

TWILIGHT: 2000™ 2nd Edition

TM2003



# AMERICAN

## Combat Vehicle Handbook

Loren K. Wiseman



**GDW**  
GAMES

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# INTRODUCTION

This book is intended to supplement and extend the basic vehicle listing in the 2nd edition Twilight: 2000 rules. It makes the information a referee needs readily available in a form that is compact and easy to use.

It is intended that referees photocopy the relevant pages (one copy for each vehicle used by the PCs or NPCs) and lay these out in front of him. Ammunition, fuel, and damage from travel or combat are easily recorded through the use of boxes, and other information can be noted in the margins as needed. The sheets can be saved from session to session or disposed of as the situation dictates. In any case, the referee has all the information needed for a particular vehicle and will not need to be constantly flipping through several booklets as the adventure session proceeds.

Permission is granted for purchasers of this book to photocopy pages for personal use.

Data Conversions: Data conversions from game terms to reality are straightforward except for speed. The number to the left of the slash under Travel Movement (Tr Mov) is the vehicle's road speed in kph times two. Halving the Tr Mov will give kph. Cross-country speeds can be determined by proportional calculations.

## EQUIPMENT LIST ADDITIONS

### Large-Caliber Guns

**20mm PIVAD:** A six-barreled Gatling gun, fed by an 1800-round drum in the vehicle-mounted version or by 100-round belts in the towed version. The towed PIVAD may be pulled by any vehicle two tons or more in size.

*Wt (Towed):* 1.8 tons.

*Price (Towed):* \$75,000 (R/R).

**90mm Gun:** A large-caliber gun mounted in the M48A3 tank.

**90mm LP Gun:** An advanced, large-caliber, reduced-recoil gun mounted in the MPGS-90.

**152mm Gun:** A large-caliber gun mounted in the M551 Sheridan light tank. The weapon is also capable of launching the MGM51A Shillelagh ATGM. Ammunition for this weapon is very scarce as the vehicle has been largely out of service for years.

**165mm Demolition Gun:** A short-barreled gun mounted on the M728 CEV and intended for destruction of concrete bunkers and other fortifications, as well as roadblocks, buildings, and other constructions.

### Howitzers

**M201 175mm Howitzer:** A large-caliber howitzer mounted on the M107.

**M201 203mm (8") Howitzer:** A large-caliber howitzer mounted on the M110A2.

### AMMUNITION

#### Rockets

##### 160mm Rocket HE:

*Wt:* 700 kg per case of 6 rounds.

*Price:* \$2500 per case (R/R).

##### 160mm Rocket HEAT:

*Wt:* 700 kg per case of 6 rounds.

*Price:* \$2500 per case (R/R).

##### 160mm Rocket ICM:

*Wt:* 700 kg per case of 6 rounds.

*Price:* \$2500 per case (R/R).

##### 227mm Rocket HE:

*Wt:* 1000 kg per case of 6 rounds.

*Price:* \$3000 per case (R/R).

##### 227mm Rocket WP:

*Wt:* 1000 kg per case of 6 rounds.

*Price:* \$3000 per case (R/R).

##### 227mm Rocket CHEM:

*Wt:* 1000 kg per case of 6 rounds.

*Price:* \$3000 per case (R/R).

##### 227mm Rocket ICM:

*Wt:* 1000 kg per case of 6 rounds.

*Price:* \$3000 per case (R/R).

### Antitank Guided Missiles

**Shillelagh (MGM51A):** An IR-guided, antitank missile with a HEAT warhead.

*Wt:* 27kg.

*Price:* \$3800 (—/—).

**Hellfire:** A laser-guided antitank missile with a HEAT warhead.

*Wt:* 44 kg.

*Price:* \$3500 (R/—).

### Antiaircraft Missiles

**Chaparral (AGM87A):** A heat-seeking, antiaircraft missile with an HE warhead.

*Wt:* 90 kg.

*Price:* \$1500 (S/R).

**Roland II:** A radar-guided, antiaircraft missile with an HE warhead.

*Wt:* 80kg.

*Price:* \$2500 (R/R).

### Large-Caliber Rounds

#### 20mm HE:

*Wt:* 0.5 kg each, 50 kg per 100-round belt.

*Price:* \$450 per case (S/R).

#### 20mm AP:

*Wt:* 0.5 kg each, 50 kg per 100-round belt.

*Price:* \$450 per belt (S/R).

#### 25mm Oerlikon API:

*Wt:* 0.5 kg.

*Price:* \$9 (R/—).

#### 30mm Bofors API:

*Wt:* 0.6kg.

*Price:* \$10(R/—).

#### 40mm Bofors API:

*Wt:* 0.7 kg.

*Price:* \$10 (R/—)

#### 90mm APDS-T:

*Wt:* 16kg.

*Price:* \$550 (R/R).

#### 90mm HEAT:

*Wt:* 16kg.

*Price:* \$650 (R/R).

#### 90mm LP APFSDS:

*Wt:* 16kg.

*Price:* \$600 (R/R).

#### 90mm LP HEAT:

*Wt:* 16kg.

*Price:* \$625 (R/R).

#### 90mm LP WP:

*Wt:* 16 kg.

*Price:* \$650 (R/R).

**152mm HEAT-T-MP:** This ammunition is almost impossible to find in most areas of the world.

*Wt:* 22kg.

*Price:* \$2200 (—/—).

**152mm Canister:** This ammunition is almost impossible to find in most areas of the world.

*Wt:* 21 kg.

*Price:* \$2400 (—/—).

**152mm WP:** This ammunition is almost impossible to find in most areas of the world.

*Wt:* 22kg.

*Price:* \$2200 (—/—).

**165mm HEP-T:** A "squash-head" round designed for destroying concrete bunkers.

*Wt:* 19kg.

*Price:* \$2000 (R/R).

#### 175mm Howitzer HE:

*Wt:* 86kg.

*Price:* \$850 (R/S).

#### 175mm Howitzer HEAT:

*Wt:* 88 kg.

*Price:* \$900 (R/—).

#### 175mm Howitzer WP:

*Wt:* 88 kg.

*Price:* \$950 (R/—).

#### 175mm Howitzer CHEM:

*Wt:* 84 kg.

*Price:* \$950 (R/—).

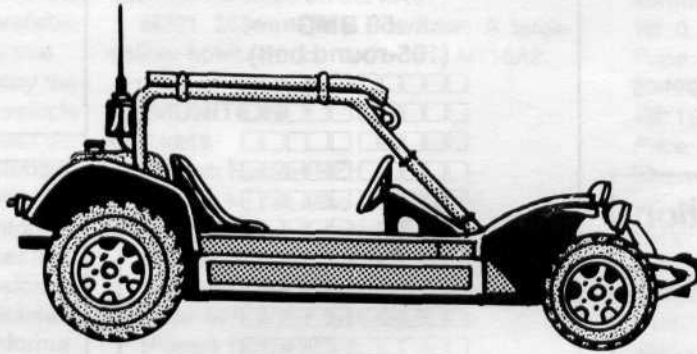
#### 175mm Howitzer ILLUM:

*Wt:* 82kg.

*Price:* \$850 (R/—).



# FAV



Price: \$15,000 (R/R)  
Fuel Type: D, G, A  
LoadtBO kg  
Veh Wt: 0.75 tons  
Crew: 2  
Mnt: 3  
Night Vision: Headlights

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver   
Passengers: 1   
Sight/Vision: Night vision equipment   
Radio:   
Armament (If Any):   
Engine:   
Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):   
Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

**FAV (Unarmored Cargo Vehicle):** The FAV (fast attack vehicle) was developed in the 1980s as a scout and general tactical vehicle for the fast attack battalions of U.S. Army light divisions. With the force reductions of the 1990s, the production and acquisition of FAVs was cancelled and much of the existing stocks put into storage. With the reformation of the light divisions after U.S. entry into the war, the FAVs were brought out of depot and reissued.

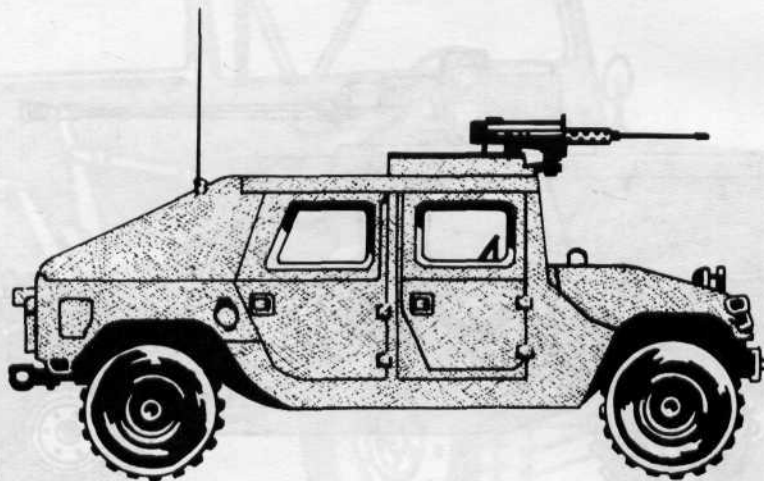
The FAV resembles a dune buggy. It is fitted with an NHT weapons mount, but no weapon is normally provided. It is provided with Kevlar side and top armor sheets attached to the roll bar framework. These sheets, intended to provide protection from shell fragments and small arms fire, are usually rolled up to avoid interference with crew visibility and to facilitate the crew's rapid departure from the vehicle in stress situations. The armor level given in this vehicle's combat statistics is with these sheets deployed; otherwise, the levels are all 0.

**Tr Mov: 220/70**  
**Com Mov: 75/30**  
**Fuel Cap: 60**  
**Fuel Cons: 20**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Std HF: 1  
Susp: W(2) HS: 1  
HR: 1

# HMMWV



Price: \$20,000 (C/S)

Fuel Type: D, G, A

Load: 1.25 tons

Veh Wt: 2 tons

Crew: 2+4

Mnt: 2

Night Vision: Headlights

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver

Passengers: 1  2  3  4

Sight/Vision: Night vision equipment

Loader:

Radio:

Armament (If Any):

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

**HMMWV "Hum-Vee," "Hummer" (Unarmored Cargo Vehicle):** The above letters stand for "high-mobility, multi-purpose wheeled vehicle," and the acronym inspired the two nicknames applied to the vehicle. It is a four-wheel-drive, off-road vehicle designed as a light scout, utility, and cargo vehicle, and has replaced the jeep in U.S. service. It has a weapons mount (C) above the commander's seat; however, no weapon is provided.

**Tr Mov: 200/60**

**Com Mov: 50/15**

**Fuel Cap: 90**

**Fuel Cons: 30**

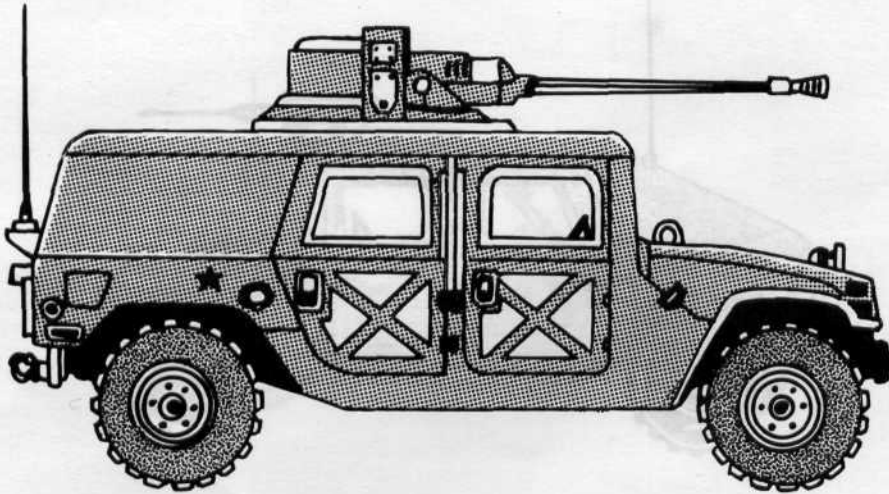
## Combat Statistics

Config: Std HF: 1

Susp: W(2) HS: 1

HR: 1

# HMMWV Fire Support Vehicle



Price: \$30,000 (C/S)

RF:+2

Stabilization: Fair

Armament: 25mm autocannon

Ammo: 297x25mm

Fuel Type: D, G, A

Load: 0.5 tons

Veh Wf;2tons

Crew: 2

Mnt: 2

Night Vision: Headlights, passive IR

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander/gunner  Driver

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Loader:

Radio:

25mm Autocannon:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

**HMMWV Fire Support Vehicle (Unarmored Cargo Vehicle):** The FSV is a standard Hummer fitted with a hard top and a 25mm chaingun turret. The weapon is fired by means of a downlinked television monitor connected to a console in the gunner's position (right front passenger compartment).

**Tr Mov: 200/60**

**Com Mov: 50/15**

**Fuel Cap: 90**

**Fuel Cons: 30**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Stnd HF: 1

Susp: W(2) HS: 1

HR: 1

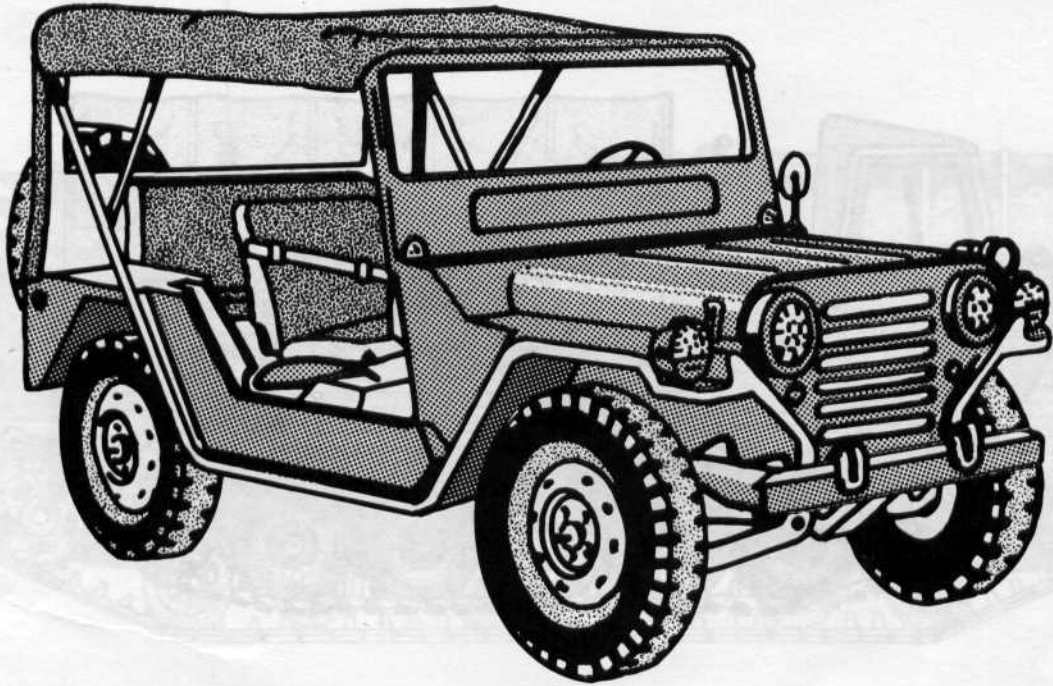
## AMMUNITION

Use 25mm autocannon ammo records provided on page 5.

## WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Mag	Rng	Ammo	Damage	Pen
25mm	5	100B	250	APFSDSDU	14	13/9/3
			250	API	14	4/0/-2
			250	HE	C:1,B:2	-8C

# M151 1/4-Ton Truck "Jeep"



Price: \$7500 (V/C)  
Fuel Type: G, A  
Load: 500 kg  
Veh Wt: 1.2 tons  
Crew: 1+3  
Mnt: 6  
Night Vision: Headlights

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Driver   
Passengers: 1  2  3   
Sight/Vision: Night vision equipment   
Radio:   
Armament (If Any):   
Engine:   
Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):   
Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

**M151 1/4-Ton Truck "Jeep" (Unarmored Cargo Vehicle):** The American-designed jeep is the descendant of the WWII V4-ton general-purpose truck, and takes its name from the two-letter designation "GP." The vehicle comes equipped with a pintle mount (equivalent to a NATO heavy tripod), but no weapon is fitted (this must be purchased separately). These trucks are to be found in armies throughout the world, and in civilian uses as well (unarmed).

**Tr Mov: 180/45**  
**Com Mov: 60/35**  
**Fuel Cap: 90**  
**Fuel Cons: 30**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Stnd HF: 1  
Susp: W(2) HS: 1  
HR: 1

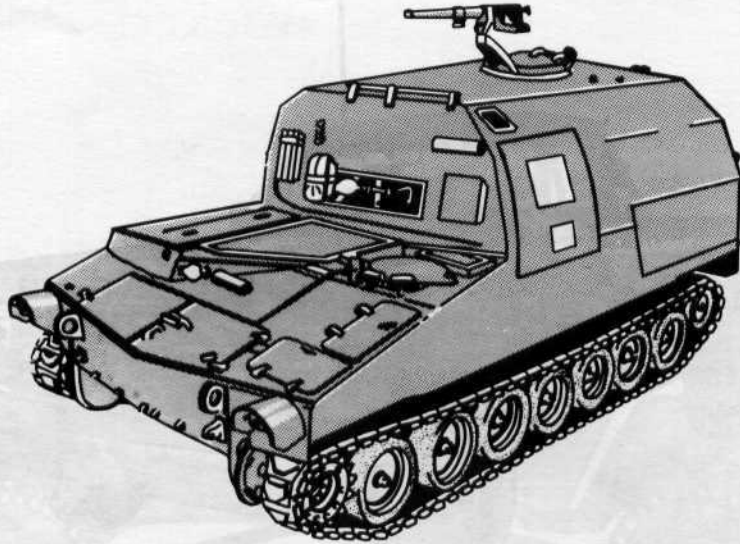








# M992 FAASV



*Price:* \$100,000 (S/R)

*Armament:* M2HB MG (C)

*Ammo:* 525x.50 BMG

*Fuel Type:* D, A

*Load:* 90x155mm or 40 203mm howitzer shells (including propelling charges)

*Veh Wt:* 18 tons

*Crew:* 4

*Mnt:* 14

*Night Vision:* Headlights, passive IR

## Damage Record

*Crewmembers:* Commander/gunner  Driver  Ammo tech 1  Ammo tech 2

*Sight/Vision:* Night vision equipment

*Radio:*

*M2HB MG:*

*Engine:*

*Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):*

*Suspension:* Minor damage  Immobilized

**M992 FAASV (Light Combat Vehicle):** The M992 FAASV (field artillery ammunition support vehicle) was developed as a private venture by BMY, but it was soon adopted by the U.S. Army and the armies of several other nations. The vehicle has a driver's hatch on the front deck, a commander's hatch with weapons mount (NHT equivalent), and a large, upward-swinging door in the back through which an ammunition conveyor can be hooked into the loading mechanism of an M109 or M110 self-propelled howitzer. Hatches in the sides allow the vehicle's storage racks to be readily restocked in a minimum of time.

**Tr Mov: 110/65**

**Com Mov: 35/25**

**Fuel Cap: 450**

**Fuel Cons: 150**

## Combat Statistics

*Config:* Std HF: 4

*Susp:* T: 2 HS: 3

HR: 2

## AMMUNITION

Use .50 BMG ammo records provided on page 5.

## WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	—Recoil—		
						SS	Brst	Rng
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

# Truck, Cargo, <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-Ton



*Price:* \$10,000 (S/S)  
*Fuel Type:* G, A, AvG  
*Load:* 750 kg  
*Veh Wt:* 2 tons  
*Crew:* 2  
*Mnt:* 2  
*Night Vision:* Headlights

## Damage Record

*Crewmembers:* Commander  Driver   
*Passengers:* 1  2  3  4   
*Armament (If Any):*   
*Sight/Vision:* Night vision equipment   
*Radio:*   
*Engine:*   
*Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):*   
*Suspension:* Minor damage  Immobilized

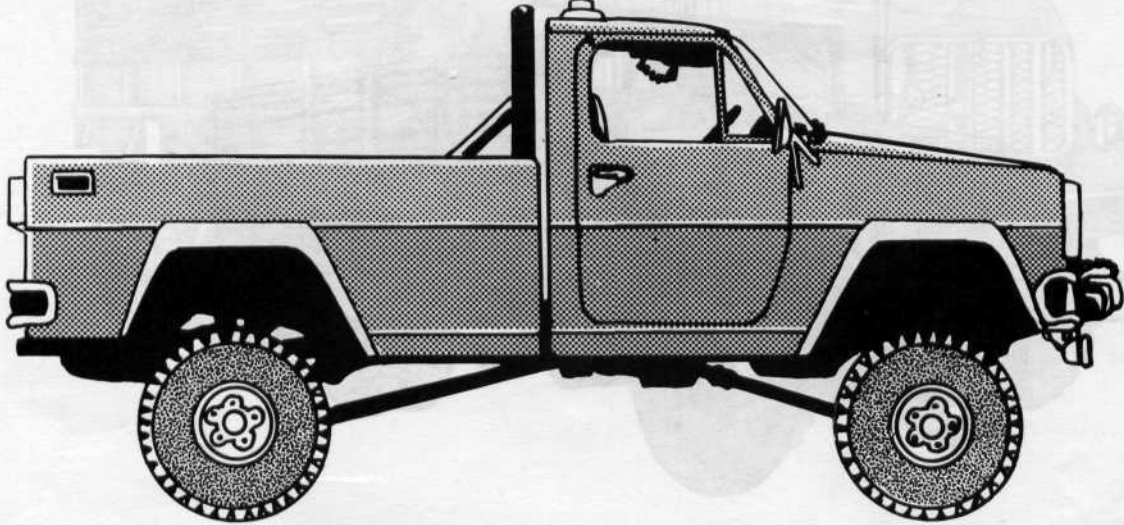
**Track, Cargo, 3/4-Ton (Unarmored Cargo Vehicle):** This vehicle is a civilian-type, 4x4 pickup truck used for military service. It can carry three-quarters of a ton of cargo or an equivalent load of passengers.

***Tr Mov:* 180/35**  
***Com Mov:* 45/8**  
***Fuel Cap:* 90**  
***Fuel Cons:* 30**

## Combat Statistics

*Config:* Stnd HF: 1  
*Susp:* W(3) HS:1  
HR:1

# Truck, Cargo, 5/4-Ton



Price: \$15,000 (C/S)

Fuel Type: G, A

Load: 1.75 tons

Veh Wt: 2 tons

Crew: 2+6

Mnt: 8

Night Vision: Headlights

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver

Passengers: 1  2  3  4  5  6

Armament (If Any):

Sight/Vision: Night vision equipment

Radio:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

**Truck, Cargo, 5/4-Ton (Unarmored Cargo Vehicle):** The M880 series (M880-M885) and other medium-sized utility trucks are in common use. A pintle mount weapon is sometimes added to the cargo bed as a field modification.

**Tr Mov: 180/35**

**Com Mov: 60/20**

**Fuel Cap: 105**

**Fuel Cons: 20**

## Combat Statistics

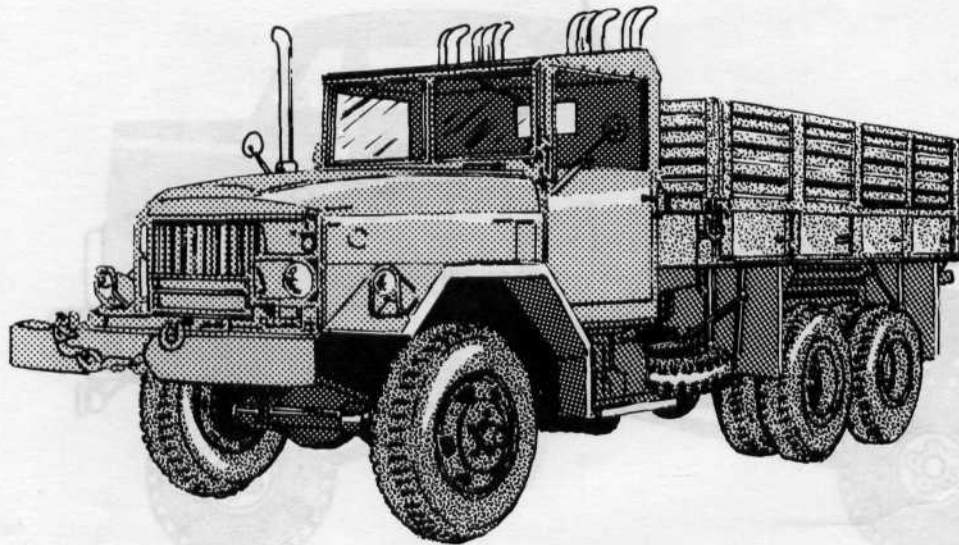
Config: Stnd HF: 1

Susp: W(3) HS: 1

HR: 1

Automotive enthusiasts may notice a strong resemblance between the M880-series of 5/4-ton trucks and certain civilian pickup trucks. This is because the M880 series is a slightly modified Dodge Ram truck in OD green paint.

# Truck, Cargo, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-Ton



Price: \$15,000 (C/C)

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 2.5 tons

Veh Wt: 4 tons

Crew: 2+10

Mnt: 4

Night Vision: Headlights

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver

Passengers: 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

Sight/Vision: Night vision equipment

Radio:

Armament (If Any):

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## Truck, Cargo, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-ton (Unarmored Cargo Vehicle):

This vehicle is a standard, 6x6 cargo truck with moderate cross-country performance, capable of carrying 2 1/2 tons of cargo or an equivalent load of passengers.

**Tr Mov: 180/35**

**Com Mov: 45/8**

**Fuel Cap: 195**

**Fuel Cons: 65**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Std HF: 1

Susp: W(3) HS: 1

HR: 1

In WWII, General Eisenhower believed that the 2 1/2-ton truck was one of the most important weapons in the allied arsenal. Although slightly improved from its WWII ancestor, the modern "deuce-and-a-half" truck is still the workhorse of the U.S. Army.

# Truck, Cargo, 5-Ton



Price: \$20,000 (S/S)  
Fuel Type: D, A  
Load: 5 tons  
Veh Wt: 5 tons  
Crew: 2  
Mnt: 4  
Night Vision: Headlights

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver   
Passengers: 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10   
11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20   
Sight/Vision: Night vision equipment   
Radio:   
Armament (If Any):   
Engine:   
Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):   
Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

**Truck, Cargo, 5-Ton (Unarmored Cargo Vehicle):** This vehicle is a larger version of the standard 2½-ton cargo truck, capable of carrying five tons of cargo or an equivalent load of passengers. It has cross-country limitations similar to other large trucks.

**Tr Mov: 160/35**

**Com Mov: 40/8**

**Fuel Cap: 280**

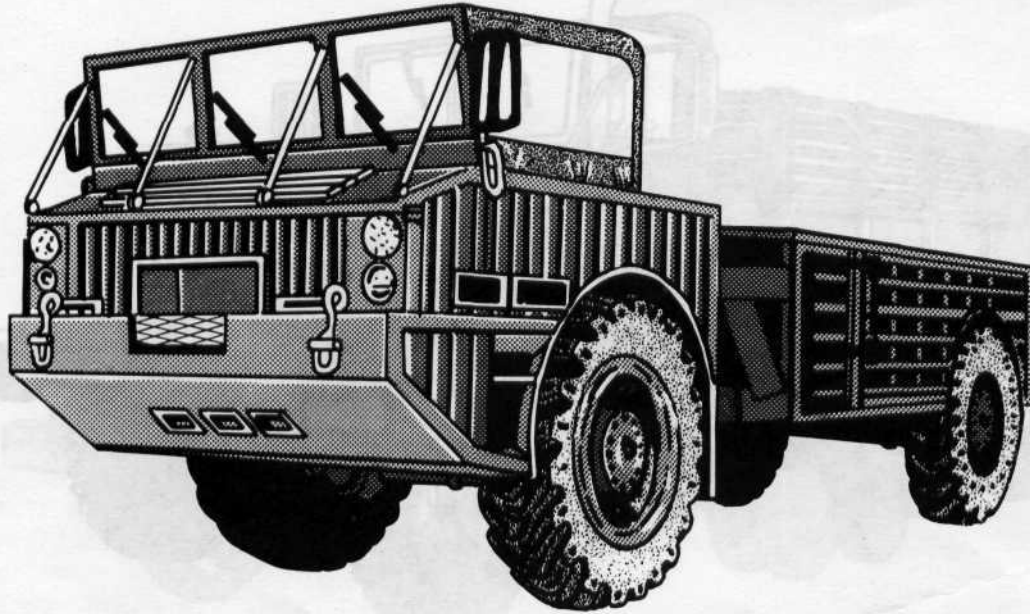
**Fuel Cons: 70**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Std HF: 1  
Susp: W(3) HS: 1  
HR: 1



# Truck, Cargo, 8-Ton



Price: \$30,000 (S/S)

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 8 tons

Veh Wt: 7 tons

Crew: 2

Mnt: 4

Night Vision: Headlights

**Truck, Cargo, 8-Ton (Unarmored Cargo Vehicle):** A standard, 4x6 cargo truck with limited off-road performance and capable of carrying eight tons of cargo or an equivalent load of passengers.

**Tr Mov: 100/35**

**Com Mov: 25/8**

**Fuel Cap: 450**

**Fuel Cons: 150**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Std HF: 1

Susp: W(3) HS: 1

HR: 1

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver

Passengers: 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11

12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22

Sight/Vision: Night vision equipment

Radio:

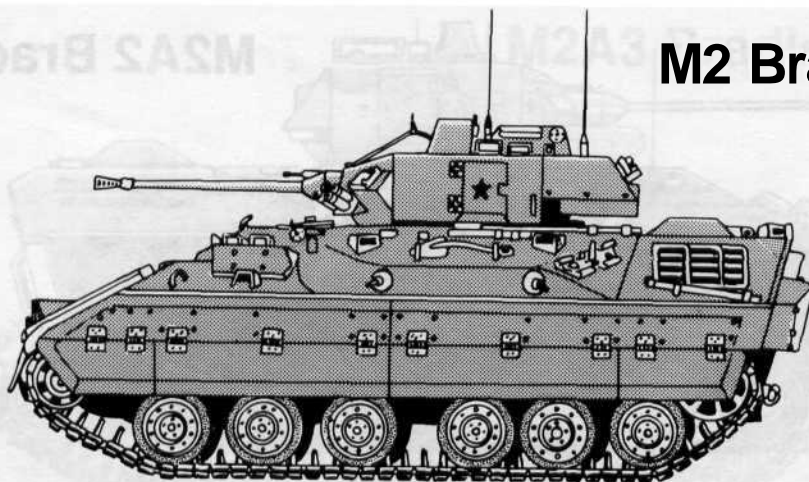
Armament (If Any):

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

# M2 Bradley



Price: \$200,000 (S/R)

RF: +2

Stabilization: Good

Armament: 25mm autocannon, twin TOW launcher, MAG MG, 6xM231

Ammo: 300x25mm, 7xTOW II

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 1.5 tons

Vert Wt: 33 tons

Crew: 3+7

Mnt: 8

Night Vision: Passive IR/thermal imaging

**M2 Bradley (Infantry Fighting Vehicle):** A tracked, amphibious infantry fighting vehicle introduced in the early 1980s as a companion vehicle to the M1 Abrams. The vehicle is equipped with a turret-mounted 25mm autocannon and a twin TOW missile launcher. Main entrance to the passenger compartment is by a large, rear, hinged drop ramp. There is also a driver's hatch on the left front hull deck and hatches for the commander and gunner on top of the turret. There are two firing ports on the left, two on the right, and two on the rear. These firing ports will accept only the M231 submachinegun, and the M231 can fire to extreme range when used in this manner.

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Passengers: 1  2  3  4  5  6  7

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Loader:

Radio:

Twin TOW Launcher:

25mm Autocannon:

MAG MG (Coaxial):

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

**Tr Mov: 140/110**

**Com Mov: 35/30**

**Fuel Cap: 650**

**Fuel Cons: 225**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Trt TF: 10 HF: 8

Susp: T: 4 TS: 6-Sp HS: 6-Sp

TR: 4-Sp HR: 6

## AMMUNITION

Use 25mm autocannon and MAG MG ammo records provided on page 5. Ammo sheets for the M231 (and other small arms) are provided in the basic game.

## TOW Missiles

## WEAPON DATA

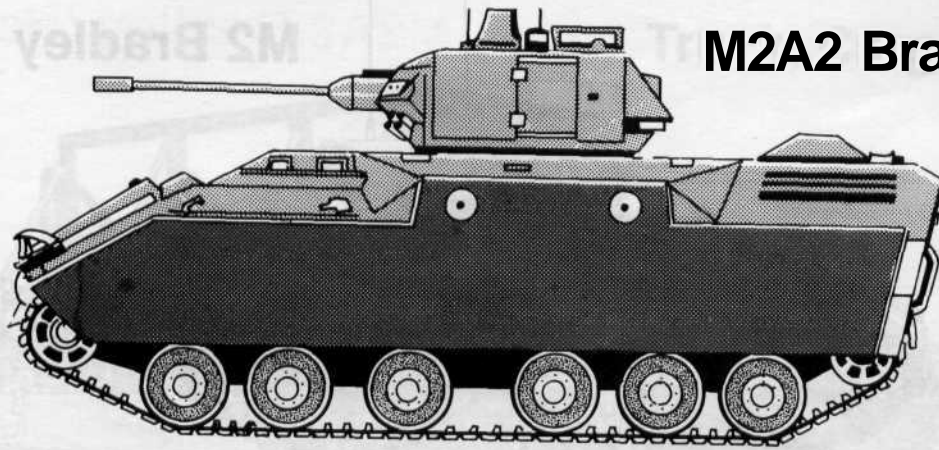
Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	—Recoil—		
						SS	Brst	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125

Type	Rid	Rng	Damage	Pen
TOWN	2	3500	C:12, B:12	160C
TOW IIC	2	3500	C:12, B:12	160C

## WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Mag	Rng	Ammo	Damage	Pen
25mm	5	100B	250	APFSDSDU	14	13/9/3
			250	API	14	4/0/-2
			250	HE	C:1, B:2	-8C

# M2A2 Bradley II



Price: \$200,000 (S/R)

RF:+2

Stabilization: Good

Armament: 25mm autocannon, twin TOW launcher, MAG MG, 6xM231

Ammo: 300x25mm, 7xTOW II

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 1.5 tons

Veh Wt: 33 tons

Crew: 3+7

Mnt:8

Night Vision: Passive IR/thermal imaging

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Passengers: 1  2  3  4  5  6  7

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Loader:

Radio:

Twin TOW Launcher:

25mm Autocannon:

MAG MG (Coaxial):

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## WEAPOKIDATA

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	—Recoil—		
						SS	Brst	Rng
MAGMG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125

Type	Rid	Rng	Damage	Pen
TOWN	2	3500	C:12, B:12	160C
TOWIIC	2	3500	C:12, B:12	160C

**M2A2 Bradley II (Infantry Fighting Vehicle):** A tracked, amphibious infantry fighting vehicle. This is an upgraded version of the original Bradley infantry fighting vehicle, the principal changes being the addition of 30 millimeters of applique armor to the front and sides of the vehicle and the adoption of a more powerful engine to deal with the increased vehicle weight. Main entrance to the passenger compartment is by a large, rear, hinged drop ramp. There is also a driver's hatch on the left front hull deck and hatches for the commander and gunner on top of the turret. There are two firing ports on the left, two on the right, and two on the rear. These firing ports will accept only the M231 submachinegun, and the M231 can fire to extreme range when used in this manner.

**Tr Mov: 140/110**

**Com Mov: 35/30**

**Fuel Cap: 650**

**Fuel Cons: 225**

## Combat Statistics

Config:Trt    TF: 10    HF: 14  
 Susp:T:4    TS: 6-Sp    HS: 12-Sp  
 TR: 4-Sp    HR: 6

## AMMUNITION

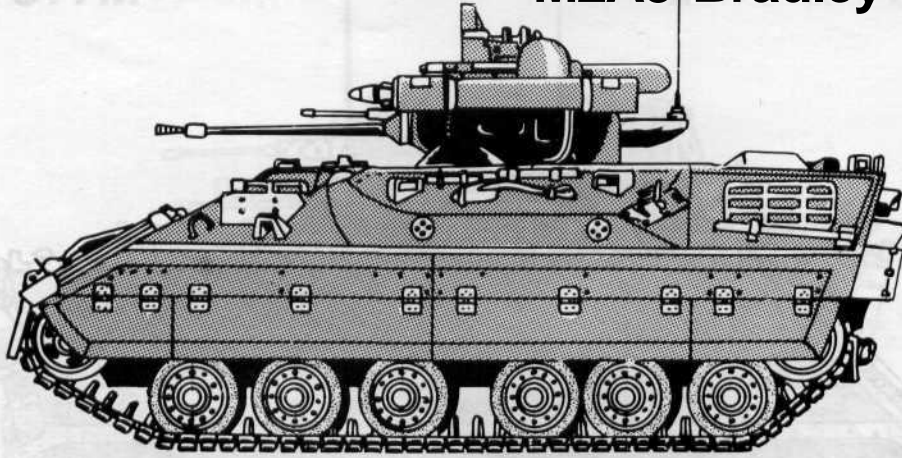
Use 25mm autocannon and MAG MG ammo records provided on page 5. Ammo sheets for the M231 (and other small arms) are provided in the basic game.

## TOW Missiles

## WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Mag	Rng	Ammo	Damage	Pen
25mm	5	100B	250	APFSDSDU	14	13/9/3
			250	API	14	4/0/-2
			250	HE	C:1, B2	-8C

# M2A3 Bradley (Hellfire)



Price: \$200,000 (R/—)

RF: +2

Stabilization: Good

Armament: 25mm autocannon, twin Hellfire ATGM launcher, MAG MG, 6xM231

Ammo: 300x25mm, 7xHellfire

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 1.5 tons

Veh Wt: 33 tons

Crew: 3+7

Mnt: 8

Night Vision: Passive IR/thermal imaging

## M2A3 Bradley (Hellfire) (Infantry Fighting Vehicle):

The M2A3 Bradley (Hellfire) is a variant of the M2A2 equipped with a twin Hellfire ATGM launcher in place of the latter's TOW launcher, and fitted out with the laser target designator required by that missile. Main entrance to the passenger compartment is by a large, rear, hinged drop ramp. There is also a driver's hatch on the left front hull deck and hatches for the commander and gunner on top of the turret. There are two firing ports on the left, two on the right, and two on the rear. These firing ports will accept only the M231 submachinegun, and the M231 can fire to extreme range when used in this manner.

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Passengers: 1  2  3  4  5  6  7

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Loader:

Radio:

Twin Hellfire Launcher:

25mm Autocannon:

MAG MG (Coaxial):

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

Tr Mov: 140/110

Com Mov. 35/30

Fuel Cap: 650

Fuel Cons: 225

## Combat Statistics

Config: Trt TF: 10 HF: 14

Susp: T: 4 TS: 6-Sp HS: 12-Sp

TR: 4-Sp HR: 6

## AMMUNITION

Use 25mm autocannon and MAG MG ammo records provided on page 5. Ammo sheets for the M231 (and other small arms) are provided in the basic game.

## Hellfire Missiles

## WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	—Recoil—		
						SS	Brst	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125

Type	Rid	Damage	Pen
Hellfire	2	4500*	C:12, B:12 160C

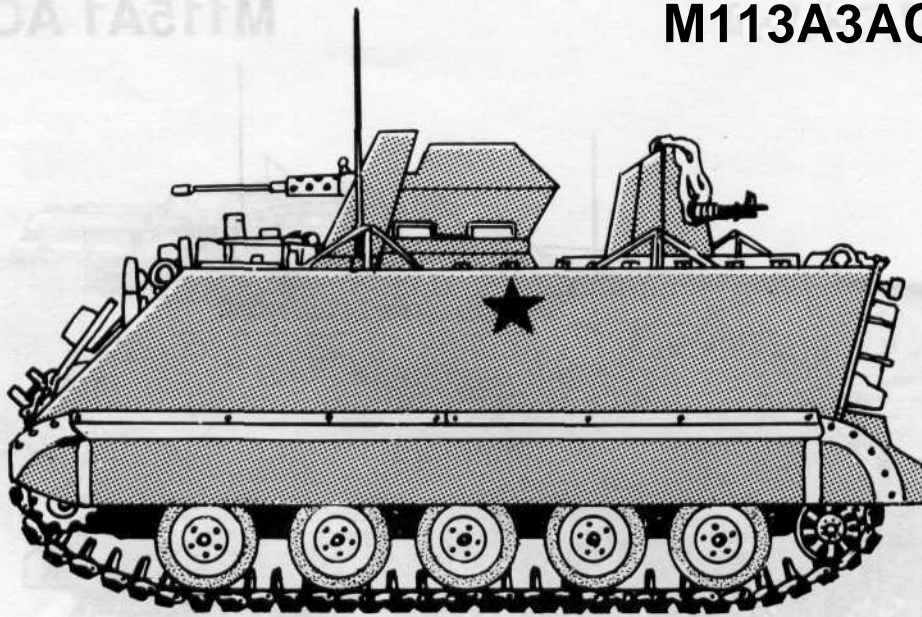
\*Minimum range 250 meters.

## WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Mag	Rng	Ammo	Damage	Pen
25mm	5	100B	250	APFSDSDU	14	13/9/3
			250	API	14	4/0/-2
			250	HE	C:1,B2	-8C



# M113A3ACCV



Price: \$75,000 (S/R)

Armament: M2HB MG, 2xMAG MG (P)

Ammo: 175x.50 BMG, 5000x7.62N belted

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 2 tons

Veh IM; 11 tons

Crew: 4+9

Mnt: 6

Night Vision: Headlights, passive IR

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  L gunner  R gunner

Passengers: 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9

Sight/Vision: Night vision equipment

Radio:

M2HB MG:

Traverse:

L MAG MG:

R MAG MG:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

**M113A3 ACV (Infantry Fighting Vehicle):** A slightly modernized M113. There is a hatch on the left front deck for the driver, a cupola in the center of the deck for the commander, a large, rear drop ramp for access to the vehicle interior, and a large, rectangular hatch on the rear deck. The vehicle is characterized by the addition of an armored cupola for the commander's hatch machinegun and paired gunshields for the cargo hatch weapons.

**Tr Mov: 120/70**

**Com Mov: 40/30**

**Fuel Cap: 360**

**Fuel Cons: 120**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Trt TF: 2 HF: 6

Susp: T: 2 TS: 2 HS: 4

TR: 2 HR: 4

## AMMUNITION

Use .50 BMG and MAG MG ammo records provided on page 5.

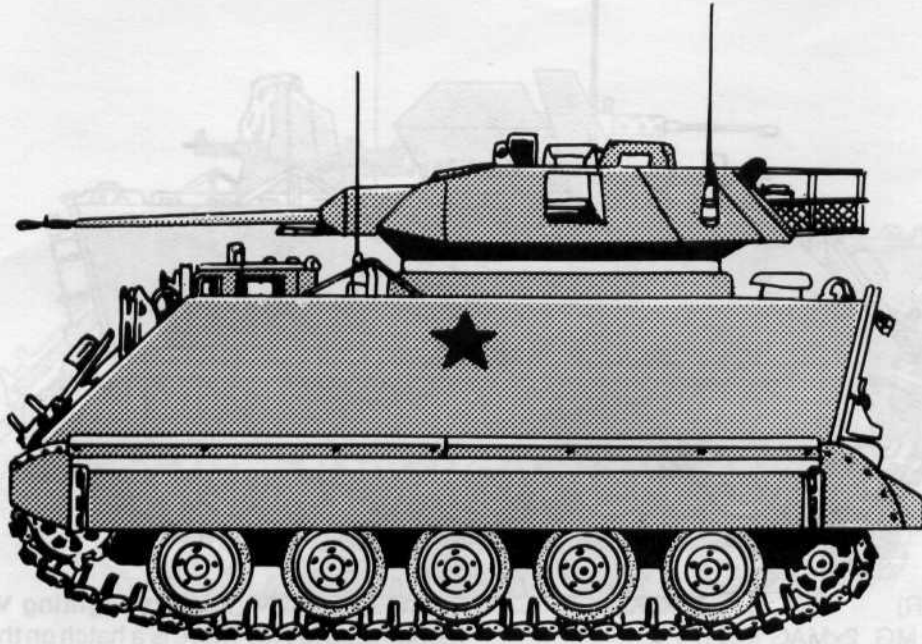
## WEAPON DATA

—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

# M115A1 ACCV



Price: \$75,000 (S/R)

RF:+1

Stabilization: Fair

Armament: 25mm autocannon

Ammo: 330 25mm

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 1 ton

Veh Wt: 12 tons

Crew: 3+6

Mnt: 6

Night Vision: Headlights, passive IR

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Passengers: 1  2  3  4  5  6

Sight/Vision: Night vision equipment

Radio:

25mm Autocannon

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

**M115A1 ACCV (Infantry Fighting Vehicle):** An improved version of the M113 ACCV, the M115A1 ACCV is armed with a 25mm chaingun turret, eliminating the cargo deck weapons mounts. It is otherwise identical to the M113 (a hatch on the left front deck for the driver, a cupola in the center of the deck for the commander, a large, rear drop ramp for access to the vehicle interior, and a large, rectangular hatch on the rear deck).

**Tr Mov: 120/70**

**Com Mov: 40/30**

**Fuel Cap: 360**

**Fuel Cons: 120**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Trt TF:3 HF: 6

Susp:T: 2 TS:2 HS:4

TR: 2 HR:4

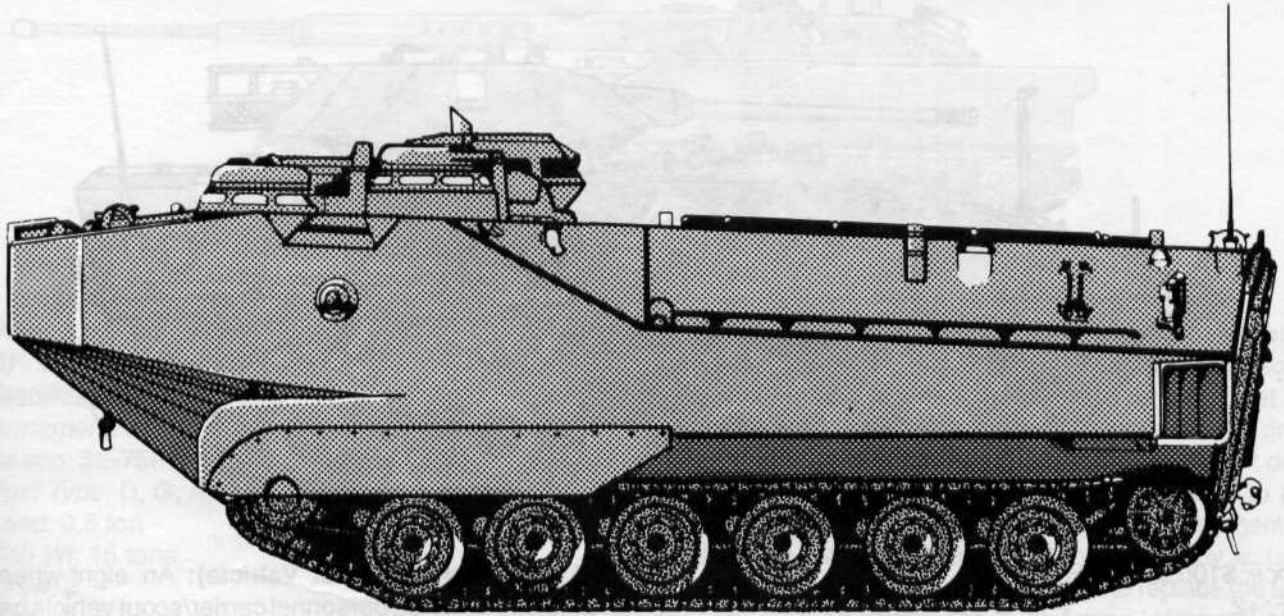
## AMMUNITION

Use 25mm autocannon ammo records provided on page 5.

## WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Mag	Rng	Ammo	Damage	Pen
25mm	5	100B	250	APFSDSDU	14	13/9/3
			250	API	14	4/0/-2
			250	HE	C:1,B2	-8C

# AAVP7A1



Price: \$80,000 (R/R)

RF:+2

Stabilization: Fair

Armament: 40mm AGL, M2HB MG

Ammo: 350x40mm, 175x.50 BMG

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 4 tons

VehWt: 18 tons

Crew: 3+22

Mnt: 6

Night Vision: Headlights, passive IR

**AAVP7A1 (Armored Personnel Carrier):** The AAVP7A1 is an advanced version of the AAVP7 amphibious armored personnel carrier, and is entering service in the early 1990s. A 40mm AGL and M2HB MG combination is mounted in a small cupola on the right front hull deck, and two smaller hatches for the driver and vehicle commander are located on the left front hull deck. The rear deck contains two large doors for disembarking personnel, and the rear has a ramp/door which can be lowered as well. The vehicle is fully amphibious, and all hatches and doors have waterproof seals.

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Passengers: 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11

12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22

Sight/Vision: Night vision equipment

Radio:

40mmAGL:

M2HB MG:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

**Tr Mov: 120/70**

**Com Mov: 40/30**

**Fuel Cap: 360**

**Fuel Cons: 120**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Std HF: 11

Susp: T: 2 HS: 8

HR: 6

## AMMUNITION

Use 40mm GL and M2HB ammo records provided on page 5.

## WEAPON DATA

—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

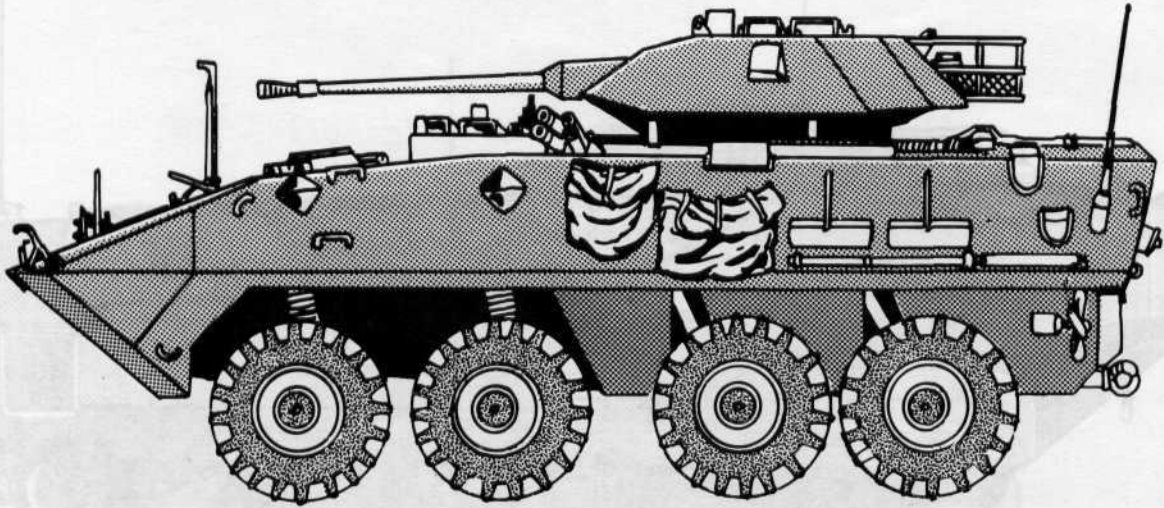
\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

## WEAPON DATA

Type	ROF	Mag	Rng	IFR	Rnd	Damage	Pen
40mm AGL	5	50B	200	3 km	HVHE	C:3, B:12	Nil
					HVHEDP	C:3, B:12	4C



# LAV-25



Price: \$100,000 (S/R)

RF:+2

Stabilization: Fair

Armament: 25mm autocannon, MAG MG

Ammo: 297x25mm

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 2 tons

Veh Wt: 12 tons

Crew: 3+8

Mnt: 6

Night Vision: Passive IR

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Passengers: 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Loader:

Radio:

25mm Autocannon:

MAG MG:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

**LAV-25 (Light Combat Vehicle):** An eight-wheeled, amphibious armored personnel carrier/scout vehicle based on the Mowag Piranha (an eight-wheeled armored car). There is a driver's hatch on the left front deck, hatches for the gunner and commander on the turret deck, and two large, hinged doors on the rear of the vehicle. Three firing ports are located on each side of the vehicle.

**Tr Mov: 180/70**

**Com Mov: 45/20**

**Fuel Cap: 290**

**Fuel Cons: 70**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Trt TF: 6 HF: 6

Susp: W(6) TS: 3 HS: 3

TR: 3 HR: 3

## AMMUNITION

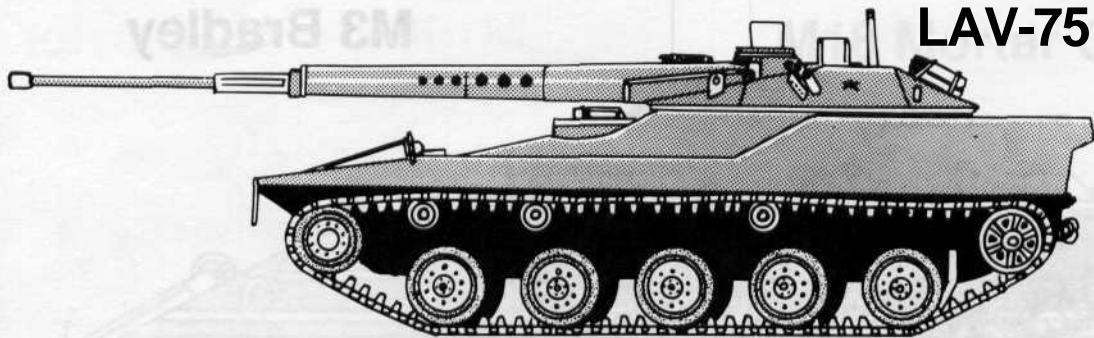
Use MAG MG and 25mm autocannon ammo records provided on page 5.

## WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Mag	Rng	Ammo	Damage	Pen
25mm	5	100B	250	APFSDSDU	14	13/9/3
			250	API	14	4/0/-2
			250	HE	C:1, B:2	-8C

—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125



Price: \$250,000 (R/R)

RF: +4

Stabilization: Good

Armament: 75mm autocannon, MAG MG

Ammo: 36x75mm

Fuel Type: D, G, A, AvG

Load: 0.5 ton

Veh Wt: 15 tons

Crew: 3

Mnt: 10

Night Vision: White light/IR spotlight, active/passive

IR

### Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision

equipment

Loader:

Radio:

75mm Autocannon:

MAG MG:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

### WEAPON DATA

—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125

**LAV-75 (Light Combat Vehicle):** A light tank based on the suspension and drive train of the M113 armored personnel carrier with a more powerful engine and a remote turret. The driver's hatch is on the left front deck, gunner's hatch on the right front deck, and commander's hatch on the turret deck.

The LAV-75 was originally acquired in response to a requirement for a light tank capable of rapid air deployment with light divisions. At about the same time, the army issued a requirement for a light air-droppable tank to replace the M551 Sheridan, then equipping the 3-73 Armor (Airborne) of the 82nd Airborne Division. The M551 had never been satisfactory in that role and had been retained primarily as a face-saving gesture. As it happened, the LAV-75 proved admirably suited to the 3-73rd's mission and, with few alterations, was adopted.

**Tr Mov: 160/95**

**Com Mov: 40/25**

**Fuel Cap: 520**

**Fuel Cons: 130**

### Combat Statistics

Config: CiH TF: 16 HF: 12

Susp: T: 2 TS: 4 HS: 3

TR: 4 HR: 3

### AMMUNITION

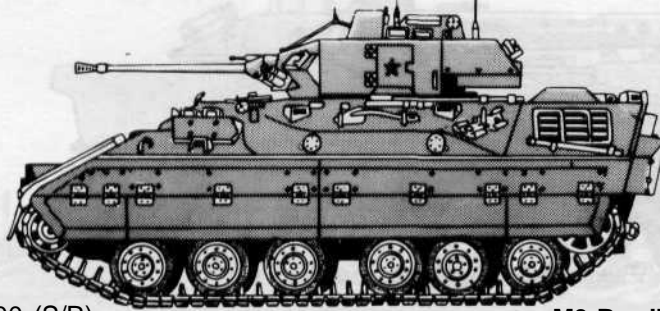
Use MAG MG ammo records provided on page 5.

### 75mm Autocannon (36 rounds)

### WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Mag	Rng	Ammo	Damage	Pen
75mm	3	36	400	APFSDS	22	30/20/10
			300	HEAT	C:4, B:12	50C
			300	HE	C:6, B:12	-3C
			300	WP	C:2, B:12	Nil

# M3 Bradley



Price: \$200,000 (S/R)

RF: +2

Stabilization: Good

Armament: 25mm autocannon, twin TOW launcher, MAG MG

Ammo: 300x25mm, 12 TOW II

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 1.5 tons

Veh Wt: 33 tons

Crew: 3+3

Mnt: 8

Night Vision: Passive IR/thermal imaging

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Passengers: 1  2  3

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Loader:

Radio:

Twin TOW Launcher:

25mm Autocannon:

MAG MG (Coaxial):

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Rld	Rng	Damage	Pen
TOW II	2	3500	C:12,B:12	160C
TOW IIC	2	3500	C:12, B:12	160C

At one time, each M3 Bradley was to have been supplied with a small motorcycle (a military version of a cross-country dirt bike) for use by the scout team of that vehicle. This plan was soon dropped as impractical.

**M3 Bradley (Light Combat Vehicle):** An armored cavalry/recon variant of the M2 Bradley. Main entrance to the passenger compartment is by two large, hinged doors in the rear of the vehicle. A driver's hatch is positioned on the left front hull deck and hatches for the commander and gunner are located on top of the turret. Externally, the vehicles are nearly identical, the main difference being that the firing ports on the M3 have been closed off and cannot be used. Internally, the M3 carries fewer passengers and more missiles than the M2.

Tr Mov; 140/110

Com Mov: 35/30

Fuel Cap: 650

Fuel Cons: 225

## Combat Statistics

Config: Trt TF: 10 HF: 14

Susp: T: 4 TS: 6-Sp HS: 12-Sp

TR: 4-Sp HR: 6

## AMMUNITION

Use 25mm autocannon and MAG MG ammo records provided on page 5. Ammo sheets for the M231 (and other small arms) are provided in the basic game.

## TOW Missiles

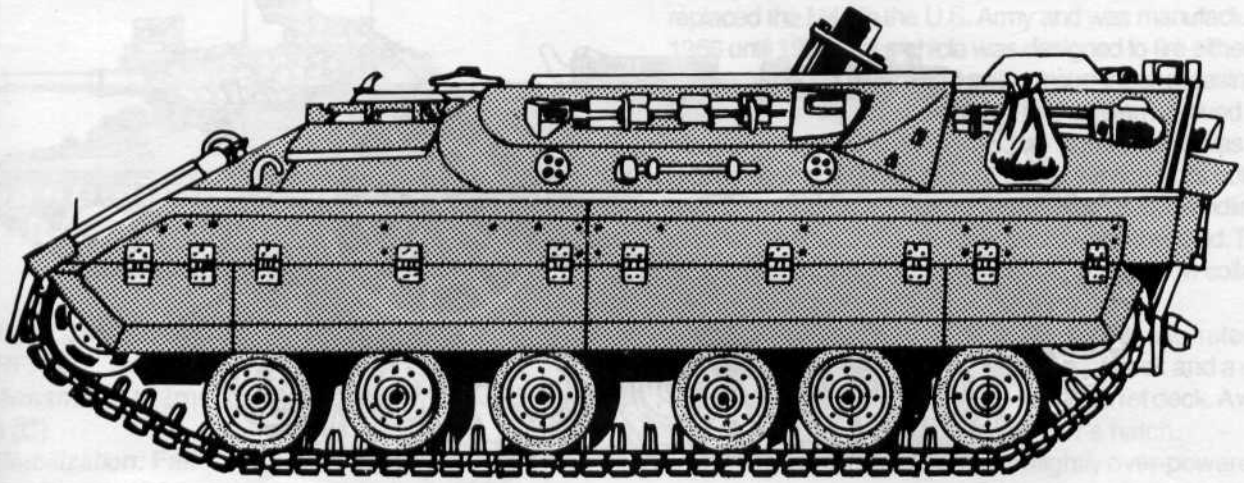
## WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Mag	Rng	Ammo	Damage	Pen
25mm	5	100B	250	APFSDSDU	14	13/9/3
			250	API	14	4/0/-2
			250	HE	C:1,B:2	-8C

—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125

# M18 Mortar Carrier



Price: \$200,000 (S/R)

Armament: M121 120mm mortar, MAG MG

Ammo: 40x120mm mortar

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 1.5 tons

Veh Wt: 20 tons

Crew:3

Mnt:8

Night Vision: Passive IR/thermal imaging

**M18 Mortar Carrier (Light Combat Vehicle):** The M18 is the mortar variant of the Bradley AFV. The turret has been removed (a hatch and MG mount take its place) and the interior heavily modified to take the M121 120mm mortar and its associated equipment.

**Tr Mov: 140/85**

**Com Mov: 50/35**

**Fuel Cap: 650**

**Fuel Cons: 200**

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Sight/Vision: Range finder  Night vision equipment

Radio:

120mm Mortar:

MAG MG:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## Combat Statistics

Config: Stand HF: 14

Susp:T: 4 HS: 12-Sp

HR: 6

## AMMUNITION

Use MAG MG ammo records provided on page 5.

## 120m Mortar (40 rounds)

## WEAPON DATA

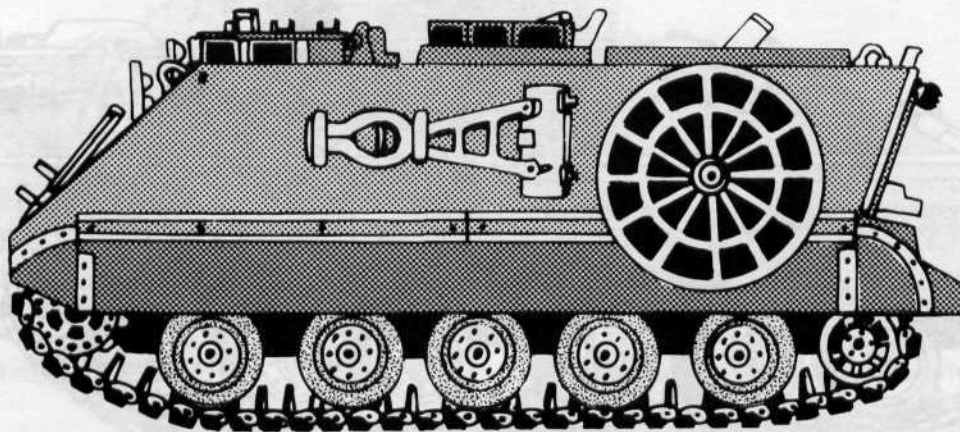
—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Round	Damage	Pen
120mm	HE	C:16, B:44	0C
IFR: 6 km	WP	C:3, B:36	Nil
	ILLUM	B:1500	Nil
	CHEM	C:3,B:12	Nil

# M106 Mortar Carrier



Price: \$75,000 (SIR)

Armament: M30 107mm (4.2") mortar, M2HB MG (P)

Ammo: 24x107mm (4.2") mortar

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 200 kg

Veh Wt: 12 tons

Crew: 6

Mnt: 6

Night Vision: Headlights, passive IR

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Sight/Vision: Range finder  Night vision equipment

Loader:

Radio:

107mm Mortar:

M2HB MG:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## WEAPON DATA

—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

**M106 Mortar Carrier (Light Combat Vehicle):** The M106 Mortar Carrier is an M113, heavily modified to carry the M30 107mm (4.2") mortar. Most of the vehicle's main deck has been removed and replaced with two folding doors, but the commander's MG mount remains intact.

**Tr Mov: 120/70**

**Com Mov: 40/30**

**Fuel Cap: 360**

**Fuel Cons: 120**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Stnd HF: 6

Susp: T: 2 HS: 4

HR: 4

## AMMUNITION

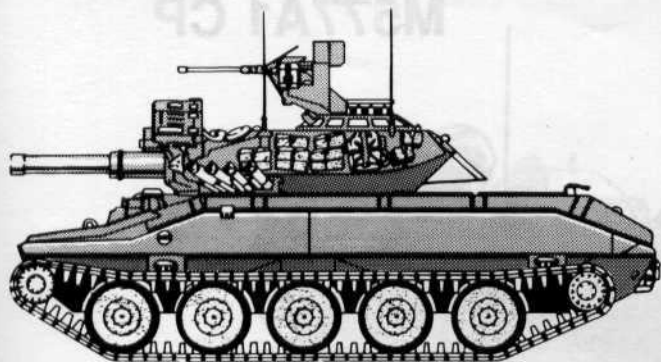
Use .50 BMG ammo records provided on page 5.

## 107mm Mortar (24 rounds)

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Round	Damage	Pen
4.2"	HE	C:12, B:36	-2C
IFR: 6 km	WP	C:3, B:36	Nil
	ILLUM	B:1500	Nil
	ICMDP	B:36	Grenade
	CHEM	C:3, B:12	Nil

# M551 Sheridan



Price: \$550,000 (R/—)

RF: +4

Armament: 152mm gun/launcher, MAG coaxial, M2HB MG(C)

Stabilization: Fair

Ammo: 20x152mm gun, 10xShillelagh ATGM

Fuel Type: G, A

Load: 250 kg

Veh Wt: 16 tons

Crew: 4

Mnt: 14

Night Vision: Passive IR, white light searchlight

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner   
Loader

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Radio:

152mm Gun/Launcher:

MAG MG (Coaxial):

M2HB MG (C):

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Rid	Rng	Damage	Pen
Shillelagh	2	3500*	C:8, B:12	80C

\*Minimum range of 1250.

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	— Recoil—				
				Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

**M551 Sheridan (Light Combat Vehicle):** Intended primarily as a light reconnaissance vehicle, the M551 Sheridan light tank replaced the M41 in the U.S. Army and was manufactured from 1966 until 1970. The vehicle was designed to fire either 152mm rounds (with unconventional, self-consuming shell casings) or the Shillelagh wire-guided missile. This system proved to have several unsolvable flaws, and by 1979, the vehicle was replaced by M113s and M60 AFVs in all active service units but the tank battalion of the 82nd Airborne Division. In 1993, dwindling stocks of spare parts finally forced its replacement in the 82nd. The M551 is amphibious when fitted with a canvas flotation collar (which takes five minutes for the crew to deploy).

The M551 is of conventional layout for a turreted AFV: It has a driver's hatch on the middle front deck and a gunner's hatch and commander's hatch on the turret deck. A weapons mount is located by the commander's hatch.

The main gun on the M551 is slightly over-powered for the rest of the tank, and some of the bugs in the system were never completely worked out. The most serious drawback of the gun/launcher system is that the range finder can be damaged by vibration whenever the gun fires a conventional round. To reflect this, each time a conventional round (but not a missile) is fired from the 152mm gun, roll 1D10; on a 1-2, minor damage is inflicted on the range finder.

**Tr Mov: 135/106**

**Com Mov: 34/29**

**Fuel Cap: 600**

**Fuel Cons: 300**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Trt	TF: 32	HF: 32
Susp: T: 2	TS: 32	HS: 3
	TR: 14	HR: 3

## AMMUNITION

Use .50 BMG and MAG MG ammo records provided on page 5.

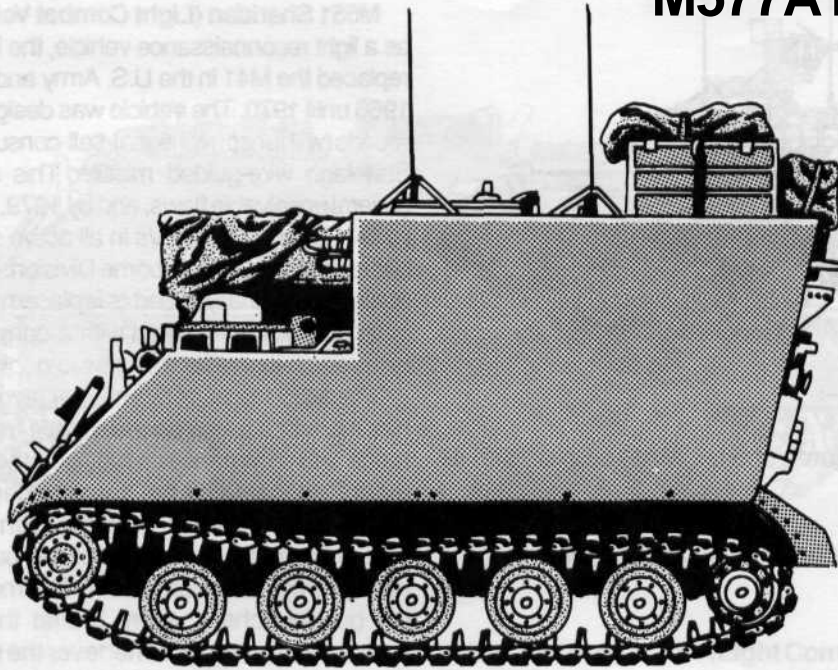
### 152mm Gun/Launcher (20 rounds)

### MGM-51A Shillelagh ATGM (10 missiles)

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Round	Rng	Damage	Pen
152mm	HEAT-T-MP	250	C:8, B:12	80C
Rid: 1	Canister	250	C:3, B:12	4C
	WP	250	C:3, B:44	Nil

# M577A1 CP



*Price:* \$90,000 (S/R)

*Armament:* M2HB MG (C)

*Ammo:* 525x.50 BMG

*Fuel Type:* D, A

*Load:* 500 kg

*Veh Wt:* 11 tons

*Crew:* 2+6

*Mnt:* 6

*Night Vision:* Headlights, passive IR

**M577A1 CP (Light Combat Vehicle):** The M577A1 CP is the command post variant of the M113 APC. The main modifications are the expansion of the passenger compartment to permit its occupants to stand and the installation of an air conditioner (to protect fragile electronic equipment from overheating, not for crew comfort). The commander's hatch is shifted forward on the deck, and the cargo door on the deck is eliminated. This vehicle also contains an integral 7.5-kilowatt generator and a large tent which can be erected at the rear of the vehicle to expand the area available in the command center.

## Damage Record

*Crewmembers:* Commander  Driver

*Passengers:* 1  2  3  4  5  6

*Sight/Vision:* Night vision equipment

*Radio:*

*M2HB MG:*

*Engine:*

*Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):*

*Suspension:* Minor damage  Immobilized

***Tr Mov:* 120/70**

***Com Mov:* 40/30**

***Fuel Cap:* 360**

***Fuel Cons:* 120**

## Combat Statistics

*Config:* Stnd HF: 6

*Susp:* T: 2 HS: 4

HR: 4

## WEAPON DATA

—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

## AMMUNITION

Use .50 BMG ammo records provided on page 5.







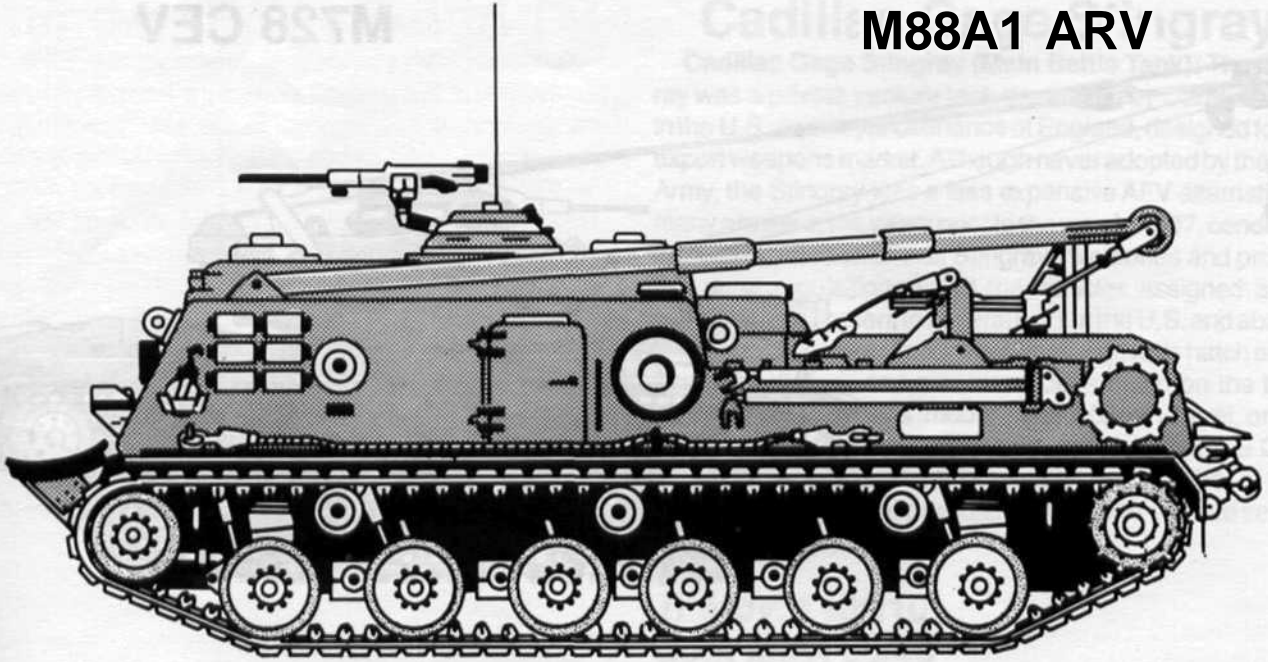








# M88A1 ARV



**Price:** \$350,000 (S/R)

**Armament:** M2HB MG (C)

**Fuel Type:** D, A

**Load:** 500 kg

**Veh Wt:** 50 tons

**Crew:** 4+4

**Mnt:** 10

**Night Vision:** Active IR, headlights

## Damage Record

**Crewmembers:** Commander  Driver  Mechanic

Rigger

**Passengers:** 1  2  3  4

**Sight/Vision:** Night vision equipment

**Radio:**

**M2HB MG (C):**

**A-Frame Crane:** Minor damage  Useless

**Engine:**

**Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):**

**Suspension:** Minor damage  Immobilized

## WEAPON DATA

—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

**M88A1 ARV (Engineer Vehicle):** The M88A1 is an armored recovery vehicle built on an M48 tank chassis and drive train, but with a large, box-like crew compartment in place of the hull. The M88A1 is the latest variant of the M88 series, and has a commander's hatch in the center of the top deck (with a cupola mounted M2HB), a driver's hatch on the front right deck, and doors on either side and the rear of the hull. The vehicle is also fitted with a forward-mounted A-frame crane (25-ton capacity), a dozer blade, and two winches (front and back). The M88A1 also contains four passenger spaces (for the crew of the disabled tank that it is designed to tow).

The M88 series is adequate for all vehicles the size of the M60 series and smaller, but it cannot pull the larger M1 series (unless two or more vehicles are used in tandem). For this reason, the M88A1 is not found in maintenance units expected to deal with the larger vehicles.

**Tr Mov:** 100/60

**Com Mov:** 25/15

**Fuel Cap:** 800

**Fuel Cons:** 200

## Combat Statistics

**Config:** CM HF: 6

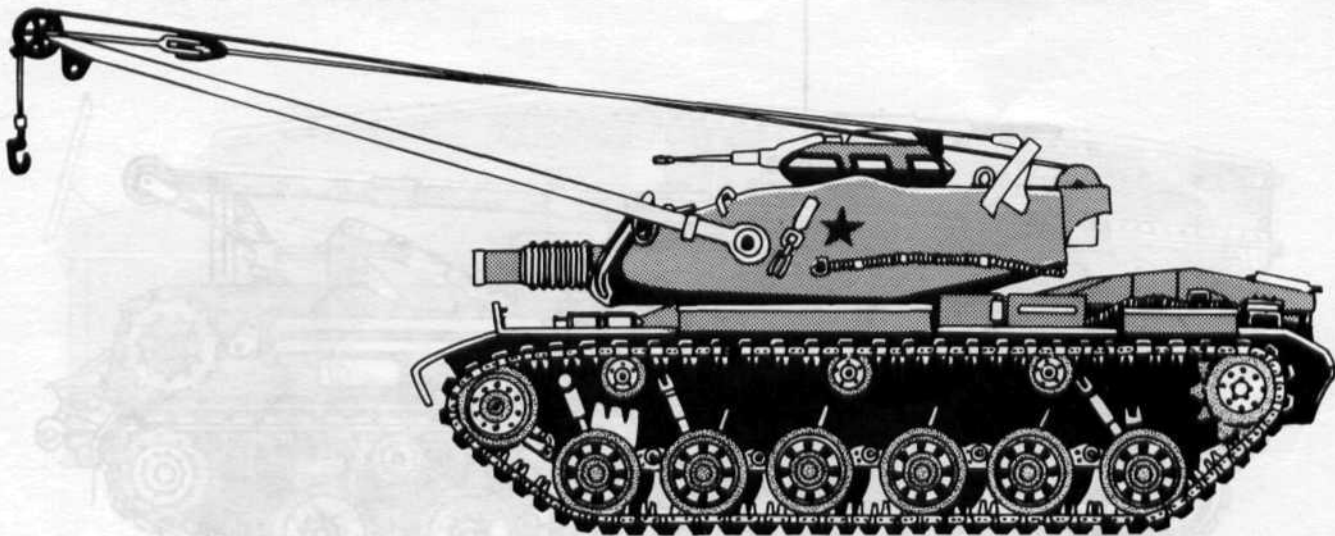
**Susp:** T: 6 HS: 4

HR: 4

## AMMUNITION

Use .50 BMG ammo records provided on page 5.

# M728 CEV



Price: \$600,000 (R/R)

Armament: 165mm gun, MAG MG, M2HB MG (C)

Ammo: 30x165mm HEP-T

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 700 kg

Veh Wt: 57 tons

Crew: 3

Mnt: 14

Night Vision: Headlights, white/IR searchlight

**M728 CEV (Engineer Vehicle):** The M728 CEV (combat engineer vehicle) is a variant of the M60 tank. The vehicle's main gun has been replaced with a 165mm demolition gun, and a crane has been installed on the turret. Aside from these differences, and the lack of side skirts, its characteristics are identical to the M60A3.

**Tr Mov: 100/80**

**Com Mov: 50/30**

**Fuel Cap: 985**

**Fuel Cons: 240**

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision

equipment

Loader:

Radio:

165mm Demolition Gun:

MAG MG:

M2HB MG:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## Combat Statistics

Config: Trt TF: 50 HF: 50

Susp: T: 6 TS: 15 HS: 24

TR: 15 HR: 24

## AMMUNITION

Use M2HB MG ammo records provided on page 5.

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Round	Rng	Damage	Pen
165mm	HEP-T	350	C:30, B:36	3C
IFR: —				
Rid: 2				

—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

# Cadillac Gage Stingray

**Cadillac Gage Stingray (Main Battle Tank):** The Stingray was a private venture tank developed by Cadillac Gage in the U.S. and Royal Ordnance of England, designed for the export weapons market. Although never adopted by the U.S. Army, the Stingray was a less expensive AFV alternative in many armies in the years prior to the war. In 1997, conditions in the U.S. were such that Stingray inventories and production were requisitioned and the vehicles assigned as replacement equipment to several units in the U.S. and abroad. The Stingray's layout is conventional: a driver's hatch on the forward hull deck and a commander's hatch on the turret deck with a weapons mount. The 105mm turret on the Stingray can also be fitted into the various other CG Commando chassis (M706, M750) and a small number of such "Stingray Juniors" were produced, but none entered service in the U.S. Army.



**Tr Mov: 140/110**  
**Com Mov: 50/40**  
**Fuel Cap: 1920**  
**Fuel Cons: 560**

## Combat Statistics

*Config: in* TF:40 HF: 40  
*Susp:T: 6* TS: 20 HS: 20  
 TR: 28 HR:28

## AMMUNITION

Use .50 BMG and MAG MG ammo records on page 5.

## 105mm Gun (36 rounds)

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## WEAPON DATA

Type	Round	Rng	Damage	Pen
105mm	APFSDS	500	26	80/70/60/40
<i>Rld: 1</i>	APFSDSDU	500	26	100/90/80/60
	HEAT	400	C:6, B:12	<b>80C</b>
	WP	400	C:3, B:20	Nil

—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

Price: \$800,000 (R/R)

RF: +4

Stabilization: Good

Armament: 105mm gun, MAG MG, M2HB MG (C)

Ammo: 36x105mm

Fuel Type: D, G, AvG, A

Load: 700 kg

Veh Wt: 21 tons

Crew: 4

Mnt: 14

Night Vision: Headlights, passive IR

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Loader

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision

equipment

Radio:

105mm Gun:

MAG MG (Coaxial):

M2HB MG:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed): □□□□□ □□□□□

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

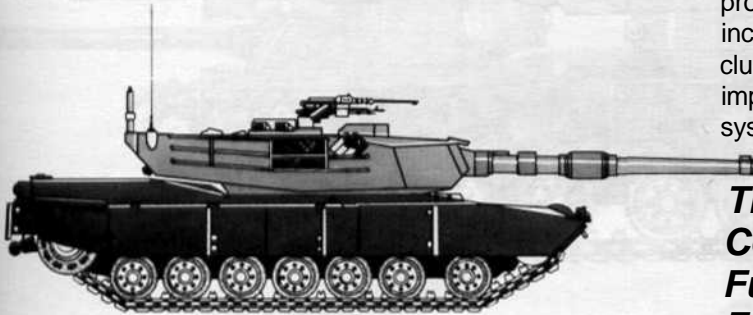




# M1A1 Abrams II

**M1A1 Abrams II (Main Battle Tank):** The M1A1 series features extensively improved versions of the basic M1 Abrams. The most significant change is the substitution of a more powerful 120mm smoothbore gun for the rifled 105mm gun of the M1.

In addition to the new gun, the M1A1E1 variant incorporates depleted uranium armor inserts to increase the armor protection on the hull front. The M1A1E2 version also incorporates the depleted uranium armor inserts, but includes a number of other minor improvements, the most important pair of these being an improved laser range finder system and enhanced night vision equipment for the driver.



**Tr Mov: 140/110**  
**Com Mov: 30/25**  
**Fuel Cap: 1920**  
**Fuel Cons: 560**

## Combat Statistics M1A1

*Config:* Trt TF: 120-Cp HF: 200-Cp  
*Susp:* T: 6 TS: 40 HS: 16-Sp  
 TR: 16 HR: 16

## Combat Statistics M1A1E1/M1A1E2

*Config:* Trt TF: 120-Cp HF: 300-Cp  
*Susp:* T: 6 TS: 40 HS: 16-Sp  
 TR: 16 HR: 16

## AMMUNITION

Use .50 BMG and MAG MG ammo records on page 5.

## 120mm Gun (40 rounds)

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Round	Rng	Damage	Pen
120mm	APFSDS	500	28	110/100/90/70
Rld:1	APFSDSDU	500	28	150/140/130/110
	HEAT	400	C:10, B:20	110C
	WP	400	C:3, B:36	Nil

—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brsl	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

*Price:* M1A1 :\$650,000 (R/R); M1A1E1 :\$670,000 (R/R);

M1A1E2: \$700,000 (R/—)

*RF:* M1A1 & M1A1E1: +4; M1A1E2: +5

*Armament:* 120mm gun, MAG MG, M2HB MG (C)

*Stabilization:* Good

*Ammo:* 40x120mm

*Fuel Type:* D, G, AvG, A

*Load:* 700 kg

*Veh Wt:* 63 tons

*Crew:* 4

*Mnt:* 14

*Night Vision:* Passive IR/thermal imaging

## Damage Record

*Crewmembers:* Commander  Driver  Gunner

Loader

*Sight/Vision:* Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

*Radio:*

*120mm Gun:*

*MAG MG (Coaxial):*

*M2HB MG:*

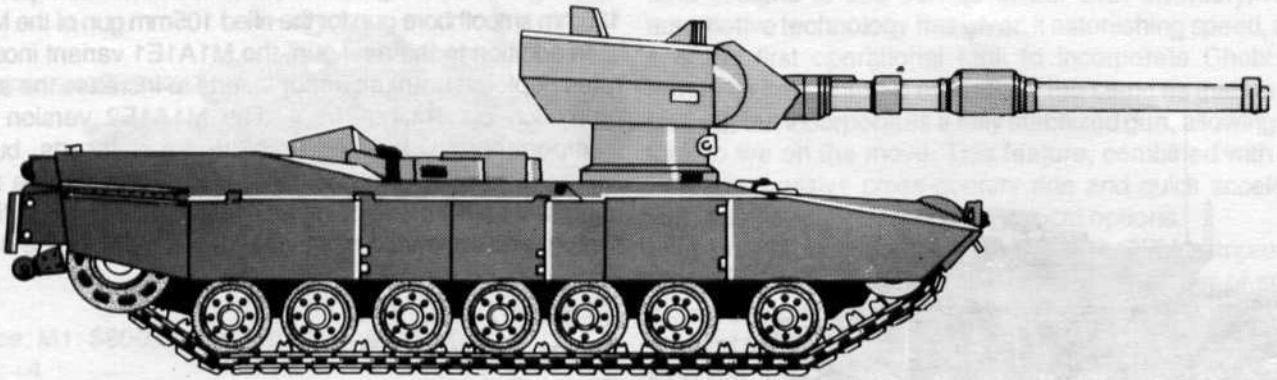
*Traverse:*

*Engine:*

*Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):*

*Suspension:* Minor damage  Immobilized

# M1A2 Abrams III "Giraffe"



Price: \$700,000 (R/R)

RF: +5

Armament: 120mm gun, MAG MG, M2HB MG (C)

Stabilization: Good

Ammo: 40x120mm

Fuel Type: D, G, AvG, A

Load: 700 kg

Veh Wt: 59 tons

Crew: 3

Mnt: 14

Night Vision: Passive IR/thermal imaging

**M1A2 Abrams III "Giraffe" (Main Battle Tank):** The M1A2 Abrams III is an M1 with a slightly higher superstructure and a small casemate (unmanned) turret. The commander, gunner, and driver ride in the vehicle chassis, and the gun is remotely controlled and automatically loaded. The driver, gunner and commander ride side by side, and each has a hatch on the front deck.

**Tr Mov: 140/110**

**Com Mov: 35/30**

**Fuel Cap: 1920**

**Fuel Cons: 560**

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Loader:

Radio:

120mm Gun:

MAG MG (Coaxial):

M2HB MG:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## Combat Statistics

Config: CIH TF: 120-Cp HF: 300-Cp

Susp: T: 6 TS: 40 HS: 16-Sp

TR: 20 HR: 16

## AMMUNITION

Use .50 BMG and MAG MG ammo records provided on page 5.

## 120mm Gun (40 rounds)

## WEAPON DATA

—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-nil	6	50B	1	4	125
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Round	Rng	Damage	Pen
120mm	APFSDS	500	28	110/100/90/70
Rld:1	APFSDSDU	500	28	10C
	WP	400	C:3, B:36	Nil











A1: M1 of 1-803 Armor (Washington National Guard), 36th Infantry Division (Mechanized); Poland, summer 1997.



A2: M1A1 of 2nd Armored Division; Germany, summer 1998.

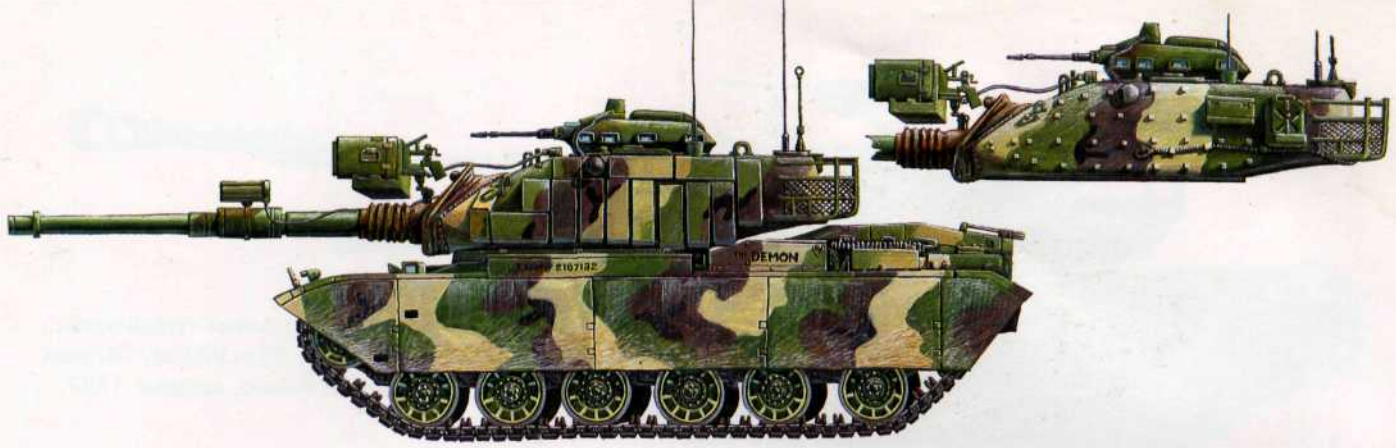


A3: M1A2, 3-70 Armor, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized); Germany, fall, 1997(7).

A4: M691 Diana, 4-5 Air Defense Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division; Poland, spring 1997.







B1: M60A4, 1-127 Armor, 42nd Infantry Division (New York National Guard); Yugoslavia, spring, 1999.

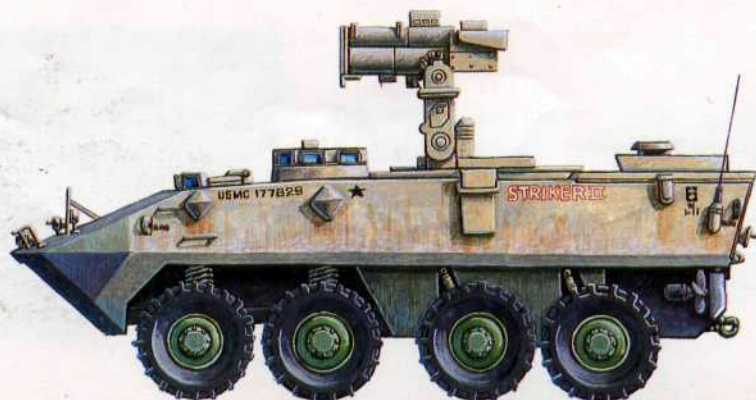


B2: Cadillac Gage Stingray of 4-34 Armor, 8th Division (Mechanized); Poland, spring of 2000.



B3: LAV-75 of 2-60 Infantry, 9th Infantry Division (Motorized); Iran, spring of 1998.

B4: M17 LAVAA (Light Armored Vehicle, Anti Armor) of 11th Marine Artillery Regiment, 1st Marine Division; Iran, autumn of 1999.





C1: M2 Bradley infantry fighting vehicle of Headquarters Company, 2nd Brigade, 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized); Iran, autumn, 1997.

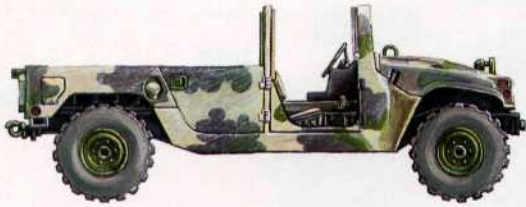
C2: LAV-25 of E Troop, 44th Cavalry Squadron (Composite), 44th Armored Division; Bavaria, autumn 1999.



C3: LAV-PIVAD of 3-62 Air Defense Artillery, 10th Infantry Division (Mountain); British Columbia, summer of 1997.

C4: M113A3 armored personnel carrier of 2-136 Infantry (Minnesota National Guard), 36th Infantry Division (Mechanized); Germany, autumn of 1997.





D1: HMMWV squad carrier of 9th Infantry Division (Motorized); Iran, autumn of 1998.



D2: HMMWV squad carrier of 3-47 Infantry, 9th Infantry Division (Motorized); Iran, autumn of 1998.



D3: HMMWV ambulance of the 2046th Mobile Surgical Hospital; Germany, summer of 1997.



D4: HMMWV TOW carrier of 2-2 Infantry, 9th Infantry Division (Motorized); Iran, autumn of 1998.



D5: HMMWV fire support vehicle of 2-23 Infantry, 9th Infantry Division (Motorized); Iran, autumn of 1998.



D6: 5/4-ton utility truck of 183rd Tactical Fighter Group (Reinforced); Al Qatif, Saudi Arabia, summer of 1998.



D7: Fast Attack Vehicle of the 9th Infantry Division (Motorized); Iran, autumn of 1998.



D8: Fast Attack Vehicle of 1-9 Infantry, 6th Infantry Division (Light); Germany, winter of 1999.



E1: M750 AC (Commando V-350) of 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment; Germany, spring 1998.



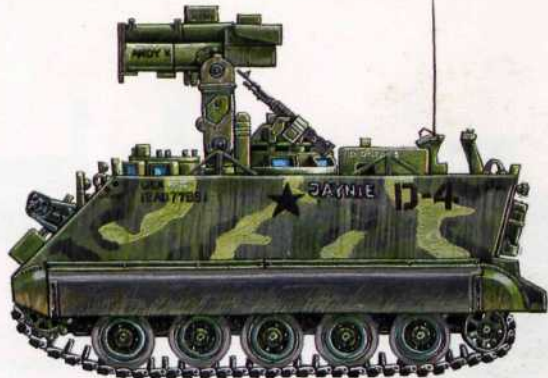
E2: Peacekeeper armored car of 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment; Germany, spring 1998.



E3: M113A3 armored cavalry combat vehicle, 1-803 Armor (Washington National Guard); Poland, summer 1997.



E4: M115A1 armored cavalry combat vehicle of 163rd Armored Cavalry Regiment (Montana National Guard); Korea, 1998.



F1: M901 antiarmor vehicle of 256th Mechanized Brigade (Louisiana National Guard), 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized); Poland, summer of 2000.



F2: M2A3 infantry fighting vehicle of 2nd Armored Division; Germany, spring of 1997.



F3: M18 mortar carrier of 11th Marine Artillery Regiment, 1st Marine Division; Iran, summer 2000.



F4: M106 mortar carrier of 3-5 Marines, 1st Marine Division; Iran, summer of 2000.



G1: M577A1 command post vehicle of 3-112 Armor, 49th Armored Division (Texas National Guard); Oklahoma, summer 1999.



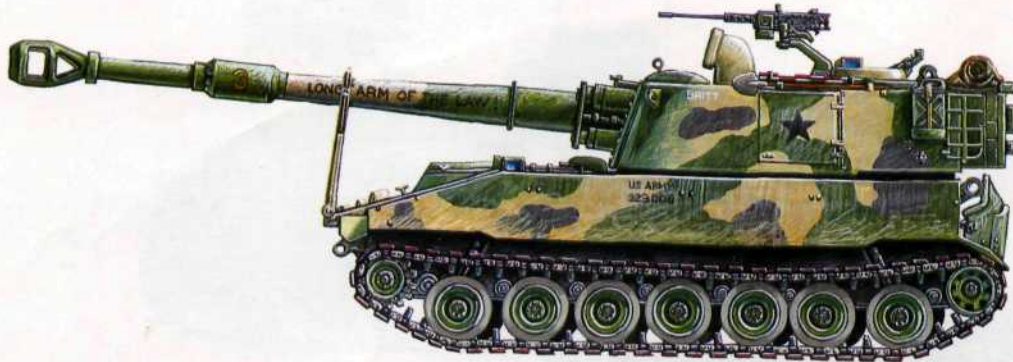
G2: M990 of 1-4 Air Defense Artillery, 9th Infantry Division (Motorized); Iran, spring of 1998.



G3: M728 combat engineer vehicle of 1-185 Armor (California National Guard), 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized); California, spring of 2000.



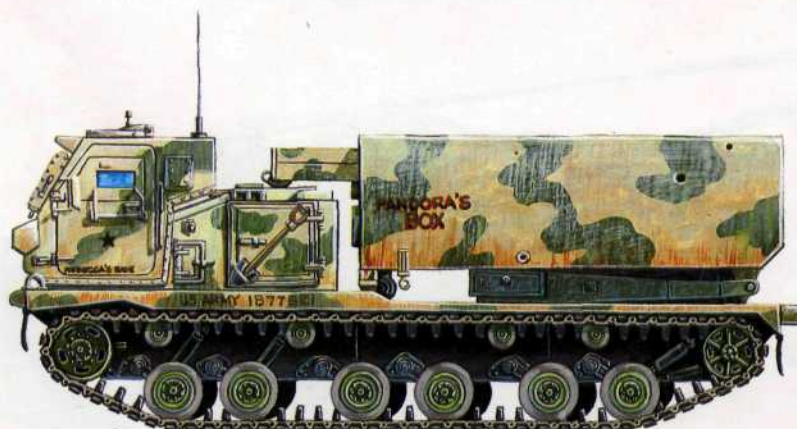
G4: M741A6 PIVAD of 5-62 Air Defense Artillery, The School Brigade; Oklahoma, summer of 1999.



H1: M109A2 self-propelled howitzer of 3-41 Field Artillery, 3rd Infantry Division; Korea, autumn 1997.



H2: M110A2 self-propelled gun of 2-32 Field Artillery, 41st Artillery Brigade; Germany, December 1996.



H3: M993 Multiple Launch Rocket System of Battery A, 13th Field Artillery Regiment, 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized); Iran, autumn 1998.



H4: M948 Light Artillery Rocket System (LARS) of Battery E, 11th Field Artillery Regiment, 6th Infantry Division (Light); Finland, July, 1997.

# COLOR PLATE NOTES

## **A1: M1 of 1-803 Armor (Washington National Guard), 36th Infantry Division (Mechanized); Poland, Summer 1997.**

A vehicle from Alpha Company of the battalion, this tank features the fairly complex autumn camouflage pattern which was usually applied with fewer colors and less care. The tank's tactical marking ("A-19") is painted in yellow on the turret front, and the tank's name ("Terminator") is on the gun tube forward of the bore evacuator. When viewing this and subsequent plates, the reader should remember that, by regulation, the vehicle tactical markings (such as "A-19" in this case) followed no army-wide pattern. Certain conventions were fairly universally used, such as reservation of the number "6" for the unit commander. Presumably, this vehicle is from Alpha Company's first platoon. However, there were only four vehicles to a platoon, so it should not be assumed that this was the ninth vehicle in the platoon or even the company.

The photograph from which this plate was taken was made approximately a week after the battle of Sulechow (3 June 1997), the battalion's first engagement of the war. Tank A-19 (Terminator) apparently performed quite well as it has two red "kill" stars painted on the turret front and an additional half star indicating a shared kill. Very few vehicles continued to carry prominent identifying numerals long after arrival in Germany, and the fact that Terminator still carries hers (and is in almost factory-fresh condition) further confirms the time of the photograph.

## **A2: M1A1 of 2nd Armored Division; Germany, Summer 1998.**

As with many vehicles in Germany, the lack of external unit markings makes it difficult to identify the unit to which this tank belonged with assurance. However, it is almost certainly from either the 1-67 or 3-67 Armor. Both of these battalions were equipped with M1A1s, and both adopted the curious habit of marking kills with red barrel rings instead of stars. One source holds that this was an in-joke in the 67th Armored Regiment and was adopted due to the M1A1 being armed with the German Rheinmetall 120mm gun. (The *Bundeswehr* universally used barrel rings to denote kills.)

The tank's name ("The Whole Can") is

painted on the turret front and is the only identifying marking on the vehicle. The two small white crosses on the gun tube immediately forward of the mantlet are memory marks, recording the deaths in combat of two Crewmembers. Usually these memory marks listed the crewmember's name and rank immediately below the cross, and the date of death below that. Presumably the same format was followed here, but the notations under the crosses are illegible in the original photograph.

Two items of interest can be seen in the tank's skirt armor. First, the last skirt plate has been removed. This was extremely common on M1s of all marks for two reasons. With the rear skirt plate on, dirt and debris tended to accumulate around the idler, causing occasional mechanical difficulties. Second, it was necessary to gain access to the rear suspension area fairly often for maintenance purposes. Permanent removal of the rear skirt plate solved the first problem and made the second much easier.

The second item of interest is the second skirt plate from the front. This plate was apparently damaged in combat and has fairly recently been replaced by a part from another tank, the work being done by an ordnance workshop unit. Note that the camouflage paint on that panel, although similar in overall appearance, does not match the surrounding plates. Chalked (or painted) in yellow on the plate is the depot unit number (221-1), the mechanic's check of the work (OK) and the date of replacement (7-98, or July of 1998).

## **A3: M1A2, 3-70 Armor, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized); Germany, Fall 1997 (?).**

A remarkably high cross-country speed coupled with the bizarre appearance of its raised remote turret earned the M1A2 the nickname "Giraffe." One soldier's explanation of this nickname was that, "It looks like something out of a zoo." It is difficult to place this particular example of the tank due to its lack of external markings. Fortunately, the serial number has not been painted over and this vehicle (1702601) was assigned to the 3-70 Armor, a component battalion of the 5th Division. The vehicle has been in Germany long enough to lose most of its external unit

markings (for security purposes) but still retains the vehicle name (Lisa Gaye) on the turret and the driver's name (Steve #1) on the superstructure. The significance of "#1" is unclear.

## **A4: M691 Diana, 4-5 Air Defense Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division; Poland, Spring 1997.**

The cancellation of the M988 DIVAD air defense gun in the mid-1980s, and relegation of the existing models to National Guard service caused the adoption of a number of experimental and stop-gap solutions to the self-propelled air defense gun requirement. This is a good color study of the M691 Diana air defense vehicle, one of the many different self-propelled air defense guns in use by the U.S. Army in the 1990s. The vehicle itself consists of twin Oerlikon 25mm KBB automatic cannons mounted in a fully rotating turret on an M1 chassis. The vehicle serial number is still visible on the rear hull superstructure and allows identification of the unit to which it was assigned. The vehicle name (Super Duster) is painted on the turret side below the national star.

## **BT: M60A3, 1-127 Armor, 42nd Infantry Division (New York National Guard); Yugoslavia, Spring 1999.**

In 1987 the U.S. Army adopted the M60A4 as type standard and began upgrading all M60A1 and A3 versions to the A4 standard. In the case of the existing M60A3 fleet, this amounted only to adding armored skirts to the sides and attachment lugs to the turret and glacis for reactive armor plates. This was often done in forward maintenance depots under primitive conditions, resulting in a non-uniform appearance. This color plate provides a good study of the distinctive, if somewhat ugly, appearance of an M60A3 with field-expedient block attachments. The insert to the right shows the appearance of the turret with the reactive armor blocks removed.

By 1997 most units earmarked for Europe had been equipped with various marks of M1 Abrams tanks. However, the M60A3 and M60A4 remained in the inventory, particularly in the divisional tank battalions of non-mechanized infantry divisions (as is the case with this particular example). A number of



M60A3s and M60A4s also eventually made their way to Germany and were used to replace combat losses in several units originally equipped with M1s.

The tank in question clearly shows its serial number (2187132) on the central storage box above the side skirts and its name (The Demon) on the rear superstructure.

**B2: Cadillac Gage Stingray of 4-34 Armor, 8th Division (Mechanized); Poland, Spring 2000.**

Following the retreat from central Poland in the autumn of 1997, the 8th Division was withdrawn from the lines to refit and reorganize. Armored vehicle losses had been heavy, and all remaining tanks in the division were assigned to 1-68 and 3-77 Armor, while 2-68 and 5-77 Armor were disbanded to provide personnel replacement for the other two battalions. The remaining tank battalion in the division, 4-34 Armor, was left without any vehicles of its own, but a convoy of heavy equipment had recently arrived in Europe (one of the last to do so) and included in the cargo was a consignment of Cadillac Gage Stingrays which were used to reequip the battalion.

The Stingray was a private venture tank designed and built by Cadillac Gage for the export market. The Stingrays in question were originally manufactured for the Pakistani Army and were awaiting shipment when the war broke out. At that time all shipments of war material were frozen and in early 1997 the Stingrays were requisitioned. (The vehicle in this plate still retains markings on its rear superstructure showing that it was requisitioned in February of 1997 by Field Materials Headquarters Company 12.)

The flamboyantly painted vehicle in this plate belonged to Captain Wilbur Stentz of Mountain Home, Idaho, and served as the company command tank for Bravo Company, 4-34 Armor during the spring offensive into Poland and, later, Latvia. The vehicle driver was Staff Sergeant Kent Venters and his name (along with his wife's name, Marsha) is painted on the left forward superstructure. The tank's name is "Pink Cadillac," while "The Spirit of Mountain Home Idaho" is the commander's marking on the turret side. By the spring of 2000 the tank had 13 tank kills (red kill stars on the turret front) and had also shot down four aircraft: three SU-25s and one larger aircraft. The caption provided with the photograph by the U.S. Army identifies the fourth aircraft as an SU-17, but the silhouette in the actual photograph is unmistakably that of a U.S. Air Force F-111.

Immediately above the kill stars on the

turret front is a single memory mark, indicating an crewmember killed in combat, followed by two mushroom clouds, indicating the tank has twice survived on a nuclear battlefield. Barely legible below the clouds are the dates of the battles: "12-98" and "3-99" (December of 1998 and March of 1999).

The serial number on the rear superstructure (12 21917) is the Pakistani Army serial number, which has been retained on the vehicle with the addition of "U.S. Army Ordnance" below it. The tank retains its original Pakistani color camouflage scheme with only two alterations: The Pakistani Army markings on the back half of the turret side have been rather crudely painted over with black paint and a black national star has been stenciled onto the turret side.

In addition to the Stingrays sent to Germany, a small number were retained in depots in the United States and in 1999 were turned over to the 49th Armored Division in Oklahoma to replace tank losses.

**B3: LAV-75 of 2-60 Infantry, 9th Infantry Division (Motorized); Iran, Spring 1998.**

The LAV-75 was originally acquired in response to a requirement for a light tank capable of rapid air deployment with light divisions. It was used to equip the newly organized divisional tank battalions of the army's light divisions as well as the assault gun battalions of the 9th Motorized Division. At about the same time, the army issued a requirement for a light, air-droppable tank to replace the M551 Sheridan then equipping the 3-73 Armor (Airborne) of the 82nd Airborne Division. The M551 had never been satisfactory in that role and had been retained primarily as a face-saving gesture.

As it happened, the LAV-75 proved admirably suited to the 3-73rd's mission and, with few alterations, was adopted.

The LAV-75 shown is from Charlie Company of the 2-60 Infantry (Assault Gun), 9th Motorized Division. The vehicle, in this case, can be identified from its serial number (11B76621 A) on the superstructure side. The vehicle name (The Final Solution) is painted on the gun tube housing, and the driver has painted his hometown (Chicago) on the side of his cupola.

**S4: M17 LAVAA (Light Armored Vehicle, Antiarmor) of. 11th Marine Artillery Regiment, 1st Marine Division; Iran, Autumn 1999.**

The First Battalion, 11th Marines became a holding unit for a variety of specialist units of the 1st Marine Division in Iran. As combat casualties increased and replacements

dwindled, the division began instituting centralized control of its more powerful fire assets. Waco Battery of 1-11 Marines became the holding unit for the division's remaining M17 antiarmor vehicles. The M17 was a straightforward LAV-25 conversion accomplished by substituting the TOW II launch system for the 25mm chaingun turret.

The vehicle shown retains clear unit markings on the rear hull side identifying it as the sixth vehicle of the battery. The vehicle name (Striker II) is just forward of this. Note the "Sling" stencils by the lifting rings at the front and back of the vehicle and the U.S. Marine Corps serial number at the very upper front of the vehicle side.

**C7: M2 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle of Headquarters Company, 2nd Brigade, 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized); Iran, Autumn 1997.**

The M2 Bradley was the standard infantry fighting vehicle in service with U.S. mechanized infantry during the war. This plate shows a vehicle in quite good condition and painted in the mixed sand and green camouflage pattern adopted by many units in the Persian Gulf. Many vehicle markings are visible, most of which would have disappeared after another season of combat. The black numeral on the turret indicates that the vehicle is vehicle eight in its platoon. Still visible on the side skirt are several peacetime safety stencils (which were often ignored in combat situations).

The top reads "Do not ride on vehicle" while the one below it reads "Stay clear of turret." Toward the rear of the vehicle is a yellow radiation symbol and the notation "Rad Def," indicating that this vehicle is a radiological recon vehicle of the brigade's NBC (nuclear, biological, chemical) warfare defense platoon.

As such, it was undoubtedly fitted with a variety of radiological and chemical sensors internally. Also still visible is the "Lift/Tow" stencil by the front lift ring. Standard markings are rounded out by the black national star on the turret and the vehicle serial number (11022).

Crew personal markings consist of the vehicle name, "Tally Ho," on the turret side and two personal markings of the track commander. "Illinois" is the track commander's home state and "Joyce of Midlothian" is the track commander's wife or girlfriend.

Despite the natty appearance of the vehicle overall, it has apparently been in combat recently, as it shows fragmentation damage to the armored track skirt and the stowage box on the rear of the turret.

**C2: LAV-25 of E Troop, 44th Cavalry Squadron (Composite), 44th Armored Division; Bavaria, Autumn 1999.**

The LAV-25 was originally adopted as a light armored personnel carrier and fire support vehicle for use by the marines and the 9th Infantry Division (Motorized), but the versatility of the vehicle soon caused its application to a wide variety of tasks. In many of the nondivisional national guard cavalry units, it was issued as a replacement for the M113 armored personnel carrier, as shown in this plate.

When the 44th Armored Division was formed from three separate national guard brigades, the brigade cavalry troops were combined to form a composite divisional cavalry squadron, designated the 44th. A Troop, 230th Cavalry (Tennessee NG) became A Troop, 44th Cavalry; B Troop, 713th Cavalry (South Carolina NG) became B Troop, 44th

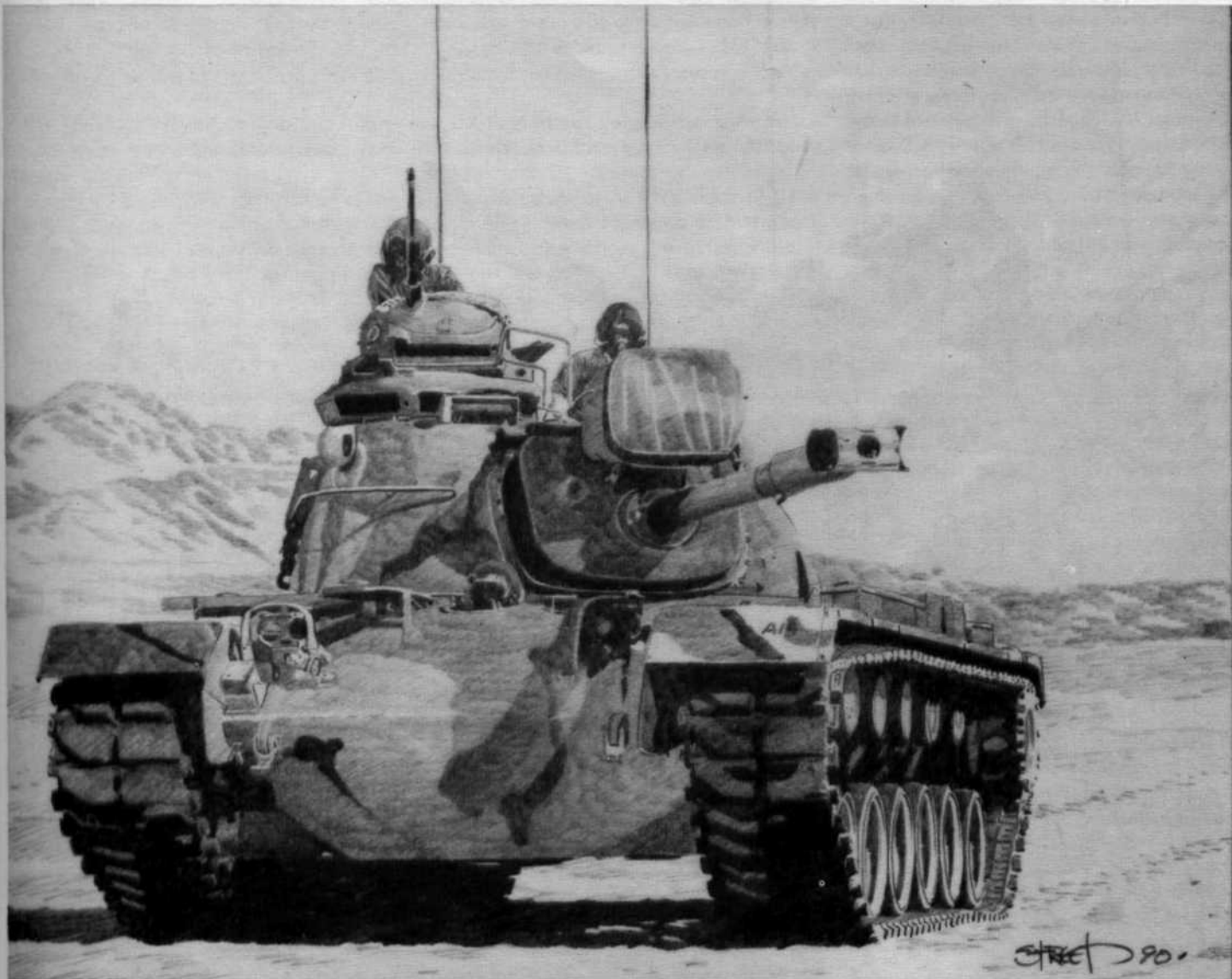
Cavalry; and E Troop, 31st Cavalry (Alabama National Guard) became E Troop, 44th Cavalry.

The vehicle shown is heavily weathered, but still shows its lift stencils by the front and rear lift rings. The vehicle serial number is probably still present as well, but is obscured by the canvas bags hung from the vehicle's side. The vehicle's name (Ivan Eater) is barely legible immediately ahead of the driver's hatch. The turret bears two commander's marks, "Death in Spades" at the turret front and "Rusty Butt" toward the center. Rusty Butt was probably the commander's nickname. Below it is painted "Alabama," the crew's home state. A Confederate battle flag is hung from the radio antenna.

**C3: LAV-PIVAD of 3-62 Air Defense Artillery, 10th Infantry Division (Mountain); British Columbia, Summer 1997.**

When the DIVAD program was cancelled, work on PIVAD (Product-Improved Vulcan Air Defense) was accelerated, and by the 1990s it was the most common gun system in use by U.S. air defense artillery units. In response to a requirement for a lightweight, mobile air defense gun system for use with light divisions, PIVAD was mounted on a LAV-25 chassis and issued to the air defense battalions of the 62nd Air Defense Artillery Regiment, the component battalions of which provided air defense assets for the regular army light divisions (1-62 ADA with 25th Division, 2-62 ADA with 7th Division, 3-62 ADA with 10th Division and 4-62 ADA with 6th Division).

The vehicle shown is in good shape and has relatively few markings. The serial number (11B7260) is clearly visible just to the rear of the turret ring on the vehicle side. The "Lift" stencils by the front and back lift rings are barely visible in white. Aside from a small



black national recognition star on the hull side, the only other markings are the vehicle's name, "Friendly Fire," and a cartoon on the hull side.

**C4: M113A3 Armored Personnel Carrier of 2-136 Infantry (Minnesota National Guard), 36th Infantry Division (Mechanized); Germany, Autumn 1997.**

M2 Bradley production was never sufficient to provide all National Guard mechanized troops with infantry fighting vehicles, and as a result, many units continued to use the M113 armored personnel carrier.

The vehicle shown is vehicle 34 (perhaps the fourth vehicle of the third platoon of a company) of the 2-136 Mechanized Infantry, and is unusual in being free of any personal crew markings. The "Lift Here" stencils by the front and back lift rings are still visible, as is the

serial number (12A88071). The vehicle's side skirts have been removed (fairly common, as the rubber center panels tended to deteriorate quickly in combat and replacements were not available) and the .50-caliber machinegun on the commander's cupola has been replaced by a Mk-19 grenade launcher (also very common).

**D7: HMMWV Squad Carrier of 9th Infantry Division (Motorized); Iran, Autumn 1998.**

Most of the plates on this page show tactical vehicles of the 9th Division in the Persian Gulf theater. This particular version of the HMMWV was the standard utility truck of the division and was used to carry both light cargo and personnel. On this version the doors, cab roof and rear roof have been removed and the vehicle has been used as

an ammo carrier for a mortar squad. The serial number, which was normally painted on the side of the engine hood, was obscured in the original photograph by the leg of a rifleman riding on the hood. Note that the roll bar behind the seat is clearly visible in this view.

**D2: HMMWV Squad Carrier of 3-47 Infantry, 9th Infantry Division (Motorized); Iran, Autumn 1998.**

Five of the nine maneuver battalions of 9th Infantry Division were organized as light motorized infantry, each battalion consisting of two light companies, one heavy company and one antiarmor company. The two light companies were carried in HMMWV squad carriers as shown in this plate.

This vehicle is very typical of the type used as personnel carriers. The ring mount is fitted



with a .50-caliber machinegun, although Mk-19 grenade launchers were more common. The crew's personal possessions are stored on the rear of the cab. On this vehicle the serial number (12C77618) is on the rear cab side and above it is the vehicle name (Lone Wolf) and a black wolf silhouette. The only other vehicle marking is a stenciled star on the door.

**D3: HMMWV Ambulance of the 2046th Mobile Surgical Hospital; Germany, Summer 1997.**

The HMMWV proved to be useful in a variety of roles, and this plate shows the ambulance version. In addition to a slightly longer cargo bed, the HMMWV ambulance included internal racks for two stretchers and a life-support system. The tactical markings indicate that it is pool vehicle number 2, but no serial number is visible. Pool vehicles were generally provided by units served by or located near the MSH unit. Therefore, this vehicle may originally have been issued to almost any U.S. unit of any service branch.

**04: HMMWV TOW Carrier of 2-2 Infantry, 9th Infantry Division (Motorized); Iran, Autumn 1998.**

Each of the antiarmor companies of the five light motorized battalions of the 9th Division included three antiarmor platoons with six TOW II launchers each. In one platoon these were LAVAA vehicles, while in the other two platoons the launchers were mounted on standard HMMWV squad carriers. The normal mounting position of the TOW II launcher was above the cab, which enabled it to be fired in any direction. The vehicle pictured here, however, has had the launcher mounted on the rear deck. While this served to reduce the overall vehicle silhouette, it also restricted the field of fire to the vehicle's sides and required exposing the cab to fire.

The tactical marking below the black national star indicates that this is vehicle number 29 in the company (probably a vehicle of the 2nd platoon). The serial number (22B7167) is painted on the hood, as is the vehicle name (Road Runner) on the door immediately below the window.

**05: HMMWV Fire Support Vehicle of 2-23 Infantry, 9th Infantry Division (Motorized); Iran, Autumn 1998.**

The antiarmor company of each light motorized battalion included, in addition to its three platoons of TOW carriers, one platoon of six fire-support vehicles. The fire-support vehicle was a standard HMMWV modified to support a power-driven 25mm chaingun re-

note turret. The gun was aimed by means of a downlinked television monitor located on the gunner's console (to the right of the driver).

This vehicle clearly shows its serial number (62B77617) on the hood, a small black national star on the rear fender, and the vehicle name (The Exterminator) on the rear side panel.

**D6: 5/4-Ton Utility Truck of 183rd Tactical Fighter Group (Reinforced); Al Qatif, Saudi Arabia, Summer 1998.**

This is an excellent view of a light tactical vehicle as used by U.S. Air Force airfield security police around the world, its role clearly marked by a number of unique features. Mounted on top of the roll bar behind the cab are a siren and flashing red light. On top of the cab there is, in addition to the familiar whip antenna, a VHF blade antenna for ground-to-air communication. In addition to the serial number on the door (1772703), the tactical markings on the side of the truck bed identify this as the fifth vehicle from the 183rd Tactical Fighter Group (Reinforced) Security Police.

**D7: Fast Attack Vehicle of the 9th Infantry Division (Motorized); Iran, Autumn 1998.**

Two battalions of the 9th Division (2-1 and 3-1 Infantry) were equipped as fast attack battalions. In addition, the battalion scout platoons of the division's five motorized battalions were mounted in fast attack vehicles. Given the very small exposed surface areas of the FAV, identifiable vehicles are extremely rare, and it is impossible to place this vehicle with any certainty. However, the absence of a weapons mount means that it was probably a command or liaison vehicle in the headquarters company of 2-1 or 3-1 Infantry. FAVs were usually armed with Mk-19 grenade launchers, .50-caliber machineguns, or TOW II launchers.

**D8: Fast Attack Vehicle of 1-9 Infantry, 6th Infantry Division (Light); Germany, Winter 1999.**

In the late 1980s it was decided to outfit one infantry battalion in each light division as a light motorized battalion. In 6th Division, 1-9 filled this slot. The battalion was organized along the same lines as the light motorized battalions of 9th Division. The vehicle shown is almost certainly from the scout platoon of the battalion and is included to show the position of the weapon mount.

Although intended primarily as a scout vehicle, it was recognized fairly early that the FAV would often be involved in combat situations and would provide the crew with virtu-

ally no protection from small arms fire or shell fragments. As a result, all FAVs were provided with Kevlar side and top sheets that attached to the roll bar framework. These provided moderately good protection from shell fragments and small-caliber small arms fire, but have been deleted from the plates to provide a better view of the vehicle interior. The Kevlar sheets were usually rolled up so as not to interfere with crew visibility.

**E1: M750 (Commando V-350) of 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment; Germany, Spring 1998.**

The 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment (Tennessee National Guard) lost most of its heavy equipment to Soviet naval commerce raiders while deploying to Europe in the winter of 1996-97. Upon arrival, all vehicles were pooled to equip the 2nd Squadron, which was then committed to action. The 1st and 3rd squadrons were made mobile by requisitioning civilian transport, but were provided a number of light armored vehicles as well. While a few of these were exotic conversions of civilian trucks to armored cars, the majority were light armored vehicles used for airfield defense by the U.S. Air Force. By the end of 1997, further losses had forced reorganization of the regiment as a single composite squadron. The picture from which this plate was made was taken in April of 1998 after the reorganization was complete.

Externally, the vehicle shown is a fairly typical V-350 as outfitted for airfield defense. It mounts a Cadillac Gage machinegun turret. Vehicles like this could be found anywhere in the globe where the U.S. Air Force manned bases. It was painted green overall with no camouflage scheme and was heavily weathered by the time this photograph was taken. In this case, however, the vehicle was extensively modified internally as it served as the command post vehicle for the composite squadron. The vehicle name (Lady Jane) is painted prominently on the side of the vehicle hull and marks it as Lt. Colonel Dwight Bergstrom's command vehicle. (Jane Bergstrom Davis was the colonel's daughter.) "Black Water Alligator" on the turret is the vehicle commander's marking, in this case belonging to Master Sergeant Wade Pruitt of Valdosta, Georgia. The vehicle driver is from Denver, Colorado as evidenced by the red "Denver" by the driver's hatch.

Commando V-350s were also used by U.S. Army military police units (and were designated M750 in army service) for base security and convoy escort duty, and when MP units were committed as actual combat troops, the V-350 performed adequately as

an armored personnel carrier and light armored fighting vehicle. The pintle-mounted M2HB .50-caliber heavy machinegun was standard issue, although it was often replaced in the field by a Mk-19 grenade launcher.

**E2: Peacekeeper Armored Car of 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment; Germany, Spring 1998.**

Another vehicle from the 278th ACR contemporaneous with that shown in Plate E1, the Peacekeeper was also most commonly used by U.S. Air Force security police for airfield security. This particular Peacekeeper has apparently been recently repainted, which accounts for it having acquired a camouflage pattern and for the less weathered look of the vehicle compared to "Lady Jane." Note the searchlight mounted on the machinegun gunshield. This was a common feature on airfield security vehicles and has been retained by this crew.

In addition to airfield defense, a number of Peacekeepers were also acquired by the Department of Energy in the early 1980s for nuclear reactor security. A number of Peacekeepers of both U.S. Air Force and DOE origin were used in 1999 to replace vehicle losses in the 49th Armored Division in Oklahoma.

**E3: M113A3 Armored Cavalry Combat Vehicle, 1-803 Armor (Washington National Guard); Poland, Summer 2000.**

The 1-803 Armor formed part of the 81st Mechanized Brigade (Washington National Guard) which deployed to Germany as an organic brigade of the 36th Infantry Division (Mechanized).

In common with many national guard units, the 1-803 had not yet reequipped with the M1/M2 family of vehicles and thus was primarily equipped with M60A4 main battle tanks. The vehicle shown, however, is from the battalion's scout platoon, which was equipped with M113A3ACCVs.

The ACCV shown has few markings, but can be identified by its serial number (4417627B). The vehicle name (Polish Sportster) is on the rear side. Note also the "Lift" and arrow stencils at the front and back indicating the vehicle's lift rings.

**E4: M115A1 Armored Cavalry Combat Vehicle of 163rd Armored Cavalry Regiment (Montana National Guard); Korea, 1998.**

In the mid-1990s the armed forces entered a number of emergency production orders for a variety of LAV-25 variants (some of which are illustrated elsewhere). One effect of this shifting of priority to LAV variants was that for

a period of time there were a number of surplus 25mm chaingun turrets available. As M3 Deevers production had never been sufficient to provide the national guard with modern cavalry fighting vehicles, a number of M113 chassis were fitted with surplus 25mm chaingun turrets and issued to the Montana National Guard as "Surrogate Cavalry Fighting Vehicle XM115." In February of 1996 the type was standardized, with a few modifications, as the M115A1 Armored Cavalry Combat Vehicle, and steps were taken to begin mass production. The outbreak of war overtook these plans, but conversion of existing M113A3 ACCVs to the M115A1 standard continued through 1998.

A number of M115A1 vehicles were shipped to Europe and used to replace vehicle losses, and others were employed by mechanized units in the United States. The 163rd ACR, however, was the only unit entirely equipped with the vehicle.

The vehicle shown in the plate was commanded by Master Sergeant Roland G. Mills of Iowa City, Iowa, and the turret bears both his wife's name, Vickie, and his hometown on the side, forward of the side vision block. (How Master Sergeant Mills came to be in a regiment of Montana national guardsmen is not certain.) Aft of the vision block are kill marks indicating two BRDM scout cars, one BMP, one aircraft, and eight soft-skinned troop transport vehicles destroyed. The vehicle driver was Sgt. William A. Jefferson, and his fiance's name, Buela, is painted immediately under the vehicle serial number (17A076325).

**Ft: M901 Antiarmor Vehicle of 256th Mechanized Brigade (Louisiana National Guard), 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized); Poland, Summer 2000.**

Although Hellfire launchers mounted on M2 chassis were used to equip the antiarmor companies of regular army mechanized battalions by the mid-1990s, the M901 ITV (Improved TOW Vehicle) was still used throughout the national guard, even in roundout brigades such as the 256th.

This ITV is the fourth vehicle in D Company, as indicated by the large, black tactical marking on the rear vehicle side. The vehicle serial number (12AD77851) is visible below the driver's vision blocks, as are the "Lift Here" stencils beneath the front and rear lift rings. The gunner has painted his name (Andy V.) on the launch tube, and the track commander has added his hometown (New Orleans) on the reloading hatch.

The vehicle's name (Jaynie) is prominent between the national star and tactical marking.

**F2: M2A3 Infantry Fighting Vehicle of 2nd Armored Division; Germany, Spring 1997.**

While the M2 Bradley was a satisfactory infantry fighting vehicle, in the early 1990s the need was felt to increase its antiarmor firepower. The result was the M2A3. The chassis of the vehicle was unchanged. The unmanned remote turret was smaller than the manned turret of the M2, and in place of the twin TOW 11 launcher on the left side of the turret, one Hellfire missile launcher was installed on each side. The weapon system was now fired from the gunner's station inside the vehicle and aimed by means of a downlinked television monitor.

The example shown here is from the 2nd Armored Division, but is identifiable as such only because of the markings of other vehicles in the same photograph. For some reason, army censors have airbrushed out all markings on this vehicle in the photograph.

**F3: M18 Mortar Carrier of 11th Marine Artillery Regiment, 1st Marine Division; Iran, Summer 2000.**

The M18 was the mortar carrier variant of the M2 Bradley IFV. The mortar carrier modification consisted of deletion of the turret and extensive internal changes to allow emplacement of the M121 120mm mortar. The interesting thing about this particular vehicle is that the M18 was never issued to the U.S. Marine Corps, and thus this vehicle appears to have been pirated from an army unit.

Despite its possibly shady origin, the vehicle bears a very proper set of markings. The small tactical markings on the fender skirt identify the unit as Tango Battery, First Battalion, 11th Marine Artillery Regiment, 1st Marine Division. The large "5" to the rear indicates that this is the fifth vehicle of the battery. On the superstructure side is the serial number (U.S. Marine Corps 171209—apparently fabricated, as this serial number was officially assigned to a refueling truck of the 49th Air Group). "Cecilia Burns" is painted below the driver's vision blocks and is apparently the wife or girlfriend of the driver. Note that the firing ports have been plated over. Note also the aiming stakes stored on the side of the superstructure between the two passenger vision blocks.

**F4: M106 Mortar Carrier of 3-5 Marines, 1st Marine Division; Iran, Summer 2000.**

As part of 3rd Army's summer offensive into eastern Iran, elements of 1st Marine Division conducted amphibious assaults along the Persian Gulf coast. This plate was taken from a photograph showing heavy equipment

shortly after off-loading on a beach near Chah Bahar, Iran. As 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines formed the MAU (Marine Amphibious Unit) which captured Chah Bahar, this vehicle is almost certainly from that battalion. However, censors have airbrushed out most of the vehicle's tactical markings for security reasons. The only remaining tactical marking is the large, yellow "2" indicating that the vehicle is the second track in the battery. Also visible are the lift stencils by the front and rear lift rings and the U.S. Marine Corps serial number (12761).

In the original photograph a beachmaster is standing next to the vehicle and obscures its name. The first three letters, however, were "Pog" and the name was probably a variant on "Pogey-bait." The 5th Marines were often referred to as "The Pogey-bait 5th Marines," a term of mild derision in which the regiment came to take a sort of perverse pride. The name ("pogey-bait" was a slang term for candy) apparently originated before or during the Korean War (versions differ) when the 5th by accident received a shipload of candy and other comestibles instead of supplies of a more military nature. The incident gave rise to the following rhyme:

"We're the Pogey-bait Fifth Marines.  
We can't keep our rifles clean.  
Don't give us a BAR;  
Just give us a candy bar."

This rhyme was seldom recited directly to a member of the regiment more than once (like many such nicknames, while it is accepted for members of the regiment to use the term, outsiders are forbidden to do so).

Note that the vehicle in this picture carries the massive baseplate and bipod for its 4.2" mortar slung on the vehicle side. The vehicle's mortar could be dismounted and fired from a firing pit using these, although it was more commonly fired from the carrier. One unusual feature of this vehicle is that it still has rubber track skirts (although they show considerable wear). Very few M113-type vehicles still retained these by 2000.

#### **GT-M577A1 Command Post Vehicle of 3-112 Armor, 49th Armored Division (Texas National Guard); Oklahoma, Summer 1999.**

Under the U.S. Army's regimental system, each state which had any armored units had a state armored regiment to which all such units belonged. In many cases, this resulted in one-battalion regiments (and in the case of armored cavalry, sometimes a one-troop regiment), but as the entire 49th Armored Division was a Texas National Guard Unit, the 112th Armored Regiment boasted a total of six battalions.

The vehicle shown in this plate is a heavily weathered command post vehicle from the headquarters company of the 3-112 Armor. The serial number (14A02234) allows identification of the unit, but no tactical markings are visible. At full strength, the headquarters company would have had eight such vehicles (one carrying the S-2 section, one with the S-3 section, one with the S-4 section, one with the

com mo platoon, two carrying the headquarters section of the battalion's mortar platoon, and two carrying the battalion aid station section). The lack of red cross markings makes it probable that the vehicle was from one of the staff sections. However, by 1999 personnel and vehicle losses resulted in most battalion staffs operating on a very reduced and streamlined establishment. In some battal-



ions, a single M577A1 carried the "battalion staff"—a team of a half-dozen or so specialists who coped with problems that the book said called for many times their number.

**G2: M990 of 1-4 Air Defense Artillery, 9th Infantry Division (Motorized); Iran, Spring 1998.**

In keeping with its tradition of using the weirdest vehicle possible for the task at hand, the 9th Division adopted the M990 as a tracked air defense gun in the late 1980s. Despite its unusual appearance, the M990 was a cheap and effective air defense vehicle. It consisted of two 30mm Bofors cannons (which had originally been tested for use on the DIVAD) mounted on either side of a lightweight turret. In addition to the ammunition feed system, the turret mounted the radar and fire-control system developed for the DIVAD (with some slight modifications for enhanced reliability) and was mounted in place of the Aries 75mm autocannon on a standard LAV-75 chassis.

The vehicle shown is gun number 1 of Charlie Battery, 1-4 ADA, the divisional ADA battalion. The vehicle's serial number (182177A6) is painted on the superstructure while the vehicle name (*C'est Le Guerre*) is on the gun.

On the side of the turret at the rear is a national recognition star so small as to be of no use at all. This is the sort of star a crew paints after having been ordered to paint one somewhere on the vehicle.

**G3: M728 Combat Engineer Vehicle of 1-185 Armor (California National Guard), 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized); California, Spring 2000.**

The M728 CEV (Combat Engineer Vehicle) was a variant of the M60 tank. The turret was slightly enlarged to accept the 165mm demolition gun mounted in place of the standard 105mm gun. A winch was fitted to the rear of the turret and a large crane framework was attached to the turret sides toward the front. While travelling, this framework was folded back, but it is shown in this plate deployed for lifting a road obstacle.

The normal assignment of CEVs was a section of two vehicles in the headquarters platoon of each line engineer company. This particular vehicle, however, has been pressed into service as a surrogate tank. (By 2000, virtually anything with armor and a gun was being used by armored units in the United States as a tank.)

Its serial number (939650) is still visible on the superstructure just below the turret. The vehicle's name (Dragin' Wagon) is on the turret side just behind the black national recognition star.

**G4: M741A6 PIVAD of 5-62 Air Defense Artillery, the School Brigade; Oklahoma, Summer 1999.**

The 5th Battalion, 62nd Air Defense Artillery was a regular army ADA battalion stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, and assigned to the Air Defense Center's School Brigade. It provided hands-on training for the M741A6 PIVAD (Product-Improved Vulcan Air Defense) system that still filled the gap created by the cancellation of the Sgt. York DIVAD system in 1985. When hostilities with Mexico began in 1998, the School Brigade at Fort Bliss was activated as a troop unit, complete with infantry battalions out of the local basic training barracks, artillery from the New Mexico National Guard, and the 1-124 Cavalry Squadron (Texas National Guard) from Waco. The Air Defense Center naturally provided an abundance of air defense units, including a Patriot missile battalion, a battalion of composite air defense weapons, and the 5-62 ADA. Batteries and platoons of the battalion were active in a number of rear guard actions during the retreat of the School Brigade from central Texas to Oklahoma. In 1998, the School Brigade was attached to the 49th Armored Division.

The vehicle shown is a good study of the M741A6 PIVAD. In common with most M113-type vehicles at this stage of the war, its track skirts have been removed. The large, bulky panels on the vehicle side are Styrofoam flotation panels covered by sheet metal. The weight of the gun system was such that these panels were necessary for the vehicle to retain its amphibious capability.

The vehicle name (The 4 Horsemen) is painted on the turret side and the serial number (2281108) is still faintly visible on the superstructure behind the turret and just above the flotation panel. The quick, stencil-version outline recognition star is painted on the side of the flotation panel.

**W7-M109A2 Self-Propelled Howitzer of 3-41 Field Artillery, 3rd Infantry Division; Korea, Autumn 1997.**

The M109A2 was the workhorse of U.S. field artillery units throughout the war. This view provides a good detailed look at the vehicle, and shows off the lengthened gun tube (the distinguishing feature of the A1 version). This vehicle was Battery C's third gun, as indicated by the yellow "3" on the bore evacuator. The vehicle name (Long Arm Of The Law) is painted on the gun tube immediately behind the bore evacuator and the section chief has painted "Britt" on the turret side just forward of his hatch, apparently the name of a wife or girlfriend.

Note that the gun tube is carried in the travel position in the upright travel lock.

**W2-M110A2 Self-Propelled Gun of 2-32 Field Artillery, 41st Artillery Brigade; Germany, December 1996.**

The basic corps general support weapon for U.S. forces was the M110A2 self-propelled 8" gun. The gun shown in this plate belonged to 41st Artillery Brigade, which supported the U.S. V Corps in its initial offensive into eastern Germany in 1996. It is relatively devoid of markings, showing only a vehicle name (Eve Of Destruction) on the gun tube and a faded serial number (J70031) on the superstructure. Note that the gun's massive recoil spades are folded up in the travel position.

**H3:M993 Multiple Launch Rocket System of Battery A, 13th Field Artillery Regiment, 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized); Iran, Autumn 1998.**

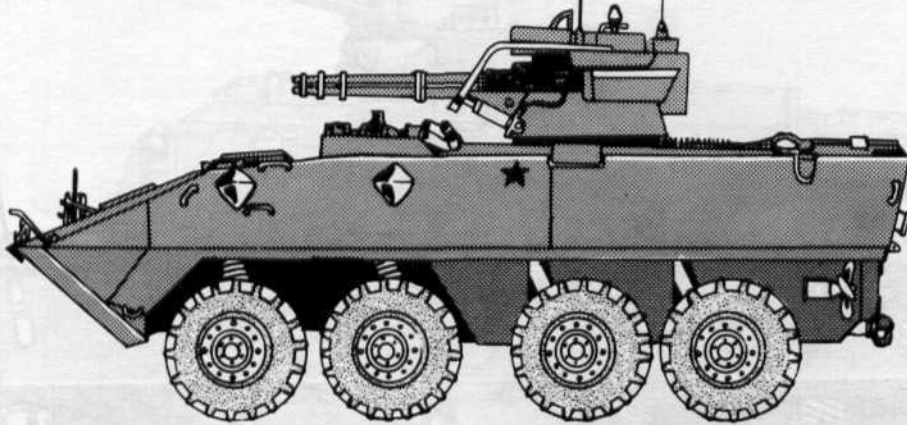
In the early 1980s the general support artillery battalion of each U.S. division, which had consisted of a mix of 8" howitzers and multiple launch rocket systems, was reduced to a single MLRS battery. These MLRS batteries became separate batteries not associated with any particular battalion and serving directly under the divisional artillery commander. This particular MLRS, painted in one of the several desert camouflage patterns used during the war, was driven by Technical Sergeant Rebecca Coolidge of Heber Springs, AR, and bears the driver's marking "Rebecca's Ride" on the lower driver's door. The vehicle's name, Pandora's Box, is painted prominently on the launch tube housing.

**H4:M948 Light Artillery Rocket System (LARS) of Battery E, 11th Field Artillery Regiment, 6th Infantry Division (Light); Finland, July 1997.**

The LARS filled the same role in light divisions as the MLRS filled in heavy divisions: a separate general support rocket battery at division level. In line with the higher priority given deployability in a light division, the LARS was a considerably smaller vehicle, and fired 160mm rockets instead of the 227mm giants of the MLRS. It was, nonetheless, a powerful system that provided the backbone of the division's indirect firepower.

This M948 was driven by Staff Sergeant Gerry Drumwald, and the door marking consists of the name of the sergeant and his wife (Brenda). They lived in Titusville, Florida, which is painted on the launch tube housing just below the vehicle name (Snake in the Grass). The unit can be identified from the still-legible serial number (2B16841) just below the national recognition star.

# LAV-PIVAD



Price: \$100,000 (S/R)

RF:+2

Stabilization: Fair

Armament: Vulcan 20mm ADA autocannon, MAG MG

Ammo: 1800x20mm

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 400 kg

Veh Wt: 12 tons

Crew: 3

Mnt: 6

Night Vision: Passive IR

**LAV-PIVAD (Self-Propelled Artillery):** Another LAV-25 variant, fitted with a PIVAD (Product-Improved Vulcan Air Defense) system. The LAV-PIVAD was designed to provide a lightweight, mobile air defense weapon for use in army light divisions. Aside from the weapon, it is nearly identical to the LAV-25 (driver's hatch on the left front deck, hatches for the gunner and commander on the turret deck, two large, hinged doors on the rear of the vehicle, and three firing ports on each side).

**Tr Mov: 180/70**

**Com Mov: 60/25**

**Fuel Cap: 290**

**Fuel Cons: 70**

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Loader:

Radio:

20mm PIVAD:

MAG MG:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## Combat Statistics

Config:Trt TF: 6 HF: 6

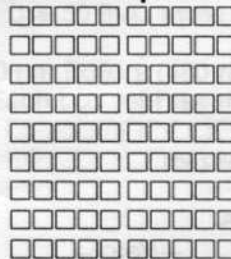
Susp: W(6) TS: 3 HS: 3

TR: 3 HR: 3

## AMMUNITION

Use MAG MG ammo records provided on page 5.

## 20mm Vulcan Autocannon (1800-round drum) (Each box represents 20 rounds.)



## WEAPON DATA

—Recoil—

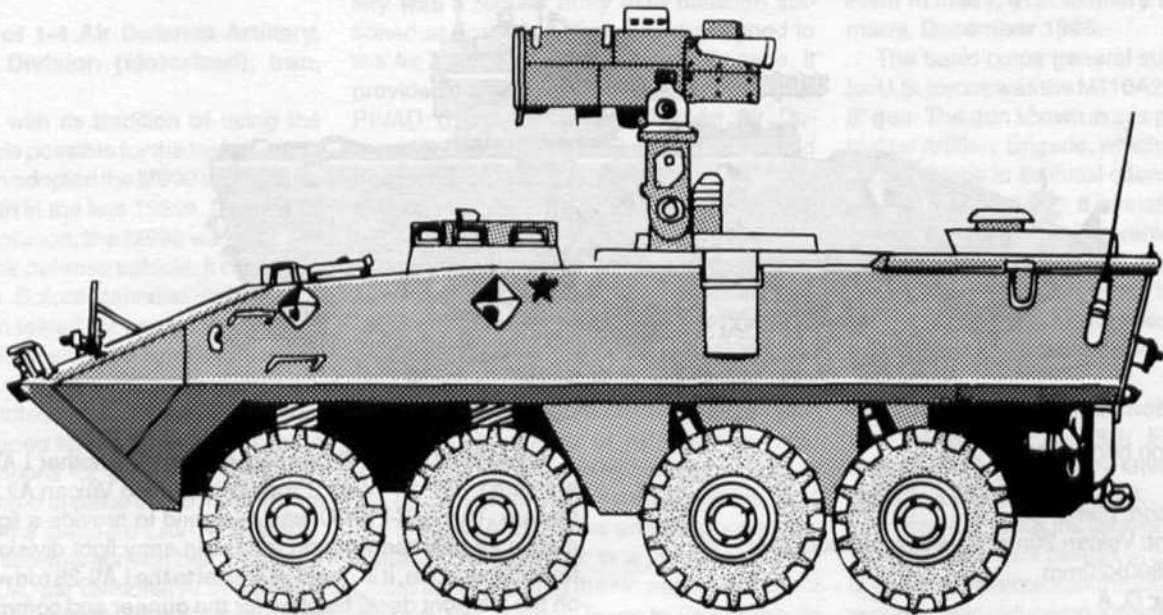
Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125

## WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Mag	Rng	Ammo	Damage	Pen
20mm	60	100B	450	API	10	3/-2/-5
			450	HE	C:1,B:2	-8C



# M17LAVAA



Price: \$100,000 (R/R)

RF: +2

Stabilization: Fair

Armament: Twin TOW launcher, MAG MG

Ammo: 10xTOW II missiles

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 400 kg

Veh Wt: 12 tons

Crew: 3

Mnt: 6

Night Vision: Passive IR

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Loader:

Radio:

Twin TOW Launcher:

MAG MG:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

**M17 LAVAA (Self-Propelled Artillery):** The LAVAA (Light Armored Vehicle, Antiarmor) is an antiarmor variant of the LAV-25, achieved by replacing the 25mm chaingun turret with a TOW launcher system. The launcher can be extended upwards, to permit the weapon to be aimed and fired while the vehicle is hull down, for improved survivability. It is otherwise externally identical to the LAV-25 (driver's hatch on the left front deck, hatches for the gunner and commander on the turret deck, two large, hinged doors on the rear of the vehicle, and three firing ports on each side).

**Tr Mov: 180/70**

**Com Mov: 60/25**

**Fuel Cap: 290**

**Fuel Cons: 70**

## Combat Statistics

Config: CiH TF: 2 HF: 6

Susp: W(6) TS: 2 HS: 3

TR: 2 HR: 3

## AMMUNITION

Use MAG MG ammo records provided on page 5.

## TOW Missiles (10)

## WEAPON DATA

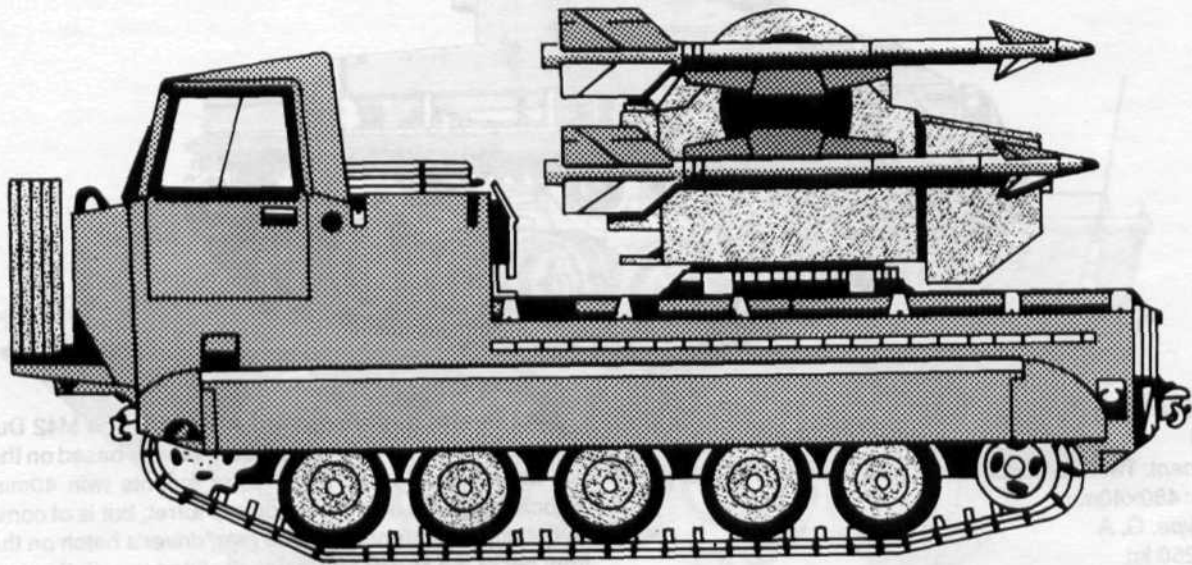
Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	—Recoil—		
						SS	Brst	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Rld	Rng	Damage	Pen
TOW	112	3500	C:12, B:12	160C
TOW IIC	2	3500	C:12, B:12	160C



# M48 Chaparral



Price: \$150,000 (S/R)

HF: +2

Stabilization: Poor

Armament: Quad Chaparral missile launcher, M2HB (C)

Ammo: 12 Chaparral missiles

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 500 kg

Veh Wt: 13 tons

Crew: 6

Mnt: 8

Night Vision: Headlights

**M48 Chaparral (Self-Propelled Artillery):** The M48 Chaparral air defense artillery vehicle consists of a modified M548 chassis (designated M730) and an M54 missile launch system installed in place of the cargo bay.

**Tr Mov: 120/70**

**Com Mov: 40/30**

**Fuel Cap: 380**

**Fuel Cons: 140**

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner 1  Gunner 2  Loader 1  Loader 2

Sight/Vision: Sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Radio:

Quad Chaparral Launcher:

M2HB (C):

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## Combat Statistics

Config: Std HF: 1

Susp: T: 2 HS: 1

HR: 1

## AMMUNITION

Use .50 BMG ammo records provided on page 5.

## Chaparral Missiles (12)

## WEAPON DATA

—Recoil —

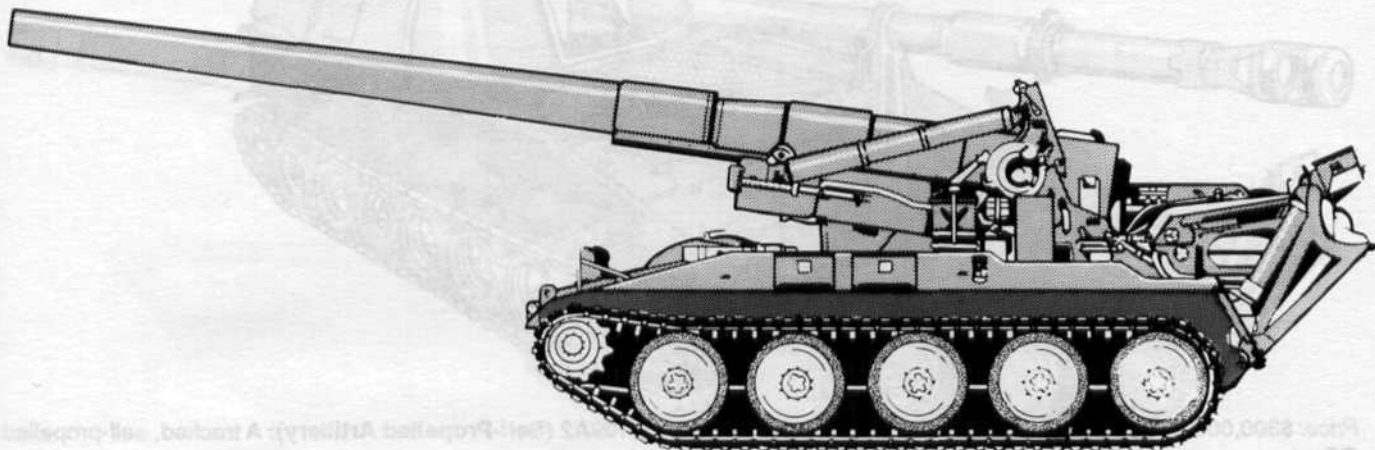
Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Rld	Rng	Damage	Pen
Chaparral	1	4500	C:10, B:18	150C

# M107 SPA



*Price:* \$375,000 (R/—)

*Armament:* 175mm howitzer

*Ammo:* 3x175mm, including propellant charges

*Fuel Type:* D, A

*Load:* 800 kg

*Veh Wt:* 30 tons

*Crew:* 6

*Mnt:* 10

*Night Vision:* Headlights

## Damage Record

*Crewmembers:* Commander  Driver  Gunner 1  Gunner 2  Loader 1  Loader 2

*Sight/Vision:* Sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

*Radio:*

*175mm Gun:*

*Traverse:*

*Engine:*

*Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):*

*Suspension:* Minor damage  Immobilized

**M107 SPA (Self-Propelled Artillery):** The M107 is an earlier variation on the M110, using a 175mm howitzer. It is no longer in service with the U.S. Army, but it remains in the arsenals of many other armies. Like the M110, the gun system is mounted externally on the chassis, and (unlike the M109) there is no protection for the gun crew (except for the driver, who rides inside) or for the ammunition. To remedy this (at least for the crew), a kit consisting of a tubular metal framework and Kevlar shields was issued, but most crews found these kits too cumbersome to erect. They were usually discarded or left with the supply units. The turret armor rating is with these shields in place; without them, the armor is 0. No provision is made for a weapons mount.

**Tr Mov: 95/50**

**Com Mov: 30/20**

**Fuel Cap: 700**

**Fuel Cons: 180**

## Combat Statistics

<i>Config:</i> Trt	TF: 1	HF: 8
<i>Susp:</i> T: 4	TS: 1	HS: 3
	TR: 1	HR: 3

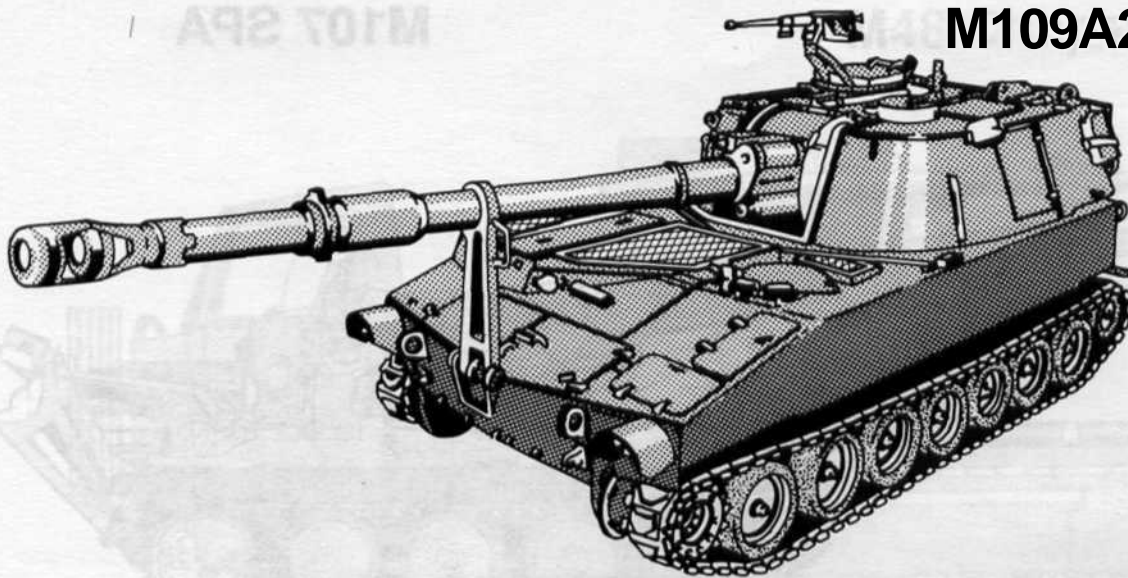
## AMMUNITION

**175mm Rounds & Propellant Charges (3)**

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Round	Rng	Damage	Pen
175mm	HE	400	C:34, B:40	3C
IFR:24km	HEAT	400	C:24, B:30	110C
Rld:2	WP	400	C:4, B:44	Nil
	CHEM	400	C:4, B:30	Nil
	ILLUM	—	B:2000	Nil

# M109A2



Price: \$300,000 (R/R)

RF.+1

Armament: 155mm howitzer, M2HB MG (C)

Ammo: 36x155mm

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 1 ton

Veh Wt: 25 tons

Crew: 6

Mnt: 10

Night Vision: Headlights

**M109A2 (Self-Propelled Artillery):** A tracked, self-propelled howitzer with a large turret on the rear vehicle deck. There is a driver's hatch on the left front deck, a commander's hatch and gunner's hatch on the turret deck, and hinged doors on both sides of the turret, the rear of the turret, and the rear of the hull. A weapons mount is located by the commander's hatch.

**Tr Mov: 110/65**

**Com Mov: 30/20**

**Fuel Cap: 450**

**Fuel Cons: 150**

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner 1  Gunner

2  Loader 1  Loader 2

Sight/Vision: Sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Radio:

155mm Howitzer:

M2HB MG (C):

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## Combat Statistics

Config: Trt TF: 4 HF: 10

Susp: T: 4 TS: 4 HS: 3

TR: 4 HR: 3

## AMMUNITION

Use .50 BMG ammo records provided on page 5.

## 155mm Rounds & Propellant Charges (36)

## WEAPON DATA

—Recoil—

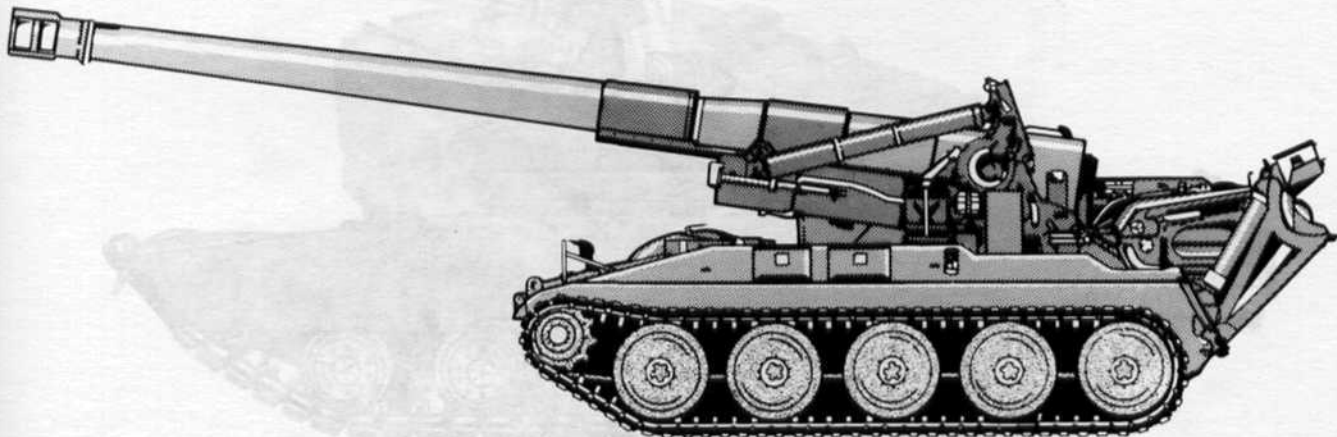
Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Round	Rng	Damage	Pen
155mm	HE	350	C:30, B:36	3C
	IFR: 24 km HEAT	350	C:20, B:28	110C
	Rid: 2 WP	350	C:3, B:44	Nil
	CHEM	350	C:3, B:28	Nil
	ICMDP	—	B:60	Grenade
	ILLUM	—	B:2000	Nil
	FASCAM	—	B:124	Mine

# M110A2SPA



Price: \$375,000 (R/R)

Armament: 203mm (8") howitzer

Ammo: 2x203mm (including propellant charges)

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 500 kg

VehWt: 21 tons

Crew: 6

Mnt: MS

Night Vision: Headlights

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner 1  Gunner

2  Loader 1  Loader 2

Sight/Vision: Sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Radio:

203mm (8") Howitzer:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Round	Rng	Damage	Pen
203mm	HE	400	C:36, B:44	4C
IFR: 20 km	WP	400	C:5, B:46	Nil
Rid: 2	CHEM	400	C:5, B:32	Nil

**M110A2 SPA (Self-Propelled Artillery):** A self-propelled artillery system on a heavy chassis developed for the army by the Pacific Car and Foundry Company. The gun system is mounted externally on the chassis, and (unlike the M109) there is no protection for the gun crew (except for the driver, who rides inside) or for the ammunition. To remedy this (at least for the crew), a kit consisting of a tubular metal framework and Kevlar shields was issued, but most crews found these kits too cumbersome to erect. They were usually discarded or left with the supply units. The turret armor rating is with these shields in place; without them, the armor is 0. No provision is made for a weapons mount.

**Tr Mov: 95/50**

**Com Mov: 30/20**

**Fuel Cap: 704**

**Fuel Cons: 180**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Trt TF: 1 HF: 10

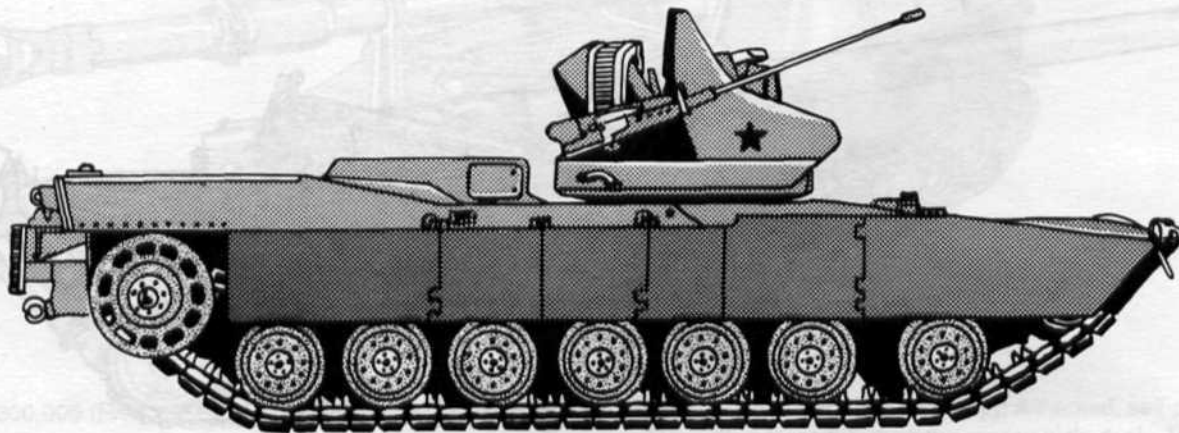
Susp: T: 4 TS: 1 HS: 3

TR: 1 HR: 3

## AMMUNITION

203mm Rounds & Propellant Charges (2)

# M691 Diana



Price: \$700,000 (R/R)

RF: +2

Armament: Twin 25mm Oerlikon KBB autocannons

Ammo: 500x25mm

Fuel Type: D, G, AvG, A

Load: 700 kg

Veh Wt: 44 tons

Crew: 3

Mnt: 14

Night Vision: Headlights

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Radio:

Twin 25mm Oerlikon: L  R

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Mag	Rng	Ammo	Damage	Pen
25mm Oerlikon	10	500D	250	API	10	-2/-4/-6
			250	HE	C:1,B:2	-8C

**M691 Diana (Self-Propelled Artillery):** The M691 Diana is one of a number of air defense systems adopted by the U.S. Army after the cancellation of M988 DIVAD system production in the mid-1980s. The Diana mounts a fully rotating turret with twin 25mm Oerlikon autocannons on an M1 Abrams tank chassis. A secondary weapon is not standard, but some units fit a field-expedient pintle mount (NHT equivalent) on the turret.

**Tr Mov: 140/110**

**Com Mov: 50/40**

**Fuel Cap: 1920**

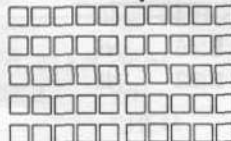
**Fuel Cons: 560**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Trt	TF: 10	HF: 200-Cp
Susp: T: 6	TS: 5	HS: 16-Sp
	TR: 5	HR: 16

## AMMUNITION

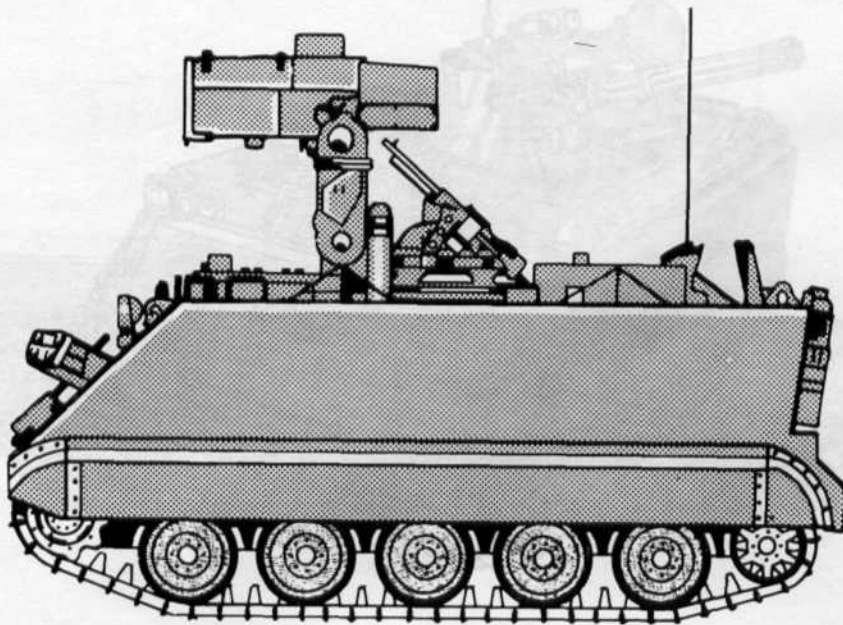
25mm Oerlikon KBB Autocannon (500 rounds)  
(Each box represents 10 rounds.)







# M901 ITV



Price: \$75,000 (S/R)

RF:+2

Armament: Twin TOW launcher

Ammo: 10 TOW II missiles

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 700 kg

Vel/j VW/11 tons

Crew: 3

Mnf: 6

Night Vision: Headlights, passive IR

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Loader:

Radio:

Twin TOW Launcher:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

**M901ITV (Self-Propelled Artillery):** Yet another variant of the M113 chassis, the ITV (improved TOW vehicle) was designed to replace earlier TOW carriers (hence the name). The TOW launcher replaces the commander's hatch and automatic reloading machinery largely fills the rear crew compartment. Otherwise, the vehicle is like the basic M113.

**Tr Mov: 120/70**

**Com Mov: 40/30**

**Fuel Cap: 360**

**Fuel Cons: 120**

## Combat Statistics

Config: CiH TF:2 HF: 6

Susp:T: 2 TS: 2 HS:4

TR: 2 HR:4

## AMMUNITION

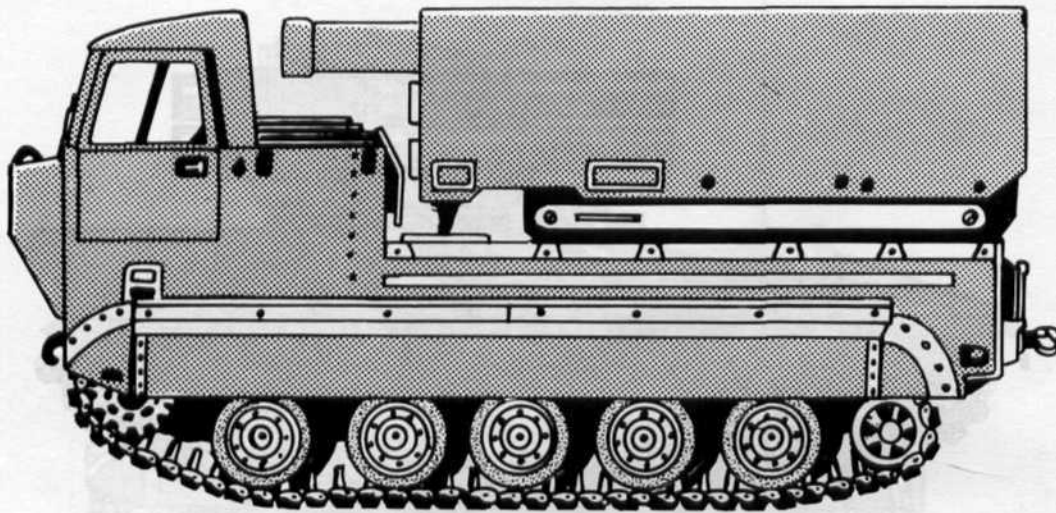
**TOW Missiles (10)**

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Rid	Rng	Damage	Pen
TOW II	2	3500	C:12, B:12	160C*
TOW IIC	2	3500	C:12, B:12	160C



# M948 LARS



Price: \$225,000 (S/R)

Armament: 160mm MRL, M2HB MG (C)

Ammo: 12x160mm rockets

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 150 kg

Veh Wt: 18 tons

Crew: 3

Mnt: 6

Night Vision: Headlights

**M948 LARS (Self-Propelled Artillery):** Built on the M548 cargo carrier chassis and using 160mm rockets instead of 227mm ones, the M948 Light Artillery Rocket System is smaller than the M993 MLRS, but identical in layout. Like the M993, the tubes can be discharged in pairs or ripple fired. The tubes can be reloaded by one person, using an integral derrick to hoist the ammo pods (six rockets each) onto the vehicle. An M2HB MG is fitted to a ring mount located atop the right of the crew compartment.

**Tr Mov; 120/70**

**Com Mov: 40/30**

**Fuel Cap: 360**

**Fuel Cons: 120**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Stnd HF: 1

Susp: T: 2 HS: 1

HR: 1

## AMMUNITION

Use .50 BMG ammo records provided on page 5.

## 160mm Rockets (12)

□□□□□□□□□□□□

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Round	Rng	Damage	Pen
160mm rocket	HE	350	C:30, B:40	3C
IFR:25km	HEAT	350	C:20, B:32	110C
Rld:2	ICM*	—	B:70	Grenade

\*ICM effects are like 155mm howitzer.

## WEAPON DATA

—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Loader:

Radio:

160mm MRL:

M2HB MG (C):

Traverse:

Engine:

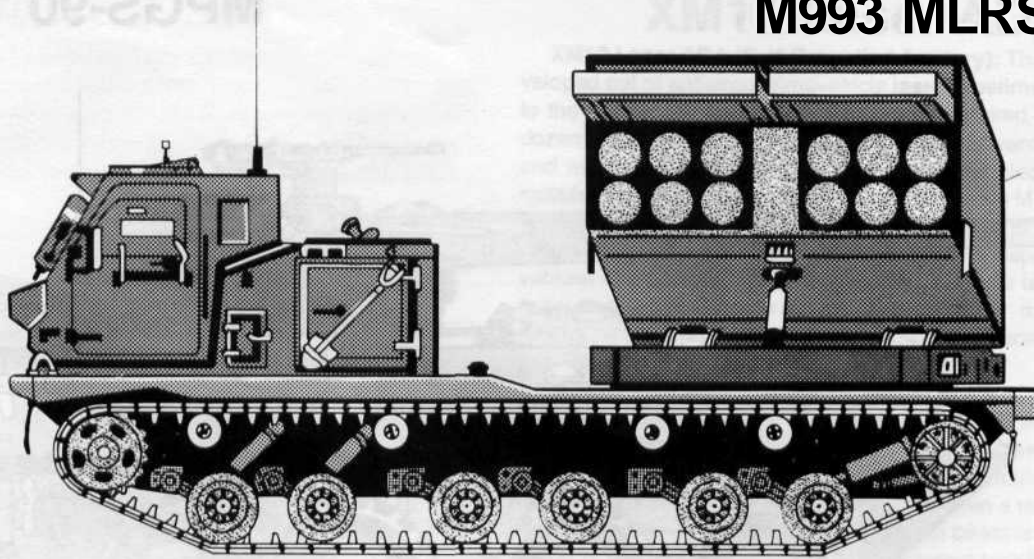
Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed): □□□□□□□□□□

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized





# M993 MLRS



Price: \$250,000 (S/R)

Armament: 227mm MRL, M2HB MG (P)

Ammo: 12x227mm rockets

Fuel Type: D, A

Load: 300 kg

Veh Wt: 22

Crew: 3

Mnt: 6

Night Vision: Headlights

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Sight/Vision: Gun sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Loader:

Radio:

227mm MRL:

M2HB MG (C):

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	—Recoil—			
					Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

**M993 MLRS (Self-Propelled Artillery):** The M993 was the first multiple rocket launcher system deployed in significant numbers by the U.S. Army since WWII. The vehicle uses a chassis developed by FMC and a large, box-like rack of 12 launching tubes (which can be rotated 360°) behind a forward-mounted crew compartment. The tubes can be discharged in pairs or ripple fired. Access to the forward crew compartment is through two doors (one on each side) and a hatch located on the right top of the compartment. The weapon can be reloaded by one person, who uses an integral derrick to hoist the ammo pods (six rockets each) onto the vehicle.

**Tr Mov: 140/85**

**Com Mov: 50/35**

**Fuel Cap: 650**

**Fuel Cons: 200**

## Combat Statistics

Config: Stnd HF: 1

Susp: T: 2 HS: 1

HR: 1

## AMMUNITION

Use .50 BMG ammo records provided on page 5.

## 227mm Rockets (12)

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Round	Rng	Damage	Pen
227mm rkt	HE	450	C:36, B:44	4C
IFR: 28 km	WP	450	C:5, B:46	Nil
Rld: 2	CHEM	450	C:5, B:32	Nil
	ICM*	—	B:90	Grenade

\*ICM effects as 155mm.







# M21 LADA

**M21 Laser ADA Vehicle (Self-propelled Artillery):** The M21 was part of several laser anti-aircraft/antiarmor systems undergoing testing as the war began. As the situation worsened in Europe, the system was type-standardized and a production line hastily set up. Only a few of these vehicles reached front-line units, and it is not known whether any saw service.

The M22 LGV component (see page 35) of the M21/M22 twin vehicle system provides the electrical power needed to power the laser. A capacitor in the laser vehicle accumulates the power needed for a shot until a target is located. The laser vehicle's engine also provides some power and maintains hydraulic pressure to move the crane. When a target is acquired by the vehicle's integral TA radar, the main beam is focused on the target at a low power setting until a full target lock is acquired. Full power is then applied until the capacitor is discharged (usually enough power is emitted to destroy the target). Like the XM12, an advanced laser system and a remote target acquisition radar and range finder were installed in a 360° mount fitted to a "cherry-picker" crane arrangement, enabling the vehicle to take up a complete hull-down position when the crane is extended.

Because of system limitations, the M21 is not capable of the single, massive discharge available to the XM12 and is thus of limited usefulness against all but the lightest of vehicles.

**Special Direct Fire Rules:** Because of the nature of the target acquisition tracking system, it is almost impossible to miss a target within range that has been properly locked-on. When using the installed target acquisition system, do not roll for hits—the weapon hits any target within range and in line of sight automatically. The weapon may fire at multiple targets up to the number of its ROF without penalty. When the target acquisition system is damaged or destroyed, fire is still possible using the weapon's manual controls, for which the normal direct-fire rules apply (including multiple target restrictions). The laser cannot penetrate heavy smoke or fog, and any vehicle concealed by such cannot be targeted.

**Tr Mov: 160/95**

**Com Mov: 40/25**

**Fuel Cap: 520**

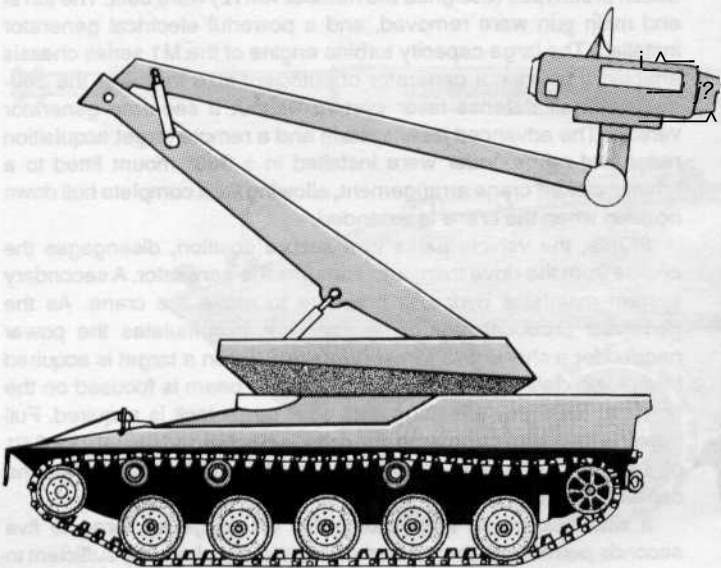
**Fuel Cons: 130**

## Combat Statistics

Config: CIH    TF: 4    HF: 12  
 Susp: T: 2    TS: 4    HS: 3  
                   TR: 4    HR: 3

## AMMUNITION

Use MAG MG ammo records provided on page 5.



Price: \$950,000 (R/—)

RF: +2 (when using manual controls)

Stabilization: Good

Armament: 300 Mw laser, MAG MG (C)

Ammo: MG ammo as cargo

Fuel Type: D, G, A, AvG

Load: 0.5 ton

Veh Wt: 16 tons

Crew: 3

Mnt: 10

Night Vision: White light/IR spotlight, active/passive IR

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Laser Technician

Sight/Vision: TA radar  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Radio:

300 Mw Laser:

MAG MG:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension: Minor damage  Immobilized

## WEAPON DATA

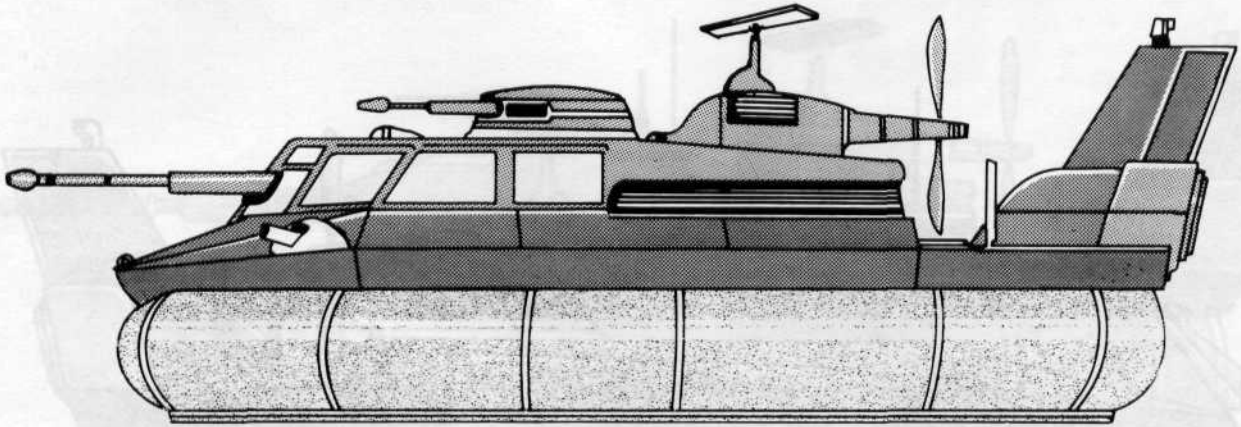
—Recoil —

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125

## WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Mag	Rng	Ammo	Damage	Pen
300 Mw laser	3	—	600	—	10	4/2/0/-2

# M5 RACV



Price: \$112,000 (Ft/—)

RF: +1

Armament: 20mm autocannon, twin M2HB (turret mount), port and starboard Mk-19 40mm GLs

Vnm: 500x20mm, 800 40mm

Fuel Type: G, A

Load: 400 kg

Veh Wt: 9 tons

Mnt: 24

Crew: 6

Night Vision: Image intensifier

**M5 RACV (Hovercraft):** The M5 RACV (Reconnaissance Air Cushion Vehicle) is a formal development of the Vietnam-era SK-5 riverine patrol hovercraft with improved electronics and constructed with more sophisticated materials technology. Less than 250 were manufactured, and they were only beginning to be assigned to light division recon units when the post-nuclear strike chaos ended production.

The vehicle has a 20mm autocannon in a casemate mount in the forward crew compartment (capable of firing only into the front quadrant—45° to either side of straight ahead), port and starboard 40mm autogrenade launchers (Mk-19) capable of firing into the left or right 180° arcs (respectively), and twin M2HB MGs in a 360° turret mount on the top deck. There are hatches atop the turret, on each side of the crew compartment, and atop the middle deck of the crew compartment. Forward propulsion is provided by a large prop in the rear, with steering achieved by rudders behind it.

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  20mm gunner

40mm gunner R  40mm gunner L  M2HB gunner

Sight/Vision: Night vision equipment

Radio:

20mm Autocannon:

Twin M2HB MG: 1  2

Mk-19 40mm: L  R

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension (Plenum Chamber): Minor damage  Immobilized

**TrMov: 150**

**ComMov: 55**

**FuelCap: 250**

**FuelCons: 50**

## WEAPON DATA

Weapon	ROF	Mag	Rng	Ammo	Damage	Pen
20mm	10	100B	250	API	10	3/-2/-5
			250	HE	C:1,B:2	-8C

—Recoil —

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

## Combat Statistics

Config: Stnd HF: 2

Susp: P(8) HS: 2

HR: 1

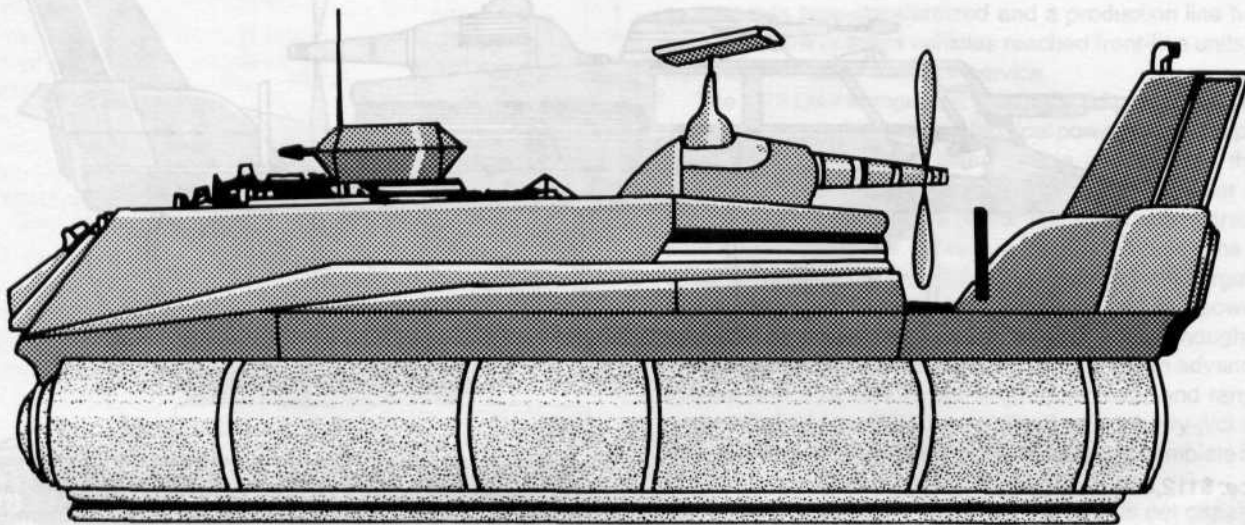
## AMMUNITION

Use the 20mm, 40mm, and .50 BMG ammo records provided on page 5.

## WEAPON DATA

Type	ROF	Mag	Rng	IFR	Rnd	Damage	Pen
40mm AGL	5	50B	200	3 km	HVHE	C:3, B:12	Nil
					HVHEDP	C:3, B:12	4C

# XM22 PCAC



Price: \$180,000 (R/—)

Armament: M2HB (C), Mk-19 GL

Ammo: 800x40mm, 630x.50 BMG

Fuel Type: G, A

Load: 400 kg

Veh Wt: 9 tons

Mnt: 24

Crew: 3+8

Night Vision: Image intensifier

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Passengers: 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8

Sight/Vision: Night vision equipment

Radio:

M2HB MG:

Mk-19 40mm GL:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension (Plenum Chamber): Minor damage  Immobilized

**XM22 PCAC (APC-Type Hovercraft):** The XM22 PCAC (Personnel Carrier, Air Cushion) was developed to provide the army with a light personnel carrier capable of traversing terrain types not accessible to other vehicles. The vehicle incorporates a front ramp for discharge of troops, hatches on the roof of the main compartment, and a small turret on the front deck (the same one as on the AAVP7A1) with an M2HB and a Mk-19 40mm GL.

## Combat Statistics

Config: Stnd HF: 2

Susp: P(8) HS: 2

HR: 1

## AMMUNITION

Use the 40mm and .50 BMG ammo records on page 5.

## WEAPON DATA

Type	ROF	Mag	Rng	IFR	Rnd	Damage	Pen
40mm AGL	5	50B	200	3 km	HVHE	C:3, B:12	Nil
					HVHEDP	C:3, B:12	4C

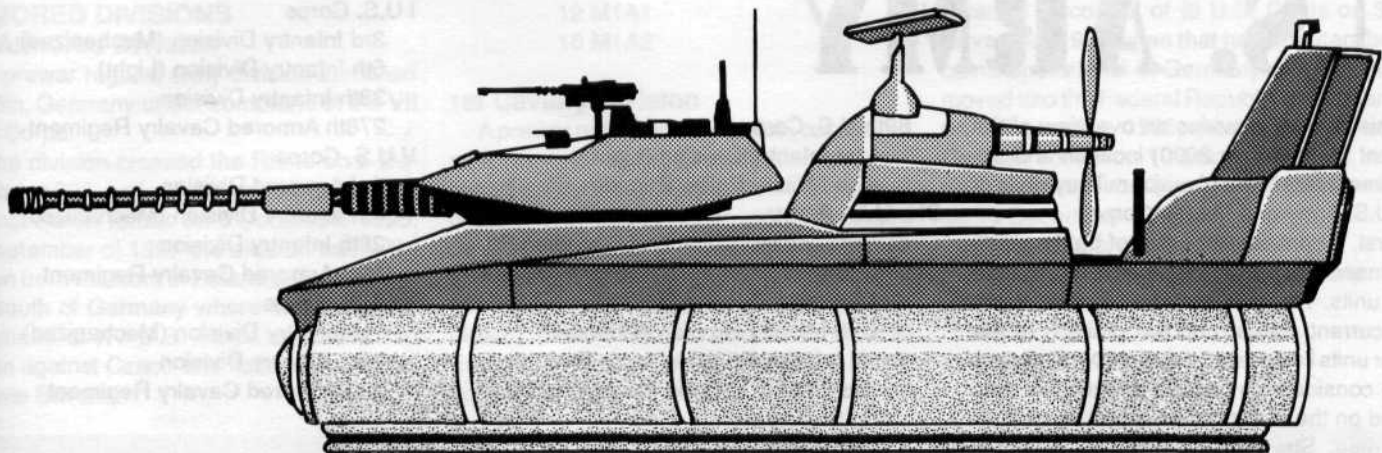
Weapon	ROF	Mag	Rng	Ammo	Damage	Pen
20mm	10	100B	250	API	10	3/-2/-5
			250	HE	C:1, B:2	-8C

—Recoil—

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
M2HB	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	3	14	65
tripod	5	8	2-2-3*	8	105B	2	7	150

\*.50 SLAP ammunition has a penetration of 1-1-2.

# XM23 AACV



Price: \$250,000 (Ft—)

RF:+A

Armament: 105mm gun, MAG MG (coaxial), MAG MG (C)

Ammo: 24x105mm gun

Fuel Type: G, A

Load: 300 kg

Veh Wt: 14 tons

Mnt: 24

Crew: 3

Night Vision: Image intensifier, active/passive IR

## Damage Record

Crewmembers: Commander  Driver  Gunner

Sight/Vision: Sight  Range finder  Night vision equipment

Radio:

105mm Gun:

MAG MG (Coaxial):

MAG MG (C):

Autoloader:

Traverse:

Engine:

Fuel (% Consumed or Destroyed):

Suspension (Plenum Chamber): Minor damage  Immobilized

## WEAPON DATA

—Recoil —

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Blk	Mag	SS	Brst	Rng
MAG MG	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	9	65
bipod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	5	90
tripod	10	4	2-3-Nil	6	50B	1	4	125

**XM23 AACV (Hovercraft):** When the need surfaced for an assault/support vehicle capable of keeping up with the XM22 hover APCs then under development, the decision was made to equip an M5 RACV with a reduced-recoil 105mm gun (the same one used on the Cadillac Gage Stingray) and advanced composite armor, turning it into a light armored vehicle. The resulting vehicle was called the XM23 AACV (Assault Air Cushion Vehicle).

These vehicles were not completely developed before being rushed into limited production. Weight considerations reduced the number of rounds available to 24 and necessitated the use of a lightweight autoloader in place of a human crewmember at this position. The vehicle was to have been fitted with an overpressure NBC protection system, but this was never installed, and the crew must wear MOPP suits for protection against NBC attacks. No vertical storage of rounds is provided, and the vehicle cannot carry WP rounds for its main gun because of this.

## Combat Statistics

Config: Std HF:10-Cp

Susp: P(8) HS: 6-Cp

HR:4

## AMMUNITION

Use MAG MG ammo records provided on page 5.

## 105mm Gun (24 rounds)

## WEAPON DATA

Type	Round	Rng	Damage	Pen
105mm	APFSDS	500	26	80/70/60/40
Rld:1*	APFSDSDU	500	26	100/90/80/60
	HEAT	400	C:6, B:12	80C

"After each shot, roll 1D10 for an autoloader malfunction. On a 1, the gun jams and will require one combat turn (30 seconds) for the gunner to clear it.

# U.S. ARMY

This chapter provides an overview of the current (as of 1 July 2000) location and approximate strengths of major military units of the U.S. Army and Marine Corps.

First, it contains an order of battle giving command structures, locations, and subordinate units. This is followed by a brief history and current status rundown of each of the major units listed, as of July 2000. Referees have considerable latitude to alter this data based on the events of their campaign after that date. Strengths of units are given in overall manpower to the nearest thousand and current tank (or assault gun) strength. Most of these units have additional numbers of lighter armored vehicles and soft-skinned tactical vehicles. They have also usually acquired nonissue vehicles by various means.

## Order of Battle

### Military Government

#### FORCECOM

##### Strategic Reserve

*Current Location:* Colorado

100th Infantry Division  
Cadet Brigade

*Current Location:* Hawaii

29th Infantry Brigade

#### 1st U.S. Army

*Current Location:* United States East Coast

XII U.S. Corps  
78th Infantry Division  
43rd Military Police Brigade

#### 5th U.S. Army

*Current Location:* Central & South Central United States

194th Armored Brigade  
197th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized)

XC U.S. Corps  
49th Armored Division  
95th Infantry Division

CXXII U.S. Corps  
85th Infantry Division (1st Brigade only)  
98th Infantry Division

#### 6th U.S. Army

*Current Location:* California

63 U.S. Corps  
40th Infantry Division (Mechanized)  
(less 1st Brigade)  
46th Infantry Division  
221st Military Police Brigade

89th U.S. Corps

91st Infantry Division (Light)  
49th Military Police Brigade

#### 9th U.S. Army

*Current Location:* U.S. and Canadian Pacific Northwest

X U.S. Corps  
10th Infantry Division (Mountain)  
1st Infantry Brigade (Arctic Recon)  
2nd Infantry Brigade (Arctic Recon)  
XIV U.S. Corps  
47th Infantry Division  
104th Infantry Division (Light)

#### CENTCOM

##### 3rd U.S. Army

*Current Location:* Iran  
75th Infantry Regiment (Ranger)

I U.S. Amphibious Corps  
1st Marine Division  
3rd Marine Division  
24th Infantry Division (Mechanized)  
XVIII U.S. Airborne Corps  
9th Infantry Division (Motorized)  
82nd Airborne Division  
101st Air Assault Division  
6th Air Cavalry Combat Brigade

##### 8th U.S. Army

*Current Location:* Korea  
II U.S. Amphibious Corps  
4th Marine Division (23rd Regiment

only)  
5th Marine Division  
6th Marine Division (16th Regiment

only)  
II U.S. Corps  
7th Infantry Division (Light) (1st Bri-

gade only)  
26th Infantry Division (Light)  
45th Infantry Division  
VI U.S. Corps

2nd Infantry Division  
25th Infantry Division (Light)  
41st Infantry Division  
163rd Armored Cavalry Regiment

#### NORTHAG

XI U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Northern Poland (sub-

ordinate to 3rd German Army)  
2nd Marine Division  
5th Infantry Division (Mechanized)  
8th Infantry Division (Mechanized)

50th Armored Division  
116th Armored Cavalry Regiment

#### 7th U.S. Army

*Current Location:* Central Germany  
I U.S. Corps  
3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized)  
6th Infantry Division (Light)  
38th Infantry Division  
278th Armored Cavalry Regiment

V U.S. Corps  
3rd Armored Division  
4th Infantry Division (Mechanized)  
28th Infantry Division  
11th Armored Cavalry Regiment

VII U.S. Corps  
1st Infantry Division (Mechanized)  
36th Infantry Division  
2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment

#### CENTAG

III U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Southern Germany  
(subordinate to 1st German Army)

1st Cavalry Division  
2nd Armored Division (2nd Brigade only)  
44th Armored Division  
3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment

#### 4th U.S. Army

*Current Location:* Austria  
XV U.S. Corps  
1st Armored Division  
43rd Infantry Division  
70th Infantry Division (Light)  
XXIII U.S. Corps  
35th Infantry Division (Mechanized)  
40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) (1st  
Brigade only)  
107th Armored Cavalry Regiment

### Civilian Government

#### DEFCON

III Military Region  
*Current Location:* Southeastern United States

108th Infantry Division  
30th Engineer Brigade (Combat)  
184th Infantry Brigade  
228th Infantry Brigade

V Military Region  
*Current Location:* United States Northern Plains

84th Infantry Division (Light)  
35th Engineer Brigade  
Combined Operations Headquarters,  
South

*Current Location:* Yugoslavia  
IV U.S. Corps  
42nd Infantry Division  
76th Infantry Division (Light)  
80th Infantry Division (Light)

# Unit History and Current Status

## ARMORED DIVISIONS

### 1st Armored Division

A prewar regular army divisbn stationed at Koln, Germany under command of the VII U.S. Corps.

The division crossed the Rhine on 5 December 1996 and was involved in combat against Soviet forces on 6 December 1996. In September of 1997 the division was withdrawn from the front in Poland and rushed to the south of Germany where it came under command of XV U.S. Corps and went into action against Czech and Italian forces driving into Bavaria.

*Subordination:* XV U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Austria

*Manpower:* 4000

*Tanks:* 8 M1

12 M1A1

16 M1A2

### 1st Cavalry Division

A prewar regular army division, configured as a two-brigade armored division and stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, under command of the III U.S. Corps. The division was placed on alert in October of 1996, at which time it was brought up to strength by the addition of 155th Armored Brigade (Mississippi National Guard). The division was transferred by air to Europe in November of 1996. All heavy equipment was left at Fort Hood, and the

division took over equipment stored at POMCUS sites in the eastern Netherlands. Upon arrival in Europe, the division came under command of I Netherlands Corps, but reverted to control of III U.S. Corps on 30 November 1996 when that headquarters became operational in Germany. The division moved into the Federal Republic of Germany on 1 December 1996, crossed the Polish-German border on 10 December 1996, and was involved in combat against Soviet forces on 15 December 1996.

*Subordination:* III U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Southern Germany

*Manpower:* 3000

*Tanks:* 10 M1

18 M1A1

20 M1A2



## 2nd Armored Division (2nd Brigade)

Deactivated in 1990 as part of American force reductions, this division was reactivated in 1995 at Fort Hood, Texas, under command of the III U.S. Corps. On 21 October 1996 the division was placed on alert and began to transfer by air to Germany in mid-November of that year. The division left its heavy equipment at Fort Hood, and it took over equipment stored at POMCUS sites in western Germany. Upon formation in Germany, the division remained under direct command of 7th U.S. Army until 30 November 1996, when it came under command of III U.S. Corps. The division crossed the Rhine on 3 December 1996 and was engaged in combat against Soviet forces on 7 December 1996. During the retreat from Warsaw in September of 1997, the division suffered heavy casualties from tactical nuclear strikes, and upon arrival in Germany was withdrawn from the front to regroup. The division was reformed as a single brigade (the 2nd) and excess command and support troops were used as replacements for other units in Germany.

*Subordination:* III U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Southern Germany

*Manpower:* 300

*Tanks:* 11 M1

3 M1A1

1 M1A2

## 3rd Armored Division

A prewar regular division deployed at Fort Hood, Texas under command of the III U.S. Corps. The division was transferred by air to Europe in October of 1996. All heavy equipment was left at Fort Hood, and the division took over equipment stored at POMCUS sites in western Germany. Upon arrival in Europe, the division came under the command of the V U.S. Corps. The division crossed the Rhine on 5 December 1996, and was first engaged against Soviet forces on 11 December 1996. The 3rd Armored Division participated in every major offensive undertaken by U.S. forces in the central European theater.

*Subordination:* V U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Central Germany

*Manpower:* 5000

*Tanks:* 30 M1

2 M1A1

13 M1A2

9 LAV-75

## 44th Armored Division

The division headquarters was formed on 28 February 1997 at Fort Hood, Texas and took command of 30th Armored (Tennessee NG), 31st Armored (Alabama NG) and 218th Mechanized (South Carolina NG) Brigades,

all of which were at that time in federal service. The division was declared fully operational on 25 April 1997, and in May began deploying by air and sea to Europe. Upon arrival in Germany, the division came under command of III U.S. Corps and participated in the summer offensive in Poland. In September of that year, the division retreated in good order with the main body of the corps into Germany, where it has remained ever since.

*Subordination:* III U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Southern Germany

*Manpower:* 3000

*Tanks:* 12 M60A3

2 M1

4 M1A1

## 49th Armored Division

A national guard division consisting of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Brigades (all Texas NG). The division was brought into federal service on 1 November 1996 and moved to Chicago, Illinois in early 1997 in preparation for transit to Europe. Due to a shipping shortage and concerns as to the safety of shipping in the north Atlantic, the division remained in the Chicago area throughout the spring and summer. In late 1997, the division was deployed in a disaster relief and emergency security role in the northern Illinois and Indiana area, but soon was moved out of the Chicago metropolitan area. The division's 1st Brigade moved to Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, the 2nd Brigade to Camp Atterbury, Indiana, and the 3rd Brigade and division headquarters to Springfield, Illinois.

With the outbreak of hostilities with Mexico in mid-1998, the division moved south by road and river barge to Fort Sill, Oklahoma and came under command of the newly formed XC Corps. By autumn, the division was involved in sporadic and confused combat on a broad front against elements of the Mexican Army, marauder bands, and numerous paramilitary organizations. In 1999, the division was used to spearhead the 5th U.S. Army's drive to clear Texas of hostile armed bands, and suffered heavy vehicle losses in central Texas when the division was counter-attacked by the Soviet "Division Cuba." By late 1999, the division had withdrawn to southern Oklahoma where the front was stabilized.

*Subordination:* XC U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Oklahoma

*Manpower:* 3000

*Tanks:* 4 M60A3

8 M1

1 M1A1

7 Stingray

3 LAV-75

## 50th Armored Division

A national guard division consisting of the 1st (New Jersey NG), 2nd (New Jersey NG) and 86th (Vermont NG) brigades. The division was alerted on 21 August 1996 and brought into federal service on 1 November 1996. The division was deployed to Europe by sea and air in May of 1997, and upon arrival came under command of VII U.S. Corps. In October of that year, the division was shifted north and came under command of XI U.S. Corps.

*Subordination:* XI U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Northern Poland

*Manpower:* 2000

*Tanks:* 5 M60A3

16 M1

12 M1A1

## INFANTRY DIVISIONS

### 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized)

A prewar regular army division stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington. The division was transferred by sea to Wilhelmshaven, Germany, arriving 7 January 1999. All heavy equipment was left at Fort Lewis, and the division took over equipment stored at POMCUS sites in western Germany. Upon arrival in Europe, the division came under the command of the V U.S. Corps. The division crossed the Rhine on 28 January 1997, and was engaged in combat against Soviet forces on 2 February 1997. The division participated in every major campaign of the war in Poland and eastern Germany.

*Subordination:* VII U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Central Germany

*Manpower:* 5000

*Tanks:* 10 M1

16 M1A1

4 M1A2

### 2nd Infantry Division

A prewar regular army division stationed at Cam Ranh Bay, Republic of Vietnam from 1991 until 1996, when it was transferred to Korea under command of the reconstituted 8th U.S. Army. The division was first engaged against Soviet raiding units on 19 December 1996, and by 3 January 1997 was actively engaged against mechanized elements of the Red Army. The division participated in holding actions along the 38th Parallel throughout the first half of 1997, and in summer moved north as part of 8th Army's offensive toward the Yalu. On 1 August 1997 forward elements of the division relieved the surrounded airhead of the 2nd Chinese Parachute Division. When Soviet counterattacks cut the division's line of communication, it briefly came under command of the Chinese 28th Army. Upon destruction of the headquarters detachment of

28th Chinese Army by a tactical nuclear strike and the subsequent disintegration of the forces of that army, the 2nd Infantry Division conducted a two week overland march through enemy-held territory and reestablished contact with the main body of VI U.S. Corps.

*Subordination:* VI U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Korea

*Manpower:* 2000

*Tanks:* 4 M1

### **3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

A prewar regular army division stationed in Germany at Mainz under the command of V U.S. Corps. The division crossed the Rhine on 3 December 1996, and on 7 December entered combat against Soviet troops. In June of 1997 the division was transferred to I U.S. Corps.

*Subordination:* I U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Central Germany

*Manpower:* 5000

*Tanks:* 10 M1A1

### **4th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

This division was disbanded in 1990 as part of the American force reductions of the time, but was reformed in 1996 at Fort Carson, Colorado, under command of the III U.S. Corps. The division was fully formed by mid-October 1996, and began to deploy by air to Germany on 21 October. All heavy equipment was left at Fort Carson, and the division took over equipment stored at POMCUS sites in western Germany. Upon formation in Germany the division came under command of V U.S. Corps. On 7 December 1996 the division crossed the Rhine River, and by 11 December was involved in combat with Soviet forces.

*Subordination:* V U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Central Germany

*Manpower:* 1000

*Tanks:* 8 M1

10 M1A1

### **5th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

A prewar regular army division with two active brigades stationed at Fort Polk, Louisiana and under command of the III U.S. Corps. The division was put on alert in October of 1996, and brought up to strength by the addition of the 256th Mechanized Brigade (Louisiana National Guard). The division was deployed to Germany by air and sea in December of 1996, and upon arrival entered combat still under III U.S. Corps. In April of 1997 the division was transferred to 3rd German Army where it came under command of *Panzergruppe Oberdorf*. The division fought through southern Poland and participated in the Battle of Czeszochowa (May 24th to June

17th). In early August the division withdrew from Czeszochowa under orders from the German commander of the *Panzergruppe* and retired to Germany. In October the division was shifted north and came under command of XI U.S. Corps, which had been recently activated in-theater. In the summer of 2000, the division spearheaded the corps' drive into northern Poland.

*Subordination:* XI U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Poland

*Manpower:* 3000

*Tanks:* 9 M1

21 M1A1

12 M1A2

### **6th Infantry Division (Light)**

A prewar regular division stationed at Fort

Richardson, Alaska. The division was placed on alert in October of 1995 and brought up to strength with a national guard roundout brigade. The division was deployed to Norway by air in November of 1996, and by December was in combat against Soviet troops in northern Norway. By the spring of 1997, the division was on the banks of the Litsa River, but suffering heavy casualties and unable to advance further. Following the failure of the June offensive and the stabilization of the northern front, the 6th Division was transferred by sea to northern Germany and on 7 August 1997 came under command of I U.S. Corps.

*Subordination:* I U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Central Germany

*Manpower:* 2000

*Tanks:* 6 LAV-75







### **7th Infantry Division (Light) (1st Brigade)**

A prewar regular army light division stationed at Fort Ord, California. The 7th division was placed on alert status in October of 1996, and in January of 1997 was deployed by air to Korea. Upon arrival in Korea, the division came under the command of II U.S. Corps and was soon actively engaged against mechanized elements of the Soviet Army. The division participated in holding actions along the 38th Parallel throughout the first half of 1997, and in summer moved north as part of 8th Army's offensive toward the Yalu. Following the collapse of the northern Chinese front, the division was surrounded by Soviet armored forces and was nearly annihilated.

*Subordination:* II U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Korea  
*Manpower:* 500  
*Tanks:* 0

### **8th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

A prewar regular army division stationed in Fort Carson, Colorado. The division deployed to Germany by air and sea, arriving in Wilhelmshaven, and entering combat against Soviet forces on 6 February 1997. The division suffered heavy casualties in the retreat from Warsaw in the fall of 1997 and was withdrawn from the front lines to be reformed. In January of 1998, the division reentered the lines in support of XI U.S. Corps. In the summer of 2000, the division was detached from the corps and made its way overland through northern Poland to Latvia. Its present location and status are unknown.

*Subordination:* XI U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Latvia  
*Manpower:* 1000  
*Tanks:* 2 M1  
7 M1A1  
2 LAV-75  
9 Stingray

### **9th Infantry Division (Motorized)**

The 9th was disbanded in 1990 as a cost-reduction move, but was reformed in 1996 as a light motorized division (a role for which it was particularly well suited). The division deployed by air to Saudi Arabia in March of 1997, and in May moved to Bushehr, Iran in support of the 101st Air Assault Division's airhead. By summer the division was heavily engaged against Soviet air assault and mechanized units in central Iran in the vicinity of Esfahan. The division fought numerous delaying actions in the retreat south to the northern shore of the Persian Gulf, and assisted the 101st Division in the defense of Bushehr. In November and December the division carried out numerous attacks against retreating Soviet rear guards, and in 1998 participated in the clearing operations in the Bushehr-Shiraz-Bandar 'Abbas triangle. Since then the division has been used in a variety of deep penetration raids.

*Subordination:* XVIII U.S. Airborne Corps  
*Current Location:* Iran  
*Manpower:* 1500  
*Tanks:* 12 LAV-75

### **10th Infantry Division (Mountain)**

A prewar regular division stationed at Fort Drum, New York. The division was placed on alert in early October of 1996, and on 1 November 1996 began to deploy to Norway by air. The division entered combat against Soviet troops in the Bardufoss area in mid-November, and in a series of costly holding engagements blunted the Soviet drive toward Narvik, gaining time for additional Norwegian and NATO reserves to deploy in the north. In March of 1997 the survivors of the division were withdrawn from the front lines to regroup and absorb replacements. In July the division deployed by air to Fort Greely, Alaska, where it joined the 1st and 2nd Infantry Brigades (Arctic Recon) (Alaska National Guard) to form the X U.S. Corps. Throughout summer and fall, the division fought a series of successful holding actions in the vicinity of Forts Wainwright and Greely against Soviet arctic mechanized forces. In 1998 the division spearheaded X U.S. Corps' counteroffensive. By March, the division had captured Fairbanks, and in early April elements of the division, in conjunction with 2nd Infantry Brigade (Arctic Recon) (Alaska National Guard) had isolated

Anchorage, severing the most important Soviet logistical links to forces further south. As both sides' logistical situations deteriorated, combat wound down to a series of local actions aimed mostly at securing the limited food growing areas.

*Subordination:* X U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Pacific Northwest  
*Manpower:* 1000  
*Tanks:* 2 LAV-75

### **24th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

A prewar regular army division organized on a two-brigade basis and stationed at Fort Stewart, Georgia. The division was placed on alert in early October of 1996, and brought up to strength by the 48th Mechanized Brigade (Georgia National Guard). The division began deploying by sea and air to Saudi Arabia in March of 1997. Forward elements of the division moved to Iran in May and were soon involved in combat with Soviet air assault units and Iranian Tudeh guerrillas in the vicinity of Bandar Khomeini and Ahvaz. The division captured Ahvaz on 27 July 1997, but retired under heavy enemy pressure six days later. The division carried out a successful defense of Bandar Khomeini in the early fall and, following the airdrop of 82nd Division on Tabriz and subsequent severing of Soviet supply lines, carried out a successful drive north to Ahvaz. On 1 January 1998, the division linked up with the retreating 82nd Division and conducted a staged withdrawal to the Bandar Khomeini area. In December of 1999 the division was relieved of the defense of Bandar Khomeini by the 82nd Airborne Division and moved to Saudi Arabia to rest and refit. In July of 2000 the division moved to Chah Bahar and came under command of I U.S. Amphibious Corps.

*Subordination:* I U.S. Amphibious Corps  
*Current Location:* Iran  
*Manpower:* 2000  
*Tanks:* 9 M1A2

### **25th Infantry Division (Light)**

A prewar regular army division stationed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. The division was alerted in October of 1996, and in January of 1997 deployed by air to Seoul, Korea to assist the Koreans against the invading Soviets. Upon arrival, the division came under the command of VI U.S. Corps and participated in a series of holding actions along the 38th Parallel throughout the first half of 1997. The division participated in 8th Army's summer offensive toward the Yalu River, and on 7 September 1997, linked up with elements of the Chinese 31st Army. On 21 October 1997, the division suffered six attacks by tactical

nuclear weapons and received heavy casualties. While retiring toward Korea under heavy enemy pressure, the division was overrun and disintegrated. In March of 1998 the division reformed in Korea with fewer than 1000 surviving personnel.

*Subordination:* VI U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Korea  
*Manpower:* 600  
*Tanks:* 0

### **26th Infantry Division (Light)**

A national guard division consisting of the 1st (Massachusetts NG), 2nd (Massachusetts NG) and 43rd (Connecticut NG) brigades. The division came into federal service on 5 November 1996, and deployed by air to Seoul, Korea in February of 1997. Upon arrival it came under command of II U.S. Corps and participated in holding actions along the 38th Parallel throughout the first half of 1997. The division participated in 8th Army's summer offensive, and in August was withdrawn into reserve behind II Corps. The division fought a series of successful rear guard actions during the autumn withdrawals, and successfully returned to defensive positions with the main body of II U.S. Corps.

*Subordination:* II U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Korea  
*Manpower:* 5000  
*Tanks:* 13 LAV-75

### **28th Infantry Division**

A national guard division consisting of the 2nd, 55th and 56th brigades, all Pennsylvania National Guard. The division came into federal service on 1 November 1996. It deployed to Germany by sea and air in April of 1997, and upon arrival came under command of V U.S. Corps. The division participated in the offensive through Poland in 1997, but suffered heavy casualties from enemy conventional and nuclear attack in the withdrawal to Germany. In March of 1998, the division was withdrawn from the lines to reorganize and refit, but returned to combat in May of that year. It has been in sporadic contact with hostile forces since then.

*Subordination:* V U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Central Germany  
*Manpower:* 1000  
*Tanks:* 4 M60A3

### **35th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

A national guard division consisting of 67th Mechanized (Nebraska NG), 69th Mechanized (Kansas NG) and 149th Armored (Kentucky NG) brigades. The division came into federal service on 23 August 1996. It began deploying to Germany by air and sea in November of 1996. Upon arrival in Ger-

many, it came under the command of III U.S. Corps and was engaged in combat in northern Germany by early December. In the spring of 1997, it came under the command of XXIII U.S. Corps.

*Subordination:* XXIII U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Austria  
*Manpower:* 2000  
*Tanks:* 14 M1  
9 M1A1

### **36th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**

The division headquarters was formed on 17 March 1997 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. On 19 March 1997, the division took under command 30th Mechanized (North Carolina NG), 32nd Mechanized (Wisconsin NG), and 81st Mechanized (Washington NG) brigades, all of which were at that time in federal service. The division became operational on 2 May 1997, and in mid-May began to deploy by sea and air to Europe. Upon arrival in Europe it came under the command of V U.S. Corps, but in June of 1997 it was transferred to VII U.S. Corps as a replacement for 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized), which had been assigned to I U.S. Corps. The division first entered combat on 3 June 1997 and participated in the drive through Poland to the Soviet frontier. Following the start of nuclear warfare, the division withdrew in good order with the main body of the corps to Germany.

*Subordination:* VII U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Germany  
*Manpower:* 5000  
*Tanks:* 21 M60A3  
10 M1  
4 LAV-75

### **38th Infantry Division**

A national guard division consisting of the 2nd (Indiana NG), 46th (Michigan NG) and 76th (Indiana NG) brigades. The division came into federal service on 1 November 1996. It deployed to Germany by sea and air in February and March of 1997, suffering some losses en route to Soviet commerce raiders. Upon arrival in Germany the division came under command of I U.S. Corps and went into a reserve position, but by late March it was committed to combat in the drive toward the Polish border. The division was later withdrawn to central Germany in advance of the main body of the corps to organize defensive positions south of Berlin. In 1998 the division spearheaded the drive south into northern Czechoslovakia, later moving back into Germany through the Hof Gap.

*Subordination:* I U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Central Germany  
*Manpower:* 4000  
*Tanks:* 6 M60A3

### **40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) (1st Brigade)**

A national guard division consisting of 1st, 2nd and 3rd brigades, all California National Guard. The division was brought into federal service on 1 November 1996 and deployed to Europe by sea in May of 1997, along with the headquarters of the XXIII U.S. Corps. Upon arrival in Germany the division came under command of the XXIII U.S. Corps, and in May entered the front lines in Poland. In August the division suffered heavy casualties from tactical nuclear weapons strikes and was withdrawn to Germany to reform. The survivors of the division were used to reform the division's 1st Brigade, and excess command and support personnel were returned to the United States to form the cadre for an additional division.

*Subordination:* XXIII U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Austria

*Manpower:* 400

*Tanks:* 4 M60A3

2 M1

### **40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) (Less 1st Brigade)**

The division was formed at Camp Rilea, Oregon on 17 January 1998 (as the 40th Training Division) from surviving command and support personnel of the 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) which had been evacuated from Germany. The division was quickly brought up to strength by recent inductees and assigned a variety of security, disaster relief and reconstruction tasks in Oregon and northern California. In March the division came under command of the newly activated LXIII U.S. Corps and moved south by road. In May the division arrived at Camp Roberts, California. After being reinforced by a variety of armored vehicles, the division was again redesignated as 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) and committed to combat against elements of the Mexican Army and assorted armed bands.

*Subordination:* LXIII U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* California

*Manpower:* 3000

*Tanks:* 8 M728 CEV

6 M60A3

2 Stingray

2 LAV-75

4 M1

1 M1A1

1 M1A2

### **41st Infantry Division**

The division headquarters was formed at Camp Atterbury, Indiana on 28 January 1997 and took command of 33rd (Illinois National

Guard), 73rd (Ohio National Guard) and 106th (Indiana National Guard) Infantry Brigades, all of which were at that time in federal service. The division was operational by 1 March 1997 and began deploying to Korea by sea. Upon arrival in Korea, the division came under command of the VI U.S. Corps and participated in holding actions along the 38th Parallel throughout the first half of 1997. In the summer the division moved north as part of 8th Army's offensive toward the Yalu. Upon disintegration of the northern Chinese armies, the division withdrew to central Korea along with the main body of the 8th Army.

*Subordination:* VI U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Korea

*Manpower:* 2000

*Tanks:* 0

### **42nd Infantry Division**

A national guard division consisting of the 1st, 2nd and 27th brigades (all New York National Guard). The division was brought into federal service on 1 November 1996. The division remained in the United States through 1998 and was employed in a variety of internal security and civic action roles following the nuclear exchanges of 1997-98. In the autumn of 1999, the division was deployed by sea to Yugoslavia. Upon arrival it came under command of IV U.S. Corps, the headquarters of which arrived in the same convoy as the division's 2nd Brigade. The division entered combat against Croatian Nationalist Army units on 7 October 1998.

*Subordination:* IV U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Yugoslavia

*Manpower:* 3000

*Tanks:* 6 M60A3

### **43rd Infantry Division**

The division headquarters was formed at Fort Devens, Massachusetts on 12 January 1997 and took command of 187th Infantry, 205th Infantry and 157th Mechanized Brigades (all U.S. Army Reserve). The division was operational on 1 March 1997 and began deploying to Europe by sea, during which it suffered heavy casualties in transit from Soviet commerce raiders. Upon arrival in Germany the division came under direct command of 7th Army and spent the next six weeks reforming and absorbing replacements. On 19 June 1997 the division came under command of VII U.S. Corps and participated in the offensive through Poland. In September of 1997 the division was withdrawn from the front in Poland and rushed to the south of Germany where it came under command of XV U.S. Corps and went into action against Czech and Italian forces driving into Bavaria.

*Subordination:* XV U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Austria

*Manpower:* 1000

*Tanks:* 10 M60A3

### **45th Infantry Division**

The division headquarters was formed on 13 January 1997 at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas and took command of the 39th (Arkansas NG), 45th (Oklahoma NG), and 53rd (Florida NG) Infantry Brigades, all of which were in federal service at that time. The division became operational on 2 April 1997 and began deploying to Korea by sea. Upon arrival in Korea, the division came under command of VI U.S. Corps and participated in holding actions along the 38th Parallel throughout the first half of 1997. In the summer, the division moved north as part of 8th Army's offensive toward the Yalu. Upon disintegration of the northern Chinese armies, the division bore the brunt of numerous Soviet and North Korean counterattacks and became separated from the main body of VI Corps. Abandoning the division's heavy equipment, personnel of the division successfully broke out of the encirclement and rejoined elements of the II U.S. Corps, to which the 45th was then subordinated.

*Subordination:* II U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Korea

*Manpower:* 2000

*Tanks:* 0

### **46th Infantry Division**

The division headquarters was formed on 17 March 1997 at Camp Blanding, Florida and took command of the 58th (Maryland NG), 92nd (Puerto Rican NG), and 116th (Virginia NG) Infantry Brigades. The division was operational on 1 June 1997, and moved to Virginia in preparation for deployment to the European Theater. A shipping shortage delayed deployment of the division until mid-July. At that time deployment was further delayed due to the use of tactical nuclear weapons in the European Theater. In November the division was deployed on a variety of security and disaster relief missions along the eastern seaboard. In the spring of 1998 the division moved by road to Texas and was dispersed throughout the eastern part of the state to fulfill anti-riot duties. The outbreak of hostilities with Mexico caught the division badly spread out and major elements of the command were quickly overrun. The division suffered further losses from desertion and was not able to reform as a division until the fall of 1998. At that time, the remnants of the division were regrouped at Fort Carson, Colorado and reinforced by local militia units

brought into federal service. In October the division moved by road to central California and came under the command of the LXIII U.S. Corps.

*Subordination:* LXIII U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* California

*Manpower:* 1000

*Tanks:* 0

### **47th Infantry Division**

A national guard division consisting of the 1st (Minnesota NG), 34th (Iowa NG), and 66th (Illinois NG) brigades. The division came into federal service on 1 November 1996 and began deploying by air and sea to Fort Richardson, Alaska where it relieved the 6th Infantry Division (Light) of internal security duties. In July of 1997 outposts of the division were attacked by Soviet Spetsnaz units and shortly thereafter by elements of two arctic mechanized brigades. The division was pushed southeast in heavy fighting and retreated across the Canadian border where it was reinforced by elements of the Canadian Army. The appearance of additional Soviet troops, coupled with limited tactical nuclear strikes, inflicted heavy casualties on the division, and by mid-1998 it had fallen back to northern Washington. The deteriorating logistical situation of the Soviet forces, coupled with attacks on their rear areas by the X U.S. Corps from the Fort Wainwright (east-central Alaska) region and the arrival of the 104th Infantry Division, halted the Soviet attack. At that time the division reverted to a defensive role and became responsible for internal security in the Washington-Oregon region.

*Subordination:* VIII U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Pacific Northwest

*Manpower:* 5000

*Tanks:* 0

### **70th Infantry Division (Light)**

The division was formed at Livonia, Michigan on 20 July 1998 by redesignation of the 70th Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve). The division was declared fully operational on 1 August 1998 and began moving by road to Virginia.

In October of 1998, the division deployed by sea to Europe, and upon arrival came under command of XV U.S. Corps in southern Germany.

*Subordination:* XV U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Austria

*Manpower:* 2000

*Tanks:* 0

### **76th Infantry Division (Light)**

The division was formed at West Hartford, Connecticut on 20 July 1998 by redesignation of the 76th Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve).

On 2 August 1998, the division began moving overland to Virginia and suffered considerable casualties en route from bandit ambushes. The division arrived on the eastern seaboard in early October and began deploying to Yugoslavia by sea in late October. Upon arrival, it came under command of IV U.S. Corps, and first entered combat on 5 November 1998 against Albanian nationalists.

*Subordination:* IV U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Yugoslavia

*Manpower:* 1000

*Tanks:* 0

### **78th Infantry Division (Light)**

The division was formed at Edison, New Jersey on 20 July 1998 by redesignation of

the 78th Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve). Upon formation, the division was made responsible for disaster relief and internal security in the greater New York metropolitan region.

The division immediately came into conflict with numerous armed bands and suffered steady losses from combat casualties and desertion.

On 28 November 1998 the division attempted an evacuation by water of its main body from Manhattan Island. The evacuation turned into a rout. The division lost over half of its remaining personnel, and the remainder abandoned their equipment and dispersed into the countryside. In March of 1999, about 1000 survivors of the division were assembled at Fort Dix, New Jersey, and reorganized. The division has since remained at Fort Dix, undertaking light security missions in southern New Jersey.

*Subordination:* XII U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* United States East Coast

*Manpower:* 1000

*Tanks:* 0

### **80th Infantry Division (Light)**

The division was formed on 20 July 1998 by redesignation of the 80th Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve) in Richmond, Virginia. In October of 1998 the division was deployed by sea to Yugoslavia where it came under command of the IV U.S. Corps and entered combat against Croatian Nationalist Army units on 1 November 1998.

*Subordination:* IV U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Yugoslavia

*Manpower:* 3000

*Tanks:* 0



## 82nd Airborne Division

A prewar regular army division stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The division moved by air to Saudi Arabia in late February of 1997. In May the division conducted an airborne assault on Bandar Khomeini and successfully secured an airhead and seahead for insertion of additional U.S. forces. The division then assumed the role of theater reserve and moved back to Saudi Arabia.

In October, the division was dropped by air near Tabriz in northwestern Iran to isolate Soviet units in southern Iran. While U.S. and allied forces halted the Soviet drive further south, the 82nd Airborne fought a number of skillful holding actions against Soviet and allied forces from the north.

By late October, the division was ordered to withdraw overland to Bandar Khomeini. The division linked up with Kurdish irregulars near Orum-lyeh and then moved south through Bakhtaran and Ahvaz to the coast. Resupply and casualty evacuation were carried out by corps helicopter assets throughout. The division linked up with friendly forces on 1 January 1998 after having suffered heavy casualties en route but miraculously retaining its cohesion and combat effectiveness throughout. The division was then evacuated to Saudi Arabia to rest and refit.

In the spring of 1998 the division was again committed to combat in central Iran near Shiraz where it fought a series of sweeps and raids to clear the area of armed bands. In December of 1999 the division moved to Bandar Khomeini where it relieved the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) and took over the defense of the city.

*Subordination:* XVIII U.S. Airborne Corps  
*Current Location:* Iran  
*Manpower:* 3000  
*Tanks:* 7 LAV-75

## 84th Infantry Division (Light)

The division was formed on 20 July 1998 by redesignation of the 84th Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve) in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The division was employed in a variety of internal security and disaster relief missions throughout 1998 and early 1999. In August of 1999 the division was ordered to prepare to move south to reinforce the 5th Army in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Instead, the division commander placed the personnel of the division at the disposal of V Military Region Headquarters (U.S. civilian government).

*Subordination:* V Military Region  
*Current Location:* United States Northern Plains  
*Manpower:* 4000  
*Tanks:* 0

## 85th Infantry Division (Light) (1st Brigade)

The division was formed in Chicago, Illinois on 20 July 1998 by redesignation of the 85th Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve). The division began immediately to move by road and river to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, where it took over local security duties in western Louisiana. In late 1998 the division moved west into Texas and came into conflict with scattered elements of the Mexican Army and numerous armed bands. On 17 January 1999 the division fought a major engagement with the "Texian National Legion" that resulted in it being surrounded and virtually annihilated. In mid-1999, the survivors of the division reformed at Camp Beauregard as a single brigade.

*Subordination:* CXXU U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Southwestern U.S.  
*Manpower:* 400  
*Tanks:* 0

## 91st Infantry Division (Light) (3rd Brigade)

The division was formed in Sausalito, California on 20 July 1998 by redesignation of the 91st Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve). The division was quickly engaged in heavy fighting with mechanized elements of the Mexican Army and suffered heavy losses in a series of retrograde movements north. In November the division was cut off from the main body of the LXXXIX Corps and virtually annihilated. In early 1999, the survivors of the division were reformed in central California as a single brigade.

*Subordination:* LXXXIX U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* California  
*Manpower:* 600  
*Tanks:* 0

## 95th Infantry Division (Light)

The division was formed at Livonia, Michigan on 20 July 1998 by redesignation of the 95th Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve). The division immediately began moving by road to Illinois for transfer to the Southwestern Theater. The division arrived at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas on 1 November 1998 and came under the command of XC U.S. Corps, then engaged against elements of the Mexican Army and various armed bands in northern Texas and southern Oklahoma. By January of 1999 the division was involved in combat against elements of the "Texian National Legion" in northeast Texas and then participated in 5th Army's drive to clear Texas of marauders and paramilitary bands. Following the defeat of 44th Armored Division by the Soviet "Division Cuba," the 95th division

fought a series of skillful rear guard actions covering the withdrawal of 90th Corps into Oklahoma.

*Subordination:* 90th U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Oklahoma  
*Manpower:* 4000  
*Tanks:* 3 M60A3

## 98th Infantry Division (Light) (2nd Brigade)

The division was formed in Midwest City, Oklahoma on 20 July 1998 by redesignation of the 98th Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve) and undertook a variety of internal security and riot suppression missions in southern Oklahoma and northern Texas. On 17 September 1998 outposts of the division came under attack by advanced elements of the Mexican 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, and soon became embroiled in a series of running clashes with this and other forward elements of the Mexican Army. Caught between Mexican units to the south and marauders to the north, the division withdrew under heavy pressure into Louisiana, at which time it came under command of the CXXII U.S. Corps. The 1500 survivors of the division were reformed as a single brigade, but were later considerably reinforced by absorbing a number of local militia units.

*Subordination:* CXXII U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Louisiana  
*Manpower:* 3000  
*Tanks:* 4 M60A3

## 100th Infantry Division (Light)

The division was formed in Louisville, Kentucky on 20 July 1998 by redesignation of the 100th Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve). The division immediately began to move by river and road to Fort Sill, Oklahoma where it came under command of XC U.S. Corps. The division participated in local security missions throughout 1998 and covered the right flank of 5th Army during its drive into central and southern Texas in 1999. Following the defeat of the 49th Armored Division and the general withdrawal of 5th Army, the division became isolated from the main body of 90th Corps and withdrew north to Fort Carson, Colorado.

*Subordination:* Strategic Reserve  
*Current Location:* Fort Carson, Colorado  
*Manpower:* 5000  
*Tanks:* 4 M60A3  
1 M1  
1 M1A1

## 101st Air Assault Division

A prewar regular army division stationed at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. The division

moved by air to Saudi Arabia in March of 1997, and in May conducted a successful airmobile assault on Bushehr, securing an airhead and seahead for insertion of additional U.S. troops. Within a month the division was heavily involved in fluid combat in central Iran against Soviet air assault and mechanized forces. The division, in conjunction with the 6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat), constituted the 3rd Army's rear guard in its retreat back to the coast.

Throughout November and December, aviation assets of the division conducted continuous resupply and aerial fire support missions in support of the 82nd Airborne Division, while ground elements of the division moved back and took over the defense of Bushehr. In January of 1998 the aviation elements of the division were withdrawn to Saudi Arabia for rest and refit. The division was reunited in March of that year at Bushehr and took part in the clearing operations in the Bushehr-Shiraz-Bandar 'Abbas triangle.

*Subordination:* XVIII U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Iran

*Manpower:* 4000

*Tanks:* 0

*Aircraft:* 4 AH-64

### **104th Infantry Division (Light)**

The division was formed at Vancouver, Washington on 20 July 1998 by redesignation of the 104th Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve). Upon activation, the division came under command of VIII U.S. Corps, and on 2 August 1998 entered combat against Soviet forces attacking the Fort Lawton area from the north. By late August, the situation was stabilized and the division was withdrawn from the front line to take over internal security duties in the Montana-Idaho region.

*Subordination:* VIM U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Pacific Northwest

*Manpower:* 4000

*Tanks:* 1 M728 CEV

1 Stingray

1 M60A3

1 M1A2

### **108th Infantry Division (Light)**

The division was formed at Charlotte, North Carolina on 20 July 1998 by redesignation of the 108th Training Division (U.S. Army Reserve). The division was assigned a variety of internal security and disaster relief missions in the southeastern United States. In mid-1999 the division experienced increasing friction with antigovernment partisans in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. In September of that year the division evacuated Fort McClellan, Alabama and all posts west of

there. The division now holds Forts Benning and Stewart in Georgia and Camp Blanding, Florida, as well as the general area between those three—"The Iron Triangle."

*Subordination:* III Military Region

*Current Location:* Southeastern United States

*Manpower:* 5000

*Tanks:* 4 M728 CEV

## **MARINE DIVISIONS**

### **1st Marine Division**

Aprewar regular division stationed at Camp Pendleton, California. The division began moving to Saudi Arabia in March of 1997 and in June conducted a successful amphibious assault against Bandar 'Abbas, Iran. By summer the division had driven north and captured the airfield complex at Yazd but was heavily engaged by Soviet mechanized forces from the Turkestan Military District and Afghanistan. The division was able to repulse all attacks on its position, but on 1 August 1997 the last supply road from Bandar 'Abbas to Yazd was cut, and the division was forced to retire. The division successfully fought its way out of the encirclement and rejoined the main body of I Amphibious Corps north of Bandar 'Abbas on 17 September 1997.

The division remained in the Bandar 'Abbas area throughout the remainder of 1997. In 1998 the division participated in the clearing operations in the Bushehr-Shiraz-Bandar 'Abbas triangle, and in 1999 it undertook a number of search and destroy operations against bands of armed bandits. In June of 2000, the division was withdrawn from Bandar 'Abbas and conducted a successful amphibious

assault against Chah Bahar.

*Subordination:* I U.S. Amphibious Corps

*Current Location:* Iran

*Manpower:* 3000

*Tanks:* 6 M1

### **2nd Marine Division**

Aprewar regular division stationed at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. The 6th Marine Regiment of the division deployed by air to Denmark in November of 1996. The 2nd Marine Regiment (reinforced) formed the main body of the 4th Marine Amphibious Brigade and deployed to Norway by air and sea in December of 1996. The main body of the 8th Marine Regiment moved by sea to the Mediterranean Sea to join forward elements of the regiment then serving with the 6th Fleet.

During 1997, the regiments of the division carried out numerous amphibious and conventional missions throughout the European Theater. In October of that year, the 4th MAB was moved south to the Baltic and disbanded, its component units reverting to division control along with the 6th Regiment. In January of 1998, the survivors of the 8th Marine Regiment reformed in northern Germany and were also reunited with the division. In Spring of 2000, the division participated in the 3rd German Army's offensive into northern Poland by launching amphibious assaults against the Polish Baltic coast and across the estuary of the Vistula (Wisla). The division's present status and location are unknown.

*Subordination:* XI U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Northern Poland

*Manpower:* 4000

*Tanks:* 8 M1



### 3rd Marine Division

A prewar regular division stationed on Okinawa. The division began moving to Saudi Arabia in April of 1997 and came under command of I Amphibious Corps. In June the division joined the 1st Marine Division in the Bandar 'Abbas beachhead, and by July it had linked up with elements of the XVIII U.S. Corps at Shivas.

By then the division was heavily engaged by Soviet air assault and mechanized forces, and was ordered to withdraw to Bandar 'Abbas to protect the supply line to 1st Marine Division, then at Yazd. The division held Bandar 'Abbas with difficulty and provided limited assistance to cover the withdrawal of 1st Marine Division.

By the end of September, the two divisions had linked up, and enemy attacks abated for lack of supply.

The division has remained in the general area of Bandar 'Abbas since then, providing security for the port and airfield and conducting numerous search and destroy missions against bandits, marauder bands and Soviet units.

*Subordination:* I U.S. Amphibious Corps  
*Current Location:* Iran  
*Manpower:* 4000  
*Tanks:* 15 M1

### 23rd Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division

A prewar U.S. Marine Corps Reserve division stationed at New Orleans, Louisiana. The division was mobilized on 5 October 1996 and became fully operational on 7 November 1996, at which time it moved by sea to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

On 5 February 1997 the division moved by sea to Yokosuka, Japan, and by the end of February had moved by sea and air to Seoul, Korea, at which time it came under command of II U.S. Corps.

On 8 March 1997 it first entered combat against the North Korean Army.

In September of 1997 (by which time the division was serving under command of II U.S. Amphibious Corps), the division suffered heavy casualties from tactical nuclear strikes and was withdrawn from the front lines to reform.

The survivors of the division were reformed around the 23rd Marine Regiment, and excess command and support personnel were returned to the United States to serve as the cadre for an additional marine division.

*Subordination:* II U.S. Amphibious Corps  
*Current Location:* Korea  
*Manpower:* 400  
*Tanks:* 7 M60A3

### 5th Marine Division

The division was activated on 28 February 1997 at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, and was declared fully operational on 18 July 1997.

On 2 August 1997 it began to deploy to Korea by air and sea, and on 27 August 1997 came under command of II U.S. Amphibious Corps. It first entered combat on 30 August 1997 against the Soviet Army.

*Subordination:* II U.S. Amphibious Corps  
*Current Location:* Korea  
*Manpower:* 2000  
*Tanks:* 9 M60A3

### 16th Regiment, 6th Marine Division

The division was activated on 6 November 1997 using surviving personnel of the 4th Marine Division as a command and training cadre. The division was declared operational on 19 February 1998 and began deploying to Korea by sea.

The division suffered serious casualties en route from Soviet air attack and commerce raiders, and upon arrival in Korea, the survivors were reformed around the 16th Marine Regiment. The regiment first entered combat on 7 March 1998.

*Subordination:* II U.S. Amphibious Corps  
*Current Location:* Korea  
*Manpower:* 600  
*Tanks:* 4 M60A3

## SEPARATE BRIGADES

### 1st Infantry Brigade (Arctic Recon)

An Alaskan National Guard brigade. The brigade came into federal service on 3 July 1996, and assumed responsibility for local security and long-range recon patrols along the Bering Strait. Throughout the last half of 1996 and the first half of 1997, the brigade mounted aggressive deep patrols across the Bering Strait into Soviet territory and fought numerous small actions with Soviet arctic forces.

In June of 1997 the brigade repulsed a number of Soviet commando raids across the strait, but it was forced to withdraw westward after Soviet arctic mechanized units crossed to the U.S. side. The brigade abandoned Anchorage in July and withdrew to Fort Wainwright where it came under command of the newly formed X U.S. Corps.

For the rest of 1997 the brigade held off numerous Soviet attacks on the X Corps' lodgement area, and in early 1998 it participated in the corps' counteroffensive. In March the brigade participated in the recapture of Fairbanks and in April drove west to Kayukak, cutting the Soviet direct supply line across the Bering Strait. As the logistical situation con-

tinued to deteriorate in the north, the brigade dispersed into small self-sufficient hunting/raiding parties that continue to range along both sides of the straits.

*Subordination:* X U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Alaska  
*Manpower:* 400  
*Tanks:* 0

### 2nd Infantry Brigade (Arctic Recon)

An Alaskan National Guard brigade. The brigade came into federal service on 3 July 1996 as the 207th Infantry Group (Scout), and was redesignated the 2nd Infantry Brigade (Arctic Recon) on 5 July 1996. The brigade assumed responsibility for local security in the Aleutians in August and remained there until June of 1997. At that time the brigade returned to Anchorage, and then moved north overland to join the 1st Infantry Brigade (Arctic Recon).

In July the brigade retreated east to Fort Greely and upon arrival came under the command of the newly formed X U.S. Corps. For the rest of 1997, the brigade held off numerous Soviet attacks on the X Corps' lodgement area, and in early 1998 participated in the corps' counteroffensive. In March the brigade participated in the recapture of Fairbanks, and in April it drove south with 10th Infantry Division (Mountain) to the Anchorage area. In late 1998, the brigade left the Anchorage area and drove southeast toward Juneau. On 25 December 1998 the brigade, considerably aided by local partisans, recaptured Juneau by assault, suffering heavy casualties in the process. The brigade then took over local security for the Juneau logistical hub.

*Subordination:* X U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Alaska  
*Manpower:* 300  
*Tanks:* 0

### 6th Air Cavalry Combat Brigade

A prewar regular brigade stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, under the command of III U.S. Corps. On 1 March 1997 the brigade was assigned to XVIII U.S. Corps, and shortly thereafter began deploying by air to Saudi Arabia. In June the brigade was temporarily attached to 82nd Airborne Division to support the airborne assault on Bandar Khomeini.

In July the brigade was shifted to Bushehr and supported the drive north against Esfahan. By August the brigade had suffered considerable attrition due both to enemy action and mechanical failure. As a result, it was withdrawn to Saudi Arabia to rest and refit. In October the brigade deployed forward to Bandar Khomeini, and for the next two months it conducted

aerial fire support and resupply escort missions in support of the overland withdrawal of 82nd Airborne Division from Tabriz. In March of 1998, the brigade was again withdrawn to rest but was returned to action in midyear to support the clearing operations in the Bushehr-Shiraz-Bandar 'Abbas triangle. By the end of the year the brigade had moved back to Bandar Khomeini to support the defense of the Abadan-Ahvaz-Bandar Khomeini area. In mid-1999 the brigade absorbed all remaining operational helicopter gunships of the 24th and 82nd Divisions.

*Subordination:* XVIII U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* Iran

*Manpower:* 600

*Tanks:* 0

*Aircraft:* 12(AH-64)

### **29th Infantry Brigade**

A Hawaii National Guard brigade which was brought into federal service on 25 August 1996. The brigade has remained in Hawaii throughout the war carrying out a variety of internal security and disaster relief missions.

*Subordination:* ForceCom

*Current Location:* Hawaii

*Manpower:* 3000

*Tanks:* 8 M60A3

### **30th Engineer Brigade (Combat)**

A North Carolina National Guard brigade which was brought into federal service on 25 August 1996. In November of 1996 the brigade moved to Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia and became responsible for engineering support tasks for units arriving in Virginia for shipment overseas. In 1997 the brigade was made responsible for emergency disaster relief and reconstruction of essential facilities in the III Military Region (Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina). The SLBM strike on the Presidential Emergency Facilities at Fort Hill caused some casualties, but the brigade survived largely intact.

In February of 1999 the brigade commander declared for the civilian government of the United States, and the brigade came under command of III Military Region headquarters. Following this, the brigade concentrated at Fort Jackson, South Carolina and took over a variety of security and reconstruction tasks.

*Subordination:* III Military Region

*Current Location:* Fort Jackson, SC

*Manpower:* 2000

*Tanks:* 6 M728 CEV

### **35th Engineer Brigade (Combat)**

A Missouri National Guard brigade which

was brought into federal service on 25 August 1996. In November of 1996 the brigade moved to Chicago, Illinois and became responsible for engineering support for movement to the Chicago port of embarkation of overseas-bound units. In 1997 the brigade took over a variety of security and reconstruction tasks in the Chicago metropolitan area, but late in the year evacuated the area and moved into downstate Illinois.

In September of 1998 the brigade commander declared for the civilian government and at that time came under command of V Military Region (Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa). Following armed clashes with troops by the military government, the brigade withdrew in company with the command personnel of V Military Region across the Mississippi River into Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska. The bulk of the brigade now serves as a security force for the U.S. civilian government capital at Omaha, Nebraska.

*Subordination:* V Military Region

*Current Location:* Omaha, NB

*Manpower:* 800

*Tanks:* 0

### **43rd Military Police Brigade**

A Rhode Island National Guard brigade which was brought into federal service on 25 August 1996. In November of 1996 the brigade moved to Fort Devens, Massachusetts and became responsible for internal security and logistical movement in I Military Region (New York and the New England states). In June of 1997 the brigade was made responsible for security and distribution of foodstuffs in I Military Region.

*Subordination:* XII U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* East Coast

*Manpower:* 1400

*Tanks:* 0

### **49th Military Police Brigade**

A California National Guard brigade which was brought into federal service on 20 August 1996. In November of 1996 the brigade moved to San Diego, California and became responsible for traffic control in the area of the port of embarkation. In June of 1997 the brigade was made responsible for security and distribution of foodstuffs in the southern half of IX Military Region (California, Nevada and New Mexico). In September of 1997 the brigade reformed at Fort Irwin, California and came under command of the newly formed LXXXIX Corps. It was soon involved in combat with advance elements of the Mexican Army, and by the end of the year had been forced back to Camp Roberts, California.

*Subordination:* LXXXIX U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* California

*Manpower:* 700

*Tanks:* 0

### **184th Infantry Brigade**

A Mississippi National Guard brigade which was brought into federal service on 25 August 1996 as the 184th Transportation Brigade. In November of 1996 the brigade moved to Richmond, Virginia and became responsible for logistical movement within the port of embarkation. In June of 1997 the brigade was made responsible for security and distribution of foodstuffs in military regions II (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia) and III (Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina). In September of 1997 the brigade was redesignated an infantry brigade and took over general security duties in III Military Region. In January of 1999 the brigade commander, in conjunction with the GOC (General Officer Commanding) III Military Region, declared in favor of the civilian government. In the spring of 1999 the brigade concentrated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

*Subordination:* III Military Region

*Current Location:* Fort Bragg, NC

*Manpower:* 1800

*Tanks:* 9 M1

### **194th Armored Brigade**

A prewar regular brigade stationed at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The brigade remained in the United States as part of a small strategic reserve until mid-1997. At that time, the brigade was made responsible for a variety of security and disaster relief missions in the Kentucky and Tennessee area. In August of 1999 the brigade was ordered north to combat the 84th Infantry Division, then in a state of mutiny, in Wisconsin.

En route through Indiana, word was received of the mutiny of the 35th Engineer Brigade in Illinois. The brigade moved against the mutineers and, after a week of fruitless negotiation, attacked them. The brigade suffered few casualties in the action, but did not succeed in subduing the mutineers, who withdrew across the Mississippi River. Rather than move north against the 84th Infantry, which was now rumored to be moving west as well, the brigade moved to southern Illinois where it established a logistical cantonment at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

*Subordination:* 5th U.S. Army

*Current Location:* Cairo, Illinois

*Manpower:* 1600

*Tanks:* 7 M1

18M1A1

11M1A2



## 197th Infantry Brigade (Mechanized)

A prewar regular brigade stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia. The brigade remained in the United States as part of a small strategic reserve until mid-1997. At that time it was made responsible for a variety of security and disaster relief missions in the Georgia and Florida area.

In September of 1998 the brigade was ordered west to reinforce the 5th Army. The brigade arrived in Louisiana in October and conducted a successful offensive against the "Texian National Legion," breaking its grip on eastern Texas.

In 1999 the brigade was involved in a number of operations against armed bands in the eastern Texas and western Louisiana area. In September the brigade was withdrawn from combat to rest and refit and then sent north to subdue Memphis, which was then in the grip of a feudal-style overlord who was disrupting river traffic on the Mississippi. The

siege of Memphis lasted throughout the winter of 1999-2000, and the central city did not fall until May. The brigade was then assigned to garrison Memphis and establish it as a logistical base to support 5th Army.

*Subordination:* 5th U.S. Army

*Current Location:* Memphis

*Manpower:* 1500

*Tanks:* 13 M1A1

## 221st Military Police Brigade

A prewar army reserve brigade stationed in San Jose, California. The brigade was activated on 1 July 1996 and deployed by sea to Honolulu, Hawaii. Upon arrival, the brigade assumed responsibility for security and traffic control in and near the Pearl Harbor naval base. In November of 1997 the brigade was made responsible for a variety of disaster relief tasks in the Hawaiian Islands. In June 1998 the brigade reembarked and moved to California by sea. Upon arrival it came under

command of the LXIII U.S. Corps and was soon involved in combat with elements of the Mexican Army as well as bands of looters and secessionist partisans. The brigade has remained in central and southern California since then serving as combat infantry.

*Subordination:* LXIII U.S. Corps

*Current Location:* California

*Manpower:* 700

*Tanks:* 0

## 228th Infantry Brigade

A South Carolina National Guard brigade which was brought into federal service on 25 August 1996 as the 228th Signal Brigade. In October of 1996 the brigade moved to Fort Meade, Maryland, and became responsible for all military signal traffic in the 1st Army area. In June of 1997 the brigade was also made responsible for local security for the Fort Meade area. Because of the nature of these duties, the brigade was not badly damaged when Fort Meade was the target of a Soviet SLBM strike in November of 1997. In January of 1999, the brigade refused orders to relocate to Richmond, Virginia with the headquarters element of 1st Army, and declared in favor of the civilian government. At that time it came under command of III Military Region and became responsible for local security in the Fort Meade area. In August of 1999 the brigade was redesignated 228th Infantry Brigade.

*Subordination:* III Military Region

*Current Location:* Vicinity of Fort Meade, MD

*Manpower:* 1000

*Tanks:* 0

## The Cadet Brigade

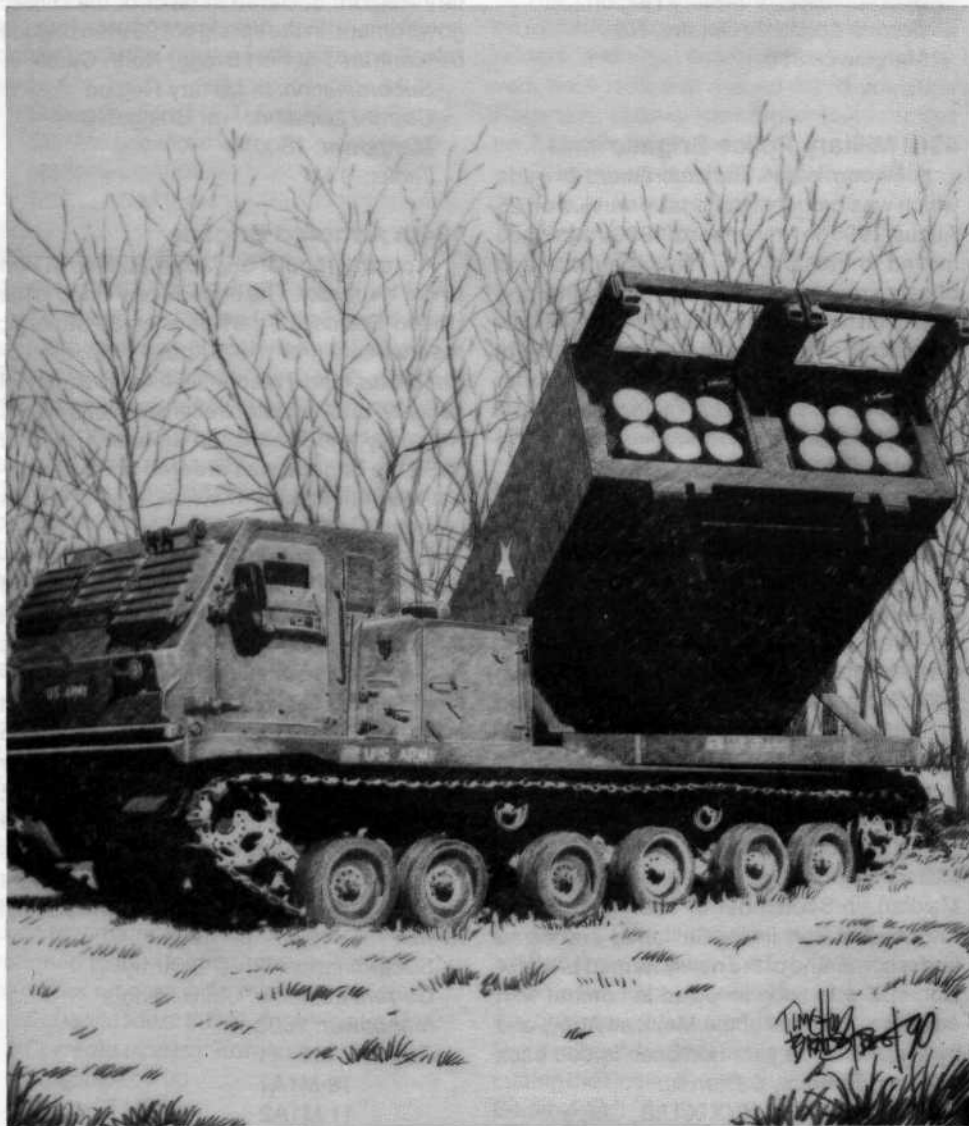
The Cadet Brigade was formed in January 1988, from the cadets of the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The brigade took over the weapons and equipment left in Fort Collins by the 4th Infantry Division when the 4th Division was airlifted to Europe in October of 1996. In March of 1998, the military government moved its capital to Colorado Springs, and the Cadet Brigade now provides security parties for the joint chiefs. Detachments from the Cadet Brigade also share the duty of protecting the Fort St. Vrain Nuclear Power Station (at Platteville, Colorado) with detachments of the 100th Infantry Division. In theory, the Cadet Brigade is part of the U.S. Air Force, but in practice there is no distinction between it and the other units of the military government.

*Subordination:* Strategic Reserve

*Current Location:* Colorado

*Manpower:* 900

*Tanks:* 2 M60A3



7 M2 Bradley  
1 M1  
3 M1A1

## The School Brigade

A prewar regular army brigade stationed at the U.S. Army Air Defense Center and School at Fort Bliss, Texas. The brigade served as a chain of command parent organization for a variety of training units assigned to the school for training and activation. With the outbreak of hostilities with Mexico in 1998, the brigade was activated as a troop unit, using its available mix of weapons to create unorthodox operational units. Infantry was drawn from basic training camps at Fort Bliss and attached to ADA gun batteries (PIVAD and Diana) to create heavy machinegun combat teams. Because the brigade had no organic field artillery, it relied heavily on infantry mortars and developed its own doctrine for employment of ADA gun systems in the indirect fire role.

The School Brigade was able to hold the Fort Bliss area against repeated attacks, but was soon surrounded. Fighting its way free of the encirclement, the brigade retreated north, evacuating its equipment, personnel, and dependents through New Mexico. Once across the Canadian River, the brigade linked up with elements of the XC U.S. Corps in Oklahoma. In January of 1999, the School Brigade was attached to 49th Armored Division, with which it has served since.

*Subordination:* 49th Armored Division  
*Location:* Oklahoma  
*Manpower:* 1800  
*Tanks:* 0

## ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENTS

### 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment

A prewar regular army regiment stationed at Bad Godesberg, Germany under the command of VII U.S. Corps. The regiment crossed the inter-German border on 3 December 1996 and was engaged in combat against Soviet forces on 7 December 1996. The regiment has participated in every major offensive of the war in Germany and Poland.

*Subordination:* VII U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Central Germany  
*Manpower:* 100  
*Tanks:* 2 M1A2  
6 LAV-75

### 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment

A prewar regular army regiment stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, under command of III U.S. Corps. The regiment was placed on alert in early October of 1996, and in early November began to deploy by air to Europe. The regiment left its heavy equipment at Fort Bliss and took over equipment stored at POMCUS

sites in western Germany. Upon arrival in Germany, the regiment came under command of V U.S. Corps, but on 30 November 1996 reverted to command of III U.S. Corps and began moving north by road. The regiment crossed the inter-German border on 7 December 1996 and was engaged in combat against Soviet forces on 12 December 1996. The regiment suffered heavy casualties while serving as a rear guard during the retreat from Warsaw in September of 1997, and in December of 1997 was reformed as a single squadron.

*Subordination:* III U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Southern Germany  
*Manpower:* 100  
*Tanks:* 1 M1A1

### 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment

A prewar regular army regiment stationed at Bad Kreuznach, Germany under V U.S. Corps. The division crossed the Rhine on 2 December 1996 and was engaged in combat against Soviet forces on 5 December. The regiment has engaged in every major offensive of the war in Germany and Poland.

*Subordination:* V U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Central Germany  
*Manpower:* 500  
*Tanks:* 4 M1A1

### 107th Armored Cavalry Regiment

An Ohio National Guard regiment, placed on alert on 3 December 1996 and brought into federal service on 7 December 1996. The regiment transferred to Germany by sea and air in May of 1997 as part of the IX U.S. Corps, and entered combat in Poland on 31 May 1997. In September of 1997, while fighting a rear guard action covering the retreat of IX Corps, the regiment was surrounded by elements of the Soviet 3rd Guards Shock Army. The regiment was forced to abandon all vehicles and make its way out on foot, but the extreme courage and resourcefulness of the troops of the regiment enabled large numbers of men to rejoin the NATO forces near the German frontier. The regiment has since operated as horse cavalry.

*Subordination:* XXIII U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Austria  
*Manpower:* 600  
*Tanks:* 0

### 116th Armored Cavalry Regiment

An Idaho National Guard regiment. The regiment was alerted on 12 August 1996 and brought into federal service on 1 November 1996. The regiment deployed to Germany by air and sea in April of 1997, and upon arrival came under command of IX U.S. Corps. Dur-

ing the retreat from Warsaw in September, the regiment fought numerous rearguard actions and took heavy casualties, but maintained its cohesion throughout the retreat. In May of 1999 the regiment was transferred to XI U.S. Corps and participated in the summer offensive of 2000 into Northern Poland.

*Subordination:* XI U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* northern Poland  
*Manpower:* 600  
*Tanks:* 8 LAV-75

### 163rd Armored Cavalry Regiment

A Montana National Guard regiment (except for the 3rd Squadron, which is a Texas National Guard unit). The regiment entered federal service on 1 November 1996 and began moving by sea to Korea in early 1997. Upon arrival, the regiment came under command of VI U.S. Corps and participated in holding actions along the 38th Parallel and then the general offensive of 8th Army toward the Yalu River. In the subsequent retreat back to central Korea, the regiment suffered heavy casualties while fighting a series of stubborn rear guard actions.

*Subordination:* VI U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Korea  
*Manpower:* 300  
*Tanks:* 4 LAV-75

### 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment

A Tennessee National Guard regiment, placed on alert on 21 August 1996 and brought into federal service on 1 November 1996. It was deployed by air and sea to Germany in January of 1997, but suffered almost 50% equipment losses in transit to Soviet commerce raiders. Upon arrival in Germany, the regiment's 2nd Squadron was fully equipped and sent into combat with V U.S. Corps, while the bulk of the regiment awaited reequipment. As losses mounted at the front, however, the bulk of the replacement equipment arriving in-theater was allocated to regular army units.

As an expedient, the 1st and 3rd Squadrons were made mobile with requisitioned civilian motor vehicles and a large number of armored cars transferred from U.S. Air Force airfield security units, and these squadrons were then committed to reinforce I U.S. Corps. On 21 July 1997 the 2nd Squadron, serving with V U.S. Corps, was nearly annihilated by a tactical nuclear strike, and surviving personnel were returned to the regiment. By the end of 1997, the regiment was operating as a single composite squadron.

*Subordination:* I U.S. Corps  
*Current Location:* Central Germany  
*Manpower:* 400  
*Tanks:* 0



# ORGANIZATION

This chapter deals with the authorized strengths of major army and marine units during the war. This can be used as a general guide to the types of vehicles still present in the unit. In many cases combat losses were replaced with vehicles and weapons not originally authorized for the unit, and in the late 1990s it became common for small parties separated from their parent unit to be absorbed into whatever unit was in their vicinity. Thus, by 2000 almost any type of vehicle or weapon could be found in a unit.

The chapter is divided into two parts. First comes a listing of the major combat vehicles and principal weapons authorized for the most common combat battalions in the army and marines. These authorization levels were generally based on the tables of organization and equipment adopted in September 1994. In many cases these are similar to those in use in the 1980s.

The second part of the chapter consists of charts showing the major combat battalions and batteries in every army and marine division, plus selected nondivisional units. These listings represent the actual battalions assigned to the division at the outbreak of the war or, in the case of those divisions formed after the outbreak of hostilities, their strength when formed. The following abbreviations are used in the TO&E listings below:

**AAVP:** Armored amphibious assault vehicle, personnel

**ACCV:** Armored cavalry combat vehicle

**ADA:** Air defense artillery

**AH:** Attack helicopter

**APC:** Armored personnel carrier

**FAV:** Fast attack vehicle

**LAV:** Light armored vehicle

**LAVAA:** Light armored vehicle, antiarmor

**MPGS:** Mobile protected gun system

**OH:** Observation helicopter

**SP:** Self-propelled gun

**UH:** Utility helicopter

## Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles & Weapons

### Tank Battalion

Headquarters Company:

2 tanks (command)

4 M577A1 (staff)

6 CFV or ACCV (scout platoon)

6 mortars (mortar platoon)

6 Stingers (ADA platoon)

Four Tank Companies, each:

14 tanks

**Note:** Specific equipment varied from battalion to battalion. In general, battalions equipped with M1, M1A1 and M1A2 tanks used the M3 CFV in the scout platoon and the M18 mortar vehicle in the mortar platoon. Battalions equipped with the M60A3 used the M113A3 ACCV in the scout platoon and M106 mortar carriers in the mortar platoon.

### Mechanized Battalion

Headquarters Company:

2 IFV or APC (command)

4 M577A1 (staff)

6 CFV or ACCV (scout platoon)

6 mortars (mortar platoon)

6 Stingers (ADA Platoon)

Antiarmor Company:

4 IFV or APC

12 antiarmor vehicles

Four Infantry Companies, each with:

14 IFV or APC

9 Tank Breakers (1 per squad)

**Note:** Equipment varied from battalion to battalion. In general, regular army battalions were equipped with M2 Bradleys, M920 antiarmor vehicles, M3s, and M18 mortar carriers. National Guard battalions with M2s were similar, except that the antiarmor company was equipped with M113A3 APCs and M901 antiarmor vehicles. National Guard battalions with M113A3 APCs used M113A3 ACCVs in the scout platoon, M109 mortar carriers in the mortar platoon and M901 antiarmor vehicles in the antiarmor company.

### Light Infantry Battalion

Headquarters Company

Combat Support Company:

10 FAV (scout platoon)

6 Stingers (ADA platoon)

4 4.2" mortars

16 HMMWV with TOW II

3 Rifle Companies, each:

2 HMMWV with TOW II (weapons platoon)

3 81 mm mortars (weapons platoon)

9 Tank Breakers (1 per squad)

### Light Attack Battalion

Headquarters Company

Combat Support Company:

10 FAV (scout platoon)

6 120mm mortars (mortar platoon)

6 Stingers (ADA platoon)

6 HMMWV with TOW II

3 Light Attack Companies:

6 HMMWV

21 FAV

9 TOW II (1 per squad)

### Light Motorized Battalion

Headquarters Company:

10 FAV (scout platoon)

6 120mm mortars (mortar platoon)

6 Stingers (ADA platoon)

Antiarmor Company:

12 HMMWV with TOW II

6 LAVAA with TOW II

6 HMMWV fire support vehicles

2 Light Motorized Companies, each with:

23 HMMWV

6 Tank Breakers (2 per platoon)

1 Heavy Motorized Company:

14 LAV-25

6 Tank Breakers (2 per platoon)

### Light Tank/Assault Gun Battalion

Headquarters Company:

2 LAV-75 (command)

10 FAV (scout platoon)

6 M18 mortar carriers (mortar platoon)

6 Stingers (ADA platoon)

3 Companies, each with:

13 LAV-75

### Field Artillery Battalion

Headquarters Company:

5 M577A1 (staff)

3 Firing Batteries, each with:

8 towed or self-propelled howitzers (4 per platoon)

**Note:** Firing batteries are equipped with either 105mm or 155mm howitzers.

### Field Artillery Rocket Battery

2 M577A1

6 multiple rocket launchers

**Note:** Multiple rocket launchers could be either MLRS or LARS.

### Attack Helicopter Battalion

Headquarters Company:

6 UH-60 (command)

6 OH-58 (liaison)

3 Attack Helicopter Companies, each with:

4 OH-58

7 AH

Support Company:

16 UH-60 (logistical support)

**Note:** AH could be either an AH-1 or an AH-64.

## Air Cavalry Squadron

### Headquarters Troop:

6 UH-60 (command)

6 OH-58 (liaison)

### 2 Air Cavalry Troops, each with:

6 OH-58

4 AH

### 2 Attack Helicopter Troops, each with:

4 OH-58

7 AH

### Support Troop:

16 UH-60 (logistical support)

**Note:** AH could be either AH-1 or AH-64.

## Armored Cavalry Squadron

### Headquarters Troop:

2 tanks (command)

4 M577A1 (staff)

3 AVLB (bridge section)

### 3 Cavalry Troops, each with:

1 M577A1

2 mortar carriers

9 tanks

12 CFV or ACCV

### Tank Company:

14 tanks

**Note:** Equipment varied from squadron to squadron. In general, M3 CFV squadrons were equipped with M1 tanks and M18 mortar carriers. M113A3 ACCV squadrons were equipped with M60A3 tanks in the tank company, LAV-75 light tanks in the cavalry troops and M106 mortar carriers. M115A1 ACCV squadrons were equipped with LAV-75 light tanks throughout the squadron and M106 mortar carriers.

## Divisional Cavalry Squadron

### Headquarters Troop:

2 CFV or ACCV (command)

4 M577A1 (staff)

9 IFV or APC (NBC recon platoon)

### 2 Cavalry Troops, each with:

1 M577A1

3 mortar carriers (mortar section)

19 CFV or ACCV

### 2 Air Cavalry Troops, each with:

6OH58

4 AH

**Note:** Equipment varied from squadron to squadron. In general, squadrons with M3 CFVs used the M18 mortar carrier and the AH-64 attack helicopter. Squadrons with M113A3 ACCVs used the M106 mortar carrier and the AH-1 attack helicopter. Squadrons equipped with the LAV-25 used the M106 mortar carrier and did not have attack helicopters, as these squadrons consisted of three cavalry troops and no air cavalry troop.

## ADA Battalion

### Headquarters Company:

2 Gun Batteries, each with:

5 M113A3APC (command)

12 SP or towed ADA guns

28 Stingers

2 Missile Batteries, each with:

5 M113A3 APC (command)

12 SP ADA missiles

**Notes:** Equipment varied from battalion to battalion. The accompanying table lists the gun type that equipped the battalion followed by the missile type.

## Marine Infantry Battalion

### Headquarters Company

Combat Support Company:

8 M106 mortar carriers (mortar platoon)

8 HMMWV with TOW II (antitank platoon)

6 Stingers (air defense platoon)

4 Marine Rifle Companies, each with:

6 60mm mortars (weapons platoon)

4 Tank Breakers (weapons platoon)

## Marine Recon Battalion

### Headquarters Company:

4 Stingers (air defense platoon)

4 Recon Companies:

6 60mm mortars (2 per platoon)

3 Tank Breakers (1 per platoon)

## Marine Amphibious Tractor Battalion

Total of 50 AAVP9

## Marine LAV-25 Battalion

### Headquarters Company:

2 LAV-25 (command)

4 M577A1 (staff)

### Combat Support Company:

8 M106 mortar carriers (mortar platoon)

8 LAVAA with TOW II (antitank platoon)

6 Stingers (air defense platoon)

1 Fire Support Company:

14 MPGS-90

3 Marine Rifle Companies, each with:

6 60mm mortars (weapons platoon)

4 Tank Breakers (weapons platoon)

16 LAV-25

## Marine Antiarmor Company

4 M113A3 APC

18 M901 antiarmor vehicles



## Compositions Of Marine Divisions

	M1	M60A3	Marine Inf	LAV-25	Recon	155mm (Towed)	155mm (SP)	105mm (Towed)
1 Mar Div	1	—	8	1	1	2	1	—
2 Mar Div	1	—	8	1	1	2	1	—
3 Mar Div	1	—	8	1	1	2	1	—
4 Mar Div	—	1	8	1	1	2	1	—
5 Mar Div	—	1	9	—	1	3	—	—
6 Mar Div	—	1	9	—	1	1	—	2

**Note:** A marine division normally had an antiarmor company attached as well. If engaged in amphibious operations, it would also have one or more amphibious tractor battalions attached.



# AMERICAN

## Combat Vehicle Handbook



**American Combat Vehicle Handbook** supplements and extends the basic vehicle listing provided with the 2nd edition **Twilight: 2000** rules.

More than 60 vehicles are represented (only 11 repeated from the basic game), ranging from the latest variations on the M1 Abrams to the M42 Duster 40mm self-propelled anti-aircraft vehicle. Vehicles include four versions of the Bradley IFV, the M151 Jeep, M42 Duster, M551 Sheridan, M728 CEV, M48A3, M88 ARV, M109, M110, and many other vehicles in current or recent service with the U.S. Army.

In addition, the **American Combat Vehicle Handbook** includes three prototype combat hovercraft and two experimental laser air defense self-propelled artillery vehicles. All vehicles are completely described for use in **Twilight: 2000** games, but the data is presented so as to be of interest to modern vehicle enthusiasts even if they don't play **Twilight: 2000** or any game at all.

To top it off, the vehicle guide includes eight pages of color plates showing representative vehicles in their field color schemes—a tremendous resource for modern vehicle enthusiasts, modelers, referees, or players who wonder what their tank might look like.

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# TWILIGHT: 2000™



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P.O. Box 1646  
Bloomington, IL 61702-1646