

FM 5-144

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

ENGINEER SHORE ASSAULT UNITS



**HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1. Purpose

This manual provides guidance for commanders, staff officers, enlisted personnel, and others concerned with the employment and operations of specialized engineer amphibious units.

2. Scope

a. Specialized engineer units included within the scope of this manual are—

- (1) Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Engineer Amphibious Command.
- (2) Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Engineer Amphibious Group.
- (3) The Engineer Amphibious Company.
- (4) The Engineer Amphibian Assault Company.

b. The material in this manual is intended to provide commanders and staffs with principles, doctrine and procedures concerning the missions, functions, capabilities, organization, and equipment provided by engineer amphibious units so that employing authorities will use these specialized engineer elements with maximum effectiveness in support of combat forces conducting amphibious, shore-to-shore, or major river crossing operations.

3. Applicability

a. The material presented is applicable without modification to both nuclear and nonnuclear warfare.

b. Organization structures of engineer amphibious and amphibian assault units meet the support requirements of army divisions par-

ticipating in amphibious, shore-to-shore, and major river crossing operations.

4. Collateral References

a. A knowledge of the material contained in FM 31-11, FM 31-12, and FM 31-13 is essential for a clear understanding of amphibious doctrine. Certain portions of these manuals as relate to the role of the engineer in amphibious operations have been repeated in this manual to provide a basis for a detailed discussion on the engineer organizations, doctrine, equipment, and employment in amphibious operations.

b. It should be noted that the Engineer Amphibious Support Command (EASC) organizations discussed in the FM's listed in *a* above will be superseded by the engineer amphibious units discussed in this manual.

5. Definitions

Specialized military terms used in this manual are included in AR 320-50 or are defined and explained in the text.

6. Recommendations for Improvement

Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommended changes or comments to improve the manual. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which change is recommended. Reasons should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be forwarded direct to the Commanding Officer, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Engineer Agency, Fort Belvoir, Va.

Section II. ENGINEER ROLE

7. Army Component Force

a. No standard organization is applicable to all situations that may be encountered in an amphibious operation. The force organized for conduct of an amphibious operation is a task organization which is designated as an amphibious task force.

b. The Army component of an Amphibious Task Force is a task organization formed of Army units assigned thereto for participation in an amphibious operation. This component is referred to as the Army Landing Force.

c. The composition and size of the Army Landing Force varies with the type amphibious operation, landing force mission, and operational environment.

d. The Army Landing Force and each of its subordinate echelons must be balanced forces capable of independent operations for the execution of an amphibious attack. An amphibious attack by its very nature requires reinforcement of the basic tactical element at each echelon of the landing force to provide combat and interim logistical support capability pending establishment of normal support systems in the objective area. The Army meets the requirements of the amphibious operation through temporary internal reorganization of assault units and grouping of units as task organizations, to include certain units which by design provide specialized support needed in the assault of a hostile shore.

e. Engineer Amphibious Units are among the Army units designed to provide specially qualified personnel and units for performance of combat and interim logistical support functions as part of the Army force executing landings.

8. Duties of the Amphibious Engineer

The amphibious engineer plans and supervises—

a. Amphibious engineering support in offensive and defensive actions on the beach or in shore areas.

b. Shore party support.

c. Assistance in transporting tactical units landing on hostile shores.

9. Responsibilities of the Engineer Assault Units

a. The Engineer Amphibious Unit Commander and commanders of shore party component units serve as special staff assistants to the Army Landing Force Commander and commanders of subordinate landing force echelons during planning for the amphibious attack.

b. The TOE Engineer Amphibious Units discussed in this manual provide command, control, and operating personnel trained and equipped for battalion, brigade, division, and corps landing team shore parties.

c. Engineer Amphibian Assault Units provide means of ship-to-shore and inland mobility to assault landing teams until such time as tactical carriers and organic vehicles are available in the beachhead. The use of amphibians which provide both armor protection and mobility makes possible a rapid, continuous movement from ships to relatively deep initial objectives without delay on the landing beaches. The amphibians also are useful as a means of affecting delivery of critical supplies from ships directly to users inland from the beach, and for evacuation of medical patients, prisoners of war, and other personnel.

10. Shore Parties

a. The landing beach is an obstacle to be crossed by assault landing teams and all reinforcing units, equipment, and supplies which are subsequently landed over the beach. Combat units which land in the assault require specialized combat support. This support is provided by the shore party.

b. The shore party is organized to accomplish combat engineering type tasks which facilitate landing and passage of the beach obstacle, and to afford an interim logistical support capability through development and operation of a beach support area.

c. Conduct of shore party operations is a command function of the landing force. The army landing force commander exercises his shore party command function through the appropriate engineer amphibious commander.

11. Shore Party Functions

Functions performed by shore parties vary

in emphasis and magnitude depending upon the echelon and stage of development. For example, combat engineering tasks to expedite landing team movement through the beach predominate during the assault. Work to develop and improve the beach area is initiated by the landing team shore party as early as the combat situation permits. By the time general unloading begins, during the division stage, the shore party normally will be devoting its principal efforts to logistical support tasks. Principal shore party functions are listed below but not necessarily in either time or priority sequence—

a. Reconnaissance and marking of beach areas, approaches thereto from seaward, and exists inland therefrom.

b. Clearance of obstacles, both manmade and natural, in the beach support area.

c. Construction or improvement of roads, hardstands, storage areas, pipelines, utilities, storage facilities, etc., within the beach support areas.

d. Provision of initial emergency maintenance service to the forces ashore.

e. Medical treatment and evacuation of patients, evacuation of prisoners of war, maintenance of records of personnel evacuated, and limited holding thereof, and evacuation of other personnel as directed.

f. Establishment of communications to seaward, within the beach support area, and inland to tactical units.

g. Provision of transportation support during unloading and initial movement inland of troops, equipment, and supplies.

h. Initial receipt, unloading, movement inland, storage, segregation, and issue of all classes of supply.

i. Establishment and interim operation of supply points for support of forces ashore.

j. Traffic control within the beach support area, and to seaward after the initial assault for landing ships, craft, and amphibious vehicles.

k. Defense and security of the beach support area and its activities.

l. Provision and operation of assembly areas for incoming units.

m. Unloading of ships.

n. Improvement of beach approaches from seaward and marking navigation channels and hazards.

o. Assistance to units in landing and moving across the beaches.

p. Maintenance of appropriate records of units, equipment, and supplies landed.

q. Execution, in the beach support area, of the unit and installation dispersion policy of the landing force commander.

r. Establishment and operation of water supply points.

s. Implementation of plans for land utilization in the beach support area.

12. Army Combat Support and Service Troops Required

a. Engineer Amphibious Units provide only certain specialized elements required for formation of shore parties. Their organic units are organized, trained, and equipped to meet the need for skills and equipment not common to other army units.

b. Since engineer amphibious TOE units provide only the basic components of shore parties, the shore party task organization at each echelon must include other combat and combat service support units as required. Usually of the field army or logistical command types, these units and their functions are discussed in paragraph 34.

c. As soon as the amphibious assault phase of the operation is completed, and the landing force is firmly established on the beach, the shore party should be dissolved and the Engineer Amphibious Units should be relieved in order to support the combat operations or to start planning the next amphibious assault.

CHAPTER 2

ORGANIZATION

13. Mission

The mission of Engineer Amphibious and Amphibian Assault Units is to perform offensive and defensive combat and combat support functions in a shore area, along a water bound flank, and in crossing inland water barriers. Included is support of additional landings for expansion of an objective area, or in coastal redeployment of combat forces.

14. Organizational Concept

These engineer TOE units provide personnel that are organized to command, control, and move combat and combat support elements during the early stages of an amphibious operation.

a. The Engineer Amphibious Group with three Engineer Amphibious Companies and one Engineer Amphibian Assault Company can—

- (1) Land the assault elements of four infantry battalion landing teams (BLT) and provide inland mobility for those elements.
- (2) Provide engineer support on the beach for six battalion landing teams.

b. Interim logistical support may be provided to the landing teams by the Engineer Amphibious Group augmented by personnel and equipment in proportion to the logistical mission.

c. Amphibian assault companies provide light armor-protected ship-to-shore and inland mobility for the landing force's initial assault waves.

15. Other Capabilities

Though designed specifically to meet the peculiar needs of amphibious or shore-to-shore operations, these specialized engineer units can perform combat and combat support tasks normal to engineer units of comparable size and organizational structure, but appropriate equipment reinforcement may be required. It is em-

phasized, however, that their deliberate training orientation or extended commitment to other than amphibious, shore-to-shore, or major river crossings will reduce effectiveness in amphibious operations.

16. Organizational Flexibility

Landing force requirements for engineer shore and amphibian assault personnel and equipment will vary with conditions encountered in each amphibious operation. Shore and amphibian assault units are keyed to the basic tactical organization of army forces, and readily adaptable to the wide range of conditions that may be met. These engineer amphibious TOE units should be employed intact to insure the advantage of unit integrity.

17. Shore Party Command and Control

Officers assigned to engineer amphibious units are trained to advise and assist landing force commanders in planning and preparatory activities. They prepare beach development plans for tactical commanders and coordinate the beach development plans of subordinate tactical elements. They command shore parties.

18. Engineer Amphibious Command (EAC)

Organized under TOE 5-401, the Engineer Amphibious Command consists entirely of a headquarters and headquarters company with an organizational structure as shown in figure 1.

a. Missions.

- (1) To command, control, and administer the Engineer Amphibious Command and attached units.
- (2) To provide shore party headquarters at corps landing force level.
- (3) To provide assistance in planning and executing amphibious and shore-to-shore operations including landing on

a hostile shore and crossing of major rivers and other water barriers.

b. Assignment. To field army as required for special operations.

c. Employment. Coordinates and controls beach support area development initiated by multiple divisions or assumes control of, and substantially expands, the beach support area development accomplished by a single assaulting division.

d. EAC Headquarters Personnel.

- (1) Brigade commander. (Normally corps shore party commander.)
- (2) Executive officer. (Normally assistant corps shore party commander.)
- (3) Intelligence officer.
- (4) Operations and plans officer.
- (5) Logistics officer.
- (6) Adjutant.
- (7) Surgeon.
- (8) Chaplain.
- (9) Signal officer.
- (10) Navy liaison officer.
- (11) Liaison officers (2).
- (12) Aviation officer.
- (13) Sergeant major.

e. EAC Headquarters Functions. EAC headquarters provides the command and staff required to control the corps shore party and one to four Engineer Amphibious Groups.

f. Company Headquarters. The company headquarters provide the command, administration, supply, mess service, and equipment maintenance for the company.

g. The S1 Section. Provides administrative services for the command and attached units.

h. The S2 Section. This section plans and directs collection, evaluation, interpretation, and distribution of intelligence and counterintelligence pertaining to amphibious operations. It assists the landing force staff in acquisition and evaluation of beach information and other intelligence of concern to shore party activity.

i. The S3 Section. The command S3 section provides personnel to direct and coordinate organizational, training, and operational support activities. It assists the landing force staff in planning and operations and insures com-

patibility of shore party organization with its missions. It plans and coordinates shore party landing sequences and beach area development activities. In conjunction with the Landing Force G3 is allocates ship space to the next subordinate unit.

j. The S4 Section. This section plans, coordinates, and supervises supply, evacuation, transportation, transportation services, mess service, organizational maintenance, and related logistical activities. It is not normally in the supply chain but may inject itself as appropriate to insure continuity and effectiveness of logistical support.

k. Corps Shore Party Signal Section. Personnel and equipment required to coordinate and control beach support area communications for the corps shore party and subordinate elements is provided by this section.

l. Basis of Allocation. One Engineer Amphibious Command per corps as required for special operations.

m. Mobility. This unit is 100 percent mobile.

n. Category. Category 1.

o. Equipment. Equipment allocations for the Engineer Amphibious Command are shown in TOE 5-401E.

19. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Engineer Amphibious Group

This unit is organized as shown in figure 2. The number of engineer amphibious and amphibian assault companies assigned or attached to it will change according to varying operational requirements. The Group Headquarters and Headquarters Company is designed to command and control two to five engineer amphibious and amphibian assault companies in any combination.

a. Mission. To command and control a division landing team shore party.

b. Operations and Functions.

- (1) *Group headquarters.* The group headquarters provides the command and staff element for the division shore party, and for the supervision of operations and training of elements assigned or attached to the group.

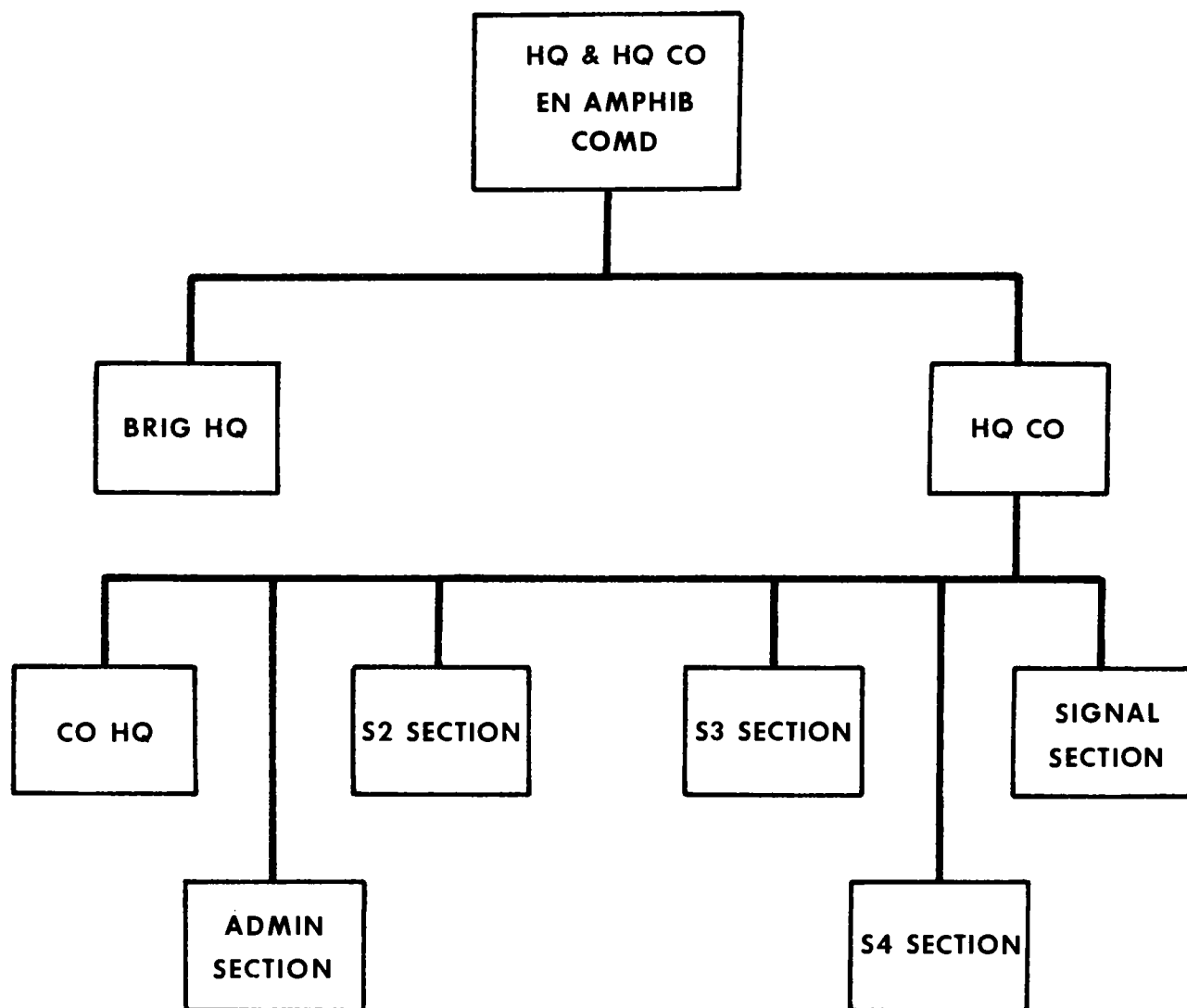


Figure 1. Headquarters and headquarters company, engineer amphibious command.

- (2) *Company headquarters.* Provides the command, administration, mess, supply, and equipment maintenance for the company.
- (3) *Administrative section.* This section is manned and equipped for preparation and maintenance of records and pay instruments of headquarters and headquarters company and other organic group units. Prepares correspondence, forms, and special orders for appointment, assignment, proficiency evaluation, pay, allowances, allotments and relief, discharge and retirement of personnel.
- (4) *Intelligence section.* In addition to the normal duties of an intelligence section, the group's intelligence section maintains proficiency in naval charting, provides map resupply, and recommends assignments for the navy beach party and engineer amphibious underwater demolition teams (UDT).
- (5) *Operations section.* Directs and coordinates organization, training, and combat operational activities of the

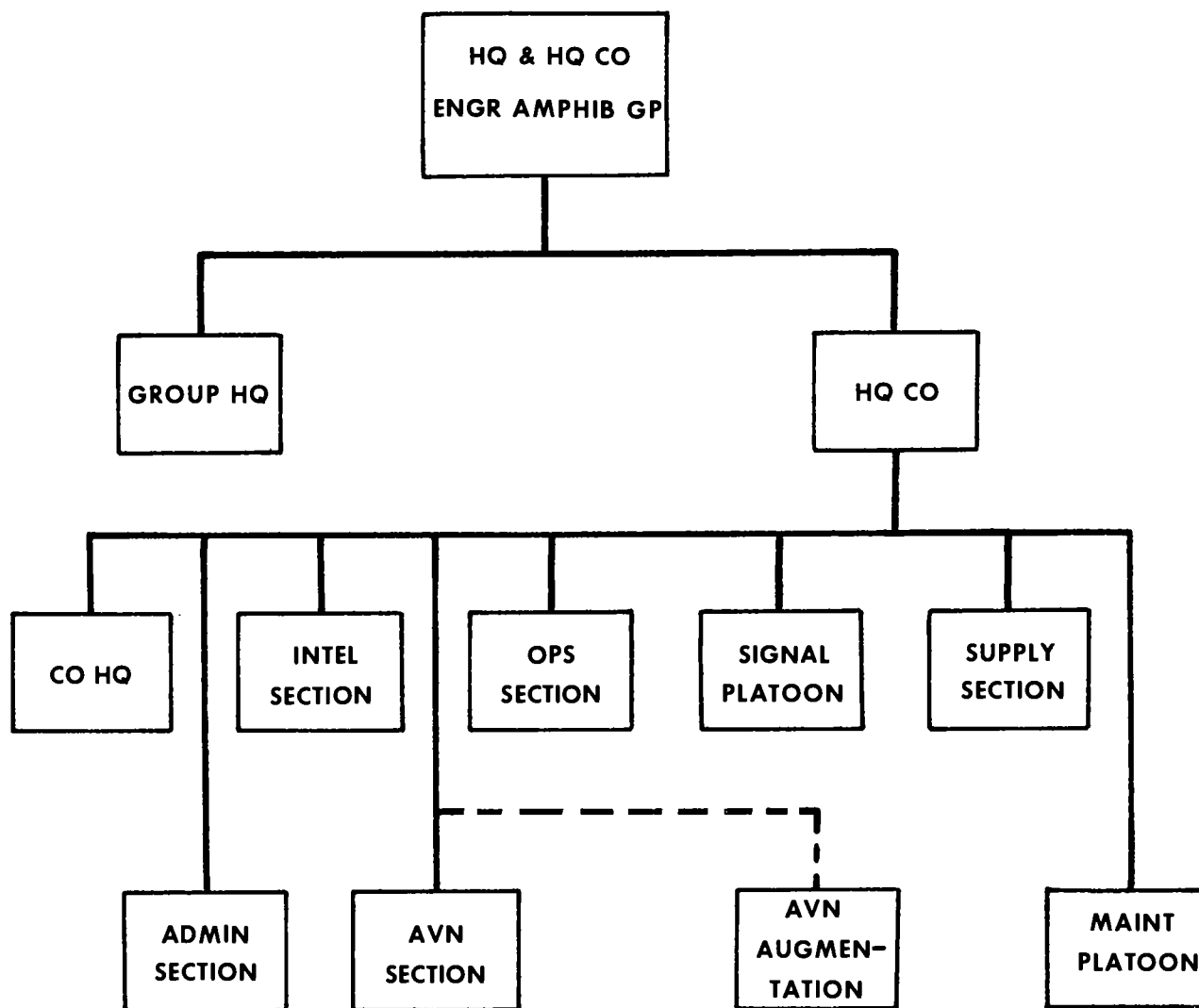


Figure 2. Headquarters and headquarters company, engineer amphibious group.

group and any shore party units it controls.

- (6) *Supply section.* Performs staff functions relative to direction and coordination of supply, messing, organizational maintenance, evacuation and other logistical activities for the group and any shore party it controls.

- (7) *Signal Platoon.* Manned and equipped to operate and maintain an effective communications system for a division shore party during all phases of amphibious or shore-to-shore operations. It also has limited maintenance support capability for assistance to

the signal platoon of the Engineer Amphibious Company.

- (8) *Aviation section.* Manned and equipped to furnish command and aerial liaison and reconnaissance tasks for the group. It also accomplishes aerial administrative, cargo, and assists medical evacuation missions. The section is equipped with four utility helicopters.
- (9) *Maintenance platoon.* This platoon includes personnel and equipment to provide organizational and direct support maintenance for engineer amphibious and amphibian assault

companies attached or assigned to the group. It is capable of maintaining all types of engineer equipment plus ordnance tracked and wheeled vehicles.

c. Equipment. Listed in TOE 5-412E.

d. Mobility. One hundred percent.

20. Engineer Amphibious Company

Organized under TOE 5-414E as shown in figure 3, this unit consists of a company headquarters, a signal platoon, an equipment and maintenance platoon, a medical section, and two shore platoons. Each shore platoon has a platoon headquarters and three pioneer and demolition squads.

a. Missions.

(1) To provide the shore party command

and control personnel, and specialized engineer, signal, and medical amphibious support elements for shore parties needed by a brigade assault landing team (Bde LT) employing no more than two separate battalion landing teams.

(2) To carry out engineer and infantry type combat missions when required.

b. Assignment. To field army or corps. Normally assigned or attached to the Engineer Amphibious Group.

c. Functions of Subordinate Elements.

(1) *Company headquarters.* Performs normal company headquarters functions and provides the command and control elements for a brigade shore party and two battalion landing team

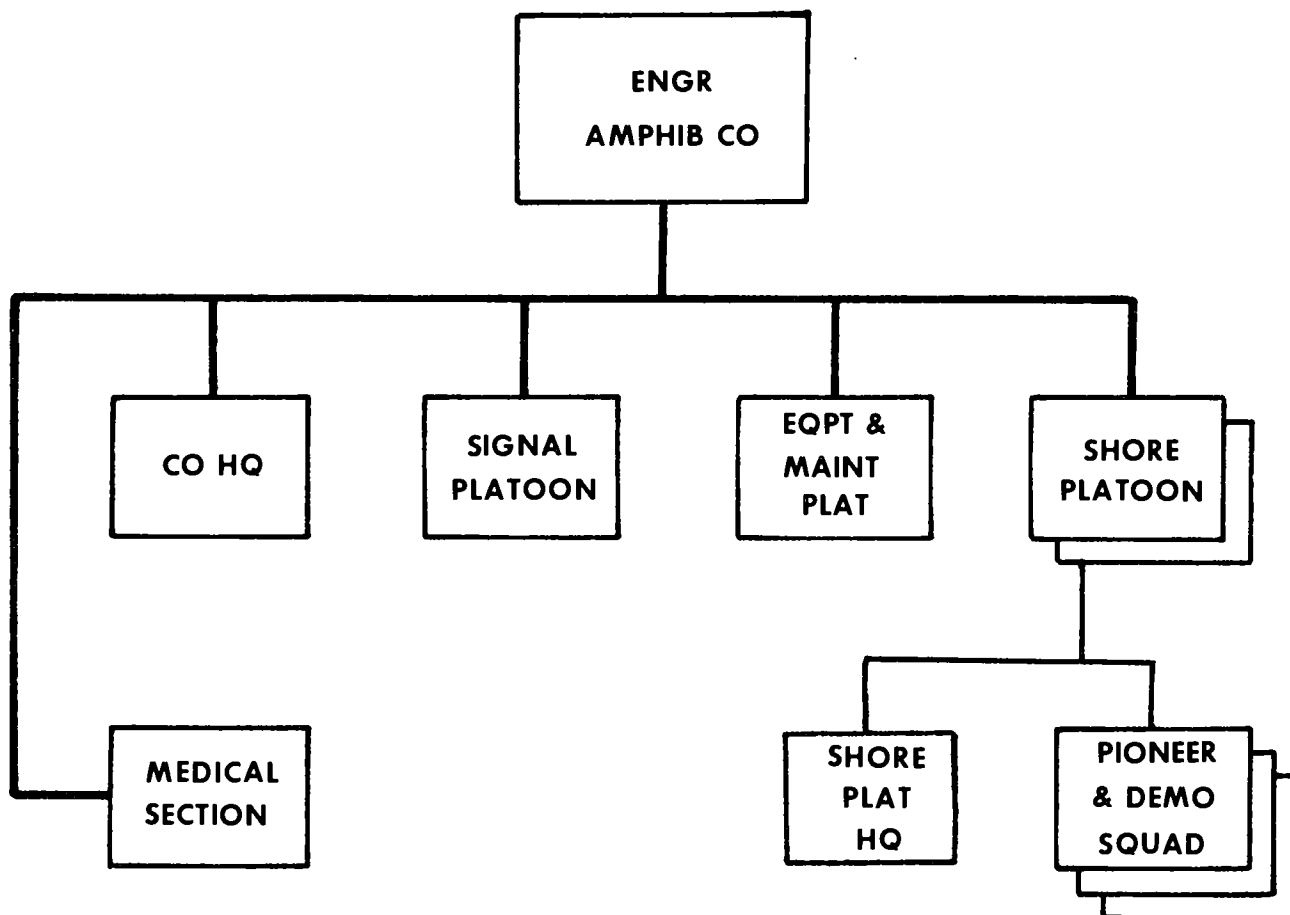


Figure 3. Engineer amphibious company.

(BLT) shore parties. It provides liaison elements with suitable communications equipment and personnel located at—

- (a) Each assault BLT headquarters and brigade headquarters.
- (b) Tactical - logistical (TAC - LOG) group afloat. Composed of designated landing force personnel, this group is a temporary liaison agency to advise navy control officers aboard the navy control ship promptly of landing force requirements during the ship-to-shore movement.
- (2) *Signal platoon.* Furnishes equipment and operators required to maintain effective communications for two BLT shore parties and for one Bde LT shore party headquarters. This requires simultaneous operation of—
 - (a) Message center, cryptographic, and teletypewriter service.
 - (b) Manual telephone switchboard and local telephone service.
 - (c) Teletypewriter, continuous wave voice, and frequency modulation voice radio stations in brigade landing team shore party nets.
 - (d) Trunkline and signal center service.
 - (e) Multi-channel communications to brigade landing team headquarters or division shore party headquarters.
 - (f) Performs organizational maintenance on all organic company signal equipment.
- (3) *Equipment and maintenance platoon.* This unit performs organizational maintenance on the company's organic equipment, excepting signal items. It assists in dewaterproofing equipment during amphibious operations. The platoon provides operates and limited equipment support for the shore platoons.
- (4) *Medical section.* Augmented by appropriate attachments from medical units of higher headquarters, the

medical section operates the aid stations in BLT beach support areas and coordinates evacuation of BLT patients. Upon consolidation of beaches at the Bde LT level, the medical section operates the beach support area aid stations and provides medical evacuation support to the Bde LT.

- (5) *Shore platoon headquarters.* Commands and supervises the three pioneer and demolition squads and attached units as well as operating a portion of the beach on behalf of the BLT shore party commander. It provides the personnel for beach marking and other reconnaissance duties and furnishes signal equipment and operators to monitor the BLT shore party radio net and to serve with an alternate shore party command post in event the primary CP is destroyed. Platoon headquarters provides two heavy bulldozers for normal beach development support.
- (6) *The shore platoon.* Through its operating squads, the shore platoon of the shore assault engineer company provides personnel for reconnaissance tasks; assists in breaching obstacles and in the detection and removal of mines in shallow water and on land; constructs and maintains beach exit roads; places obstacles against enemy approach to the beach support area; erects beach markers; assists in emergency unloading operations; and performs such other duties as may be necessary.

d. Equipment. Major items of shore assault company equipment are listed in TOE 5-414E.

e. Brigade Shore Party Organizational Structure. Table I shows a type breakdown of the Engineer Shore Assault Company to provide shore party command, control, and engineer operating elements to a brigade landing team and two battalion landing teams (BLT).

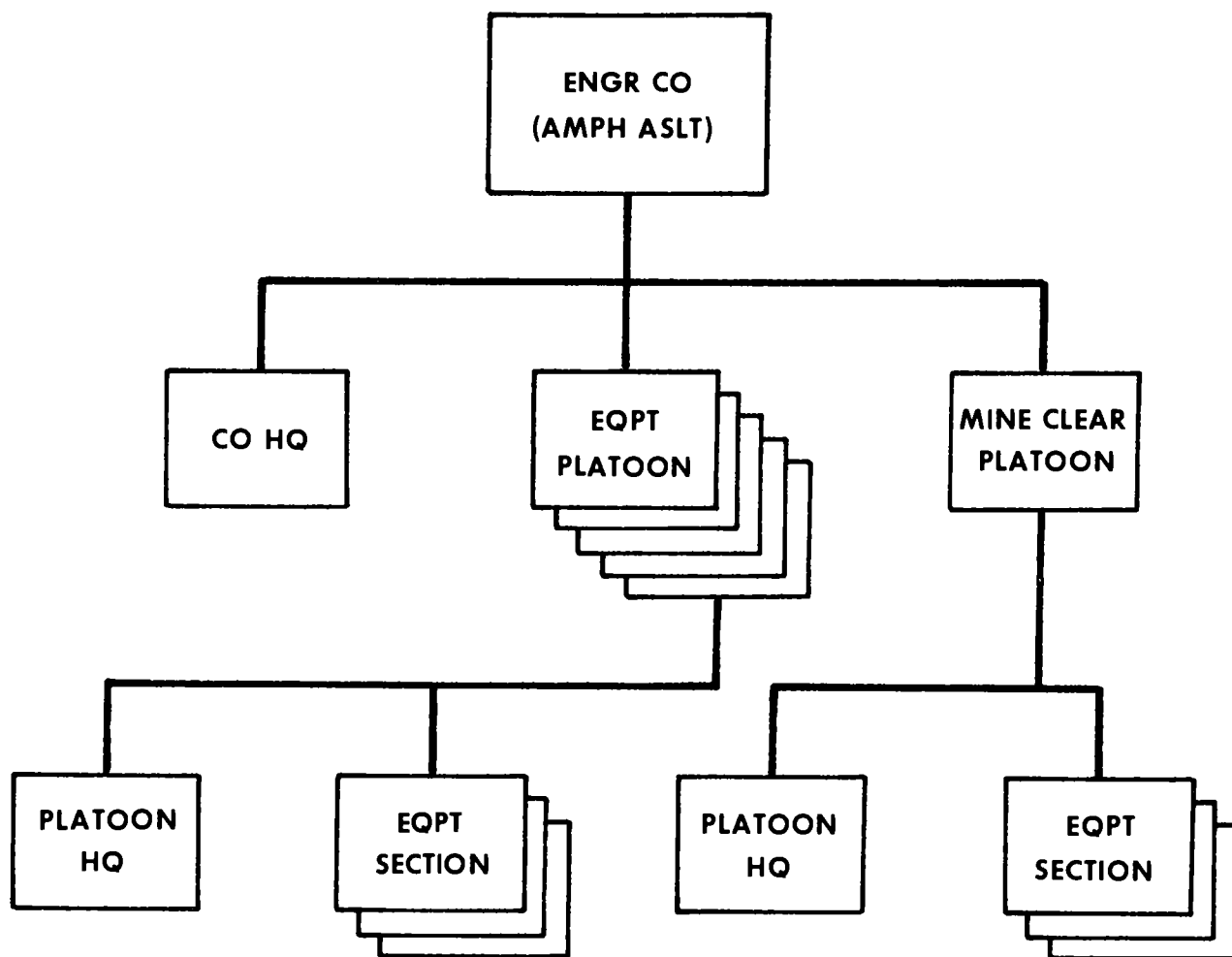


Figure 4. The engineer amphibian assault company.

land mobility for dismounted combat units landing on hostile shores or crossing water barriers.

- (2) To provide special skills and equipment for training other units assigned to amphibious, shore-to-shore or river crossing operations.

b. Operations and Functions.

- (1) *Company headquarters.* Performs the normal duties of a company headquarters. It is equipped with eight LVT amphibian vehicles to supplement those of the equipment platoons.
- (2) *Equipment platoons.* Each of the six

equipment platoons is equipped with 10 LVTP- for waterborne and inland transportation of assaulting troops.

- (3) *Mine clearance equipment platoon.* Platoon headquarters includes personnel to command, control, and assist the three equipment sections in hasty removal of mines and reduction of natural and artificial obstacles. Each equipment section is allotted three LVTE- ; platoon headquarters has one.

c. Capabilities. The Engineer Amphibian Assault Company provides—

- (1) Light armor-protected amphibian mo-



Figure 5. The LVTP amphibian vehicle entering water.

bility for 2,040 dismounted assault troops.

- (2) Machinegun fire support in the assault phase of an amphibious action and in security operations ashore.
- (3) Local security and assistance in beach support area defense.
- (4) Organizational maintenance for its organic equipment.

d. Employment. This company may be attached to a single BLT or elements may be attached to several BLTs. The organic amphibian vehicles, landing vehicle tracked personnel (LVTP), and landing vehicle tracked engineer (LVTE), normally carry (or furnish obstacle removal support) for initial assault waves.

e. Role. In the normal situation, the Amphibian Assault Company initially is not part of the shore party. Its equipment platoons (equipped with LVTP 's) are attached to the assault landing teams for which they provide waterborne and land transportation plus machinegun fire support. They remain with the supported tactical units until inland objectives are reached, or until relieved by the landing team commander. Elements of the mine clearing equipment platoon are distributed among the landing teams which they support until inland objectives are reached, they are no longer needed, or until other mine-clearing equipment is landed. Upon relief by the landing team commanders, amphibian assault company elements revert to parent unit control. Their

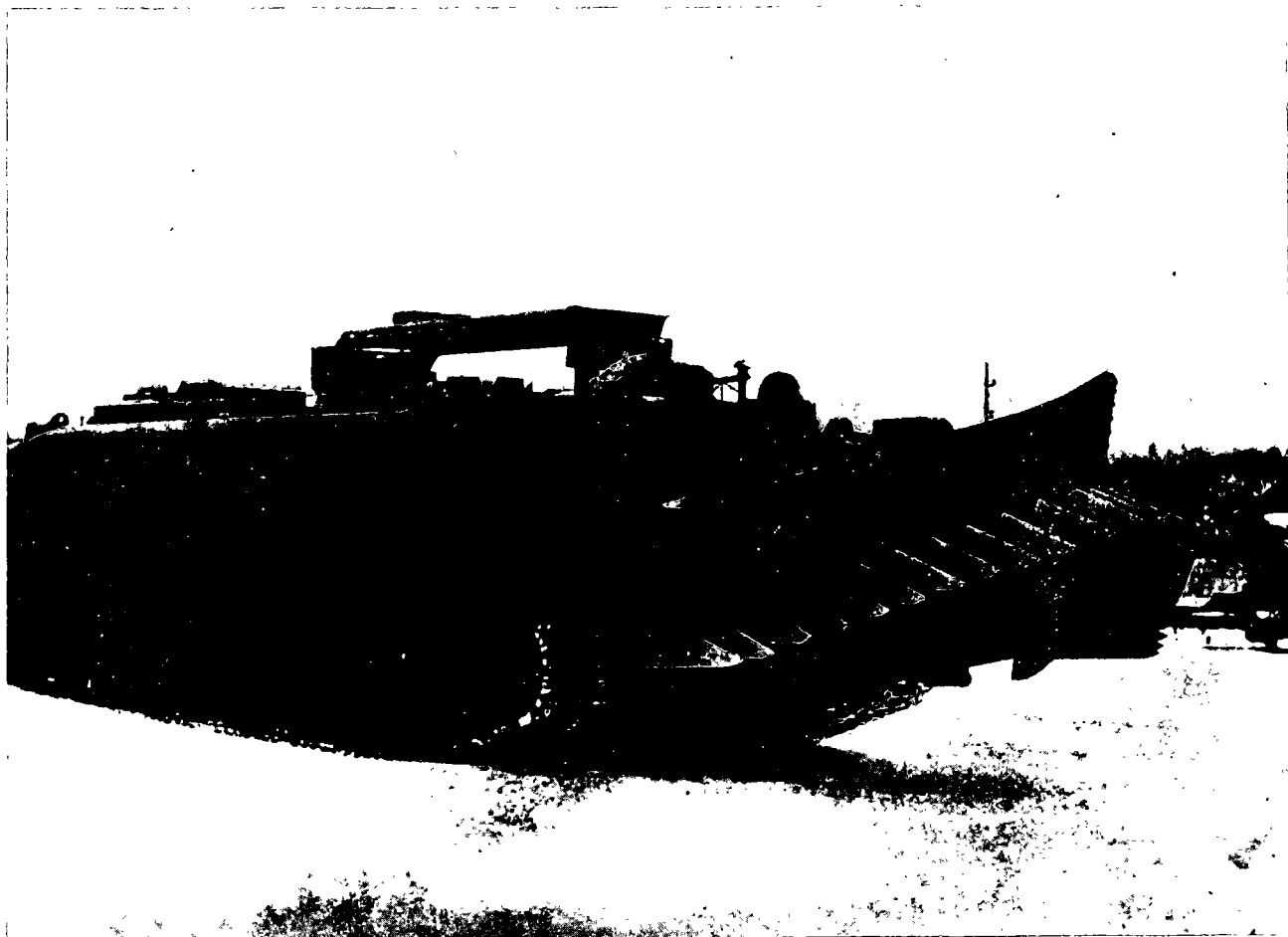


Figure 6. The LVTE-1 amphibian mine clearing vehicle.

shore party tasks include providing of beach area security or furnishing of additional ship-to-shore transportation as needed.

f. Distribution Among Landing Teams. Engineer Amphibian Assault Company elements are distributed among landing team units according to the needs of each operation. The six equipment platoons can carry only the leading

assault waves of four battalion landing teams. Therefore supporting assault units and equipment must be transported in amphibian vehicles from additional Engineer Amphibian Assault Units, Transportation Corps Amphibian Units; or they may be placed ashore in landing craft, proceeding inland in organic vehicles.

g. Equipment. Shown in TOE 5-413E.

CHAPTER 3

THE SHORE PARTY

22. General

Landing on a hostile beach creates problems which are not common to the tactical troop commander. In addition to fighting an enemy the commander must contend with the many problems of getting his men and equipment ashore. Since the tactical commanders, staff, and assigned units ordinarily will be concerned primarily with the tactical mission, an organization designed for the purpose of assisting in the amphibious landing is formed. This organization is called a shore party.

23. Definition

A shore party is a task organization of the landing force formed for the purpose of facilitating the landing and movement through the beaches of troops, equipment, and supplies; for the evacuation from the beaches of casualties and prisoners of war; and for facilitating the beaching, retraction, and salvaging of landing ships and craft.

24. Command

The conduct of the shore party operations is a command function of the landing force commander who works through the engineer amphibious unit commanders. The shore party is formed to accomplish combat engineering type tasks which facilitate landing and passage of the beach obstacle, and to afford an interim combat logistical support capability through development and operation of a beach support area.

25. Shore Party Communications

The shore party communication is provided by signal elements of the Engineer Amphibious Units. They are an integral part of the landing force network, (see pars. 79-84). They provide for—

a. Landing force participation in control of the ship-to-shore movement.

b. Operation, control, and direction of administrative support of the landing force.

c. Temporary telephone communications between the beaches and tactical organizations inland.

26. Requirements for Shore Parties

Shore parties usually are provided as follows:

a. *Assault Landing Team Shore Party.* One with each battalion landing team making the initial assault. A reserve BLT scheduled to make a subsequent assault landing also is provided with a shore party.

b. *Brigade Shore Party.* One per brigade landing team making an initial assault and one for a brigade acting as a division reserve scheduled to make an assault over a separated beach.

c. *Division Shore Party.* One per each assault division assigned to an amphibious mission.

d. *Corps Shore Party.* One per corps controlling an amphibious operation involving one or more division landings.

27. Organizational Considerations

a. In determining the composition and internal organization of any shore party, its tasks for each particular operation must be considered carefully.

b. Plans, directives, and commanders' decisions determine—

(1) The shore party organization.

(2) Shore party functions and their priority.

(3) The timing and sequence in which shore party elements are introduced ashore.

c. Task organization and specific employment of engineer amphibious units are governed by the landing force's needs and the conditions to be faced during the operation.

28. Corps Shore Party

The Corps Shore Party is formed with an Engineer Amphibious Command (EAC) Headquarters and Headquarters Company, attached Engineer Amphibious Groups, such Army and Naval units as required for the specific operation. When the Corps Shore Party is activated, the EAC and other Engineer Amphibious Units as well as other Army and Naval elements integrated into it lose their TOE numerical identity during the period that they are part of the shore party. Collectively, they become then the ___th Corps Shore Party, the ___th Division Shore Party, or the ___Brigade, ___th Division Shore Party as appropriate, with each engineer unit commander becoming the shore party commander at his respective level. The corps shore party headquarters is formed from the EAC Headquarters and Headquarters Company and designated representatives of logistical organizations responsible for base development. Corps shore party duties—

- a. Assisting the corps staff in amphibious planning.
- b. Coordinating activities of subordinate shore parties.
- c. Coordinating base development plants with shore party plans to insure continuity of effort.
- d. Providing a shore party representative for the corps tactical-logistical (TAC-LOG) group afloat which coordinates the landing of troops, supplies, and equipment.
- e. Providing the corps commander and staff with information of subordinate shore party activities.

29. The Corps Shore Party Commander

As corps shore party commander, (the commander of the Engineer Amphibious Command) must be familiar with all shore party activities, joint staff procedures, and naval operations and terminology. Dispersion of task forces necessitates decentralization of control and use of fragmentary oral orders. The operational concept of the corps shore party commander must be thoroughly understood by subordinate shore party commanders to permit them to operate during a fast changing and critical period. When the corps shore party is

activated, the commander of the Engineer Amphibious Command—

- a. Becomes responsible for all engineer amphibious command elements not engaged in shore party activities.
- b. Becomes responsible for all shore party elements and their activities.
- c. Is assigned as special staff officer on the corps staff.

30. Divisional Shore Party

The division is the smallest unit capable of making a sustained separated landing. The command and control of its landing team shore party is provided by the Engineer Amphibious Group tailored to operational requirements with attachment of the required number of Engineer Amphibious and Engineer Amphibian Assault Companies. In event the amphibious operation involves several divisions, one Engineer Amphibious Group is assigned to each division making an initial assault.

31. The Division Shore Party Commander

The commander of the Engineer Amphibious Group normally commands the division landing team shore party. His duties, at division level, are similar to those of the corps shore party commander. During amphibious and shore-to-shore operations, he serves on the division special staff and advises the division commander on shore party operational matters. He submits recommendations on beach selection and beach support development matters and insures that all shore party task organizations are included in embarkation and loading plans.

32. Division Shore Party Staff

The engineer amphibious group staff coordinates and supervises the activities of the group and units and elements assigned or attached to it. Members of the group staff also serve as division shore party staff officers, coordinating and supervising the operations of the shore party task organization and those of its subordinate echelon shore party's. To advise the shore party commander on matters concerning their units' specialized functions and capabilities, commanders of certain other Army elements integrated into the shore party also are included in the shore party headquarters. Throughout all amphibious operational phases,

the group staff works closely with the division general staff. Duties of amphibious group staff officers:

a. *Executive Officer*. Normally the group executive officer serves as the unit's second-in-command and as assistant shore party commander. He supervises the shore party staff, coordinates and supervises beach area security measures, and sees to the establishment and maintenance of the shore party command post on a round-the-clock basis. The CP is commanded by the headquarters company commander who acts as headquarters commandant.

b. *Administrative Officer (S1)*. The group S1 performs the normal administrative supervision functions described in FM 101-10 adjusted to the demands of amphibious operations.

c. *Operations Officer*. Coordinates and supervises training and operations of the group, its organic units, and subordinate echelons of the division landing team shore party. Under supervision of the assistant shore party commander and in coordination with the division G3, he prepares the shore party annex to the landing team operations order (example shown in app. III). Coordinating with the group logistics officer, he establishes serial assignment and landing sequence tables.

d. *Assistant Operations Officer*. Normally the assistant operations officer acts as the shore party liaison officer to division headquarters. He reports on order and remains with the landing team command element until relieved by the landing team commander; usually upon consolidation of the shore parties at corps level.

e. *Embarkation Officer*. Assigned to the group operations section is a Transportation Corps officer who serves as the group and division shore party embarkation officer. He plans and supervises execution of embarkation and debarkation operations according to serial assignment and landing sequence tables. He advises subordinate echelon shore party commanders on embarkation matters.

f. *Intelligence Officer (S2)*. The intelligence officer obtains accurate and current beach intelligence, prepares the intelligence portion of the shore party plan, and supervises the establishment and maintenance ashore of the shore party's information center. He briefs newly arrived unit commanders on the situation ashore.

g. *Logistics Officer (S4)*. This individual plans and supervises division shore party supply, mess, maintenance, and evacuation activities. He advises commanders and coordinating staff officers on shipping requirements for shore party personnel, equipment, and supplies. In coordination with the S3, he assigns division shore party serials to ships with space allocations according to plan. He assists the operations officer in preparing both serial assignment and landing sequence tables for division level shore party elements. He coordinates the efforts of all shore party logistical elements. He prepares and supervises execution of the beach support area damage control plan. The logistics officer maintains records on status of supplies and equipment (ashore and afloat) unloading of ships, and evacuation activities. He consolidates supply point reports, makes necessary reports to higher headquarters, and furnishes the information center with current facts on supply and evacuation matters.

h. *Assistant Logistics Officer*. Assists the logistics officer and is shore party representative for the tactical-logistical (TAC-LOG) group.

33. Brigade Shore Party Command and Staff

Upon organization of the brigade LT shore party, its commanding officer (usually commander of the Engineer Amphibious-Company) establishes liaison with the landing team commanding officer. He assists the landing team commander by advising him on shore party capabilities and recommending the manner of employment. He advises the landing team commander on embarkation matters, shore party shipping requirements, and proper scheduling of landings of shore party elements. The duties of the brigade shore party commander upon his landing on the hostile shore are discussed in paragraph 73b. Functions of certain key brigade shore party staff officers:

a. *Assistant Brigade Shore Party Commander*. During the initial assault stage, the Exec officer of the engineer amphibious company commands one of the battalion landing team shore parties. When the BLT shore parties are consolidated into the brigade shore party, he becomes assistant commander.

b. Brigade Shore Party Operations Officer. The Engineer Amphibious Company operations officer commands the second BLT shore party during the assault stage. In the planning phase, the operations officer plans and supervises the training program for shore party attached elements. He determines the tactical plan and required shore party task organization. Coordinating with the brigade landing team G3, he prepares the shore party plan.

c. Assistant Operations Officers. Two assistant operations officers are assigned to the Engineer Amphibious Company. During the assault phase, they act as assistant BLT shore party commanders after which they assist the operations officer in his staff duties.

d. Liaison Officers. Four liaison officers are assigned to the Engineer Amphibious Company. Shore parties maintain liaison with the landing team commander, and the TAC-LOG group afloat. Only those BLT shore parties that make separated landings will be supported by a TAC-LOG group. During the planning phase, liaison officers work closely with the embarkation officer in the operations section so that they are familiar with all plans, especially those concerned with loading and debarkation. They must have copies of serial assignment and landing sequence tables. Duties of shore party liaison officers—

(1) *With brigade landing team headquarters.*

- (a) Advising the landing team commander of shore party capabilities, unloading status, and of any logistical support problems that might affect the tactical plan.
- (b) Passing on to the shore party commander, for relay to the TAC-LOG group, all requests for serials or supplies required by the landing team commander.
- (c) Keeping the shore party commander advised of the tactical situation and of the brigade command post's location.

(2) *With battalion landing team.* One liaison officer accompanies each BLT. His duties are similar to those of the Bde LT liaison officer.

(3) *With TAC-LOG group.* One of the liaison officers is assigned to the TAC-LOG group afloat where he represents the shore party commander. TAC-LOG groups are on the same ship as the navy officer who controls ship-to-shore movement of assault elements, reinforcements, and supplies. The TAC-LOG liaison officer must have copies of the operations plan and all unloading plans and must be familiar with all tactical, landing, and loading plans. Duties of TAC-LOG liaison officer—

- (a) Keeping the TAC-LOG group informed of the shore party's ability to receive supplies, personnel, and equipment ashore.
- (b) Receiving requests for serials and supplies from the shore party commander and relaying them to the TAC-LOG coordinator.
- (c) Advising the TAC-LOG group on availability and capabilities of LVTP amphibian vehicles and LARCs.
- (d) Knowing the tasks which the TAC-LOG group as a whole is performing.

34. Other Shore Party Elements

a. The Naval Element. In the amphibious operation, a naval element known as the beach party is included in the shore party. Usually it consists of a beachmaster unit, or portions thereof, a navy construction unit or elements, and a boat unit. The beach party commander is termed the beachmaster. The beach party also has an underwater demolitions team (UDT) attached to it. Initially under the Amphibious Task Force commander, the UDT team reverts to beach party control after H-hour. In the initial stage, engineer amphibious UDT teams may work with their navy counterparts in removing underwater obstacles and after the navy UDT elements are withdrawn, the engineer amphibious UDT men continue underwater obstacle removal activities to insure thorough cleanup. Duties of the navy beach party—

- (1) Provides navigational aids, and marks hazards to navigation in the vicinity of beaches.

- (2) Based on hydrographic and beaching considerations, determines points suitable for beaching of landing ships and craft, and of amphibian vehicles.
- (3) Selects points for beaching of pontoon causeways if they are to be used.
- (4) Salvages landing craft and amphibian vehicles when required.
- (5) Makes emergency repairs on landing craft.
- (6) Removes underwater obstacles in beach approaches.
- (7) Assists in beach area security.
- (8) Maintains communications with designated navy commanders and navy control elements afloat, and with adjacent navy beach parties.
- (9) Assists in evacuation of patients, prisoners of war, and other personnel.
- (10) Improves beach approaches from seaward, and marks slots for landing ships and large landing craft such as the LCU.
- (11) Provides, installs, operates, and maintains pontoon causeways.
- (12) Controls waterborne traffic near beaches.
- (13) Assists as required in operation and control of offshore cargo transfer and barge operations.
- (14) Advises shore party commanders of navy activities in the vicinity of beaches.
- (15) Provides, installs, operates, and maintains ship-to-shore fuel lines.

b. Army Elements. Shore parties are designed to satisfy abnormal requirements. They supplement rather than displace the combat and combat service support elements organic to the assaulting force. Therefore, the army units that are integrated into the shore party usually are of the field army or logistical command types.

c. Typical Shore Party Units. Usually shore parties in both amphibious and shore-to-shore operations will include engineer combat units; transportation terminal, boat, and amphibious truck units; and various other engineer, quartermaster, military police, ordnance, signal,

chemical, transportation and civil affairs units. Their functions—

- (1) *Combat engineer battalion.* At division level, a combat engineer battalion, field army type, may be attached to the shore party with organic elements further attached to subordinate echelon shore parties. Combat engineer units provide personnel and equipment for beach-area development and are prepared to give additional combat engineer support to the assault landing force. They prepare roads and areas for supply points and carry out other combat engineering tasks in the beach support area.
- (2) *Engineer company (light equipment).* When attached, the engineer light equipment company provides personnel and equipment for additional beach support area tasks.
- (3) *Engineer company (supply point).* The supply point engineer company receives, stores, and issues engineer supply (normally Class IV) in the beach support area.
- (4) *Engineer pipeline construction support company.* This unit constructs bulk petrol-oil-lubricant (POL) bulk storage facilities and lays assault pipeline from the beach terminal to the storage facilities.

d. Transportation Corps Units.

- (1) *Transportation terminal service company.* This unit provides cargo-handling personnel aboard ships and on the beach. Its company commander usually is assigned control of other transportation elements in the shore party. Terminal company personnel load supplies in the embarkation area and unload them in the objective area. In addition to cargo handling, the company maintains records and makes unloading reports. It assists in collecting life jackets and cargo nets for return to appropriate ships. Normally, the transportation terminal company provides messing facilities for other shore party transportation units.

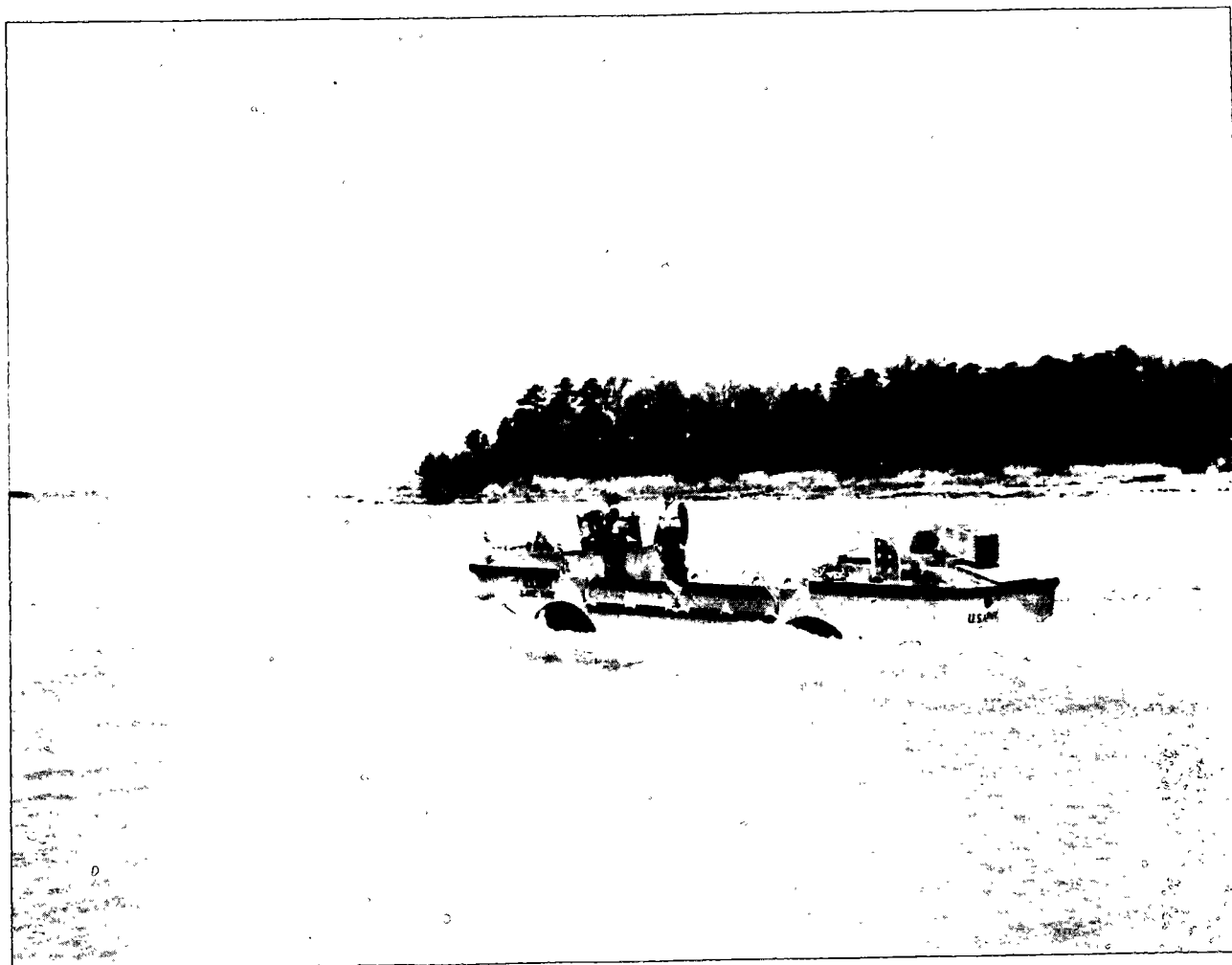


Figure 7. Lighter, amphibious, 5-ton (LARC-5).

- (2) *Transportation light truck company.* This unit furnishes vehicles to augment those of other shore party units for movement of cargo. Its trucks and trailers often are preloaded aboard landing ships such as the LST.
- (3) *Transportation amphibian companies.* Light transportation amphibian companies furnish 5-ton LARC's (fig. 7) medium amphibian companies the 15-ton LARC's, and the heavy amphibian companies the heavy amphibian lighters (BARC's, fig. 8) for transportation of artillery weapons, ammunition, and crews during the assault phase. After the LARC's and BARC's complete their assault missions they pass to

control of the shore party which may use them for additional ship-to-shore movements or as floating dumps.

e. Military Police Units. Military police units execute traffic circulation plans for their respective beaches, guard beach dumps against pilferage and sabotage, maintain straggler control lines, operate temporary prisoner of war stockades in the beach support area, and provide other MP services as required.

f. Quartermaster Corps Units. There are a number of possible type organizations for QM support. The exact mix and quantity of each will depend upon the size of force to be supported, duration of the operation, base development plan, and the planned disposition of the



Figure 8. Lighter, amphibious, 60-ton (BARC).

supporting units when a normal support system is established.

- (1) *Supply and transportation company* of a Separate Support Battalion. This is not a QM unit, but it provides many QM services. At full strength it is capable of providing the following QM support to a brigade:
 - (a) Class I, class III and QM class II and IV supply.
 - (b) Graves registration, clothing exchange, bath, and salvage services.
- (2) *QM direct support company*. At full strength it is capable of providing the following QM support to approximately 16,000 troops:
 - (a) Class I, class III, and QM class II and IV supply.
 - (b) Field maintenance.
 - (c) Graves registration, clothing, exchange, laundry, bath, salvage, bakery and emergency clothing impregnation services.
- (3) *QM direct support battalion*. At full strength it is capable of providing the same support as the direct support company to approximately 32,000 troops; normally, it is introduced at the corps stage.

- (4) QM Service Co provides supply handling in addition to the capability of the above units.
- (5) Cellular teams from TOE 10-500 may supplement capabilities of any of the above units.

g. Ordnance Units.

- (1) *Ordnance company (ammunition)*. This unit operates ammunition supply points in beach support areas.
- (2) *Ordnance Company (direct support)*. The direct support ordnance company and its elements provide personnel and equipment to increase the wheeled vehicle maintenance capability of shore parties and landing teams.
- (3) *Ordnance explosive disposal detachments*. These detachments may be integrated into shore parties to dispose of unexploded bombs, shells, rockets, and guided missiles (duds).

h. Signal Company (Depot). Elements of this company operate signal supply points in beach support areas.

i. Medical Company (Clearance) (Separate). This unit may be integrated into the shore party to increase the medical capability organic to engineer amphibious units for evacuation of patients.

j. Chemical Units.

(1) *Chemical battalion (smoke generator).*

At brigade, division, or corps level, elements of this battalion may be attached to shore parties. If needed, they provide smoke screens in beach support areas.

(2) *Chemical company (direct support).*

This company is assigned to corps but its platoons may be integrated into division size shore parties. They provide direct maintenance support of chemical equipment; operation of class II and IV chemical distribution supply points; servicing of portable and

mechanized flamethrowers; limited decontamination of critical areas and material; establishment and operation of personnel decontamination stations; and CBR monitoring, survey, and reconnaissance to include radiological survey.

35. Type Shore Party Organization

Table II presents a type organization for a brigade shore party with two included BLT shore parties. The table shows a typical distribution of engineer amphibious company and other shore party integrated elements.

Table II. Example of Brigade Landing Team Shore Party

Bde LT SP (includes components for shore parties initially attached to BLTs)	Elements to be introduced ashore at Bde LT stage	Shore Party Initially attached to BLT (1)	Shore Party Initially attached to BLT (2)
Comdr—Maj Stone Co. A, 2d Engr Gp (Shore Assault) 1st Plat, 791st Engr Co. (Amph Aslt) (Sep)	Comdr—Maj Stone Co. A (-), 2d Engr Gp (Shore Assault) -----	Comdr—Capt Handy Det. 1, Co. A, 2d Engr Gp (Shore Assault) Sec 3, 1st Plat, 791st Engr Co. (Amph Aslt) (Sep)	Comdr—Capt Work Det. 2, Co. A, 2d Engr Gp (Shore Assault) 1st Plat (-), 791st Engr Co. (Amph Aslt) (Sep)
*Co. B (Reinf), 35th Engr Bn (C) (A) 1st Plat, 577th Engr Co. (LE)	Co. B (-), 35th Engr Bn (C) (A) 1st Plat (-) 577th Engr Co. (LE)	1st Plat (Reinf), Co. B, 35th Engr Bn (C) (A) Det, 1st Plat, 577th Engr Co. (LE)	3d Plat, Co. B, 35th Engr Bn (C) (A)
Det, 561st Engr Co. (Fld Maint)	Det, 561st Engr Co. (Fld Maint)		
1st Plat, 39th Med Co. (Clr) (Sep)	1st Plat (-) 39th Med Co. (Clr) (Sep)	Det 1, 1st Plat 39th Med Co. (Clr) (Sep)	Det 2, 1st Plat 39th Med Co. (Clr) (Sep)
Det, 41st Ord Co. (Ammo)	Det, 41st Ord Co. (Ammo)		
Det AA, 106th Exp Ord Det	Det, AA, 106th Exp Ord Det		
1st Plat, 631st Ord Co (DS)	1st Plat (-) 631st Ord. Co. (DS)	-----	Det, 1st Plat 631st Ord Co. (DS)
651st QM Co (Svc) (-)	**651st QM Co. (Svc) (-)	1st Plat, 651st QM Co. (Svc)	2d Plat, 651st QM Co. (Svc)
Det, 738th Engr Co. (Sup Pt)	Det, 738th Engr Co. (Sup Pt)		
Det, 635th QM Co. (Petr Sup)	Det, 635th QM Co. (Petr Sup)		
Det, 629th QM Co. (Subs Sup)	Det, 629th QM Co. (Subs Sup)		
Det, 58th QM Co. (GR) (Rcvry & Disp)	Det, 58th QM Co. (GR) (Rcvry & Disp)		
370th Trans Co. (Term Svc) (-)	**370th Trans Co. (Term Svc) (-)	1st Shore Plat, 370th Trans Co. (Term Svc)	2d Shore Plat, 370th Trans Co. (Term Svc)
356th Trans Co. (Light Amph) (-)	**356th Trans Co. (Light Amph)	1st Plat, 356th Trans Co. (Light Amph)	Sec 1, 2d Plat, 356th Trans Co. (Light Amph)
1st Plat, 610th Trans Co. (Lt Trk)	Plat Hqs, 1st Plat, 610th Trans Co. (Lt Trk)	2d Sqd, 1st Plat, 610th Trans Co. (Lt Trk)	1st Sqd, 1st Plat, 610th Trans Co. (Lt Trk)

Table II. Example of Brigade Landing Team Shore Party—Continued

Bde LT SP (includes components for shore parties initially attached to BLTs)	Elements to be introduced ashore at Bde LT stage	Shore Party initially attached to BLT (1)	Shore Party initially attached to BLT (2)
1st Plat (Reinf) 464th Trans Co. (Med Amph)	**1st Plat (Reinf), 464th Trans Co. (Med Amph)		
2d Plat (-) Co. A, 504th Mp Bn	Plat Hqs & 4th Sqd, 2d Plat, Co. A, 504th MP Bn	1st Sqd, 2d Plat, Co. A, 504th MP Bn	2d Squad, 2d Plat, Co. A, 504th MP Bn
Det, Naval Beach Group ONE	"Beach Party Group," Naval Beach Group ONE	"Beach Party Team" 1, Naval Beach Group ONE	"Beach Party Team" 2, Naval Beach Group ONE

* Includes engineer equipment, water supply equipment, and operating personnel from Hqs Co, 35th Engr Bn (C).

** Minus those elements included in BLT shore parties (initially attached to BLTs) as well as those elements excluded earlier (not included in Bde LT shore party).

CHAPTER 4

SHORE PARTY PLANS AND ORDERS

Section I. PLANNING CONCEPT

36. Introduction

Amphibious and shore-to-shore plans must be thorough and detailed. Participating elements must be grouped into task organizations with functions carefully defined and thoroughly coordinated. A detailed concept must be developed that will best accomplish the mission with available resources and this concept must be carried out aggressively by commanders at all echelons.

37. The Nuclear Threat

In future wars, the marshaling of huge forces in congested beach areas—characteristic of World War II and Korean War amphibious operations—would court disaster. The nuclear capability of hostile forces dictates vastly stepped-up mobility of attacking elements, and the wide dispersion of units and installations. The tendency of attacking and supporting elements to close together in the beach area must be repressed. Attacking units must be kept moving inland while supporting personnel, equipment, and supplies must be fanned out to dispersed areas so as to prevent formation of attractive nuclear targets. Although, amphibious operations are more likely to be staged under nonnuclear warfare conditions, a principal consideration of nonnuclear warfare is that the enemy suddenly may make it nuclear. Plans must include coverage of gaps between beach areas by fire, observation, and placement of obstacles. The necessity for speed of movement, wide dispersion, broadened gap coverage, and area damage control measures greatly increases the workload and responsibility of engineer amphibious units. These factors also point up the need for prime consideration of the nuclear contingency in amphibious planning.

38. Shore Party Activation

Normally, shore parties are activated at corps and division levels. By division plans and orders, the division shore party is broken down into a division component and task organizations for attachment to brigade landing teams. Usually, brigade plans and orders further will organize the brigade landing team shore party into battalion landing team (BLT) shore parties and a brigade shore party command and augmentation component. An example of a shore party activation order is shown in Appendix II.

39. The Shore Party Plan

A shore party plan is published as an annex to the operations order of the supported unit. It includes the mission, concept of operation, and details necessary for clarification of subordinate echelon shore party missions. The plan contains provisions for attachments of army and naval elements and the time of attachments and allocations of equipment. It also includes missions assigned each subordinate echelon shore party, control guidances therefor, and priorities for landing shore party elements and equipment. A brigade shore party plan will expand that of the division in detail where necessary for clarification of operational matters. Appendix III shows a type divisional shore party plan.

40. Planning Responsibility

The army landing force commander is responsible for preparation of shore party plans and orders. The tactical unit's operations officer has primary interest in coordinating shore party plans and, because of the administrative support factor, the logistics officer also is concerned with shore party planning. Since Am-

phibious Engineer Units furnish command and control as well as operational elements, they must be made available as soon as possible after receipt of the operational directive so that they can provide technical assistance in the complex planning and preoperational training phase.

41. Naval Support Plan

The amphibious task force commander (navy) plans the naval means that insure effective support for the shore party plan. Naval support plans provide for unloading, prisoner of war and casualty evacuation, and assignment of naval units required by the shore party. These naval units must be assigned early enough, preferably 45 days prior to embarkation, to allow for integrated preoperational training. Naval support plans also provide for pontoon causeways when they are deemed necessary.

42. Planning Procedure

The Engineer Amphibious Unit commander, as shore party commanding officer, begins shore party planning immediately upon receipt of the directive for the operation. Since the shore party is a task organization supporting a complex operation, its command relationships must be established early and must be thoroughly understood at all levels. The shore party participates in detailed planning with the supported combat unit, other shore parties, and the Army and Navy units integrated into it. Because time does not permit progressive planning at successive subordinate levels, all shore party plans proceed concurrently at each echelon of command. Within assault divisions, planning for shore party operations usually is centralized at division level with concurrent planning by subordinate echelons that employ shore parties. Liaison between corps and division, and between division and subordinate shore party commanders, facilitates early accomplishment of coordinated shore party plans. These plans must be completed and approved in time to allow for delivery of equipment and supplies, and to permit the integrated training of the shore party task organization prior to embarkation.

43. Plan Development

In developing the shore party plan the shore

party commander considers the following factors:

- a. The landing force scheme of maneuver and the related landing plan.
- b. Enemy installations and expected enemy activities in the landing area.
- c. Topographic and hydrographic conditions in the landing and adjacent areas.
- d. Beach development requirements and subsequent base development plans.
- e. Support installation requirements.
- f. Amounts and types of supplies and equipment to be landed, including bulk POL.
- g. Types of ships to be unloaded.
- h. Availability of shore party personnel and equipment.
- i. Casualty evacuation.
- j. Disposition of prisoners of war.
- k. Coordination required from other agencies.

44. Intelligence

Certain essential elements of intelligence are required in greater detail for amphibious operations. These include—

a. *Features in the Landing Area.* Careful study of aerial photography can disclose areas useful for beach installations as well as obstacles in the landing area. Obstacles may require use of demolitions personnel in the preassault or early operational phases. If not damaged seriously during the assaults, existing piers and causeways in the objective area will simplify unloading.

b. *Hydrography.* Seaward approaches should be studied for such unfavorable conditions as—

- (1) Reefs that may cause damage to landing craft or require use of transfer barges.
- (2) Sandbars or shallow beach gradients that prohibit beaching of LST's and may require use of causeways.
- (3) Extreme tidal ranges that limit beaching of craft to only a few hours daily.
- (4) Wave action and heavy surf or winds that require use of antibroaching lines and standby salvage boats.

c. *Terrain.* The Engineer Amphibious Unit Commander furnishes the landing force G2

detailed terrain analysis as necessary to determine:

- (1) Number of available beach exits.
- (2) Ease of constructing additional beach exits.
- (3) The road net in the beach area.
- (4) Availability of suitable supply point sites.
- (5) Available cover and concealment in the beach support area.
- (6) Beach composition and trafficability.
- (7) Natural and artificial obstacle, difficulty of removal, and their probable influence on operations.

45. Doctrinal Consideration

A rigid concept of landing force employment or shore party requirements is not feasible; nor is it possible to identify a normal or typical amphibious operation. To facilitate understanding of landing force employment and support requirements, however, the following are doctrinal consideration:

a. The Landing Force. The landing force may be of army, corps, division, or smaller size. As the smallest combined arms and services organization, the division normally is employed as the lowest landing force echelon for independent landings and execution of a scheme of maneuver ashore.

b. Basic Maneuver Element. The basic maneuver element of reorganized army divisions is the battalion and the battalion landing team (BLT) is the basic assault landing element. BLT's make the assault landings over separate dispersed beaches and each BLT making an initial assault requires a shore party. Combat power is built up rapidly and brigade headquarters is established ashore as soon as possible to coordinate the maneuver and fire-power of its BLT's.

c. Brigade Landing Team. A brigade landing team will consist of two or more BLT's, two of which normally will make simultaneous assaults over separated beaches. Rarely, the brigade landing team may assault a single beach with BLT's in column, somewhat more frequently it may assault with three BLT's over three separate dispersed beaches. The brigade

landing team, however, must satisfy dispersion requirements between assault beaches while retaining the ability to land additional forces later through these or alternate beaches for the necessary buildup of combat power and the control of areas between assault beaches. For this reason, the initial brigade landing team assault usually will be with two BLT's over separated beaches.

d. The Reserve Brigade. Though scheduled for movement ashore over a secured and partially developed beach, the reserve brigade should be capable of assuming the assault mission of committed brigades. Planning must anticipate this contingency and the reserve should be provided with adequate attachments, including a shore party.

e. Joint Airmobile-Amphibious Operation. Occasionally the brigade surface landing by two BLT's may be coordinated with the airmobile assault of a third BLT. In this event, there will be a simultaneous requirement for an airmobile support party in addition to the two BLT shore parties on the beaches. Airmobile operations, however, are normal to land combat, hence supportable by organic divisional elements and units furnishing the helicopter lift. Engineer Amphibious Units seldom are involved directly in the airmobile support role. However, their organization, training, and equipment make them readily adaptable to formation of helicopter support teams (or airmobile support parties) that can establish, operate, and develop landing zones in beach areas.

f. Tactical Brigade Headquarters. The brigade is primarily a tactical headquarters. Nevertheless, coordination of its reserve landing, provision of necessary combat and interim logistical support to assault and reserve elements, and timely relief of assaulting BLT commanders from beach support area responsibilities require the brigade to assume responsibility for shore party operations as soon as possible.

46. Attachments

a. The organization of all required shore parties is resolved early as possible in the planning phase. Often BLT shore parties will con-

sist of small elements from a variety of TOE units with none large enough to possess a morning report or unit supply and maintenance capability. Such a situation is unfavorable to attachments of shore parties to BLT's other than for training only, until just before embarkation. Attachment prior to embarkation of shore parties or shore party component elements in any way that imposes abnormal administrative re-

sponsibilities on tactical elements below division level must be avoided when possible. For this reason, vertical channels between lower echelon shore party components and their parent elements in higher shore party echelons normally are retained for many preembarkation administrative and supply actions. Shore parties, however, are trained as integrated organizations for employment at each echelon.

Section II. SHORE PARTY PHASES

47. Transition

The transition from BLT shore party operations to corps short party operations is evolutionary, a factor considered in operational and organizational planning. As the higher shore party commander assumes responsibility for activities within the beach support area, the command and control elements from subordinate shore parties may—

- a. Continue certain operational and control responsibilities within a specific portion of the beach support area.
- b. Be absorbed by and completely integrated into the command and control element of the higher echelon shore party.
- c. Be used to make an alternate command post.

48. Contingency Considerations

Shore party plans include some allowance for casualties among shore party elements. Plans also must be flexible enough to allow for situations in which subordinate echelon shore parties may be forced by separation to continue independent beach support area operations, as part of a lower echelon landing team, for some time after the next higher echelon is established ashore. However, the task organization of successively higher tactical echelons is based upon the absorption of the lower echelon shore parties when the higher echelons assume responsibility for their respective beach support area.

49. Operational Continuity

Continuity of shore party operations and beach support area development is best assured by employing shore party personnel at the lower tactical echelons from larger units that provide

the specialized core at the next higher shore party echelon. Achievement of operational continuity also requires close attention to preservation of unit integrity and preservation of, or prompt return to, normal command channels for all subelements in each shore party task organization. As the evolution of subordinate echelon shore parties develops, a return to normal command channels is accomplished as soon as possible within the shore party structure. As an example, military police squads initially attached to BLT shore parties will, at the Bde LT shore party stage, be returned to direct control of their parent platoon which is included in the Bde LT shore party.

50. The BLT Phase

Normally, BLT shore parties are engaged principally in engineering efforts furthering the movement inland of assault forces and in beach area development activities that are largely preplanned. Supply during this stage often is provided largely by floating dumps (par. 61b (2)) called ashore as needed.

a. *Duration.* In the normal situation, the tactical brigade promptly will assume responsibility for the beach over which it lands and provide the necessary support to the BLT previously operating that beach. As soon as conditions permit, brigade also will take over responsibility for the other BLT beach or beaches. Consequently, the period of shore party operations under direct BLT control should be of relatively short duration.

b. *Organizational Considerations.* In most cases, the limited duration of BLT beach operations will permit shore party organization at this level to be tailored with little or no allow-

ance made for sleep or relief of personnel. On occasion, circumstances may permit or dictate brigade assumption of responsibility for coordinated shore party operations at such an early time that BLT shore parties need not be attached. In such case, shore party support to the assaulting BLT's is accomplished through direct support from appropriate brigade shore party elements attached for landing only.

51. The BDE Landing Team Phase

When the brigade assumes responsibility for operation of the beach support area, the respective BLT beach support areas may be expanded and further developed, retained in limited use, or closed out when new beaches and support facilities are established. In this stage, beach support area development will be influenced less by preplanning and become more responsive to conditions encountered and tactical developments. If not established earlier, dispersed multiclass supply dumps will be established during this operational phase.

a. Operational Duration. The period of shore party operations under direct Bde LT control will be short, but normally of longer duration than that of the BLT stage.

b. Flexibility. At Bde LT level, a more capable and flexible shore party organization is required. The Bde LT shore party is organized to meet contingencies of many types, to provide sustained combat and interim logistical support to the brigade over as long a period as necessary, and to undertake substantial beach support area development.

52. The Division Phase

Division, with further reserves and the bulk of the normal support elements needed by its battalions and brigades, is established ashore as early as tactical developments and landing means permit. Division shore party operations are initiated, control over Bde LT beach support areas is consolidated, lateral communications are established and augmented, and shore parties are relieved from attachment to brigade landing teams and revert to control of the parent division shore party.

a. Consolidation. Normally, division will promptly assume responsibility for portions of the beach over which it lands and for support

of the landing team previously operating the beach area affected. The Bde LT shore party previously operating this beach will be relieved from attachment to the subordinate landing team and revert to control of the parent division shore party. As conditions permit, the division will assume support responsibilities to the other landing team or teams and will further coordinate and consolidate shore party operations throughout the division area. In view of the dispersion requirements, however, usually it will not be possible to consolidate physically activities and facilities in each brigade beach support area with those in another.

b. Division Beach Area Development. By the time the division shore party lands and is operational, considerable beach area development will have been accomplished but heavy resupply requirements and the landings of reserve and support forces without congestion will require substantial assistance and further development of the beach support area.

c. Meeting of Division Operational and Logistical Requirements. Requirements are met by introduction of additional shore party elements and the coordinated employment of shore party elements previously attached to subordinate landing teams. At this stage, combat and logistical support to elements below division level is building up rapidly but intensive coordinated development of the beach support area by the division shore party remains critical to maintenance of the division beachhead and continuation of the division assault.

53. The Corps Stage

When the corps stage is reached, coordination and control of shore party operations is gradually consolidated by the corps which also assumes support responsibilities to the subordinate divisions. Primarily a tactical headquarters, corps will require shore party attachments to include a command element (the Engineer Amphibious Command) that can control and coordinate all subordinate echelon shore parties. Though corps forces, such as a reserve division, may assault unsecured beaches, the bulk, if not all, of forces landed during the corps stage will be introduced

through previously secured and partially developed beaches and beach support areas. Except for reserve elements with contingency as-

sault missions, subordinate units landed during the corps stage will not require shore party attachments.

Section III. EMBARKATION PLANS

54. Loading and Embarkation Plans

Loading plans must be prepared concurrently with the landing plan because both serial-assignment and landing-sequence tables reflect the type and number of ships and landing craft available. The amphibious engineer should insure that shore party equipment is stowed so that it will be unloaded in proper sequence. It must be dispersed through various ships to preclude a serious equipment loss if a particular ship is sunk. During planning, provision must be made for equipment checks just prior to debarkation, to include the final waterproofing of vehicles. Plans for preparation of equipment for embarkation must be made early. The details of packing, crating, waterproofing, and marking must be standardized.

55. Organization for Embarkation

Shore parties and other support components are integrated with their tactical assault echelons into a temporary task organization for embarkation and landing. The embarkation organization is distinct from, but generally follows, the tactical organization and is designed to simplify embarkation, debarkation, and landing. It must be compatible with the plan for ship-to-shore movement which, in turn, must support the scheme of maneuver ashore.

56. Shore Party Embarkation

Normally, each shore party including its navy component, is embarked with units of the landing force echelon to which it is attached for the initial assault. To accomplish a specific mission, some units may be embarked with those of higher or lower tactical echelons and assigned to those commands for embarkation and/or landing only. As an example, corps shore party elements may be attached to a division, or further attached to a brigade landing team, for embarkation and landing to expedite initiation of a major airfield rehabilitation task. Preferably, however, higher commanders should provide the lower echelon shore parties with the necessary means for accomplishment of the specified tasks and should direct the subordinate shore party commanders to initiate action toward that end.

57. Operational Procedures

Although shore party activities actually begin with the landings on a hostile beach, the embarkation of landing forces and their supporting elements may be considered as a shore party mission under certain conditions. Embarkation and loading procedures, and activities afloat during movement to the objective, are described in FM 31-12, FM 31-13, and FM 60-30.

CHAPTER 5

LANDING AND DEPLOYMENT

Section I. LANDING

58. General

a. The primary mission of the engineer units in the amphibious operation is to facilitate the offensive effort of the tactical units. The battalion or brigade landing team normally has divisional engineer units and engineer amphibious elements attached. During and after the landing phase, the primary mission of the division engineers is to support the attack of the tactical units. The engineer elements of the shore party are used to develop the beach support area and to provide tactical and combat service support.

b. When the appropriate objectives are seized and the battalion or brigade landing teams reorganize, the division engineer units revert to normal support of the infantry's attack inland. The Engineer Amphibious Units remain on the beach to develop the support area.

c. Engineers in the shore parties normally do not land in advance of attack elements to prepare the beach for assault. Occasionally, however, shore party engineer personnel may be involved in preassault actions, typified by obstacle removal, reconnaissance, and demolitions on the beach. Usually shore party elements are included in initial assault waves to serve as gap assault teams in support of engineer units organic to the tactical unit. Other shore party elements must be landed and deployed ashore in a timely manner so that they can sustain assault forces by facilitating the landing and forward movement of combat equipment, supplies, and reinforcements, and by developing the beach support areas.

59. Ship-to-Shore Movement Control

In amphibious operations, ship-to-shore movement is always under navy control but the

naval movement means are augmented by army LVTP and LVTE vehicles as well as transportation corps amphibious and landing craft. Ship-to-shore movement control is exercised through navy control officers aboard navy control ships. Through navy beach parties, the shore party is involved directly in close off-shore movement control.

60. Movement Expediting

Through engineering efforts, shore parties assure prompt movement through the beach of equipment, vehicles, supplies and personnel. Available ship-to-shore movement means of all types must be used to accomplish rapid buildup of combat power ashore without congestion on the beach.

61. Types of Ship-to-Shore Movements

a. *Scheduled Movements.* Scheduled movements are made during the initial assault period and are governed by a predetermined schedule.

b. *On-Call Movements.* These type movements involve landing force elements and equipment whose early need ashore is anticipated but whose time and place of landing cannot be predicted accurately. Depending on availability of landing means, on-call units and equipment initially may be loaded in assault craft or vehicles, or may use the subsequent trips of such craft.

- (1) *Control.* On-call waves of surface craft or amphibian vehicles either report to specified control vessels at predetermined times or remain in a transport area until ordered ashore. On-call elements and supplies to be helicopter landed are held in readiness aboard helicopter transport ships and

are landed at the direction of the responsible landing force commander.

- (2) *Floating dumps.* Those amphibian vehicles assigned as floating dumps are preloaded with selected supplies for which a need can be anticipated before the supplies can be made available ashore through regular unloading operations. Placed on an on-call status, these preloaded amphibians report to control vessels and are dispatched ashore at the request of the tactical or shore party commander through the TAC-LOG group.

c. Nonscheduled Movements. Nonscheduled movements involve elements and supplies held in readiness for unloading during the assault unloading period but not included in the scheduled or on-call categories.

d. Free Boats. Also included in the ship-to-shore movement plan are "free boats." Not placed in any wave or formation, but subject to control by the navy control officer, free boats are permitted to cruise independently and to land at the discretion of the landing force commander concerned.

62. Serial Numbers

Serial numbers are used to identify elements of the landing force and other amphibious task force components to be landed before beginning of the general unloading period.

a. Use of serial numbers provides a brevity code to identify units and to aid in preparation of checkoff lists which assure that all units are landed.

b. Landing force elements in the scheduled or nonscheduled unit categories are assigned serial

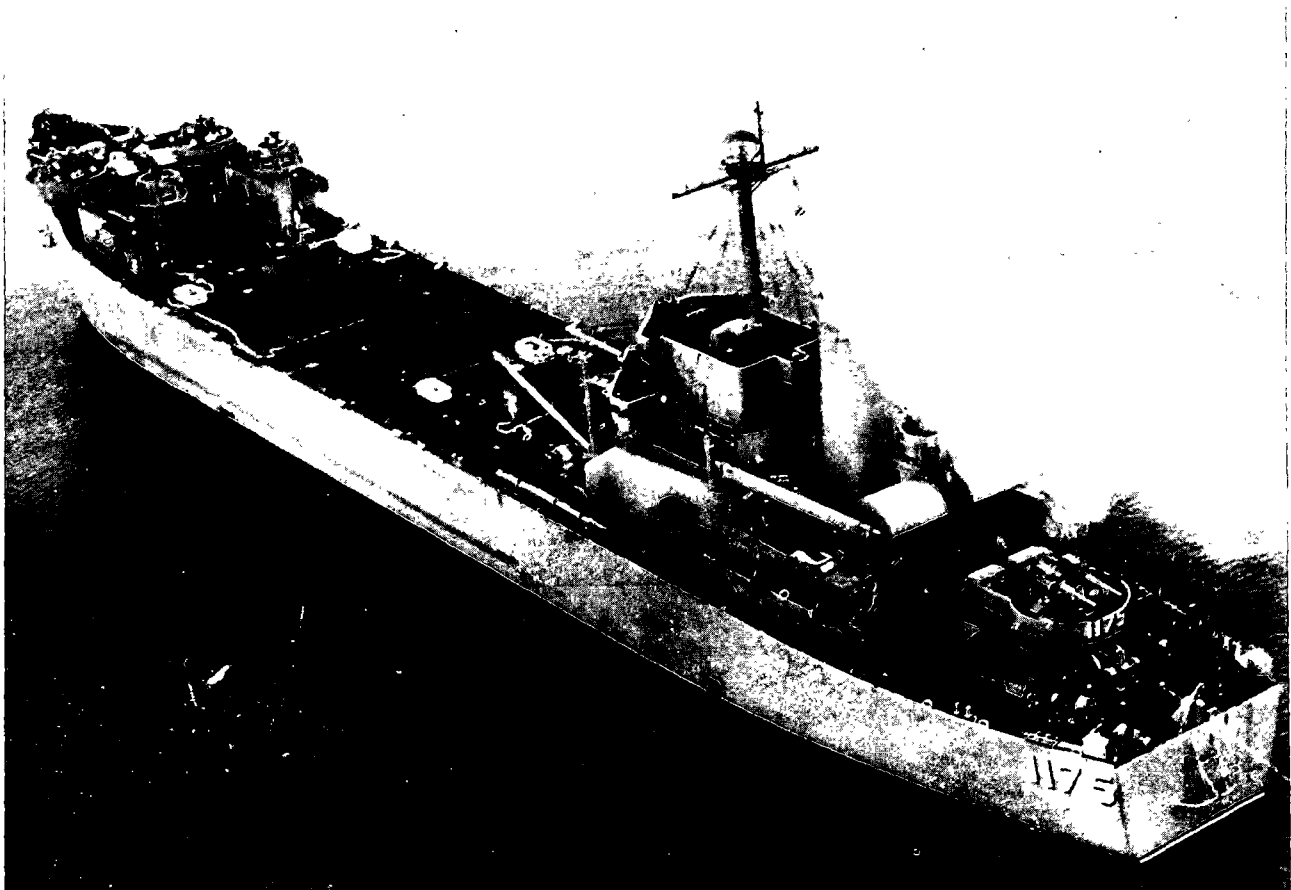


Figure 9. Landing ship tank (LST).



Figure 10. Landing craft, utility (LCU).

numbers but landing supplies, including those in floating dumps, are not given serial numbers.

c. The landing force commander allocates blocks of numbers to each subordinate commander. This includes commanders of the lowest units that prepare detailed plans for landing of the assault echelon.

d. A single serial number is assigned to each serialized element (unit, part of a unit, or grouping including its accompanying equipment) which, for tactical or logistical reasons, is to be embarked entirely in one ship and is to be landed as a unit at approximately the same time at one landing team beach or landing zone.

63. BLT Shore Party Landing

Embarkation and landing plans must be

geared to the scheme of maneuver ashore and will vary with each operation. Usually, however, the landing of BLT shore party elements is accomplished in the following manner :

a. *Reconnaissance Party.* To assist and expedite the landing of succeeding waves, reconnaissance personnel of the shore party and the navy beach party, gap assault teams, and beach marking teams under command of the shore platoon leader begin to land with the 2d, 3d, and 4th waves.

b. *The Command Element.* The BLT shore party commander, the beachmaster, and certain communication and liaison personnel normally are embarked so as to land with the commanding officer of the supported assault BLT.

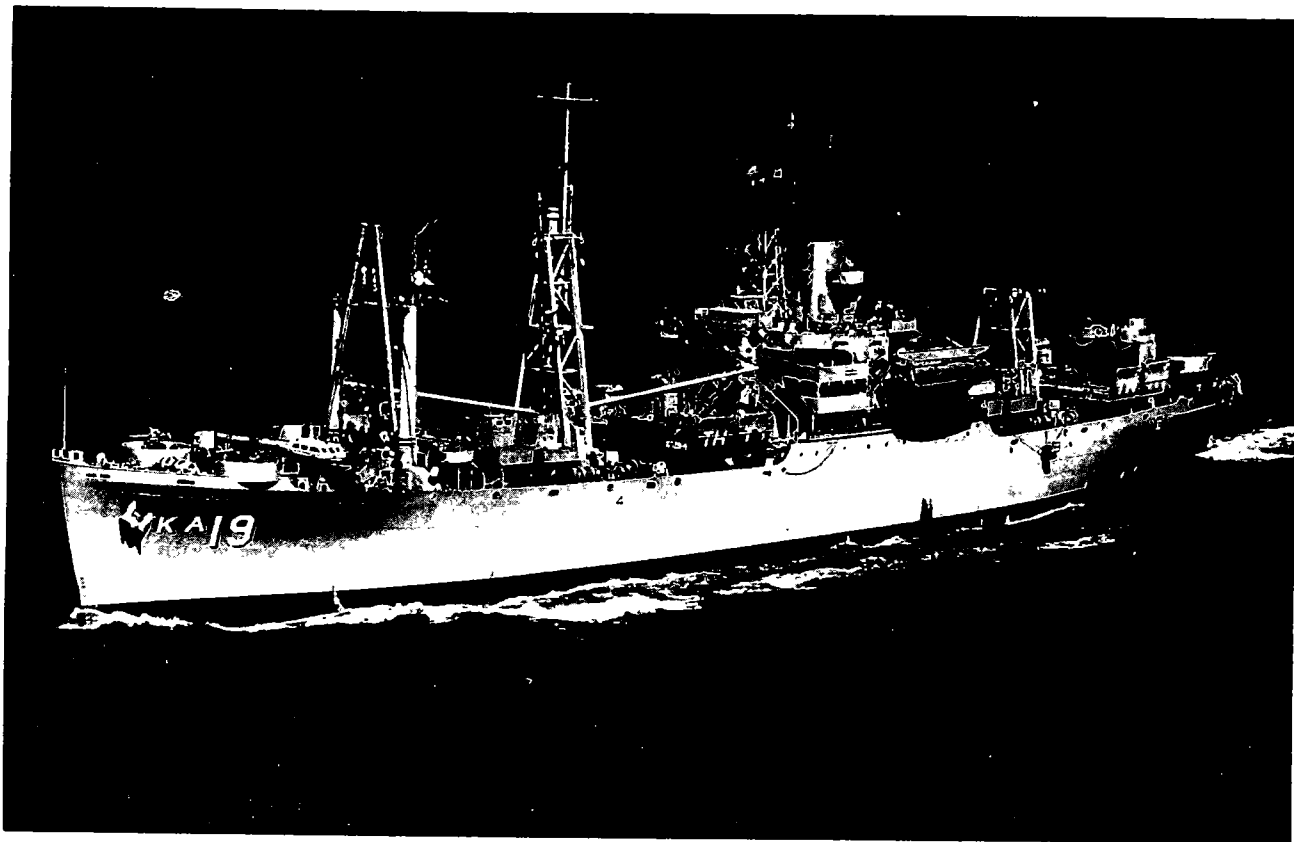


Figure 11. Attack cargo ship (AKA).

- (1) Portions or all of this command element may be included in the free boat of the BLT or in an on-call craft to be summoned in by the BLT commander concurrently with, or shortly after, his landing ashore. An LVTP is suited ideally for a shore party CP afloat and ashore because of its integral communications and armor protection. Within this vehicle the shore party commander can keep his records and from it begin immediate control of shore party operations.
- (2) This plan places the shore party and beach party commanders ashore in time to commence shore party functions at the earliest possible moment permitted by the tactical situation.

c. Liaison Element. The shore party liaison officer will be landed with the BLT command element even when the balance of the command element lands in another craft. The liaison officer has a vehicle with a mounted radio set, also a portable radio. The portable set provides communications with the shore party and TAC-LOG group even if the liaison officer's vehicle is not landed prior to the departure of the landing force's headquarters from the beach area.

d. Communications Personnel. Shore party communications personnel also will establish wire communications with the battalion landing team at the earliest possible movement. For this purpose, communications personnel may be included in the shore party reconnaissance element.



Figure 12. Landing craft medium.

e. Remainder of the Shore Party. The remainder of shore party is prepared to land when directed by the shore party commanding officer. Landing procedure—

- (1) One amphibian vehicle, a free boat assigned to the navy beach party commander, is launched from an LST (landing ship tank, fig. 9) in rear of the line of departure (LD). Containing essential communications equipment, this free boat comes directly to the beach after it is cleared by the navy control officer.
- (2) One LCU (landing craft utility, fig. 10) loaded with high priority shore party equipment and personnel waits at the line of departure until called to the beach by the shore party commander. Included in this high priority equipment should be at least one D-8 bulldozer in an LCU. This insures its early arrival at the beach for critical tasks such as removal of obstacles, ramps to LST's, preparation of beach matting, and assistance in salvage of beached landing craft.
- (3) In cases where sea conditions permit, two shore party bulldozers may be deck loaded aboard AKA's (attack cargo ships, fig. 11) so that they can be placed in LCM's (landing craft medium, fig. 12) that are sent directly

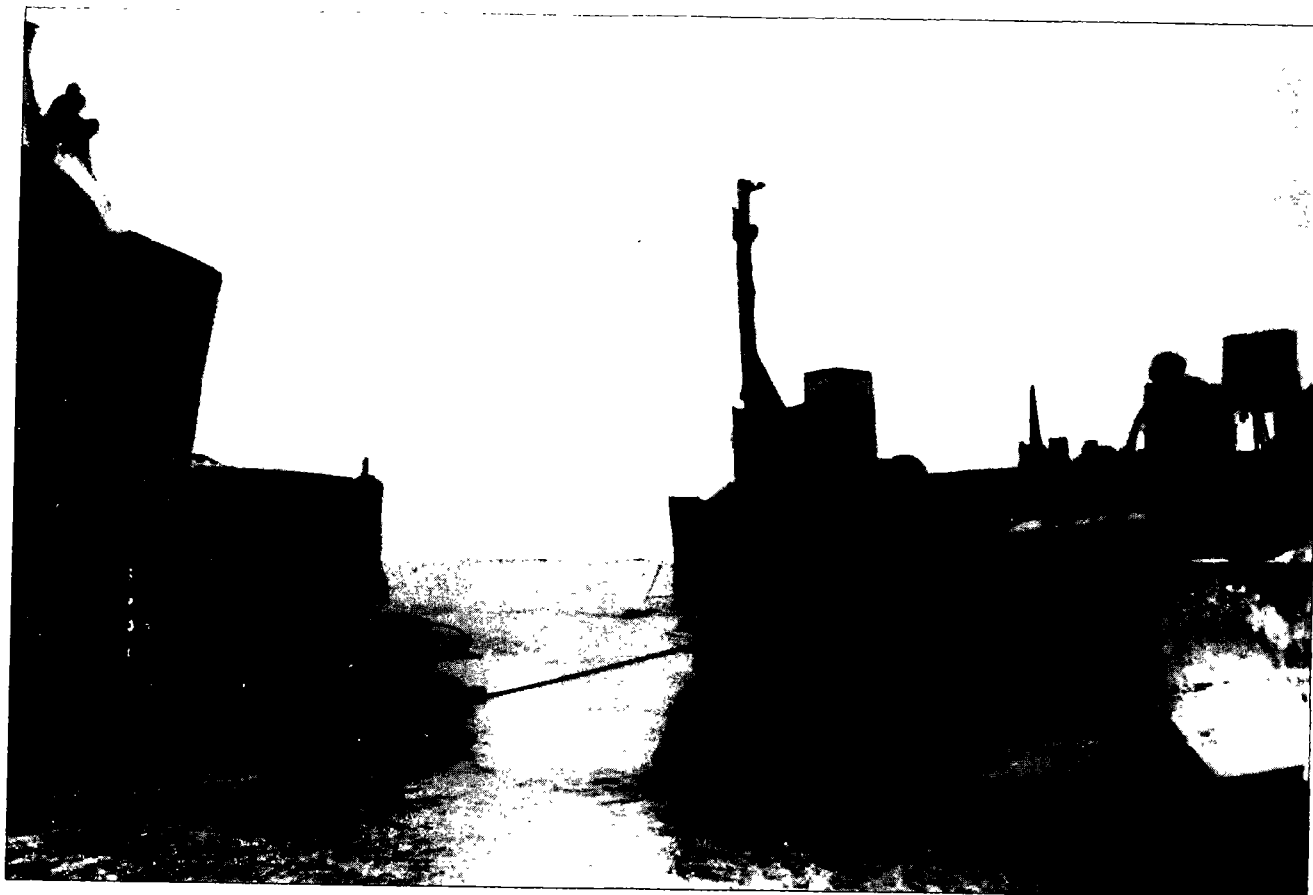


Figure 13. Shore party dozer pulling stalled vehicle ashore.

to the line of departure prior to H-hour for early landing. This enables the BLT shore party commander to get some equipment ashore quickly in event larger landing ships and craft cannot discharge as soon as expected. Figure 13 shows one use of a shore party dozer on the beach.

- (4) One LST loaded with the remainder of high priority shore party equipment and personnel remains on an on-call status in the landing ship area.
- (5) Additional shore party personnel are loaded aboard APA (attack transport, fig. 14) type shipping. Consistent with ship-to-shore plans, and authority normally delegated by the BLT commander, the BLT shore party with

essentially all personnel and equipment normally will be deployed ashore and providing the necessary support to attacking elements within a few hours after the first wave assaults the beach.

64. Brigade Shore Party Landing

The brigade shore party command element includes the shore party commander, the navy beach party commander, and higher command echelons of other components landed with BLT shore parties.

a. Liaison Officer. A shore party liaison officer is landed with the brigade landing team command element to insure continuous liaison between the shore party and the assaulting force.



Figure 14. Attack transport ship (APA).

b. Bde Shore Party Commander. The brigade shore party commander is landed with, or shortly after, the brigade commander in a manner similar to that of earlier landings of the BLT shore party commanders.

c. Remainder of Bde Shore Party. Remaining Bde shore party elements or units are embarked in available shipping and, consistent with authority delegated by the landing team commander, are landed as on-call or nonscheduled serials at the request of the shore party commander.

65. Landing of the Division Shore Party

a. Embarkation. The command groups of the

division shore party and the naval beach party are embarked aboard the same shipping as the division main command group. The assistant shore party commander (who is the executive officer of the engineer shore assault group) and certain command and administrative personnel, including representatives from all significant elements in the shore party task organization, are embarked in the same shipping as the division's secondary command group. The commander of the engineer amphibious group's headquarters company embarks with remaining personnel and equipment of the division shore party headquarters which will be landed on-call. All other shore party elements embark on available shipping.

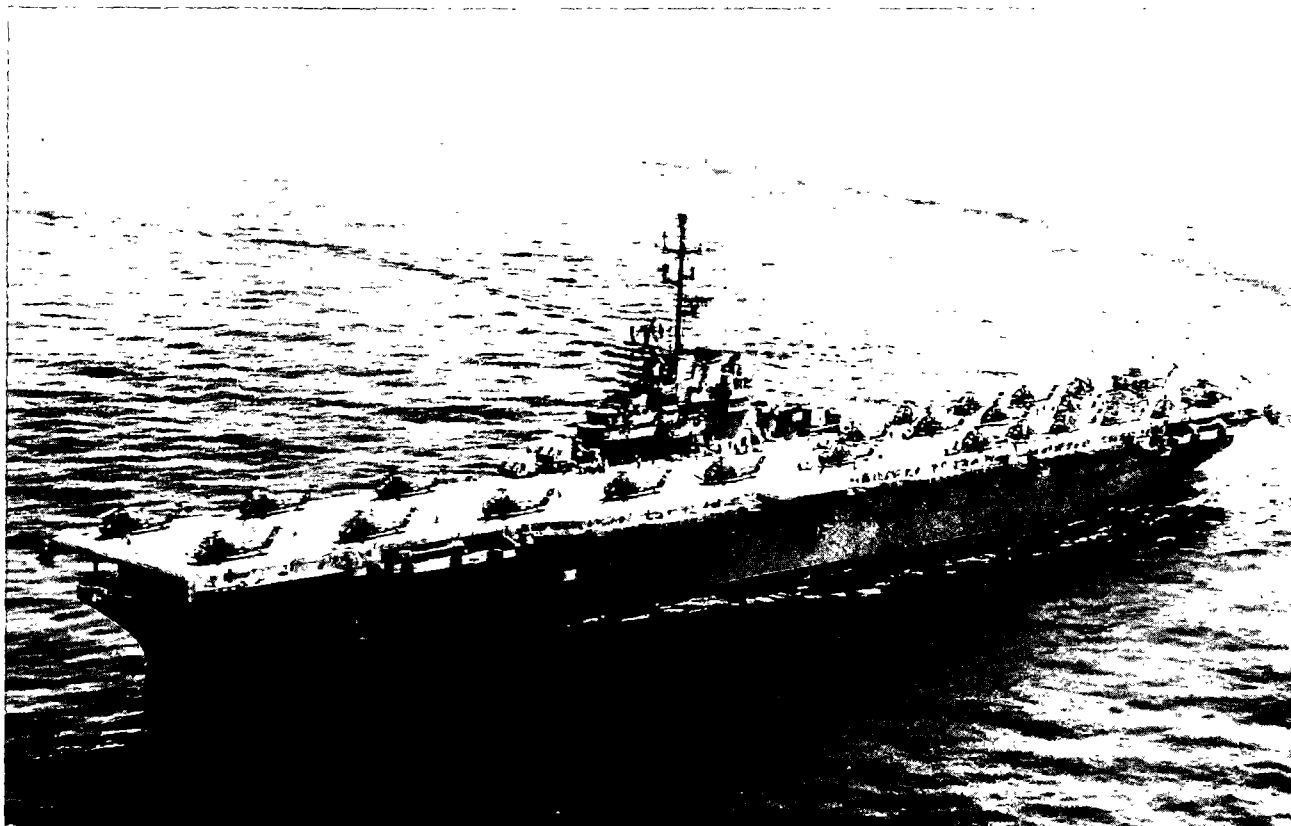


Figure 15. Landing platform helicopter (LPH).

b. Procedure. Before H-hour, the division shore party commander and his advance command group transfer with the division TAC-LOG group to the navy control ship. Shortly after, or at the same time, the division headquarters is established ashore, the shore party commander and his advance command group land in a free boat. The assistant shore party commander and the secondary command post echelon also land in a free boat when called ashore by the shore party commander. The remainder of the division shore party command post echelon lands on-call.

66. Corps Shore Party Landing

Embarkation and landing procedures for

corps shore parties are similar to those described for the division.

67. Helicopter Lift

The landing procedures and sequence described below and in paragraphs 68 through 70 may be changed and expedited when adequate ship-to-shore airlift capability is provided for shore party equipment and personnel. Conforming with current amphibious doctrine, which calls for maximum possible aerial movement of personnel and equipment, the newer navy amphibious support shipping is designed to accommodate helicopters as well as landing craft and amphibian vehicles. Figure 15 shows a landing platform helicopter (LPH); figure 16, a landing platform dock (LPD).

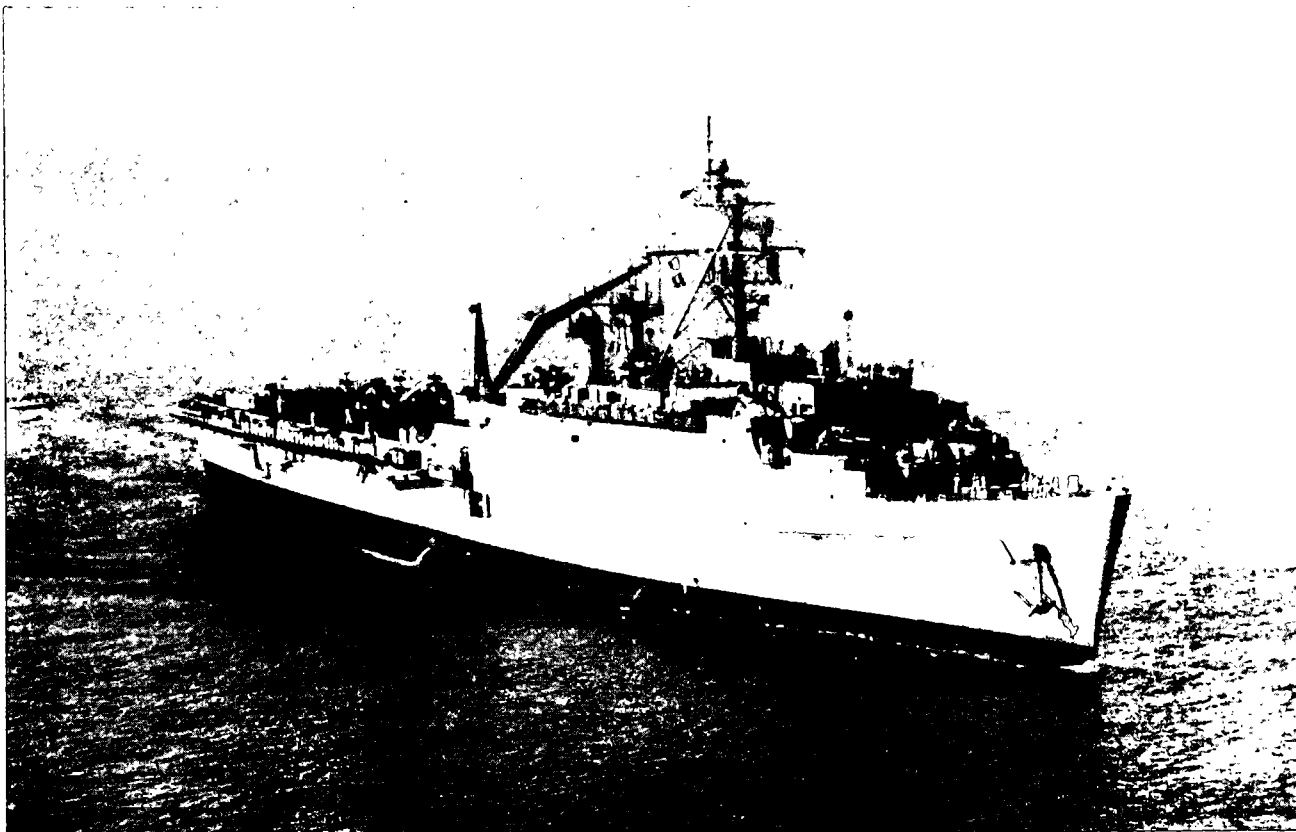


Figure 16. Landing platform dock (LPD).

Section II. LANDING OF ENGINEER AMPHIBIAN ASSAULT UNITS

68. Obstacles

Engineer amphibian assault tracked vehicles can negotiate barbed wire, light sculley, hedgehogs, and some types of imbedded rails. However, they are stopped or impeded by mines, heavy cribs, and other heavy obstacles and if these are present lanes should be cleared prior to H-hour.

69. Wave Control

A wave group is made up of two or more waves and each wave consists of the landing craft or amphibian vehicles scheduled to land at the same time. Frequently, the first few waves of assaulting troops are carried in the LVTP-5 and LVTE-1 amphibian vehicles of the engineer amphibian assault company. The

LVTE-1 vehicles are dispersed among the leading waves for mine clearing and obstacle removal tasks on and beyond the beach.

a. Wave Guides. Wave guides and their assistants are navy personnel. Waves of amphibian vehicles are guided by two wave boats, one embarking a wave guide and the other an assistant wave guide.

b. Wave Commander. The wave commander is the senior engineer amphibian assault unit officer in a wave. The senior officer of the troop unit being transported in the wave usually embarks with the wave commander.

c. Establishment of Liaison. It is a naval responsibility to insure landing of amphibian vehicle waves on the assigned beach at the proper time. To establish liaison and help ac-

compleishment of landings, engineer amphibian assault units send representatives to TAC-LOG groups aboard the control ships that control ship-to-shore movement.

70. Waterborne Maneuver

a. Debarkation. Amphibian vehicles are launched from their carrying ships or craft in time to allow formation of waves and movement across the line of departure (LD) on schedule.

b. Movement to the LD. After debarkation, each amphibian vehicle wave forms in column behind a wave guide boat. When a wave forms column, it follows the wave guide boat toward the LD and, by a turning movement, forms in a line to seaward of and parallel to the LD.

c. Crossing the LD. The navy control officer orders the waves of amphibian vehicles to begin the movement beachward by flag hoist, and by voice radio.

d. Movement to the Beach. Vehicles maintain formation after leaving the LD by ad-

justing their speeds to coincide with that of the wave's slowest vehicle. The last 900 meters to the beach should be run at full speed. Slight variations from the scheduled landing time that may result from this procedure are acceptable. Air and naval gunfire support can be coordinated by minor adjustment to the fire support schedule.

e. Landing and Assault. Upon arrival at the beach, the situation may require dismounting of assault personnel in which event the amphibian vehicles move to the flanks of the beach to get clear of succeeding waves, enter the water, and return seaward in column. They report to the appropriate control vessel for further orders.

f. Movement Inland. When amphibian assault vehicles are able to continue transport of assault troops inland, they serve as personnel carriers. Usually inland movement is in conjunction with tanks. Tactical movement overland generally conforms with the procedures set forth in appropriate sections of FM 7-11, FM 7-20, FM 17-1.

Section III. DEPLOYMENT

71. Introduction

The pattern of shore party deployment ashore varies with each type of operation. The following paragraphs, however, are designed to describe the usual scheme of deployment for shore parties of all echelons.

72. Deployment of the BLT Shore Party

a. Reconnaissance Party. This party is made up largely, often exclusively, of personnel and elements from the Engineer Amphibious Company and the navy beach party. Reconnaissance elements usually land on the flanks of the beach and reconnoiter toward the center where they meet the shore party commander and advise him on beach conditions. The rest of the reconnaissance party establishes a command post and places flank and center markers showing the limits of the beach over which the shore party has primary responsibility. The navy beach party element establishes its CP close to that of the shore party and sets up range markers and other required navigational aids.

Operations of the reconnaissance party are further described in paragraph 85.

b. Command Element. This element, which includes the shore party and beach party commanders, lands with the BLT commander, or at his discretion, and proceeds to the center of the beach where it is briefed on the situation ashore by the reconnaissance elements. The liaison officer to the BLT lands and remains with the BLT headquarters until relieved.

c. Remainder of the Shore Party. The shore party, less its reconnaissance and command elements, lands on-call and deploys as follows:

- (1) *Alternate command section.* In charge of the assistant operations officer, this section must be prepared to assume the duties of the principal command element in case the vehicle or craft carrying the principal command element is lost. This section includes certain necessary shore platoon and communications personnel who, on landing, proceed directly to their normal

assigned duties if the craft or vehicle carrying the command element lands safely. Upon landing, the rest of the alternate command section immediately joins the BLT shore party CP.

- (2) *Communications section.* Immediately after landing, the communications section provides radio and wire means additional to those landed with the command element.

- (3) *Navy beach party team.* The navy beach party team, less elements previously landed, usually lands as an integral part of the BLT shore party. The command echelon lands with the shore party reconnaissance element. When the party's second echelon lands with the amphibian vehicle carrying command post equipment, the beachmaster establishes full communications with forces afloat and with beach parties of the adjacent BLT shore parties. The beach party's third echelon is its salvage section. It may land from an LCU with the balance of the shore party, but more often lands from the LST bringing in the first causeway sections if such are required. The final echelon lands as an on-call serial at the request of the shore party commander.

- (4) *The shore platoon.* Less elements previously landed, but with attached equipment from the shore assault company's maintenance and equipment platoon, the shore platoon usually is embarked in an LCU type landing craft. With specified high priority shore party equipment, the craft carrying the shore platoon is at the LD at H-hour and is landed when the shore party commander directs. Part of the shore platoon's equipment is deployed along the beach, ready to assist unloading and prompt off-beach movement of cargo and equipment. Equipment operators also are prepared to help the navy beach party, if necessary. The remainder of the shore platoon's equipment, along with that of other shore party components is

loaded aboard an LST, called in as needed. Usually a shore party equipment park is established for convenience of maintenance and servicing. The shore platoon is provided additional radio equipment to serve with an alternate CP in event the shore party CP is destroyed.

- (5) *Medical section.* Though small, the BLT shore party medical element preferably is moved ashore with personnel and equipment divided and carried in two landing craft. Ashore, the medical element establishes facilities for receiving and evacuation of casualties. Though not elaborate, these facilities must offer the capability of holding patients an extended period of time in case evacuation means are unavailable. The medical facility should be centrally located and provide protection against the weather and enemy action. Treatment is of the emergency type. A litter exchange system is set up to insure replenishment of litters evacuated with the casualties.

- (6) *Military police section.* This element is not organic to the Engineer Amphibious Company. It will consist of at least one MP squad whose parent platoon or company normally is included in the shore party task organization of higher echelons. Immediately after landing, the MP's deploy to assigned traffic control points where they enforce traffic control measures in the beach support area. The MP's also establish a prisoner of war collection point and make plans to either evacuate the POW's or to place them in an inclosure. MP's also establish straggler collecting points for personnel separated from their units.

- (7) *Maintenance section.* At the BLT shore party level, a maintenance element may not be identifiable as a functional component. Often, it will be preferable to have each significant shore party element bring in its own maintenance capability provided by attach-

ments from its parent unit. If this scheme is adopted, personnel and equipment from the shore assault company's equipment and maintenance platoon usually are attached to the shore platoon to take care of the company's organic items. If plans direct that the shore party be provided a more elaborate maintenance capability, the means must be furnished by appropriate field army TOE units. To provide assistance in waterproofing, maintenance section elements land before BLT vehicles are unloaded.

- (8) *Other BLT shore party elements.* Augmentation units integrated into the BLT shore party (table II) when landed at request of the shore party commander move out to their designated areas, immediately establish communications with the shore party CP, and undertake their assigned tasks.

73. Brigade Shore Party Deployment

As reflected in table II, the basic shore party component introduced ashore during the brigade LT stage consists of the engineer amphibious company commander (who is the brigade shore party commander), a liaison officer with brigade headquarters, and some additional administrative, supply, communications, maintenance, and equipment capability not required during the BLT stage but essential to expansion of the shore party organizations ashore into a coordinated brigade shore party operation. Also introduced ashore at this time, as components of the Bde LT shore party, is the navy beach party headquarters and additional army combat support and service elements needed to develop and operate the required beach support area.

a. Command Section. The Bde LT shore party liaison officer accompanies the Bde LT command element when it displaces inland. The Bde LT shore party commander and key command personnel of shore party component elements will land with, or shortly after, the Bde LT commander. In effect, the secondary shore party command section is already ashore in the form of the BLT shore party command section on the beach designated to become the main

brigade landing team beach. However, supplementary command and control elements, to include communications necessary to expand promptly the BLT shore party CP into the Bde LT shore party CP, normally are distributed among two or more craft. Shore party activities already underway at that beach are not interrupted by this transfer, rather they are improved and expanded by introduction of additional capabilities and communications.

b. The Bde LT Shore Party Commander. Upon landing, the shore party commander reconnoiters the beach to determine what, if any, changes are required to fit actual terrain conditions. He establishes his command post on one of the two BLT beaches, superimposing it over that of the BLT shore party, CP, and assumes control over both beaches on order of the Bde LT commander. Through the liaison officer at landing team headquarters, he keeps the landing force commander informed as to the status of troop units, supplies, and equipment ashore; and of any condition that may reduce shore party support capability. He designates an alternate CP, often that of the other BLT shore party, and sees to it that the alternate CP is provided necessary facts and current data. The Bde LT shore party commander is responsible for beach area activities and security until the division shore party lands and assumes overall control.

c. Other Elements. All other shore party elements introduced ashore during the Bde LT stage are landed as on-call or nonscheduled serials at the request of the shore party commander. When landed, these elements set up their operations at directed locations, establish communications with appropriate components of both BLT shore parties, and prepare to coordinate and consolidate activities.

d. Elements Ashore. BLT shore parties already on the beaches, and most, if not all, of their component elements become part of the brigade shore party. Coordination and consolidation of respective BLT shore party activities will be evolutionary. Shore parties are not detached from the BLT's until the Bde LT commander is ready to assume the necessary support responsibilities. After BLT shore parties are placed under command of the Bde LT shore

party commander, they retain their component elements until suitable communications are established and consolidation or coordination of activities of like elements is clearly advantageous. Though dispersion of facilities is continued and all beaches may continue in use, usually it is the objective and often possible to completely integrate like activities throughout the brigade beach support area. The second BLT shore party command post often is kept operational to function as the alternate Bde LT shore party CP. Liaison personnel when no longer needed by the BLT headquarters are used to insure the around-the-clock capability of primary and alternate shore party CP's.

74. Division Shore Party Deployment

Beach support area development and total shore party activity will be greatly accelerated during the division stage and operations of shore parties formerly attached to the Bde LT's and will be closely coordinated.

a. Command Section. Usually the division shore party headquarters is established in the beach support area slated for maximum development. Deployment ashore is accomplished in three echelons—the command echelon, the secondary command echelon, and the remainder of the headquarters which lands when called. Extensive communications promptly are established with the Bde LT shore party CP's and with the division headquarters. When division headquarters is operational ashore, the brigade shore parties are relieved from attachment to Bde LT's and revert to control of the division shore party.

b. Navy Beach Party. The navy beachmaster establishes his headquarters in the division shore party CP complex.

c. Other Elements. Other divisional shore party elements, landed at the shore party commander's request, move to designated locations and undertake their directed tasks toward further development and operation of the beach support area.

75. Corps Shore Party Deployment

Deployment of the corps shore party and its components follows a sequence similar to that of the division. At the corps stage, general

unloading usually is well along and beach area development activities are in an advanced phase.

76. Shore Party Command Posts

Upon landing of the command element, the shore party establishes its command post. This is the nerve center of the beach support area and its operational efficiency determines, to a great extent, the control effectiveness of the shore party commander. Essential are sound SOP's for the organization, operation, internal arrangement, and security of shore party command posts. Upon establishment of the beach support area, the CP remains the shore party commander's area of operations. Since the beach support area is a large and immobile complex, the CP is susceptible to enemy detection. Commanders must stress maximum dispersion, passive air defense, overhead cover security, and camouflage. Commanders of combat service support units although physically not present at the CP, assist the shore party commander as "special staff officers" and advise him in the employment of their units. The command post should be located—

a. Centrally within the beach support area.

b. Near the water's edge, preferably so that the entire beach can be observed.

c. To obtain maximum benefit of existing natural shelter and so as to provide cover and concealment.

d. In higher echelons, with sufficient area to accommodate special staff elements from attached units.

77. Alternate Shore Party Command Posts

During the BLT stage, each shore party provides for a contingency command post element. If BLT operations continue for an appreciable length of time, an integrated shore party and combat support unit of appropriate capability may provide the alternate CP. Sometimes, when a combat engineer unit is attached, its headquarters will set up the alternate CP. At brigade and higher echelons, the alternate CP may be provided by the subordinate shore party in a secondary beach support area.

78. The Information Center

As soon as possible after the shore party is deployed ashore, it establishes an information center. Suitably marked and provided with necessary communications to the CP, the information center is the point where arriving per-

sonnel may obtain information concerning unit locations, supply points, other elements landed, location of medical facilities, and similar facts. The information center may be manned by personnel other than those assigned to Engineer Amphibious Units, such as MP's, or may be combined with the alternate CP.

Section IV. COMMUNICATIONS

79. General

Communications for Engineer Amphibious Units enable shore party commanders to control shore party elements during assault phases and development of beach support area, from shore party headquarters to control ships, and from shore party headquarters to tactical forces supported. Communications facilities are consolidated and augmented as each higher level shore party commander assumes control.

80. Special Communications Considerations

a. Amphibious operations require a single communications plan with precise and close coordination. Liaison at all echelons is imperative.

b. The primary means of communication during the assault phase are radio, visual, and sound. The large number of radios available in landing force vehicles and with combat elements requires strict radio discipline.

c. Communications equipment must be specially waterproofed and handled with extreme care to protect it from damage by salt water.

d. Communications equipment is vital to successful operations during the assault phase and therefore should be among the last equipments loaded aboard ship during embarkation.

81. Planning and Preparation

a. Communications planning begins and progresses concurrently with operational planning.

b. Each engineer amphibious command and group staff includes a signal officer who is responsible for the preparation and coordination of communications plans supporting engineer assault operations.

c. Communications and signal officers of all services must meet before planning, during

planning, and after rehearsals to discuss and resolve communications details and differences which might affect the joint plan.

d. Plans should include a schedule of communications and command post exercises to disclose equipment troubles, improper operating techniques, and deficiencies in the signal plan itself.

e. Communications in the staging or marshaling areas are normally provided by the commanders of these areas; however, organic communications equipment of the landing force may have to be used as augmentation.

f. All communications personnel must be thoroughly familiar with their equipment, Signal Operations Instructions, and Standing Signal Instructions. Emergency alternate means of communication must be continuously anticipated and included in the planning.

82. Communication Units

Signal support is fragmented among the various engineer units. With the exception of the Engineer Amphibian Assault Company, each engineer unit responsible for establishing a shore party headquarters is assigned an organic signal platoon or section. An organic signal unit is not required to support the Engineer Amphibian Assault Company since the necessary communications equipment for use by assault troops is installed in each LVT vehicle.

a. *Corps Shore Party Signal Section, Headquarters Company, Engineer Amphibious Command.* This section provides the signal personnel and equipment to install, operate, and maintain the communications required by a corps shore party command and control element. A signal team from this section may be

attached temporarily to a designated division shore party to allow establishment of initial corps shore party communications prior to the landing of the corps shore party commander.

b. *Signal Platoon, Headquarters Company, Engineer Amphibious Group.* This platoon provides the signal personnel and equipment to install, operate, and maintain the communications required by a division shore party command and control element. A team from this platoon may be attached temporarily to each brigade shore party to provide supplementary communications support. Also, one of these teams may be designated to establish initial division shore party communications prior to the landing of the division shore party commander.

c. *Signal Platoon, Engineer Amphibious Company.* This platoon provides the signal person-

nel and equipment to install, operate, and maintain the communications required by two battalion shore party headquarters and one brigade shore party headquarters. For the initial assault, a signal team from this platoon is attached to each BLT to provide the necessary communications for the battalion shore party headquarters. When the brigade shore party command and control element is landed and battalion shore party functions are consolidated, the signal teams return to the direct control of the platoon leader. At this stage, the entire signal platoon is responsible for communications to control the brigade beach support area and to connect the brigade shore party headquarters with the brigade landing team headquarters and TAC-LOG.

d. *Navy Communications Units.* The navy element (beach party) of the shore party is

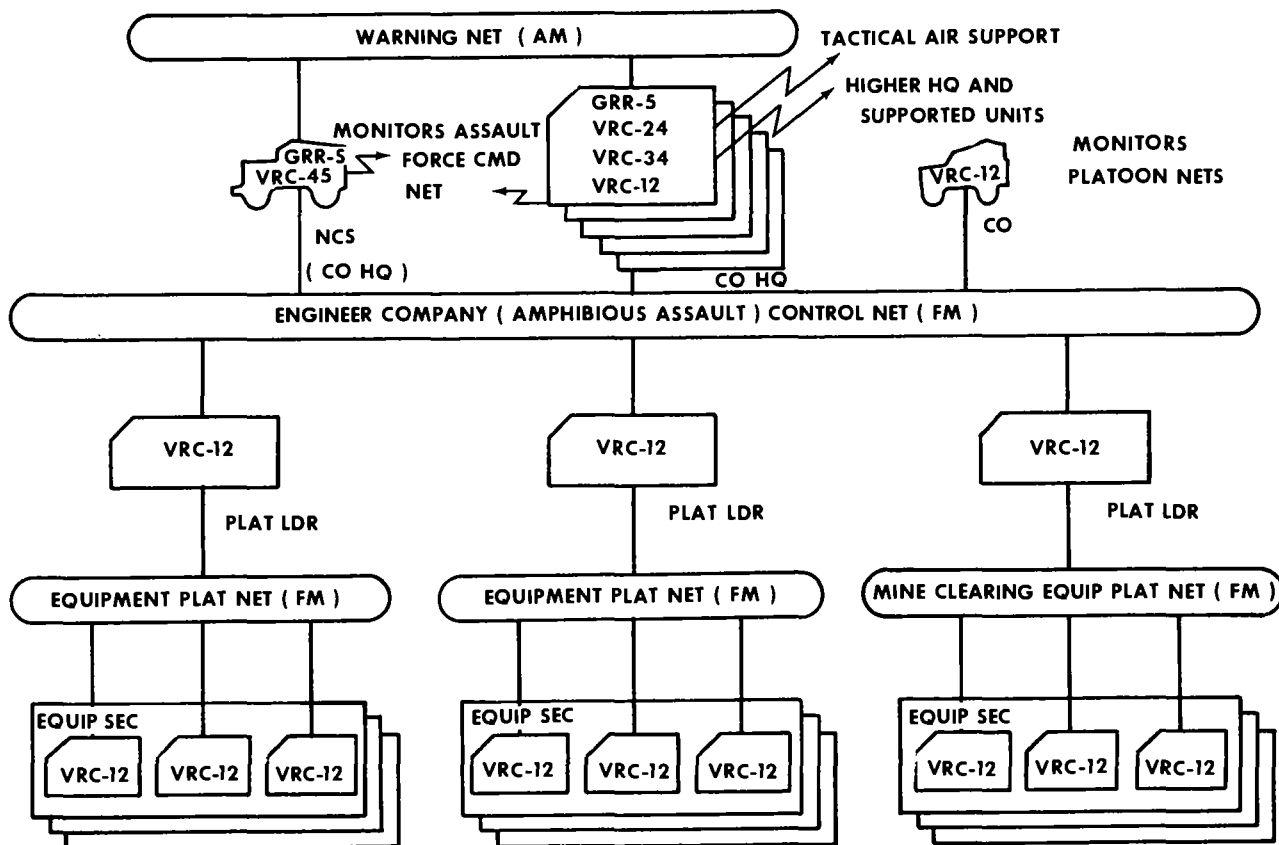


Figure 17. Engineer amphibian assault radio nets.

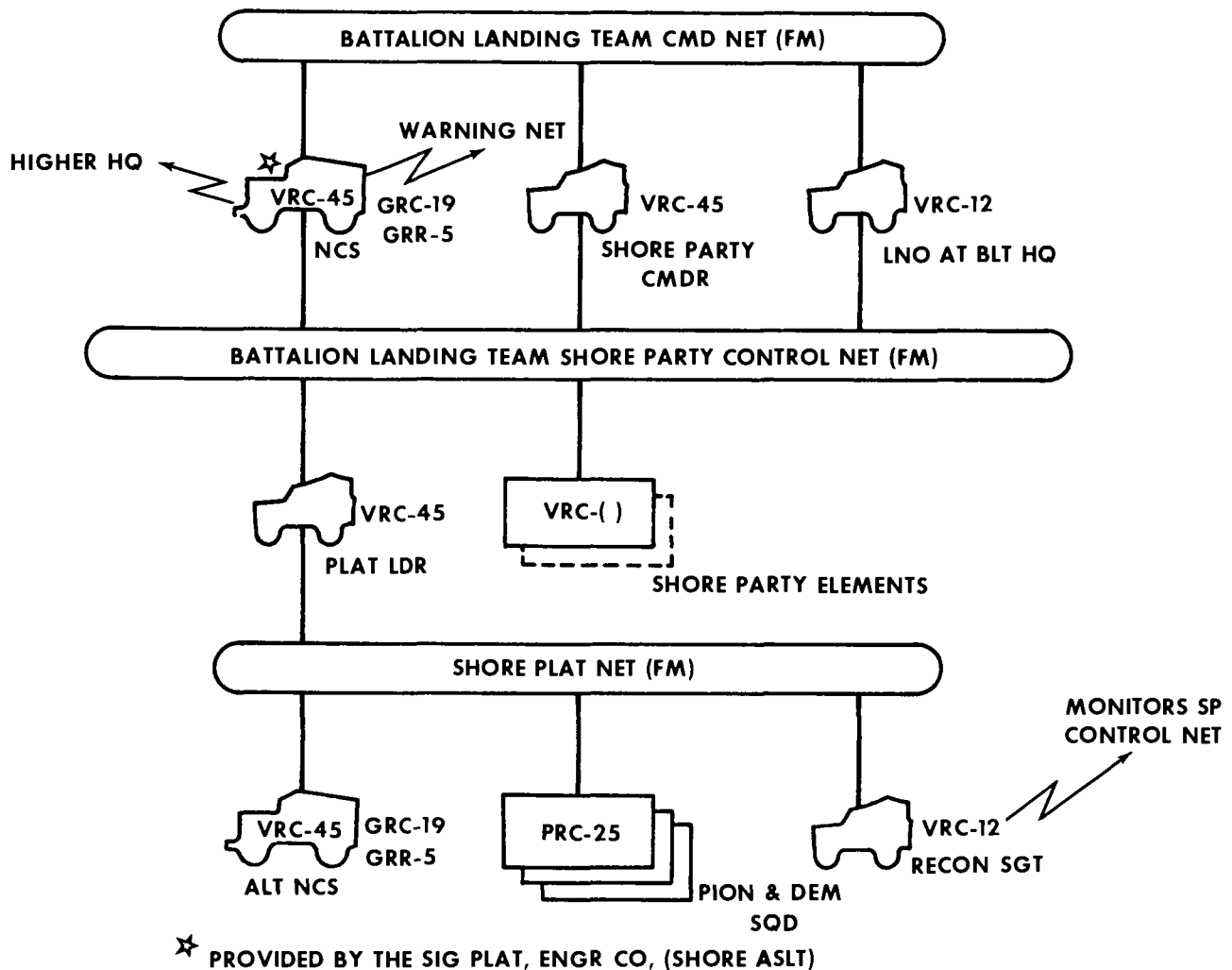


Figure 18. Battalion landing team shore party radio nets.

responsible for maintaining its own communications to designated navy commanders and navy control units afloat, and between adjacent beach parties.

83. Communications During the Initial Assault

a. Radio is the primary means of communication during the initial assault. This factor must be considered in planning net operation and frequency assignment. Figure 17 shows a type radio net for one Engineer Amphibian Assault Company.

b. To insure continuous communications between all elements during this phase, FM radios are installed in each amphibious assault vehicle which moves landing forces to the beach and to initial inland objectives. Some assault vehicles are equipped with additional AM radios for contact with higher headquarters and tactical air support. All radios must be made available for operator familiarization, testing, and calibration prior to the actual assault phase.

c. During ship-to-shore movement, navy communications channel may be used on an emergency basis.

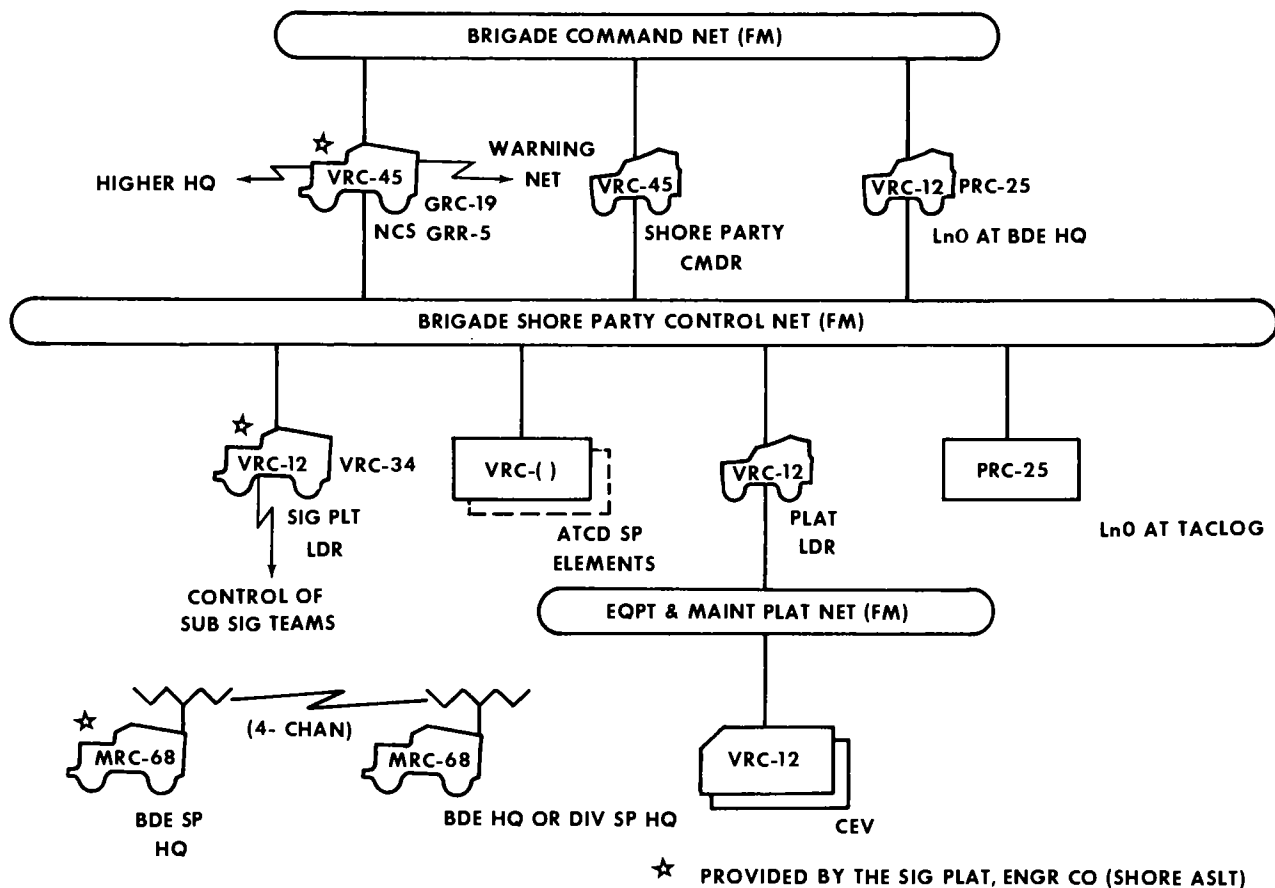


Figure 19. Brigade landing team shore party radio nets.

84. Communications for Shore Party Operations

a. Shore party communications are primarily radio and local wire systems. As soon as conditions permit, limited multichannel radio relay circuits are established from shore party CP's to higher headquarters or supported tactical forces. Message center service is provided; however, assigned messengers are not included. Any available personnel must be used as mes-

sengers when required. Pyrotechnics and other forms of visual signals are used extensively in amphibious assault operations to identify friendly troops and transmit brief prearranged messages.

b. Type radio nets and wire systems for each level of shore party operations are shown in figures 18 through 23.

c. Navy communications means may be used by the shore party command and control element on an emergency basis.

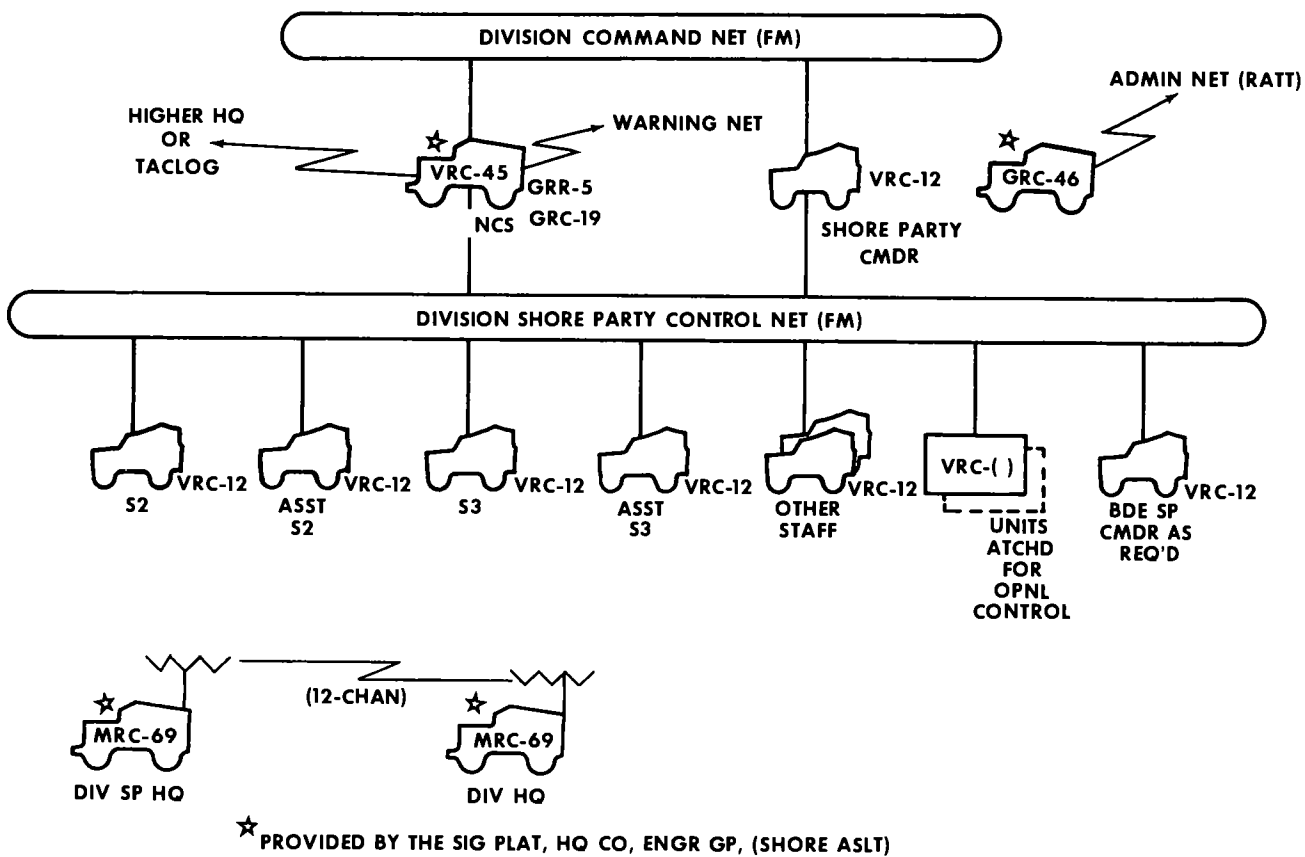


Figure 20. Division shore party radio nets.

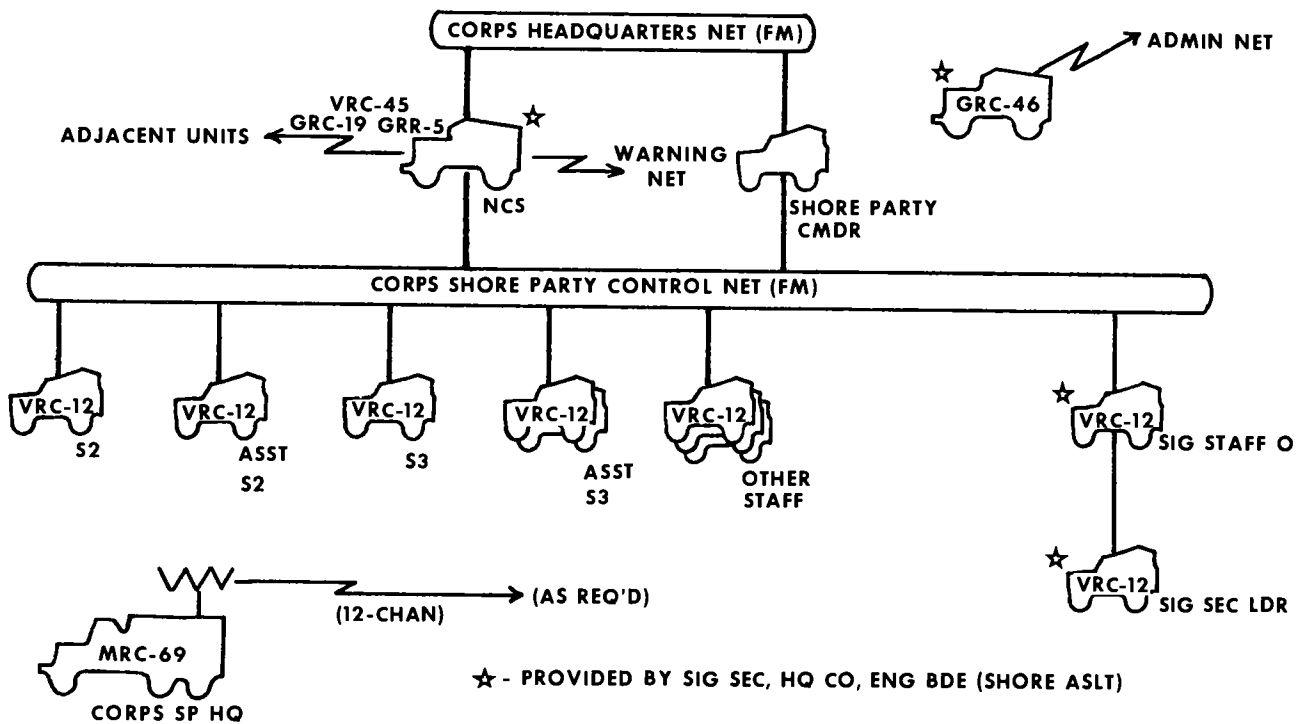
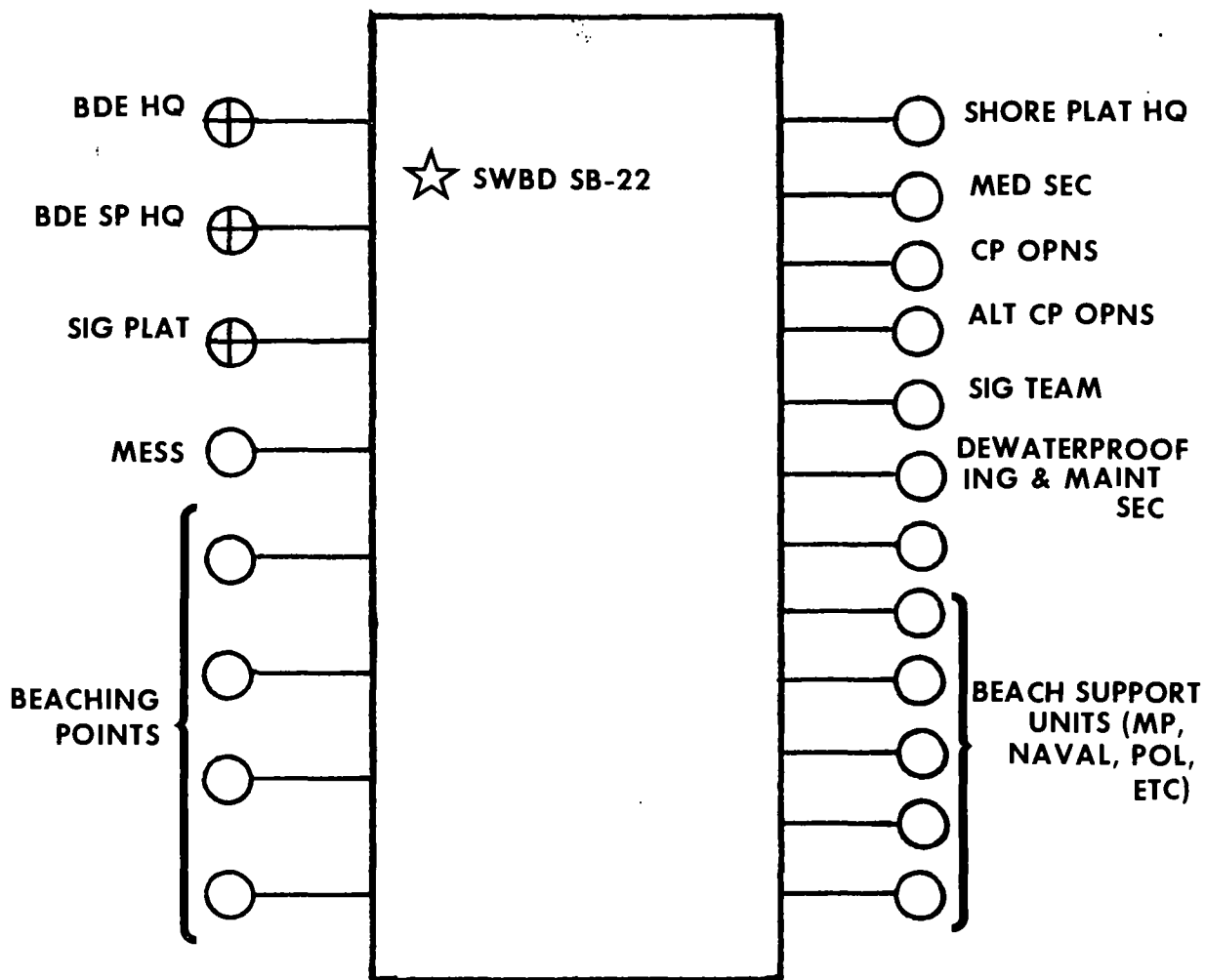


Figure 21. Corps shore party radio nets.



★ -REPLACED BY AN/MTC-7 IF BRIGADE SHORE PARTY ASSUMES CONTROL IN THE BATTALION SHORE PARTY AREA.

⊕ -TELEPHONE FOR INITIAL BRIGADE SHORE PARTY OPERATIONS.

Figure 22. Type switchboard diagram for a battalion or brigade landing team shore party.

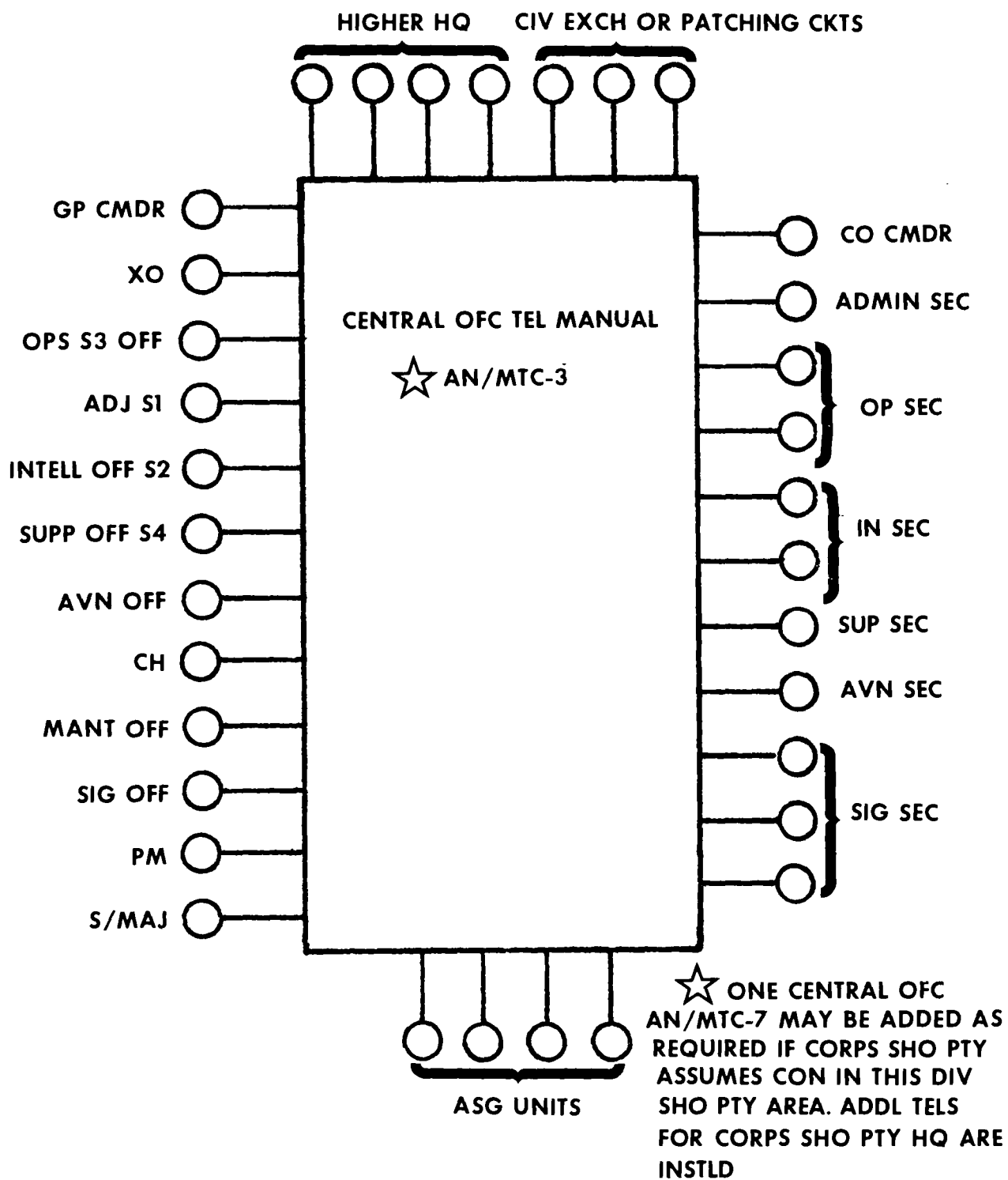


Figure 23. Type switchboard for a division/corps shore party.

CHAPTER 6

OPERATIONS ASHORE

Section I. INITIAL TASKS

85. Reconnaissance

a. The first shore party elements to land include reconnaissance, communications, and liaison personnel. Tasks are performed in accordance with planned priorities, but modification to meet emergencies must be anticipated.

b. Engineer reconnaissance, performed by engineer elements of the shore party, is continuous within the beach support area. Priority is given to roads and bridges, obstacles and minefields, and engineer supplies and materials. An underwater demolitions team (UDT) from the Engineer Amphibious Company is included in the reconnaissance party to reconnoiter for underwater obstacles. Reconnaissance parties land before the bulk of the shore party. They submit recommendations regarding the suitability of previously selected sites for command posts, beach exit roads, evacuation stations, and other installations affecting shore party operations. Shore party commanders evaluate recommendations and make necessary adjustments in the original beach development plan and this procedure is repeated by each higher echelon shore party commander. After initial missions are completed, reconnaissance is conducted for water sources and engineer materials for road construction and beach support area installations. As specific locations for installations are selected, beach markers are erected to show the center and flanks of the beach and the unloading points for various types of supplies and equipment. Command posts are established and communications are improved.

c. The reconnaissance section lands in an early wave (second to fourth); it consists of the platoon leader and reconnaissance squad of the engineer shore platoon and communicators. Reconnaissance personnel of the navy beach party team also are included with this section.

(1) *Army*. The army element will do the following:

- (a) Erect flank and center markers on the beach.
- (b) Locate and tie into the telephone line left by the liaison section to establish contact with the task force and relay traffic to the TAC-LOG shore party liaison officer.
- (c) Reconnoiter the beach support area to determine feasibility of the beach development plan, prepare recommendations for changes as required.
- (d) Locate exit roads and other beach roads and notify the mine and demolition teams of their locations to expedite mine clearance.
- (e) Locate obstacles and advise mine and demolition personnel of their locations and priority for removal.
- (f) Coordinate with navy reconnaissance personnel to determine the best unloading points and erect unloading point markers.
- (g) Locate sites for command post, defense installations, supply points, assembly areas, and dewaterproofing areas.
- (h) Determine soil trafficability and locate sites where beach matting is required.
- (i) Assist in other tasks as required.

(2) *Navy*. The navy elements will do the following:

- (a) Establish communications with the amphibious task force commander and the Navy control officer on the primary control ship and give them an initial beach and surf report.

- (b) Determine the best landing sites for beaching landing ships and craft, and mark hazards to navigation in coordination with the underwater demolition teams.
- (c) Erect causeway range markers if causeways are to be installed.
- (d) Establish traffic control for landing craft.
- (e) Establish boat lanes for shore-bound and ship-bound traffic.

86. Priorities

Beach facilities have an order of priority, although many are actually provided concurrently. The effort required for defense of the beach support area and for area damage control depends on the tactical situation. The normal order of priority is as follows:

- a. Mine and obstacle removal.
- b. Exit and lateral roads.
- c. Command posts.

- d. Communications center.
- e. Prepare helicopter landing facilities.
- f. Information center.
- g. Vehicle assembly and dewaterproofing areas.
- h. Emergency maintenance and salvage facilities.
- i. Medical evacuation station.
- j. Traffic control.
- k. Water supply.
- l. Personnel collecting points.
- m. Supply points.

87. Obstacles

The defense of a coastline containing likely landing areas normally includes a belt of obstacles covering a portion of the beach area and extending into the offshore waters. Navy UDT personnel normally make initial beach clearance of obstacles located underwater. Engineer amphibious UDT teams are used to clear underwater obstacles after navy UDT men are



Figure 24. Enemy wire and obstacles on a World War II beach.

relieved. Obstacles above the highwater line are cleared by the landing force. In planning, agreements must be reached between the landing force and the naval force as to the responsibility for clearing obstacles lying within the tidal range (fig. 24) particularly those areas exposed at the time of landing. Also, sites for the necessary number of cleared lanes are selected in the planning stages.

a. Before troops are landed, aerial and naval bombardment, remote placement demolitions devices, and clandestine operations ashore are used to reduce obstacles. Naval underwater demolitions teams perform specialized preassault reconnaissance and demolitions before the landing, and assist in clearing underwater debris, marking obstructions, and similar tasks

after landing. The beach is likely to be cluttered with debris caused by the prelanding bombardment. Some shore party personnel may have to be diverted to clear the debris from areas required for facilities and installations. Stragglers may be formed into working parties to remove debris that is interfering with beach operations.

b. Regardless of the effectiveness of the prelanding measures, mine and obstacle removal is usually required to clear lanes through the beach barrier. Mine and obstacle teams from the shore party initially may be augmented by engineers from the assault units for assistance in clearing initial lanes. After clearance of these lanes, assault unit engineers move forward with their units, and the shore party completes the



Figure 25. Beach matting.

mine and obstacle removal or destruction required for beach area operations.

c. Mine and demolition specialists from the engineer shore platoon may be augmented as necessary with personnel from an attached engineer combat company. The team may land as a part of the reconnaissance party or in the same wave. It performs the following tasks:

- (1) Coordinates with the reconnaissance section to establish priorities for clearing exits or roads.
- (2) Clears the beach of mines and obstacles.
- (3) Clears supply point areas and other sites to be used.
- (4) Assists as necessary in erecting beach markers and mat laying (fig. 25) to expedite preparation of beach exits. Each Engineer Amphibious Company has four organic LARC-5 amphibians for mat laying.

88. Roads

In early stages, beach surfaces must be improved rapidly. Quick and accurate evaluation of surfaces and the ability to improvise are essential requirements of shore party personnel. Beach sand often provides a satisfactory surface for traffic if it is kept moist with sprinklers or is frequently hosed. Chain link fencing is a good expedient for beach roadways. Burlap placed under the fencing makes a firmer surface and may be attached beforehand. Fencing must not be laid over holes or other depressions since it shapes itself to the ground underneath. Its edges should be weighted or held down with metal pins to prevent curling. Sandbags or such natural materials as brush, driftwood, and palm leaves may be used. When required, a mat-laying LARC in an on-call status lands with beach matting, sandbags, and personnel land in on-call LCU's carrying bulldozers, cranes, additional beach matting on sleds or trailers, and combat engineer vehicles (CEV). Cargo nets and slings must be available at the start of the operation. Dozers should be ashore before LST's begin to beach, in order

to build ramps and two swamped vehicles from the surf. Dozers on LST's should be loaded so as to be unloaded first. They are assigned to sections of the beach to assist stalled vehicles, repair ramps, and generally remove obstacles that interfere with the operation.

a. Adequate roads rarely exist in a landing area to handle the number of vehicles landed. Roads must be built over the loose sand, marsh, and soft ground to carry all types of vehicles and a heavy flow of traffic. Initial temporary routes are laid out in accordance with plans for future base development, consistent with the tactical requirements of the landing force.

b. Beach exit roads leading from the surf line to solid ground are needed before heavy vehicles are landed. These roads normally are the avenues through the beach to cover and concealment, main road nets, and open country across which vehicles can disperse. Steep grades must be avoided even if turns are necessary, because heavy vehicles tend to displace matting or other soil stabilization expedients on steep slopes.

c. Any material used for surfacing beach roads or landing points must be light, simple to lay, and not too bulky. Metal-track surfaces can be laid rapidly and easily with a minimum of equipment and do not require highly trained specialists to install. These materials include pierced steel and pierced aluminum planks and landing mat. Pierced plank is normally laid upside down to provide a roughened surface for better traction. Laying the plank upside down also causes less buckling.

89. Helicopter Landing Facilities

An important shore party engineer function is construction and maintenance of helicopter landing facilities in the beach area and access roads thereto. Buildup of supplies ashore is expedited greatly by helicopter delivery from naval amphibious shipping. To facilitate aerial evacuation of patients, medical aid stations should be located near the helicopter landing areas. Figure 26 shows a scheme for helicopter landing site development.

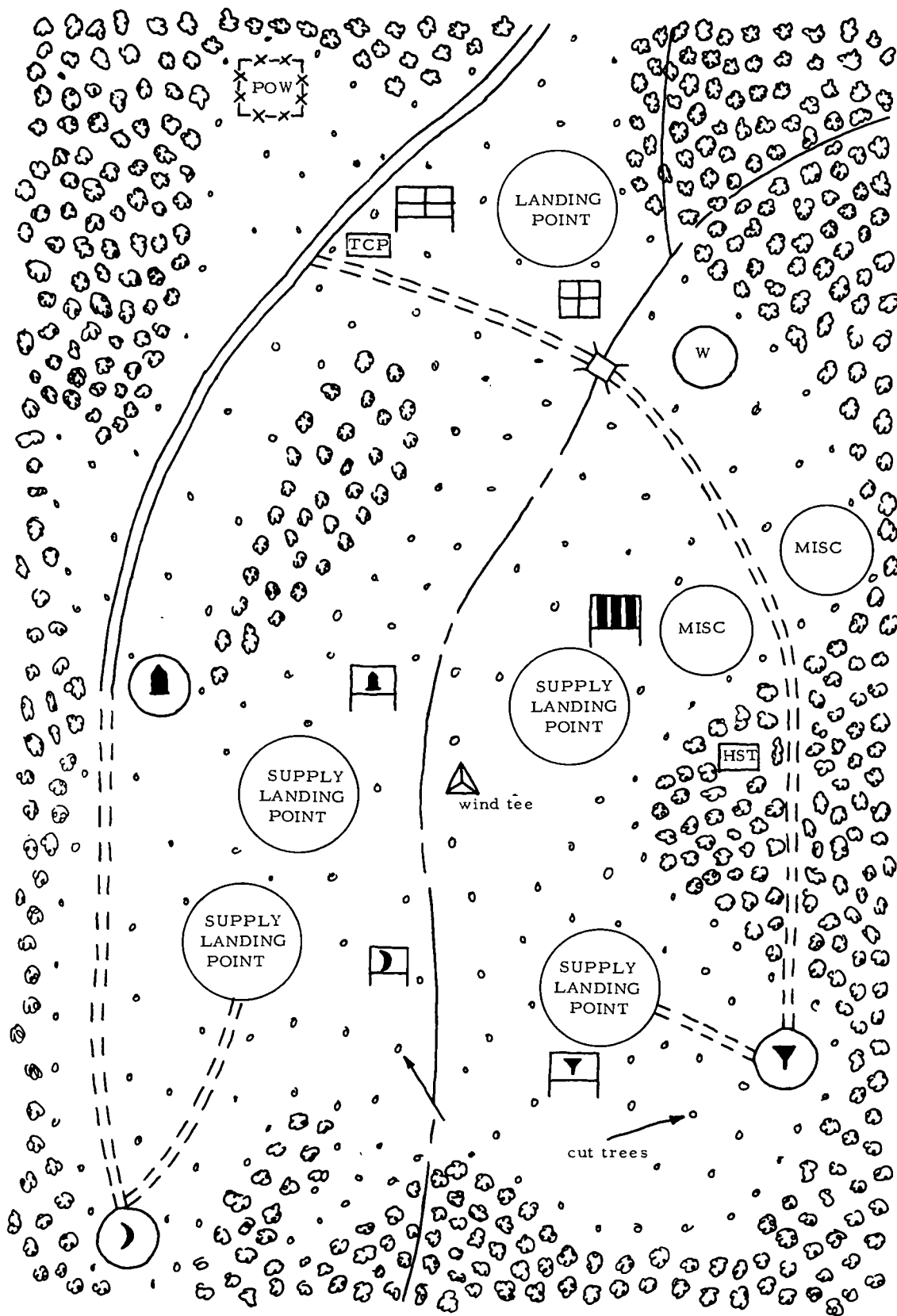


Figure 26. Helicopter landing site development (schematic).

Section II. BEACH AREA OPERATIONS

90. Objectives

After completing the first priority tasks, the shore parties organize the beach support areas according to plan. In multiple landings, one or more areas probably will be selected for future base development, while the others will serve as temporary support areas. Except for unforeseen developments, decisions reached in the planning stage determine the extent of development of each beach support area. The primary objectives of beach area operations are to provide:

- a. Roads for movement across the beaches.
- b. Supply points for accommodating the materials unloaded.

91. Specifications

The size of a beach support area depends on the type of beach, the tactical situation, and the administrative support required. Weather, hydrography, and terrain influence the cargo discharge rate over a beach. The discharge rate from landing craft, ships, or amphibian vehicles also must be balanced against the rate at which cargo can move from the beach to supply points in the beach support area.

a. Supplies in the beach support area are prime enemy targets and must be properly safeguarded. Particular attention must be given to proper storage and disposition of ammunition and POL. Particularly wide dispersion is necessary for nuclear weapons supply points.

b. The beach support area for which the shore party is responsible must be clearly defined in the operation order. In defining boundaries, shore party commanders must be sure that the area does not exceed their capability for area defense and damage control, while allowing enough room for proper dispersion of all installations.

c. The normal area of responsibility for a brigade shore party is referred to as a basic or colored beach. A colored beach usually extends laterally for 1,500 or more meters of usable landing area and inland to the first defendable terrain. Beaches for landing subordinate units of a task force are designated by numbers.

Thus, a brigade may be assigned responsibility for RED BEACH. If it lands at two separate points, the beaches would be designated RED BEACH ONE and RED BEACH TWO. The exact area of responsibility depends on the terrain and the requirements for dispersion.

92. Facilities

Each supply point is divided into sections for each class of supply and further subdivided into categories (fig. 27). To minimize damage from enemy action, stacks of supplies are dispersed and concealed. A minimum of two multi-class supply points should be located within each beach support area to prevent complete loss of any one class of supply.

a. Ammunition and packaged POL products should be stored in slots dug or reveted to localize the damage from fire or explosions. Slots for POL products should be built in the lowest terrain available to prevent the flow of inflammable liquids through other areas in the event of leaks or explosions.

b. Supply points for nuclear weapons should be located in areas providing good concealment and well apart from all other installations.

c. Each supply point must make provision for firefighting and local security.

d. Lights are used in the supply areas as needed. In large areas or under blackout conditions, guides are needed to assist drivers.

e. Each supply point has a single entrance for control of trucks. Enough personnel and handling equipment must be available to load and unload vehicles rapidly to prevent congestion.

f. Coordination between supply points is necessary to effect shifts in personnel and equipment from one location to another to meet peak loads. This requires further coordination with the shore party command post to determine changes in the unloading rate of the various types of supplies.

g. When supplies arrive in cargo nets, the nets should be returned to the beach on the same vehicle to prevent a shortage aboard the ships.

h. Roller conveyors can be used to great advantage in loading or unloading vehicles.

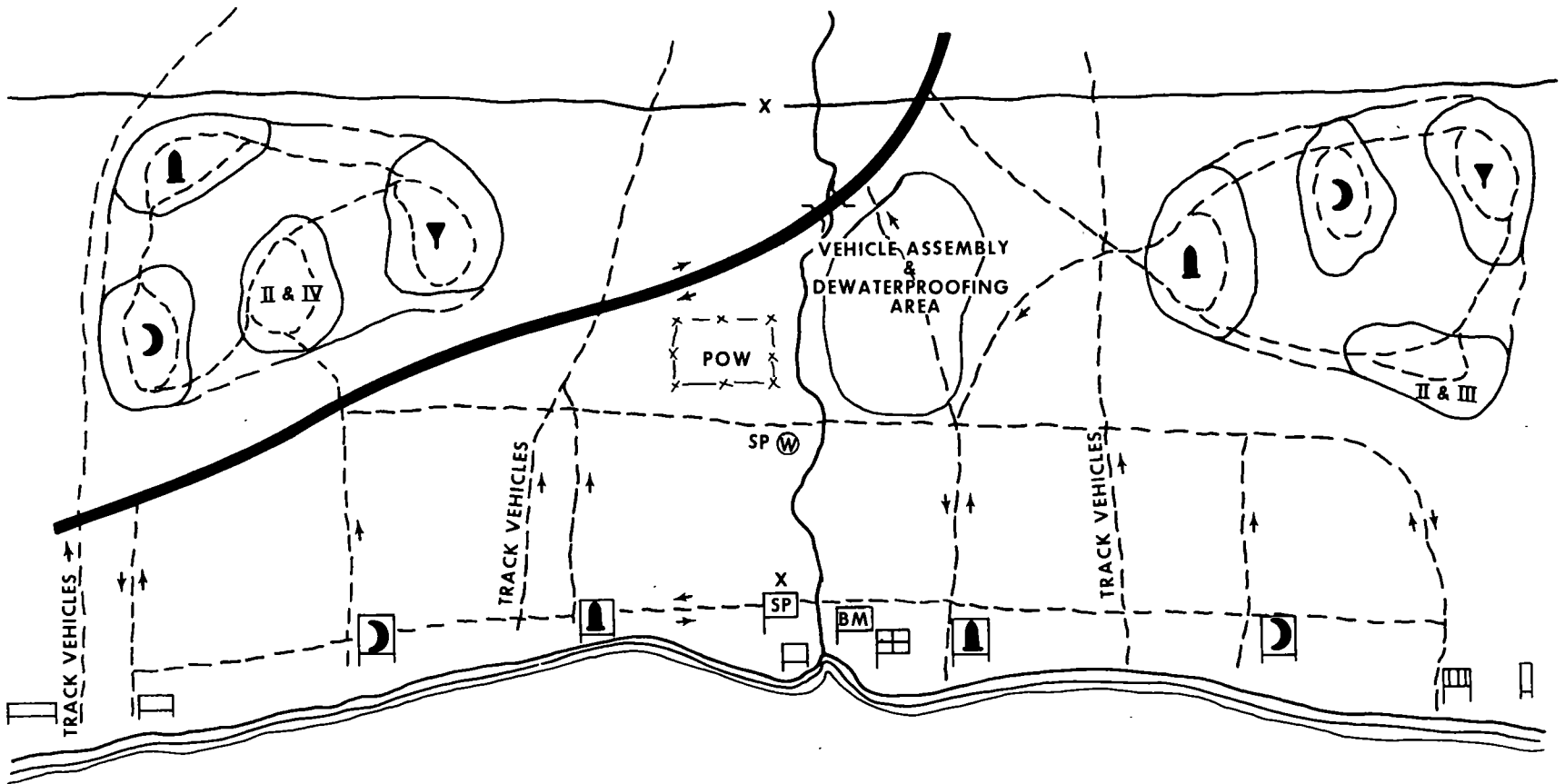


Figure 27. Consolidated brigade beach support area (schematic).

i. Stacks of supplies should be kept low to facilitate manhandling. Whenever possible, supplies are stacked on dunnage or pallets to prevent damage during inclement weather.

j. Helicopter pads are built and marked near each supply point, and prepacked loads of various supplies are maintained for helicopter transport to meet emergency requirements.

93. Work at the Beach Line

On the beach line itself, the best areas are normally allocated for LST and LCU landings; the second best sites, for LCM and LCV landings. LARC's, BARC's, and LVT's are allocated the poorest sites since they can negotiate shallow and rocky areas with least difficulty. A separate site is established for unloading medical supplies and for evacuating casualties.

a. Mat-laying LARC's, bulldozers, cranes, and combat engineer vehicles work at the beach lines. One crawler crane per BLT beach normally is provided, although crane requirements depend on the quantities of supplies scheduled for unloading over each beach.

b. Shore party personnel should be instructed in the use of antibroaching lines to keep landing craft from broaching in the surf.

c. Life jackets are collected as soon as they are left on the beach to prevent damage from tracked vehicles passing over them. They are segregated according to ships and returned to the ships before they leave the transport area.

d. Boat signs are collected and turned into the command posts to account for the boat teams landed.

e. Floodlights are installed on the beach and checked early so that operations can continue uninterrupted.

f. Equipment and vehicle repairmen from the shore party maintenance detachment perform emergency repairs and maintenance on stalled vehicles during the initial stages of the landing. Salvage and maintenance must be performed rapidly but must not be allowed to interfere with the unloading.

g. Shore party personnel and naval beach party personnel work closely together in assisting vehicles through the surf and soft sand.

When landing craft ground with the bow ramps in deep water, several of the vehicles aboard are connected in tandem and towed ashore with a waterproofed tractor.

h. Emergencies arise that demand complete cooperation and maximum effort of everyone on a beach. Army personnel must assist navy personnel in retracting boats and removing underwater obstacles.

94. Shore Party Identification

a. To facilitate recognition, all army personnel of the shore party wear a read patch one inch wide and two inches long on the outside of each trouser leg at the knee. Navy members of the shore party wear a corresponding yellow patch.

b. All trucks working for the shore party should be plainly marked to assist in control. The commander of the attached truck unit should be designated to supervise the dispatching and maintenance of all trucks hauling cargo.

95. Road Nets

Road nets must be adequate to carry the expected traffic and have proper drainage. Road maintenance is continuous. Advance preparation is made for the worst tractive conditions, and enough sandbags and beach matting must be made available. Vehicles should be provided with tire chains and two chains or cables.

a. The road net in a beach support area should provide at least two roads leading from the beach to the supply point areas, and a separate road returning to the beach. For roads leading from the watermark, an apron at least 15 meters wide should be provided at the water end of the road so that landing craft do not have to land at the road entrance with absolute accuracy.

b. Lateral loads are needed to connect all unloading points along the beach and between installations inland from the beach. If the terrain permits, a two-way road should be built between beaches to provide for lateral movement of troops, supplies, and equipment that may have to be landed on another beach.

c. Soil stabilization materials may have to be used to provide road surface in a portion of the

beach support area. If use of such material is planned, specialists must be trained in handling the equipment and in the proper application of the materials.

96. Traffic Movement

In the early phases, most of the traffic must be one-way inland and one-way in returning. The volume of traffic inland and empty vehicles returning gradually increase. Traffic circulation plans are put into effect and traffic is kept moving and dispersed as much as the terrain and the road net permit.

a. The best and shortest route from the beach inland to support area installations is marked for loaded vehicles. Returning empty vehicles are routed over other routes, even if they are longer, because cross traffic must be held to a minimum. If possible, roads leading to supply points should not cross MSR's.

b. Each beach exit has a control station where cargoes and destinations are verified and drivers are instructed in the route to follow. On returning, each driver reports to a vehicle assembly area for his next mission.

c. Traffic control is provided by attached military police who work closely with the information center and shore party headquarters. Military police must be kept informed of the locations of command posts and installations so that they can provide information service at traffic control posts.

97. Traffic Control

From the beginning of the assault to the end of the operation, a primary objective of all shore parties is to keep the beaches clear. To avoid congestion, lateral movement is kept at a minimum (usually limited to specified one-way roads).

a. Troop unit commanders are responsible for moving their personnel and mobile equipment ashore and inland as rapidly as possible to accomplish their mission. Assault troops are responsible for handling stalled vehicles on the beach, although emergency assistance and some towing service are provided by shore parties.

b. Troops and mobile equipment not belonging to the shore party must move out of the beach support area without delay. The head-

quarters units, artillery, and combat elements tend to assemble on the beach until their commanders have completed a forward reconnaissance. Therefore, military police must keep troops and vehicles moving out of the beach support area and keep sites selected for the shore party installations free from congestion.

c. Military police manning traffic posts must be thoroughly briefed in routine traffic and must know the situation and location of installations in the vicinity. Military police should be ashore before vehicular traffic begins. They direct both personnel and vehicular traffic in a beach support area to prevent congestion. They also coordinate traffic control with units inland from the beach. Unit assembly areas should be provided for during planning and arriving units without an immediate mission should be directed to these areas.

d. The traffic control and broadcast section from the naval beach party team provides voice communications between personnel of the beach party and small craft close inshore. It controls the actual beaching and retracting of all landing ships, craft, and amphibious vehicles.

98. Markers

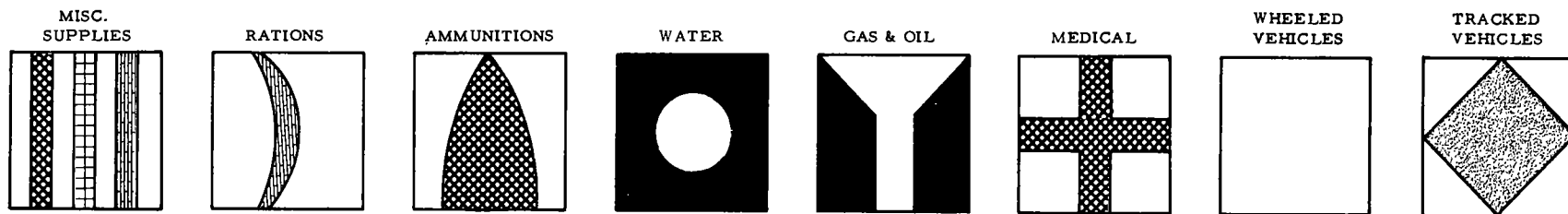
With large numbers of men and vehicles and hundreds of tons of supplies coming ashore, the proper placement of signs is essential to relieve congestion on the beach. Signs are erected by shore party personnel to locate all beach support installations and to mark routes, beach exits, and directions to tactical units. Posting selected routes to areas provided for the assembly of tactical units and vehicles is extremely important. Enough signs should be made prior to landing and posted as soon as possible. If possible, they should be illuminated. See figure 28 for types of unloading point markers and beach signs.

99. Security and Damage Control

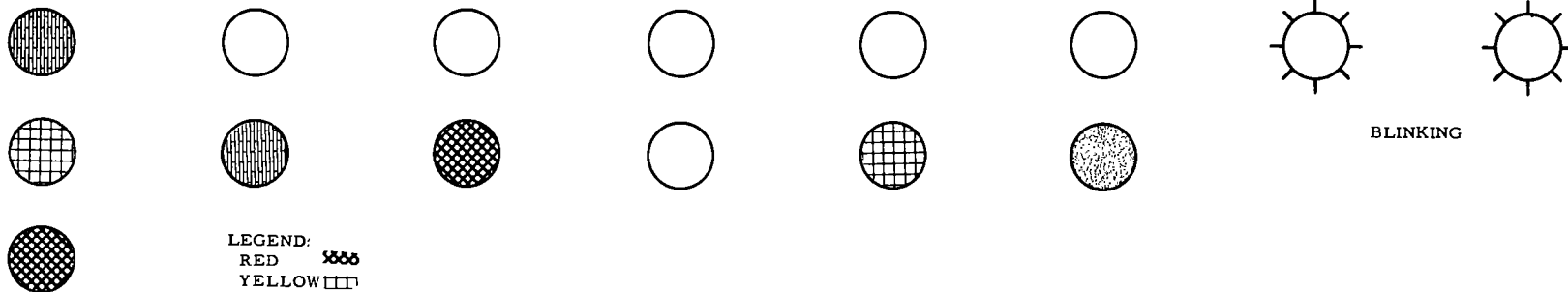
The shore party commander coordinates the efforts of the entire shore party in defense of the beach area against infantry, mechanized infantry, armored, air, guerrilla, and airborne attack. He is responsible for preparation and implementation of the beach security plan. Locations and zones of fire for crew-served weap-

UNLOADING POINT MARKERS

DAY



NIGHT



BLINKING

LEGEND:

RED

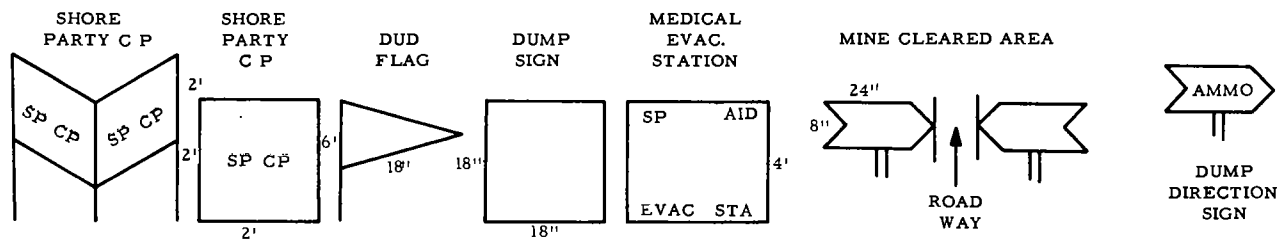
YELLOW

BLUE

WHITE

GREEN

MISCELLANEOUS BEACH SIGNS



NOTE:
This sign is also used to denote direction of traffic flow.



Figure 28. Types of unloading point markers and beach signs.

ons are indicated in the beach defense overlay of the shore party plan. The commander is also responsible for the preparation of the CBR defense plan and the area damage control plan. (See area damage control plan in app. III.)

a. Crew-served weapons positions need not be fully manned except during emergencies or alerts. At all other times, the positions function as observation or listening posts.

b. Units of the shore party are responsible for local security of their immediate area.

c. During air alerts, operations continue until antiaircraft firing starts.

d. Maximum use is made of concealment, camouflage, and dispersion of units and installations.

e. Blackout discipline is observed in all bivouac areas and on roads. Lights are normally used in supply points and on the beach proper for night operations, except when specifically prohibited or when the tactical situation is such that the beach support area is under continuous attack or alert. Restriction of the use of lights on the beach greatly reduces the capacity of these installations.

f. Fires are one of the greatest hazards, particularly in supply point areas. Loss of critical supplies on the beach due to fire can mean disaster for the landing force. Units will prepare plans and organize teams to combat fires. Open fires are prohibited in the beach support areas.

100. Personnel Collecting Points

a. *Prisoners of War.* The tactical unit delivers POW's to designated collecting points in the beach support area. Depending on the operational plan, prisoners are retained at collecting points or evacuated to designated ships offshore. Military police of the shore party operate these collecting points.

- (1) POW inclosures are located so as not to interfere with other shore party activities. Military police notify the brigade intelligence officer through the brigade shore party commander when and where the POW stockade has been established. Stragglers and walking wounded are utilized as much as possible as prisoner guards.

- (2) Wounded prisoners are processed through the medical evacuation chain. Shore party medical personnel and tactical unit intelligence officers cooperate closely in processing prisoner casualties. Interrogation teams should be stationed at evacuation stations to interview wounded prisoners.

b. *Civilian Personnel.* Shore parties through their civil affairs personnel may have to evacuate civilians from the area of operations. If the movement is made by water, close coordination with the navy is necessary. The landing force may carry supplies for relief of the civilian population in an area of operations. Arrangements for the issue and safeguarding of these supplies are made by the civil affairs personnel. Military police of the shore party may assist civil affairs personnel in establishing civilian collecting points.

c. *Stragglers.* During the initial stage, stragglers are normally assembled at a collection point and then returned to their units. Shore party military police usually operate straggler patrols until normal tactical straggler lines can be established. Stragglers are put to work in the beach support area until they can be returned to their units.

101. Medical Service and Evacuation

The medical section of each shore party establishes an aid and evacuation station. Liaison personnel of the shore party medical section land with the medical section of the tactical unit. (See the shore party medical plan, app. III, for example of services performed and procedures.)

a. The aid and evacuation station is located at a predetermined site in coordination with the beachmaster, so as to be near the landing site for evacuation craft. It should be located near a road used by empty vehicles returning to the beach, taking maximum advantage of natural protection. Medical liaison personnel also coordinate with the engineer shore platoon leader to locate a helicopter pad near the station for air evacuation.

b. Aid men from the tactical unit handle casualties during the first one or two hours until enough shore party medical personnel

arrive. Then the tactical unit medical personnel move forward with their unit and the shore party medical section assumes control of the aid and evacuation station. All casualties in the task force are then evacuated to the shore party medical aid and evacuation station.

c. The station does not collect casualties but merely processes them, giving any additional treatment necessary to insure their being able to make the trip from the beach to hospital ships afloat. Tactical unit casualties are evacuated to the shore party evacuation station by tactical unit personnel; shore party casualties are evacuated by shore party personnel.

d. At the evacuation station casualties are sorted and tagged. Those with minor wounds and injuries are treated and returned to their units. Those requiring hospitalization are evacuated by landing craft or helicopter to designated hospital ships.

e. The aid and evacuation station coordinates with the beachmaster in using landing craft for evacuation. Lifejackets must be provided for evacuees. Casualties should not be strapped to litters aboard landing craft. A 4-man carry should be used for litters in the surf zone.

f. Provision must be made for exchanging items of property accompanying each evacuee so that a shortage will not impair efficiency of beach evacuation. Litters, blankets, splints, and the like are exchanged with evacuation agencies arriving at the beach and with landing ships and craft taking part in the evacuation.

102. Vehicle Maintenance

A direct support maintenance contact team from the Engineer Amphibious company provides vehicle maintenance for the shore party. It is augmented as necessary by other shore party ordnance and engineer maintenance units.

a. The first mission of the contact team is to set up vehicle assembly and dewaterproofing areas to assist drivers in dewaterproofing their vehicles before departing from the beach support area.

- (1) These assembly areas are established close to beach exit roads near the beach but far enough inland so that they do not interfere with other beach

activities. If necessary, suitable terrain is cleared and leveled by the shore party for this purpose.

- (2) At the vehicle assembly areas, dewaterproofing facilities are established where vehicles coming through the beach can be checked before proceeding inland. Only minimum dewaterproofing is performed to enable the vehicle to proceed to its own unit assembly area. Complete dewaterproofing must be done beyond the beach area to avoid congestion.

b. Assistance is provided on the beach to expedite the starting of stalled vehicles. To do this, personnel of the maintenance contact team must be ashore before the arrival of wheeled vehicles on the beach.

c. On completion of the assault phase, maintenance personnel revert to their primary mission of providing direct support for shore party units, to include limited recovery and evacuation. When required, assistance is provided to any unit passing through the beach support area. Maintenance periods must be provided on a staggered schedule for all trucks, landing craft, amphibious vehicles, and engineer equipment of the shore party; these periods must be properly used and supervised.

103. Salvage Collection Points

Shore parties establish salvage collection points in the beach support area for abandoned and reclaimable equipment. Enemy equipment of possible future usefulness is also assembled at these points. The detachment from the navy amphibious construction battalion furnishes a salvage section to assist landing craft that become broached or damaged. If required, they are assisted by shore party army personnel on the beach. Recovery of lifejackets discarded on the beach is given a high priority. Collecting details to assist the navy beachmaster in this task may be necessary.

104. Water Supply

a. *En Route to the Objective Area.* The navy is responsible for water supply to army forces en route to the objective area. Normally, each individual in the assault lands with two filled

canteens. Filled 5-gallon water containers may be used to meet water requirements until other means of resupply can be landed. If water sources are not available ashore, empty water containers either may be returned to ships for refilling or refilled from bulk containers installed in landing craft. Water purification tablets are issued to all personnel. Through coordination with the navy, it is determined whether water trailers and 5-gallon water cans will be embarked filled or initially empty and filled later from supplies on board. Due to normal limitations of supply on transports, all containers should be filled at embarkation points.

b. Engineer Water Supply Function. Water points should be established ashore on the first day. Engineer amphibious units are not equip-

ped to establish and operate water supply points. Their reconnaissance personnel, however, locate water sources accessible to a good road and near and all-weather parking area for waiting vehicles. Establishment and operation of beach water supply points is a function of engineer combat or engineer construction units integrated into the shore party.

105. Consolidation

The degree of dispersion between shore parties in an assault landing depends on the scheme of maneuver of the units they support. When the situation ashore stabilizes, shore parties may or may not continue operations on the same beach over which they landed. Beaches used for tactical landings often are not satisfactory for continued logistical support.

Section III. MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES

106. Initial Movement

Initially, the shore party builds up supplies ashore in accordance with established supply levels. As soon as the beach supply points are ready, the shore party commander determines the type and quantities required to reach prescribed levels and notifies the TAC-LOG group of his requirements.

a. Assault elements land initially without all their supporting units, equipment, or supplies. These must be unloaded, brought to the beach, and forwarded expeditiously on a predetermined time schedule.

b. Instructions concerning floating dumps usually are contained in the logistical annex to the operations order or the administrative order. When supplies from the floating dumps are unloaded; those not required by assault units are placed in the appropriate supply point.

107. Changes in Schedule

When changes in scheduled support become necessary, the tactical commander notifies the shore party liaison officer who forwards the request to the shore party CP. The shore party, in turn, notifies the TAC-LOG group on the primary control vessel for that particular beach. TAC-LOG locates the requested items and requests the naval control officer to dispatch the

appropriate landing ship or craft ashore. The tactical commander is informed as to the status of his request by TAC-LOG through the shore party commander. Adherence to this procedure is extremely important. Requests for supplies must pass through the shore party commander so that he is aware of all commitments through his beach and is prepared to handle them. For example, if a high surf temporarily prevents landing craft from coming in, the shore party commander is best able to advise the tactical commander of alternative procedures.

108. General Unloading

After the initial needs of the landing force have been met, and the tactical situation permits, the general unloading begins. This is the nonselective discharge of units and cargo as rapidly as beach capacities permit. General unloading accomplishes quick turnaround and release of shipping and delivers the maximum amount of cargo tonnage ashore. The unloading rate cannot exceed the rate at which cargo can be moved across the beach and inland. A shore party commander is responsible for regulating the flow of supplies and equipment over his beach; he reports significant changes in the rate of flow to the tactical commander.

a. No set general unloading time can be preplanned in a particular operation. Unforeseen obstacles, changes in the landing force schedule, weather conditions, and other variables prevent it.

b. During the ship-to-shore operation, certain conditions indicate to the shore party commander that general unloading should be considered. When these conditions develop, he recommends to the next higher command that general unloading begin. These conditions are—

- (1) The scheduled and on-call waves have been landed and the attack inland is progressing satisfactorily.
- (2) Enough nonscheduled serials have landed to support the attack and enough supplies are stocked in the supply points to reach the preplanned levels by classes to supply the landing force for a specified period.
- (3) The beaches and supply points are organized and prepared to receive large amounts of equipment and cargo.
- (4) Personnel and equipment can be landed with assurance of adequate space for bivouacs and storage.

c. The decision to begin general unloading is made by the landing force commander. The division shore party commander recommends general unloading only after all beaches under his control have reported that they are ready for it. However, if a single selected beach area is to be developed more fully than others, or if a change in plan occurs, one beach may be permitted to begin general unloading independently of others.

109. Records

a. Each shore party headquarters maintains simple but complete records of its activities. Requirements vary but the following are typical:

- (1) Continuing inventories of supply points.
- (2) Status of vessels offshore.
- (3) Records of units, equipped, and supplies that have crossed the beach.
- (4) Data on casualties processed.
- (5) Data on POW's, stragglers, and civilians.

(6) Shore party equipment availability.

(7) Status of beach development operations.

b. All supply points must maintain proper records of supplies received, issued, and on hand. The shore party commander must know at all times the level of supplies in supply points. These records not only keep the shore party commander informed of his level of supplies but allows for stock control and provide for locating supplies to meet user demands and predict supply replenishment requirements. The records also are a basis for periodic and informal reports to higher headquarters. (See supply point operations plan, app. III.)

110. Reports and Charts

a. Only essential spot reports from the brigade shore party are sent to the division shore party headquarters during initial stages. Normal reporting is initiated after the division shore party is established ashore. Shore party commanders must insure that all units or elements of the shore party responsible for activities within the beach support area submit timely feeder reports. Sample report forms are shown in appendix IV.

b. Files of all reports, messages, or other written material are maintained at the shore party command posts and alternate command posts. In addition, the following charts are maintained at both headquarters:

- (1) Situation map.
- (2) Beach development map or chart.
- (3) Status of scheduled, on-call, and unscheduled waves or serials.
- (4) Status of supply points.
- (5) Status of vessels.

111. Relief of the Shore Party

Relief of the shore party and assumption of command by the army base commander or logistical command commander is facilitated by introduction of advance elements of the army base or logistical command headquarters early in the corps stage. Another factor that facilitates transition from the shore party to the logistical base phase and insures continuity of support operations is the use of service and logistical command units as operational ele-

ments of the shore party. A third facilitating factor is the progressive consolidation of subordinate echelon beach support areas and their shore parties by higher echelon shore parties as rapidly as possible. If a beach support area is to be developed into an army base, the shore party is relieved of its beach support responsibilities when—

a. Sufficient land area secured inland to permit establishment of dispersed supply depots.

b. Obstacles are overcome and adequate logistical operation centers and facilities are developed to assure provision of supplies to the landing force.

c. The proper logistical staff elements and units are established, equipped and organized ashore to perform the logistical mission.

d. A rear boundary inland is established by the tactical commander.

e. A base or logistical command is designated to assume responsibilities within the geographical area limited by that rear boundary and the waterline.

112. Post-Relief Activities

When the shore party is relieved and dissolved, Engineer Amphibious Units may be released for use in subsequent amphibious operations, may be retained as attachments to the corps for employment in combat engineer type tasks, or may be relieved from attachment to corps and placed under command of the army base commander to coordinate and control major engineer projects and to continue combat engineer type tasks for development of support facilities. On relief and dissolution of the shore party all other army and navy units return to control of their parent units.

Section IV. AMPHIBIOUS RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

113. Procedures

An amphibious retrograde movement involves far shore embarkation of a withdrawing force, overwater movement to a near shore, and debarkation and redeployment of the force. The existing shore party must be reinforced with more labor and equipment, because embarkation usually must proceed at a faster rate than normal. The extent of reinforcement depends on time available and loading facilities in the shore support area. Tactical unit personnel may be available for loading and other labor duties; officers from the tactical units may be used as loading officers at loading slots and aboard vessels or assigned supervisory duties within the shore support area. Withdrawal plans establish priorities for outloading troops and equipment to insure that the beach remains secure and that all necessary working personnel and equipment will be available until the evacuation is completed. All nonessential troops and equipment are outloaded first including unneeded equipment of the shore party. Bulk

cargo, equipment, and service troops are outloaded next, followed by the tactical units less the covering force. The shore party then effects its own embarkation with that of the final covering force. The landing force leaves nothing behind of possible value to the enemy. It establishes priorities for the destruction of equipment. Engineer personnel, possibly assisted by navy demolition teams, destroy all equipment and facilities, using explosives and ammunition that might otherwise have to be abandoned.

114. Refugees

In addition to evacuating the landing force, the shore party may have to provide for the embarkation of large numbers of refugees. Civil affairs detachments supervise the handling of refugees, but the shore party must direct their embarkation. Their movement and assembly must not interfere with operations. The presence of refugees in the area requires extreme vigilance against sabotage and espionage.

CHAPTER 7

SHORE-TO-SHORE OPERATIONS

115. Introduction

Army forces operate unilaterally in shore-to-shore operations, providing all personnel and equipment required for the embarkation, movement, and landing of a combat force in an attack formation. As in an amphibious attack, shore parties at each echelon of the landing force provide the combat and interim logistical support pending establishment of normal support systems in the landing areas. Shore-to-shore operations apply essentially the same techniques as used in amphibious operations. The shore party area of responsibility extends from the rear limits of the dispersal and assembly areas on the near shore to the forward edge of the beach support area on the far shore. Normally a navy beach party is not available, and its functions will be performed by army elements.

a. Embarkation. Embarkation support is provided by the shore party, including assistance in preparing plans and orders, control of the embarkation procedure, and preparation of embarkation facilities. Troops and equipment, dispersed in near shore assembly areas and dumps, are phased-out to the embarkation points on a planned time schedule. Control is established through a shore party communications net to include the near shore elements, the movement means, and the far shore.

b. Movement. The movement from near to far shore is generally in three phases—

- (1) Craft and amphibious vehicles initially remain in the vicinity of the near shore in an assembly area until dispatched.
- (2) Craft and amphibian vehicles move to a rendezvous point off the far shore.
- (3) Waves of serials are then dispatched to the shore.

c. Far Shore Organization. Beach organization on the far shore follows essentially the same pattern as in an amphibious operation. However, the landing force usually is supported with supplies on an on-call basis from the near shore, and the buildup on the far shore is held to a minimum consistent with the distance from one shore to the other. In most shore-to-shore operations, the requirements for shore party support are on a reduced scale on the far shore, since the beach does not require a complex organization on the same scale as that used in an amphibious operation.

116. Loading Operations

Loading of troops and equipment follows the same procedures used in normal embarkation. The shore party commander establishes a central control point, where representatives of the landing force serve as liaison officers and coordinating authorities. At each loading slot, shore party officers are stationed to expedite loading operations. These officers should be assigned in pairs to provide for 24-hour operations.

117. River Crossing

Engineer Amphibious capability includes support of tactical forces in crossing major rivers by the formation of shore parties of the required size around a basic component of engineer amphibious and amphibian assault personnel and equipment. The organization of shore parties for river crossings generally will provide that support described in FM 31-60. Variations in troop composition and equipment depend on the tactical and logistical considerations. The shore party headquarters may be placed within the engineer echelon of the force, with elements of its headquarters present on the near and far shore.

a. *Assault Echelon.* In the composition of the assault echelon, the shore party, in conjunction with the supported tactical troop unit staff, will form the near and far shore control elements. The shore party personnel recommend methods of movement across the barrier; composition of waves, boat groups, boat teams, landing slots; and preliminary priorities of support required by the assaulting forces; established traffic patterns; select mounting and staging areas; and establish time schedules.

b. *Engineer Echelon.* The engineer echelon of the shore party coordinates and supervises the assault crossing means, such as priority use of amphibious vehicles, landing craft, and assault boats; construction of rafts, vehicular

and foot bridges; maintenance of near and far shore approaches, routes of communications; and engineer development of the bridgehead areas.

c. *Followup Echelon.* In the followup echelon the shore party can coordinate the logistical support required after the initial assault movement and when the bridgehead consolidation is underway.

d. *Rear Echelon.* The rear echelon is composed of army logistical agencies which phase into the waterborne operation after the situation becomes sufficiently stabilized and normal operations are resumed. With the arrival of the rear echelon, the tactical force commander normally dissolves the shore party.

CHAPTER 8

TRAINING OF ENGINEER AMPHIBIOUS UNITS

Section I. ADVANCED INDIVIDUAL AND UNIT TRAINING

118. Objective

The training objective of Engineer Amphibious Units is to provide highly qualified operating elements able to provide the special skills, equipment, and responsiveness needed in amphibious and related operations. Therefore, the training program must be directed specifically toward proficiency qualification of individuals in their respective duties. Individuals and small elements must be qualified to function confidently within variable task organizations and to provide effective engineer support in all environments wherein amphibious operations may be staged.

119. Advanced Individual Training

Subsequent to completion of the basic combat training phase, individuals are given thorough training in their various military occupational specialties (MOS). To determine the specialist requirements, commanders at all echelons must consult the appropriate TOE. To determine training missions and standards, reference to the appropriate Army Training Program (ATP) is required. School quotas for specialist training must be used to the fullest possible extent. For those specialties lacking school quotas, or in excess thereof, units conduct their own specialist classes and on-the-job training.

a. Officer and key noncommissioned officer training must go beyond that required for qualification in their primary MOS. These individuals must become proficient in all phases peculiar to amphibious and shore-to-shore operations such as shore party organization, functions, and techniques; naval terminology; and embarkation planning. This requirement further dictates that special officer and NCO instruction be conducted within the units.

b. As many officers as possible should complete courses of instruction with the Navy's Amphibious Training Commands of either the Atlantic or Pacific Fleets. Through these courses the engineer amphibious officers learn to team with navy officers in planning and operations and become familiar with naval amphibious organization, procedures, terms, and shipping and equipment types.

c. Selected shore assault unit officers should complete training as embarkation officers at appropriate army training schools or at USMC Landing Force Training Unit (LFTU) schools.

d. Aviator of the amphibious group's aviation section must become proficient in day and night operation from flight decks of aircraft carriers, LST's, and hospital ships. They must know shipboard procedures and signals, over-water navigation, and tactical air-control procedures. They must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of shore party operations in order to assist the shore party commander in exercising control over subordinate elements.

120. Unit Training

Unit training is decentralized to company level and should be conducted in a beach environment where moderate surf conditions prevail. Emphasis should be placed on the following subjects:

- a. Dry net training.
- b. Water survival.
- c. Mine removal, minefield breaching, and obstacle removal.
- d. Barrier and denial activities to include placement of obstacles and construction of beach fortifications.
- e. Beach defense tactical operations.
- f. Defense against chemical, biological, and

radiological warfare to include decontamination procedures.

g. Waterproofing and dewaterproofing of vehicles.

h. Use of amphibian vehicles.

i. Blackout and over sand driver training.

j. Frequent 72-hour shore party and amphibian vehicle operational exercises.

121. Joint Training

Normally, shore assault units are integrated into task organizations with other army and navy elements. Therefore, every opportunity

to coordinate and integrate training with other type units must be sought. Because the frequency of joint amphibious exercises necessarily is limited, the unit training program must include every available means of simulating the environment and conditions of the amphibious operation. In coordination with other available army units, shore-to-shore type exercises should be conducted as often as possible. In unit training exercises, it may be necessary to use some shore assault elements to simulate other army forces. This provides a more realistic operational picture for the balance of the shore assault units.

Section II. PREOPERATIONAL TRAINING

122. Training of Other Army Units

In most engineer training subject areas, the shore assault unit training objective is not limited to qualifying individuals and elements in their own particular functions and techniques. Further, it seeks to qualify them to advise, assist, and to train others. Some other army units and units attached to the shore party task organizations may lack amphibious training; therefore, engineer amphibious individuals and elements use their particular skills to help train these shore party augmentation units in various phases of the complex amphibious operation. Prior to embarkation, the following subjects should be scheduled for training of shore party augmentation elements:

a. Organization of the shore party.

b. Beach organization.

c. Beach markers and lights.

d. Rigging, unloading of supplies, and functioning of mechanical unloading equipment.

e. Beach traffic control.

f. Types and characteristics of ships, landing craft, and amphibian vehicles.

g. Shore party communications.

h. Waterproofing and dewaterproofing of equipment.

i. Embarkation net procedures (fig. 29).

j. Supply point operation, records, and reports.

123. Shipboard Training

Before embarkation, a shipboard training program should be developed to provide additional training or to conduct training that could not be covered earlier due to lack of time or facilities. The shipboard training program may include "wet net" training while ships are anchored in the landing area. Other subjects covered may be ship-to-shore procedures, communications, and review of the shore party plan. During the shipboard phase, time must be allotted for maintenance of individual and organizational equipment.

124. Rehearsals

When possible, the amphibious task force commander may conduct a "full dress" rehearsal of the scheduled operation under conditions as close as possible to those anticipated on the hostile beach. In some cases, rehearsals may be limited only to the landing of scheduled waves. In the latter instances, the shore party should carry out its own separate rehearsal to acquaint its personnel with the plan and to develop operational improvements.

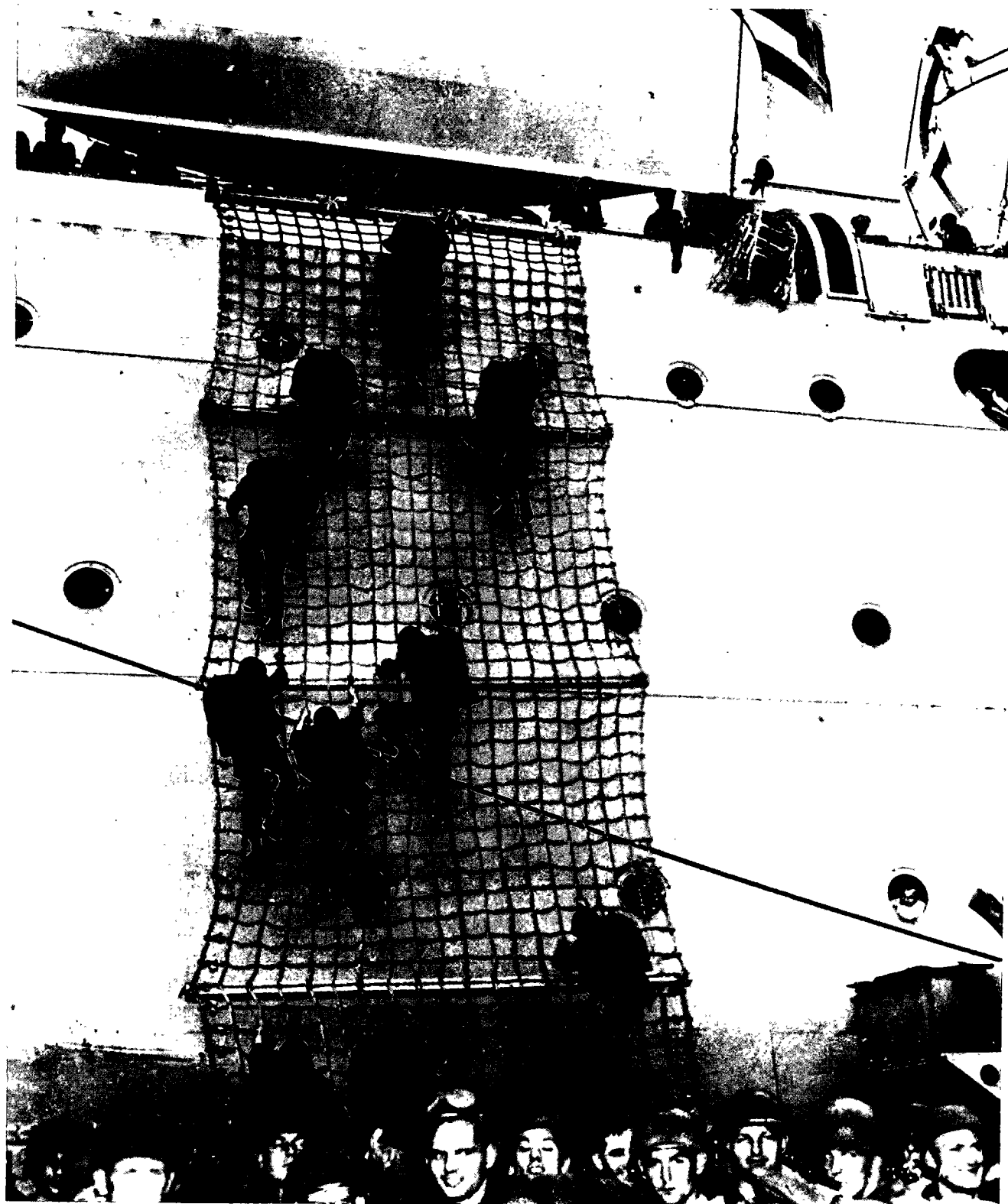


Figure 29. American troops leaving a troop transport by nets into an LCU en route to a landing in Korea.

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

AR 320-5	Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
AR 320-50	Authorized Abbreviations.
FM 3-5	Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Operations.
FM 3-10	Chemical, Biological and Radiological Weapons Employment.
FM 3-12	Operational Aspects of Radiological Defense.
FM 3-50	Chemical Smoke Generator Battalion and Smoke Generator Company.
FM 5-135	Engineer Battalion, Infantry, Mechanized and Armored Divisions.
FM 7-10	Rifle Company, Infantry and Airborne Division Battle Groups.
FM 7-11	Rifle Company, Infantry, Airborne Infantry and Mechanized Infantry Battalions.
FM 7-15	Infantry, Airborne Infantry, and Mechanized Infantry Rifle Platoons and Squads.
FM 7-19	Combat Support Company, Infantry Division Battle Group.
FM 7-20	Infantry, Airborne Infantry, and Mechanized Infantry Battalions.
FM 7-21	Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Infantry Division Battle Group.
FM 7-24	Communication in Infantry and Airborne Divisions.
FM 7-30	Infantry, Airborne and Mechanized Division Brigades.
FM 7-40	Infantry and Airborne Division Battle Groups.
FM 7-100	Infantry Division.
FM 8-10	Medical Service, Theater of Operations.
FM 8-15	Division Medical Service, Infantry, Airborne, Mechanized, and Armored Divisions.
FM 9-3	Ordnance Direct Support Service.
FM 9-5	Ordnance Ammunition Service.
FM 9-30	Maintenance Battalion, Infantry, Airborne, Mechanized, and Armored Divisions.
FM 10-3	Quartermaster Direct Support Battalion.
FM 10-50	Supply and Transportation Battalion, Infantry, Airborne, Mechanized and Armored Divisions.
FM 11-50	Signal Battalion, Infantry, Mechanized and Armored Divisions.
FM 11-86	Combat Area Signal Battalion, Army.
FM 17-1	Armor Operations.
FM 17-30	Armored Division Brigade.
FM 17-33	Tank Units; Platoon, Company, and Battalion.
FM 17-36	Armored Cavalry Units, Platoon, Troop, and Squadron.
FM 19-25	Military Police Traffic Control.
FM 21-5	Military Training.
FM 21-6	Techniques of Military Instruction.
FM 21-10	Military Sanitation.
FM 21-30	Military Symbols.
FM 21-40	Small Unit Procedures in Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Warfare.
FM 27-10	The Law of Land Warfare.

FM 30-5	Combat Intelligence.
FM 30-7	Combat Intelligence: Battle Group, Combat Command, and Smaller Units.
FM 31-11	Doctrine for Amphibious Operations.
FM 31-12	Army Forces in Amphibious Operations (The Army Landing Force).
FM 31-13	Battle Group Landing Team (Amphibious).
FM 41-5	Joint Manual of Civil Affairs/Military Government.
FM 41-10	Civil Affairs/Military Government Operations.
FM 41-15	Civil Affairs/Military Government Units.
FM 44-1	Air Defense Artillery Employment.
(S) FM 44-1A	Air Defense Artillery Employment (U).
FM 54-2	Division Logistics and Support Command.
FM 57-35	Airmobile Operations.
FM 60-30	Amphibious Operations: Embarkation and Ship Loading.
FM 61-100	The Division.
(S) FM 100-1	Field Service Regulations; Doctrinal Guidance (U).
FM 100-10	Field Service Regulations; Administration.
FM 101-5	Staff Officer's Field Manual; Staff Organization and Procedure.
TB QM 21	Guide for Using Individual Load Carrying Equipment.
TM 3-220	Decontamination.
TM 5-240	Guide to the Compilation and Revision of Maps.
DA Pam 108-1	Index of Army Motion Pictures, Film Strips, Slides, and Phono-Recordings.
DA Pam 310-3	Index of Training Publications.
JCS Pub 1	Dictionary of United States Military Terms of Joint Usage.
JCS Pub 2	Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF).
JCS Pub 3	Joint Logistics & Personnel Policy & Guidance (U).

APPENDIX II
EXAMPLE OF SHORE PARTY ACTIVATION ORDER

GENERAL ORDERS

DATE _____

NUMBER _____

ACTIVATION OF DIVISION SHORE PARTY

1. Effective (date) , the _____ Division Shore Party is activated.
2. The following units and detachments are attached to the _____ Division Shore Party on dates indicated:
 - a. (Unit or detachment designation) (effective date of attachment)
 - b. Same as a. Continue until all units and detachments are listed.
(This list of attachments may be published as an inclosure to avoid a lengthy order.)
3. The _____ Division Shore Party is authorized to draw special items of equipment from _____ using this order as authority.
4. Colonel _____, (ASN) , CE , is designated as _____ Division Shore Party Commander.
5. Training area, including (special area) is assigned to the _____ Division Shore Party.

FOR THE COMMANDER

OFFICIAL:
SIGNATURE BLOCK

OFFICIAL TITLE BLOCK

DISTRIBUTION

APPENDIX III
EXAMPLE OF SHORE PARTY PLAN TO OPERATION ORDER FOR AN
AMPHIBIOUS OR SHORE-TO-SHORE OPERATION

(Not a Copy of Any Known Plan)

(Classification)

Copy No. _____
Issuing Headquarters _____
Place of Issue _____
Date-Time Group _____
Reference No. _____

ANNEX _____ (Shore Party Plan) to Operation Order _____

MAPS: (As appropriate)

Task Organization: (As appropriate)

1. SITUATION

- a. Enemy Forces. (Refer to pertinent information in basic order.)
- b. Friendly Forces. (Same as 1a.)
- c. Attachments and Detachments: (Reference to general orders activating Shore Party.)

2. MISSION

_____ Division Shore Party lands over beach in _____ area on order in accordance with ANNEX _____ (Landing Plan). Develop and operate beaches, and Helicopter Landing Zones _____ to provide combat engineer support and initial administrative support for landing of _____ Division (Reinf). Provides for organization and local security of beach support areas.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operation. Shore Party support for the Landing Force provides one shore party for the continuing support of each waterborne assault element landing over separate beaches and a Helicopter Support Team for like support of each airlifted assault force landing on separate objectives. Each Shore Party will develop and operate a complete basic beach to support their respective Landing Force element. Helicopter Support Teams will develop landing zones based on beach development principles. To provide for maximum utilization of communication and control Division SP Hqs will be located on _____ beach. Division Shore Party will be boated to provide landing by echelon in order to provide maximum support to the Landing Force. Shore Party commanders at all echelons will be in complete charge of their beach support area.

(Classification)

(Classification)

b. Division Shore Party Headquarters.

- (1) Land on order over designated beach and establish Division SPCP. When established ashore assume control over all SP functions to effect coordination of shore party effort.
- (2) Initiate development of the division beach support area to permit maximum over-the-beach support for the landing force by D plus _____.
- (3) Coordinate with CG, _____ Arty Group (AD) for air defense of beach support area.
- (4) Prepare plans to rehabilitate existing airstrips located in beach support area.
- (5) Maintain liaison with Division Commander.
- (6) Be prepared, upon dissolution of Division TAC-LOG, to assume similar operations ashore to maintain continuity of unloading operations.
- (7) Prepare plans for the support of retraction and amphibious redeployment of Bde LT.
- (8) Provide amphibian lift to Division assault elements.
- (9) Phase-out on order.
- (10) Be prepared to execute alternate plan. Appendix _____.

c. BDESP.

- (1) Land over Beach _____ on order in support of _____.
- (2) Exercise operational control over Shore parties _____ and _____.
- (3) Be prepared to rehabilitate existing airstrips in beach support area.

d. BDESP.

- (1) Land over Beach _____ on order in support of Bde LT. _____.
- (2) Be prepared to retract BDE LT _____ over Beach _____ for amphibious redeployment.

e. BDESP.

- (1) Land over Beach _____ on order in support of Bde LT _____.
- (2) Land initial elements over Beach _____ pass through SP _____ and move to Beach.
- (3) Provide Shore Party personnel to support in landing of Bde LT _____ over Beach _____ and the subsequent landing of Bde LT _____.
- (4) Establish bulk POL system, through Beach _____, utilizing assault pipeline and collapsible storage tanks beginning on _____.

(Classification)

(Classification)

f. Helicopter Support Team.

- (1) Land by helicopter on order in support of _____ Helicopter Assault Force.

g. Coordinating Instructions.

- (1) D-day and H-hour to be announced.
- (2) Landing instruction ANNEX _____ (Landing Plan) to Operation Order _____.
- (3) Bde SPs develop and operate respective beaches in accordance with Appendix 3 (Beach Development).
- (4) All units responsible for local security. Shore parties coordinate defense plans with adjacent SP and other units upon landing. Appendix _____ (SP Defense Plan)
- (5) Prepare and mark helicopter landing pads in the vicinity of each SP aid station and supply point.
- (6) Maintain liaison with supported unit.
- (7) Prepare plans and organize respective beaches for area damage control. See Appendix _____ (Area Damage Control Plan).
- (8) Units and beach installations will be dispersed consistent with mission and nuclear considerations.
- (9) Be prepared to assume control of LARCs and LVTs on order.
- (10) Priorities for beach support area development.
 - (a) Mine and obstacles clearance.
 - (b) Beach roads, beach marking, dump areas, unloading points.
 - (c) Information center, medical evacuation station, dewater-proofing and maintenance area.
 - (d) Bulk POL installation.
 - (e) Perimeter defense.
 - (f) Water points.
 - (g) Other beach activities.
- (11) Be prepared to furnish engineer combat support as required within capabilities. SPCOs coordination with Engineer of unit being supported. Annex _____ (Engineer) to Operation Order _____.
- (12) Brigade Short Party Headquarters will assume the functions of Division Shore Party Headquarters, if required.
- (13) Be prepared to land on an alternate beach in accordance with _____ Annex _____ (Alternate Plan) to Operation Order _____.
- (14) Be prepared to assist other units landing over respective beaches.
- (15) Be prepared to implement shore party alternate plan. Appendix II _____.

(Classification)

(Classification)

- (16) Return cargo nets to ships expeditiously.
- (17) Stress camouflage discipline.
- (18) Prepare for passive defense against nuclear attack and CBR attack.
- (19) Revert to control this headquarters on order.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- a. Personnel. Annex ____ (Personnel) to Operation Order ____.
- b. Logistics. Annex ____ (Logistics) to Operation Order ____.
- c. Embarkation. Annex ____ (Embarkation) to Operation Order ____.
- d. Beach Evacuation. Appendix ____ (Medical Plan).

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

- a. Signal.
 - (1) Annex ____ (Signal) to Operation Order ____.
 - (2) Appendix ____ (Signal Plan).
 - (3) Radio silence until lifted on Landing Force Order.
- b. Command Posts.
 - (1) Afloat.
 - (a) Corps Shore Party Hq _____
 - (b) Division Shore Party _____
 - (c) BDE SP _____
 - (d) BDESP _____
 - (e) BDE SP _____
 - (f) HST _____
 - (2) Ashore.
Commanders select and report.

Acknowledge:

(Classification)

(Classification)

Maj Gen

Appendixes:

1. Task Organization
2. Beach and Hydrography (if applicable) (omitted)
3. Beach Development Plan (overlay omitted)
4. Shore Party Defense Plan
5. Medical Plan
6. Signal Plan
7. Supply Point Operation Plan
8. Area Damage Control Plan
9. Shore Party Alternate Plan (omitted)
10. Reports

DISTRIBUTION: ANNEX _____ (Distribution)

OFFICIAL:

G3

(Classification)

(Classification)

Copy No. _____
Issuing Headquarters
Place of Issue
Date-Time Group
Reference No. _____

Appendix _____ (Task Organization) to ANNEX _____ (Shore
Party Plan) to Operation Order _____.

DIVISION SP HEADQUARTERS

(Show Div SP elements and list organization of all Bde SPs in order)

HELICOPTER SUPPORT TEAM

(List HST Organization).

Acknowledge:

Maj Gen

DISTRIBUTION: ANNEX _____ (Distribution)

OFFICIAL:

G3

(Classification)

(Classification)

Copy No. _____
Issuing Headquarters
Place of Issue
Date-Time Group
Reference No. _____

Appendix _____ (Beach Development Plan) to ANNEX _____
(Shore Party Plan) to Operation Order _____
(This plan may be published as an overlay type plan)
MAPS: Operation Order _____

1. SITUATION

- a. Enemy Forces.
- b. Friendly Forces.

2. MISSION

Division Shore Party elements land over beaches in the _____ area and develop beach support areas to provide maximum support to the landing force.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations. The beach support areas will be developed to provide for rapid segregation of supplies and assembly of units for movement forward; traffic control, collection of prisoners of war and evacuation of casualties; continuing administrative support to the Landing Force and security of the beach support area against waterborne, ground and air attack.

b. Helicopter Support Team. Develop helicopter landing zone based on beach development principles as applicable to in-shore support area.

c. All Shore Parties.

- (1) Initially clear mines and obstacles to provide for rapid movement of assault troops inland. As time permits expand mine and obstacle clearance to provide for beach installations.
- (2) Develop exit and lateral roads within the beach support area and mark beaches.
- (3) Establish and operate information centers to provide information to personnel coming ashore as pertains to units, equipment, shipping data and tactical situation.
- (4) Establish and operate beach medical facilities to receive and evacuate casualties from the Landing Force and provide medical services to the Shore Party and attached units.
- (5) Establish and operate ordnance dewaterproofing and emergency maintenance area.
- (6) Establish and operate POW stockades for receipt and evacuation of prisoners.

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- (7) Establish and operate water supply points for the use of all troops in the beach support area.
- (8) Reconnoiter for troop bivouac areas and vehicle parks.
- (9) Establish perimeter security of the beach support area. Appendix _____ (Shore Party Defense Plan).
- (10) Establish and operate transfer points to handle over-the-beach discharge of supplies and equipment.
- (11) Establish and operate supply points in accordance with appendix _____.
- (12) Collect, sort and stack, for return to proper ships, all life preservers in the beach area. Life preservers may be retained in the beach area for use during reembarkation if owning ships do not have an immediate requirement for them.
- (13) In conjunction with Beachmaster, develop sites for beaching Landing Craft and Ships.
- (14) Provide traffic control in Beach Support Areas.

d. Coordinating Instructions. Priorities for beach support area.

- (1) Mine and obstacle clearance.
- (2) Beach roads, beach marking, dump areas, unloading points.
- (3) Information center, medical evacuation station, dewaterproofing.
- (4) Bulk POL installation.
- (5) Perimeter Defense.
- (6) Water Points.
- (7) Other beach activities.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. ANNEX _____ (Logistics) to Operation Order _____.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

a. Signal. Appendix _____ (Signal).

b. Command Posts.

- (1) Afloat. ANNEX _____ (Shore Party Plan).
- (2) Ashore. Shore Party Commanders locate and report.

Acknowledge.

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Tabs: A—(Beach Development Overlay) (Omitted)

B—(Traffic Circulation Plan) (If Not Shown On Beach Development Overlay)

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Appendix _____ (Shore Party Defense Plan) to ANNEX _____
(Shore Party Plan) to Operation Order _____.
MAPS: Operation Order _____.

1. SITUATION

- a. Enemy Forces.
- b. Friendly Forces.
- c. Assumptions. Enemy forces can :
 - (1) Penetrate beach support area with armored elements.
 - (2) Mount a guerrilla attack against beach support area.
 - (3) Infiltrate units or personnel into beach support area.
 - (4) Execute sabotage and subversive activities anywhere in the beach support area.
 - (5) Any combination of the above.

2. MISSION. Shore Party Commanders will provide for the common defense of units, installations, and lines of communication in the beach support area and prepare to execute offensive missions in adjacent beach support area.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations. The defense of the beach support area is the responsibility of the Shore Party Commander. He will assume operational control of all units therein in the event of enemy attack to control defensive activities. Defense is envisaged as defense by forces within the beach support area without the assistance of other forces. The defense system will provide an outpost line for early warning, close-in perimeter defense by units and installations and organization of mobile teams capable of rapid mobilization and movement.

b. Helicopter Support Team. Provide security for the Helicopter landing zone.

c. All Shore Parties. Prepare plans for defense of respective beach support area.

- d. Coordinating Instructions.
 - (1) SPs prepare plans for the defense of installations within respective beach support areas for submission to this headquarters prior to embarkation.
 - (2) SPs organize a mobile reserve utilizing LVTs, LARCs, trucks, and combat engineer vehicles.

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- (3) Limits of beach support area. Appendix _____ (Beach Development Plan).
 - (4) SP Commanders coordinate with assault companies for relief of the infantry outpost positions to insure a continuous early warning system.
 - (5) SP Commanders submit defensive overlays of their respective areas to Division Shore Party Headquarters by 1800 D-day indicating unit locations and crew-served weapons positions and report changes by 1800 daily thereafter.
 - (6) Maintain liaison with adjacent units.
 - (7) All units within beach support area maintain liaison with nearest Shore Party and advise the Shore Party of their location and strength by 1700 daily.
 - (8) Automatic weapons will be sited whenever possible to furnish air defense as well as ground fire.
 - (9) Shore Party Commanders coordinate with AD units within their areas to coordinate fires. ANNEX _____ (Air Defense Plan) to Operation Order _____.
 - (10) SP Commanders will plot concentrations listed in Appendix _____ (Target Summary) ANNEX _____ (Fire Support Plan) to Operation Order _____ on their maps. To call for Naval gunfire under emergency conditions, Shore Party will call through their Beachmaster the direct support ship for the respective beach and request fire on concentration by number. Appendix _____ (Naval Gunfire Plan) to ANNEX _____ (Fire Support Plan) to Operation Order _____.
 - (11) Pyrotechnic and smoke signals will be used as an auxiliary means of communication, ANNEX _____ (Signal) to Operation Order _____. Smoke for beach defense will be used only on order.
 - (12) Normal missions suspended only during full alerts.
 - (13) SP COs appoint area security control officer.
 - (14) Foxholes will be dug in all bivouac areas and near worksites.
 - (15) ANNEX _____ (Fire Support Plan) to Operation Order _____.
 - (16) ANNEX _____ (CBR) to Operation Order _____.
 - (17) ANNEX _____ (Anti-Mechanized Plan) to Operation Order _____.
 - (18) ANNEX _____ (Air Defense Plan) to Operation Order _____.
4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. ANNEX _____ (Logistics Plan) to Operation Order _____.

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5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

a. Signal.

- (1) Appendix _____ (Signal Plan).
- (2) Enemy conditions for beach support areas are:
 - (a) Warning _____, attack unlikely, security outposts manned for observation only, maximum effort to normal shore party operations.
 - (b) Warning _____, attack probable, unloading and shore party operations reduced fifty (50) percent, with personnel manning defensive positions.
 - (c) Warning _____, attack imminent, cease unloading operations, all personnel man defensive position. Landing craft and ships retract from beach.
- (3) Warning in clear by FLASH message to next higher headquarters and adjacent units followed by URGENT message giving details to Division SP Headquarters.
- (4) Shore Party Command Net will be utilized for beach defense radio communications. All units within beach support area complete radio check at 1800 daily.

b. Command Posts.

- (1) ANNEX _____ (Shore Party Plan).
- (2) Div SP area defense controller located at Div SP Hq.
- (3) Subordinate SP COs select and report.

Acknowledge.

Tab A (Defense Plan Overlay) (Omitted)

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Appendix _____ (Medical) to ANNEX _____ (Shore Party) to
Operation Order _____.

MAPS: _____

1. SITUATION

- a. Enemy Forces.
- b. Friendly Forces.

2. MISSION

Establish and operate beach medical evacuation stations to receive and evacuate casualties from Landing Force elements and provide medical service to shore party.

3. EXECUTION

- a. All Shore Parties and HST.
- b. Coordinating Instructions.

- (1) SPs establish medical aid and evacuation stations within respective beach support area.
- (2) During initial assault phase, all patients unable to return to duty and transportable will be evacuated seaward.
- (3) Non-transportable patients will be held in beach aid station.
- (4) Coordinate evacuation of patients with Beachmaster.
- (5) Evacuation of enemy POW casualties will be the same as for friendly forces except they will be segregated.
- (6) Medical property exchange when possible, will be accomplished at all echelons.
- (7) Medical supplies will, when possible, be exchanged at all echelons.
- (8) Civilian casualties. Emergency treatment only to save life when such action does not interfere with mission. Casualties treated will be released to own care or delivered to civilian medical agency.
- (9) Whole blood.
 - (a) Will be requisitioned by each medical unit and stocked in blood delivery boxes maintaining levels consistent with requirements.
 - (b) May be transferred between SPs.

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4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

a. Annex _____ (Logistics) to Operation Order _____.

b. Sanitation.

- (1) Troop commanders at all echelons will enforce maximum sanitary discipline commensurate with combat conditions.
- (2) Disease of military importance that may be expected in the objective area: _____, _____ and minor intestinal disease.
- (3) Information concerning preventive measures and sanitary procedures: _____.
- (4) Insect repellent will be furnished by QM to all units upon request.
- (5) Iodine purification of local water supply will be utilized where water points have not been established.

c. Evacuation.

(1) En route.

- (a) Subsequent to departure from port of embarkation, casualties occurring aboard ship which require care beyond the capability of the ship will be retained for transfer to designated hospital ship.
- (b) Health of all embarked personnel is the responsibility of the ship's Commanding Officer.
- (c) SP Med Personnel will render all practicable assistance to ship's Medical personnel as regards medical service for embarked troops.

(2) Landing and assault stage.

(a) From beaches.

- 1 Casualties occurring during the ship-to-shore movement will remain in landing craft for return trip to parent ship.
- 2 Initially all casualties will be evacuated by small craft via LSTH for screening and distribution.
- 3 One LSTH will be provided off each numbered beach for emergency treatment and evacuation control.
- 4 LSTHs will be equipped for emergency treatment and sorting of casualties prior to further evacuation. A "Casualty Evacuation Control Officer" (CECO) will be embarked aboard each LSTH to screen all casualties coming from beach and arrange for further evacuation to casualty receiving ships.
- 5 LSTH's will be marked with a large white "H" amidship on both sides. When ready to receive casualties it will fly an oversize MIKE flag, (Blue flag with a white cross), at night it will flash a green blinker light. A pontoon barge will be along side the bow ramp to serve as a loading ramp.

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- 6 LSTHs will each have four ambulance boats at approximately H plus — minutes. One ambulance boat will be dispatched off each beach evacuation station.
 - 7 When LSTH is released, casualties will be evacuated directly to receiving ship on a scheduled basis.
 - 8 Hospital ship, the — will be available on D + — to receive casualties and provide specialist care.
 - 9 Evacuation during assault may be by any craft designated by the Shore Party Commander (Beachmaster). Later, ambulance boats flying MIKE flag (Blue flag with a white cross) will be made available to the Beachmaster.
- (b) Ashore.
- 1 Shore party beach evacuation stations will be established to relieve assault troop battalion aid stations of beach evacuation.
 - 2 Beach evacuation station operation and procedure: Normal means, refer to SP SOP, Med Sec.
 - 3 Location and time of opening of actual beach evacuation station will be reported to this headquarters, tentative locations of Short Party Evacuation Stations see appendix — (Beach Development Plan).
 - 4 POW casualties will be evacuated to designated AKA.
 - 5 Civilians will not be evacuated.
- (c) Evacuation policy.
- 1 Initially all casualties requiring treatment beyond capacity of facilities ashore will be evacuated.
 - 2 Upon establishment of hospital facilities ashore, a ten-day evacuation plan will go into effect.
- (d) Air evacuation.
- 1 Fixed wing air evacuation by the Air Force will not be established initially. Air evacuation will be made on "Availability" basis when airfields are placed in use.
 - 2 Helicopter evacuation.
 - (a) At approximately H + — hour, one Navy attack force ambulance helicopter will be available on each LSTH to be used for the shore-to-ship evacuation of emergency casualties.
 - (b) Helicopters will be used to the maximum extent possible for the shore-to-shore evacuation of serious injured or wounded patients.
 - (c) Request for Navy LSTH helicopters will be made to Beachmaster.
 - (d) In requesting helicopter, units will use the following classification system for indicating priority of casualties. Class "A"—those requiring immediate evacuation for treatment. Class "B"—those requiring emergency surgery or medical treatment but whose condition will

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not be jeopardized by one to three hour delay. Class "C"—those requiring helicopter evacuation because of the nature of their injury. No emergency treatment necessary but smooth evacuation desirable.

(e) Army helicopter ambulance control SP SOP, Med Section.

d. Hospitalization.

- (1) Beach evacuation stations will establish holding and emergency treatment facilities for the purpose of holding only until evacuation is achieved.
- (2) Beach evacuation stations will perform the collecting and clearing mission for SP troops.
- (3) Civilian hospitalization.
 - (a) Assistance by landing force med units in the form of emergency treatment only.
- (4) Prisoners of war.
 - (a) Normal evacuation.
 - (b) Use captured medical personnel and supplies.

e. Medical Supply.

- (1) Initial supply 3 days plus 7 days in assault shipping.
- (2) Resupply—see Logistic Plan.
- (3) Captured medical supplies will be salvaged for the care of POW's.
- (4) Request for emergency resupply by airdrop to this headquarters.
- (5) Whole blood.
 - (a) A minimum of 1 day's supply will be maintained at each supply point.
 - (b) Initially, blood will be stocked by each medical unit in blood delivery boxes. Blood will be stocked aboard designated naval vessels, available to units on request.
 - (c) Resupply will be obtained by informal request.
 - (d) Blood will be delivered by medical supply points, consistent with transportation availability.
- (6) Property exchange at all echelons.
- (7) Medical supply points will be located within each supply point complex.

f. Services.

- (1) Preventive medical survey and control available on call through command channels.
- (2) Laboratory. Within capabilities of hospital only.
- (3) Spectacles. No replacement expected until linkup with _____.
- (4) Dental. Emergency procedures only, within capabilities of units.

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(5) Dispensary type service.

- (a) Each medical facility will render area medical service within its capabilities.
- (b) Units operating without medical support will request same of the division surgeon through the nearest medical installation.
- (c) Supported units will notify immediately the supporting medical unit of its arrival, unit strength and departure.

g. Medical Administration.

(1) Location of SP Surgeon.

- (a) Afloat:
- (b) Ashore:

(2) Evacuation Reports: Appendix _____

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

a. Signal.

- (1) Appendix _____ (Signal Plan).
- (2) Radio silence until lifted on Landing Force Order.

b. Command Posts. SPs report location of medical installations to Div SP Hq.

Acknowledge.

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Appendix _____ (Signal Plan) to ANNEX _____ (Shore Party Plan)
to Operation Order _____.

MAPS:

TIME ZONE: Uniform for Operations, Zulu for message traffic.

TASK ORGANIZATION:

1. SITUATION.

a. Enemy forces.

(1) ANNEX _____ (Intelligence) to Operation Order _____.

(2) The enemy has the capability to:

- (a) Monitor Radio transmission and analyze traffic.
- (b) Employ electronic jamming on Radio and Radio Relay circuits.
- (c) Introduce false communication to prevent or delay delivery of authentic messages.
- (d) Exploit communication security of our forces.

b. Friendly forces.

2. MISSION.

Establish and operate Division Shore Party communication system. Provide field maintenance, signal supply, and limited photographic service. Establish and operate Division SP terminals of a _____ channel radio relay system from designated Brigade SPs.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Par 3, ANNEX _____ (Shore Party Plan).

b. Radio will be the primary means of continuous communications during the initial phase of operation and until the full Division Shore Party Communication System is completed ashore.

c. Division Shore Party Headquarters.

(1) Afloat.

- (a) On order, activate Division Shore Party Net _____ as NCS. Operators to be furnished by Division SP. Equipment furnished by Navy when available.
- (b) On order, establish Division SP _____ Net. Monitor Bde SP nets as follows: Bde SP _____; Bde SP _____; Bde SP _____. Operators furnished by Division SP. Equipment furnished by Navy when available.

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(2) Ashore.

- (a) Expand initial communication system to complete Division SP Communication System. (Signal portion of landing force.)
- (b) Establish Signal Supply and Signal Maintenance Section. Initiate maintenance service to Shore Parties.
- (c) Establish photo service within capabilities.
- (d) Establish Division SP terminal end of Radio Relay Circuit to Bde SP _____ and Bde SP _____.
- (e) Establish and maintain station in Corps SP Command Net.
- (f) Provide entry into Shore Party Communication System for all attached units.
- (g) Establish and maintain station in Division Command Net; Division Net; and monitor Division Warning Net.

d. Bde SP _____.

- (1) Provide communications within beach support area. (Signal Company SOP.)
- (2) Establish and operate terminal in Radio Relay circuit from Division SP.
- (3) Provide necessary wire communication to _____ Beach.

e. Bde SP _____. Provide communications within beach support area. (Signal portion of landing force SOP.)

f. Bde SP _____.

- (1) Provide communications within beach support area. (Signal portion of landing force SOP.)
- (2) Establish and operate terminal in Radio Relay circuit from Division SP.

g. Helicopter Support Team.

(1) Afloat.

- (a) Enter Division SP Command Net. Equipment furnished by Navy when available. Operators furnished by HST.
- (b) After HST is established ashore, on order close down ship-board station in Division SP Command Net and activate HST TAC-LOG Net.

(2) Ashore.

- (a) Enter Division SP Net.
- (b) Enter and operate HST TAC-LOG Net.
- (c) Establish station in Helicopter Direction Net.
- (d) Establish and maintain internal communication.

h. Coordinating instructions.

(1) Shore Party Communication System

- (a) Shore Party attached units requiring entry into the shore party communication system will contact the signal officer at the Bde or Division Shore Party Signal Center.

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- (b) Request for sole-user or point-to-point circuits will be made to Division SP Signal Officer.
 - (c) Shore Party Signal Centers will report all communication established to units in area to Division SP Signal Officer by most expeditious means.
 - (d) On order, priority of use will be given to area damage control functions.
- (2) Message Center.
- (a) Scheduled motor messenger service will be provided by Division Shore Party communication section to operate between Division SP Hq and each Bde SP Hq.
 - (b) Local messenger service at each shore party headquarters will be provided by using units.
- (3) Radio.
- (a) Radio silence will be maintained until lifted by order CJAFT.
 - (b) Radios will be given operational and frequency checks upon lifting of radio silence.
 - 1 Upon completion of testing, radio operators will maintain a listening watch upon preassigned frequency until Net is activated by NCS.
 - 2 Stations will not leave assigned net without permission of NCS.
 - 3 HST will enter Division SP Net, when required, by switching from HST Net.
 - (c) Attempt by enemy to employ jamming or imitative deception will be reported immediately to Division SP Signal Officer.
 - (d) Radio frequencies, call signs, and call words. SOI-SSI _____
 - (e) Tab A (Radio Net Diagrams).
 - (f) Maximum use will be made of long wire antennas for SM equipment, _____ antenna for FM equipment, and any other means by which the transmission range may be increased, as required.
 - (g) Operationally check and calibrate all radio equipment prior to waterproofing and embarkation.
 - (h) Bde SPs.
 - 1 Provide operators and radio equipment for respective Beach Primary Control Vessel. (Signal Company SOP.)
 - 2 Enter Division SP Net on order.
 - 3 Monitor Division Warning Net.
- (4) Wire.
- (a) Tab B (Wire and Radio Relay Diagram).
 - (b) Telephone Directory Names and Numbers. SOI-SSI _____
 - (c) Normal wire communications will be established by all units as soon as practicable after landing.

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- (d) Wire circuits in the beach support area will be placed overhead or buried and as far removed from beaches access roads as practicable.
 - (e) Bde SPs will terminate the TAC-LOG Wire Circuit installed and maintained by BMU and provide telephone service to BMU.
 - (f) Bde SPs will terminate wire circuits from supported brigades.
 - (5) Waterproofing all communication equipment being landed over beaches.
 - (6) Synchronize watches with ship's clocks prior to debarkation.
 - (7) Dig in communication installations ashore and maintain camouflage discipline.
 - (8) Visual and Sound; Authentication Tables and Instructions; Cryptographic Instructions; Message Preparation; and Electronic Warfare. ANNEX _____ (Signal) to Operation Order _____.
4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. ANNEX _____ (Logistics) to Operation Order _____.
5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.
- a. Signal. ANNEX _____ (Signal) to Operation Order _____.
 - b. Command Posts. ANNEX (Shore Party Plan).

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Tabs: A-Radio Frequency Plan (Omitted)

B-Wire and Radio Relay Diagrams (Omitted)

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Appendix _____ (Supply Point Operation Plan) to ANNEX _____
(Shore Plan) to Operation Order _____.

MAPS:

1. SITUATION:

- a. Enemy Forces.
- b. Friendly Forces.
- c. Assumptions.
 - (1) Bde LTs will be unable to carry ashore all of their initial _____ day supply.
 - (2) Landing Force to be supplied by beach support area installations for a period of approximately _____ days.

2. MISSION.

Provide a continuous flow of all classes of supplies and equipment to the Landing Force and build up prescribed levels as shown in Annex _____ (Logistics).

3. EXECUTION.

- a. Concept of Operation. Supplies loaded on amphibious carriers may or may not move directly to using units, plan for unloading will dictate. Supplies will be taken to inland supply points, maintaining a minimum of 3500 yards between installations. Shore Parties will be responsible for over-the-beach movement, security, control and accounting of all supplies and equipment.
- b. Bde SP _____. (Necessary instructions to all Shore Parties).
- c. Bde SP _____.
- d. Bde SP _____.
- e. Helicopter Support Team. Establish a supply point within the landing zone. Supplies will accompany and also be delivered to the Helicopter Assault Force as required.
- f. Coordinating Instructions.
 - (1) Those items of the Bde LTs initial _____ day supply that cannot be carried ashore by the Bde LTs will be packed and marked sufficiently to insure rapid segregation. Sufficient personnel from Bde LTs will remain with their shore party until these items have been segregated and moved from the beach support area.

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- (2) Supply points will be separated by a minimum of 3500 meters and supplies within supply points will be dispersed to maximum.
- (3) Shore Party transportation will normally not be used for delivery of supplies to Landing Force elements, except for delivery of emergency supplies to airfield for airlift.
- (4) Helicopter Landing pads will be designated and marked near each supply point. See appendix ____ (Beach Development Plan).
- (5) Adequate provision will be made for security of supply points and fighting of fires.
- (6) Reports will be submitted in accordance with Appendix ____ Reports.
- (7) Supplies in excess of those carried by assault units which are mobile-loaded on cargo trucks will be unloaded immediately release the vehicles for other use.
- (8) Shipping must be unloaded as rapidly as possible to take advantage of favorable weather conditions.
- (9) ____ days of supplies will have to be handled in the beach support area.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

- a. Personnel. Annex ____ (Personnel) to Operation Order ____.
- b. Logistics. Annex ____ (Logistics) to Operation Order ____.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

- a. Signal.
 - (1) Annex ____ (Signal) to Operation Order.
 - (2) Appendix ____ (Signal Plan).
- b. Command Posts. Annex ____ (Shore Party) to Operation Order ____.

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Appendix _____ (Area Damage Control Plan) to ANNEX _____
(Shore Party) to Operation Order _____.

MAPS: _____

1. SITUATION

a. Enemy Capabilities.

- (1) ANNEX _____ (Intelligence) to Operation Order _____.
- (2) Likely Targets.
 - (a) Supply Points.
 - (b) LST Landing area.
 - (c) Congested areas in beach support area.
 - (d) Bulk POL installation.

b. Friendly Forces.

c. This plan is initiated under authority of the Commanding General, _____ Division and in consonance with Annex _____ (Area Damage Control Plan) to Operation Order _____.

d. Assumptions: Enemy forces can:

- (1) Employ nuclear weapons.
- (2) Initiate CBR operations within the beach development area.
- (3) Conduct subversive or sabotage action.
- (4) Any of the above or combination thereof constitutes a serious condition within the beach development area.

2. MISSION

a. Division Shore Party conducts area damage control in the beach support area to minimize the effects of mass destruction weapons and to allow units and/or personnel of the shore party not engaged in damage control to carry out assigned mission.

b. Command.

- (1) The _____ is designated as the Division Shore Party Area Damage Control Officer. He will function as overall supervisor and coordinator of the activities within the damage control sectors of the beach development area.
- (2) The _____ of subordinate Shore Parties are designated as sector Damage Control Officers for their respective beach development area sectors. Alternate Damage Control Officers will be designated for each sector and reported to this headquarters.
- (3) Shore Party Commanders will prepare ADC plans and establish organizations within their assigned sectors in ac-

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cordance with the concept and procedures outlined herein. They will automatically undertake reconnaissance of mass destruction damage areas in adjacent sectors and be prepared to provide support and supervision in those areas as required.

c. Location. An area damage control center (ADCOC) will be located in vicinity of each Shore Party Commanders CP. Alternate ADCOCs to be located and reported to this headquarters.

d. Commanders. Commanders of company and larger size units are responsible for:

- (1) Immediate remedial action within capabilities, in damaged or threatened areas.
- (2) Report to ADCOC Headquarters by fastest means available, to include estimated damage, size of force necessary to correct the situation, and casualties inflicted, both personnel and equipment.
- (3) Necessary initial action to re-establish any installation or service destroyed.

e. Communications.

- (1) Established command communications channels will be utilized for area damage control purpose.
- (2) Operators of radio and telephone will be instructed to give precedence to all calls concerning area damage.

3. EXECUTION

a. Concept of Operations.

- (1) Organization for area damage control will be such that initial action in response to mass destruction weapons damage is decentralized and requires a minimum of command action.
- (2) Response to other type area damage will be by normal command action. Only after such action of locally effected units is determined to be inadequate, will ADC, initiate action.
- (3) In the event of an attack, normal shore party missions will continue. Heavy rescue squads and other troops for area damage control missions will be organized from manpower available that least interferes with these missions.
- (4) Unless otherwise directed, assistance to civilians will be limited to advice and aid in organization, for coordinated civilian damage control.

b. Shore Party Teams.

- (1) Organize a minimum of one light rescue squad, two labor squads and one medical and surgical team. (Detailed organization of these units in Annex _____ (Area Damage Control) to Operation Order _____.
- (2) Establish an adequate warning system for rapid dissemination of warning to all troops.
- (3) Provide alternate locations of critical CPs and installations.

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- (4) Be prepared to furnish assistance to adjacent areas as required.

c. Coordinating Instructions.

- (1) Pre-organization for area damage control will provide for automatic dispatch of:
 - (a) MP team to damage area to control refugees and re-route military traffic.
 - (b) Light rescue squads, reinforced with organic medical personnel, to initiate casualty rescue, first aid and collection.
 - (c) Command Post and reconnaissance element to establish a local damage control CP, evaluate and report the situation, and determine requirements for additional troops.
- (2) Heavy rescue missions will be assigned as unit missions to engineer platoons or companies as required. Normal use will be made, through command channels, of other units to reinforce the damage control action as requested by the local ADCOC, such as:
 - (a) Fire fighting teams_____Fire fighting.
 - (b) Medical units_____Treatment, collection, ambulance service.
 - (c) Engineer units_____Restoration of military roads.
 - (d) Graves Registration units_____Collection and burial of dead.
- (3) In the event no instructions are received the policies and procedures of this appendix will guide.
- (4) Commanders be prepared to assume control of adjacent areas on order.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

a. General.

- (1) Automatic issue to damage control teams in the event this plan is put into effect.
- (2) All units in the beach development area will honor requests for supplies and equipment from damage control teams.
- (3) Water. All units having organic water supply equipment available will be prepared to furnish on-call, necessary equipment to damage control teams.
- (4) Salvage.
 - (a) Salvage collection points will be established in the vicinity of damaged areas for the collection of all types of equipment and supplies.
 - (b) Small quantities of contaminated equipment and supplies may be decontaminated by salvage collection point personnel (second-echelon decontamination); quantities beyond their capabilities may be decontaminated by decontamination personnel of the chemical company (direct support) (third echelon decontamination).

(Classification)

(Classification)

b. Evacuation and Hospitalization.

- (1) Evacuation. Established beach evacuation facilities will be utilized for the evacuation of casualties.
- (2) Holding areas. Senior medical officers on each beach will be prepared to provide additional casualty holding areas.

c. Transportation.

- (1) Traffic control. Commanders will be prepared to designate alternate routes to and from beach installations in the event main routes become impassible.
- (2) Request for transportation. Commanders will be prepared to furnish medical evacuation teams all transportation requested in the event mass evacuation becomes necessary.

d. Service.

- (1) Fire fighting. Fire fighting teams located in each beach area will report to and operate directly under the ADC Officer during area damage alerts.
- (2) Decontamination. Chemical direct support units of the Division Shore Party will be prepared to establish and operate decontamination stations as directed.
- (3) Ordnance. Ordnance EOD teams will be on-call for technical assistance to ADC officers in beach support areas.

e. Personnel.

(1) Military police.

- (a) In the event additional Military Police assistance becomes necessary, requests will be made to the ADC Officer of the area concerned.
- (b) Military Police will establish control posts in damaged area to prevent unauthorized entrance and exit of vehicles and personnel.

(2) Mass burials.

- (a) Mass burials of friendly, enemy and/or civilian dead will be performed only on order of this headquarters when authorized by the theater commander.
- (b) Normal search and identification procedures will apply.

f. Civil Affairs. Civilian Control. Coordination with local CA representatives.

Acknowledge :

Maj Gen

TAB:

A-Medical Plan (Omitted)

DISTRIBUTION:

OFFICIAL:

G4

(Classification)

(Classification)

Copy No. _____
Issuing Headquarters
Place of Issue
Date-Time Group
Reference No. _____

Appendix _____ (Reports) to ANNEX _____ (Shore Party Plan)
to Operation Order _____.

Disposal Instructions: Reports to be filed in separated folders and maintained up-to-date. Upon relief of Division Shore Party, files will be turned over to relieving unit.

1. Shore Party Reporting: When control is assumed ashore by Division SP the reports shown herein will be submitted by Bde SPs to Division SP HQ as scheduled. Until Division SP assumes control, operational spot reports only will be submitted as necessary. All report forms may be locally reproduced.
2. Time of submission: Initial reports submitted as of 1200 hours, thereafter as shown on reports schedule. All reports to arrive Division SP HQ prior to 4 hours after report period.
3. Transmission: Reports will be transmitted electronically only when distance or tactical conditions preclude delivery of written reports on time. Such reports will be followed by written reports as soon as conditions permit. Use Column and Line Identification when transmitting by electronic means.
4. Other reports: Other reports to supported tactical unit as directed by that unit.

5. Reports schedule:

<u>Report</u>	<u>Reporting Unit</u>	<u>As of time</u>
Equipment Availability	Bde SP	6 hour intervals
Supply Point Report	Bde SP	6 hour intervals
Vessel Status Report	Bde SP	6 hour intervals
Hospital and Evacuation	Bde SP	6 hour intervals
Situation Report	Bde SP	6 hour intervals

Acknowledge:

Maj Gen

TABS: A__Equipment Availability Report
B__Supply Point Report
C__Vessel Status Report (Used for resupply shipping)
D__Hospital and Evacuation
E__Situation Report

(Classification)

(Classification)

DISTRIBUTION: ANNEX _____ (Distribution)

OFFICIAL:

G4

TAB A (Equipment Availability Report) to Appendix _____ (Reports)
to ANNEX _____ (Shore Party) to Operation Order _____.

EQUIPMENT AVAILABILITY REPORT

Report No. _____

As of _____

(date time above)

UNIT:

Type Vehicle & Size	ASGD (Col A)	AVAIL (Col B)
1 Truck 1/4 ton	-----	-----
2 Truck 3/4 ton	-----	-----
3 Trailer Water	-----	-----
4 Truck 2 1/2, cargo	-----	-----
5 Truck 2 1/2 ton dump	-----	-----
6 Truck 5 ton dump	-----	-----
7 Truck Tractor	-----	-----
8 Semi Trailer 25 ton	-----	-----
9 Compressor Air Trk mtd	-----	-----
10 Dozer D-8	-----	-----
11 Dozer D-7	-----	-----
12 Grader motorized	-----	-----
13 Crane Truck mtd	-----	-----
14 Crane Crawler mtd	-----	-----
15 Tank M-48	-----	-----
16 LVTP P-5	-----	-----
17 Truck, 1200 gal, water	-----	-----
18 Truck, 1200 gal, fuel	-----	-----
19 Truck, w/Semitrailer, fuel, 5000 gal	-----	-----
20 Truck, 2 1/2 ton, Amphibian	-----	-----
21 Ambulance, 3/4 ton	-----	-----
22 Other	-----	-----

Officer in charge

(Classification)

(Classification)

TAB B (Supply Point Report) to Appendix _____ (Reports) to
ANNEX _____ (Shore Party) to Operation Order _____

SUPPLY POINT REPORT

Supply Point No. _____
(Beach color & Supply Point No.)

As of _____
(date time)

Report No. _____

(Items in tons except Water)	Col A Previous Balance	Col B Received	Col C Issued	Col D On Hand
1. CLASS I				
a. ASSAULT _____				
b. GARRISON _____				
2. CLASS II and IV				
a. CHEMICAL _____				
b. ENGINEER _____				
c. MEDICAL _____				
d. ORDNANCE _____				
e. SIGNAL _____				
f. TRANSPORTATION _____				
g. QUARTERMASTER _____				
3. CLASS III (Pkgd only)				
a. MO GAS _____				
b. AV GAS _____				
c. DIESEL _____				
d. LUBRICANTS _____				
4. CLASS V				
a. ARTILLERY _____				
b. MORTAR _____				
c. SMALL ARMS _____				
d. NUCLEAR _____				
e. NAPALM _____				
5. TOTALS:				
a. CLASS I _____				
b. CLASS II & IV _____				
c. CLASS III _____				
d. CLASS V _____				
e. WATER (in gals) _____				

(Classification)

(Classification)

6. BULK POL (in gallons)

(Col A) Nomenclature	(Col B) Previous Balance	(Col C) Received	(Col D) Issued	(Col E) Remaining in Tank Farm
<u>a.</u> MOGAS				
<u>b.</u> 80/87 Octane AVGAS				
<u>c.</u> 91/98 Octane AVGAS				
<u>d.</u> 100/130 Octane AVGAS				
<u>e.</u> Jet Fuel				
<u>f.</u> Diesel				

7. a. Items in Short Supply (List) :

(1) -----
(2) -----
(3) -----

b. Losses due to enemy action:

(1) Class I _____ tons
(2) Class II & IV _____ tons
(3) Class III _____ gals
(4) Class V _____ tons

c. Remarks: (State here critical shortages of personnel, equipment and vehicles, and any unusual event that affected operation of dump).

Officer in charge

(Classification)

104 TAB C (VESSEL STATUS REPORT) TO APPENDIX ____ (REPORTS) TO ANNEX ____ (SHORE PARTY) TO OPERATION ORDER ____

VESSEL STATUS REPORT

REPORTING UNIT
STATUS AS OF

HOURS

VESSEL	ARRIVAL TIME	ETD OR DEPAR- TURE TIME	TOTAL CARGO ON ARRIVAL SUPPLIES IN S/T			DISCHARGED DURING PERIOD SUPPLIES IN S/T			REMAINING ABOARD SUPPLIES IN S/T		
			I II&IV	III V	VEHS PERS	I II&V	III V	VEHS PERS	I II&V	III V	VEHS PERS
TOTALS											

Note—To be used when resupply shipping arrives.

(Classification)

TAB D (Hospital and Evacuation Form) to Appendix _____
(Reports) to ANNEX _____ (Shore Party) to Operation
Order _____.

HOSPITAL EVACUATION FORM

Date/Time

(Reporting Unit)

(Location)

(Period of Report)

(1)	TOTAL	ARMY	POW	CIVILIAN	OTHER	REMARKS
-----	-------	------	-----	----------	-------	---------

On Hand-Start Period

Rec Fr Supported Units

Rec fr Other Sources

Evacuated: By Air

By Water

Returned to Duty

Died

On Hand-End Period

(2) This section of the report will be utilized to report losses of major items of medical equipment. Report will include information as to expect time of replacement items.

(Signature)

(Classification)

(Classification)

TAB E (Situation Report) to Appendix _____ (Reports) to
Annex _____ (Shore Party) to Operation Order _____

SITUATION REPORT

SITREP NUMBER _____ PERIOD COVERED _____ to _____
(Date & Time)

1. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION:

- a. Unit Reporting: _____
- b. Location: _____
(Coordinates)
- c. Personnel Strength: _____ Off, _____ WO, _____ Enl
- d. Casualties during period: (This section transmitted in writing only)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
-------------	-------------	---------------

- e. Personnel shortage by MOS, Grade and Number affecting operations: (This section transmitted in writing only)

<u>MOS</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
------------	--------------	---------------

f. POW-Civilian-Straggler Report POW STRAGGLER CIVILIAN

- (1) Previous balance: _____
- (2) Captured or detained: _____
- (3) Evacuated: _____
- (4) Released: _____
- (5) Remaining on hand: _____
- (6) Personnel screened: _____
- (7) Remarks: (List here the parent units of stragglers collected or condition of prisoners.)

2. OPERATIONS:

- a. Equipment shortages affecting current operations.

(Col A)	(Col B)	(Col C)
<u>TYPE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>

- b. Other factors affecting current operations.
- c. Shore party operations not covered in other reports.

(Classification)

(Classification)

3. LOGISTICS

a. Captured Enemy Materiel Status.

(Col A)	(Col B)	(Col C)	(Col D)	(Col E)	(Col F)
TYPE	UNIT OF	QUANTITY	SERVICE-UNSERVICE-	EVACUATED	
	MEASURE	RECEIVED	ABLE	ABLE	

b. Location of water points and water issued during period.

(Col A)	(Col B)
<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>GALLONS ISSUED</u>
(1)	
(2)	
(3)	

4. REMARKS: (Include items of shore party interest.)

(Signature)

(Rank)

(Title)

(Classification)

Section II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENGINEER LANDING VEHICLE, LVTE-1

1. Adaptations

The LVTE-1 tracked amphibian vehicle is a standard LVTP-5, extensively modified for use by assault troops in the clearance of minefields and beach obstacles during amphibious operations. It is equipped with the following special attachments:

a. A hoist mechanism and carrying rack designed to carry and handle two demolition line charges. The hoist mechanism consists of hydraulically controlled lifting arms which are capable of raising the line charge pallets to the firing position and jettisoning a loaded or empty pallet.

b. A rocket launcher is mounted on the upper deck of the vehicle aft of the cargo hatch. The launcher is hydraulically operated and adjust-

able to any level desired from vertical to horizontal.

c. A plow shaped mine excavator with flotation tanks and elevation controls is mounted on the vehicle's bow.

2. Other Provisions

Enlarged side access and exit doors are located forward in the hull and replace the standard escape hatches of the LVTP-5. Space is provided for four engineer demolitionists and their equipment in the forward part of the vehicle. A bow hatch is provided which enables the demolition crew, under the protection of the excavator blade, to hand plant charges for clearance of obstacles. The standard LVTP-5 bow ramp has been removed.

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By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

EARLE G. WHEELER,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

J. C. LAMBERT,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

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NG: None.

USAR: Units—same as active Army except allowance is one copy for each unit.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50.

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