldr) R 1 SP4 (Pers Carr Dvr) R 1 PFC (Sct Obsr) R SFC (PSG) R SF4 (Pers Carr Dvr) R PFC (Sct Obsr) R AN/VRC-0 PLATOON HQ -AN/WAC-12 AN/VRC-0 1 - PLATOON HEADQUARTERS 1 1 PFC RTO PFC (Drr) AN/PRC-77 AN/VRC-46 ā 1 SSG (Sqd Ldr) R 1 SP4 (Pers Carr Dvr) R 1 PFC (Sct Ober) R 1 SSG (See Ldr) R 1 SP4 (Pers Carr Dvr) R 1 PFC (Scr Obur) R AN/VRC-44 1 SFC (PSC) L 1 SSG (FD Chief) L 2 SP5 (FD Computer) R 1 SP4 (Perr Carr Der) R, GL BATTALION HEAVY MORTAR PLATOON -AN/VRC-46 4 BATTALION SCOUT PLATOON - FIRST SCOUT SECTION -AN/VRC-0 1 SGT (Aut Sqd Ldr) R 1 SP4 (Pers Corr Der) R 1 PFC (Sct Obar) R SGT (Assi Sqd Ldr) R SP4 (Pers Carr Dvr) R PFC (Sct Obsr) R AN/GRC-160 P AN/GRC-160 1 SSG (Sed Ldr) R SP4 (Fern Carr Der) R PFC (Ser Obur) R 1 SSG (See Ldr) R 1 SGT (Ann Sqd Ldr) R 1 SP4 (Pern Carr Dvr) R 1 SP4 (Pern Carr Dvr) R 1 PFC (Set Obu) R 1 PFC (Set Obu) R (4) MORTAR SQUAD 1 SGT (Sed Ldr) R 1 SP4 (Gar) P 1 SP4 (Mort Carr Dwr) R 1 PFC (Ammo Baorar) R 1 PFC (Aurt Gar) P Ŋ AN/VRC-16 AN/VRC-46 SECOND SCOUT SECTION -7 AN/GRC-160 SGT (Aut Sqd Ldr) SP4 (Pers Carr Der) PFC (Scr Obur) 1 AN/GRC-160 13 AN/GRC-160 E PE 52

The main

•

• ÷

APPENDIX C

FIRE POWER COMPUTATIONS

FIRE POWER COMPUTATIONS

DRAGOON BATTALION MODEL

TYPE WPN	NO WPNS		300m PN TOT		500m PN TOT		700m PN TOT		00m PN TOT
M60A1 M113A1 M114A1 TOW DRAGON LAW 81mm M60 M16 M203	22 54 9 18 27 66 9 23 329 86	32 10 15 60 50 5 12 6 1 5	704 540 135 1080 1350 330 108 138 329 430	32 10 15 60 50 - 12 6 .5	704 540 135 1080 1350 108 138 164	32 10 15 60 50 12 6 -	704 540 135 1080 1350 	30 10 15 60 50 	660 540 135 1080 1350
TOTALS.		• • • • • •			4219	• • • • • •	4055		4011
AVERAGE	: <u>435'</u>	7.25							

FUSILEER BATTALION MODEL

TYPE WPN	NO WPNS		300m PN TOT		500m PN TOT		700m PN TOT		00m PN TOT
M60A1 N113A1 M114A1 TOW DRAGON LAW	36 22 9 16 44	32 10 15 50 5	1152 220 135 800 220	32 10 15 50	1152 220 135 800	32 10 15 50	1152 220 135 800	30 10 15 50	1080 220 135 800
4.2" M60 M16 M203	4 13 180 41	15 6 1 5	60 78 180 205	15 6 •5	60 78 90	15 6 -	60 78 -	15 6 -	60 78 -
-	•••••		-	••••••	••2445••		2355	• • • • • •	2283

AVERAGE: <u>2533.25</u>

FIRE POWER COMPUTATIONS

US MECH	ANIZED	INFA	NTRY BATT	ALION	MODEL				
TYPE WPN	NO WPNS		300m VPN TOT		500m VPN TOT	FP/W	700m PN TOT		000m
M60A1 M113 M114 TOW DRAGON LAW 4.2" 81mm M60mg M203 M16 TOTALS	0 55 12 18 31 74 4 9 49 99 534	10 15 60 50 5 15 12 6 5 1	550 180 1080 1550 370 60 108 294 495 534	10 15 60 50 - 15 12 6 - .5	550 180 1080 1550 60 108 294 267 .4089	10 15 60 50 15 12 6	550 180 1080 1550 60 108 294	FP/W 10 15 60 50 15 12 6 -	550 180 1080 1550
AVERAGE:	4239								• 3022

US MECHANIZED	TASK	FORCE	MODEL.

CD I F TO P

TYPE WPN	NO WPNS	<u>FP/W</u>	300m <u>PN TOT</u>	FP/W	500m PN TOT	FP/W	700m PN TOT		OOm PN TOT
M60A1 M113 M114 TOW DHAGON LAW 4.2" 81mm M60mg M203 M16 TOTALS	17 42 11 16 22 56 4 6 33 76 375	32 10 15 60 50 5 15 12 6 5 1	544 420 165 960 1100 280 60 72 198 380 375	32 10 15 60 50 15 12 6 5	544 420 165 960 1100 60 72 198 187	32 10 15 60 50 15 12 6	544 420 165 960 1100 60 72 198	30 10 15 60 50 15 12 6	510 420 165 960 1100
TOTALS AVERAGE:	<u>3816</u>		• 4224 • • •	• • • • • • •	•3706	• • • • • • •	•3519		•3485

FIRE POWER COMPUTATIONS

US ARMOR BATTALION MODEL

TYPE									
<u>WPN</u>	NO WPNS	FF/W	300m PN TOT	FP/W	500m PN TOT		700m PN TOT		00m PN TOT
M60A1 M113 M114A1 TOW DRAGON LAW 4.2" M60 M203 M16	51 4 9 - 4 20 4 1 18 30	32 10 15 50 5 15 6 5 1	1632 40 135 - 200 100 60 6 90 30	32 10 15 50 15 6 .5	1632 40 135 200 $\overline{60}$ 6 $\overline{15}$	32 10 15 50 15 6	1632 40 135 200 60 6	30 10 15 50 15 6	1530 40 135 200 60 6
TOTALS			. 2293.		21.00			-	-
AVERAGE:	2188	.75	~//	••••••	• • ~190 • • ·	• • • • • • •	2183	• • • • • • •	.2081

US TANK TASK FORCE MODEL

TYPE <u>WPN</u>	NO WPNS	FP/W	300m PN TOT	FP/W	500m PN TOT	<u>FP/w</u>	700m PN TOT	10 <u>FP/</u> W	00m PN TOT
M60A1 M113 M114 TOW DRAG LAW 4.2" 81mm M60mg M203 M16	34 17 10 2 13 38 4 3 17 41 189	32 10 15 60 50 55 15 12 6 51	1088 170 150 120 650 190 60 36 102 20 5 189	32 10 15 60 50 15 12 6 5	1088 170 150 120 650 	32 10 15 60 50 15 12 6	1088 170 150 120 650 	30 10 15 60 50 	1020 170 150 120 650 60 36 102
TOTALS	•••••		. 2960.		2/170				-
AVERAGE:	2526				• ~ + (U • • •	• • • • • • •	• 2376 • •	• • • • • • •	2308

FINE POWER COMPUTATIONS

SOVIET MOTORIZED HIFLE TASK FORCE MODEL*

TYPE WPN	NO WPNS	FP/W	300m PN TOT		500m <u>PN TOT</u>		700m PN TOT		OOm IPN TOT
T62 BMP SAGGER SFG-9 BPG-7 120mm MG PKS AKM	10 30 32 28 6 27 289	34 22 55 30 5 20 6 1	340 660 1650 60 140 180 162 289	34 22 55 30 -20 6 .5	340 660 1650 60 180 162 144	34 22 55 30 20 6	340 660 1650 60 180 162	32 22 55 30 20 6	320 660 1650 60
TOTALS	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •		•••••	.3196	•••••	3052	•••••	••3032

AVERAGE: 3190

A MAR AND A MARKED AND A

SOVIET TANK BATTALION MODEL

TYFE WPN	NO WPNS	FP/W	300m PN TOT	FP/W	500m IPN TOT		OOm PN TOT		00m <u>PN TOT</u>
T62 BMP	31 2	34 22	1054 44	34 22	1054 44	34 22	1054 44	32 22	992 44
TOTALS	. .	• • • • • •	1098	•••••	1098		1098	• • • • • •	1036
	GE: 108								

*CONSISTS OF A MOTORIZED RIFLE BATTALION AND AN ATTACHED TANK COMPANY.

a second and a second second

61

in in i

APPENDIX D

¥ 32

- Warding Ward

TOTAL FIRE POWER COMPARISON

al all the states and a state of the states of the states

 $\mathcal{R}_{1}^{(i)}$

where is when it is could



「「「「ないないない」

three is

APPENDIX E

GROUPED FIRE POWER COMPARISON



ない、御御御い、読を

一点 一、 「「「」」

•

APPENDIX F

FIRE POWER COMPARISON SUMMARY

FIRE POWER COMPARISON SUMMARY

TYPE MODEL	AVERAGE TOTAL FIRE POWER	ARMORED VEHICLE FIRE POWER	ANTITANK FIRE POWER	SMALL ARMS FIRE POWER
MECHANIZED INFANTRY BATTALION MECHANIZED TASK FORCE DRAGOON EATTALION SOVIET MOTORIZED TASK	4239 3816 4357	550 955 1233	2722 2665 3205	1323 953 897
FORCE	3190	1000	2080	591
ARMOR BATTALION ARMOR TASK FORCE FUSILEER BATTALION SOVIET TANK BATTALION	2189 2526 2533 1038	1646 1071 1354 1038	1831 1888 1989 1038	126 486 463

* DRAGOON BATTALION SURPASSES COMPARATIVE FORCE MODELS .

MECHANIZED INFANTRY				
BATTALION MECHANIZED TASK FORCE SOVIET MOTORIZED TASK	3% 14%	124% 29%	18% 20%	- 32% - 6%
FORCE	37%	268%	54%	52%

2 FUSILEER BATTALION SUP	PASSES COMP	PARATIVE FORCE	MODELS	
ARMOR BATTALION ARMOR TASK FORCE SOVIET TANK BATTALION	16% 0% 144%	-18% 26% 30%	9% 5% 92%	267% - 5%

NOTES

NOTES

- 1. R. W. Komer, "Treating NATO's Self-Inflicted Wourd," <u>Military Review</u>, (August, 1974), pp. 60-62.
- Richard M. Ogorkiewicz, "Infantry's Combat Vehicles," <u>ARMOR</u>, (September-October, 1974), p. 20.
- Michael S. Davidson, GEN, USA, "Combined Arms Training in USAREUR and 7 A," Disposition Form from DTAC, U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, (21 January 1975), p. 1.
- U. S. Army Combat Arms Training Board, <u>The Tank/</u> <u>Mechanized Infantry Team</u>, TC 71-4-2, (October, 1974), p. 5.
- 5. William E. DePuy, GEN, USA, Presentation at U. S. Army Infantry School, 13 February 1975.
- 6. Jean G. Salvan, LTC, French Army, "French Infantry," <u>INFANTRY</u>, (September-October, 1974), p. 37.
- Paul F. Nagengast Jr., CPT, USA, and Mack B. Gardner, ILT, USA, "3 for 5," <u>ARMOR</u>, (January-February, 1974), pp. 35-39.
- 8. Richard M. Ogorkiewicz, "Tanks in Tomorrow's Armies," <u>Military Review</u>, (February, 1974), pp. 20-24.
- 9. Bruce T. Caine, CPT, USA, "Dragoons and Hussars," <u>ARMOR</u>, (November-December, 1974), pp. 24-30.
- 10. Clive Milner, MAJ, Canada, "The Combat Team Commander," <u>ARMOR</u>, (May-June, 1974), p. 29.
- 11. George E. Dials, CPT, USA, and Dick Larsen, MSG, USAF, "NATO: Two Views," <u>ARMY</u>, (February, 1975), pp. 12-14.
- 12. U. S. Department of the Army, "Operations," FM 100-5 (Test), (2 December 1974), pp. 1-3.
- U. S. Department of the Army, "Maneuver Control," FM 105-5, 31 December 1973, p. 6-1.

14. Ibid., p. 6-4.

15. Dials and Larsen, op. cit., pp. 11-19.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Military Publications

- U. S. Army Armor and Infantry Schools, "The Tank/Mechanized Infantry Team," TC 71-4-2, (U.S. Army Combat Army Training Board, October, 1974).
- U. S. Army Armor School, "US Army Armor Reference Data," ST 17-1-1 Vol. 1 and 2, (Ft. Knox, Kentucky, US Army Armor School, January, 1974).
- U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, "Aggressor Forces Fact Sheet," (Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, n.d.).
- U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, "France and Its Defense Organization," RB550-1, (Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, U. S. Government Printing Office; January, 1974).
- U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, "Selected Reading in Tactics," RB100-2, Vol I, C1, (Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, U. S. Government Printing Office, June, 1973).
- U. S. Army Command and General Staff College, "War Gaming," ACN R21963 and R3656, (Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, U. S. Government Printing Office, July, 1974).
- U. S. Army Infantry School, "Antiarmor Tactics and Techniques for Mechanized Infantry," ST 23-3-1, (Ft. Benning, Georgia, U. S. Government Printing Office, September, 1974).
- U. S. Army Infantry School, "The Mechanized Infantry Platoon," TC 7-4 Test Edition, (Ft. Benning, Georgia, U. S. Government Printing Office, n.d.).
- U. S. Army Infantry School, "U. S. Army Infantry Reference Data," ST 7-157, (Ft. Benning, Georgia, U. S. Army Infantry School, FY 72).
- U. S. Department of the Army, <u>Armor Operations</u>, FM 17-1, (Washington: Government Printing Office, Cctober, 1966).
- U. S. Department of the Army, <u>Field Artillery Tactics and</u> <u>Operations</u>, FM 6-20, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973).

- U. S. Department of Army, "Fundamentals of Mechanized Infantry," Headquarters V Corps, 12 October 1973.
- U. S. Department of the Army, "Maneuver Control," FM 105-5 (Washington: Government Printing Office, December, 1973).
- U. S. Department of the Army, <u>Operations</u>, FM 100-5(TEST), (Washington: A. P. Hill, December, 1974).
- U. S. Department of the Army, <u>Tactics</u>, <u>Techniques</u>, and <u>Concepts of Antiarmor Warfare</u>, FN 23-3, (Washington: Government Printing Office, August, 1972).
- U. S. Department of the Army, <u>Tank Units, Platoon, Company</u>, <u>And Battalion</u>, FM 17-15, (Washington: Government Printing Office, November, 1969).
- U. S. Department of the Army, <u>The Infantry Battalions</u>, FM 7-20, (Washington: Government Printing Office, December, 1969).
- U. S. Department of the Army, <u>The Rifle Company</u>, <u>Platoons</u> <u>and Squads</u>, FM 7-10, (Washington: Government Printing Office, April, 1970).

Periodicals

- Brower, Kenneth S. "Armor in the October War," ARMOR, LXXXIII No. 3 (May-June, 1974).
- Caine, Bruce T., "Dragoon and Hussars: Tomorrow's Maneuver Battalions," <u>ARMOR</u>, LXXXIII, No. 6 (November-December, 1974).
- Camby, Steven, "The Alliance and Europe: Part IV Military Doctrine and Technology," <u>Adelphi Paper</u>, No. 109, The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1975.
- Davidson, Michael S. "U. S. Army Europe: Ready, Disciplined, Professional," <u>ARMY</u>, Vol. 24, No. 10, (October, 1974).
- DePuy, William E. "Successful Army Needs Top Training," <u>ARMY</u>, Vol. 24, No. 10 (October, 1974).
- Dials, George E., and Dick Larsen, "NATO: Two Views," <u>ARMY</u>, Vol. 25, No. 2, (February, 1975).
- Komer, R. W., "Treating NATO's Self-Inflicted Wound," <u>Military Review</u>, LIV, No. 8 (August, 1974).

Ledbetter, Homer M., "Armored Assault Across Europe: Can It Be Stopped?," <u>ARMOR</u>, LXXXIII No. 5 (September-October, 1974).

Mace, James E., "The Combined Arms Battalion, Reality or Myth," <u>ARMOR</u>, LXXXIII No. 4 (July-August, 1974).

Milner, Clive, "The Combat Team Commander," <u>ARMOR</u>, LXXXIII No. 3 (May-June, 1974).

Nagengast, Paul F., and Mack B. Gardner, "3 for 5," ARMOR, LXXXIII No. 1 (January-February, 1974).

Ogorkiewicz, Richard M., "Infantry's Combat Vehicles," <u>ARMOR</u>, LXXXIII No. 5 (September-October, 1974).

Ogorkiewicz, Richard M., "Mechanized Infantry," <u>Military</u> <u>Review</u>, LIV, No. 8 (August, 1974).

Ogorkiewicz, Richard M. "Tanks in Tomorrow's Armies," <u>Military Review</u>, LIV, No. 2 (February, 1974).

Salvan, Jean G., "French Infantry," <u>INFANTRY</u>, Vol. 64 No. 5 (September-October, 1974).

Other

Campbell, William G., Form and Style in Thesis Writing. 3d ed. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company., 1969.

Davidson, Michael S., GEN, USA, "Combined Arms Training in USAREUR and 7A," Disposition form from DTAC, U. S. Army Command and General Staff College (21 January, 1975).

Speech by GEN William E. DePuy to Infantry Officers Advanced Courses at U. S. Army Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Georgia, 13 February 1975.

Support material from Fourth Mechanized Division, Ft. Carson, Colorado, "Battalion Task Force Test Program". May- August, 1974.