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COPY
FM 30-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

**AGGRESSOR
THE MANEUVER
ENEMY**

PROPERTY OF
U.S. ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
FORT LEE, VA

**HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
APRIL 1961**

FM 30-101

C 1

FIELD MANUAL

AGGRESSOR, THE MANEUVER ENEMY

FM 30-101

CHANGES No. 1

HEADQUARTERS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

WASHINGTON 25, D.C., 27 April 1962

FM 30-101, 27 April 1961, is changed as follows:

3. Missions of Aggressor

a. (Superseded) Aggressor is designed to accomplish four (4) primary purposes, the opposing force during tactical training of United States troops. They are as follows:

- (1) To add realism to training.
- (2) To add emphasis to intelligence training.
- (3) To provide a common and realistic basis for the development of command post exercises, field training exercises, maneuvers, and other tactical training exercises.
- (4) To instill an awareness in exercise participants of the basic differences between United States and potential enemy forces.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 2

AGGRESSOR UNIFORMS, INSIGNIA, AND CURRENCY

Section I. ARMY

(Superseded)

8. Basic Army Uniform

a. The basic uniform of the Aggressor Army is a combat uniform. The same uniform is worn by both officer and enlisted personnel. Collar tabs, sleeve patches, and shoulder loops designate the rank, branch, and unit of the individual (figs. 1-17.1). Because of high esprit and strong organizational pride, Aggressor troops habitually wear their distinctive insignia into combat.

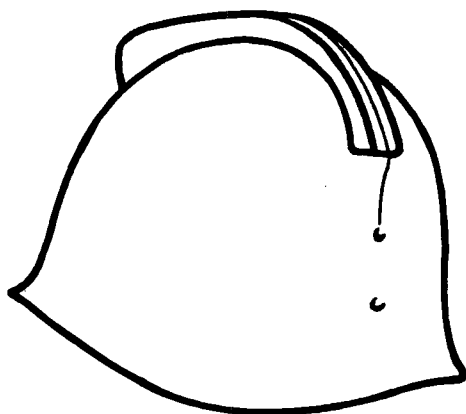
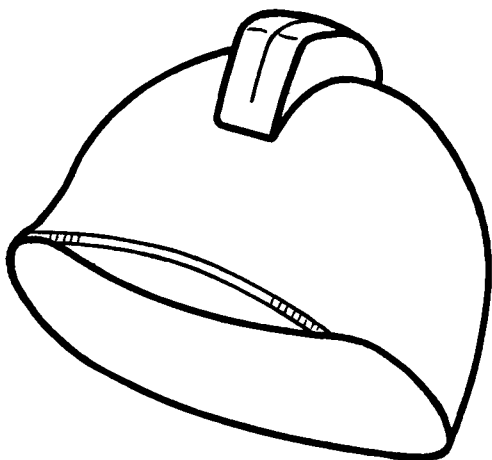
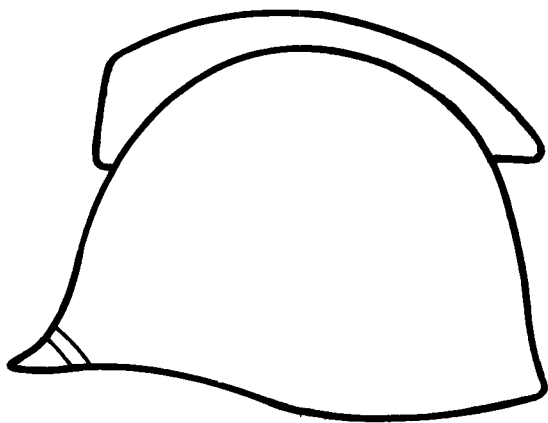


Figure 1. (Superseded) Aggressor helmet.

b. The army uniform is jungle green in color in keeping with the national colors and the traditional emblem of the Circle Trigon Party. The cut of the pullover type tunic and the trousers resembles that of foreign-type army uniforms. Footwear follows United States Army design. Aggressor Army female personnel (including nurses) wear the conventional jungle green uniforms of the same general pattern as those worn by female personnel of the United States Army.

c. The uniform is made of 9-ounce weight cotton wind resistant sateen, water repellent, shade jungle green, and will be worn during both winter and summer. Outer clothing, such as field jackets and parkas, are designed similar to like items of the United States Army. In arctic areas and under conditions of snow and ice operations, overwhites are normally worn by all personnel. Distinctive armbands and headbands bearing the Aggressor Circle Trigon Party emblem are worn by Aggressor personnel when using overwhites.

d. The Aggressor helmet, although similar to the United States Army helmet, has a distinctive ridge running front to rear over the crest of the helmet. This ridge is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and tapers in height from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in front to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in back (fig. 1).

e. A Department of the Army Quartermaster Corps Modification Work Order (QM 34, 3 April 53) authorizes conversion of liner, helmet, to make Aggressor forces combat headgear.

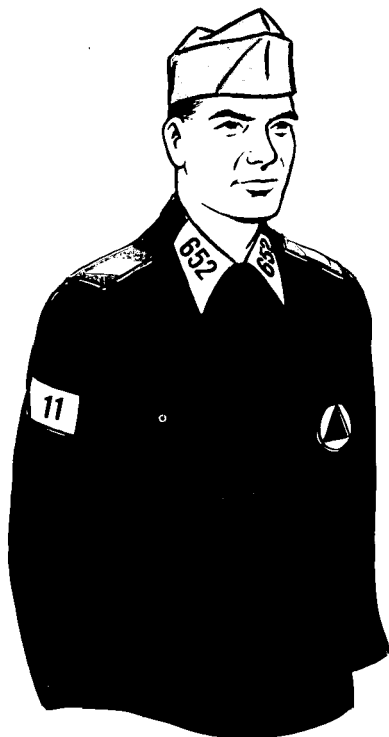
9. Special Army Uniforms

a. *Fusilier Units.*

(1) All fusilier troops wear the basic army uniform with distinctive markings. The term "fusilier," a designation of elite troops, is applied as a reward to any unit (except airborne) which distinguishes itself in battle and has been awarded the High Command Unit Star. "Fusilier" is combined with words indicating both size and type of units, for example: *Fusilier* Tank Regiment, *Fusilier* Mechanized Rifle Regiment, *Fusilier* Mechanized Rifle Division.

(2) The distinctive marking for all fusilier troops is a red cap. Unit esprit is so high that the red cap is often worn into combat in place of the helmet. Fusilier officers (fig. 2) also wear red shoulder loops.

b. *Airborne Units.* Airborne units are also considered elite. Hence, the uniform of airborne troops is the same as that of fusilier units, except that officers of airborne units wear blue shoulder loops instead of red (fig. 3).



*Figure 2. (Superseded) Lieutenant, 652 Fusilier
Reconnaissance Regiment, 11 Fusilier Tank Army.*

c. Tank and Reconnaissance Units. Personnel assigned to tank and reconnaissance units normally wear a black cap with the basic army uniform (figs. 4 and 5). Personnel assigned to fusilier tank and reconnaissance units, however, wear the red cap (fig. 2).

d. Special Purpose Uniforms. Units having a particularly high esprit de corps may adopt locally available materials to adorn the uniform, for example: berets, sateen stripes on the trousers, sateen tabs and shoulder boards. Aggressor general officers and flag officers are authorized and encouraged to design distinctive uniforms from locally available materials such as braid, sateen shoulder loops, sateen tabs, sateen stripes on trousers, riding boots and trousers, swords and daggers. All general officers and marshals wear white shoulder loops (figs. 6 and 7).

e. Shoulder Loops. Army shoulder loops are of four (4) colors; red, white, green and blue, and are worn as follows:

Red — Worn by all fusilier officers, except airborne.

White— Worn by all marshals and general officers.

Green— Worn by all other officers and enlisted personnel, except airborne.

Blue — Worn by all airborne personnel.

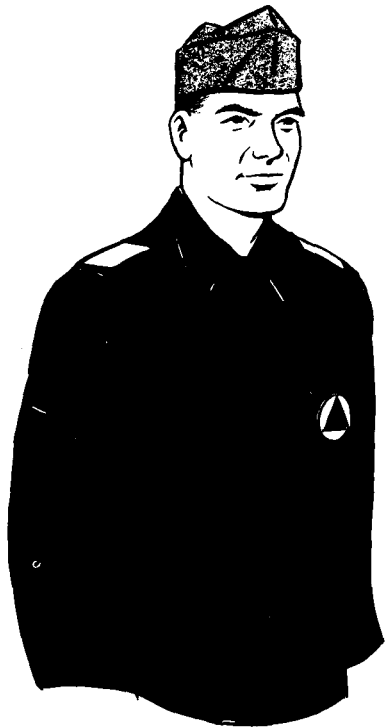
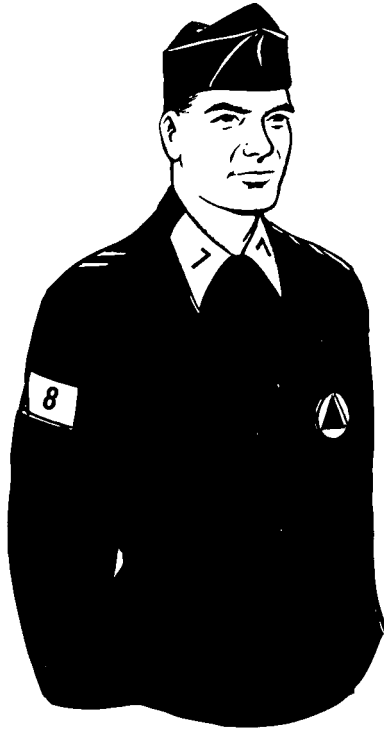


Figure 3. (Superseded) Captain, 18 Airborne Parachute Regiment, 9 Airborne Division.



*Figure 4. (Superseded) Lieutenant, 7 Artillery
Regiment, 8 Tank Division.*

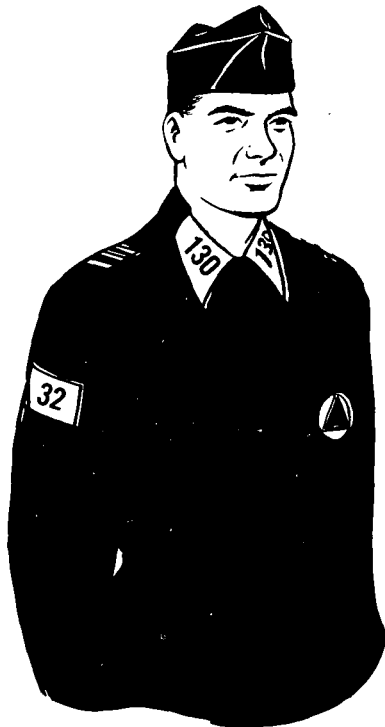


Figure 5. (Superseded) Section sergeant, 130 Heavy Tank Regiment, 32 Tank Division.

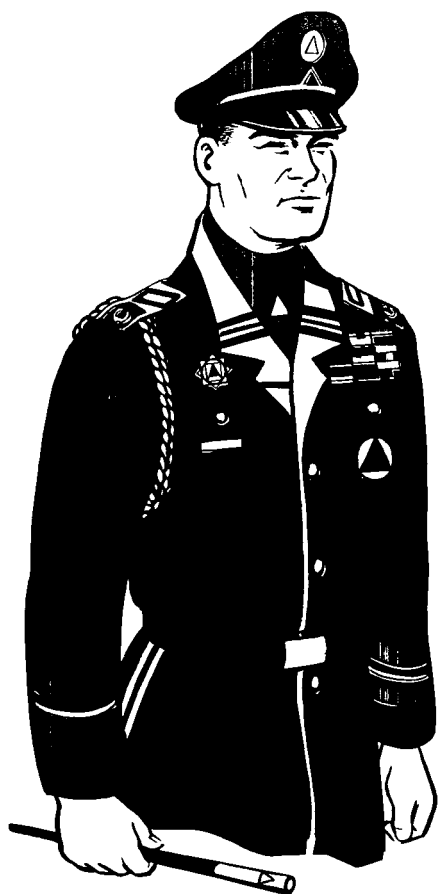


Figure 6. (Superseded) General of Brigade, Aggressor Ground Forces, wearing individually designed uniform, prepared from locally available material.

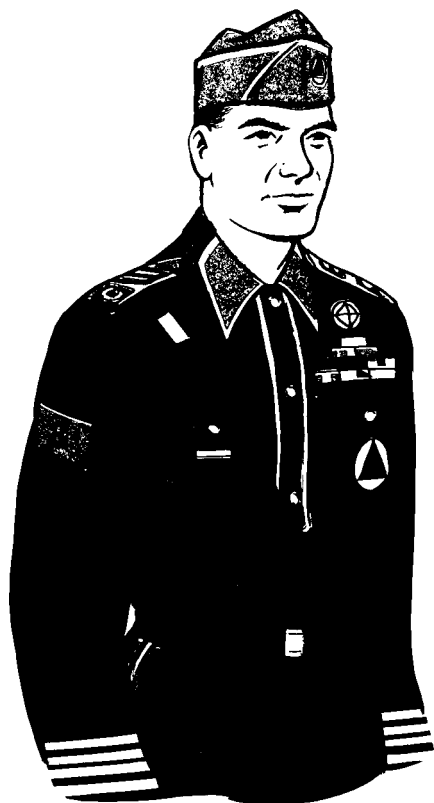


Figure 7. (Superseded) General of Division, 8 Fusilier Mechanized Rifle Division, wearing individually designed uniform, prepared from locally available material.

10. Off Duty Uniforms

The off duty uniform for officers and enlisted personnel consists of the combat uniform with cap and low-quarter shoes of conventional United States design.

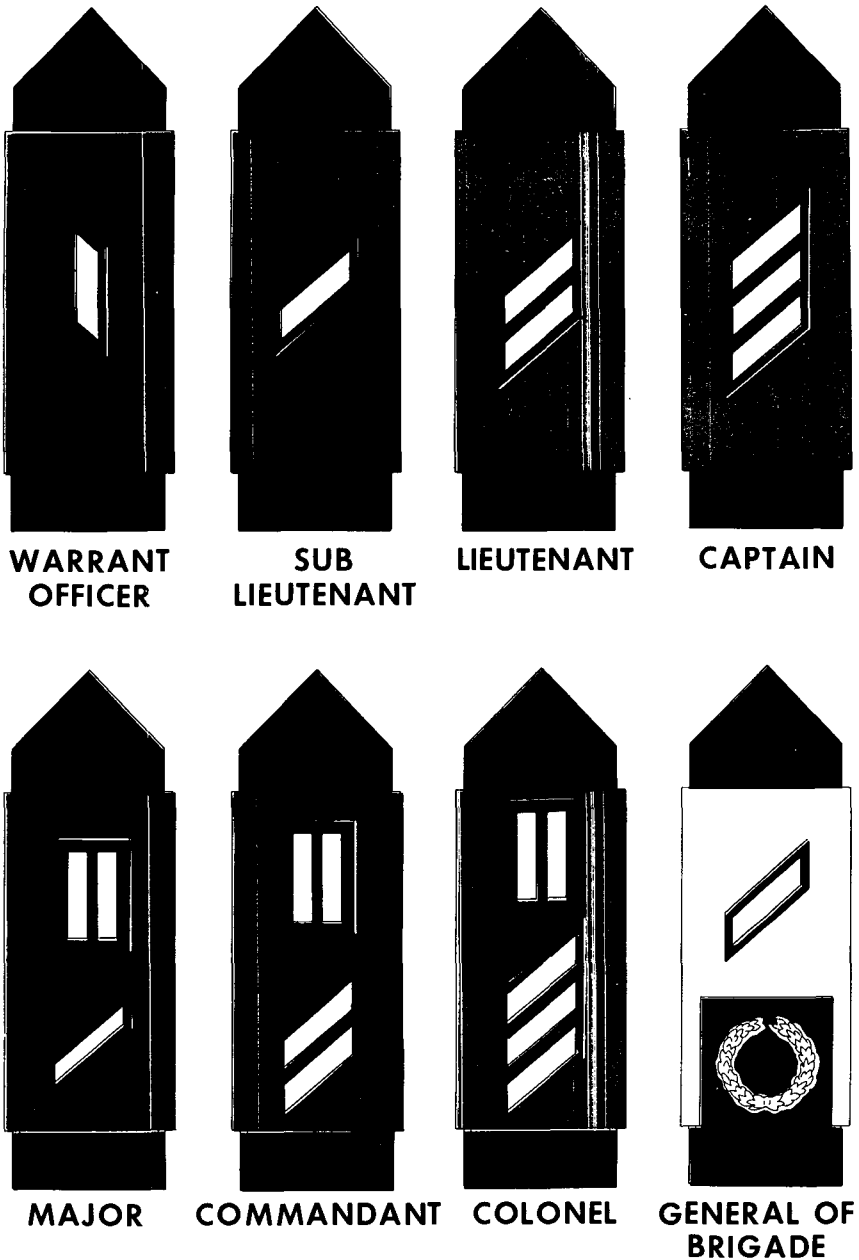
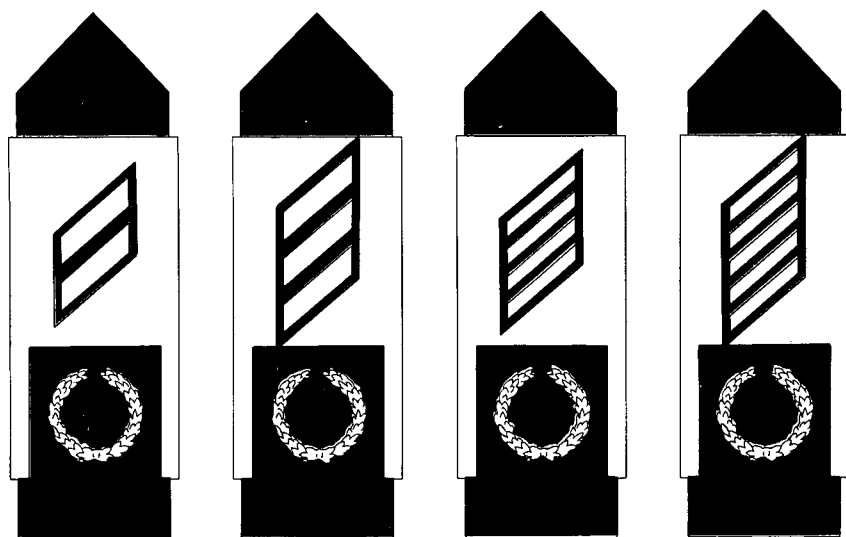


Figure 8. (Superseded) Army officer ranks.



**GENERAL OF
DIVISION**

**GENERAL
OF CORPS**

**GENERAL
OF ARMY**

MARSHAL

Figure 8—Continued.

11. Officers' Insignia of Rank

a. General. Aggressor Army officers of company grade are designated by means of angled stripes, field grade by a combination of stripes and bars, general officers by a combination of stripes and wreaths, and warrant officers by one bar on each shoulder loop (fig. 8). All insignia of grade are worn on applicable colored shoulder loops.

b. Comparative Army Rank.

Aggressor Army

Marshal
General of Army
General of Corps
General of Division
General of Brigade
Colonel
Commandant
Major
Captain
Lieutenant
Sub-Lieutenant
Warrant Officer

United States Army

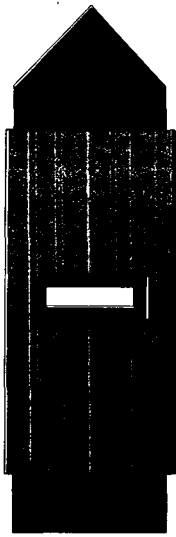
General of the Army
General
Lieutenant General
Major General
Brigadier General
Colonel
Lieutenant Colonel
Major
Captain
First Lieutenant
Second Lieutenant
Warrant Officer

12. Enlisted Insignia of Grade

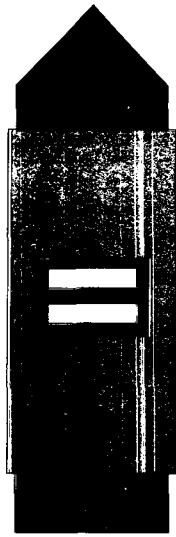
a. General. Aggressor Army enlisted grades are designated by a combination of bars mounted on shoulder loops on both shoulders (fig. 9).



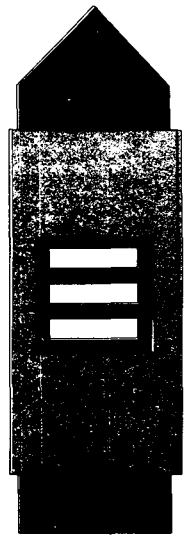
PRIVATE



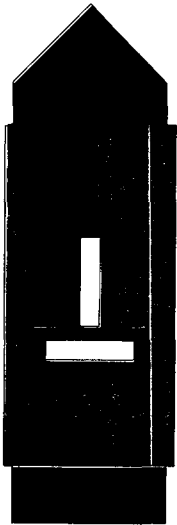
**SENIOR
PRIVATE**



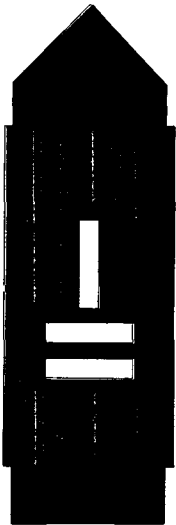
CORPORAL



**SECTION
SERGEANT**



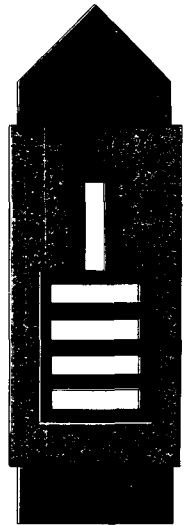
**PLATOON
SERGEANT**



**SENIOR
SERGEANT**



**STAFF
SERGEANT**



**SERGEANT
MAJOR**

Figure 9. (Superseded) Army enlisted grades.

b. Comparative Army Enlisted Grade.

<i>Aggressor Army</i>	<i>United States equivalent</i>
Sergeant Major	E-9
Staff Sergeant	E-8
Senior Sergeant	E-7
Platoon Sergeant	E-6
Section Sergeant	E-5
Corporal	E-4
Senior Private	E-3
Private	E-2, E-1

13. Unit and Branch Insignia

a. *Company, Battalion and Regimental Insignia.* The branch for both Army officers and enlisted personnel is shown by colored cloth tabs worn on both sides of the collar. Black Arabic numerals superimposed on the collar tabs indicate the numerical designations of organic regiments, battalions, or the separate regiment, battalion, or company. The identifying colors for the various branches of the Army are as follows:

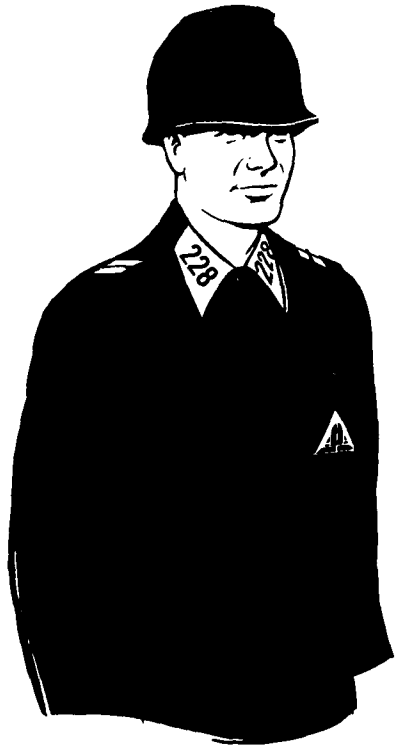
Mechanized Rifle (includes mountain and ski units)	Red
Airborne	Blue
Tank (includes reconnaissance units)	Yellow
Artillery (includes missile units)	White
Engineer	Green
Signal	Tan
Chemical	Purple
Other Services	Orange

b. *Brigade Insignia.* Brigade personnel will wear the sleeve patch of the major unit (division, army, army group) to which assigned or attached. The branch colors, as outlined above, will be followed on the collar tabs. Personnel of brigade headquarters will have the numerical designation of the brigade superimposed in black Arabic numerals, followed by the letter "B" on the colored collar tab (117B-117th Brigade); personnel of the brigade units will have the numerical designation of the parent unit superimposed in black Arabic numerals on the colored collar tab (fig. 10).

c. *Division.* The identifying insignia for a division is a rectangular-shaped colored cloth patch worn on the upper right sleeve. The colors of division patches are as follows: (figs. 11, 12, 13 and 14).

Mechanized Rifle (includes mountain units)	Red
Artillery (includes missile units)	White
Tank	Yellow
Airborne	Blue

d. *Corps Insignia.* Airborne corps will wear rectangular-shaped blue cloth patches on the upper right sleeve. Mountain corps, when organized, will wear rectangular-shaped red cloth



*Figure 10. (Superseded) Lieutenant, 228 Missile Brigade,
107 Light Missile Artillery Division.*

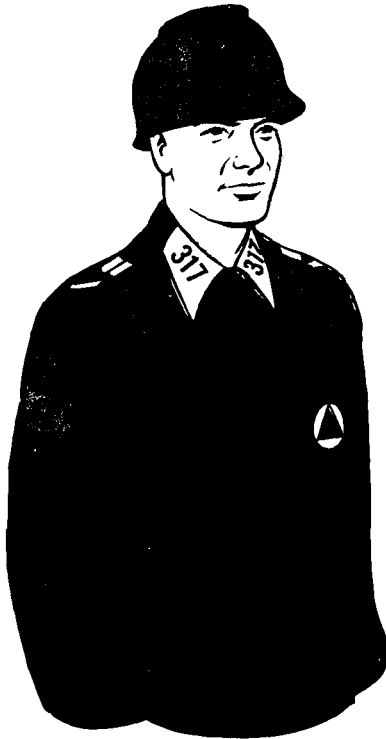
patches on the upper right sleeve. Black Arabic numerals followed by the letter "K" superimposed on the colored patch will indicate the unit numerical designation (fig. 15).

e. Army. The identifying insignia of armies is a rectangular-shaped colored cloth patch bordered in black and worn on the upper right sleeve. The tank army and combined arms army wear yellow and red colored patches respectively. Black Arabic numerals superimposed on the patches indicate the army to which the individual is assigned (fig. 3).

f. Regional Command and Army Group. The identifying insignia of regional commands and army groups is a rectangular-shaped white cloth patch bordered in black and worn on the upper right sleeve. The name of the regional command and army group will be spelled out or abbreviated in Esperanto on the patch in black letters. These insignia are worn by Aggressor Army personnel assigned to an army group headquarters or a regional command headquarters, as well as separate units detached from regional commands, army groups, or armies for an exercise or campaign (fig. 16).

g. Army High Command Insignia. Aggressor personnel assigned to the staff of the Army High Command wear a triangular-shaped red cloth patch on the upper right sleeve (fig. 17).

h. Artillery Missile Unit. In addition to the required sleeve and collar patches, personnel assigned to artillery missile units wear a green missile superimposed on a triangular-shaped white cloth patch on the left breast pocket (figs. 10 and 18).



*Figure 11. (Superseded) Major, 317 Engineer Battalion,
17 Mechanized Rifle Division.*

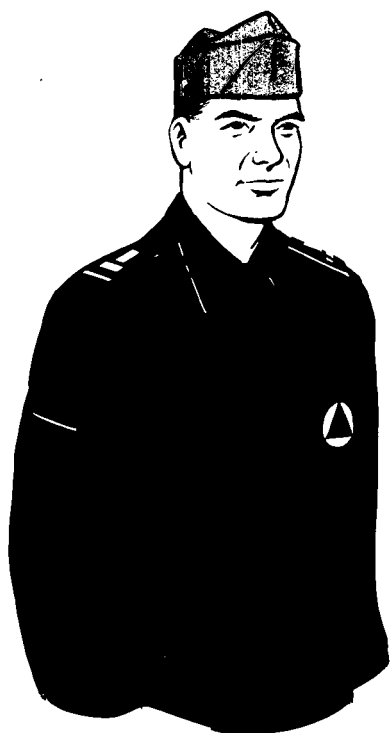


Figure 12. (Superseded) Platoon sergeant, 38 Airborne Parachute Regiment, 9 Airborne Division.

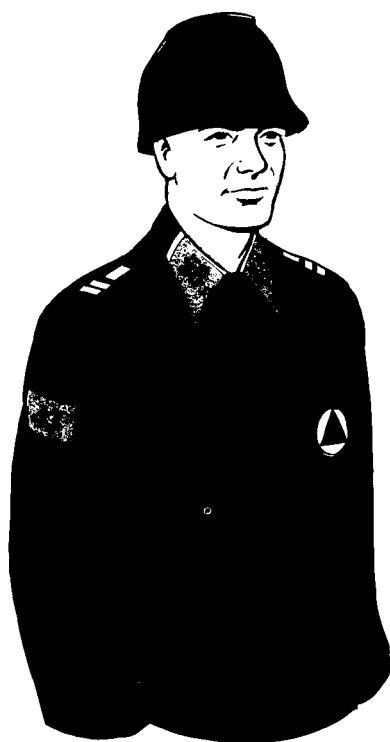


Figure 13. (Superseded) Senior sergeant, 58 Mechanized Rifle Regiment, 43 Mechanized Rifle Division.

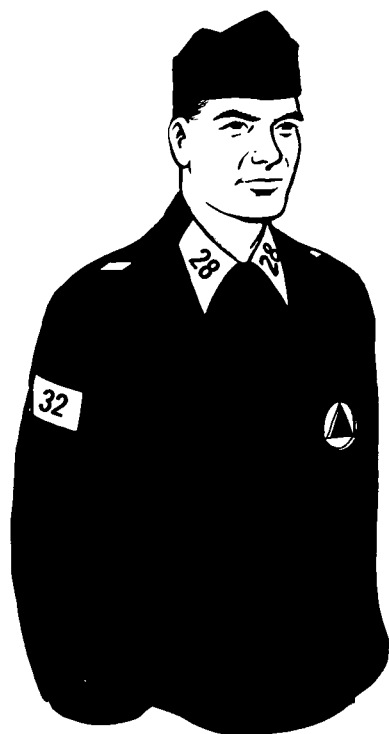


Figure 14. (Superseded) Sub-lieutenant, 28 Artillery Regiment, 32 Tank Division.

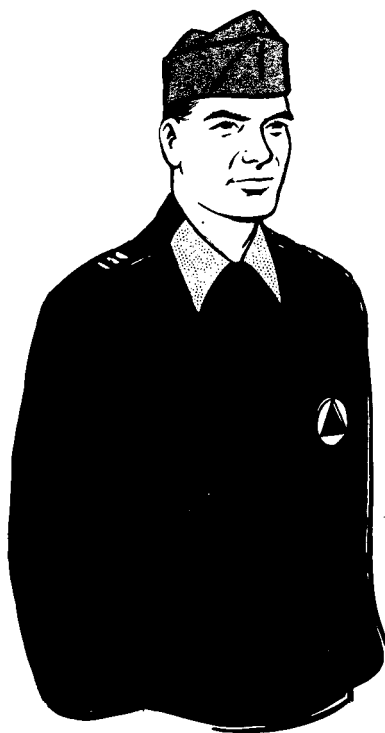
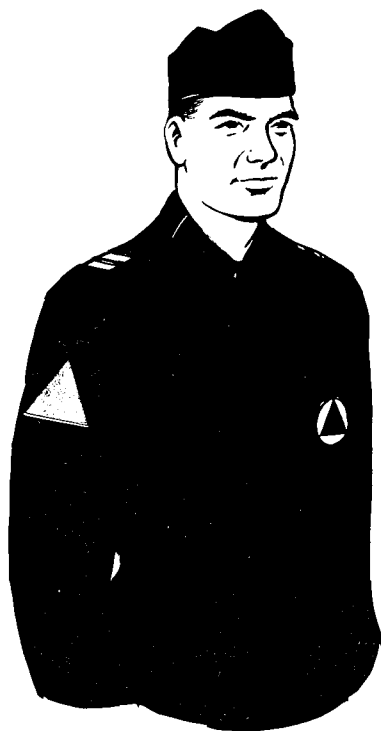


Figure 15. (Superseded) Section sergeant, Political Staff, Headquarters, 1 Airborne Corps.



*Figure 16. (Superseded) Platoon sergeant, Headquarters,
Army Group NORDO.*



*Figure 17. (Superseded) Lieutenant, Chemical Warfare,
Army High Command.*

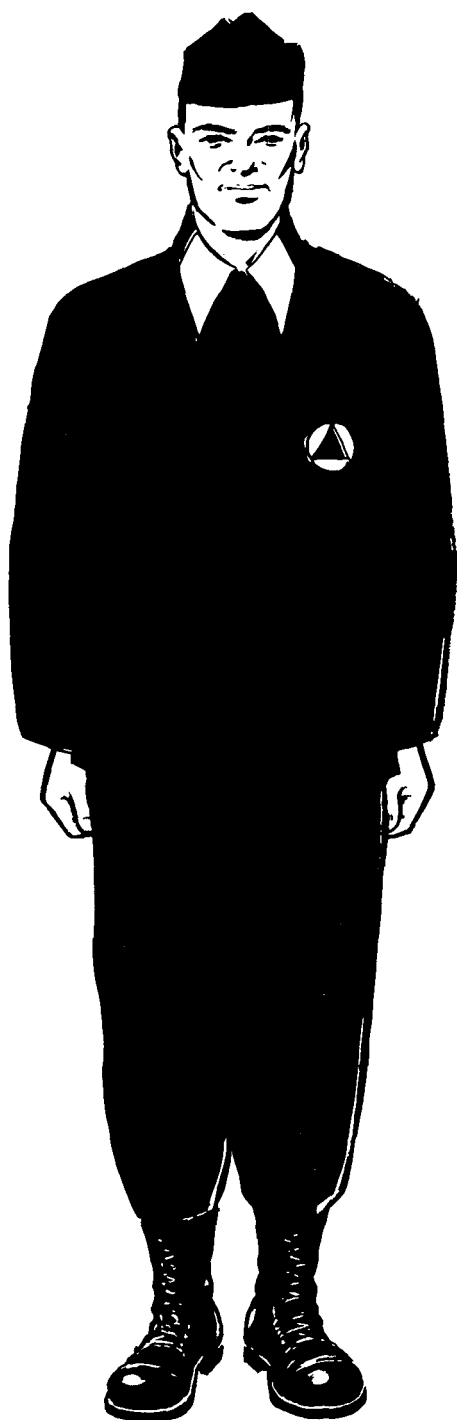


Figure 17.1. (Added) Complete Aggressor Army uniform.

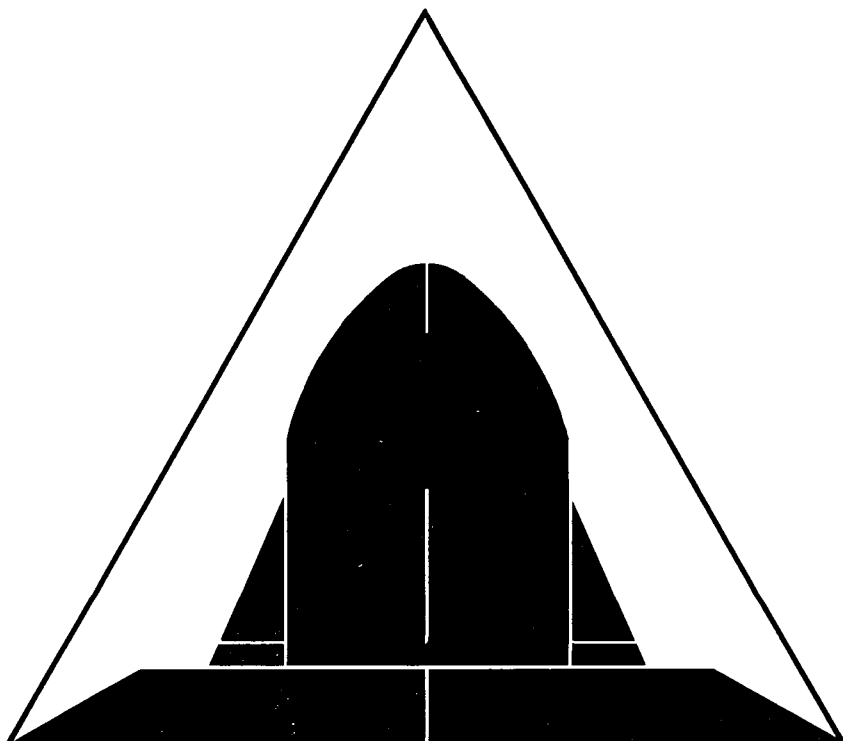


Figure 18. (Superseded) Missile artillery unit personnel patch, worn on the left breast pocket.

Section II. AIR FORCE (Superseded)

14. Basic Air Force Uniforms (figs. 21-24)

Personnel of the Aggressor Air Force wear the basic army uniform with blue shoulder loops. Personnel of air force security and support units wear the Aggressor helmet and combat boots. Other air force personnel wear a blue cap and black low-quarter shoes. All Aggressor Air Force personnel wear wings above the right breast pocket. Flying togs and footgear are of conventional United States Air Force design. Air force female personnel (including nurses) wear the conventional jungle green uniform of the same general pattern as female personnel of the United States Air Force.

15. Off Duty Uniform

The off duty uniform of Aggressor Air Force officers and enlisted personnel is the same as the combat uniform described in paragraph 14, except that low-quarter shoes are worn.

16. Specialist Insignia

In addition to the basic air force wings worn above the right breast pocket (fig. 19), Aggressor Air Force rated specialists wear wings above the left breast pocket. The Aggressor green trigon is centered on the specialist wings, and the letter of abbreviation of the specialty appears on the green trigon in white (figs. 20, 21, and 22). Identified categories of Air Force specialties, their Aggressor abbreviations, and their English equivalents are as follows:

<i>Aggressor Air Force Specialty</i>	<i>Aggressor Abbreviation</i>	<i>English Equivalent</i>
Aviada Inĝeniero	A	Flight Engineer
Bombardiero	B	Bombardier
Elektro-aparatoj	E	Electronics
Fotografio (Aviado)	F	Photography (Aerial)
Inteligenteco kaj Sukureco	I	Intelligence & Security
Kanonisto	K	Gunner
Navigisto	N	Navigator
Piloto	P	Pilot
Servadoj	S	Services
Transkomunikaĵoj	T	Communications

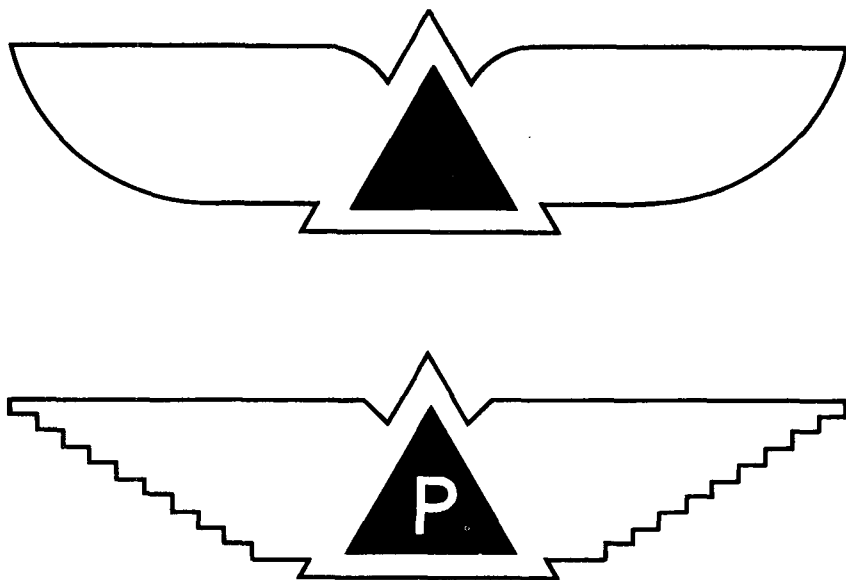


Figure 19. (Superseded) Wings worn by Aggressor Air Force personnel.

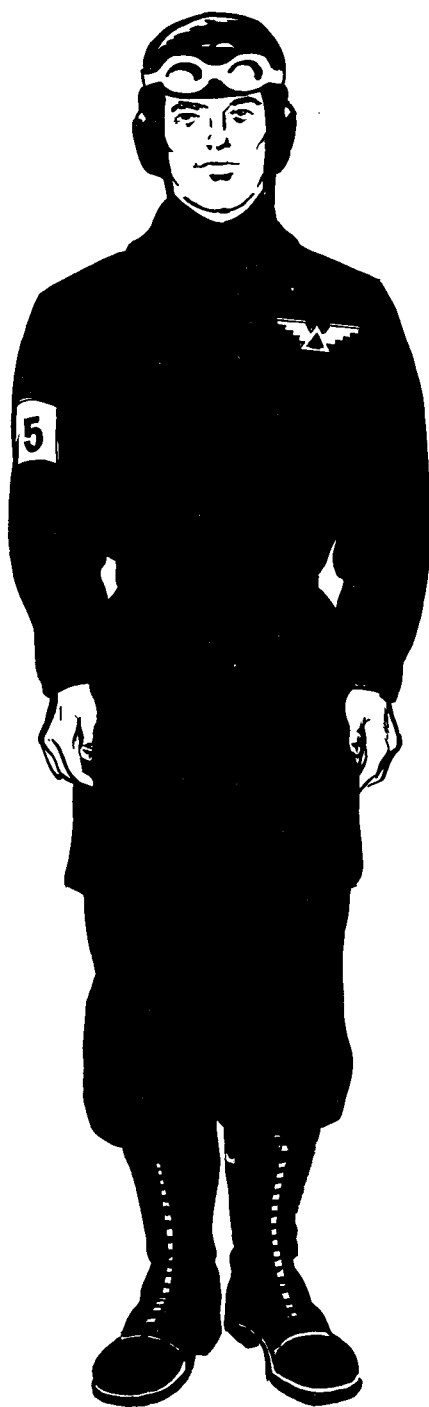


Figure 20. (Superseded) Navigator, 5 Bomber Division.

17. Air Force Insignia of Rank and Grade

(figs. 23 and 24)

a. *Officers' Insignia of Rank.* Aggressor Air Force marshal, general, field, and company grade officers and warrant officers are designated in the same manner as corresponding Aggressor Army grades. Insignia are worn on blue shoulder loops, except for general officers and marshal who wear white shoulder loops (fig. 23).

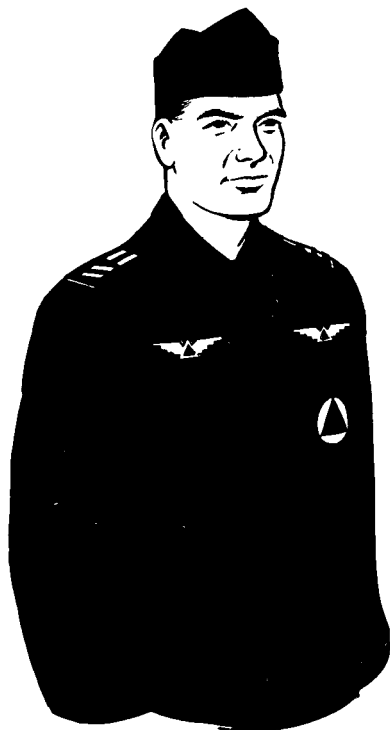


Figure 21. (Superseded) *Commandant (PILOT), 40 Fighter Regiment, 18 Fighter Division.*

b. Comparative Officer Ranks.

Aggressor Air Force

Air Marshal
General of Air
General of Air Army
General of Air Corps
General of Air Division
Colonel
Commandant
Major
Captain
Lieutenant
Sub-Lieutenant
Warrant Officer

United States Air Force

General of the Air Force
General
Lieutenant General
Major General
Brigadier General
Colonel
Lieutenant Colonel
Major
Captain
First Lieutenant
Second Lieutenant
Warrant Officer

c. Enlisted Insignia of Grade. Aggressor Air Force enlisted grades are denoted in the same manner as those of the Aggressor Army, except they are worn on blue shoulder loops (fig. 24).

d. Comparative Enlisted Grades.

Aggressor Air Force

Sergeant Major
Staff Sergeant
Senior Sergeant
Platoon Sergeant
Section Sergeant
Corporal
Senior Airman
Airman

United States Air Force

E-9
E-8
E-7
E-6
E-5
E-4
E-3
E-2, E-1

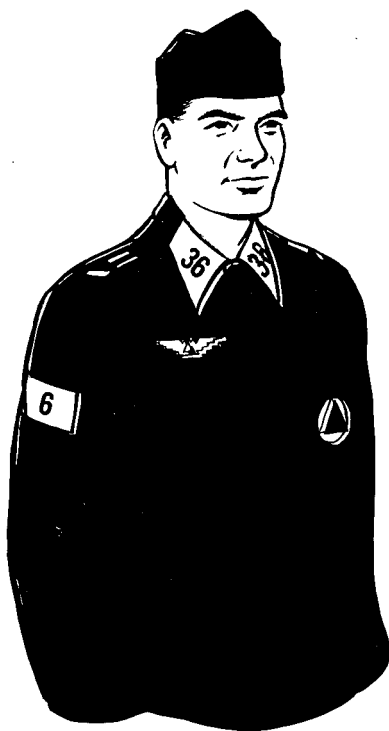


Figure 22. (Superseded) Major, 36 Reconnaissance Regiment, 6 Air Army.



WARRANT
OFFICER



SUB
LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT



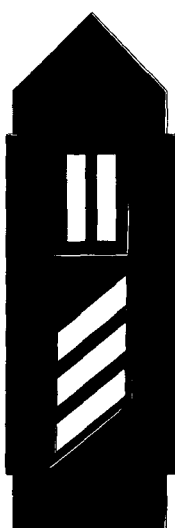
CAPTAIN



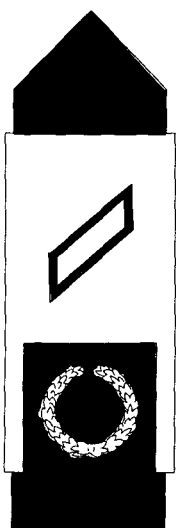
MAJOR



COMMANDANT

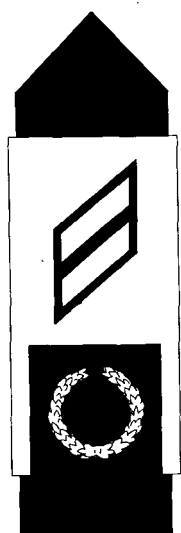


COLONEL

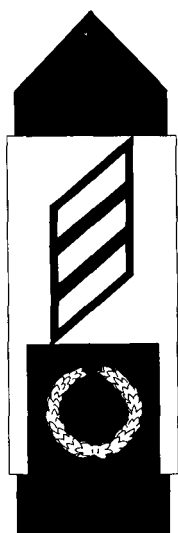


GENERAL OF
AIR DIVISION

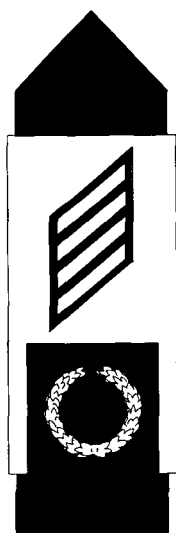
Figure 23. (Superseded) Air Force officer ranks.



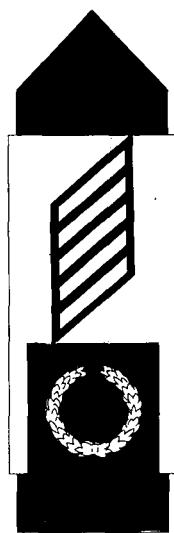
**GENERAL OF
AIR CORPS**



**GENERAL OF
AIR ARMY**

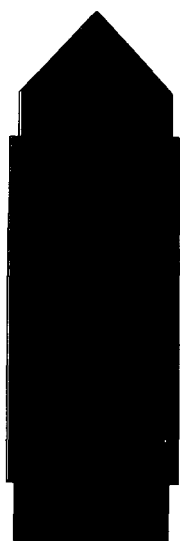


**GENERAL
OF AIR**

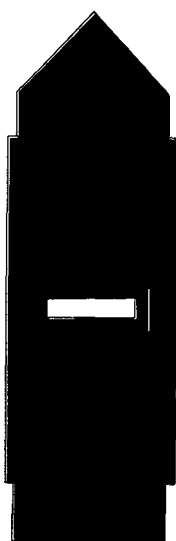


AIR MARSHAL

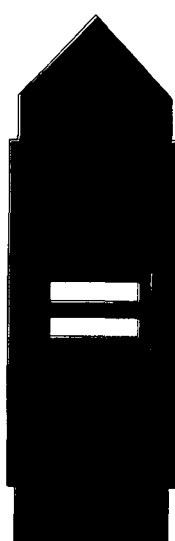
Figure 23—Continued.



PRIVATE



**SENIOR
PRIVATE**



CORPORAL



**SECTION
SERGEANT**



**PLATOON
SERGEANT**



**SENIOR
SERGEANT**



**STAFF
SERGEANT**



**SERGEANT
MAJOR**

Figure 24. (Superseded) Air Force enlisted grade.

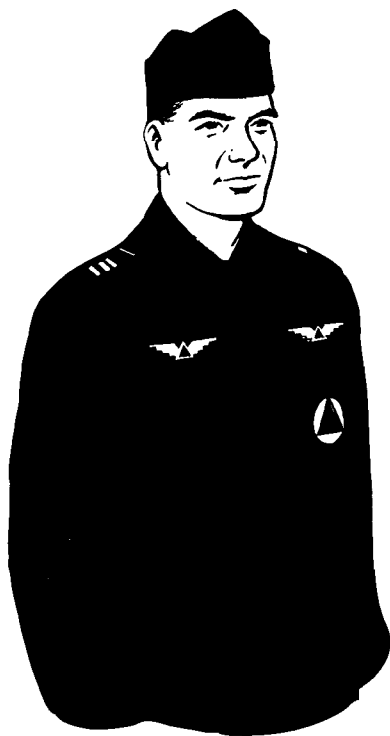


Figure 25. (Superseded) Section sergeant, 15 Attack Corps.

18. Air Force Unit and Branch Insignia

a. Squadron and Regimental Insignia. The branch for both Air Force officers and enlisted personnel is shown by colored cloth tabs worn on both sides of the collar. Black Arabic numerals superimposed on the cloth collar tabs indicate the numerical designation of regiments and squadrons. The colors for the various branches of the air force are as follows:

Fighter	Red
Bomber	White
Ground Attack	Blue
Reconnaissance	Yellow
Other Services	Orange

b. Air Division and Air Corps Insignia. The air division or air corps insignia (figs. 20 and 25) is a rectangular-shaped cloth patch with black numerals superimposed and is worn on the upper right sleeve. In air divisions, the unit is designated by the use of Arabic numerals on the cloth patch, while in the air corps Arabic numerals followed by the letter "K" are used. The colors of the air division and air corps sleeve patch are as follows:

Fighter	Red
Bomber	White
Attack	Blue

c. *Air Army Insignia.* Headquarters personnel and troops of an air army as well as personnel of separate air units detached from the Air High Command to an air army for occupational duties or for a major campaign, wear a rectangular-shaped white cloth patch bordered in black on the upper right sleeve. The numerical designation of an air army is by means of black Arabic numerals superimposed on the white patch (fig. 21).

d. *Air High Command Insignia.* Aggressor personnel assigned to the staff of the Air Force High Command wear a triangular-shaped blue cloth patch on the upper right sleeve.



Figure 26. (Superseded) Colonel, Political Staff, Hejmkomando (Home Command).

26. General

b. The prefabricated pneumatic * * * authorized by USCON-ARC. **Sonic equipment** is made available to the exercise director only when qualified personnel of the Aggressor Center participate in the exercise. Requisitioning procedures for * * * the exercise director.

Section II. PREFABRICATED AND FIELD EXPEDIENT MODELS

Titles of illustrations 30-38 are changed as follows:

- Figure 30. Chemical Mine, Model 1.
- Figure 31. Antitank Rocket Grenade, Model KTR-2.
- Figure 32. Antipersonnel Mine, Model KPM-6.
- Figure 33. Antipersonnel Mine, Model KPM-4, w/fuze and bounding.
- Figure 34. Antipersonnel Mine, Model KPM-3.
- Figure 35. Heavy Antitank Mine, Model HATM-12.
- Figure 36. Antitank Mine, Model KTM-5.
- Figure 37. Antitank Mine, non-metallic, shaped charge, w/fuze, Model KTM-10.
- Figure 38. Antitank Mine, Model KTM-7A (general purpose).

27. Prefabricated Pneumatic Models

(figs. 27-29)

Prefabricated pneumatic models * * * is not exceeded. Detailed descriptions and proper use of pneumatic models are contained in FM 5-23.

28. Technical Intelligence Items

(Superseded)

a. Technical intelligence models of many standard items of military equipment may be constructed locally. The only limitations on the construction of these models are the time and material available, and the ingenuity and experience of the personnel concerned. Examples of materials which can be used are burlap, canvas, lumber, wire, logs, nails, and paint. Careful attention to scale, design, coloring, and emplacement of models will achieve realism. The details of construction of many items of military equipment are contained in the FM 5-20 series.

b. Technical intelligence items which may be requisitioned or constructed locally are shown in figures 30 through 38. Requisitions will be submitted in accordance with DA Pamphlet 30-30.

- (1) Grenades are of four types: offensive, defensive, chemical, and antitank. A 1/2-inch horizontal stripe on the body indicates the type grenade, as follows:

- (a) Offensiveone (1) red stripe.
- (b) Defensiveone (1) white stripe.
- (c) Chemicalone (1) purple stripe.
- (d) Antitankone (1) yellow stripe.

- (2) Mines are of two types: antitank and anti-personnel. A $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch horizontal stripe on the mine indicates the type of mine, as follows:

- (a) AntipersonnelHE—one (1) green stripe.
 (b) AntipersonnelChemical—one (1) purple stripe.
 (c) Antitankone (1) black stripe.

- (3) Fuzes are of two types: impact and delay. A second $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch horizontal stripe on the body indicates the type of fuze, as follows:

- (a) Impactone (1) orange stripe.
 (b) Delayone (1) blue stripe.

Section IV. SONIC EQUIPMENT

(Superseded)

35. General

Sonic equipment, consisting of a magnetic tape recorder-reproducer, the output of which is fed into a high-power, high-fidelity, side frequency range public address system, is used to reproduce sounds common to the battlefield. Small arms, automatic weapons, vehicles, aircraft, and incoming artillery rounds are a few of the sounds that may be reproduced.

36. Equipment

a. A sonic unit consists of a magnetic tape recorder-reproducer (with its own pre-amplifier), a separate high-powered final amplifier, a high-fidelity loudspeaker and the power generator. The complete system is mounted on a $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton truck. Each unit carries its own small library of pre-recorded sounds as well as a supply of blank tapes for on-the-spot recording of sounds peculiar to a given area.

* * * * *

37. Employment

a. Sonic units may be used to augment the sounds of battle. These units, assigned to the Aggressor force, may be employed with any size unit from squad to company level. When this squad, platoon, or company is engaged in a fire fight, the sonic units reproduce the appropriate weapon sound effects which create the illusion that a much larger force is present in the area.

b. Particularly under cover of darkness, inclement weather, or low visibility, sonic units may be employed to reproduce the sounds of wheeled or tracked vehicles in convoy. The success of such missions depends essentially upon the ability of the Aggressor force to prevent their detection by United States forces.

c. Sonic units may also be employed for the purpose of broadcasting both "live" and pre-recorded propaganda messages.

38. Capabilities and Limitations

a. Sonic equipment is designed to operate in all types of weather. However, adverse weather conditions, such as rain and high winds, will limit the fidelity and range of the reproduced sounds. The sonic units should, if possible, be located on generally higher elevations than the target, and upwind. High terrain between the sonic unit and the target reduces volume and fidelity of the sounds in the target area.

* * * * *

52. Training Aids

* * * * *

b. *Supply Items.* Aggressor military uniforms, insignia, identity documents, report forms, various type leaflets, *posters*, and *technical intelligence items* are normally available *through* army training aids centers and may be obtained through normal supply channels (DA Pamphlet 30-30). Certain special equipment * * * issue the equipment.

c. *Aggressor Language (FM 30-101-1).* Esperanto is the * * * a specific exercise.

59. Aggressor Order of Battle

* * * * *

c. (Superseded) Where the tactical situation in a particular exercise is a departure from Aggressor history outlined in FM 30-103, order of battle data may be added locally. Aggressor satellite order of battle, when required, may be obtained from the United States Army Aggressor Center upon request.

63. Aggressor Agents

* * * * *

b. Background stories of * * * Aggressor counterintelligence apparatus. Agents may be Aggressor nationals, Aggressor soldiers who have evaded capture in previous campaigns, or the United States and Allied nationals sympathetic to the Aggressor cause.

* * * * *

70. Psychological Warfare and Training Exercises

Psychological warfare is * * * by the propagandist. In this manner, the maneuver situation can be capitalized on and interpreted to the target audience (United States troops). Psychological warfare activities * * * peace time exercises:

* * * * *

Section III. UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE

So much of paragraphs 75 and 76 as reads "partisan" is changed to read "guerrilla."

93. Field Employment

a. So much of this subparagraph as reads "11 October 1960" is deleted.

* * * * *

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

So much of this appendix as reads "FM 30-15, Examination of Personnel and Documents" is changed to read "FM 30-15, Intelligence Interrogations (U)." "FM 30-101A Esperanto Language" is changed to read "FM 30-101-1 Esperanto, The Aggressor Language." "FM 31-15 Operations Against Airborne Attack Guerrilla Action and Infiltration" is changed to read "FM 31-15 Operations Against Irregular Forces." (Added) "FM 30-17, Counterintelligence Operations, Intelligence Corps, U.S. Army (U)," and "FM 33-5 Psychological Warfare Operations."

APPENDIX III

AGGRESSOR DOCUMENTS

(Superseded)

1. Preparation of Aggressor Documents

In the preparation of Aggressor documents, English may be used by the Aggressor force commander in field orders, administrative instructions, conversion plan, messages, and intelligence reports to units assigned to his command. Personal documents and other prepared documents injected into exercises for intelligence training may appear in the appropriate Aggressor language. Also these documents may use conventional signs and military symbols as prescribed in chapter 5 and appendix II.

2. Forms

a. Blank Forms. The forms appearing in this appendix are outlined in English and Esperanto for the purpose of guiding individuals responsible for the preparation of Aggressor documents. The forms do not cover all situations or units, nor can every item shown be applied to every situation or unit. In making use of the forms, the responsible individuals must keep in mind the units involved, time available, and the particular situation; the details should be selected, incorporated, and modified accordingly. When documents not covered by the forms are desired, the form of the most closely related document will be followed, as company roster form and platoon roster form. The forms appearing in this appendix are listed in Department of the Army Pamphlet 30-30, Aggressor Supplies, and may be obtained from the US Army Aggressor Center upon request.

b. Overlays. Aggressor overlays are made and employed in the same manner as U.S. overlays. Conventional signs, symbols, and terminology appearing in appendix II may be used. When no appropriate sign, symbol, or term is available, those of the U.S. military services may be used. The foregoing rules apply also to the maintenance of situation maps.

c. Miscellaneous. Like any modern army, Aggressor makes use of official and personal letters, notebooks, diaries, photographs, post cards, and other miscellaneous documents for which there is no prescribed form. These documents may appear in any logical form with the full use of Aggressor terminology.

3. List of Forms

a. Personnel:

	Form No.
Officer's identification card	1
Soldier's identity book	2
Circle Trigon membership card	3
Soldier's permanent pass	4
Soldier's temporary pass	5
Unit roster	7
Unit strength report	8

b. Orders and Intelligence Reports:

Field operations order	9
Rear Services order	10
Intelligence annex	11
Intelligence estimate	12
Periodic intelligence report	13
Intelligence summary	14
Message form	15
PW tag (app. IV)	44
Injectee briefing (app. IV)	45
Injectee debriefing (app. IV)	46

c. Medical:

Medical collecting point log	16
Field hospital weekly report	17
Medical casualty tag	18

IDENTIGO POR OFICIROJ

Numero.....	AGRESAJ TERFORTOJ Oficejo dela Terarmea Adjutanta Generalo IDENTIGO POR OFICIROJ
	Nomo.....
	Rango.....
	Subskribo.....
	Kontrol-Subskribo..... <div style="text-align: right;">(Dato)</div>

Front

Alteco.....	Kolor de Okuloj.....
Pezo (Funtoj).....	Koloro de Korpo.....
Koloro de Haro.....	Dato de Naskiĝo.....
INSTRUKCIOJ Ĉi tiu dokumento devas esti uzita NUR por oficialaj celoj kaj se perdo devas esti raportita tuj. Trovanto redonu ĉi tiun dokumenton al la plejproksima agresa ĉefsidejo, aŭ resendu per poŝto al la Oficejo de la Terarmea Adjutanta Generalo.	

Reverse Side

Form 1. Officer's identification, Esperanto.

IDENTIFICATION
FOR
OFFICERS

Number	AGGRESSOR GROUND FORCES Office of the Ground Army Adjutant General IDENTIFICATION FOR OFFICERS
	Name.....
	Rank.....
	Signature.....
	Countersigned..... (Date)

Front

Height.....	Color of Eyes.....
Weight (Pounds).....	Complexion.....
Color of Hair.....	Date of Birth.....
INSTRUCTIONS This document may be used only for official purposes and if lost must be reported immediately. Finder, return this document to the nearest Aggressor Headquarters, or return by mail to the Office of the Ground Forces Adjutant General.	

Reverse Side

Form 1. Officer's identification, English.

IDENTIĜO
POR
MILITA PERSONARO

NOMO.....

TERFORTOJ
AVIADFORTOJ } NUMERO.....
MARARMEO }

HEJMPOSTENO.....

KRONIKO de DEĴORADO

(BAZA PREPARADA UNITO)

ROTO, REGIMENTO AŬ BATALIONO UNITO NUMERO

ROTO, REGIMENTO AŬ BATALIONO UNITO NUMERO

PROMOCIOJ

RANGO AL RANGO STABEJO DATO KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

RANGO AL RANGO STABEJO DATO KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

RANGO AL RANGO STABEJO DATO KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

DATO DE NASKIĜO.....LOKO.....

RELIGIO.....OKUPO.....

ALTECO.....PEZO (FUNTOJ)

PATRO.....

PATRINO.....

URBO.....

ADRESO.....

EDZINO.....

URBO.....

ADRESO.....

JAROJ DE LERNEJO.....

Page 1

Form 2. Soldier's Identity Book, Esperanto.

SUBSKRIBO DE SOLDATO

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO
DE KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

REGISTRO DE SALAJRO

SKALO DE SALAJRO.....

DATO.....

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO DE PAGISTO

SKALO DE SALAJRO.....

DATO.....

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO DE PAGISTO

SKALO DE SALAJRO.....

DATO.....

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO DE PAGISTO

MILITA LERNEJO

NOMO DE LERNEJO

DATO

NOMO DE LERNEJO

DATO

NOMO DE LERNEJO

DATO

ORDENNOJ

TIPO.....

DATO.....

Tago

Monato

Jaro

KLARIGO.....

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO
DE KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

Page 2

Form 2—Continued.

TIPO.....

DATO.....

Tago

Monato

Jaro

KLARIGO.....

.....

.....

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO
DE KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

KAMPANJOJ

REGULOJ

1. ĈI TIU LIBRO SERVAS LA SOLDATO KIEL REGISTRO DE DEĴORADO KAJ ESTAS ANKAŬ PER LEGITIMO.
2. LA SOLDATO DEVAS PORTI ĈI TIU SUR LIA PERSONO EN TUTAJ TEMOJ.
3. ESTAS LA SOLDATO RESPONDECO KE LA ENTRIOJ ESTAS ĜISDATA TRA LIA UNITO.
4. ĈI TIU ESTAS OFICIALA DOKUMENTO. ENTRIOJ ESTAS FAROTA NUR DE AGRESAJ MILITAJ UNITOJ. ENTRIOJ PER LA SOLDATO ESTAS MALPERMESATA.
5. SE LA SOLDATO PERDAS ĈI TIU LIBRO, DEVAS RAPORTI LA FAKTOJ AL LIA UNITO TUJ.

Page 3

Form 2—Continued.

IDENTIFICATION
FOR
SOLDIERS

NAME.....

GROUND FORCE }
AIR FORCE } NUMBER.....
NAVY }

HOME STATION.....

SERVICE RECORD

.....
(BASIC TRAINING UNIT)

.....
COMPANY, REGIMENT, OR BATTALION UNIT NUMBER

.....
COMPANY, REGIMENT, OR BATTALION UNIT NUMBER

PROMOTIONS

.....
RANK TO RANK HEADQUARTERS DATE COMMANDER OF UNIT

.....
RANK TO RANK HEADQUARTERS DATE COMMANDER OF UNIT

.....
RANK TO RANK HEADQUARTERS DATE COMMANDER OF UNIT

DATE OF BIRTH.....PLACE OF BIRTH.....

RELIGION.....OCCUPATION.....

HEIGHT.....WEIGHT (POUNDS)

FATHER.....

MOTHER.....

CITY.....

ADDRESS.....

WIFE.....

CITY.....

ADDRESS.....

YEARS OF EDUCATION.....

SOLDIER'S SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF
UNIT COMMANDER

PAY REGISTER

PAY SCALE.....
DATE.....

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF PAYMASTER

PAY SCALE.....
DATE.....

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF PAYMASTER

PAY SCALE.....
DATE.....

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF PAYMASTER

MILITARY SCHOOLS

NAME OF SCHOOL DATE

NAME OF SCHOOL DATE

NAME OF SCHOOL DATE

DECORATIONS

TYPE.....

DATE.....
Date Month Year

SYNOPSIS.....

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF
UNIT COMMANDER

TYPE.....

DATE.....
Date Month Year

SYNOPSIS.....
.....
.....

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF
UNIT COMMANDER

CAMPAIGNS

.....
.....
.....

REGULATIONS

1. THIS BOOK SERVES THE SOLDIER AS A RECORD OF SERVICE AND IS ALSO A MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION.
2. THE SOLDIER IS REQUIRED TO CARRY THIS BOOK ON HIS PERSON AT ALL TIMES.
3. IT IS THE SOLDIER'S RESPONSIBILITY THAT THE ENTRIES BE KEPT UP TO DATE THROUGH THIS UNIT.
4. THIS IS AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT. ENTRIES ARE TO BE MADE ONLY BY AGGRESSOR MILITARY UNITS. ENTRIES BY THE SOLDIER ARE PROHIBITED.
5. IF THE SOLDIER LOSES THIS BOOK, HE WILL REPORT THE FACTS TO HIS UNIT IMMEDIATELY.

Page 3

Form 2—Continued.

RONDO TRIGON ALIĜILO

TRIGON FEDERACIO POR KONSTITUCIA LIBERECO

NOMO.....

SUBSKRIBO.....

RESPONDULO.....

ALSUBSKRIBITA.....

Sekretario

Numero.....

Front

PARTIAJ LEĜOJ POR ALIGILOJ POSEDOJ

Nur Membroj ĵuranta lojaleco al principoj de la Partio povas porti ĉi tiu karto.

Ĉi tiu karto devas esti subskribita de respondulo kaj alsubskribita de Partia sekretario.

Nur membroj en bona financa reputo estas rajtigata al karto.

Ĉi tiu karto estas laŭleĝa per uno jaro komenci:.....

Partio povas nuligi la karto kaj la membreco je iam se ĝi estas dekretita de la alto kaŭkuso.

Perdo de la karto devas esti raportita tuj al via Grupa Ĉefo.

ĈI TIU KARTO NE ESTAS TRANSIGEBLA

Reverse Side

Form 3. Circle Trigon membership card, Esperanto.

CIRCLE TRIGON MEMBERSHIP CARD

TRIGON FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES	
NAME.....	
SIGNATURE.....	
SPONSOR.....	
COUNTERSIGNED.....	Secretary
Number.....	

Front

PARTY LAWS FOR CARD HOLDERS	
Only members swearing allegiance to the Party's principles may carry this card.	
This card may be signed by the inductor and countersigned by the Party secretary.	
Only members in good financial standing are entitled to this card.	
This card is valid for one year starting:.....	
The Party may revoke the card and the membership at any time if it is decreed by the High Caucus.	
The loss of the card must be reported immediately to your cell chief.	
THIS CARD IS NOT TRANSFERABLE	

Reverse Side

Form 3. Circle Trigon membership card, English.

ĈIAMA PERMESO

Numero..... Dato.....

La portanto de ĉi tiu permeso,

.....
(NOMO)

.....
(RANGO)

.....
(UNITO)

Estas rajtigita.....

.....

SIGELO

.....

.....
SUBSKRIBO, RANGO DE
DISDONANTA OFICIRO

Noto. Ĉi tiu formo povas esti uzita por ĉiuj okazoj kie pur certa popolo havas rajtigo al certaj instalaĵoj, por ekzemple, poŝtao komizo por kolekti poŝta en Kampo Poŝt-oficejo.

Disdonanta oficiro estos unita komandanto aŭ asignia staba oficiro de la Agresa unito. La unito konservas fajlo de ciamaj permesoj eldonita de:

Nro. de permeso.....

Persono al kiun eldonita.....

Celo.....

Form 4. Soldier's permanent pass, Esperanto.

PERMANENT PASS

Number..... Date.....

The bearer of this pass,

.....
(NAME

.....
(RANK)

.....
(UNIT)

is authorized.....

.....

SEAL

.....

.....
SIGNATURE, RANK OF
ISSUING OFFICER

Note. This form can be used for all cases where designated people only have access to certain installations, for example, mail clerk to pick up mail at Field Post Office.

Issuing officer will be the unit commander or designated staff officer of the Aggressor unit. The unit maintains a record of permanent passes issued by:

No. of Pass.....

Person to whom issued.....

Purpose.....

PROVISORA PERMESO

PROVISORA PERMESO		

DATO		

(NOMO	KAJ	RANGO)

Estas rajtigita.....		

Por.....		

De.....	Ĝis.....	-----

<div>SIGELO</div>	(SUBSKRIBO DE DISDONANTA OFICIERO)	

(UNITO)		

Noto. Ĉi tiu formo povas esti uzita de ĉiuj unitoj kiel provisoraj permesoj. Ne devas esti uzita kiel forpermesoj kaj ĝenerale ne bona por periodoj de pli ol tri tagoj.

TEMPORARY PASS

TEMPORARY PASS		
----- DATE		
----- (NAME AND RANK)		
Is authorized-----		
For-----		
From-----	To-----	
<div>SEAL</div>	----- (SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICER)	
	----- (UNIT)	

Note. This form may be used by all units as a temporary pass. Not to be used as a furlough and normally not valid for periods of more than three days.

UNITO NOMARO

DATO.....

UNITO NOMARO

UNITO.....

LOKO.....

OFICIOIRO	RANGO	DEVO
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
SOLDATO	RANGO	DEVO
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

Form 7. Unit Roster, Esperanto.

UNIT ROSTER

DATE.....

UNIT ROSTER

UNIT.....

PLACE.....

OFFICER	RANK	DUTY
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
SOLDIER	RANK	DUTY
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

Note. Aggressor units may vary from this form in making rosters for company purpose, but this form is followed when the roster is to be submitted to higher headquarters. Additional pages are added as needed. Names are listed in order of rank.

Form 7. Unit Roster, English.

RAPORTO PRI FORTIKECO

Periodo de semajno. Horo de 1200.....

ĝis 1200.....

(UNITO)

	SOLDATOJ			SUBOFICIROJ					ROJ	OFICIROJ					
	Sdtj	Srj Sdtj	Kpli	Sgti de Sk	Sgti de Pl	Srj Sgti	Sbj Sgti	CSgt	Roj	SLtj	Ltj	Knj	Mrj	Ktj	Klj
Rajtigita Fortikeco															
Antaŭa Periodo															
Huna Periodo Helptrupoj															
Alligitaj															
Neasignitaj															
(Perdoj)															
Mortinulaj															
Postiĝintulaj															
Enhospitaligitaj															
En Transiraj															
Forpermesula															
Tuta Fortikeco															

(ADJUTANTO AŬ KOMANDANTO)

Form 8. Unit Strength Report, Esperanto.

REPORT OF STRENGTH

Period of Week. Hour 1200.....
to 1200.....

(UNIT)

	SOLDIERS			NCO'S						WO'S		OFFICERS				
	Privates	Senior Privates	Corporal	Section Sergeant	Platoon Sergeant	Senior Sergeant	Sergeant	Staff Sergeant	Sergeant Major	Warrant Officer	Sub-Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Captain	Major	Commandant	Colonel
Authorized Strength																
Previous Period																
Current Period Reinforcements																
Attached																
Casuals																
(Losses) Dead																
Stragglers																
Hospitalized																
In Transit																
Furlough																
Total strength																

(ADUTANT OR COMMANDER)
Form 8. Unit Strength Report, English.

KAMPOPERACIA ORDONA FORMO

Klasifiko :

Rajtigo :

Parafo :

Dato :

.....Forto

Kampoperacio Ordono Nro.....

Landkartoj.....

Dato.....

Horo.....

Loko.....

A. INFORMO PRI MALAMIKAJ FORTOJ.

B. INFORMO PRI AMIKAJ FORTOJ.

C. TASKOJ.

D. INSTRUKCIOJ AL SUBAJ UNITOJ.

E. ŜANĜOJ.

F. ADMINISTRAJ INSTRUKCIOJ.

G. KOMUNIKAĴOJ.

H. POSTENOJ DE KOMANDO.

OFICISTO

ALMETAĴOJ

Distribuo :

FIELD OPERATIONS ORDER FORM

Classifications:

Authority:

Initials:

Date:

.....Force

Field Operations Order No.....

Maps.....

Date.....

Time.....

Place.....

A. INFORMATION ABOUT ENEMY FORCES.

B. INFORMATION ABOUT FRIENDLY FORCES.

C. TASKS.

D. INSTRUCTIONS TO SUBORDINATE UNITS.

E. CHANGES.

F. ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

G. COMMUNICATIONS.

H. POSTS OF COMMAND.

OFFICIAL

ANNEXES

Distribution

POSTSERVADAJ ORDONA FORMO

Klasifiko:

Rajtigo:

Parafo:

Dato:

.....Forto

Postservadaj Ordono Nro.....

Iri kun Kampoperacia Ordono Nro.....

Landkartoj.....

Dato.....

Horo.....

Loko.....

A. Alia Stabejoj

1. Loko: Depotoj venonta pli alta nivelo
2. Loko: Aliaj Postservadaj unitoj kaj instalaĵoj
3. Loko: Dua nivelo stabejo
4. Loko: Organa plifortikiganta unitoj

B. Post kaj flanka limo de organizaĵoj

C. Proviza Sistemo:

1. Fazo I
2. Fazo II
3. Fazo III
4. Fazo IV
5. Fazo V

D. Provizoj

1. Pafmunicio, rajtiginta porcio kaj rezervitaro
2. Porcioj, rajtiginta porcio kaj rezervitaro
3. Benzino, oleo, lubrikaĵoj, rajtiginta porcio kaj rezervitaro

Form 10. Rear Services Order Form, Esperanto.

E. Provizaj kaj Malokupaj vojoj

1. Provizaj vojoj
2. Malokuapaj vojoj
3. Malokupa sistemo
 - a. Viktimoj
 - b. Militkaptitoj
 - c. Enterigaj instrukcioj
 - d. Kaptitaj Materialoj

F. Asigno de Transportado

1. Trafika Kontrolo
2. Konservado de vojoj
3. Kamufladaj Donitaĵoj

G. Komando kaj Signalo

H. Sekureco kaj Defendo de Postservada areo

1. Kontrola unito
2. Subtenaj unitoj
3. Radiaj kontroloj kaj malpurigitaj unitoj per zono

I. Diversa :

1. Raportoj
2. Specialaj Taskoj
3. Lokaj rimedoj
4. Poŝto
5. Alia

REAR SERVICES ORDER FORM

Classification :

Authority :

Initials :

Date :

.....Force

Rear Services Order No.....

To go with Field Operations Order No.....

Map.....

Date.....

Hour.....

Place.....

A. Other Headquarters

1. Location: Depots next higher echelon
2. Location: Other Rear service units and installations
3. Location: Second echelon Headquarters
4. Location: Organic reinforcing units

B. Rear and flank boundaries of organization

C. Supply System:

1. Phase I
2. Phase II
3. Phase III
4. Phase IV
5. Phase V

D. Supplies

1. Ammunition, authorized allowance and reserve
2. Rations, authorized allowance and reserve
3. Gasoline, oil, lubricants, authorized allowance and reserve

Form 10. Rear Services Order Form, English.

E. Supply and Evacuation Routes

1. Supply routes
2. Evacuation routes
3. Evacuation system
 - a. Casualties
 - b. POW
 - c. Burial instructions
 - d. Captured material

F. Allocation of Transportation

1. Traffic control
2. Maintenance of routes
3. Camouflage date

G. Command and Signal

H. Security and Defense of the rear service area

1. Control unit
2. Support units
3. Radiological control and decontamination units by zone

I. Miscellaneous:

1. Reports
2. Special missions
3. Local resources
4. Mail
5. Other

INTELIGENTECA ALMETAĴA FORMO

Klasifiko:

Rajtigo:

Parafo:

Dato:

.....Forto

Dato:

Inteligenteca Almetaĵa Nro.....por Operacio Horo:

Ordona Nro.....

Loko de
Komandposteno:

Landkartoj

- A. Resumo de malamika situacio.
- B. Esencaj elementoj de informo.
- C. Esplorada kaj observada objektivo
 - 1. Instrukcio por subaj unitoj.
 - 2. Peto por pli altaj kaj helpaj unitoj.
- D. Instrukcio por administrado de personaro, dokumentoj, kaj ekipaĵo.
 - 1. Militkaptitoj, Forkurantoj, kaj aliaj personoj.
 - 2. Kaptaj dokumentoj.
 - 3. Kapta ekipaĵo.
- E. Landkartoj kaj fotografaĵoj.
- F. Kontraŭainteligenteco.
- G. Raportoj kaj distribuado.

/s/.....
(Titolo (Komandanto))

Aldonoj

Distribuado

Aŭtentikigo

SIGELO

INTELLIGENCE ANNEX FORM

Classification :

Authority :

Initials :

Date :

.....Force Date :

Intelligence Annex No.....to Opn's Hour :

Order No..... CP Location :

Maps :

- A. Summation of Enemy Situation.
- B. Essential Elements of Information.
- C. Reconnaissance and Observation Objective.
 - 1. Instruction to subordinate units.
 - 2. Request to higher and cooperating units.
- D. Instructions for handling personnel, documents, and equipment.
 - 1. POW's, Deserters, and other persons.
 - 2. Captured documents.
 - 3. Captured equipment.
- E. Maps and photographs.
- F. Counterintelligence.
- G. Reports and distribution.

/s/.....
(Title (Commander))

Appendices

Distribution

Authentication

SEAL

INTELIGENTECA TAKSA FORMULARO

Klasifiko:

Rajtigo:

Parafo:

Dato:

.....Forto

Dato:

Inteligenteca Taksa Numero.....

Horo:

Landkartoj:

Loco de
Komandposteno:

A. Tasko (Objectivo)

B. Situacio kaj Plano de Ago

1. Konsideroj influanto la oblaj planoj de Ago kaj nia Tasko.
2. Malamika Situacio.
3. Malamikaj Kapabloj

C. Efekto de Malamika Plano de Ago sur nia Tasko

/s/.....
Inteligenteca Ofciro

Distribuado

Aŭtentikigo

SIGELO

INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE FORM

Classification:

Authority:

Initials:

Date:

.....Force

Date:

Intelligence Estimate No.

Hour:

Maps:

CP Location:

A. Task (Objective)

B. Situation and Plan of Action

1. Considerations affecting the possible plan of action and our task.
2. Enemy Situation.
3. Enemy Capabilities.

C. Effect of Enemy Plan of Action on our Task.

/s/

Intelligence Officer

Distribution

Authentication

SEAL

PERIODA INTELIGENTECA RAPORTA FORMO

Klasifiko:

Rajtigo:

Parafo:

Dato:

.....Forto

Dato:

Perioda Inteligenteca Raporta Numero.....

Horo:

Landkartoj:

Loco de
Komandposteno:

A. Informo de malamiko je fino de periodo.

B. Malamikaj operacioj je fino de periodo.

1. Resumo.

2. Novaj malamikaj taktikoj, kaj armiloj aŭ alia materialo.

3. Operacioj de malamikaj subtenaj elementoj.

C. Aliaj Inteligentecaj faktoroj.

D. Kontraŭainteligenteco (mallonga resume de kontraŭainteligenteca situacio dum la periodo).

E. Malamikaj kapabloj.

1. Listo de direktoj de ago.

2. Diskuto kaj analizo de subparagrafo E-1.

3. Deduktoj rilate al relativa probableco de alprenado de malamikaj kapabloj.

/s/.....

(Titolo (Komandanto))

Almetaĵoj

Distribuado

Aŭtentikigo

SIGELO

Form 13. Periodic Intelligence Report, Esperanto.

PERIODIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT FORM

Classification:

Authority:

Initials:

Date:

-----Force

Date:

Periodic Intelligence Report No.-----

Hour:

Maps:

CP Location:

- A. Information of enemy at end of period.
- B. Enemy operations at end of period.
 - 1. Summation.
 - 2. New enemy tactics and arms or other material.
 - 3. Operations of enemy supporting elements.
- C. Other intelligence factors.
- D. Counterintelligence (brief summation of counterintelligence situation during the period).
- E. Enemy capabilities.
 - 1. Listing courses of action.
 - 2. Discussion and analysis of subparagraph E-1.
 - 3. Deductions as to relative probability of adoption of enemy capabilities.

/s/-----
(Title (Commander))

Annexes

Distribution

Authentication

SEAL

INTELIGENTECA RESUMA FORMO

Klasifiko:

Rajtigo:

Parafo:

Dato:

.....Forto

Dato:

Inteligenteca Resuma Numero.....

Horo:

Landkartoj:

Loco de
Komandposteno:

A. Informo de malamika ago por la periodo.

B. Specialaj inteligentecaj observadoj.

1. Loco de voj-blokadoj kaj minkampoj.
2. Novaj identecoj.
3. Malamikaj veturiloj detruata (takso).
4. Malamikaj movadoj.
5. Vetero kaj kondiĉo de grundo.
 - a. Vetero.
 - b. Kondiĉoj por trafiko.

C. Takso de situacio kun deduktoj.

/s/.....
Inteligenteca Oficiro

Distribuado

Aŭtentikigo

SIGELO

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY FORM

Classification :

Authority :

Initials :

Date :

-----Force

Date :

Intelligence Summary No.-----

Hour :

Maps :

CP Location :

A. Information of enemy activity for the period.

B. Special intelligence observations.

1. Location of road-blocks and mine fields.

2. New identifications.

3. Enemy vehicles destroyed (estimated).

4. Enemy movements.

5. Weather and condition of ground.

a. Weather.

b. Conditions for traffic.

C. Estimate of situation with deductions :

/s/-----

Intelligence Officer

Distribution

Authentication

SEAL

Radio: ENĈIFRI	ANTAŬECO:.....	
KLARA	DATO:.....	
POR.....		
Pozicio	Unita numero	
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
SENDO:.....		
	Nomo	Rango
Konfidencia		
Sekreta		
Plej Sekreta		
.....		
Pozicio	Unita numero	
Ago de Signala Sekcio.....		
	Dato/Tempo de transsendo	Parafo

Form 15. Message form, Esperanto.

Radio: ENCIPHER	PRECEDENCE:.....	
CLEAR	DATE:.....	
FOR.....		
Position	Unit Number	
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
SENDER:.....		
	Name	Rank
Confidential		
Secret		
Top Secret		
.....		
Position	Unit Number	
Action by Signal Section.....		
	Date/Time of Transmission	Initials

Note. This form serves the Aggressor Forces in the same manner as U. S. message form serves the U. S. forces.

KURACA FAKO

TAGLIBRO DE KURACA KOLEKTA PUNKTO

Unito.....

Dato.....

Loko.....

[illegible]

Form 16. Medical Collecting Point Log, Esperanto.

MEDICAL BRANCH

LOG OF MEDICAL COLLECTING POINT

Unit.....

Date.....

Place.....

Number	Name	Rank	Serial Number	Unit	Diagnosis	Disposition

Note. This log is kept at all medical collecting points and serves as a record of all patients receiving attention.

Form 16. Medical collecting point log, English.

KURACA FAKO
ĈIUSEMAJNA RAPORTO PRI MALSANULOJ
KAJ VUNDULOJ

1. KAMPA HOSPITALO:.....

LOKO:.....

2. POR LA PERIODO DE SEP TAGOJ KOMENCO:.....

3. MEZA ĈIUTAGA FORTIKECO: OFICIROJ:.....

SOLDATOJ:.....

4. NOMBRO DE MALSANULOJ:

Tipo de viktimoj	Sumo en komenco de periodo	Nova alven-intoj	Resendita al deĵoro kaj evakuita	Mort-intoj	Sumo en fino de periodo	Ŝanĝiĝoj
Malsanuloj						
Vunduloj						
Sumo						

5. UNITOJ SERVITA DE HOSPITALO:.....

.....

6. ŜANĜIĜOJ:.....

.....

7. SUBSKRIBO:

.....
(ADJUTANTO AŬ KOMANDANTO)

MEDICAL BRANCH

WEEKLY REPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED

1. FIELD HOSPITAL:.....

PLACE:.....

2. FOR THE PERIOD OF SEVEN DAYS BEGINNING:.....

3. AVERAGE DAILY STRENGTH: OFFICERS:.....

SOLDIERS:.....

4. NUMBER OF SICK:

Type of Victims	Number at beginning of period	New arrivals	Returned to service and evacuated	Dead	Number at end of period	Changes
Sick						
Wounded						
Total						

5. UNITS SERVED BY HOSPITAL:.....

.....

6. CHANGES:.....

.....

7. SIGNATURE:

.....
(ADJUTANT OR COMMANDER)

Note. Item 3 applies only to patients. Units listed in 5 and 6 are designated by code name or number when report is made within the theater of operations.

Form 17. Field Hospital Weekly Report, English

Nomo.....

Milita Nro.....

Aĝo..... Deĵoro (jaroj).....

Rango..... Unito.....

Regimento aŭ Stabo.....

Dato, horo, kaj kolekta punkto kie dokumentoj estis alligita.....

Diagnozo:.....

Kuracado:.....

Disponado:.....

(SUBSKRIBO DE KURACISTO)

TRANSPORTA MEMORANDO

Por registri evakuado de malsanuloj, kuracaj klarigaj unitoj, hospitalaj vagonaroj, hospitalaj slipoj kaj periloj de transportado, la suba formo devas esti kompletigata.

De..... al..... Per.....

Maniero de transporto Dato

De..... al..... Per.....

Maniero de transporto Dato

De..... al..... Per.....

Maniero de transporto Dato

Name.....

ASN.....

Age..... Time in Service (yrs).....

Rank..... Unit.....

Regiment or Staff.....

.....

.....

Date, hour, and collecting point where documents were attached.....

.....

.....

Diagnosis:.....

.....

Cure:.....

.....

Disposition:

.....

(SIGNATURE OF MEDICAL OFFICER)

Note. Information pertaining to the patient must correspond to the entries made in his identity book.

TRANSPORTATION MEMORANDUM

For registering evacuation of sick, medical clearing units, hospital cards, hospital slips and media of transportation, the below form must be completed.

From.....to.....By.....

Mode of Transport Date

From.....to.....By.....

Mode of Transport Date

From.....to.....By.....

Mode of Transport Date

APPENDIX IV

FORMS FOR PREPARED PRISONERS OF WAR ACTIVITY

Section I. FORM FOR BRIEFING PREPARED PRISONERS (Form 45) (Superseded)

This form is a recommended guide for intelligence agencies in preparation of prisoners of war for injection in any exercise.
BRIEFING FOR AGGRESSOR PW INJECTEE (No.....)

1. U. S. Identity of Injectee

- a. Grade and Name:.....
- b. Serial Number:..... c. Unit:.....

2. Injection Data

- a. Date and Time to be Injected:.....
- b. Unit to Receive Injectee:.....
- c. Place of Injection:.....
- d. Method of Injection: (Select *one* of the following methods.)
 - (1) Deliver Directly to Player Personnel
(Controller must provide the following information to player receiving the PW)
 - (a) Date and Time of Capture:.....
 - (b) Place of Capture:.....
 - (c) Capturing Unit:.....
 - (d) Circumstances of Capture:.....

- (2) Release in area to move about until capture.

3. Special Instructions

- a. Type of Personality to be Portrayed:.....
- b. Aggressor Documents and Equipment to be Carried:.....
- c. Immediately prior to injection PW must receive briefing on tactical situation in the area where PW will be captured!

*If Properly Interrogated, PW Will Divulge
Following Information to Player Personnel*

4. Aggressor Identity of PW

- a. Grade and Name:.....
 - b. Serial Number:..... c. Unit:.....
 - d. Duty Assignment and Mission When Captured:.....
-

5. Personal Background

- a. Date and Place of Birth:.....
 - b. Education:.....
 - c. Civilian Occupation:.....
 - d. Marital Status:.....
 - (1) Name of Wife:.....
 - (2) Name of Children:.....
 - e. Names of Parents; Address and Occupation:.....
-

6. Military Experience

- a. Date of Entry into Aggressor Armed Forces:.....
 - b. Date Joined Present Unit:.....
 - c. Special Training and Schools:.....
-
- d. Campaigns Participated in:.....

7. Information Concerning PW's Unit

- a. Designation:..... b. Location:.....
- c. Mission:..... d. Strength:.....
- e. Casualties:..... f. Replacements:.....
- g. Organizational Structure:.....
- h. Type, Number, and Characteristics of Weapons and Equipment:.....
- i. Communications:.....
- j. Fortifications:.....
- k. Supply Situation:.....
- l. Artillery Support:.....
- m. Morale:.....
- n. Personalities:.....
- o. Code Name & AFPO Number:.....
- p. Unit History:.....
- q. Other Information (installations, etc.):.....

8. Information Concerning Other Aggressor Units

(May include information similar to the type provided for PW's unit):.....

.....

9. Special Information

(nuclear, chemical, biological, political, new or unusual organization, tactics and equipment) :

10. Additional Remarks Concerning Above Items

Section II. PW TAG (Form 44)

(Superseded)

This form is a recommended guide for tagging prisoners of war, captured documents, or captured equipment.

(Front Side)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| () PRISONER OF WAR TAG | (Check) |
| | (Applicable) |
| () CAPTURED DOCUMENT TAG | (Title) |
| | () |
| () CAPTURED EQUIPMENT TAG | () |

1. Grade and Name or Type of Document or Designation of Equipment.....
2. Serial No. (If applicable) :
3. Date and Time Captured :
4. Place Captured :
5. Capturing Unit :
6. Circumstances of Capture :

(Reverse Side)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

1. This tag will be completed by the capturing unit or as early as possible with data furnished by the capturing unit.
2. Tag each prisoner of war (loop card around neck) or affix tag to captured documents and equipment.
3. Prisoners of war will be warned not to lose, mutilate, or destroy their tags.
4. This tag will not be removed from captured documents and equipment.

Section III. DEBRIEFING FORM (Form 46)
(Superseded)

This form is a recommended guide for the debriefing of prepared prisoners of war upon their return to the Intelligence agency which injected them into the exercise.

DEBRIEFING OF AGGRESSOR PW INJECTEE (No.....)
(Form 46)

1. U. S. Identity of Injectee

- a. Grade and Name:.....
b. Serial Number:..... c. Unit:.....

2. Injection Data

- a. Date and Time of Injection:.....
b. Unit that Received Injectee:.....
c. Place of Injection:.....
d. Method of Injection:.....
e. Date and Time of Capture:.....
f. Place of Capture:.....
g. Capturing Unit:.....
h. Circumstances of Capture:.....
i. Type of Personality Portrayed:.....
j. Aggressor Documents and Equipment Carried:.....
.....

3. Aggressor Identity of Injectee

- a. Grade and Name:.....
b. Serial Number:..... c. Unit:.....
d. Duty Assignment and Mission When Captured:.....
.....

4. Handling

- a. Were you searched for weapons, Aggressor documents, and equipment when captured?.....
b. At what echelon was tagging effected for the injectee, Aggressor documents, and equipment?.....
c. Did you have an opportunity to escape at any time or to destroy Aggressor documents and special equipment that you were carrying?.....
d. Were Aggressor documents and special equipment in your possession at time of capture evacuated with you?.....
e. Indicate successive echelons through which you were evacuated from time of capture to last interrogation point, the time at each echelon, and whether or not you were interrogated at each echelon.....
.....

- f. During evacuation, did you pass through CP's, supply installations, or troop concentrations?.....
- g. Were other injectees and PW's properly segregated at all times?.....
- h. Were you mistreated at any time in violation of exercise rules?.....

5. Interrogation

- a. Explain briefly the method of interrogation.....
- b. Were Aggressor documents and special equipment in your possession when captured properly utilized during interrogation?.....
- c. Was interrogator successful in obtaining all Aggressor information from you?..... If not, what tactical information did you volunteer to the interrogator?.....

6. Miscellaneous

Was all personal equipment, except Aggressor documents and special equipment, returned to you when you were released by U.S. Forces?..... If not, explain.....

7. Additional Remarks

Debriefing Conducted by:.....
(Rank and Name)

APPENDIX VI

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR AGGRESSOR PERSONNEL

(Superseded)

Section I. PRE-EXERCISE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR GUIDANCE IN THE INSTRUCTION OF TROOPS REPRESENTING AGGRESSOR IN TRAINING EXERCISES

This schedule and program of instruction is a recommended *guide* for Aggressor troops participating in training exercises. Lesson plans for this POI are available at the Aggressor Center and may be obtained as desired.

SCHEDULE

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours</i>
GENERAL	5
Introduction and Organization of Aggressor	
Field Forces and Air Army	(2)
Aggressor Uniforms, Insignia, and Equipment Markings	(1)
Aggressor Language and Forms	(1)
Aggressor Order of Battle	¹ (1)
AGGRESSOR TACTICS	4
Aggressor Basic Principles	(1)
Aggressor Ground Force Tactics	(2)
Special Operations as Required	(1)
AGGRESSOR REPRESENTATION	8
Organization of an Aggressor Force.....	¹ (2)
Aggressor as an Intelligence Training Aid.....	² (1)
Aggressor Simulation Equipment and Devices	³ (1)
Employment of Aggressor	(4)
MANEUVER CONTROL	1
Umpiring	(1)
TOTAL HOURS	18

¹ Instruction relative to the specific Aggressor unit that is to be portrayed.

² Orientation for all troops. (Personnel that will prepare documents and those assigned to serve as prepared prisoners of war must receive more thorough specialized training.)

³ Orientation for all troops. (Personnel that actually will handle and operate the equipment must receive additional specialized training.)

Note. All Aggressor participating in any exercise should be given a brief daily orientation on Aggressor activities in connection with development of positions, phase lines, reconnaissance, and other related and interesting development of the exercise.

PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

GENERAL SUBJECTS (5 HRS)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and Type</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Introduction and Organiza- tion of Aggr Field Forces and Air Army.	2 C	Purpose and scope of course; history and mission of Aggr, the military system and organization of the army group, field army divisions, GHQ and air army.	FM 30-101, chap 1; FM 30-102, chap 1 and 2; FM 30- 103, chap 3.
Aggr uniforms, insignia and equipment markings.	1 C	Uniforms and insignia of the Aggr army, air force, and high command. Awards and decorations.	FM 30-101, chap 2, sec. 6, chap 3.
Aggressor lan- guage and forms.	1 C	Introduction to Esperanto; Aggr forms and use of Esperanto on forms.	FM 30-101, app. III.
Aggressor Order of Battle.	1 C	Introduction of units to be portrayed in any particu- lar Exercise; index to officers; armed forces pos- tal system and reference data.	FM 30-103, chap 11, chap 12, app. Exer- cise Order of Battle.

AGGRESSOR TACTICS (4 HRS)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Aggressor Basic Principles.	1 C	Introduction to principles; mass dispersion, surprise, command, control, unit structure, combined arms, fire support, defense against nuclear attack, combat and counterintelli- gence, CBR operations.	FM 30-102, chap 2
Aggr Ground Force Tactics.	2 C	Operations; advance, offen- sive, pursuit, defense, and supporting arms.	FM 30-102, chap 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
Special Operations.	1 C	Phases as required to fit any particular exercise.	FM 30-102, chap 13.
Organization of an Aggr Force.	2 C	Organizing U. S. unit into Aggr units, uniform and insignia requirements. Use of Aggr names and per- sonal documents.	FM 30-101, chap 7, app IX, FM 30- 103, chap 10 and 11.
Aggr as an Intelligence Training Aid.	1 C	Individual and unit intelli- gence training, develop- ment of the intelligence training plan, phases of activity, background scen- ario, means of stimulation, PW's, casualties, agents, communications.	FM 30-101, chap 5.

AGGRESSOR TACTICS (4 HRS)—Continued

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Aggr Simulation Equipment and Devices.	1 C and D	Prefabricated and expedient models, simulators, adap- ters and marking of equip- ment.	FM 30-101, chap 3.
Employment of Aggressor.	4 C, PE	Employment and rehearsal of Aggr in a tactical exer- cise.	All previous references and the General Plan.

MANEUVER CONTROL (1 HR)

Umpiring	1 C	Orientation of the Aggr forces in the duties and functions of umpires.	FM 105-5, pars 19-23, 37-64.
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Section II. ARTILLERY FIRE SIMULATOR EQUIPMENT AND PREFABRICATED PNEUMATIC EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (4 HRS)

Personnel assigned to assist in the erection, employment deflation and maintenance of the pneumatic models, and those that will handle pyrotechnics and/or serve as Aggressor artillerymen should undergo this specialized training.

PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Pneumatic equipment.	2 C, D and PE	Structural features; valves; unpacking, inflation; place- ment of adjustment, dis- mounting, repacking, care and maintenance.	FM 30-101, sec II, chap 3. USA Agg Cen Pam: "Instruc- tions on Care and Mainte- nance of Pneumatic Devices."
Artillery Simulator Banks.	2 C, C and PE	Description and preparation of equipment; testing, care and cleaning, misfires, safety precautions.	FM 30-101, sec III, chap 3. USA Agg Cen Pam: "Instruc- tions on Multiple Tube Artil- lery Simu- lator Banks."

Section III. AGGRESSOR PREPARED PRISONER OF WAR AND AGENT TRAINING (30 HRS)

Personnel to be employed as prisoners of war or agents, and those assigned to assist in the preparation of background stories should undergo this specialized training.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Introduction	2 C	Missions and organization of Aggressor force, Aggr history, political background and military organization, employment of prepared prisoners, casualties and agents.	FM 30-101, chap 2, FM 30-102, chap 1, FM 30-103, chap 3, Aggr Scenario, Intelligence plan.
Aggr uniforms and documents.	1 C and D	Aggressor uniforms, insignia, and decorations; documents and forms, and the purpose for each.	FM 30-101, chap 2, app III.
Signs and Symbols.	1 C and PE	Aggressor Signs and Symbols.	FM 30-101, app II.
Intelligence Information Agencies.	1 C	Types of intelligence agencies, purpose of each, necessary coordination, headquarters level at which various types of intelligence units are found.	FM 30-5.
Interrogation	2 C, D and PE	Techniques employed in interrogating various types of prisoners, testing of background stories.	FM 30-15 and TM 30-210.
POW Processing.	2 C	Processing a prisoner of war through various command levels and techniques employed at each, type of information desired at each level.	FM 30-15 and TM 30-210.
Aggr Language.	2 C, PE	Use of Esperanto, translations of common military terms to Esperanto.	FM 30-101, par 54c, FM 30-101-1.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Background Stories and Documents.	8 C and PE	Preparation of briefs and background stories for prepared PW's, agents, checking for completeness and accuracy, preparation of documents to be carried by PW's and agents.	Aggr scenario, background stories, documents, intelligence plans, FM 30-101, app III, IV and V.
Review	8 C and PE	Review of mission, testing, background stories, final check of documents for completeness and accuracy, review of all previous material.	All previous material.
Map and Terrain Study.	2 PE	Map and terrain study of exercise area, location of boundaries, roads, bridges, ground, woods, etc.	Aerial photos and maps of Exercise area, Aggr scenario, operation orders and tactical plan.
Counter- intelligence.	1 C	Mission of counterintelligence, methods of operations, use of passwords and countersigns, uniforms and credentials.	FM 30-5.

APPENDIX IX
EXAMPLE OF PLAN FOR CONVERSION TO
AGGRESSOR FORCES
(Superseded)

HEADQUARTERS 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION
Fort Riley, Kansas

TRAINING MEMORANDUM
NUMBER 11

30 March 60

GENERAL PLAN FOR CONVERSION OF US 1ST BATTLE
GROUP 13TH INFANTRY TO AGGRESSOR 17TH MECH-
ANIZED RIFLE DIVISION FOR EXERCISE "STATIC LINE"

1. Effective Date

This training memorandum is effective for planning upon receipt and for implementation on D-10 or as directed by the exercise director.

2. References

- a.* AR 350-177.
- b.* FM 30-101.
- c.* FM 30-101-1.
- d.* FM 30-102.
- e.* FM 30-103.
- f.* DA Pam 30-30.
- g.* Aggressor Drill and Ceremonies Pamphlet.
- h.* CONARC Training Memorandums.
- i.* General Plan Exercise STATIC LINE.
- j.* CONARC Directive, directing the exercise.

3. Objective

To provide direction and guidance for conversion of US Infantry Battle Group to Aggressor Military Forces for the purpose of portraying elements of the maneuver enemy in Exercise STATIC LINE.

4. General

a. The use of a live maneuver enemy will add realism to the exercise and will enable the maneuvering elements to develop and test situations under actual tactical conditions.

b. The US Army unit(s) designated, will convert to Aggressor Army units as indicated in paragraph 5. Aggressor order of battle, organization equipment and uniforms will be used as indicated.

c. Upon completion of this exercise, units will revert to their original US Army designation and status.

d. Aggressor unit designations and ranks contained herein are for Exercise STATIC LINE only. For all other purposes, normal administrative procedures will apply.

e. The Aggressor unit designations will not be released to members of this command other than those requiring the information for planning purposes until D-2. All units will use regular designations until that date.

f. Where Aggressor names are not provided in order of battle, they will be selected at random and assigned to all personnel. Foreign names are appropriate and may be adapted from the individual's real name. Preparation of individual identity books will be expedited to the extent that no information revealing unit designations, etc., is entered prior to D-2.

g. Units will organize to form an Aggressor unit which is at least one level higher than the unit being converted, i.e., battle group to division, or division to army.

5. *Conversion Procedure*

a. Reorganize to portray Aggressor 17th Mechanized Rifle Division.

b. Complete identity books for all personnel except for information revealing identity of unit and names which appear in the Aggressor order of battle.

c. Attach collar tabs and sleeve patches to shirts. Unit designations will not be marked on shirts until D-1. (Numbering stamps will be used to apply markings to uniforms.)

d. Artillery simulator banks, blank firing adaptors, attachments and pneumatics will be drawn in quantities necessary to equip the unit similarly to the Aggressor TOE.

e. Vehicles and equipment will be marked prior to D-3. See figures 45-51, FM 30-101. Organizational numbers and designations will not be obliterated.

f. Unit designations and assigned order of battle names will be issued prior to D-10.

6. *Training*

A training program designed to orient the unit in its role as Aggressor, to include familiarization with the Aggressor exercise scenario and sequence of events, will be conducted prior to D-1. This program will include uniform and equipment checks and other items shown in suggested training program in FM 30-101.

7. *Simulated Units*

Simulated units will be played tactically only on specific instructions of the exercise director and in coordination with the directions of chief controller.

8. *Assigned Distribution*

Units will not change the assigned distribution of individual weapons. Multiple tube artillery banks, additional crew served weapons, nonstandard firing devices and prefabricated pneumatic equipment will be used to represent items of Aggressor equipment.

9. *Aggressor Uniforms, Insignia, and Identification*

a. Uniforms should be drawn on the basis of two per actual Aggressor soldier. Additional uniforms and insignia may be drawn to equip injectees.

b. Aggressor collar and sleeve insignia will be worn by all personnel of the Aggressor Force. General officers may adopt special headpieces, boots, and trousers according to their personal desires. All other personnel will wear the official Aggressor uniform only. (Remove all insignia from shirts prior to cleaning or laundering.)

c. Collar tabs and sleeve patches will be marked with appropriate Aggressor unit identifications.

d. Ranks as indicated in the Aggressor order of battle, will be assumed by all personnel of the Aggressor Force. Where ranks and/or positions are not indicated in the order of battle, unit commanders will designate positions and Aggressor ranks to be held (FM 30-101).

e. When distinctive Aggressor helmets are not being worn, Aggressor personnel will wear the appropriate colored service cap as stated in FM 30-101.

f. Insignia of branch and unit (collar tabs and sleeve patches) will be drawn on the basis of one (1) set per uniform.

g. NCO insignia of grade will be drawn on the basis of one (1) set per uniform. Officers will draw insignia on the basis of two (2) sets per individual.

h. Aggressor identification books and cards will be issued on the basis of one (1) per individual.

i. Numbering stamps for insignia will be drawn on the basis of one (1) per company.

j. Each Aggressor regiment will draw an Aggressor flag.

k. Aggressor special identification cards will be issued at the discretion of the Aggressor senior commander.

2 Incls

1. Unit Conversion List

2. Personnel Conversion List

APPENDIX XI

AGGRESSOR UNIFORMS AND SUPPLIES

(Superseded)

1. General

The U.S. Army Aggressor Center is the supply agency for items of Aggressor uniforms and equipment. DA Pamphlet 30-30, Aggressor supplies, describes procedures for requesting items and lists those available for issue. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained at Training Aids Subcenters.

2. Supplies

The following items are stocked at the Aggressor Center:

- a. Aggressor uniforms and insignia.
- b. Sleeve patches and collar tabs.
- c. Prefabricated pneumatic decoy targets.
- d. Multiple Tube Artillery simulator banks.
- e. Aggressor decorations and campaign ribbons.
- f. Training aids set.
- g. Aggressor flags.
- h. Vehicle markings.
- i. Aggressor forms and publications.
- j. Stamps, numbering, for marking Aggressor uniforms.
- k. Stamps for marking Aggressor documents.

- (1) Examples of stamps which may be used on documents that do not require official security classifications:

- (a) Secret for training



(b) Official Aggressor CONFIDENTIAL

<p>KONFIDENCIA</p> <p>RAJTIGO:</p> <p>PARAFO:</p> <p>DATO:</p>
--

(c) Official Aggressor SECRET

<p>SEKRETA</p> <p>RAJTIGO:</p> <p>PARAFO:</p> <p>DATO:</p>
--

(d) Official Aggressor TOP SECRET

<p>PLEJ SEKRETA</p> <p>RAJTIGO:</p> <p>PARAFO:</p> <p>DATO:</p>

(e) Aggressor Armed Forces OFFICIAL



BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

G. H. DECKER,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

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

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TJAG (2)	USAAVNS (11)
TAG (2)	USAINTS (851)
CA (2)	USA Aggressor Cen,
CINFO (2)	Ft Riley (2500)

NG: State AG (3); units—same as active army except allowance is one copy to each unit.

USAR: units—same as active army except allowance is one copy to each unit. For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962—631686

FIELD MANUAL }
No. 30-101

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 27 April 1961

AGGRESSOR, THE MANEUVER ENEMY

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose and Scope

a. This manual is a guide for the employment of Aggressor, The Maneuver Enemy, in training exercises. It is applicable in maneuvers and command post exercises, regardless of the size or type of participating units, or whether Aggressor forces are physically represented or simulated. It covers personnel, uniforms, equipment, devices, methods and procedures that may be used in portraying Aggressor military forces. The country, peoples, and forces used, are fictitious and are devised as training aids for United States military forces. Any resemblance to existing countries or known military forces or individuals is purely coincidental.

b. 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 Commanding Officer, U.S. Army Aggressor Center, Fort Riley, Kansas.

2. Definitions and Terminology

a. *Aggressor*. The Maneuver Enemy, designated "Aggressor", is a training aid consisting of an imaginary enemy nation with a fictitious history, government, and armed forces.

b. *Aggressor Nation*. An imaginary nation with an assumed history, government, military organization, language, and political philosophy, whose armed forces are fictitiously located in known geographical areas for strategical, tactical, and logistical maneuver play.

c. *Aggressor Forces*. Aggressor forces in the field are represented by units of the United States armed forces designated by competent authority to act as a maneuver enemy. Additional simulated Aggressor forces may be included in tactical exercises when necessary to the proper conduct of the exercise. Aggressor Armed Forces are described in FM 30-102.

d. *United States Forces*. United States forces and troops who oppose the Aggressor force during tactical exercises.

e. *Aggressor Center*. A permanent agency of U.S. Continental Army Command which provides advice, assistance, and Aggressor supply items required to support an Aggressor force in tactical exercises and other train-

ing. It assists other USCONARC agencies in the development of doctrine, tactics and techniques to be employed by Aggressor, and in development of techniques to be employed in maneuver control.

3. Missions of Aggressor

a. Aggressor, The Maneuver Enemy, is designed to accomplish three primary missions as the opposing force during the tactical training of United States troops. They are as follows:

- (1) Provide opportunity for maneuver against a realistic enemy.
- (2) Emphasize all phases of intelligence training.
- (3) Instill in United States forces the realization that future enemy forces will differ in uniforms, weapons, equipment, tactical doctrine, language, customs, society and basic philosophy from those to which they are accustomed.

b. In all types of exercises, detailed planning is required to insure that the role of the Aggressor is developed and completely integrated into all phases. The enemy situation can be portrayed more vividly by information made available by acts of the Aggressor force. An intensified intelligence play of all available sources and agencies adds increased realism when properly directed and utilized by the United States Commander and his staff. (FM 105-5) Procedures are modified as the scale and type of exercise and facilities dictate. The attainment of the desired objectives may be accomplished by conducting enhanced intelligence play in all or some of the following:

- (1) Ground activities.
- (2) Prepared prisoners of war, linecrossers, and other injectees.
- (3) Documents.
- (4) Propaganda.
- (5) Electronic intercept, jamming and other communications.
- (6) Simulated casualties.
- (7) Battlefield surveillance.

c. In the accomplishment of these primary missions care must be exercised to insure that Aggressor is not utilized in any manner which would subvert or overshadow the primary purposes or objectives of the training exercise. Unconventional warfare actions, special warfare, and use of agents must be utilized carefully to result in maximum benefit.

4. Realism

a. Aggressor, the maneuver enemy, complete with a fictitious national background, history, government, military establishment, language, society and political philosophy (FM 30-103) has been adopted, and developed as an effective means of injecting realism into all types of tactical exercises. The placement of elements of the Aggressor Armed Forces into known geographical boundaries facilitates strategic and

logistical play. The ability to change these boundaries to agree with desired situations, provides a flexibility that aids any type of training situation. The Aggressor Armed Forces have a complete order of battle, distinctive uniforms and insignia, and a sound but decidedly different and changing tactical doctrine. The major tactical and command post exercises in which Aggressor is used, are the basis for further expansion of the Aggressor order of battle and history. The Aggressor soldier presents a complex and varied personality, according to troops who have faced him in combat. He has been characterized as a tough opponent, highly disciplined and superbly trained; and conversely as a slovenly, uneducated, semi-barbaric peasant. In battle the individual soldier can be a tough, callous opponent, inured to hardship, and completely imbued with the idea that he is fighting for a righteous cause. He is adept at camouflage, night fighting, improvisation in the field, and can "live off the land" if necessary. (A complete analysis of the individual Aggressor soldier is contained in FM 30-102.) The proper utilization of this Aggressor soldier will provide a realistic maneuver enemy who is a formidable opponent for the United States soldier.

b. In field exercises, the United States Army units representing Aggressor will wear the standard Aggressor uniform (Chapter 2). They may be equipped with prefabricated or improvised models of many items of standard military equipment as well as sound, flash, and smoke simulation devices for artillery representation, and sonic equipment for reproducing sounds of battle. The types, availability, and methods of employment of special Aggressor equipment and simulation devices are discussed in Chapter 3.

5. Intelligence Training

The employment of Aggressor, the maneuver enemy, in tactical and command post exercises permits extensive play of many aspects of combat intelligence and counterintelligence. Considerable training can be given to staffs and to selected individuals. United States military forces may be trained in the exploitation of numerous types of sources and agencies. The collection, processing, evaluation, dissemination and use of intelligence information is stressed. Correct security procedures are practiced and training methods which serve to enhance operational effectiveness, are taught. The use of Aggressor situations in training programs conducted for intelligence specialists improves results. Order of battle intelligence, forms, documents, and numerous devices and items of special equipment may be used to add to the value of this training. The use of the extensive training situations which are available, may well serve to avert future disaster in actual combat.

6. Specialized Aggressor Activities

a. *General.* Aggressor may be expected to employ psychological, chemical, biological, nuclear, and unconventional warfare against its

enemies in all appropriate situations. These activities provide means for introduction of different types of new and technical equipment and unconventional procedures into exercises. Aggressor should always be given capabilities equal to those of United States Forces or commensurate with the problem.

b. Psychological Warfare. Aggressor psychological warfare activities should be carefully planned and the themes, methods, and media approved by the officer responsible for the conduct of the exercise. During tactical operations, various media are employed to disseminate tactical propaganda. These include leaflets dropped from aircraft, posters, and leaflets placed at selected points along routes of communication, planted on prisoners or civilians within the combat area, and those which may be placed at specific locations by patrol elements. Leaflets may be obtained from US Army Aggressor Center, reference DA Pamphlet 30-30, "Aggressor Supplies". Loudspeaker broadcasts provide another useful means of disseminating tactical propaganda. These broadcasts should always be supervised or monitored by personnel trained in special warfare to insure maximum benefit from their use. The primary objective of Aggressor tactical propaganda is to achieve a greater degree of realism in tactical exercises, to familiarize the United States soldier with special warfare techniques and to strengthen his capacity to resist this type of attack in a future war.

c. Chemical, Biological, and Nuclear Warfare. Aggressor may be expected to employ chemical, biological and nuclear warfare extensively since its government is not a signatory to the articles of the Geneva Convention. New types of radiological detection devices, simulated radioactive contamination devices and chemical agent detection protection equipment tend to aid in exercise play when introduced. The exercise players should have the use of personnel who are qualified in these fields.

d. Unconventional Warfare. Aggressor makes extensive use of organized partisan bands, Circle Trigon Party influenced subversive groups, raid intelligence groups, covert intelligence groups, and combat intelligence agents operating behind enemy lines. These warfare operations were highly successful in Aggressor's struggle to become a nation and will continue to be developed and used in future campaigns. Aggressor military and para-military troops are well trained in partisan techniques, and are constantly developing new approaches under all probable conditions. Automatic small arms and light mortars, recoilless rifles and rocket launchers are normally used by Aggressor partisans. Small bands of skilled technicians have been trained in the use of more intricate weapons, such as portable versions of atomic demolitions. Some key partisan personnel are trained in the use and functioning of all types of weapons and equipment used by their own and opposing military forces. This enables them to quickly make effective use of captured enemy equipment and to engage in sabotage operations which will have disastrous effects upon the opposing forces ability to maintain his fighting strength. Aggressor may leave be-

hind large hidden stocks of weapons and munitions to be used by partisan forces, or may supply the partisan forces by airdrop or submarine, or by infiltration of military equipment under the guise of nonmilitary supplies. It is not unusual for battalions and regiments to infiltrate the lines of opposing forces and operate as partisans, utilizing the hidden or airdrop method of supply. The primary mission of Aggressor partisan activities is to divert as many of the enemy forces as possible from their combat mission, lower morale of enemy forces, disrupt the enemy's supply and communication networks and encourage and assist revolt by sympathizers. The objectives of inserting unconventional Aggressor warfare operations into training exercises are to:

- (1) Familiarize the United States soldiers with partisan and other types of unconventional warfare operations which may be directed against them in combat.
- (2) Emphasize the necessity for providing adequate security measures against such operations.
- (3) Provide training in combat operations against unconventional forces.
- (4) Familiarize commanders and staffs with the capabilities and limitations of these units.
- (5) To indicate that this form of warfare incorporates the use of a vast potential of otherwise unused manpower and equipment which when properly organized, controlled and directed, can exercise extensive influence upon the outcome of military operations. Unconventional warfare situations should be injected into all exercises in accordance with a prepared scenario. Personnel should be used who have been thoroughly trained in prepared situations. See paragraph 10, FM 30-103 for additional data on unconventional warfare.

7. Employment of Aggressor in Tactical Exercises

a. The operation of the Aggressor force in an exercise is in accordance with the limitations established by the Exercise Controller. The Controller coordinates the Aggressor forces and the Umpire Group with the general plan of the exercise (FM 105-5). In free exercises it is necessary that Aggressor forces have assigned umpires to insure realistic play. In controlled exercises, normally umpire liaison teams, fire marker teams, and limited additional umpire personnel are provided for Aggressor forces. At all times in free or controlled exercises, the Aggressor forces are required to react in such a manner as to provide for the accomplishment of the training objectives of the exercise. Overall limitations on actions of Aggressor forces are normally based on the missions assigned, operations of the opposing United States forces, and any restrictions imposed by the area, time, and forces available. The effectiveness of Aggressor in helping to attain the desired objectives of an exercise is primarily dependent upon

detailed planning and preparations. The resulting enthusiasm obtained through the conversion of a United States unit to Aggressor tends to open new or dormant peaks of initiative in exercise personnel. Additional initiative can be generated by personnel acting as Aggressor, persistently pursuing each detail of the play as if it were the real thing. Through aggressive actions on the part of the leaders of the Aggressor forces, this maneuver enemy can be real enough to challenge the complete capability of the maneuvering elements. Aggressor, the Maneuver Enemy, is a versatile training aid whose activities can be carefully calculated or designed to portray, through channels available in combat, the capabilities and deployment of a realistic "enemy".

b. When United States forces are selected to play Aggressor in an exercise, it does not mean that they will receive less training benefits. These forces will usually receive more training than other like units. Since they normally consist of a small portion of the exercise forces, they will find themselves representing larger Aggressor units and operating continuously, and thereby, will be exposed to more activity during the exercise. If a 1:1 ratio is not used for Aggressor when converting United States forces to Aggressor forces, it is preferable to convert to a larger unit, i.e., company to battalion or battle group to division. This enables a United States troop commander to convert his organization to completely different types of organizations readily, while retaining the same elements of control as in his own unit structure.

c. These general guides are applicable in the employment of Aggressor as the maneuver enemy in all tactical exercises.

- (1) The U.S. Army Aggressor Center will provide Aggressor supplies and equipment, through Training Aids Subcenters, for support of all field training, command post exercises, and map exercises.
- (2) When approved by USCONARC, the Aggressor Center will provide a representative to attend the initial planning conference and recommend the size and composition of an Aggressor Center Advisory Support Field Team for the exercise and where and when the Aggressor Center support should be available to the maneuver director.
- (3) After the initial planning conference (2), the Aggressor Center will prepare the background portion of the Aggressor scenario, detailed order of battle data, and the plan for conversion of United States units to Aggressor units and forward this material to the exercise director.
- (4) Stocks of authorized Aggressor uniforms with appropriate accessories, supplies, and simulation equipment are maintained by US Army Aggressor Center which are available through Army training aids subcenters.
- (5) Sonics equipment is maintained at the Aggressor Center and is provided only in conjunction with attachment of Aggressor Center Sonic Support Teams to the exercise when requested by the exercise director.

CHAPTER 2

AGGRESSOR UNIFORMS, INSIGNIA, AND CURRENCY

Section I. ARMY

8. Basic Army Uniform

a. The basic uniform of the Aggressor Army is a combat uniform. The same uniform is worn by both officer and enlisted personnel. Insignia of rank or grade, collar tabs, sleeve patches, and shoulder straps designate the rank, branch, and unit of the individual (figs. 1-17). Because of high esprit and strong organizational pride, Aggressor troops habitually wear their distinctive insignia into combat.

b. The army uniform is jungle green in color which is in keeping with the national colors and the traditional emblem of the Circle Trigon Party. The cut of the shirt, trousers, and oversea cap resembles that of similar items of the United States Army uniform. Footwear also follows United States Army design. Aggressor army female personnel (including nurses) wear the conventional jungle green uniforms of the same general pattern as those worn by female personnel of the United States Army.

c. The summer uniform is made of 8.2 ounce-weight cotton twill, shade Aggressor jungle green.

d. The winter uniform is made of 16 ounce-weight wool, shade Aggressor jungle green. Outer clothing such as coats, field jackets and parkas are designed similar to like items of the United States Army. In arctic areas and under conditions of snow and ice operations, overwhites are normally worn by all. Distinctive armbands and headbands bearing the Aggressor Circle Trigon, are worn by Aggressor personnel when using overwhites.

e. The Aggressor helmet, although similar to the United States Army helmet, has a distinctive ridge running front to rear over the crest of the helmet. This ridge is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and tapers in height from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in front to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in back (fig. 1).

f. A Department of the Army Quartermaster Corps Modification Work Order (Q M 34, 3 April 53) authorizes conversion of liner, helmet, to make Aggressor forces combat headgear.

9. Special Army Uniforms

a. *Fusilier Units.*

- (1) All fusilier troops wear the basic Army uniform with distinctive markings. The term "fusilier", a designation of elite troops, is

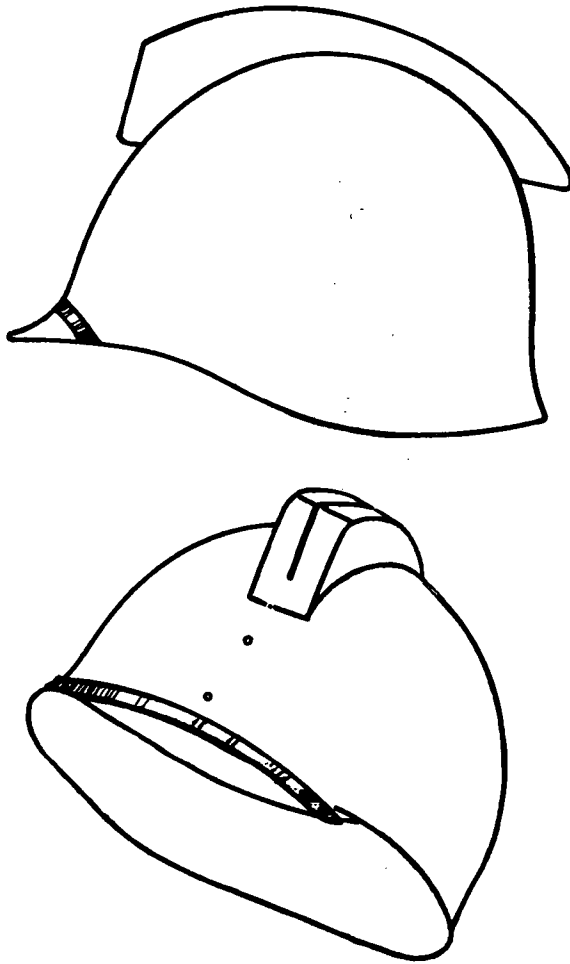


Figure 1. Aggressor helmet.

applied as a reward to any type division (except airborne) which distinguishes itself in battle and has been awarded the High Command Unit Star. "Fusilier" is combined with words indicating both size and type of units, for example: *Fusilier* Tank Regiment, *Fusilier* Mechanized Rifle Regiment, *Fusilier* Mechanized Rifle Division, etc.

- (2) The distinctive marking for all Fusilier troops is a red cap readily distinguishable at some distance. Unit esprit is so high that the red cap is often worn into combat in place of the helmet. Fusilier officers (fig. 2) also wear red shoulder straps.

b. Airborne Units. Airborne units are also considered elite. Hence, the uniform of Airborne troops is the same as that of Fusilier units, except that officers of Airborne units do not wear red shoulder straps (fig. 4).



Figure 2. Lieutenant, 652 fusilier reconnaissance regiment, 11 fusilier tank army.



Figure 3. Captain, 18 airborne parachute regiment, 9 airborne division.

c. *Tank and Reconnaissance Units.* Personnel assigned to tank and reconnaissance units normally wear a black cap with the basic Army uniform (figs. 4 and 5). Personnel assigned to fusilier tank and reconnaissance units, however, wear the red cap (fig. 3).

d. *Special Purpose Uniforms.* Units having a particularly high esprit de corps may adopt locally available materials to adorn the uniform, for example: Berets, sateen stripes on the trousers, sateen tabs and shoulder boards. Aggressor General Officers and Flag Officers are authorized and encouraged to design distinctive uniforms from locally available materials such as braid, sateen shoulder straps, sateen tabs, sateen stripes on trousers, riding boots and trousers, swords and daggers, etc. All general officers and marshals wear white shoulder straps (figs. 6 and 7).

e. *Shoulder Straps.* Army shoulder straps are of three (3) colors, green, red, and white and are worn as follows:

Red —Worn by all fusilier officers, except Airborne.

White—Worn by all Marshals and General Officers.

Green—Worn by all other personnel.



Figure 4. Lieutenant, 7 Artillery Regiment, 8 Tank Division.

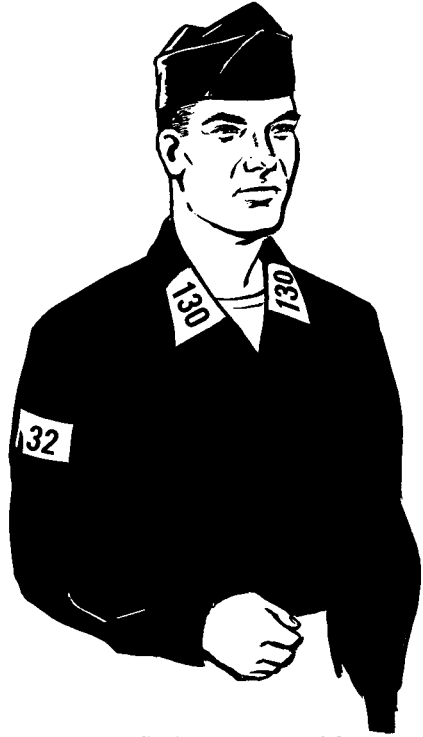


Figure 5. Section sergeant, 130 heavy tank regiment, 32 tank division.

10. Off Duty Uniforms

The off duty uniform for officers and enlisted personnel consists of the combat uniform, with cap, a black colored tie, black belt, and low-cut shoes of conventional United States design.

11. Officers' Insignia of Rank

a. *General.* Aggressor Army officers of company grade are designated by means of gold bars, field grade by gold leaves, and general officers by a combination of gold leaves and cross cannons (fig. 8). These insignia are worn on both shoulder straps and on the service cap.

b. *Comparative Army Rank.*

Aggressor Army

Marshal

General of Army

General of Corps

General of Division

General of Brigade

Colonel

Commandant

Major

Captain

Lieutenant

Sub-Lieutenant

Warrant Officer

United States Army

General of the Army

General

Lieutenant General

Major General

Brigadier General

Colonel

Lieutenant Colonel

Major

Captain

First Lieutenant

Second Lieutenant

Warrant Officer

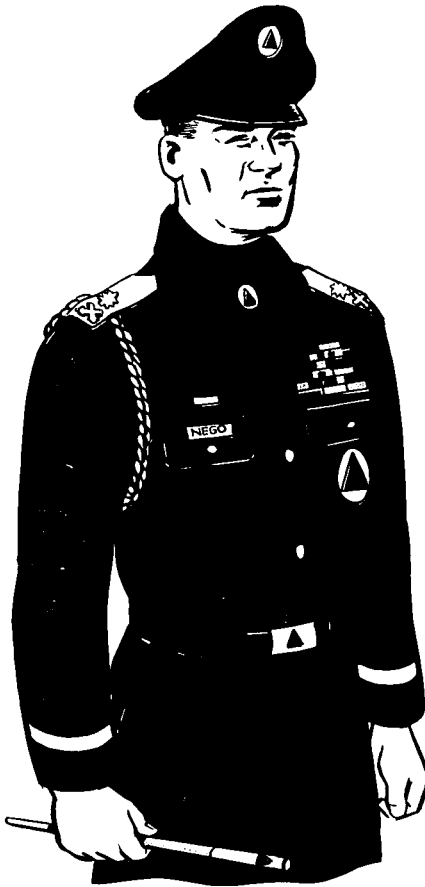


Figure 6. General of brigade, aggressor ground forces, wearing individually designed uniform, prepared from locally available material.



Figure 7. General of division, 8 fusilier mechanized rifle division, wearing individually designed uniform, prepared from locally available material.

12. Enlisted Insignia of Grade

a. *General.* Aggressor Army enlisted grades are designated by a combination of chevrons and pips worn on the sleeve of each arm. The Chevrons are similar to the United States Army chevrons, but are worn point down with the point four inches from the lower extremity of shirt cuff. Sergeants Major wear a gold leaf instead of pips (fig. 9).

b. *Comparative Army Enlisted Grade.*

Aggressor Army
Sergeant Major
Staff Sergeant
Senior Sergeant
Platoon Sergeant
Section Sergeant
Corporal
Senior Private
Private

United States equivalent
E-9
E-8
E-7
E-6
E-5
E-4
E-3
E-2, E-1

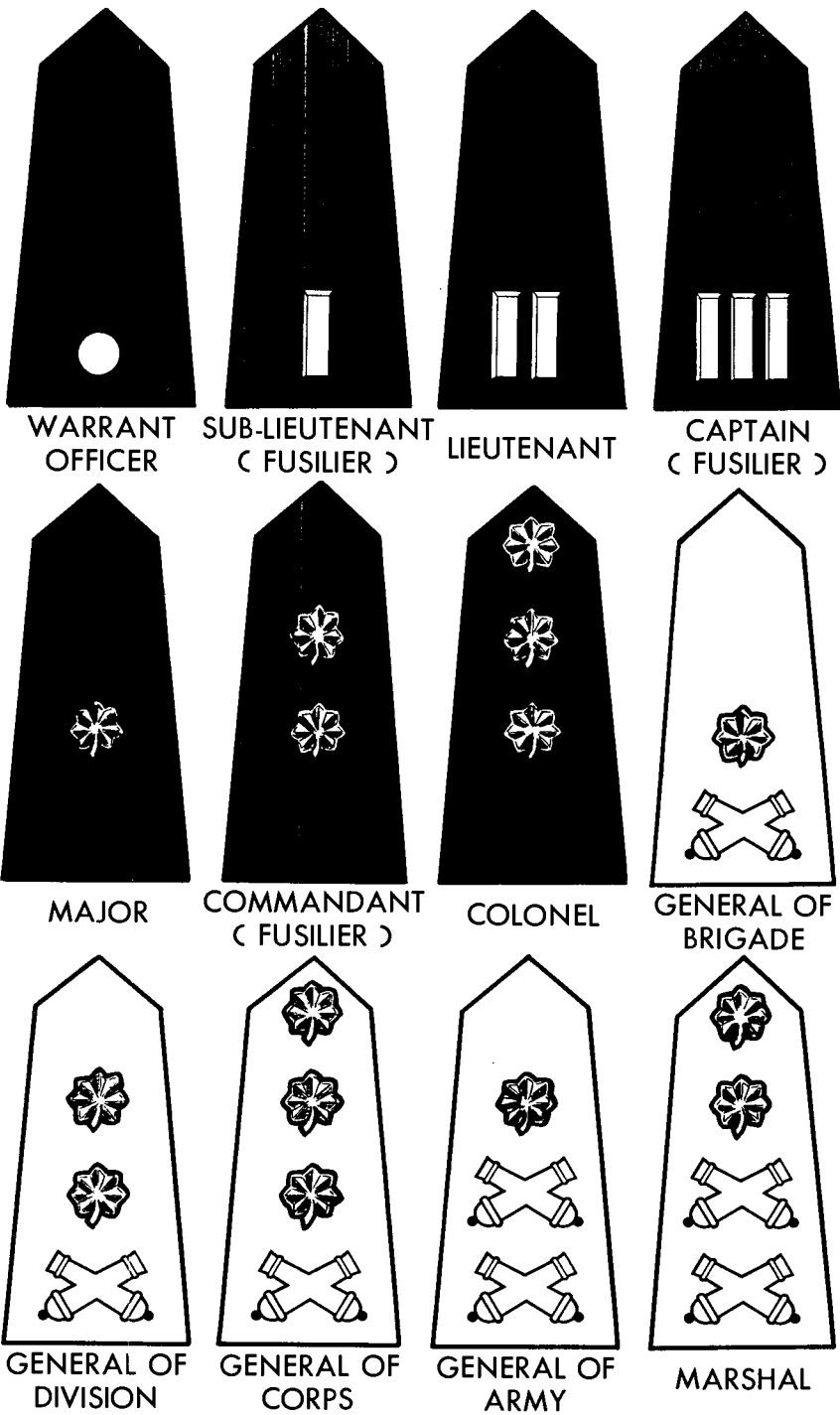
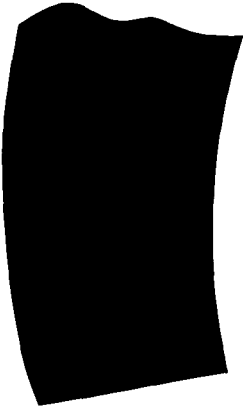
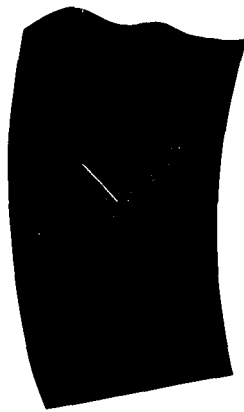


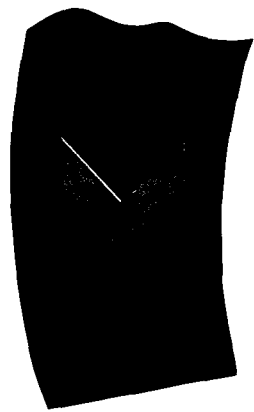
Figure 8. Army officer ranks.



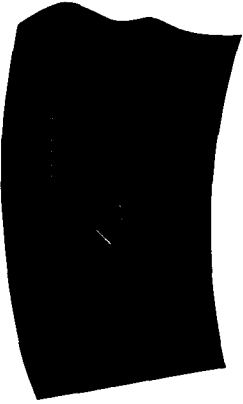
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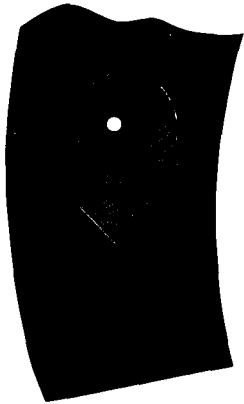
SENIOR PRIVATE



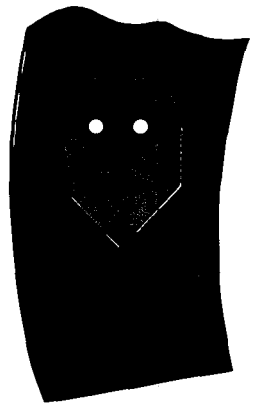
CORPORAL



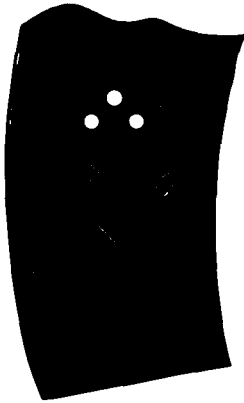
SECTION SERGEANT



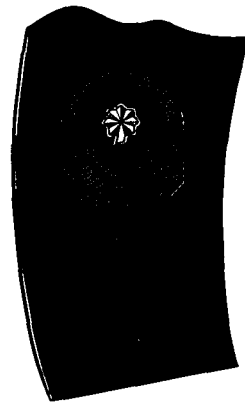
PLATOON SERGEANT



SENIOR SERGEANT



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT MAJOR

Figure 9. Army enlisted grades.

13. Unit and Branch Insignia

a. Company, Battalion and Regimental Insignia. The branch for both Army officers and enlisted personnel is shown by colored cloth tabs worn on both sides of the collar. Black Arabic numerals superimposed on the collar tabs indicate the numerical designations of organic regiments, battalions, or the separate regiment, battalion, or company. The identifying colors for the various branches of the Army are as follows:

Mecz Rifle (includes mountain and ski units).....	Red
Airborne.....	Blue
Tank (includes reconnaissance units).....	Yellow
Artillery (includes missile units).....	White
Engineer.....	Green
Signal.....	Tan
Chemical.....	Purple
Other Services.....	Orange

b. Brigade Insignia. Brigade personnel will wear the sleeve patch of the major unit (Division, Army, Army Group) to which assigned or attached. The branch colors, as outlined in *a* above will be followed on the collar tabs. Personnel of Brigade Headquarters will have the numerical

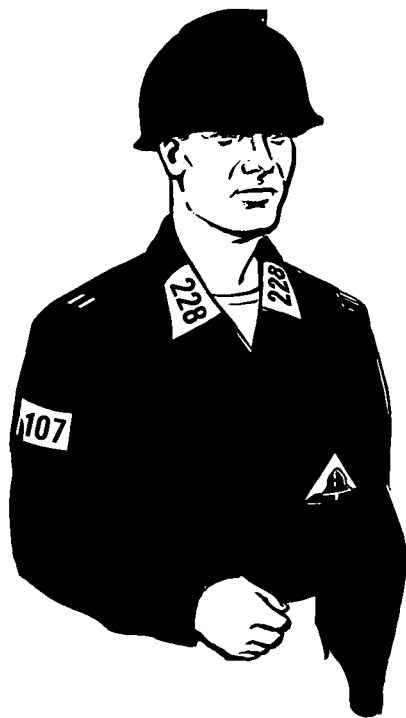


Figure 10. Lieutenant, 228 Missile Brigade ,
107 light missile artillery division.

designation of the brigade superimposed in black Arabic numerals, followed by the letter "B" on the colored collar tab (117B-117th Brigade); personnel of the brigade units will have the numerical designation of the parent unit superimposed in black Arabic numerals on the colored collar tab (fig. 10).

c. *Division.* The identifying insignia for a division is a rectangular shaped colored cloth patch worn on the upper right sleeve. The colors of division patches are as follows: (figs. 11, 12, 13 and 14)

Mecz Rifle (includes mountain units).....	Red
Artillery (includes missile units).....	White
Tank.....	Yellow
Airborne.....	Blue

d. *Corps Insignia.* Airborne Corps will wear rectangular-shaped blue cloth patches on the upper right sleeve. Mountain Corps, when organized, will wear rectangular shaped red cloth patches on the upper right sleeve. Black Arabic numerals followed by the letter "K", superimposed on the colored cloth patch will indicate the unit numerical designation (fig. 15).

e. *Army.* The identifying insignia of Armies is a rectangular shaped colored cloth patch bordered in black and worn on the upper right sleeve



Figure 11. Major, 317 Engineer Battalion,
17 Mechanized Rifle Division.



Figure 12. Platoon Sergeant, 38 Airborne
Rifle Division.



Figure 13. Senior Sergeant, 58 Mechanized Rifle Regiment, 43 Mechanized Rifle Division.



Figure 14. Sub-Lieutenant, 28 Artillery Regiment, 32 Tank Division.

For a tank Army, the color of the patch is yellow. For a combined arms Army, the color is red. Black Arabic numerals superimposed on the patches indicate the Army to which the individual is assigned (fig. 3).

f. Regional Command and Army Group. The identifying insignia of regional commands and army groups is a rectangular shaped white cloth patch bordered in black and worn on the upper right sleeve. The abbreviated name of the regional command and army group will be spelled out or abbreviated (pars. 4-11a, FM 30-103) in Esperanto on the patch in black letters. These insignia are worn by Aggressor Army personnel who are assigned to an Army Group Headquarters or Regional Command Headquarters, as well as separate units detached from regional commands, army groups, or armies for an exercise or campaign (fig. 16).

g. Army High Command Insignia. Aggressor personnel assigned to the staff of Army High Command wear a triangular shaped red cloth patch on the upper right sleeve (fig. 17).

h. Artillery Missile Unit. Personnel assigned to artillery missile units, in addition to the required sleeve and collar patches, wear a triangular shaped white cloth patch with a green missile superimposed thereon, on the left breast pocket (figs. 10 and 18).



*Figure 15. Section Sergeant, Political Staff,
Headquarters, 7 Airborne Corps.*



*Figure 16. Platoon Sergeant, Headquarters,
Army Group NORDO.*



*Figure 17. Lieutenant, Chemical warfare,
Army high command.*

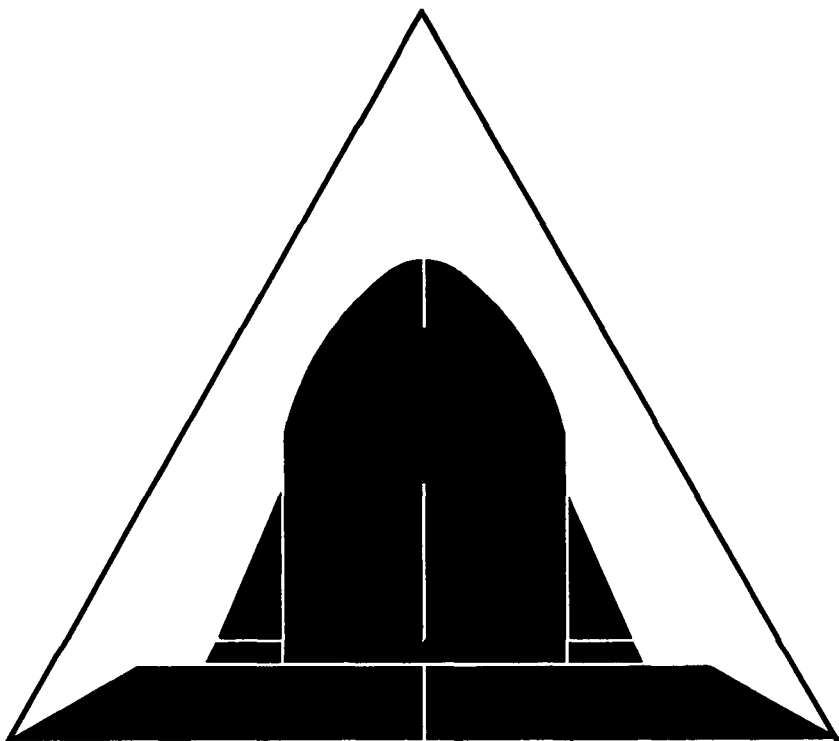


Figure 18. Missile artillery unit personnel patch, worn on the left breast pocket.

Section II. AIR FORCE

14. Basic Air Force Uniforms

(figs. 21-24)

Personnel of the Aggressor Air Force wear the basic Army uniform with a blue cap, blue shoulder straps, and low-cut shoes except that personnel of Air Force security and support units wear the Aggressor helmet and combat boots. All Aggressor Air Force personnel wear wings above the right breast pocket. Officers wear blue straps and the enlisted personnel wear none. Flying togs and footgear are of conventional United States Air Force design. Air Force female personnel (including nurses) wear the conventional jungle green uniform of the same general pattern as female personnel of the United States Air Force.

15. Off Duty Uniform

The off duty uniform of Aggressor Air Force officers and enlisted personnel is the same as the combat uniform described in paragraph 14, except that a black tie and low-cut shoes are worn by all personnel.

16. Specialist Insignia

In addition to the basic Air Force wings worn above the right breast pocket (fig. 19), Aggressor Air Force rated specialists wear specialist wings

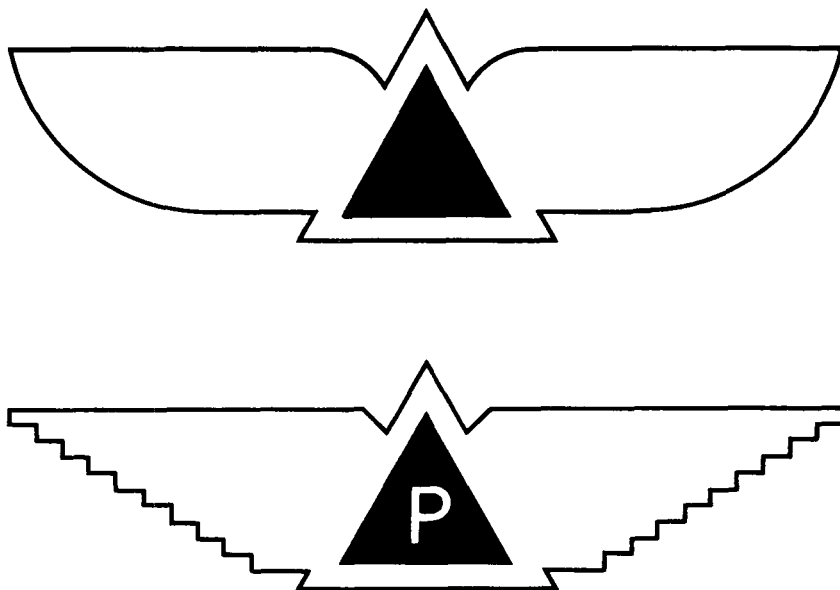


Figure 19. Wings Worn by Air Force Personnel.

above the left breast pocket. The Aggressor green trigon is centered on the specialist wings, and the letter of abbreviation of the specialty appears on the green trigon in white (figs. 20, 21, and 22). Identified categories of Air Force specialties, their Aggressor abbreviations, and their English equivalents are as follows:

<i>Aggressor Air Force specialty</i>	<i>Aggressor Abbreviation</i>	<i>English Equivalent</i>
Aviada Ingeniere.....	A	Flight Engineer
Bombaristo.....	B	Bombardier
Elektro-aparatoj.....	E	Electronics
Fotografajo (Aviado).....	F	Photography (Aerial)
Intelligenteco kaj Secureco.....	I	Intelligence & Security
Kanonisto.....	K	Gunner
Navigisto.....	N	Navigator
Piloto.....	P	Pilot
Servadoj.....	S	Services
Transkomunikiloj.....	T	Communications

17. Air Force Insignia of Rank and Grade

(figs. 23 and 24)

a. Officer's Insignia of Rank. Aggressor Air Force field and company grade officers and warrant officers are designated in the same manner as corresponding Aggressor Army grades. Aggressor Air Force General Officers are designated by a combination of gold leaves and wings crossed by a propeller on white shoulder straps. This insignia is also worn on both

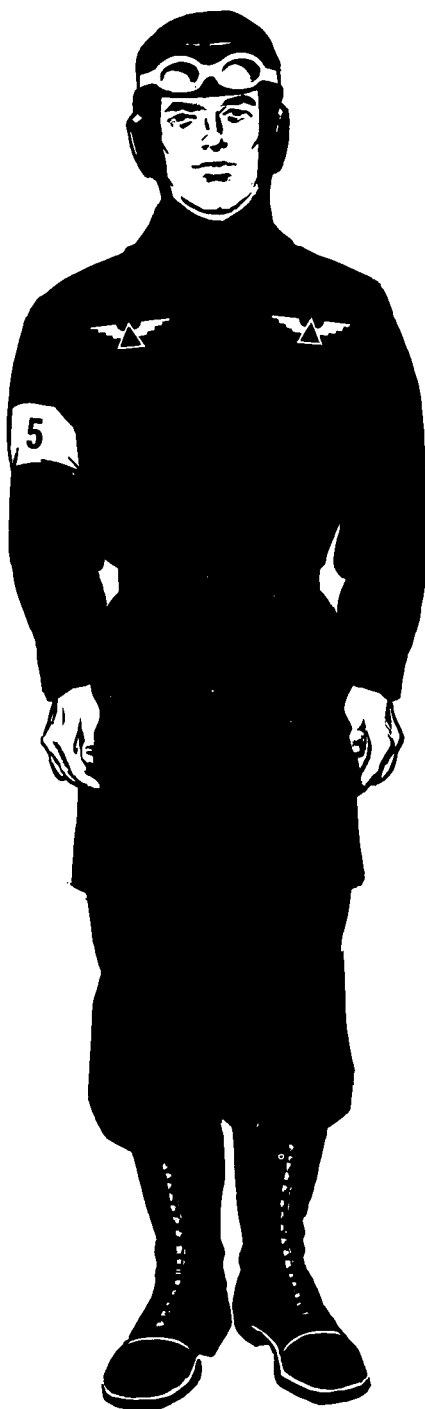


Figure 20. Navigator, 5 Bomber Division.



*Figure 21. Commandant (PILOT), 40
Fighter Regiment, 18 Fighter Division.*



*Figure 22. Major, 36 Reconnaissance
Regiment, 6 Air Army.*

the shoulder straps and on the cap (figs. 21 and 22). Comparative ranks are as follows:

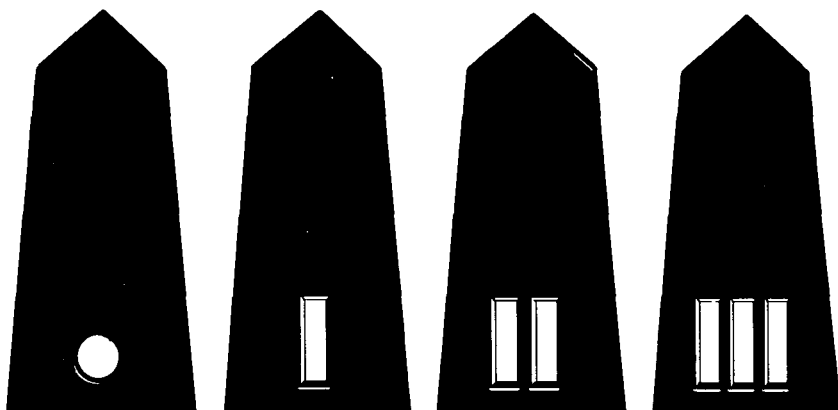
Aggressor Air Force

Air Marshal
General of Air
General of Air Army
General of Air Corps
General of Air Division
Colonel
Commandant
Major
Captain
Lieutenant
Sub-Lieutenant
Warrant Officer

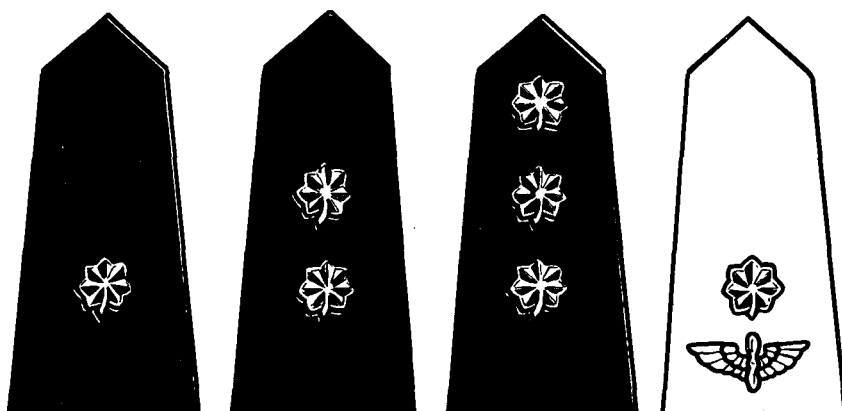
United States Air Force

General of the Air Force
General
Lieutenant General
Major General
Brigadier General
Colonel
Lieutenant Colonel
Major
Captain
First Lieutenant
Second Lieutenant
Warrant Officer

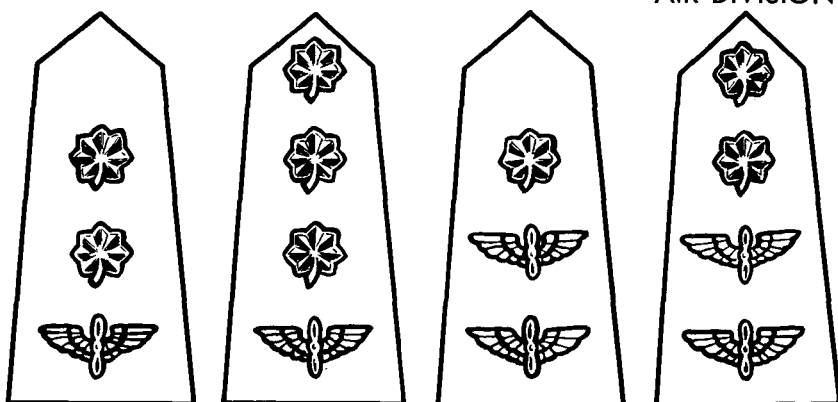
b. Enlisted Insignia of Grade. Air Force enlisted grades are denoted



WARRANT SUB-LIEUTENANT LIEUTENANT CAPTAIN

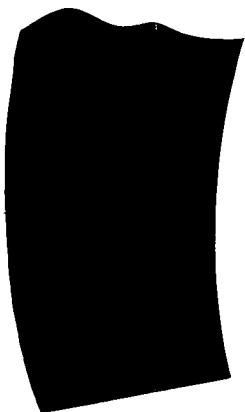


MAJOR COMMANDANT COLONEL GENERAL OF AIR DIVISION

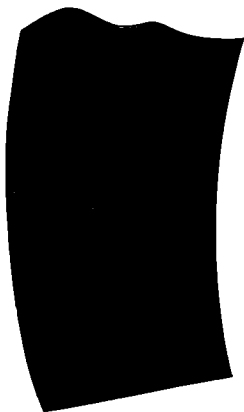


GENERAL OF AIR CORPS GENERAL OF AIR ARMY GENERAL OF AIR AIR MARSHAL

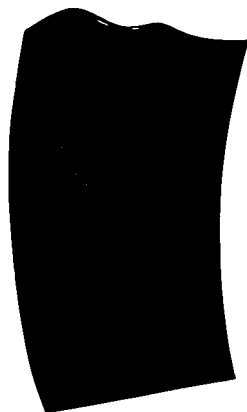
Figure 23. Air Force Officer Rank.



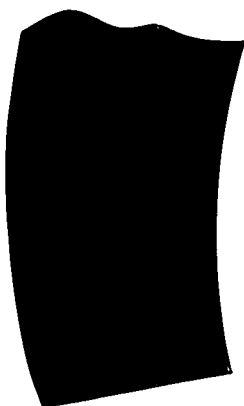
AIRMAN



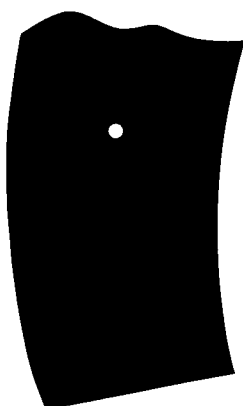
SENIOR AIRMAN



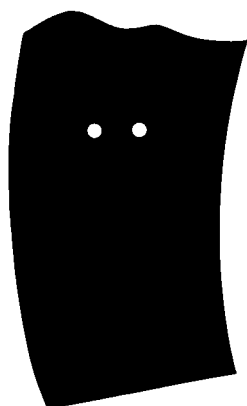
CORPORAL



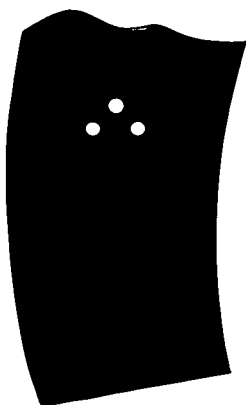
SECTION SERGEANT



PLATOON SERGEANT



SENIOR SERGEANT



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT MAJOR

Figure 24. Air Force enlisted Grade.



Figure 25. Section Sergeant, 15 Attack Corps.

in the same manner as those of the Army. Comparative grades are as follows:

<i>Aggressor Air Force</i>	<i>United States Air Force</i>
Sergeant Major	E-9
Staff Sergeant	E-8
Senior Sergeant	E-7
Platoon Sergeant	E-6
Section Sergeant	E-5
Corporal	E-4
Senior Airman	E-3
Airman	E-2, E-1

18. Air Force Unit and Branch Insignia

a. Squadron and Regimental Insignia. The branch for both Air Force officers and enlisted personnel is shown by colored cloth tabs worn on both sides of the collar. Black Arabic numerals superimposed on the cloth collar tabs indicate the numerical designation of regiments and squadrons. The colors for the various branches of the Air Force are as follows:

Fighter.....	Red
Bomber.....	White
Ground Attack.....	Blue
Reconnaissance.....	Yellow
Other Services.....	Orange

b. Air Division and Air Corps Insignia. The air division or air corps insignia (figs. 20 and 25) is a rectangular-shaped cloth patch with black numerals superimposed and is worn on the upper right sleeve. In air divisions, the unit is designated by the use of Arabic numerals on the cloth patch, while in the air corps Arabic numerals followed by the letter "K", are used. The colors of the air division and air corps sleeve patch are as follows:

Fighter.....	Red
Bomber.....	White
Attack.....	Blue

c. Air Army Insignia. Headquarters personnel and troops of an Air Army as well as personnel of separate air units detached from Air High Command to an Air Army for occupational duties or for a major campaign, wear a rectangular shaped white cloth patch bordered in black on the upper right sleeve. The numerical designation of an Air Army is by means of black Arabic numerals superimposed on the white patch (fig. 21).

d. Air High Command Insignia. Aggressor personnel assigned to the staff of the Air Force High Command wear a triangular shaped blue cloth patch on the upper right sleeve.



*Figure 26. Colonel, Political Staff,
Hejmkomando (Home Command).*

Section III. ARMED FORCES HIGH COMMAND

19. Uniform

(fig. 26)

Aggressor personnel assigned to duty with the Armed Forces High Command wear the appropriate uniform—Army, Navy, or Air Forces—of their basic component. Such personnel rarely leave the Aggressor Nation except as members of diplomatic or military missions and then with full diplomatic immunity and are authorized to vary the basic Aggressor uniform, provided the prescribed insignia are worn.

20. Insignia

The Armed Forces High Command insignia is a triangular shaped white cloth patch. It is worn on the upper right sleeve by personnel assigned to duty with the Armed Forces High Command.

Section IV. AGGRESSOR CURRENCY

21. Aggressor Currency

Aggressor currency is based on a gold standard and uses the decimal system. Following is a table of Aggressor Currency, including United States equivalent:

- 1 cento equals 0.005 dollar ($\frac{1}{2}$ cent).
- 100 centoj equals 1 fralmato (50 cents).
- 1 fralmatoj equals one-half dollar (50 cents).
- 100 fralmatoj equals 50 dollars.

Denominations appear in coin as one, five, ten, twenty, and fifty cento pieces, and one, two, and five fralmato pieces. Ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand fralmato paper notes are fairly common. Larger denominations are rarely seen. In Aggressor occupied areas of North America, Aggressor has taken control of currency and banking and has designated the local currency as a medium of exchange for both the local inhabitants and the occupation forces. In these areas, as of January 1960, Aggressor monetary policies and rigid control of inflationary tendencies, has resulted in one fralmato being worth seventy cents in the United States Currency instead of the normal fifty cents.

22. Aggressor Pay Scale

Shown below are the base pay scales of the Aggressor Army. Equivalent ranks in the Aggressor Air Force and Navy receive the same base pay as army personnel.

Air Force personnel on flying status and qualified airborne troops receive an additional 35 percent. Fusilier personnel draw an additional 10 percent. A longevity system is not in effect, but Armed Forces personnel receive a bonus of one month's pay upon completion of each year's service.

Rank	Pay grade	Base pay fralmatoj per month	Bonus upon completion 10 yrs service	Average monthly bonus payable upon completion of each yrs' service	Base pay 1st yr service	Base pay over 1 yr service
Marshal.....	O-11	2,000	2,000	166.66	24,000	26,000
Gen of Army.....	O-10	1,500	1,500	126.10	18,000	19,500
Gen of Corps.....	O-9	1,200	1,200	100.00	14,400	15,600
Gen of Div.....	O-8	900	900	75.00	10,800	11,700
Gen of Brig.....	O-7	750	750	62.50	9,000	9,750
Colonel.....	O-6	600	600	50.00	7,200	7,800
Commandant.....	O-5	525	525	43.75	6,300	6,825
Major.....	O-4	475	475	39.16	4,920	5,330
Captain.....	O-3	410	410	34.25	4,500	4,875
Lt.....	O-2	375	375	31.25	4,500	4,875
Sub-Lt.....	O-1	360	360	30.00	4,320	4,680
WO.....	O-W	350	350	29.16	4,200	4,550
Sgt Major.....	E-9	300	300	25.00	3,600	3,900
Staff Sgt.....	E-8	255	255	21.25	3,060	3,315
Senior Sgt.....	E-7	215	215	17.08	2,580	2,795
Plat Sgt.....	E-6	180	180	15.00	2,160	2,340
Sec Sgt.....	E-5	150	150	12.50	1,800	1,950
Corporal.....	E-4	125	125	10.41	1,500	1,625
Senior Pvt.....	E-3	105	105	8.87	1,260	1,365
Pvt.....	E-2, E-1	90	90	7.50	1,080	1,170

Aggressor Pay Scale—Dollar Conversion

Rank	Pay grade	Monthly pay		Yearly pay	
		Fralmatoj	Dollars*	Fralmatoj	Dollars*
Marshal.....	O-11	2,000	1,000	24,000	12,000
Gen of Army.....	O-10	1,500	750	18,000	9,000
Gen of Corps.....	O-9	1,200	600	14,400	7,200
Gen of Division.....	O-8	900	450	10,800	5,400
Gen of Brigade.....	O-7	750	375	9,000	4,500
Colonel.....	O-6	600	300	7,200	3,600
Commandant.....	O-5	525	262.50	6,300	3,150
Major.....	O-4	475	237.50	5,700	2,850
Captain.....	O-3	410	205	4,920	2,460
Lieutenant.....	O-2	375	187.50	4,500	2,250
Sub-Lieutenant.....	O-1	360	180	4,320	2,160
Warrant Officer.....	O-W	350	175	4,200	2,100
Sergeant Major.....	E-9	300	150	3,600	1,800
Staff Sgt.....	E-8	255	127.50	3,060	1,530
Senior Sgt.....	E-7	215	107.50	2,580	1,290
Platoon Sgt.....	E-6	180	90.00	2,160	1,080
Sec Sgt.....	E-5	150	75.00	1,800	900
Corporal.....	E-4	125	62.50	1,500	750
Senior Pvt.....	E-3	105	52.50	1,260	630
Pvt.....	E-2, E-1	90	45.00	1,080	540

* Occupied North America excepted.

Armed Forces personnel and their families are provided free quarters and allowed a 25 percent discount in government operated stores in lieu of a quarters and subsistence allowance.

Retirement pay is made in a lump sum as follows:

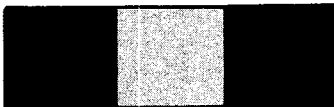
- 20 years service—8 years base pay of highest grade held.
- 25 years service—9 years base pay of highest grade held.
- 30 years service—10 years base pay of highest grade held.
- 35 years service—11 years base pay of highest grade held.
- 40 years service—12 years base pay of highest grade held.

Section V. DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

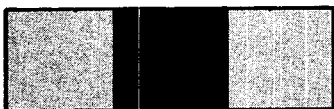
23. Decorations for Heroism and for Meritorious Service



SUPREME ORDER OF HONOR. Requirements: Similar to those for the US Congressional Medal of Honor.



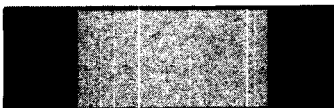
LEGION OF HONOR AND VALOR. Requirements: Similar to those for the US Distinguished Service Cross.



NAVY LEGION OF VALOR. Requirements: Similar to those for the US Navy Cross.



LEGION OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE. Requirements: Similar to those for the US Distinguished Service Medal.



ORDER OF MERIT. Requirements: Similar to those of the US Legion of Merit.



STAR OF HONOR AND VALOR. Requirements: Similar to those for US Silver Star.



AIR STAR OF VALOR. Requirements: Similar to those for US Distinguished Flying Cross. A silver palm denotes an additional award.



AIR STAR OF MERIT. Requirements: Similar to those for US Air Medal.



STAR OF MERIT. Requirements: Similar to those for US Bronze Star.



HIGH COMMAND UNIT STAR. Awarded by the Armed Forces High Command. Requirements: Similar to those for US Army Distinguished Unit Badge.



WOUND RIBBON.

24. Campaign Ribbons

Aggressor campaign ribbons are as follows:



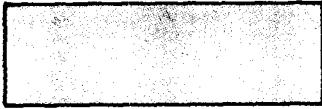
STAR OF EUROPE. Awarded to those who participated in or supported the formation of the Aggressor Nation.



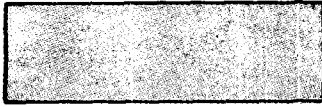
STAR OF CALIFORNIA. Awarded to participants in the California Campaign.



STAR OF FLORIDA. Awarded to participants in the Florida Campaign.



CARIBBEAN MEDAL. Requirements: One full year of occupation service.



STAR OF ST. LAWRENCE. Awarded to participants in the St. Lawrence Campaign.



STAR OF TENNESSEE. Awarded to participants in the Tennessee Campaign.



STAR OF CAROLINA. Awarded to participants in the Carolina Campaigns.



STAR OF HAWAII. Awarded to participants in the Hawaiian Campaign.



STAR OF ALASKA. Awarded to participants in the Alaskan Campaign.

YELLOW	BROWN
GREEN	YELLOW
PURPLE	WHITE
ORANGE	WHITE
BLACK	GREEN
PINK	BLUE
GREEN	RED
BROWN	PINK
WHITE	BLACK
ORANGE	BLUE
YELLOW	RED
BLUE	YELLOW
GREEN	PURPLE
BLACK	YELLOW
GREY	BLUE
BLUE	RED

STAR OF WASHINGTON. Awarded to participants in the Washington campaign.

STAR OF TEXAS. Awarded to participants in the Texas Campaign.

STAR OF LOUISIANA. Awarded to participants in the Louisiana Campaign.

STAR OF GEORGIA. Awarded to Participants in the Georgia Campaign.

STAR OF NEW YORK. Awarded to participants in the New York Campaign.

STAR OF KENTUCKY. Awarded to participants in the Kentucky Campaign.

STAR OF CANADA. Awarded to participants in the Canadian Campaign.

STAR OF OREGON. Awarded to participants in the Oregon Campaign.

STAR OF IDAHO. Awarded to participants in the Idaho Campaign.

STAR OF NEVADA. Awarded to participants in the Nevada Campaign.

STAR OF MONTANA. Awarded to participants in the Montana Campaign.

STAR OF UTAH. Awarded to participants in the Utah Campaign.

STAR OF ARIZONA. Awarded to participants in the Arizona campaign.

STAR OF NEW MEXICO. Awarded to participants in the New Mexico Campaign.

STAR OF COLORADO. Awarded to participants in the Colorado Campaign.

STAR OF KANSAS. Awarded to participants in the Kansas Campaign.

CHAPTER 3

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT, SIMULATION DEVICES, AND EQUIPMENT MARKINGS

Section I. GENERAL

25. Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to describe some types of special equipment and simulation devices and their employment in field exercises to aid in the realistic representation of elements of the Aggressor Army.

26. General

a. The special equipment and simulation devices described herein are divided into three general categories as follows:

- (1) Prefabricated and field expedient full scale models of military weapons and equipment (figs. 27-29, 30-38).
- (2) Flash, sound, and smoke simulation devices (figs. 40-42).
- (3) Sonic equipment for reproducing battlefield sounds (figs. 42-44).

b. The prefabricated pneumatic models, artillery simulator banks, and sonic equipment are maintained at the Aggressor Center, Fort Riley, Kansas, for the primary purpose of assisting in the representation of the Aggressor forces in tactical exercises when authorized by USCONARC. These items are made available to the Exercise Director only when qualified personnel of the Aggressor Center participate in the exercises. Requisitioning procedures for the artillery simulator banks and pneumatic models are outlined in DA Pamphlet 30-30, "Aggressor Supplies". Sonic equipment will accompany personnel from the Aggressor Center when the use of this equipment is requested by the Exercise Director.

c. In addition to the flash, sound, and smoke devices described in this chapter, blank ammunition, practice mines and booby traps, commonly used in Aggressor representation are listed in Appendix VII. Safety precautions are outlined in Appendix VIII. Additional information is available in TA 23-100, Ammunition for Training.

Section II. PREFABRICATED AND FIELD EXPEDIENT MODELS

27. Prefabricated Pneumatic Models

(figs. 27-29)

Prefabricated pneumatic models of standard military equipment, when seen by the unaided eye from a minimum distance of 500 yards, appear to

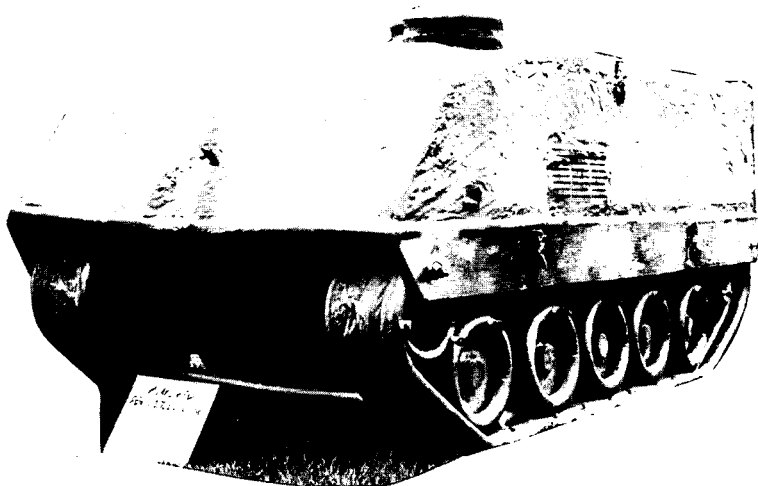


Figure 27. Pneumatic Armored Personnel Carrier.

be the actual pieces of equipment. The models are three dimensional and are constructed of rubber tubing covered with a cotton fabric coating with a rubber substitute called Neoprene. Inflation valves are conveniently located and easily found. Air blowers or air compressors may be used to inflate the pneumatic models. The models are large and light weight, they are secured to the ground with guy ropes and stakes. After a model is properly inflated and secured to the ground it is easily maintained. Because differences in temperature have a marked effect on pneumatic devices, it is necessary to check an inflated model at least three times a day. During the cooler parts of the day, the model may need additional air to stand erect. During the heat of the mid-day, it may be necessary to release air to prevent the additional air pressure from rupturing the model. Pressure

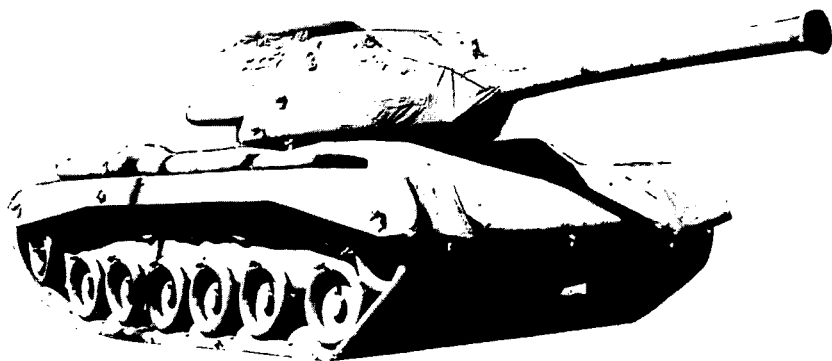


Figure 28. Pneumatic Tank (90mm Gun).

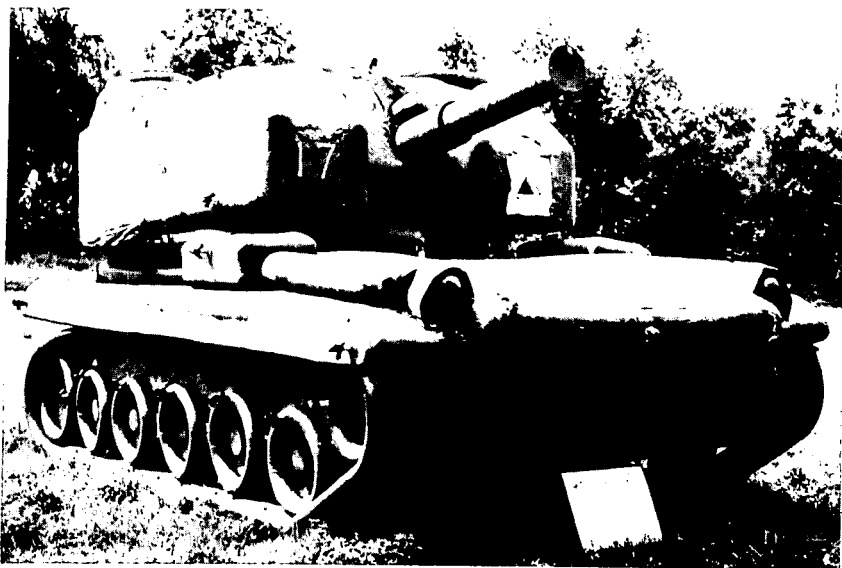


Figure 29. Pneumatic Self-Propelled Howitzer (105mm).

variation is permissible provided pressure from one to three pounds per square inch is not exceeded.

28. Field Expedients

a. Field expedient models of many standard items of military equipment may be constructed locally. The only limitations on the construction of these models are the time and material available, and the ingenuity and experience of the personnel concerned. Examples of material which

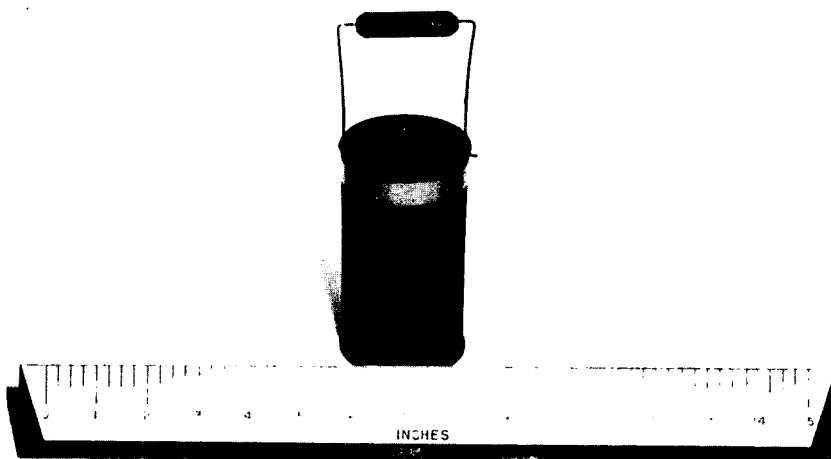


Figure 30. Field expedient model—chemical grenade.



Figure 31. Field expedient model—antitank rocket grenade, KTR 1.

can be used are burlap, canvas, lumber, wire, logs, nails, and paint. Careful attention to scale, design, coloring, and emplacement of models will achieve realism. The details of construction of many items of military equipment are contained in the FM 5-20 series.

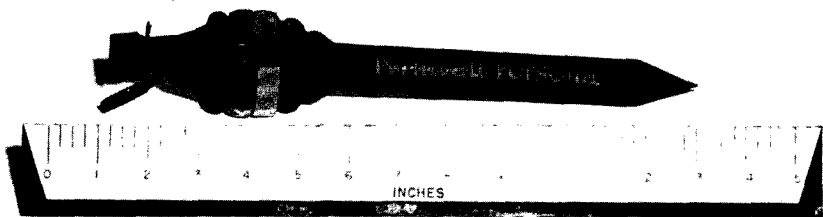


Figure 32. Field expedient model—antipersonnel mine, KPM 1.

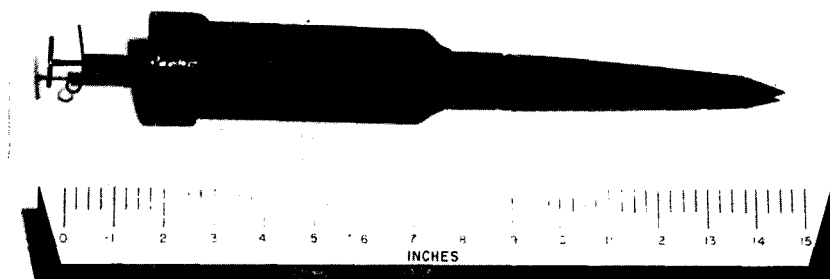


Figure 33. Field expedient model—Antipersonnel mine, KPM 2.

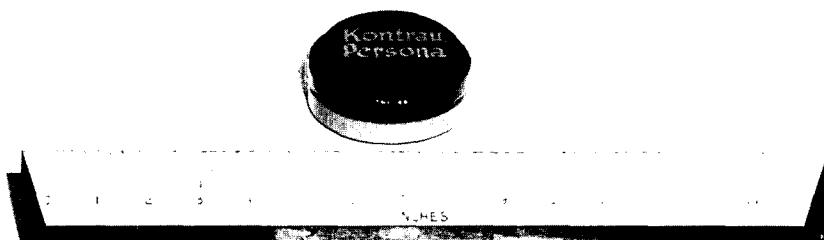


Figure 34. Field expedient model—antipersonnel mine, KPM 3.

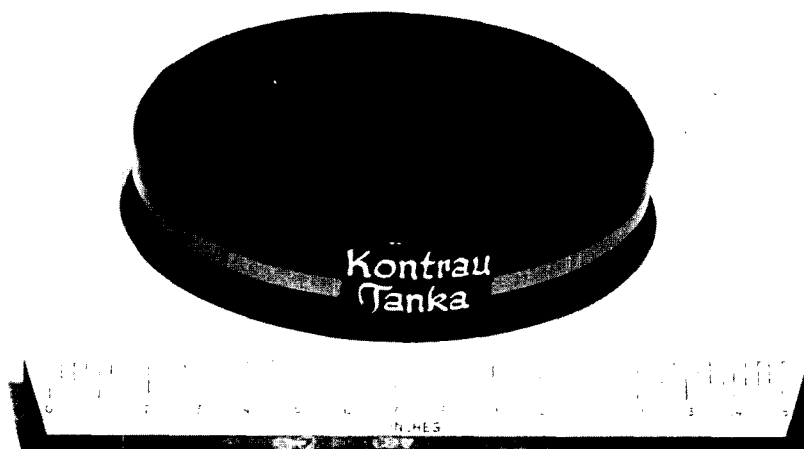


Figure 35. Field expedient model—antitank mine, KTM 1.

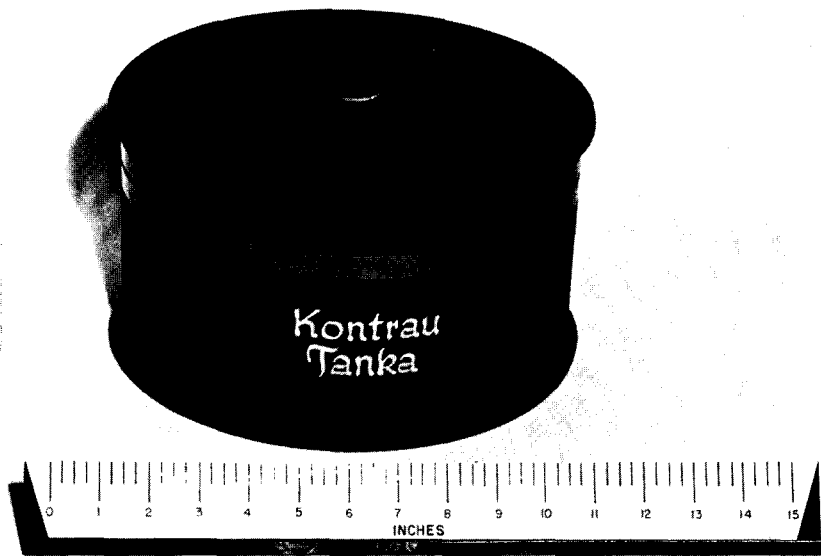


Figure 36. Field expedient model—antitank mine, KTM 2.



Figure 37. Field expedient model—antitank mine, KTM 3.

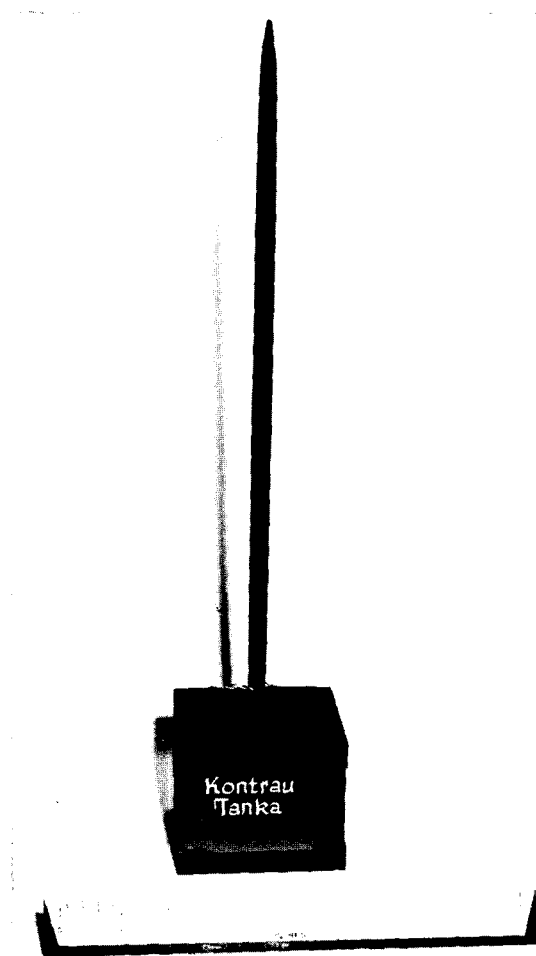


Figure 38. Field expedient model—antitank mine, KTM 4.

b. Types of field expedient models which may be constructed locally are shown in figures 30–38. Plans for fabrication may be procured from the Commanding Officer, Aggressor Center, by interested agencies.

- (1) Grenades are of four types: Offensive, defensive, chemical, and antitank. All grenades are painted jungle green. A $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch horizontal stripe on the body indicates the type grenade, as follows:

- (a) Offensive—one (1) red stripe.
- (b) Defensive—one (1) white stripe.
- (c) Chemical—one (1) purple stripe.
- (d) Antitank—one (1) yellow stripe.

- (2) Mines are of two types: antitank and antipersonnel. All mines

are painted jungle green. A $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch horizontal stripe on the mine indicates the type of mine, as follows:

- (a) Antipersonnel—HE—one (1) green stripe.
 - (b) Antipersonnel—Chemical—one (1) purple stripe.
 - (c) Antitank—one (1) black stripe.
- (3) Fuzes are of two types: impact and delay. A second $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch horizontal stripe on the body indicates the type of fuze, as follows:
- (a) Impact—one (1) orange stripe.
 - (b) Delay—one (1) blue stripe.

29. Employment

Both the prefabricated pneumatic models and field expedient models may be used to represent equipment which cannot be made available to the units designated to be the Aggressor. When a unit is designated to portray a larger Aggressor unit, the additional major pieces of equipment may be represented by prefabricated pneumatic models and expedient models. To achieve realism, location of the models should be similar to the site of the real equipment. Signs of occupancy such as footpaths, vehicle tracks, ammunition containers, and slit trenches will add additional realism. Approved camouflage procedures should be used whenever pneumatics or field expedients are employed. Maximum effective results may be achieved through the constant application and observance of basic camouflage discipline. Field expedient models may also be used to assist in technical intelligence play.

Section III. FLASH, SOUND, AND SMOKE SIMULATION DEVICES

30. Simulator

a. The simulator (fig. 39) simulates the flash, sounds, and smoke of artillery weapons firing. Its flash closely resembles those of the 90 mm Gun M2, the 105 Howitzer, and the 155 Howitzer M1. The sound produced simulates the actual report of the weapon firing. The smoke produced is a large white puff.

b. The M-110 is constructed of a plastic cylinder with an inner chamber filled with the charge and an outer chamber that may be filled with gasoline to provide additional flash, sound, and smoke. The M-110 is detonated by an electric igniter that is normally issued with the M-110. This item may be requisitioned through ordnance supply channels under the following nomenclature: Simulator Gun Flash M-110 complete with squib # FSN 1370-028-545-6596.

31. Multiple Tube Simulator Bank

a. The multiple tube simulator bank (fig. 40) consists of 10 steel tubes mounted at a 60° angle in an aluminum frame. Each tube, made of steel

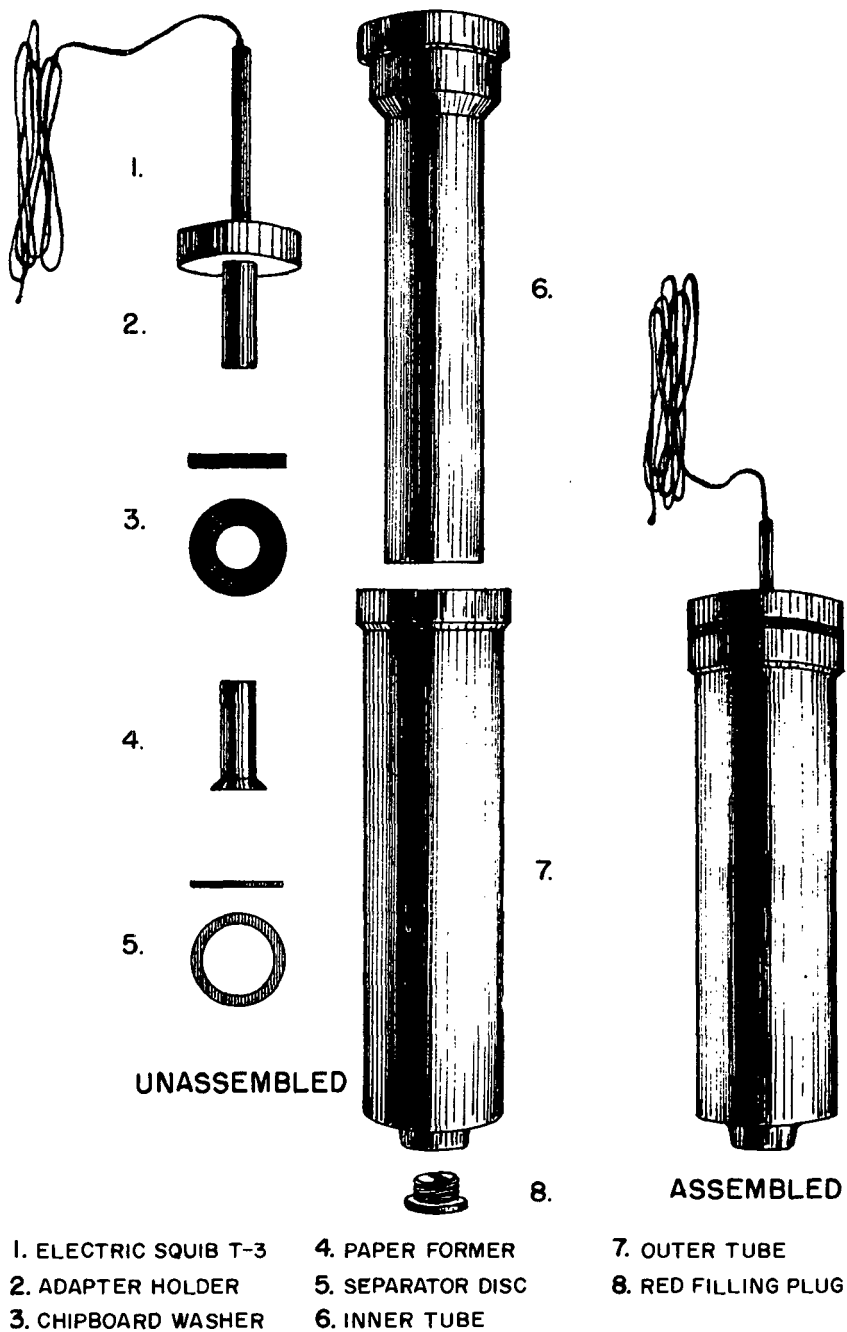


Figure 39. Simulator gun flash, M-110, assembled-dismounted.

pipe one-quarter of an inch thick, is 10 inches long and has an inside diameter of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Electric binding posts are provided to connect the electric igniters from each tube. For safety, personnel using the simulator

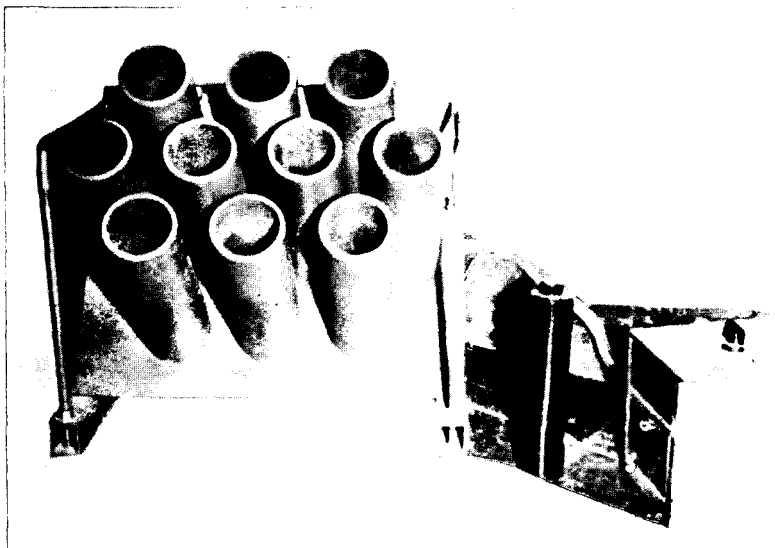


Figure 40. Artillery simulator bank (10 tube).

banks should be at least 50 yards from the simulator bank and the control box. The control box contains two 6-volt dry cell batteries (BA200/0) and is wired to permit the independent firing of each tube. In the field, sandbags are used to hold the banks in position during firing.



Figure 41. Simulator, small arms, flash-noise, device 3C65C.

b. A multiple tube simulator bank consisting of eight steel tubes is also used. This simulator bank has the same features as the 10-tube simulator bank.

32. Simulator, Small Arms, Flash-Noise, Device 3C65C.

(fig. 41).

This simulator produces noise, smoke, and flash to simulate machinegun or rifle fire. It can be employed in night maneuvers for noise and flash recognition, and in daylight in combination with target devices. It resembles a small caliber machinegun. A metered amount of oxygen-acetylene gas is ignited inside the gun barrel chamber by a spark plug to produce flash and noise. Smoke is produced by the injection of a fine spray of kerosene under pressure in the smoke cylinder. This simulator is available through local training aids subcenters.

33. Use of Explosives

The firing of various caliber weapons may be represented at the firing position by the use of standard military explosives. The best results are obtained by placing charges about 4 feet above the ground on vertical wooden stakes. Charges should be set at least 6 feet apart to avoid sympathetic detonation. Quantities required to represent weapons of the caliber indicated are as follows:

<i>Weapons</i>	<i>Charge</i>	<i>Explosives</i>
155mm gun	Normal	8 lbs TNT—6 lbs C2
155mm how	7	2 lbs TNT—1½ lbs C2
105mm how	7	½ lb TNT—¼ lb C2
90mm gun	Normal	2 lbs TNT—1½ lbs C2

34. Employment

The simulation devices described in this section are used to represent the firing of artillery and small arms at the firing position. These devices may be used with appropriate prefabricated pneumatic models and field expedient models described in paragraphs 27 and 28 or with the appropriate real equipment. Representation of artillery and small arms and mortar fire adds realism; provides training for artillery observers and troops under simulated battle conditions; and emphasizes counter-battery and counter-mortar intelligence and techniques of fire.

Section IV. SONIC EQUIPMENT

35. General

Sonic equipment, consisting of a recorder-player and a high powered vehicle mounted public address system is used to reproduce sounds common to the battlefield. The sounds of incoming artillery fire, small arms fire, and vehicles in convoy are a few of the many sounds that may be reproduced. Sonic units may also be used for voice or recorded broadcasts.

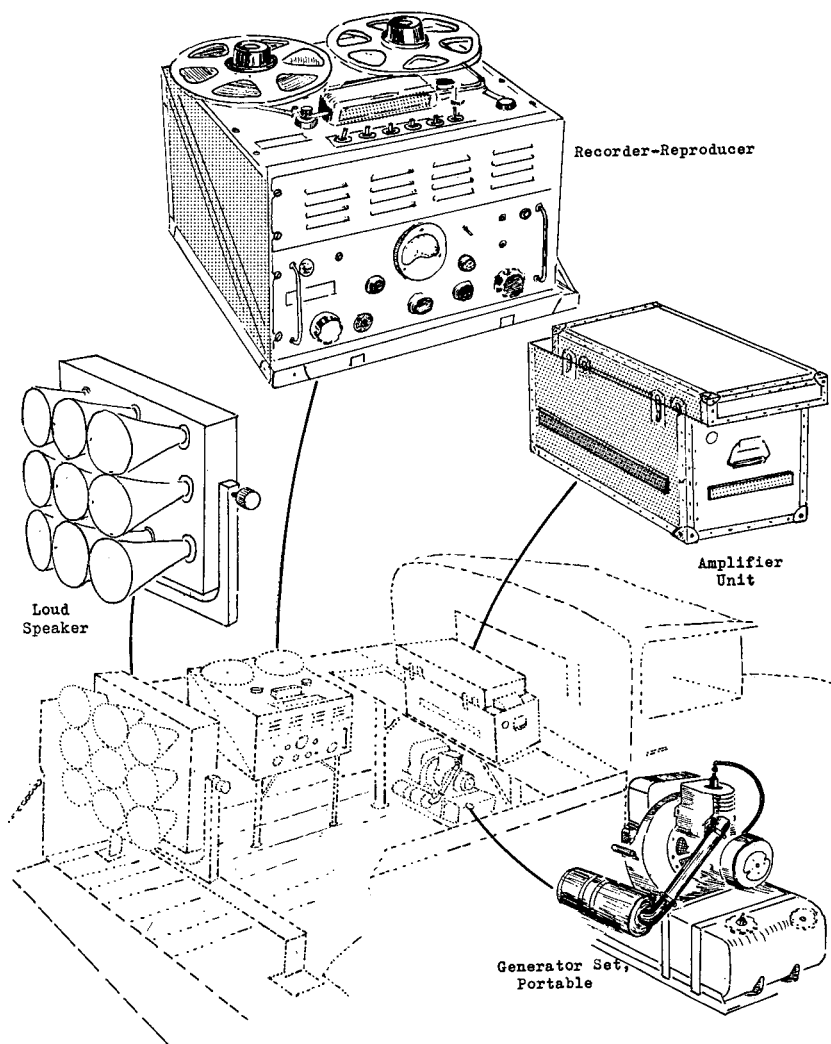


Figure 42. Magnetic tape sonic unit.

36. Equipment

a. A sonic unit is an electrically matched system consisting of a recorder, amplifier, speaker and electrical power unit mounted on a vehicle. The recorder, amplifier, and speaker have high fidelity characteristics to accurately reproduce sounds. The amplifier and speaker have high power characteristics to project the sound a great distance. The generators supplies electrical power to the recorder and amplifier.

b. Two types of sonic units are presently in use at the Aggressor Center—a wire sonic unit and a tape sonic unit. The wire sonic unit uses sound recorded on magnetic wire. The complete unit is mounted on a $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton truck. The tape sonic unit uses sound recorded on magnetic tape.

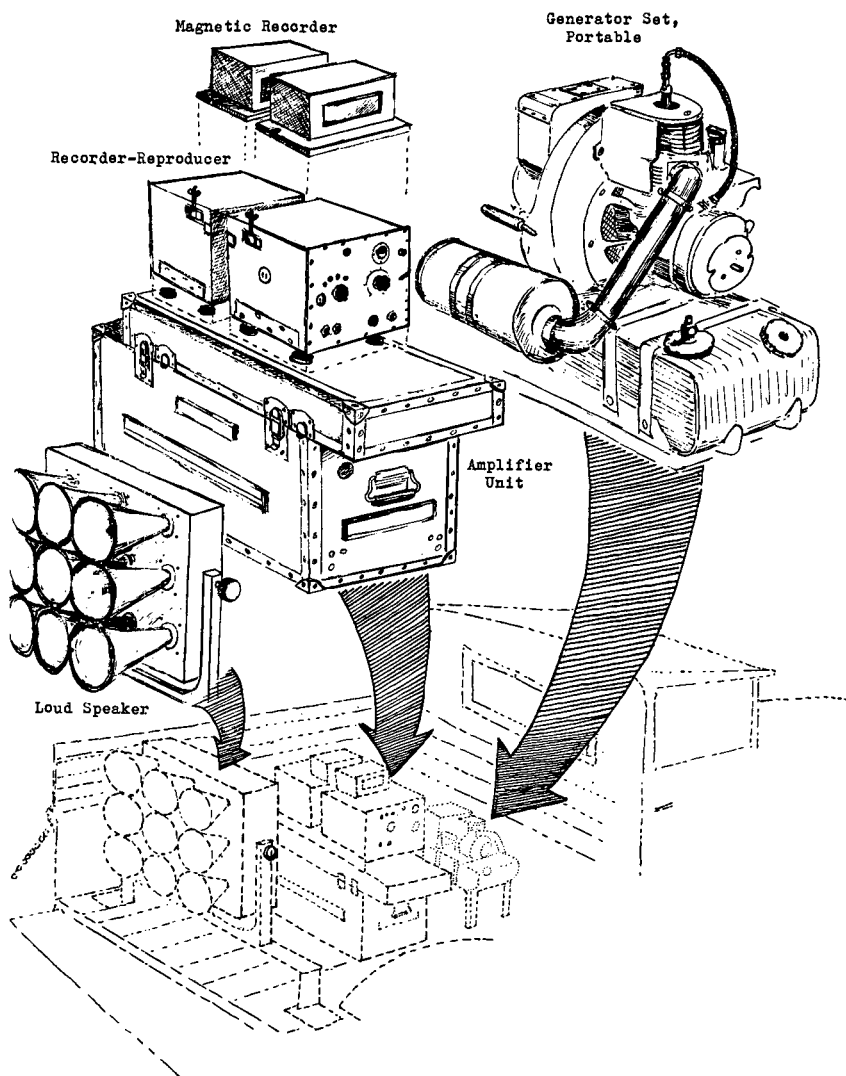


Figure 43. Wire sonic unit (small).

The tape unit may be mounted on a $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton truck with the power source, a high level amplifier and speaker mounted on a $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trailer, or the complete unit may be mounted in a $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton truck (figs. 42-44).

37. Employment

a. Sonic units may be used to augment the sounds of battle. Sonic units assigned to the Aggressor unit can reproduce the sounds of small arms fire and increase the sounds of battle created by weapons with blank rounds, pyrotechnics, and artillery simulator banks.

b. Sonic units assigned to an Aggressor unit will not only add to the

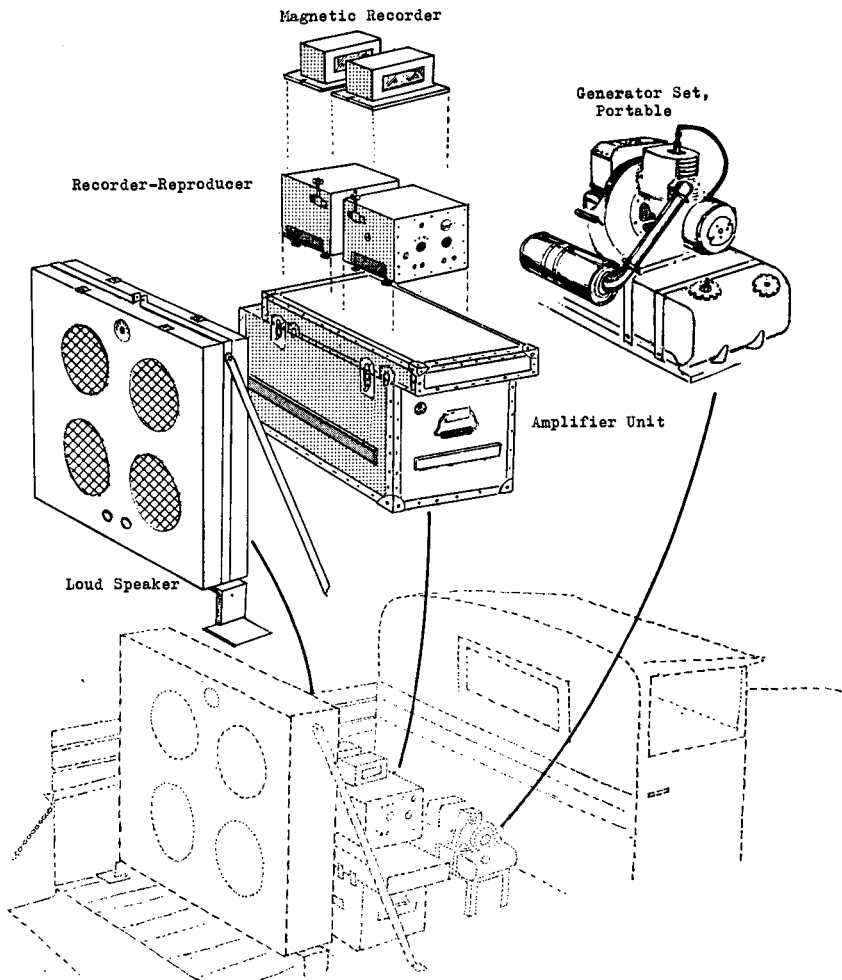


Figure 44. Wire sonic unit (large).

sound of battle, but also make a unit appear larger. Sonic units may also reproduce sounds of vehicles in convoy or other activity.

c. In using sonic units to augment the sounds of battle, care must be taken to prevent the sonic unit from being detected. Operating the units under camouflage during fog or at night, will help prevent detection.

d. Sonic units may be used for voice or recorded broadcasts in a psychological warfare program under the direction of the maneuver director.

38. Capabilities and Limitations

a. Sonic equipment is designed to operate in all types of weather. However, adverse weather conditions such as rain and high winds may limit the distance and fidelity of the sound output. The sonic units should, if

possible, be placed upwind from the target area. High terrain between the sonic unit and target area causes lowered volume and fidelity.

b. The Sonics Effects Platoon is organized into two types of teams for exercise support as follows:

"A" Team

PERSONNEL:	4 Enlisted Men
EQUIPMENT:	2 Sonic Units (Wire), 2 1.5 KW generators
VEHICLES:	2¾-ton trucks
CAPABILITIES:	Reproduction of sounds of light vehicles and small arms fire and reproduction of propaganda speeches at an optimum range of 2,000 yards varying with weather and terrain features.
SUGGESTED EMPLOYMENT:	(a) To augment small arms fire of a company or battalion size Aggressor force. (b) To support Aggressor force commanders with propaganda and psy-war material.

"B" Team

PERSONNEL:	1 Noncommissioned Officer, 16 Enlisted Men
EQUIPMENT:	5 Sonic Units (Wire), 1 Sonic Unit (Tape) 7 1.5 KW generators, 1 AN/TIQ 2 Public Address sets, 1 Low Frequency Range Speaker, 2 AN/PRC 10 Radios.
VEHICLES:	5 ¾-ton trucks, 1 ¼-ton truck w/trailer, 1 2½-ton truck
CAPABILITIES:	Recording and reproducing most sounds common to the battlefield at an optimum range of 2,000 yards varying with weather and terrain features.
SUGGESTED EMPLOYMENT:	(a) To augment sounds created by an Aggressor force of battle-group size. (b) To play and record propaganda speeches. (c) May be used as public address system.

c. When at full strength, the Sonics Platoon can furnish the following team combinations:

- (1) Four (4) "A" Teams.
- (2) Two (2) "B" Teams.
- (3) Two (2) "A" Teams and one (1) "B" Team.

Section V. MARKINGS OF EQUIPMENT

39. Vehicular and Equipment Markings

Aggressor vehicles and heavy equipment are marked with a white circle containing a green equilateral triangle (the Trigon). The points of the triangle touch the circumference of the circle. Vehicles are marked on the hood, sides, front bumper, and rear tailgate. These markings are in addition to those required by Army Regulations such as registration numbers and unit bumper markings. Vehicle markings are available from the U.S. Army Aggressor Center (ref. DA Pam 30-30). Figures 45-50 show the detailed marking for various vehicles. Organizational vehicular markings (bumper numbers) should not be removed, but should be covered.

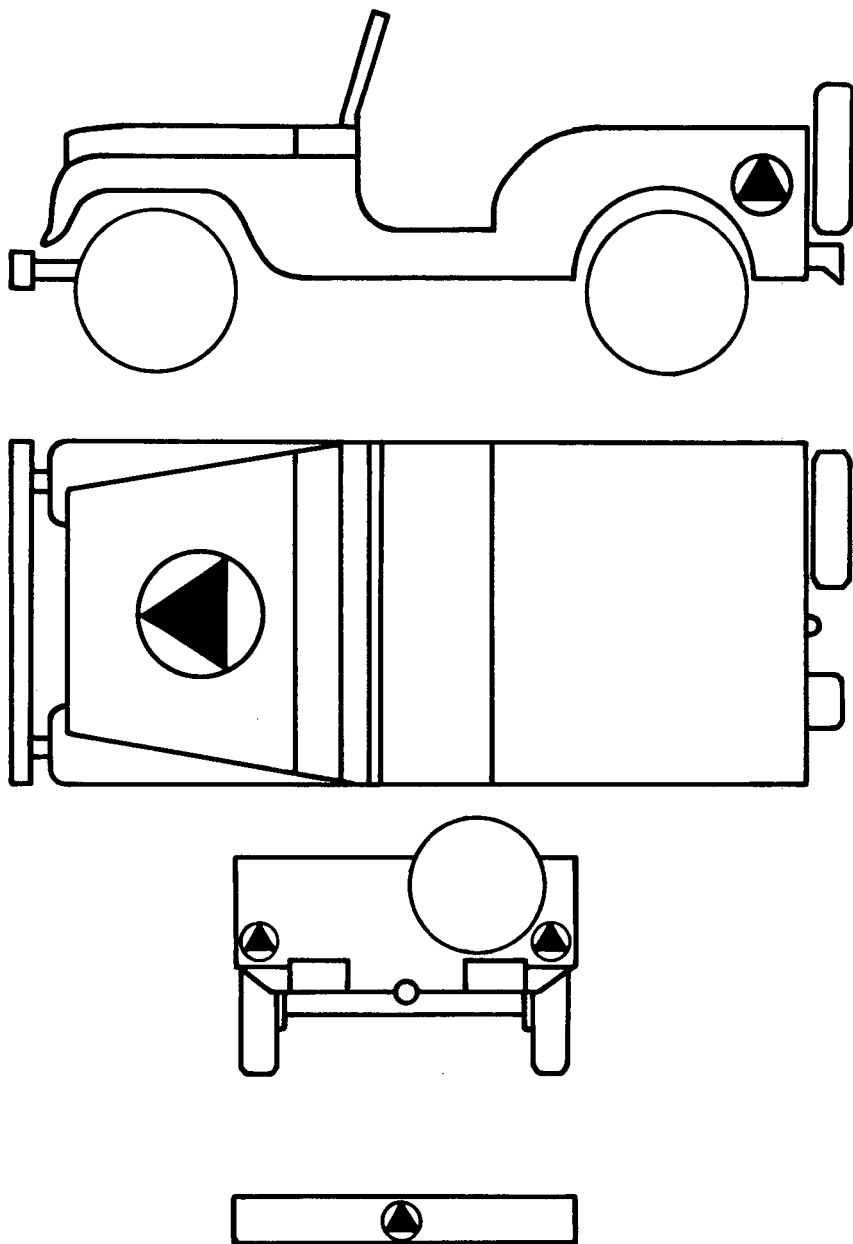


Figure 45. Marking of aggressor vehicles ($\frac{1}{4}$ -ton truck).

40. Aircraft Markings

All Aggressor aircraft are marked on both wings and on the fuselage, with a green equilateral triangle in a white circle. This marking is painted on the aircraft and is the same size as the U.S. marking (fig. 51).

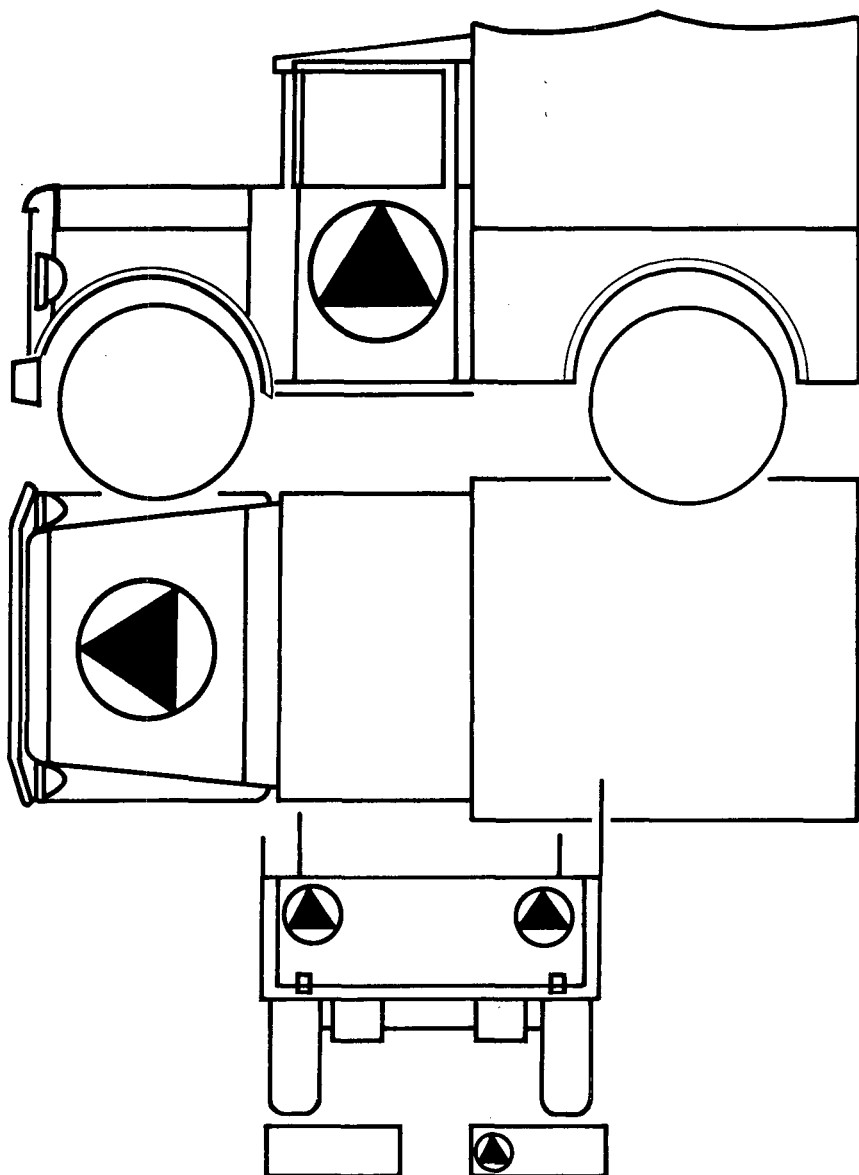


Figure 46. Marking of Aggressor vehicles (3/4-ton truck).

41. Naval Markings

The Aggressor ensign, a white flag with a green equilateral triangle centered, is flown by all Aggressor naval vessels (fig. 53).

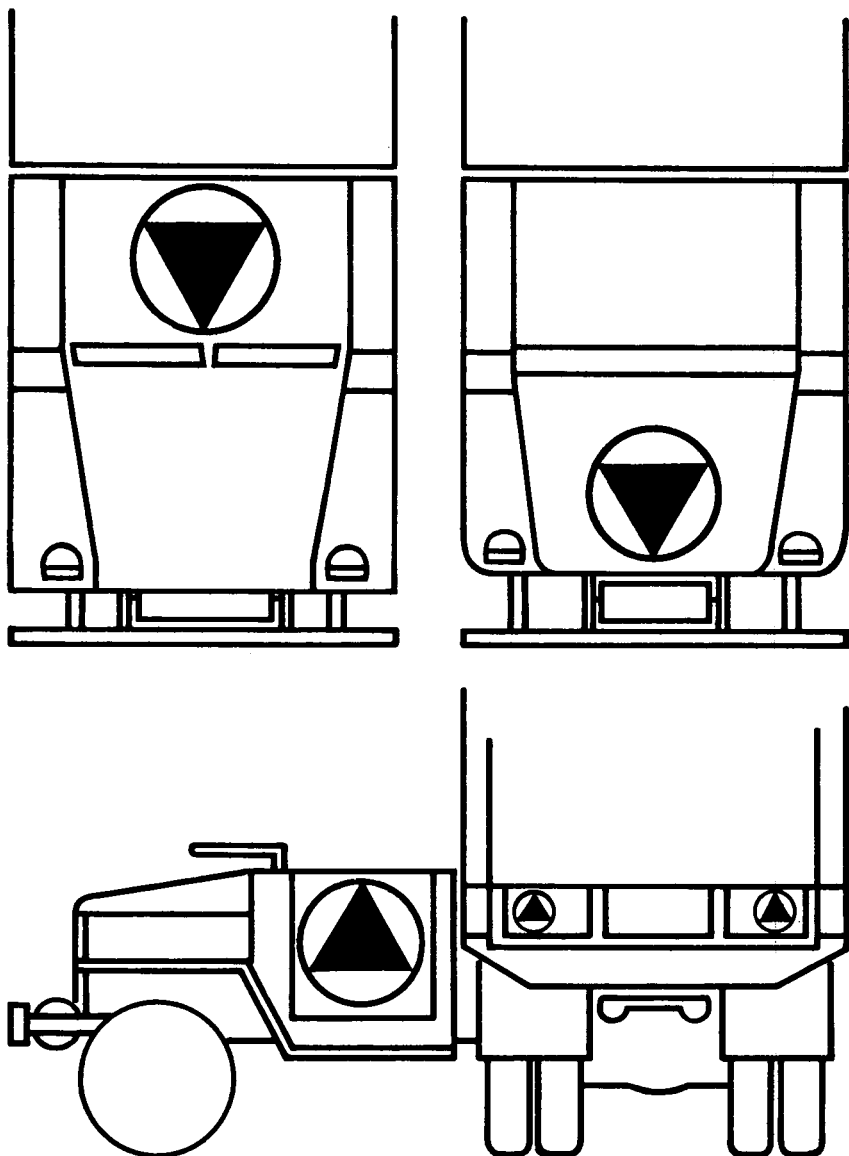


Figure 47. Marking of Aggressor vehicles (2½-ton truck).

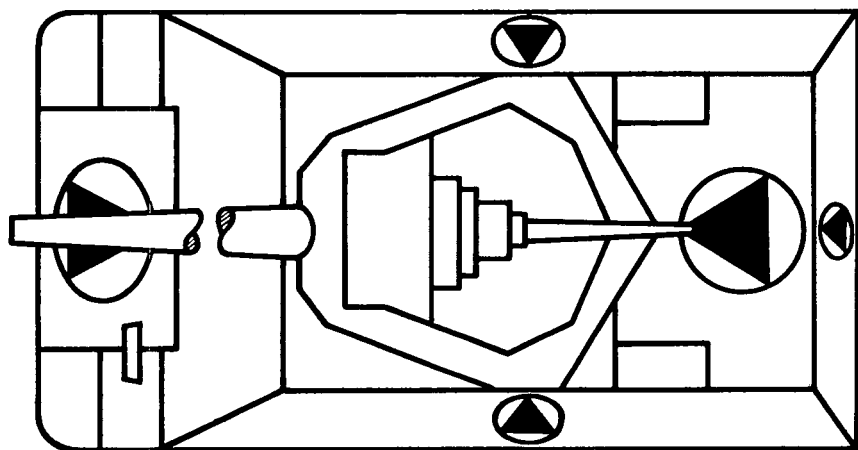
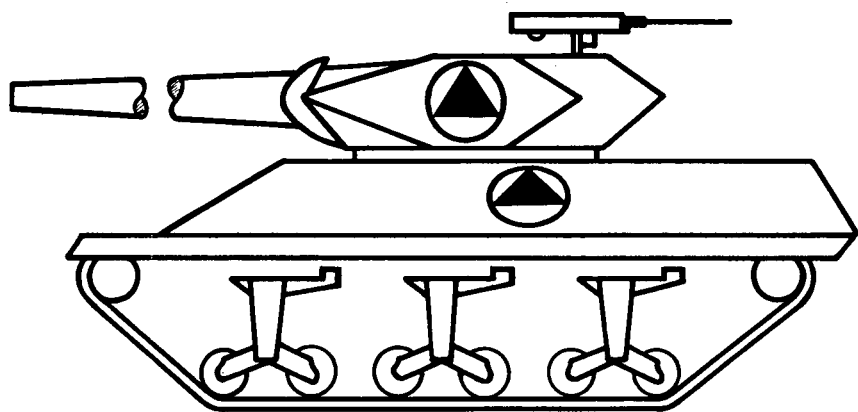


Figure 48. Marking of Aggressor vehicles (all tanks).

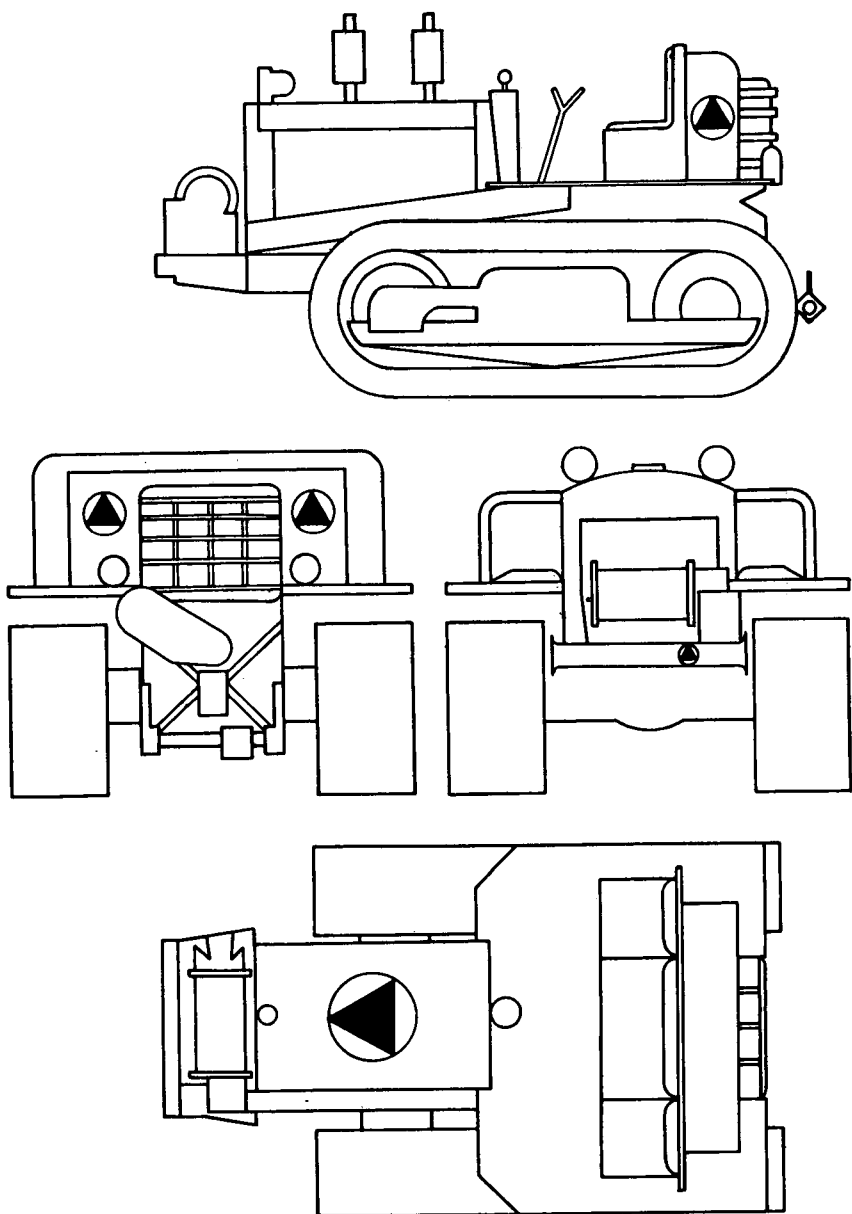


Figure 49. Marking of Aggressor vehicles (bulldozer).

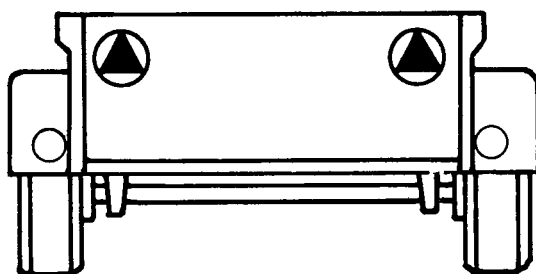
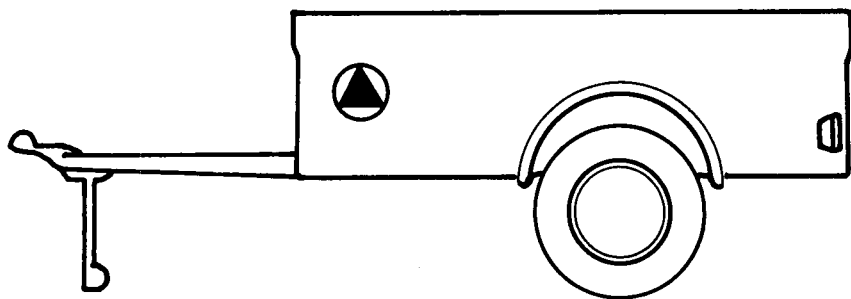


Figure 50. Marking of Aggressor vehicles (all trailers).

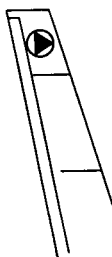


Figure 51. Marking of Aggressor aircraft.

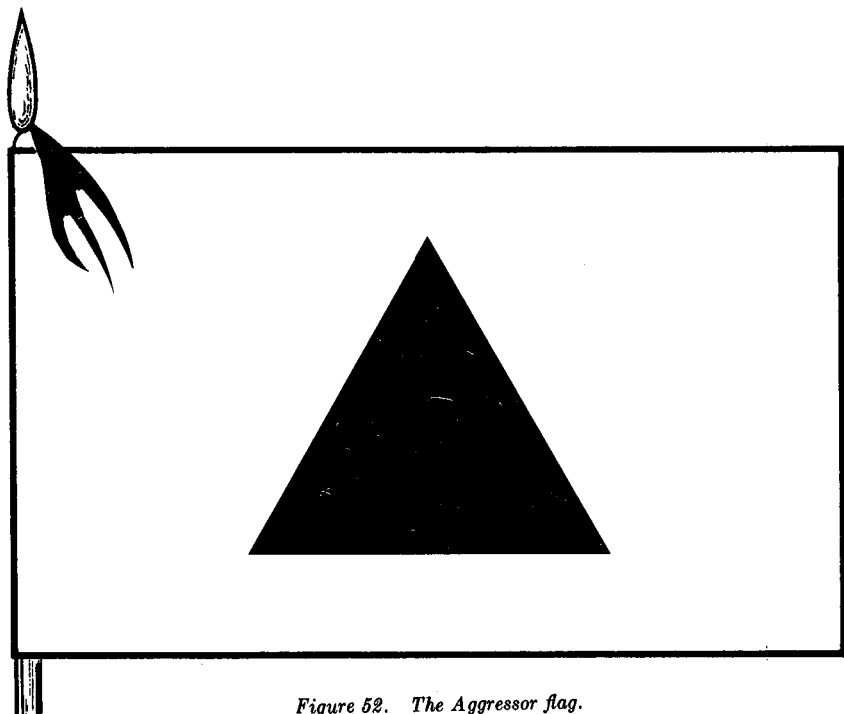


Figure 52. The Aggressor flag.

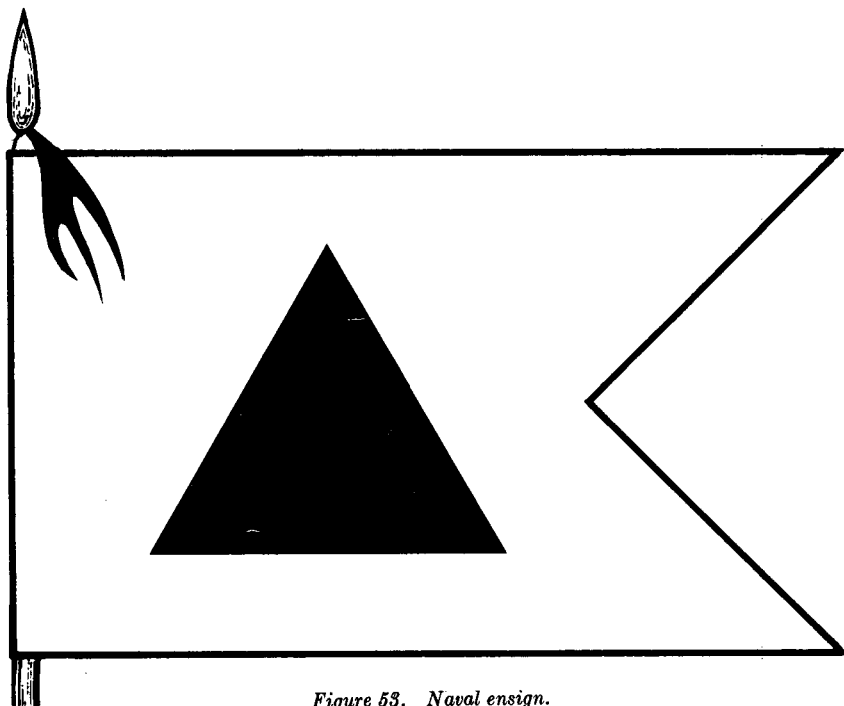


Figure 53. Naval ensign.

CHAPTER 4

PLANNING AND PREPARATION FOR USE OF AGGRESSOR IN TRAINING EXERCISES

Section I. GENERAL

42. Purpose and Scope

This chapter is designed as a guide in the planning and preparation for Aggressor participation in tactical exercises and recommended procedures to be followed in planning Aggressor representation. There are also included the factors to be considered in formulating plans and making the preparations which are necessary for the proper conduct of the Aggressor phase of an exercise.

43. Application

a. The procedures outlined herein are applicable to small unit exercises as well as to large-scale exercises in which elements of the U.S. Army are participating as friendly troops and as Aggressor Forces.

b. The officer responsible for the preparation and conduct of the exercise will provide personnel necessary to plan for Aggressor employment. This planning should be integrated into overall exercise planning program and proceed in conjunction with all other exercise preparations.

Section II. PLANNING

44. General

a. Planning for Aggressor representation should be initiated early and conducted concurrently with administrative, logistical, and operational planning for the exercise.

b. The preparation of detailed plans is dependent upon the determination of factors usually contained in the directive ordering the exercise. These include:

- (1) Time, place, date, and duration of the exercise.
- (2) Units to participate.
- (3) Facilities available.
- (4) Physical limitations.
- (5) Tactical doctrine or techniques to be emphasized.
- (6) Procurement of special supply items such as Aggressor equipment and uniforms.

c. From the factors listed above the general plan and scheme of maneuver for the exercise can be determined and the detailed planning for Aggressor representation can be initiated.

d. Troop Tests are sometimes conducted in connection with scheduled exercises. These may be announced in the initial directive or in those issued later. In either event, additional Aggressor planning is required to insure the establishment of the requirements for proper conduct of the tests.

45. Detailed Plans

In planning for Aggressor representation in tactical exercises, each of the following must be carefully considered:

a. Prepare plans and material for—

- (1) The intelligence activity.
- (2) The Aggressor agent operations.
- (3) Partisan and Guerilla operations.

b. Determine Aggressor uniform, equipment, ammunition, and other supply requirements and procurement plan. Whenever practical, planning should include a separate base of supply for Aggressor forces.

c. Establish tentative dates for—

- (1) Participating Aggressor headquarters to become operational.
- (2) Beginning the intelligence buildup phase.
- (3) Troops to assemble.

d. Prepare plans for organizing and training the Aggressor forces to include conversion and rehearsals of the tactical plan.

e. Prepare operations plans or orders for the Aggressor force.

f. Plan Aggressor ground activity.

g. Prepare an implementation plan for—

- (1) The handling of Aggressor prisoners of war, agents, casualties, and deserters, and the injection of documents and foreign material into the plan of the exercise.
- (2) Initial flow of intelligence to the United States force commander that could be expected to be in the hands of higher headquarters.

h. Prepare communications plan to support Aggressor operations.

Section III. TROOP REQUIREMENTS

46. Aggressor Combat Elements

a. Composition of the Aggressor Force. The strength and composition of the Aggressor force must be sufficient to achieve realistic play and to permit accomplishment of the training objectives established in the concept of the exercise. Numerical designations of participating Aggressor forces are included in the background scenario material which is prepared

in the early stages of exercise planning. Actual designation(s) of U.S. unit(s) to portray Aggressor should be made as soon as the total availability of exercising participating forces and their commitments are known.

b. No fixed ratio can be established that would be applicable to all types of tactical exercises. However, range of "norms" for combat elements should be considered beginning at 1 to 2 (i.e. 1 Aggressor to 2 friendly) to 1 to 6 or 7. This range of ratios is presented solely as a guide. The ratio selected will vary with each exercise and will be dependent upon many factors such as troops available, area of operations, other commitments, objectives to be attained through the exercise, weapons systems to be employed, tactical concepts to be stressed and any others that are pertinent thereto. These general factors are also considered.

- (1) Whether the Aggressor force is free or controlled.
- (2) The training objectives of the exercise.
- (3) Troops and facilities available.
- (4) The scheme of maneuver.
- (5) The types, strengths, and composition and status of training of the participating units.
- (6) The adequacy of controller personnel.

47. Other Aggressor Exercise Elements

a. Aggressor excels in partisan and guerilla activities. In addition to the factors in paragraph 46, an additional factor of the availability and extent of terrain suitable for these operations, must be considered in determining the number and sizes of partisan or guerilla units to be employed by Aggressor during a maneuver. Normally, 3 to 5 units (20-40 men per unit) are sufficient to provide adequate indoctrination in unconventional warfare operations for an opposing division.

b. Actual service elements for Aggressor logistical support should always be based upon real requirements rather than upon troop strength ratio of Aggressor troop strength to friendly troop strength. The required service support elements must be established in the maneuver area prior to the arrival of the main Aggressor forces to insure adequate support of these forces at the time of their arrival. The designated commander of the Aggressor force should participate in the initial planning by the maneuver headquarters.

Section IV. PREPARATION

48. Preparation by Aggressor Commander and Staff

To achieve maximum effectiveness, the Aggressor Commander and staff as well as the troops designated to represent the Aggressor forces, should be available in the maneuver area sufficiently in advance of the actual tactical phase of the exercise to permit completion of pre-exercise plans and preparations. A planning and operational headquarters should be established immediately, in order to—

- a. Accomplish the complete reorganization, training, and equipping of

the designated troops as necessary in order that they may accurately and effectively assume their Aggressor role for the exercise.

b. Prepare the necessary Aggressor intelligence plans and material.

c. Construct progressively in accordance with the exercise situations, defenses and positions, including normal camouflage, and development, and conduct other necessary preparations which, if detected and properly evaluated by United States intelligence agencies, will portray the desired Aggressor situation.

d. Prepare and execute other plans for Aggressor activities to portray the desired development of the Aggressor situation. These plans, particularly in the Aggressor-controlled type of exercise, are based upon the United States plans for air, sea, and ground reconnaissance furnished by Director Headquarters. These plans must be flexible as the Aggressor Commander should be prepared to change his plans, if United States Force plans or operations are changed or supplemented.

e. Provide for use of Aggressor documents during the planning as well as the tactical phase of operations.

f. Select personnel to act as prepared Aggressor prisoners of war, line crossers, and arrange for their training and employment.

g. Plan and prepare for the implementation of patrol, agent, guerilla warfare and special warfare activities as well as those pertaining to operations of any other agency appropriate to the level of the exercise.

h. Plan and conduct rehearsals by the Aggressor force in conjunction with the umpires. Care must be exercised to insure that such rehearsals do not disclose the Aggressor plans prematurely.

49. Pre-Exercise Preparation of the United States Force

To induce realism, all United States troops who are to participate in the exercise, should be oriented on Aggressor, its history, Armed Forces, basic characteristics, tactics and equipment, just as would be done prior to entering combat against an actual enemy.

CHAPTER 5

INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

Section I. GENERAL

50. Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this chapter is to furnish guidance for the employment of Aggressor the maneuver enemy, in all phases of intelligence training. This chapter is also designed as a general guide for the planning and execution of the intelligence phases of training exercises. A primary purpose of Aggressor is to emphasize and enhance the various aspects of combat intelligence and counterintelligence training. To attain this objective, employment of Aggressor as a realistic enemy is incorporated into training exercises from squad to major tactical unit level. This chapter describes the use of Aggressor in individual and unit intelligence training, the development of intelligence activity during training exercises, and the sources of background material designed to stimulate such activity.

51. Application and Responsibilities

a. This chapter is applicable to the employment of Aggressor in intelligence training of United States personnel, and in the training of military intelligence staff personnel and military intelligence specialists.

b. The commander is responsible for intelligence training and all intelligence activities of his command. Planning and coordination of these functions are the staff responsibility of the intelligence staff officer (FM 101-5).

Section II. USE OF AGGRESSOR IN INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

52. Training Aids

a. *Field Manuals.* FM 30-102 contains information on the organizational structure and tactical doctrine of the Aggressor Armed Forces. FM 30-103 contains order of battle data on major Aggressor military commands and subordinate divisional and nondivisional units. It also contains political, economic, and sociological background material on the fictitious Aggressor Nation, and a history of Aggressor military campaigns conducted against the United States. This data will assist com-

manders and staffs in planning for the employment of Aggressor during the intelligence phases of military training.

b. Supply Items. Aggressor military uniforms, insignia, identity documents, report forms, and various type leaflets are normally available at Army Training Aids Subcenters and may be obtained through normal supply channels (DA Pamphlet 30-30). Certain special equipment and simulation devices, which are designed to aid in the realistic representation of Aggressor military forces, are also available through supply channels. Requisitions should be submitted to training aids subcenters at least 45 days before the items are desired. This will allow the subcenter adequate time to procure, process, and issue the equipment.

c. Aggressor Language (FM 30-101A). Esperanto is the official Aggressor language and is used on all Aggressor printed matter. Aggressor troops, however, may use the language of their assumed national or ethnic origin. This affords an opportunity for the training of military intelligence linguists, since the conduct of interrogations and preparation of documents may be effected in any language selected for use during a specific exercise.

53. Individual and Unit Intelligence Training

a. General. During all phases of training, Aggressor may be utilized to further the intelligence training of the individual soldier as well as the training of small units. Simulated combat situations may be planned or allowed to develop in which United States troops encounter Aggressor forces under conditions approaching actual combat. Aggressor, with his foreign-type uniform, dissimilar organizational structure, and tactical doctrine, presents many of the aspects of an actual enemy during training, and thus serves to test the intelligence consciousness and proficiency of the United States troops, commanders and staffs. The employment of Aggressor provides realistic training for the individual soldier in such intelligence procedures as observation, techniques, prompt and accurate reporting of tactical information, air and ground reconnaissance activities, safeguarding of military information, use of camouflage, camouflage discipline, and the processing of captured enemy personnel, documents and equipment.

b. Small Unit Exercises. In conducting small unit exercises, the unit commander may designate a part of his unit, such as a section or a platoon, to portray Aggressor, the enemy force. Whenever the length and scope of the exercises permit, this procedure may be reversed wherein another element of the unit becomes Aggressor and the personnel previously employed as the Aggressor force revert to their status as United States troops. It should be remembered, however, that to insure realism and thus achieve maximum benefit from the training, a suitable period of time should be devoted to proper orientation of the designated personnel for their role as Aggressor. Care should also be exercised to insure that the primary purpose of Aggressor—to provide realistic training—is not lost.

54. Training of Intelligence Personnel

a. Intelligence Staff Personnel. The realistic development of the Aggressor tactical situation in training exercises provides intelligence staff personnel with the opportunity to supervise and conduct activities relating to the production of combat intelligence. Upon receipt of intelligence material based upon the Aggressor situation, intelligence staff personnel can perform a realistic intelligence analysis, and engage in other related activities as may be required for the successful operation of an intelligence staff section (FM 30-5).

b. Intelligence Specialist. Training in intelligence specialist activities to include prisoner of war interrogation, counterintelligence investigation, aerial photo interpretation, and order of battle collation, is facilitated and given an aura of realism through the use of Aggressor. For example, captured Aggressor personnel, when properly oriented and utilized, can test the proper application of interrogation techniques and can provide order of battle information to an extent which could not otherwise be attained except in actual combat situations.

Section III. INTELLIGENCE TRAINING ACTIVITY DURING TRAINING EXERCISES

55. Development of the Intelligence Training Plan

a. The intelligence training plan is an outline of intelligence activities to be conducted during a training exercise, and is designed to afford maximum intelligence training to United States personnel by representing or simulating all possible sources of enemy information. To achieve realism, the information and intelligence that is made available to the United States force engaged in an exercise should be developed logically. The intelligence training plan should be initiated concurrently with other exercise planning, and in sufficient time to permit the logical presence and buildup of the Aggressor forces in the exercise area. The preparation of an intelligence plan for a training exercise is covered in detail in FM 21-5.

b. The United States force participating in a particular exercise should be excluded from the planning of intelligence activities. Their knowledge of the intelligence plan would reduce the training benefit to be derived from the intelligence training phase.

56. Phases of Intelligence Activity

a. Pre-Exercise Phase. During the pre-exercise or buildup phase, a limited amount of Aggressor information and intelligence is furnished to the participating United States force. Aggressor information normally comes from simulated sources and includes raw order of battle data such as unit identifications, dispositions, strength, equipment, and personalities. Intelligence is disseminated in the form of reports from higher headquarters; these include intelligence summaries and studies of terrain and

weather, intelligence estimates, periodic intelligence reports. These reports encompass both combat and strategic intelligence. In the interests of realism, both information and intelligence pertaining to Aggressor during the pre-exercise phase should be confined to that data which is normally available to a unit about to be committed to combat. Small unit training is generally preceded by a pre-exercise phase of short duration. However, in the case of large-scale exercises, this phase may extend over a period of from four to six weeks.

b. Exercise Phase. In the actual play of the exercise, intelligence training activity should provide an opportunity for the full play of every aspect of combat intelligence and counterintelligence. Emphasis should be placed on—

- (1) The importance of the role of the individual soldier in collecting and reporting information on Aggressor installations and activities physically represented during the exercise.
- (2) The commander's responsibility in the production of all types of intelligence.
- (3) The careful analysis and rapid dissemination of intelligence by intelligence staff personnel.
- (4) The importance of staff coordination.

Section IV. BACKGROUND MATERIAL

57. Aggressor History

a. Origin and Development. The political and military history of the Aggressor Nation (FM 30-103) has its origin in the immediate post World War II period. It outlines Aggressor's military campaigns conducted against the United States to the present time. Aggressor's territorial conquests correspond to certain maneuver areas used by Major United States Army commands. Upon the conclusion of a field exercise, its tactical phase, translated into Aggressor terminology, becomes an Aggressor campaign and is integrated as such into the official Aggressor history. The existence of an official Aggressor history enables exercise planners to select a logical point of departure for the writing of background material, or scenario, for the pre-exercise phase.

b. Departure From Aggressor History. Departure from Aggressor history is appropriate for local exercises in which the mere presence of an Aggressor unit is sufficient. It is also appropriate in instances where the desired tactical development of the exercise conflicts with established Aggressor military history, or where the exercise area does not lend itself to a logical or realistic occupation by Aggressor. In such instances, Aggressor units may be arbitrarily located in the exercise without regard to previous locations. The scenario then begins with the Aggressor force in the general area of the exercise. Upon the conclusion of the exercise, the tactical phase will not be treated as an Aggressor campaign and will not be integrated into the official Aggressor history.

c. *Use of Other Background Material.* In the preparation of intelligence plans and scenarios for the employment of Aggressor in training exercises, commanders and intelligence staff officers may utilize such other reference or background material as is appropriate. Other military training directives, intelligence material which is normally given wide distribution, and material on current affairs are applicable. Precautions should be exercised to insure that such material, unless otherwise appropriate, remains outside the realm of security classification.

58. Aggressor Background Scenario

a. *General.* An aggressor background scenario, based generally upon the history of Aggressor's military campaigns, is written for training exercises of large scale. It provides a logical background for and detailed account of the events and operations leading to Aggressor's presence in an exercise area. The scenario, together with Aggressor order of battle, is the basis for all information and intelligence to be released or made available to the United States force for exploitation during the conduct of an exercise. The scenario should be prepared with imagination and in accord with Aggressor's doctrinal concepts. When properly utilized, it stimulates interest and provides continuous intelligence training for all personnel and units engaged in an exercise.

b. *Phases of the Scenario.* The Aggressor background scenario is prepared in two phases, the pre-exercise phase and the tactical phase. The material prepared for each phase should be adapted to requirements of the activities planned for that phase.

- (1) The pre-exercise phase describes the invasion and occupation of an exercise area by Aggressor. Normally, the scenario will establish the location of the Aggressor force in an exercise area prior to the commencement of an exercise. It may contain information which is used as a basis for training in many aspects of military operations. For example, the scenario may indicate that Aggressor's ruthless campaigns of conquest have led to the displacement of large numbers of the civilian populace, thus furnishing a basis for exercise play in civil affairs and military government.
- (2) The tactical phase of the scenario includes Aggressor activities in the area during the tactical phase of an exercise. This portion of the scenario provides the tactical information upon which the intelligence operations during the actual conduct of the exercise are based and developed. The extent to which the tactical phase of the scenario may be completed prior to an exercise is dependent upon the degree to which the Aggressor force is to be controlled.

c. *Continuity of the Scenario.* The Aggressor military campaign described in the scenario should be a continuation of Aggressor history.

Aggressor background scenarios for training exercises directed by USCONARC and Department of the Army will be prepared by the U.S. Army Aggressor Center, Fort Riley, Kansas, upon request from the exercise director.

59. Aggressor Order of Battle

a. Accurate portrayal of Aggressor units during an exercise provides opportunity for training in order to battle (OB) intelligence. Use of Aggressor order of battle, to include unit designation, unit histories, and personalities, materially contributes to the esprit de corps of the Aggressor force opposing United States troops in an exercise.

b. The Aggressor order of battle for a tactical exercise, other than one in which a U.S. Army Aggressor Center Field Advisory Team is participating, may be partially obtained from FM 30-103. Additional OB data, when required, may be obtained from U.S. Army Aggressor Center, upon request. Master files containing complete OB on all Aggressor units are prepared and maintained current by the Aggressor Center. For exercises directed by USCONARC and Department of the Army the Aggressor order of battle will be furnished by U.S. Army Aggressor Center. This avoids simultaneous identifications of an Aggressor military unit in widely divergent geographical areas, and assures a logical and reasonable continuity of the history of the Aggressor Armed Forces.

c. Where the tactical situation in a particular exercise is a departure from Aggressor history outlined in FM 30-113, order of battle data may be added locally.

Section V. MEANS OF STIMULATING INTELLIGENCE PLAY

60. General

During a training exercise, information of intelligence interest is released to participating units by means of the information distribution plan. This plan, which is prepared by the exercise director staff, is discussed in detail in FM 21-5. Column three of the plan lists the source which has been selected as a vehicle for transmitting information or intelligence to the United States force.

61. Documents and Equipment

a. Aggressor documents provide the most reliable source of information and intelligence for the United States force. Documents may be either planted on prepared Aggressor personnel, such as prisoners and agents, or left in abandoned positions and installations.

b. Official Aggressor documents may be prepared by using prescribed forms. Preparation of personal documents is limited only by the imagination of intelligence personnel in the exercise director headquarters. To be most effective as an intelligence training aid, all documents should be

prepared in the foreign languages known to participating military intelligence personnel, or in Esperanto.

c. Items of equipment of unusual or foreign characteristics, can be successfully used to promote technical intelligence play when properly introduced into a tactical exercise. Items introduced, should be based upon developments which have progressed to the extent that they have some practical application for military operations purposes. Any or all of the following elements may be stressed through technical intelligence play: (1) design and operation, (2) physical characteristics, (3) performance, (4) operational capabilities, (5) limitations of the item, (6) storage, (7) manufacture, (8) maintenance, and (9) effects of weather, terrain, and environment factors. These items can be introduced at any level; they should be employed in all exercises of division size or larger.

62. Prepared Prisoners of War, Casualties, and Deserters

a. All Aggressor personnel are subject to capture. To insure that planned information is made available to United States interrogation personnel, selected personnel from the Aggressor force are trained to portray prisoners of war, casualties, and deserters. These personnel should speak the same language known to United States interrogation specialists. All other Aggressor personnel, if captured, should give only name, rank, serial number, and date of birth.

b. To obtain the maximum degree of realism, the Aggressor soldiers selected to act as prisoners of war, casualties, or deserters, should portray the various types of personalities actually encountered in combat. These should include the security minded, talkative, nervous and confused, scared, and arrogant types. So far as possible, the personality and age of the soldier selected should be suited to the type of prisoner he is to portray. His background story should, if possible, contain elements of his personal and military history. His Aggressor name may be a translation or an adaptation of his actual name.

c. Selected personnel should be completely familiar with the history, organization, strength, code name, Armed Forces postal number, key personalities, and morale of the Aggressor unit they have been designated to represent. Personnel should be instructed to refrain from divulging any information other than that which they could logically be assumed to have. Prepared prisoners of war must also be familiar with the tactical situation which prevails at the time of their capture. They will carry identity books and materials, properly filled out in a desired Aggressor language.

63. Aggressor Agents

a. Aggressor agents are used primarily to test the effectiveness of United States counterintelligence and security measures, the security consciousness of the individual soldier, and the investigative ability of United States counterintelligence personnel. Agents should be assigned missions of

espionage, sabotage, or subversion. Since the use of such agents is designed to further counterintelligence play in training exercises, their employment as primary sources of combat intelligence should be avoided.

b. Background stories of agents should provide for a mode of operation, either as individuals or members of a net. Aggressor agent nets may operate under the auspices of the Circle Trigon Party, affiliated subversive organizations, or the Aggressor counterintelligence apparatus. Agents may be Aggressor nationals, Aggressor soldiers who have evaded capture in previous campaigns, of the United States and Allied nationals sympathetic to the Aggressor cause.

c. As in the case of prisoners of war, casualties, and deserters, the background story of an individual selected to portray an agent should contain, if possible, elements of his personal life history. Selected personnel should also be familiar with Aggressor history, military organization, political philosophy, and methods of espionage, sabotage, and subversion.

d. In addition to a background story, which will only be revealed upon proper interrogation, personnel selected to portray agents will be furnished with a cover story. Agents' cover identities should be corroborated by fraudulent documents, permitting them to gain access to United States installations. These documents should contain errors which may be detected upon close examination. Agents should also carry documents concealed on their person, which establish their assumed Aggressor identity. These documents, if discovered and exploited in conjunction with information obtained during interrogation, will furnish the United States force with information and intelligence of counterintelligence interest.

64. Ground Activities

a. Aggressor ground activities are designed to further the intelligence training of the United States force in ground and aerial observation. These ground activities, as a source of information, are pre-planned in conformance with the projected tactical development of the exercise and coordinated with the planned time and date of United States force reconnaissance missions.

b. All logical military activities of the type of Aggressor unit opposing the United States force should be portrayed. These include movements of personnel and equipment as well as tactical and logistical installations close to the front or in rear areas. Each portrayal must be executed carefully and in detail to present a realistic appearance to visual or photographic reconnaissance. For example, pneumatic or dummy models of vehicles in an area devoid of tracks are unrealistic. Similarly, a bivouac area lacking signs of human habitation is unrealistic when viewed by the eye or on a photograph. Foot paths, vehicle tracks, and prepared fields of fire are a necessary part of gun emplacements of heavy weapons positions. All tactical positions should be camouflaged so that they are not obvious to a photo-interpreter or aerial observer.

65. Aerial Photo Interpretation

a. To provide aerial photo interpreters with a means of realistic training, aerial photography should be used in both the planning phase and the tactical phase of an exercise. Aggressor positions, emplacements, and installations may be either actually represented on the ground or simulated and marked with identification panels. When physically represented, the construction of Aggressor installations should be so scheduled that progress of Aggressor activity is discovered through interpretation of repetitive photographic cover flown by United States air reconnaissance. All aggressor positions and installations which are not part of the scheme of maneuver should be located outside the tactical area; if this is not feasible, it should be distinctly identified without regard to the tactical situation.

b. With regard to training in aerial photography, Aggressor activity, whether physically represented or simulated, should conform to the planned tactical situation. Coordination between the exercise control headquarters and the Aggressor force is therefore required. The Aggressor force should be aware of the schedule of United States air reconnaissance missions, to include changes and special request missions.

66. Training in Communications Intelligence

Aggressor radio traffic in training exercises provides both a source of information and training of communications intelligence personnel. Actual or simulated Aggressor electronic warfare measures may also be introduced into an exercise for training purposes. Radio nets in operations should include those of the Aggressor Force represented in an exercise as well as certain radio nets of higher and adjacent units which are essential to the logical conduct of the exercise. Aggressor entry into non-Aggressor radio nets will provide training in communications security, authentication procedures, and countermeasures activity. To assist exercise directors or other commanders in such communications training, the Aggressor Center, Fort Riley, Kansas, has available upon request, a special Signal Company which has the capability of portraying a variety of the radio communications nets found in the Aggressor triangular division. This capability includes portrayal of certain frequency-modulated voice, amplitude, modulated voice and/or continuous wave, and radio teletype nets, or combinations thereof. In addition, this special signal unit has the capability of monitoring and copying to hard copy or on magnetic recording tape AM, FM, voice, C.W., or RTT transmissions of non-Aggressor units for intelligence collection purposes. Such copies transmissions may, if requested, be remoted to the headquarters desiring the information. The unit also has the capability of entering non-Aggressor radio communications nets for the purpose of creating confusion, passing false or misleading traffic, and generally disrupting the non-Aggressor communications system. Employment of this unit provides training in all phases of communications security for individual operators as well as for those agencies assigned the responsibility of overall communications security.

CHAPTER 6

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE AND UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE

Section I. GENERAL

67. Purpose

This chapter is designed as a guide for the planning and preparation for use of psychological warfare situations and unconventional warfare activities in training exercises.

68. Application

The procedures outlined in this chapter are general in nature. Implementation in the preparation of an exercise should be performed under the supervision of personnel with special training in the fields of psychological or unconventional warfare.

Section II. PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

69. General Use

Aggressor forces will employ psychological warfare operations against opposing military and nonmilitary personnel in all possible situations. To be effective and not endanger human life or cause needless damage to physical property, such activities should be part of a carefully prepared plan approved by the exercise director. Any means, other than those which inflict physical injury to personnel or damage to property and equipment, may be used by Aggressor forces to lower the morale or otherwise hinder the efforts of the friendly troops. Extreme care must be exercised to insure that all actions designed to decrease the morale or combat effectiveness of opposing forces will be in keeping with the objectives of the specific exercise and not of such nature as to lower the soldier's morale permanently, or to reflect discredit upon the service. If extensive plans are contemplated for psychological warfare activities in a tactical exercise, civil authorities (local and State), the area F.B.I. and Civil Defense representatives should be given detailed plans of the intended play.

70. Psychological Warfare and Training Exercises

Psychological warfare is a supporting military weapon. It is the planned use of propaganda and exploitation of other actions with the primary purpose of influencing target behavior. Psychological warfare must be

integrated into operations taking into consideration policy guidance. To do this, the psychological warfare operator attempts to focus attention and suggest a desired meaning to selected events. This requires that a situation be structured so that it may be anticipated, interpreted, and understood in the manner desired by the propagandist. In this manner the maneuver situation can be capitalized on and interpreted to the target audience (United States Troops). Psychological warfare activities are designed to accomplish the following during peace time exercises:

a. Provide training opportunities for psychological warfare units and personnel.

b. Indoctrinate United States troops in techniques of psychological warfare and thereby inform them of some of the types of propaganda which might confront them under real combat conditions.

c. Provide opportunity for United States intelligence personnel to observe, interpret and evaluate types of enemy propaganda.

d. Provide areas for testing and developing countermeasures for anti-propaganda activities.

e. Show that psychological warfare operations are not only directed at tactical troops but also to POW's and civilian populace.

71. Psychological Warfare Activities Should Fit Definite Situations

a. During training exercise, the soldier is faced with several motivating influences. Some of these are—

- (1) Object fear.
- (2) Anxiety.
- (3) Fear of failure before one's peers.
- (4) Fear of death.
- (5) Fear of injury.

Death and injury may be secondary to fear of failure before one's peers.

b. Psychological warfare in support of training exercises, with Aggressor as the maneuver enemy opposing United States troops, should be conducted so as to capitalize on propaganda opportunities present in the training situation. Propaganda appeals should be directed toward conditions existing in the maneuver area or directly affecting the troops. For this reason, threatening troops with "Annihilation" or "Destruction" is incongruous in a training situation. Aggressor psychological warfare should employ techniques similar to those that are encountered in combat situations but which are related to the realities of the training situation.

72. Techniques

Aggressor technique which have been used to impair the efficiency of United States troops during maneuvers are—

a. Pointing out local dangers from wild animals, reptiles, and insects which may be present in areas of conflict between United States and Aggressor forces.

b. Emphasizing acute discomforts suffered by the individual soldier due to weather, terrain, climate, and living conditions in the field and offering the comforts of garrison life to United States soldiers who become prisoners.

c. Providing inducements to United States troops to leave their bivouac areas or positions.

d. Exploiting morale problems which may arise prior to and during the tactical phase of the maneuver.

e. Devising means of starting rumors among United States troops for the purpose of temporarily reducing their morale and exploiting results to the tactical advantage of the Aggressor forces.

73. Appeals to Other Groups

United States troops should be impressed with the fact that Aggressor will conduct psychological warfare prior to combat operations, during combat, and in his prisoner of war camps. They must also bear in mind that Aggressor will direct psychological warfare at the civilian population of the United States and that he will exploit information inadvertently disclosed by military personnel to undermine morale of the homefront.

74. Tactical Phase

During the tactical phase of an exercise, psychological warfare is conducted to capitalize on any appropriate propaganda opportunity that may present itself in the training situation. This activity is designed to familiarize U.S. troops with psychological warfare operations. Realistic situations may be injected into problem play if the trained psychological warfare personnel are available and conditions are suitable. Such activities must be coordinated with the tactical situation if maximum effectiveness is to be obtained. The following are some of the means that may be used in carrying on psychological warfare activities:

a. Posters may be developed following selected themes and placed along routes of communication.

b. Leaflets may be left behind by Aggressor troops, dropped in to assembly areas from aircraft, or distributed in C.P. areas etc., by small patrols that infiltrate during the hours of darkness.

c. Loud speakers may be used in the vicinity of front lines to deliver appeals, rumors and propaganda to United States troops.

d. Radio broadcasts from either fixed or mobile broadcasting stations may be used effectively to give information to United States forces.

Section III. UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE

75. General

a. Unconventional or irregular warfare is commonly referred to as Partisan warfare. This form of warfare, long accorded a recognizable place

in the scheme of military activities, has been a subject of consideration at several international conferences. These are rules which govern the conduct of irregular warfare. They are:

- (1) The forces will be headed by a person who is responsible for his subordinates.
- (2) They will wear some fixed distinctive badge or insignia that is recognizable at a distance.
- (3) They will carry arms openly.
- (4) They will conform in their operations to the customs and laws of war.

b. When these rules are followed, the irregular troops are accorded recognition as belligerent forces. The rules also provide that when a country or territory is invaded, the inhabitants who take up arms on approach of the invaders and resist may be accorded the status of belligerent forces provided they carry arms openly, approach the enemy spontaneously, and respect the customs and laws of war. Aggressor has a long record of irregular warfare activities and may be expected to constantly employ such activities against opposing forces in all operations. These operations must be well planned and carefully directed in order that interference with the planned progress of the maneuver and the accomplishment of the training objectives will not result.

76. Missions for Irregular Units

a. The range of missions assigned to unconventional warfare groups will depend upon the strengths, organization, state of training, equipment and experience of the personnel. Normally, these types of forces are not expected to attack a position directly in an attempt to force a decision or to attempt to defend a line or a point. They are primarily directed at actions which will tend to disrupt the combat plans and organizations of the enemy by causing him to divert front line troops to other areas and missions. Here are some suitable unconventional warfare missions for training exercises:

- (1) Interdiction of lines of communications by road blocks and demolitions.
- (2) Divert front line troops to rear area defense.
- (3) Conduct raids on supply dumps, CP, bivouacs, assembly areas, motor parks, communications centers, Air Defense Artillery, AAA and Field Artillery missile and cannon emplacements, missile launching positions, airfields and service installations.
- (4) Cutting and tapping telephone wires.
- (5) Destruction of route marking signs and otherwise interfering with traffic flow.
- (6) Locating suitable nuclear targets.
- (7) Behind the lines reconnaissance and collection of military information.

- (8) Distribution of propaganda within and behind the enemy lines.
- (9) Distribution of false orders, messages, and rumors.
- (10) Terrorizing local populations and preventing use of civil facilities by opposing military forces.

b. Normally, the mission and deployment of partisan units will preclude their extensive use in collecting combat intelligence. For this purpose, Aggressor unconventional warfare uses two distinctive types of units. One is the long-range patrol, termed the Raid-Intelligence Group which is airdropped, airlanded, or infiltrated into the enemy rear. It seizes and interrogates prisoners and transmits intelligence gained directly by radio to the corps army or army group headquarters to which the group is attached. In addition to these overt uniformed groups, Covert Intelligence Groups are trained and equipped to operate espionage nets in enemy rear areas and communicate with parent headquarters. Neither type of group contains more than 12 individuals. Twenty groups are contained in a brigade at army level. Groups may be attached to lower headquarters for specific operations.

77. Techniques of Employment in Training Exercises

a. Prior to maneuver D-day, irregular troops may be placed in desired locations such as swamps, forests, mountains or other secluded areas that are to be over run by opposition.* Arrangements must be made to administratively move these forces from one location to another when it is not feasible to move them tactically by infiltration or other means. All regular forces employed should operate under the direction of an in accordance with the desires of the military command. Designations such as "International Brigades" and "Volunteers" should be introduced so as to give a wider range of activities for the play of unconventional warfare.

b. A main base of supply and several alternate bases should be developed for irregular units. The main base might be established by prepositioning supplies at some point within the objective area. Resupply should be determined by local conditions. Wherever possible, these units should be resupplied operationally. In inland areas airdropping or airlanding is desirable while in coastal areas either airdropping or amphibious means will suffice.

c. Uniforms worn by irregular troops in an exercise should be nondescript and not distinctive of either force. All troops should wear some similar distinguishing badge, insignia or piece of clothing. Different types of uniforms should be developed for the separate groups. The maneuver director might direct the use of the uniform of opposing forces by guerilla personnel for special situations designed to develop the alertness and security consciousness of opposing units. Civilian clothing should not be worn unless it has been adapted into some recognizable type of uniform. A combination of civilian dress and Aggressor uniform is recommended.

* Special forces or irregular units may also infiltrate by air, land, or water throughout the maneuver.

CHAPTER 7

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING OF AN AGGRESSOR FORCE

Section I. GENERAL

78. Purpose

This chapter is designed as a guide in selecting United States troop units to represent Aggressor and in organizing, equipping, and training Aggressor forces for tactical exercises.

79. Application

Local conditions, time available, and the size of the Aggressor force govern the application of procedures outlined in this chapter. These procedures can be further modified to permit the inclusion of special training as might be required for new or different situations. It is not necessary that the training recommended in this chapter and Appendix VI be given in a separate block. Those units which can do so should insert limited amounts of Aggressor instruction into their normal education and training programs. This will insure a constant basic knowledge of Aggressor, The Maneuver Enemy, and enable each specific Aggressor training program to accomplish increased results in preparing a suitable exercise enemy.

80. Orientation

All Aggressor troops should be oriented on Aggressor, its purpose, history, uniforms, and the special equipment and procedures to be employed in the exercise. This orientation introduces the reorganization and training which follows. This program should be extended to include the friendly elements so that they will have some familiarity with their enemy.

81. Aggressor Tactics

All officers and noncommissioned officers of the Aggressor force should be trained in Aggressor tactics. Tactical doctrine as contained in FM 30-102, may be modified to reflect current trends. These tactics, so far as practicable, should be used by the Aggressor force during the exercise to stress their difference from United States tactics, and to develop the realization that other armies employ difference tactical doctrine.

Section II. ORGANIZATION

82. General

Reorganization of the United States units designated to represent the Aggressor force should begin immediately after the Aggressor units have been selected by type and the Aggressor order of battle has been determined.

83. Reorganization to Aggressor Order of Battle

a. In reorganizing as an Aggressor unit, each United States unit concerned must adopt the organization, history, numerical designation, and the personal identities of the Aggressor unit it is representing. For a sample conversion plan, see Appendix IX.

b. Aggressor uniforms, headgear, insignia, and documents are issued to all personnel. The numerical designations of Aggressor units being represented are stamped on the sleeve patches and collar tabs. To prevent compromise of the Aggressor organization, this should be done after permanent movement into the maneuver area.

c. Additional weapons and equipment required to represent accurately the specific Aggressor organization are produced and issued.

d. The names and ranks of commanders of all Aggressor units represented in the order of battle are assumed by the appropriate personnel. Aggressor names are arbitrarily assigned to all other Aggressor personnel.

e. Aggressor individual identity books are prepared and issued to all personnel of the Aggressor force. Circle Trigon Party membership cards are issued to agents and other selected personnel. Permanent and temporary Aggressor passes and administrative forms may be prepared and issued to individuals as appropriate.

Section III. TRAINING

84. Time Required

The time required to train United States troops for the role of Aggressor varies with the size, type, and duration of the exercise and with the Aggressor activities to be included. The training of a few Aggressor soldiers for a squad or platoon exercise without extensive intelligence activity requires little time. An Aggressor force can be organized, equipped, and trained for a large-scale exercise in from four (4) to six (6) weeks.

85. Training of the Aggressor Force

a. The United States troops designated to represent Aggressor conventional military forces must be uniformed, organized, and equipped as prescribed in chapters 2 and 3, FM 30-102, and 30-103, and trained in Aggressor tactics.

The reorganization, conversion, and training of the United States troops to act as the Aggressor force is facilitated by selecting troops similar in type,

strength, and equipment to the Aggressor units that they are to represent and by early designation of the Aggressor force commander and staff. When directed by appropriate authority, elements of U.S. Army Aggressor Center may be made available for the purpose of aiding in the preparation and training of Aggressor for designated tactical exercises. United States troops designated to represent Aggressor guerillas should be permitted the latitude in dress which is normal for guerilla personnel.

b. Aggressor forward units should be represented at full strength. Rear area units, installations, and activities should be portrayed to add realism and provide logical targets for ground and aerial observation, and photographic reconnaissance missions. Prefabricated or improvised models of equipment and appropriate simulation devices and specially prepared installations may be used when sufficient actual equipment and/or personnel are not available.

c. Additional Aggressor units are included in a tactical exercise, without representation, when necessary to the proper conduct of the exercise. These include higher Aggressor headquarters, adjacent units, and the uncommitted reserve elements of the Aggressor force employed in the exercise. The play of the simulated or paper units is the responsibility of controller personnel, so it is necessary that this subject be covered during the conduct of the controller or umpire training program.

86. Training of Specialists

Specialists for operations are required to operate and maintain pneumatic equipment and simulator banks, and to act as prepared prisoners of war, casualties, and deserters. These specialists must be trained as follows:

a. *Prefabricated Pneumatic Equipment.* Training the specialists in the operation and maintenance of prefabricated pneumatic equipment may be accomplished in approximately four (4) hours.

b. *Multiple Tube Simulator Banks.* Two (2) operators per bank are required. Personnel selected should be qualified in the use of explosives. Training in the operation and maintenance of this equipment can be accomplished in approximately four (4) hours.

c. *Prepared Prisoners of War, Casualties, and Deserters.* Prepared prisoners of war, casualties, and deserters must be familiar with Aggressor, Aggressor documents, and current tactical situation, methods of interrogation, and their own personal background stories. Six (6) prepared prisoners per day for each IPW detachment on the United States side is recommended. Training requires approximately forty (40) hours. The use of qualified military intelligence specialists must not be overlooked.

87. Small Unit Tactical Problems

Small unit problems, emphasizing Aggressor organization and tactics, should be conducted by all units of the Aggressor force prior to the exercise. This training familiarizes all personnel with the Aggressor organiza-

tion, names, uniforms, and tactics to be employed during the exercise. Normally, from four (4) to six (6) days are adequate.

88. Rehearsals with Umpires

a. The Aggressor force should rehearse the planned tactical operations with the umpires. This enables both to become familiar with the terrain and the control measures to be employed. Aggressor commanders are also provided an opportunity to plan and prepare positions. Normally, one day of rehearsal should be the minimum allowed for each phase of tactical play in the exercise. The rehearsal phase is probably the most important phase of the training program for it is here that actual results of what is to be accomplished can be predetermined. These rehearsals should be thorough. During the rehearsal phase, each form of communication should be checked and rechecked to ensure that it will properly serve its purpose. It should be determined whether there are alternate means of communication available to supplement each primary means and to immediately replace any primary means which might go out of order or might not work properly for some other reason.

b. Once an exercise begins, control becomes a dominant factor. Control is extremely dependent upon good communications.

c. The rehearsal phase allows for the elimination or changing of those situations which are so "canned" that they are completely unrealistic. Where time permits, there should be at least three (3) rehearsals of each major phase—this is particularly true when the size of the Aggressor force is small as compared to the friendly force. The rehearsal phase is also applicable to small unit exercises. A rifle platoon or squad which has been well trained and rehearsed in its Aggressor role can provide a very realistic vehicle for the tactical training of a much larger unit.

CHAPTER 8

THE UNITED STATES ARMY AGGRESSOR CENTER

89. Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to give a brief resume of the U.S. Army Aggressor Center activities.

90. General

The United States Army Aggressor Center is a permanent agency of the U.S. Continental Army Command. It provides advice, assistance and Aggressor supply items required to support an Aggressor force in tactical exercises, command post exercises and other training. It assists other U.S. Continental Army Command agencies in developing doctrine, tactics, and techniques to be employed for maneuver control and renders assistance in the development of field training and command post exercises. This assistance is accomplished through continuous close liaison with USCONARC and other Army Schools, CONUS Armies, U.S. Army Alaska, U.S. Army Caribbean, and other agencies which are engaged in the development and testing of tactical doctrine and equipment. The Commanding Officer, Aggressor Center, communicates directly with the Commandant, Command and General Staff College in the coordination of the specific Aggressor missions. Visits, correspondence and exchange of information with other services are encouraged.

91. Organization

The Aggressor Center consists of a Headquarters, a Headquarters Company, and assigned units referred to as Aggressor support units. The headquarters has the usual unit staff sections to assist the Commander in the functions of personnel, intelligence, operations and training, and logistics. In addition to the normal staff, there is one (1) other staff section designated as the Combat Developments Section. The headquarters is functionally organized to provide operating manufacturing, storage, and exercise support elements for field operations. The Aggressor Center provides personnel to serve in advisory capacities. The units, commanders, staffs, and troops who compose the Aggressor forces for maneuvers and training exercises are to be provided from sources controlled by the Exercise Director. Aggressor Center exercise support is coordinated through the Field Team Commanders of the S3 Section.

92. Missions

Missions of the Aggressor Center are set forth in AR 350-177. Additional missions may be directed by the Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command. All missions of the Aggressor Center are pointed towards the primary purpose of Aggressor which is to increase the realism in training.

93. Field Employment

a. Field employment of Aggressor Center personnel and resources in training exercises is based upon the provisions of AR 350-177 dated 16 November 1955, and current Headquarters United States Continental Army Command Training Directives depicting Standing Operating Procedure for the conduct of DA and USCONARC-directed field and command post exercises. Field assistance is initiated by the Center's representative attending the initial planning conference of the Commander responsible for the preparation and conduct of the specific exercise. Based upon decisions resulting from the planning conference and the recommended support, the Aggressor Center supports the exercise through the planning, pre-training, and actual exercise phases. Aggressor scenarios and orders of battle (ch. 5) are prepared by specialists at the Aggressor Center and submitted to the Exercise Director for approval and use as a basis for preparation of the exercise.

b. The Aggressor Center Field Advisory Teams are trained at the Center for participation in specific exercises and normally arrive in the exercise area at the same time as the United States troops that have been designated to portray Aggressor forces.

c. During the planning phase continuous liaison is maintained between the Aggressor Center and the Exercise Planning Group (Director) by staff visits and correspondence.

94. Aggressor War Room

An Aggressor War Room is maintained by the U.S. Army Aggressor Center to insure that information on Aggressor is readily available to these commanders, charged by Continental Army Command, with the preparation and conduct of tactical exercises. An Aggressor Campaign Map is maintained to show his previously conducted military operations and his present lodgment areas. In addition, current planning maps are maintained for forthcoming exercises. The facilities of the War Room are available, upon request, to personnel responsible for the preparation of any tactical exercise.

95. Aggressor Support

a. The Center is capable of providing two to five Field Advisory Teams in support of training exercises. These Aggressor Center Field Teams are organized and trained to support designated exercises when authorized

by appropriate authority. A team is organized to include one officer in charge, appropriate staff representatives qualified in Aggressor intelligence, operations, training, and supply; and an Aggressor detachment composed of personnel required to provide the nucleus of trained operators for special Aggressor equipment and simulation devices (ch. 3), Aggressor orientations, demonstrations, and other duties relative to Aggressor representation. The Aggressor Field Team is designed to support the entire maneuver staff, and not a particular staff section.

b. The senior officer assigned to the team will—

- (1) Supervise the training of support units assigned to the exercise while at the home station.
- (2) Plan and coordinate the movement of team members and Aggressor support units to and from the exercise area.
- (3) Supervise the operation and activities of the team while in the exercise area.
- (4) Attend (or be represented at) the initial planning conference of the commands responsible for the planning and conduct of the exercise.
- (5) Serve as a member of the staff of the Exercise Director and advise and assist in all matters pertaining to the employment of Aggressor.
- (6) Assist with maneuver control.
- (7) Advise the Aggressor force command on matters pertaining to the organization, training, and employment of the Aggressor force, as desired by the exercise director.
- (8) Provide instructors to conduct training in the employment operation, and maintenance of Aggressor equipment and simulator device.
- (9) Render after-action reports required in conjunction with the utilization of the Aggressor Center Field Advisory Team and support elements during the exercise.
- (10) Assist in conduct of umpire or controller training when appropriate.
- (11) Determine the suitability of Aggressor equipment for the specific type of exercise.
- (12) Attend all briefings and conferences relative to the actual conduct of the exercise and particularly those held for the purpose of planning future Aggressor force activities.
- (13) Attend the final critique.

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

DA Pam 30-30	Aggressor Supplies
DA Pam 108-1	Index of Army Motion Pictures, Film Strips, Slides, and Phono-Recordings
DA Pam 310-3	Index of Training Publications
DA Pam 310-4	Index of Technical Manuals, Technical Bulletins, Supply Bulletins, Lubrication Orders, and Modification Work Orders
DA Pam 320-1	Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage
AR 220-55	Field and Command Post Exercises
AR 310-3	Preparation and Processing of Military Publications
AR 320-5	Dictionary of United States Army Terms
AR 320-50	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes
ATP 20-5	Army Training Program for Field Exercises and Maneuvers
Army Subject Schedules 6-30	Umpiring and Aggressor Forces
FM 21-5	Military Training
FM 21-6	Techniques of Military Instruction
FM 21-30	Military Symbols
FM 30-5	Combat Intelligence
FM 30-7	Combat Intelligence Battle Group
FM 30-9	Combat Intelligence, Field Army
FM 30-15	Examination of Personnel and Documents
FM 30-16	Technical Intelligence
FM 30-19	Order of Battle Intelligence
FM 30-101A	Esperanto Language
FM 30-102	Handbook on Aggressor Military Forces
FM 30-103	Aggressor Order of Battle
FM 31-15	Operations against Airborne Attack Guerilla Action and Infiltration
FM 31-21	Guerilla Warfare and Special Forces Operations
FM 105-5	Maneuver Control
TF 30-1543	The Aggressor Force
TV 362	The Big Picture

APPENDIX II

AGGRESSOR CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND MILITARY SYMBOLS

Section I. GENERAL

1. Use of Aggressor Conventional Signs and Military Symbols

Aggressor conventional signs and military symbols are used by Aggressor troops, particularly on maps and in documents prepared for capture by the United States troops. These signs and symbols are not intended for use by United States Forces in intelligence operations, reports, or on situation maps.

2. Conventional Signs

Conventional signs, marginal data, and the grid system found on Aggressor maps generally correspond to that used on United States military maps. In fact, many of the maps used by Aggressor forces are captured United States maps. On some maps, a special Aggressor grid system may be overprinted and marginal data shown in a language used by Aggressor.

3. Military Symbols

Aggressor military symbols are derived from the symbols contributed by the various military personnel of occupied countries, and miscellaneous soldiers of fortune, which make up the Aggressor Armed Forces. In addition, many a hard-pressed Aggressor draftsman has been known to go back to his native army's symbols or to invent additional needed symbols. In such cases, these improvised symbols are usually added to the legend.

4. Colors

Aggressor normally uses black on military maps to show information of friendly forces and red to show information of the enemy.

Section II. CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND MILITARY SYMBOLS

5. Purpose and Scope

This section does not include all the symbols for all units, organizations, or installations, but illustrates the uniform pattern that is followed in indicating the different types in order that the military symbols which

appear in Aggressor operations orders, or on Aggressor maps, and overlays may be understood.

6. Organization of Section

Symbols for units and activities or installations are arranged by branch or type in alphabetical order. Symbols for weapons are grouped by type.

7. Basic Symbols

a. Basic symbols listed in paragraph 9 are used with a rectangle to indicate a unit and its branch. These symbols are also used within a triangle to indicate a unit observation post or in the upper right sector of a supply installation symbol to indicate a unit supply installations.

b. The size of a military unit is indicated by placing the appropriate basic symbol above or in the rectangle or triangle as shown.

c. Unit boundaries, zones, or areas are shown by placing the symbol denoting the size of the unit in a break in the symbol which indicates the boundary. See paragraph II.

d. The caliber of a weapon in millimeters is shown to the right when the weapon symbol alone is used. When the symbol of the weapon is combined with a rectangle to indicate a unit, the caliber of the weapon in millimeters may be shown below the symbol.

8. Unit Designation

a. The designation of regional command and army group is spelled out or abbreviated in Esperanto, Aggressor's official language. See paragraph 411*a*, FM 30-103.

b. Arabic numerals are used to indicate the numeral designation of army and lower level units except organic battalions of regiments and brigades for which Roman numerals are used.

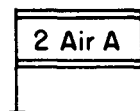
c. The letter "F" follows the numerical designation to indicate fusilier units.

9. SYMBOLS TO INDICATE MILITARY UNITS

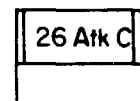
AIR

HEADQUARTERS:

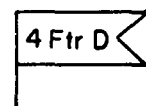
ARMY



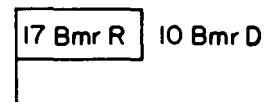
CORPS



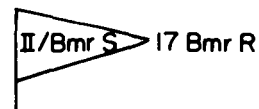
DIVISION



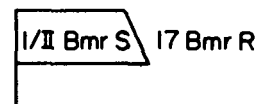
REGIMENT



SQUADRON

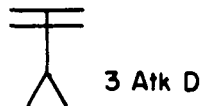


FLIGHT

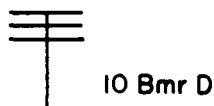






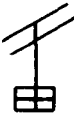
UNIT LOCATION:

ATTACK





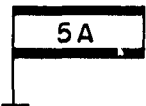
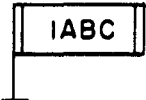
BOMBER



FIGHTER	4 Ftr R		4 Ftr D
HELICOPTER	4M Hel R		2 Air A
OBSERVATION	1 Arty Obsn S		7 Arty Obsn R
RECONNAISSANCE	3 / II Recon S		5 Recon R
TRANS & MED EVAC	I/III Trans & Med Evac S		4 Trans & Med Evac R

GROUND

HEADQUARTERS:

REGIONAL COMMAND	
ARMY GROUP	
ARMY	
CORPS	

DIVISION



BRIGADE



REGIMENT



BATTALION



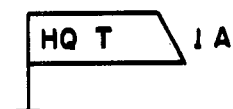
COMPANY



BATTERY

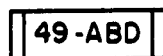


TROOP

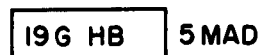


UNIT LOCATION:

AIRBORNE



ARTILLERY









ANTIAIRCRAFT










GUN





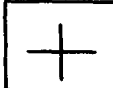
MISSILE	 	247 MB(T)
MECHANIZED RIFLE	 	482 MRR
TANK	 	164 HTR







10. LOGISTICAL INSTALLATIONS

DEPOT, WAREHOUSE, MAGAZINE,
OR REPAIR SHOP

	
AMMUNITION MAGAZINE	 
ARTILLERY REPAIR SHOP	 
ENGINEER DUMP	 





MEDICAL

COMPANY	
BATTALION	
REGIMENTAL	

COLLECTING POINT	
EVACUATION HOSPITAL	
FIELD HOSPITAL	
SUPPLY	
SUPPLY DEPOT	
FUEL & LUBRICANTS DISTRIBUTING POINT	
WATER POINT	

II. BOUNDARIES & DELIMITING AREAS

(SEMICIRCLES INDICATE INCLUSIVE OR EXCLUSIVE POINTS)

ARMY GROUP	
ARMY OR CORPS	
DIVISION OR BRIGADE	
REGIMENT	

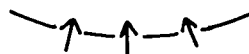
BATTALION



**FRONTAGE TO BE
OCCUPIED BY A UNIT**



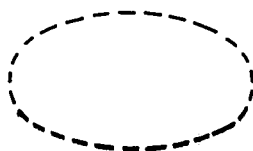
LINE OF DEPARTURE



MAIN LINE OF RESISTANCE



OBJECTIVE



12. WEAPONS & VEHICLES

RIFLE



SUBMACHINE GUN



LIGHT MACHINE GUN

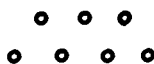


HEAVY MACHINE GUN



13. OBSTACLES & FORTIFICATIONS

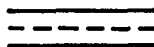
ANTIPERSONNEL MINES



ANTITANK MINES



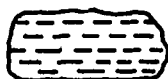
ANTITANK DITCH



ANTITANK OBSTACLES



AREA FLOODED (BLUE)



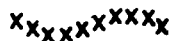
AREA GASED (YELLOW)



RADIOACTIVE AREA



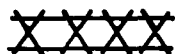
BARBED WIRE



CONCERTINA



ROAD BLOCKS



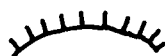
DEMOLITION BLOWN



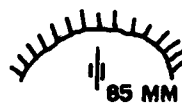
DEMOLITION PREPARED



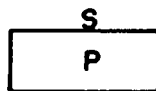
TRENCH (STANDARD)



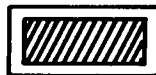
WEAPON EMPLACEMENT
(TYPE OF WEAPON & SIZE ARE
INDICATED)



**DUGOUT OR SHELTER FOR
PERSONNEL**



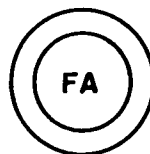
REINFORCED SHELTER



BLOCKHOUSE



FORTIFIED AREA



MORTAR



ROCKET LAUNCHER



RECOILLESS GUN



GUN



SELF-PROPELLED GUN



ANTI-TANK GUN



HOWITZER



GUN - HOWITZER



ANTIAIRCRAFT GUN



MISSILE



MEDIUM TANK



HEAVY TANK



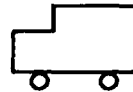
AMPHIBIOUS TANK



ARMORED CARRIER



TRUCK



MOTORCYCLE



APPENDIX III

AGGRESSOR DOCUMENTS

1. Preparation of Aggressor Documents

In the preparation of Aggressor documents, English may be used by the Aggressor Force Commander in field orders, administrative instructions, conversion plan, messages, and intelligence reports to units assigned to his command. Personal documents and other prepared documents injected in exercises for intelligence training may appear in the appropriate Aggressor language as prescribed in Chapter 5 and Appendix II.

a. An Aggressor military vocabulary, English-Aggressor (Esperanto) and Aggressor (Esperanto)-English, is published in FM 30-101A.

b. In using languages other than Esperanto, the proper language to be used will be determined by the language which is known to participating intelligence personnel of friendly and Aggressor forces.

2. Forms

a. *Blank Forms.* The forms appearing in this appendix are outlined in English and Esperanto for the purpose of guiding individuals responsible for the preparation of Aggressor documents. The forms do not cover all situations or units, nor can every item shown be applied to every situation or unit. In making use of the forms, the responsible individuals must keep in mind the units involved, time available, and the particular situation; and the details should be selected, incorporated, and modified accordingly. When documents not covered by the forms are desired, the form of the most closely related document will be followed, as company roster form and platoon roster form.

b. *Overlays.* Aggressor overlays are made and employed in the same manner as U.S. overlays. Conventional signs, symbols, and terminology appearing in Appendix II may be used. When no appropriate sign, symbol, or term is available, those of the U.S. Forces may be used. The foregoing rules apply also to the maintaining of situation maps.

c. *Miscellaneous.* Like any modern army, Aggressor makes use of official and personal letters, notebooks, diaries, photographs, post cards, and other miscellaneous documents for which there is no prescribed form. These documents may appear in any logical form with the full use of Aggressor terminology.

3. List of Forms

a. Personnel:

	<i>Form No.</i>
Officer's identification card.....	1
Soldier's identity book.....	2
Circle Trigon membership card.....	3
Soldier's permanent pass.....	4
Soldier's temporary pass.....	5
War Room Pass.....	6
Unit roster.....	7
Unit strength report.....	8

b. Orders and Intelligence Reports:

Field operations order.....	9
Fire Support Plan.....	10
Administrative order.....	11
Intelligence annex.....	12
Intelligence estimate.....	13
Periodic intelligence report.....	14
Intelligence summary.....	15
Message book.....	16

c. Medical:

Medical collecting point log.....	17
Field hospital weekly report.....	18
Medical casualty tag.....	19

IDENTIGO POR OFICIROJ

<p align="center">AGRESOJ TERFORTOJ officejo dela Terarmea Adjutanto Generalo IDENTIGO FOR OFICEROJ</p>	
Nomo.....	
Rango.....	
Subskribo.....	
Kontrol-Subskribo.....	
	(Dato)

Front

Alteco.....	Koloro de Okuloj.....
Peza (Funtoj).....	Koloro de Korpo.....
Koloro de Haro.....	Naskita (dato).....
<p align="center">INSTRUKCIOJ</p> <p>Tiu ci dokumento devas esti uzita NUR por oficialaj celoj kaj gia perdo devas esti rapoi tita tuj. Trovanto, redonu tium cu dokumenti a la plejropoksima agreso stabejo au resendu per poste al la Officejo de la Terarmea Adjutanto Generalo.</p>	

Reverse Side

Form 1. Officer's identification, Esperanto.

**IDENTIFICATION
FOR
OFFICERS**

**AGGRESSOR GROUND FORCES
Office of the Ground Army Adjutant General
IDENTIFICATION FOR OFFICERS**

Name.....

Rank.....

Signature.....

Countersigned.....

(Date)

Front

Height..... Color of Eyes.....

Weight (Pounds)..... Complexion.....

Color of Hair..... Date of Birth.....

INSTRUCTIONS

This document may be used only for official purposes and if lost must be reported immediately. Finder, return this document to the nearest Aggressor Headquarters or return by mail to the Office of the Ground Forces Adjutant General.

Reverse Side

Form 1. Officer's identification, English.

IDENTIGO
POR
MILITA PERSONARO

NOMO.....
 TERFORTOJ.....
 AVIADFORTOJ NUMERO.....
 MARARMEO.....
 HEJMPOSTENO.....

KRONIKO de DEJORADO

(UNITO DONIAS BAZA EKZERCIGADO)

ROTO, REGIMENTO	UNITO NUMERO
AU BATALIONO	

ROTO, REGIMENTO	UNITO NUMERO
AU BATALIONO	

PROMOCIOJ

 RANGO AL RANGO STABEJO DATO KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

 RANGO AL RANGO STABEJO DATO KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

 RANGO AL RANGO STABEJO DATO KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

DATO DE NASKIGO.....	LOKO.....
----------------------	-----------

RELIGO.....	OKUPO.....
-------------	------------

ALTECO.....	PEZO(FUNTOJ).....
-------------	-------------------

PATRO.....

PATRONO.....

URBO.....

ADRESO.....

EDZINO.....

URBO.....

ADRESO.....

JAROJ DE LERNEJO.....

 SUBSKRIBO DE SOLDATO

 SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO
 DE KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

REGISTRO DE SALAJRO

SKALO DE SALAJRO.....
DATO.....

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO DE PAGISTO

SKALO DE SALAJRO.....
DATO.....

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO DE PAGISTO

SKALO DE SALAJRO.....
DATO.....

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO DE PAGISTO

MILITA LERNEEJO

NOMO DE LERNEJO DATO

NOMO DE LERNEJO DATO

NOMO DE LERNEJO DATO

ORDENOJ

TIPO.....
DATA.....

TAGO MONATA JARO

KLARIGO.....

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO
DE KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

TIPO.....
DATA.....

TAGO MONATA JARO

KLARIGO.....

SUBSKRIBO KAJ RANGO
DE KOMANDANTO DE UNITO

Form 2—Continued.

KAMPANJOJ

REGULOJ

1. CI TIU LIBRO SERVAS LA SOLDATO KIEL REGISTRO DE DEJORADO KAJ ESTAS ANKAU PER LEGITIMILOJ.
2. LA SOLDATO DEVAS PORTI CI TIU SUR LIA PERSONO EN CIL TEMPOJ.
3. ESTAS LA SOLDATO RESPONDA KE LA ENTRIOJ ESTAS GISDATAJ, TRA LIA UNITO.
4. CI TIU ESTRAS OFFICIALA DOKUMENTO. ENTRIOJ ESTAS FAROTAJ NUR DE AGRESO MILITISTAJ UNITOJ.
5. SE LA SOLDATO PERDAS CI TIO LIBRO, DEVAS RAPORTI LA FAKTOJ GIS LIA UNITO TUJ.

IDENTIFICATION FOR SOLDIERS

NAME

GROUND FORCE

AIR FORCE NUMBER

NAVY

HOME STATION

SERVICE RECORD

(BASIC TRAINING UNIT)

COMPANY, REGIMENT,
OR BATTALION

UNIT NUMBER

COMPANY, REGIMENT
OR BATTALION

UNIT NUMBER

PROMOTIONS

RANK
TO RANK

HEAD-
QUARTERS

DATE

COMMANDER OF
UNIT

RANK
TO RANK

HEAD-
QUARTERS

DATE

COMMANDER OF
UNIT

RANK
TO RANK

HEAD
QUARTERS

DATE

COMMANDER OF
UNIT

DATE OF BIRTH..... PLACE OF BIRTH.....

RELIGION..... OCCUPATION.....

HEIGHT..... WEIGHT(POUNDS).....

FATHER.....

MOTHER.....

CITY.....

ADDRESS.....

WIFE.....

CITY.....

ADDRESS.....

YEARS OF EDUCATION.....

Page 1

Form 2. Soldier's Identity Book, English.

SOLDIER'S SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF
UNIT COMMANDER

PAY REGISTER

PAY SCALE -----
DATE -----

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF PAYMASTER

PAY SCALE -----
DATE -----

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF PAYMASTER

PAY SCALE -----
DATE -----

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF PAYMASTER

MILITARY SCHOOLS

NAME OF SCHOOL DATE

NAME OF SCHOOL DATE

NAME OF SCHOOL DATE

DECORATIONS

TYPE -----
DATE -----
DAY MONTH YEAR

SYNOPSIS -----

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF UNIT
COMMANDER

TYPE -----
DATE -----
DAY MONTH YEAR

SIGNATURE AND RANK OF UNIT
COMMANDER

CAMPAIGNS

-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

REGULATIONS

1. THIS BOOK SERVES THE SOLDIER AS A RECORD OF SERVICE AND IS ALSO A MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION.
2. THE SOLDIER IS REQUIRED TO CARRY THIS BOOK ON HIS PERSON AT ALL TIMES.
3. IT IS THE SOLDIER'S RESPONSIBILITY THAT THE ENTRIES BE KEPT UP TO DATE THROUGH THIS UNIT.
4. THIS IS AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT, ENTRIES ARE TO BE MADE ONLY BY AGGRESSOR MILITARY UNITS. ENTRIES BY THE SOLDIER ARE PROHIBITED.
5. IF THE SOLDIER LOSES THIS BOOK, HE WILL REPORT THE FACTS TO HIS UNIT IMMEDIATELY.

RONDO TRIGON ALIGILO

TRIGON FEDERACIO	
CONSTITUCIA LIBERECO	
NOMO.....	
SUBSKRIBO.....	
RESPONDULO.....	
APUDE SUBSKRIBO.....	
	Sekretario
Numero.....	

Front

PARTIA LEGOJ POR ALIGILO POSEDOJ
Nur Membroj juranta lojaleco al Parti principoj povas parti ci tio karto.
La karto devas esti subskribita de respondulo kaj apude subskribi de Partio sekretario.
Nur hembroj en bene financa reputo rajtigos al karto.
Ci tio karto valas per unu jaro ekirigi:.....
Partio povas nuligi karto kaj membreco je iam so gi sekreti de alto kaukuso.
Perdo karto devas esti raportita tuj al via Groupo Cefo.
CI TIU KARTO NE ESTI TRANSIGI

Reverse Side

Form 3. Circle Trigon membership card, Esperanto.

CIRCLE TRIGON MEMBERSHIP CARD

TRIGON FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES	
NAME.....	
SIGNATURE.....	
SPONSOR.....	
COUNTERSIGNED.....	Secretary
Number.....	

Front

PARTY LAWS FOR CARD HOLDERS
Only members swearing allegiance to the Party's principles may carry this card.
This card must be signed by the inductor and countersigned by the Party secretary.
Only members in good financial standing are entitled to this card.
This card is valid for one year starting.....
The Party may revoke the card and the membership at any time if it is decreed by the High Caucus.
The loss of the card must be reported immediately to your cell chief.
THIS CARD IS NOT TRANSFERABLE

Reverse Side

Form 3. Circle Trigon membership card, English.

PERMANENT PASS

Number..... Date.....

The bearer of this pass,.....

(NAME)

(RANK)

(UNIT)

Is authorized.....

SIGNATURE, RANK OF ISSUING OFFICER

Note. This form can be used for all cases where designated people only have access to certain installations, for example, mail clerk to pick up mail at Field Post Office.

Issuing officer will be the unit commander or designated staff officer of the Aggressor unit.

The unit maintains a record of permanent passes issued by:

No. of Pass..... Person to whom issued.....

Purpose.....

Form 4. Soldier's permanent pass, English.

CIAMA PERMESO

Nro..... DATO.....

La portanto de tiu ci permeso,

(NOMO)

(RANGO)

(UNITO)

Estas rajtigita.....

(SUBSKRIBO, RANGO DE DISDONANTA OFICIRO)

Noto. C i tia formo povas esti uzita por cio elo keston kie nur certa popola havi rajtigo gis certa oficiala lokiu, por ekzemple, posta komizo per elekti supre posto en Kampo Postoficejo.

Disdonanta oficiro la unita komandanto au asignia stale oficiro de la Agreso unito. La unite konserves fajili de ciama permesoj eldonita de:

Nbo de permeso..... Persono gis kiu eldonita.....

Celi.....

Form 4. Soldier's permanent pass, Esperanto

PROVISORA PERMESO

PROVISORA PERMESO		
		(DATO)
(NOMO	KAJ	RANGO)
Estas rajtigita		
Por		
De Gis		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> SIGELO </div> (SUBSKRIBO DE DISDONANTA OFICIERO)	
 (UNITO)	

Note. Ĉi tiu formo povas esti uzita de ĉio unito kiel provisoro permeso. Ne devas esti uzita kiel forpermoso kaj ĝenerale ne bona per periodoj de pli ol tri tagej.

Form 5. Soldier's temporary pass, Esperanto

TEMPORARY PASS

TEMPORARY PASS		
		DATE
(NAME	AND	RANK)
Is Authorized		
For		
From		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> SEAL </div> (SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICER)	
 (UNIT)	

Note. This form may be used by all units as a temporary pass. It need not be numbered and no record of passes issued is required. Not to be used as a furlough and normally not valid for periods of more than three days.

Form 5. Soldier's temporary pass, English.

AGRESO MILITO SPACO PERMESILO

Agreso Milito Spaco Permesilo	
IDENTIGO KARTA NUMERO.....	MILITO NUMERO.....
NOMO.....	PERMESILO NUMERO.....
RANGO.....	
UNITO.....	
Sigelo	/s/.....
	INTELIGENTECO OFICIRO
Dato.....	

Noto. Milito Spaco Permesilo estas elfuiais kiel direktie de la Agreso Forto Komandanto.

Form 6. War Room pass, Esperanto.

AGGRESSOR WAR ROOM PASS

Aggressor War Room Pass	
ID CARD NO.....	ASN AA.....
NAME.....	PASS NO.....
RANK.....	
UNIT.....	
Seal	/s/.....
	INTELLIGENCE OFFICER
Date.....	

Form 6. War Room pass, English

UNITO NOMARO

UNITO

DATO.....
UNITO.....
LOKO.....

OFICIOIRO	RANGO	DEVO
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
SOLDATO	RANGO	DEVO
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

UNIT ROSTER

UNIT		DATE.....
		UNIT.....
		PLACE.....

OFFICER	RANK	DUTY
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

SOLDIER	RANK	DUTY
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

Note. Aggressor units may vary from this form in making rosters for company purposes, but this form is followed when the roster is to be submitted to higher headquarters. Additional pages are added as needed. Names are listed in order of rank.

Perido de semajno. Horoj de 1200.

gis 1200_

(UNITO)

[illegible]

to 1200_

UNIT

[illegible]

[illegible]

(ADJUTANT OR COMMANDER)

KAM POPERACIO ORDONO FORMO

Klasifiko:

Rajtigo:

Cefliteroj:

Dato:

-----Forto

Kam Poperacio Ordono, Nro-----

Landkartoj-----

Dato-----

Horo-----

Loko-----

A. INFORMO PRI MALAMIKOJ FORTOJ.

B. INFORMO PRI AMIKOJ FORTOJ.

C. TASKO.

D. INSTRUKCIO AL SUBAJ UNITOJ.

E. SANGOJ.

F. ADMINISTRA INSTRUKCIO.

G. KOMUNIKAOJ.

H. POSTENOJ DE KOMANDO.

OFICISTO

ALMETAJOJ

Distribuo

Form 9. Field Operation Order, Esperanto

FIELD OPERATIONS ORDER FORM

Classifications:

Authority:

Initials:

Date:

----- Force

Field Operation Order No.-----

Maps:-----

Date-----

Time-----

Place-----

A. INFORMATION ABOUT ENEMY FORCES:

B. INFORMATION ABOUT FRIENDLY FORCES:

C. TASKS:

D. INSTRUCTIONS TO SUBORDINATE UNITS.

E. CHANGES.

F. ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

G. COMMUNICATIONS.

H. POSTS OF COMMAND.

OFFICIAL

ANNEXES

Distribution:

PAFHELPSUBTENA PLANO

Klasifiko:

Autoritato:

Ĉefliteroj:

Dato:

-----Forto

Almetajo—(Pafhelpsubtena Plano) al Kampoperacia Ordono Numero---

Landkartoj:-----

Dato-----

Horo-----

Loko-----

- A. INFORMO PRI MALAMIKAJ FORTOJ:
- B. INFORMO PRI AMIKAJ FORTOJ:
- C. TASKOJ:
- D. INSTRUKCIOJ AL SUBAJ UNITOJ:
- E. KONCEPTO PRI ARTILERIA PAFHELPO:
 - 1. Operacioj
 - 2. Aviadsubteno
 - 3. Artileria Subteno
 - a. Generala
 - b. Subtena organizajo
 - c. Diversa
 - 4. Kernarmila Subteno
 - a. Generala
 - b. Asignitajo
 - c. Diversa

Form 10. Fire Support Plan, Esperanto

5. Reciprokaj Instrukcioj

F. ADMINSTRAJ INSTRUKCIOJ:

G. KOMUNIKOJ:

H. POSTENOJ DE KOMANDO:

OFICIALA

AIMETAJOJ

Distribuo

FIRE SUPPORT PLAN FORM

Classification:

Authority:

Initials:

Date:

-----Force

Annex—(Fire Support Plan) to Field Operations Order No.-----

Maps:-----

Date-----

Time-----

Place-----

- A. INFORMATION ABOUT ENEMY FORCES:
- B. INFORMATION ABOUT FRIENDLY FORCES:
- C. TASKS:
- D. INSTRUCTIONS TO SUBORDINATE UNITS:
- E. CONCEPT OF ARTILLERY FIRE SUPPORT:
 - 1. The Operations
 - 2. Air Support
 - 3. Artillery Support
 - a. General
 - b. Support Organization
 - c. Miscellaneous
 - 4. Nuclear Weapon Support
 - a. General
 - b. Allocation
 - c. Miscellaneous

Form 10. Fire Support Plan, English

5. Reciprocal Instructions

F. ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

G. COMMUNICATIONS:

H. POSTS OF COMMAND:

OFFICIAL

ANNEXES

Distribution:

POSTSERVADOJ ORDONO FORMO

Klasifiko:

Rojtigo:

Cefliteroj:

Dato:

-----Forto

POSTSERVADOJ Ordono, Nro.---

Iro kun Kampoperacia Ordono, Nro.---

Landkartoj-----

Dato-----

Horo-----

Loko-----

A. Alia Stabejoj

1. Loko: Magazenoj venonta pli alta nivelo
2. Loko: Alia Postunitoj kaj instalazoj
3. Loko: Dua novelo stabejo
4. Loko: Organa plifortikiganta unitoj

B. Posta kaj flanka marginoj de organizaĵoj

C. Proviza Sistemo:

1. Fazo I
2. Fazo II
3. Fazo III
4. Fazo IV
5. Fazo V

D. Provizoj

1. Pafmunicio, rajtiginta stipendio kaj rezervitaro
2. Porcioj, rajtiginta stipendio kaj rezervitaro
3. Benzino, oleo, lubrikadoj stipendio kaj rezervitaro

Form 11. Rear Services Order Form, Esperanto

E. Proviza kaj Malokupa vojoj

1. Proviza vojoj
2. Malokupa vojoj
3. Malokupa sistemo
 - a. Viktimoj
 - b. Militkaptitoj
 - c. Enterigaj instrukcioj
 - d. Kaptitaj Materialoj

F. Asigno de Transportado

1. Trafiko Kontrolo
2. Konserrado de vojoj
3. Kamuflado Donitaĵoj

G. Komando kaj Signalo

H. Sekureco kaj Defendo de Postservada area

1. Kontrola unito
2. Subtenaj unitoj
3. Radia kontrolo kaj malpurigita unitoj per zono

I. Diversa:

1. Raportoj
2. Specialoj Taskoj
3. Loka rimedoj
4. Posto
5. Alia

REAR SERVICES ORDER FORM

Classification:

Authority:

Initials:

Date:

-----Force

Rear Services Order No.:-----

To go with Field Operations Order No.-----

Map:-----

Date-----

Hour-----

Place-----

A. Other Headquarters:

1. Location: Depots next higher echelon
2. Location: Other Rear service units and installations
3. Location: Second echelon Headquarters
4. Location: Organic reinforcing units

B. Rear and flank boundaries of organization:

C. Supply System:

1. Phase I
2. Phase II
3. Phase III
4. Phase IV
5. Phase V

D. Supplies:

1. Ammunition, authorized allowance and reserve
2. Rations, authorized allowance and reserve
3. Gasoline, oil, lubricants, authorized allowance and reserve

E. Supply and Evacuation Routes:

Form 11. Rear Services Order Form, English

1. Supply routes
 2. Evacuation routes
 3. Evacuation system:
 - a. Casualties
 - b. POW
 - c. Burial instructions
 - d. Captured material
- F. Allocation of Transportation:
1. Traffic control
 2. Maintenance of routes
 3. Camouflage data
- G. Command and Signal:
- H. Security and Defense of the rear service area:
1. Control unit
 2. Support units
 3. Radiological control and decontamination units by zone
- I. Miscellaneous:
1. Reports
 2. Special missions
 3. Local resources
 4. Mail
 5. Other

INTELIGENTECO ALMENTAJO FORMO

Klasifiko:

Autoritato:

Cefliteroj:

Dato:

----- (Forto)

Dato:

Inteligenteco Almetajo Numero:----- Horo:

por operacio ordono numero:----- Loco Posteno
de komando:

Landkartoj:

A. Resumo de malamiko situacio

B. Esenca elementoj de informo

C. Esplorado kaj observado objektiva

1. Instrukcio por subueo unuoj

2. Peto por Altar kaj helpo Unuoj

D. Instrukcio por administrado de personaro. Dokumentoj kaj ekipaĵo.

1. Militkaptitoj, Forkuranto, kaj alia popolo

2. Kapta dokumentoj

3. Kapta ekipaĵo

E. Landkarto kaj Fotografajo

F. Kontraŭinteligenteco

G. Raporto kaj distribuado

/s/-----
(TITOLO (COMMANDANTO))

Aldonoj

Distribuado

Autentikigo

SIGELO

Form 12. Intelligence Annex, Esperanto

INTELLIGENCE ANNEX FORM

Classification:

Authority:

Initials:

Date:

----- (Force)

Date:

Intelligence Annex No.-----to Opn's

Hour:

Order No.

CP Location:

Maps:

- A. Summation of Enemy Situation
- B. Essential Elements of Information
- C. Reconnaissance and Observation Objective
 - 1. Instruction to subordinate units
 - 2. Request to higher and cooperating units
- D. Instructions for Handling Personnel, Documents and Material
 - 1. POW's, Deserters and other persons
 - 2. Captured documents
 - 3. Captured material
- E. Maps and Photographs
- F. Counterintelligence
- G. Reports and Distribution

/s/-----
(TITLE (COMMANDER))

Appendices
Distribution
Authentication

SEAL

INTELIGENTECO TASKO FORMULARO

Klasifiko:

Autoritato:

Cefliteroj:

Dato:

----- (Forto) Dato -----

Inteligenteco Tasko Numero ----- Horo -----

Landkartoj: Loco Posteno
 de Komando -----

A. Tasko (Objektiva)

B. Situacio kaj Plano de Ago

1. Konsideroj influanto obla planoj de Ago kaj nia Tasko
2. Malamiko Situacio
3. Malamiko Kapabloj

C. Efekoj de Malamiko Planoj de Ago sur nia Tasko

/s/ -----

INTELIGENTECO OFICIRO

Distribuado

Autentikigo

SIGELO

INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE FORM

Classification:

Authority:

Initials:

Date:

----- (Force) Date -----

Intelligence Estimate No. ----- Hour -----

Maps: CP Location -----

A. Task (Objective)

B. Situation and plan to Action

1. Considerations affecting the possible plan of action and our task.
2. Enemy situation.
3. Enemy capabilities.

C. Effect of Enemy Plan of Action on our task

/s/ -----

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

Distribution

Authentication

SEAL

PERIODA INTELIGENTECO RAPORTO FORMO

Klasifiko:

Autoritato:

Ceflitteroj:

Dato:

----- (Forto)

Dato:

Periodo Inteligenteco Raporto Numero:

Horo:

Landkartoj:

Loco Posteno
de Komando:

- A. Informo de malamiko je fino de periodo
- B. Malamiko operacio je fino de periodo
 - 1. Resumo
 - 2. Nova malamiko taktiko, kaj armiloj au alia materialo
 - 3. Operacio de malamiko subteno elementoj
- C. Alia Inteligenteco faktoroj
- D. Kontranainteligenteco (mallonga resume de kontrauinteligen-
teco) (situacio dum periodo).
- E. Malamiko kapabloj
 - 1. Listo de direktoj de ago
 - 2. Diskuto kaj analizo de subparagrafo E-1
 - 3. Deduktoj pri de relativaj probablaj de alprenado de malamikoj
kapabloj.

/s/ -----
TITOLO (KOMANDANTO)

Almetejo

Distribuo

Autentikigi

SIGELO

PERIODIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT FORM

Classification:

Authority:

Initials:

Date:

----- (Force) Date:

Periodic Intelligence Report No.----- Hour:

Maps:

CP Location:

- A. Information of Enemy at End of Period
- B. Enemy Operations at End of Period
 - 1. Summation
 - 2. New enemy tactics, and arms or other material
 - 3. Operations of enemy supporting elements
- C. Other intelligence Factors.
- D. Counterintelligence (Brief summation of counterintelligence situation during the period).
- E. Enemy Capabilities
 - 1. Listing of courses of action
 - 2. Discussion and analysis of subparagraph E-1
 - 3. Deductions as to relative probability of adoption of enemy capabilities.

/s/-----
TITLE (COMMANDER)

Annexes
Distribution
Authentication

SEAL

INTELIGENTECO RESUMO FORMO

Klasifiko:

Autoritato:

Cefiteroj:

Dato:

----- (Forto) Dato-----

Inteligenteco Resumo Numero----- Horo-----

Landkartoj----- Loco Posteno
de Komando-----

A. Informo de Malamiko Ago por Perido:

B. Speciala Inteligenteco Observadoj:

1. Loco de voj-blokado kaj minkampo
2. Nova identecoj
3. Malamikoj venturilo detruj (tasko)
4. Malamikoj Movadoj
5. Vetero kaj knodicoj de grundo
 - a. Vetero
 - b. Kondikos por trafico

C. Tasko de Situacio kun Deduktoj:

/s/-----

INTELIGENTECO OFICIRO

Distribuado
Autentikigo

SIGELO

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY FORM

Classification:

Authority:

Initials:

Date:

----- (Force) Date -----

Intelligence Summary No. ----- Hour -----

Maps ----- CP Location -----

A. Information of Enemy Activity for the Period

B. Special Intelligence Observations

1. Location of road-blocks and mine fields
2. New identifications
3. Enemy vehicles destroyed (Estimated)
4. Enemy Movements
5. Weather and condition of ground
 - a. Weather
 - b. Conditions for traffic

C. Estimate of Situation With Deductions:

/s/ -----

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

Distribution

Authentication

SEAL

Noto. Ci tiu formo servas la Agresoj Formo en la sama maniera kiel Usono Sendajo Formo servas La Usono Fortoj.

Radio:	CODE	URGENT	PRIORITY
	CLEAR	FIELD MESSAGE	
		DATE.....	
FOR.....			
	POSITION		UNIT NUMBER
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
	SENDER.....		
		NAME	RANK
Confidential			
Secret			
Top Secret			
.....			
	POSITION		UNIT NUMBER
Action by Signal Section.....			
		TIME	TRANSMITTED

Note. This form serves the Aggressor Forces in the same manner as U. S. Message Form serves U. S. Forces.

KURACA SEKCIO

TAGLIBRO DE KURACA KOLEKTA PUNKTO

Unito.....

Dato.....

Loko.....

Nro	Nomo	Rango	Milita Nro	Unito	Diagnozo	Disponado

Place _____

[illegible]

Note. This log is kept at all medical collecting points and serves as a record of all patients receiving attention.

KURACA SEKCIO

CIUSEMAJNA RAPORTO PRI MALSANULOJ KAJ VUNDAS

1. KAMPO HOSPITALO:.....

LOKO:.....

2. POR LA PERIODO DE SEP TAGOJ KE KOMENCIS:.....

3. MEZAJO CIUTAGO FORTIKECO: OFICIROJ:.....

SOLDATOJ.....

4. NOMBRO DE MALSANULOJ:

Speco de Viktimoj	Sumo en Komenco de Perido	Ricevitoj	Resinditoj al Dejero kaj Evakuitoj	Mortintoj	Sumo en Fino de Periodo	Sangigo
Malsanuloj						
Vundas						
Sumo						

5. UNITOJ SERVITOJ DE HOSPITALO:.....

.....

6. SANGIGOJ:.....

.....

7. SUBSKRIBO:

(ADJUTANTO AU KOMANDANTO)

MEDICAL SECTION

WEEKLY REPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED

1. FIELD HOSPITAL:.....

PLACE:.....

2. FOR THE PERIOD OF SEVEN DAYS WHICH BEGAN:

3. AVERAGE DAILY STRENGTH: OFFICERS:.....

SOLDIERS:.....

4. NUMBER OF SICK:

Type of Victims	Number at Beginning of period	New Arrivals	Returned to Service and Evacuated	Dead	Number at end of period	Changes
Sick						
Wounded						
Total						

5. UNITS SERVED BY HOSPITAL:.....

.....

6. CHANGES:.....

.....

7. SIGNATURE:

.....
(ADJUTANT OR COMMANDER)

Note. Item 3 applies only to patients. Units listed in 5 and 6 are designated by code name or number when report is made within the theater of operations.

Form 18. Field Hospital weekly report, English

Nomo.....

Milita Nro.....

Ago.....Dejoro (jaroj).....

Rango.....Unito.....

Regimento au Stabo.....

.....

.....

Dato, Horo, kaj Kolekta Punkto kie dokumentoj estis aligitaj

.....

.....

.....

Diagnozo:.....

.....

Kuracado:.....

.....

Disponado:

.....

(SUBSKRIBO DE KIRURGO)

TRANSPORTAJ MEMORANDUMOJ

Por registri evakuado de malsanuloj, kuracaj klarigo unitoj, hospitalaj vegonaroj, hospitalaj sipoj kaj periloj de transporto devas subskribi la suba informo.

De.....al.....Per.....
(Transport unito) Dato

De.....al.....Per.....
(Transport unito) Dato

De.....al.....Per.....
(Transport unito) Dato

Form 19. Medical Casualty Tag, Esperanto

Name.....

ASN.....

Age.....Time in Service (yrs).....

Rank.....Unit.....

Regiment or Staff.....

.....

.....

Diagnosis:.....

.....

Cure:.....

.....

Disposition:

.....

(MEDICAL OFFICER)

Note. Information pertaining to the patient must correspond to the entries made in his identity book.

TRANSPORTATION MEMORANDUM

For registering evacuation of sick, medical clearing units, hospital cards, hospital slips and allied media of transportation, the below form must be filled in.

From.....To.....By.....
Mode of Transport Date

From.....To.....By.....
Mode of Transport Date

From.....To.....By.....
Mode of Transport Date

APPENDIX IV

FORMS FOR PREPARED PRISONERS OF WAR ACTIVITY

Section I. FORM FOR BRIEFING PREPARED PRISONERS

This form is a recommended guide for intelligence agencies in preparation of prisoners of war for injection in any exercise.

1. NAME:.....
2. UNIT:.....
3. GRADE:.....
4. DUTY ASSIGNMENT:.....
5. TYPE, CHARACTER, OR ATTITUDE:.....
6. DATE TO BE CAPTURED:.....
7. PLACE TO BE CAPTURED:.....
8. CIRCUMSTANCES:.....
9. MISSION WHEN CAPTURED:.....
10. POW TO HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF:.....
 - a. ORGANIZATIONS:.....
 - b. LOCATION OF:.....
UNITS—
INSTALLATIONS—
 - c. OTHER TACTICAL INFORMATION:.....
 - d. PERSONALITIES: (Officers and NCO's).....
 - e. MORALE:.....
 - f. CASUALTIES:.....
 - g. SUPPLY SITUATION:.....
 - h. UNIT IDENTIFICATION:.....
 - i. STRENGTH:.....
 - j. REPLACEMENT:.....

11. BRANCH OF SERVICE INFORMATION: (Inf, Arty, Engr, etc.):
- a. TYPE AND NUMBER OF WEAPONS:.....
 - b. CHARACTERISTICS OF WEAPONS:.....
 - c. TYPE OF EQUIPMENT:.....
 - d. CHARACTERISTICS OF EQUIPMENT:.....
12. PERSONAL BACKGROUND:.....
- a. DATE OF BIRTH:..... PLACE OF BIRTH:.....
 - b. SCHOOL:..... YEARS:.....
 - c. CIVILIAN OCCUPATION:.....
 - d. MARITAL STATUS:..... NAMES OF
CHILDREN:.....
 - e. ADDRESS OF PARENTS:.....
 - f. OCCUPATION OF FATHER:.....
13. MILITARY EXPERIENCE:.....
- a. YEARS OF MILITARY SERVICE:.....
 - b. DATE JOINED AGGRESSOR ARMED FORCES:.....
 - c. SPECIAL TRAINING OR SCHOOLS:.....
-
- d. AGGRESSOR CAMPAIGNS PARTICIPATED IN:.....
 - e. DATE JOINED PRESENT UNIT:.....
14. UNIT HISTORY:
- a. LENGTH OF TIME IN COMBAT:.....
 - b. PREVIOUS LOCATION:.....
 - c. DATE ARRIVED IN AREA:.....
HOW:.....
 - d. PRIOR HISTORY OF UNIT:.....

15. INSTRUCTIONS TO POW: (Documents, equipment, uniform, tactical information, etc.)
-
-

Section II. BACKGROUND STORY

This section is a recommended guide for background information. Aggressor identities should be based upon the personal life, military background, and language qualifications of the individual selected to portray the prisoner.

1. NAME: Mueller, Alfredo
2. ALIAS: Ponardo
3. GRADE: Warrant Officer
4. UNIT: 1001 Intelligence Battalion (attached to Army Group West (Forward) and controlled by the Intelligence Section, HQ Army Group West (Forward)).
5. GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Subject was born in Rosario, Argentina, on 14 February 1920. His father was a German immigrant, while his mother was a native Argentinean of Czech origin. Through his parents, subject became conversant with both German and Spanish and also obtained a slight knowledge of Czech through contact with his maternal grandparents. His father operated an export-import business, and subject learned some English through frequent contact with American and English business acquaintances, who frequented his father's home. He also studied English during his first year in high school. In 1932, subject's parents were divorced and subject moved with his mother to Buenos Aires. His mother's sympathy for extreme left-wing causes prompted him to join the Argentine Communist Youth Organization in 1935. In 1936, subject's mother died and subject rejoined his father in Rosario. In 1938, subject was sent to Germany to study political science at the University of Goettingen. The outbreak of the war in 1939 prevented subject from returning to Argentina, and, because of his German origin, he was inducted into the German Army. Because of his linguistic background, he was sent to an interrogation school and emerged as an interrogation NCO (Sonderfuehrer). He spent the remainder of the war interrogating American and English prisoners of war at the Western Front. In 1945, subject was captured by United States troops and subsequently repatriated to Argentina. He found that his father's business had failed in 1942, and that his father had died in 1944. Left without any means of support, subject worked in a number of menial jobs and became progressively

embittered. Turning to the Brown Shirt cause, he found that his patriotism was suspected because of his wartime service in Germany. In early 1949, he embraced the Aggressor cause and joined the underground Circle Trigon Party. Upon the discovery of his clandestine activities by the Argentine police, he fled to Aggressor-occupied Cuba in November 1949. Subject accepted Aggressor citizenship in November 1951.

6. AGGRESSOR MILITARY BACKGROUND:

In February 1950, subject joined the Aggressor Army. Owing to his military service in Germany, he did not have to undergo basic training, but took a brief refresher course for veterans of foreign armies at Havana. He subsequently attended an NVO course at Port au Prince, Haiti, from which he was graduated in June 1950. After a short tour of duty with a basic training unit at Port au Prince, he joined the 31 Fusilier Rifle Division in Cuba in August 1951. Subject participated with the Division in the Texas Campaign in March 1952 and was decorated with the Star of Merit for exemplary conduct under fire. In October 1952, subject was promoted to the rank of platoon sergeant and returned to the Caribbean, where he was assigned to the Intelligence Section of Headquarters Second Army (later redesignated Second Rifle Army). In July 1953, subject volunteered for attendance at the Aggressor Intelligence School at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Upon graduation in January 1954 at the head of his class, subject was promoted to the rank of warrant officer and retained as an instructor. In February 1955, he was transferred to his present unit, the 1001 Intelligence Battalion, which was attached to Army Group West (Forward). He served as counterintelligence agent during the Central United States Campaign in 1955. In May 1956, he requested a transfer to positive intelligence duties and was assigned to the Interrogation Section of the Intelligence Battalion. He served as an interrogator during the 1956/1957 Texas-Louisiana Campaign and was captured in May 1957 during the Aggressor retreat to the Texas-Louisiana Lodgment Area.

7. AGGRESSOR INTELLIGENCE TRAINING RECEIVED.

During the period July 1953-January 1954, subject attended the Aggressor Intelligence School at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The course of instruction included training in positive and counterintelligence, language training, and instruction in special warfare. During the period June-August 1956, subject attended an IPW refresher course and subsequently an English language refresher course at the Aggressor Intelligence School at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Section III. DEBRIEFING FORM

This form is a recommended guide for the debriefing of prepared prisoners of war upon their return to the intelligence agency which injected them into the exercise.

1. CAPTURE:

- a. Capturing Unit.....Time and Date.....
Circumstances of capture:.....
.....
- b. How were you handled (search for concealed weapons, documents, tagging, guard discipline, segregation)?.....
.....
- c. How long were you kept at your initial point of capture?.....
.....
- d. Did you notice any U.S. installations, troop dispositions, etc.?.....
.....

2. HANDLING:

- a. Enumerate successive echelons to which you were taken from time of capture to the last interrogation point. (Indicate length of time held at each echelon.).....
.....
- b. Were pertinent documents evacuated with you? Did you have an opportunity to destroy them?.....
- c. Were you kept properly segregated during evacuation procedure?.....
- d. Did you pass through any CP's, supply installations, troop concentrations?.....

3. INTERROGATION:

- a. At what level were you first interrogated?.....
.....
- b. Were you kept properly segregated?.....
- c. Were the documents in your possession when captured properly utilized?.....
- d. Explain briefly the method of interrogation?.....
.....

4. MISCELLANEOUS: (Include here anything not covered by preceding paragraphs).....
.....
.....
.....

APPENDIX V

SAMPLE MESSAGES

The following 20 messages are part of a series of messages that were prepared for the intelligence of an exercise on the West Coast of the United States.

1. GOLF HYPHEN TWO UNIFORM SIERRA FORCES IWO JIMA REPORTS AGGRESSOR MEDIUM BOMBERS WITH FIGHTER ESCORT ATTACKED ISLAND INSTALLATIONS AT 15/0400 JUL PD MACHINE GUN AND ROCKET FIRE EXTREMELY ACCURATE PD AIR STRIKES AVOIDED DAMAGING AIRFIELD AND ITS INSTALLATIONS PD EVAL ALFA DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 16/0700 JUL PD END

2. UNTRIED IWO JIMA SOURCES REPORTED AGGRESSOR PROBABLY USING AIRCRAFT EQUIPPED WITH RADIO CONTROLLED ROCKETS IN ATTACK ON ISLAND INSTALLATIONS PD EVAL CLN FOXTROT DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 16/0800 JUL PD END

3. OSCAR NOVEMBER INDIA REPORTS FOUR SUPPLY SHIPS AND FOUR SURFACE ESCORT VESSELS LEFT IWO JIMA TASK FORCE AND SAILED NORTH EAST AT 15/0930 JUL PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 16/1200 JUL PD END

4. OSCAR NOVEMBER INDIA REPORTS UNIFORM SIERRA SUBMARINES IN CONTACT WITH AGGRESSOR CONVOY EIGHT VESSELS PD WILL ATTACK FIRST OPPORTUNITY PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 16/1400 JUL PD END

5. UNTRIED IWA JIMA SOURCES REPORTED RUMOR CURRENT AMONG NATIVES AGGRESSOR SANK ONE UNIFORM SIERRA AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND THREE DESTROYERS IN ACTION OFF IWA JIMA 15 JUL PD EVAL CLN FOXTROT DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/0900 JUL PD END

6. SOURCE OUR MESSAGES TWO TWO CMA FIVE IDENTIFIED AS LOYAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL PD ASSIGNED CODE NAME CHLORINE PD EVAL CLN BRAVO PD DATE OF MSG 17/1100 JUL PF END

7. GOLF HYPHEN TWO UNIFORM SIERRA FORCES IWO JIMA REPORTS AGGRESSOR LANDED MAJOR PORTIONS TWO RCT SIXTY FIRST RIFLE DIVISION PD BEACHHEAD FIRMLY ESTABLISHED PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 17/1400 JUL PD END
8. COMMANDER UNIFORM SIERRA FORCES OKINAWA REPORTS HEAVY DAMAGE MOTOR VEHICLES AND GASOLINE STORAGE TANKS IN ATTACK BY FIFTEEN MEDIUM BOMBERS 16 JUL PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 17/1600 JUL PD END
9. UNTRIED SOURCE SAIPAN REPORTS RUMOR AMONG NATIVES UNIFORM SIERRA FORCES WITHDRAWING FROM ALL PACIFIC SMALL ISLAND BASES PD EVAL CLN FOXTROT DASH THREE PF DATE OF MSG 17/1800 JUL PD END
10. GOLF HYPHEN TWO UNIFORM SIERRA FORCES IWO JIMA REPORTS AGGRESSOR CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS APPROACHES WITHIN ONE THOUSAND YARDS TO GIVE CLOSE SUPPORT DURING EARLY PHASES ATTACK ON ISLAND PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 17/1900 JUL PD END
11. UNTRIED PALAUS ISLAND GROUP SOURCE REPORTS AGGRESSOR AGENTS RECENTLY LANDED BY SUBMARINE WITH RADIO EQUIPMENT PD EVAL CLN FOXTROT DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2000 JUL PD END
12. SOURCE CHLORINE REPORTS PROBABLE THAT AGGRESSOR AIRCRAFT DIRECTED TO TARGETS BY AGENTS USING RADIO PD EVAL CLN BRAVO DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2100 JUL PD END
13. UNTRIED KAMPOT SOURCE REPORTS AGGRESSOR HOLDING TRAINING MANEUVERS FOR PARATROOPS IN THAT AREA PD EVAL CLN FOXTROT DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/220 JUL PD END
14. GOLF HYPHEN TWO UNIFORM SIERRA FORCES IWO JIMA REPORTS UNIFORM SIERRA RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT OBSERVED AGGRESSOR LANDING ON OTHER ISLAND ON BONIN GROUP PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH ONE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2230 JUL PD END
15. UNTRIED SOURCE INDO HYPHEN CHINA REPORTS INTENSIVE TRAINING AIRBORNE OPERATIONS AT HOTEL ALFA NOVEMBER OSCAR INDIA BY AIRBORNE UNITS PD CODE NAME USED CMCLN BRAVO OSCAR JULIETT OSCAR

HYPHEN THREE TWO ZERO ONE FIVE PD EVAL CLN FOXTROT DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2300 JUL PD END

16. UNTRIED SAIGON SOURCE REPORTS LARGE BUILDINGS BEING REQUISITIONED FOR SOME TYPE OF HEADQUARTERS PD NO FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE PD EVAL CLN FOXTROT DASH THREE PD DATE OF MSG 17/2315 JUL PD END

17. UNIFORM SIERRA COMMANDER IWO JIMA REPORTS WITHDRAWAL OF FORCES NEW DEFENSIVE POSITIONS PD TROOPS HAVE SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES FROM AIR GROUND HYPHEN ATTACK UNITS PD LETTERS FOUND ON DEAD AGGRESSOR PILOT AND PARA WHISKEY APOSTROPHE SIERRA HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED SMCLN TWO BATTALION CMA ONE ZERO SIX TWO FOUR CMA FOXTROT PAPA OSCAR CMA SEVEN TWO CHARLIE OSCAR PAPA MIKE CMA HOTEL ALFA NOVEMBER OSCAR INDIA PD ALSO ONE BATTALION ONE ZERO SIX TWO SIX CMA FOXTROT PAPA OSCAR CMA SEVEN TWO TWO CMA CHARLIE SPLASH PAPA MIKE CMA HOTEL ALFA NOVEMBER OSCAR INDIA PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH TWO PD DATE OF MSG 17/2300 JUL PD END

18. UNIFORM SIERRA COMMANDER IWO JIMA REPORTS UNIFORM SIERRA FORCES OTHER ISLANDS IN BONINS HAVE SUFFERED CONSIDERABLE LOSSES PD POSITION PRECARIOUS PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH TWO PD DATE OF MSG 18/0900 JUL PD END

19. SOURCE OUR MESSAGES FOUR AND TWO IDENTIFIED AS LOYAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL PA ASSIGNED CODE NAME OSCAR XRAY YANKEE GOLF ECHO NOVEMBER PD EVAL CLN BRAVO PD DATE OF MSG 18/1300 JUL PD END

20. UNIFORM SIERRA COMMANDER IWO JIMA REPORTS AGGRESSOR ATTACKS ARE HEAVY AND FANATIC WITH NO REGARD FOR HUMAN LIFE PD EVAL CLN ALFA DASH TWO PD DATE OF MSG 20/0900 JUL PD END

APPENDIX VI

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR AGGRESSOR PERSONNEL

Section 1. PRE-EXERCISE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR GUIDANCE IN THE INSTRUCTION OF TROOPS REPRESENTING AGGRESSOR IN TRAINING EXERCISES

This schedule and program of instruction is a recommended guide for Aggressor troops participating in training exercises. The hours of instruction may be altered to meet the requirements and exigencies of the training situation.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours</i>
GENERAL.....	7
Introduction Aggressor.....	(1)
Organization of Aggressor field forces & air army.....	¹ (2)
Aggressor uniforms and insignia.....	(1)
Aggressor language and forms.....	(1)
Aggressor order of battle and Military symbols.....	(2)
AGGRESSOR TACTICS.....	4
Unit Tactics.....	(2)
Aggressor Ground Force Tactics.....	(2)
AGGRESSOR REPRESENTATION.....	14
Organization and Training of Aggressor Force.....	(2)
Intelligence for the US Force.....	² (4)
Aggressor Simulation Equipment and Weapons.....	³ (2)
Artillery and Fire Marking.....	(2)
Employment of Aggressor in a Tactical Exercise.....	(4)
MANEUVER CONTROL.....	1
Umpiring.....	(1)

¹ To include instruction relative to the specific Aggressor unit that is to be portrayed.

² Minimum for orientation of all troops (personnel that prepare documents and personnel assigned to serve as prepared prisoners of war must receive more thorough specialized training).

³ Minimum for orientation of all troops (personnel that actually will handle equipment must receive additional specialized training).

Note. All Aggressor troops participating in any tactical exercise should be given a brief daily orientation on Aggressor activities in connection with development of positions, phase lines, reconnaissance, and other related and interesting developments of the exercise.

PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

GENERAL SUBJECTS (7 HRS)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type*</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>References</i>
Introduction to Aggressor.	1 C	Purpose and scope of course; history, terminology and missions of Aggressor; the Aggressor Military System.	FM 30-101
Organization of Aggressor field forces and air army.	2 C	Organization of the regional command, army group, armies, divisions, general headquarters, troops and air army.	FM 30-120
Aggressor uniforms and insignia.	1 C	Uniforms and insignia of the Aggressor army, air force, and armed forces high Command. Awards and decorations.	FM 30-101
Aggressor language and forms.	1 C	Introduction to Esperanto; Aggressor forms; and use of Esperanto on forms.	FM 30-101 FM 30-101A
Aggressor Order of Battle, and military symbols.	2 C	Identification of units and organizations of the Aggressor Armed Forces; Index to officers; armed forces postal system and reference data. Aggressor military symbols.	FM 30-101 and FM 30-103

AGGRESSOR TACTICS (4 HRS.)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type*</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>References</i>
Unit tactics	2 C	Aggressor individual and small unit tactics; special operations.	FM 30-102
Ground force tactics.	2 C	Tactics of Aggressor infantry, armor, artillery, and combined arms.	FM 30-102
Organization and training of an Aggressor Force.	2 C	Organizing US unit into Aggressor units, uniforms and insignia requirements. Use of Aggressor names and personal documents. Training of an Aggressor force.	FM 30-101, ch. 7
Intelligence for the U.S. force.	4 C	Intelligence from higher headquarters, documents, radio intercept, ground activity, counterintelligence, and prepared prisoners, casualties, and deserters.	FM 30-101, ch. 5
Aggressor simulation equipment and weapons.	2 C, D	Description and use of pneumatic equipment, simulator banks, sonic equipment, and weapons adapters. Marking of equipment.	FM 30-101, ch. 3
Artillery and fire marking.	2 C, PE	Aggressor artillery organization and representation, fire marking.	FM 105-5, pars. 22, 23, and F 30-101, Ch. 3

* C—Conference.

D—Demonstration.

PE—Practical Exercise.

MANEUVER CONTROL (1 HR.)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type*</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>References</i>
Employment of Ag- gressor in a tactical exercises.	4 C, PE	Employment of Aggressor in a tactical exercise.	All previous references and general plan.
Umpiring	1 C	Duties and functions of umpires in tactical exercises.	FM 105-5, pars 19-23, 37-64.

Section II. SPECIAL EQUIPMENT AND PREFABRICATED PNEUMATIC EQUIPMENT OPERATORS (15 HRS.)

This training should follow that presented in section I. Personnel assigned to assist in the erection, employment, deflation, and maintenance of the pneumatic models, and those that will handle pyrotechnics and/or serve as Aggressor artillerymen should undergo this specialized training.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type*</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>References</i>
Introduction	1 C	Introduction, mission of Aggressor, organization of Aggressor, employment of pneumatic equipment, types of pneumatic equipment to be used in the exercise.	FM 30-101
Portable air compressor.	1 C, D, and PE	Maintenance and operation of portable air compressor, fuel mixture, starting, stopping, lubrication, common mal- functions, and proper air pressure.	TM 5-5096
Pneumatic equipment.	2 C, D, and PE	Structural features of pneumatic equip- ment, inflation, nomenclature, main- taining pressure, deflating and packing.	FM 30-101
Maintenance and Repair.	1 C, D, and PE	Maintenance and repair of pneumatic equipment, contents and use of repair kit, safety precautions.	Technical in- struction for pneu- matic equipment.
Camouflage	1 C, D, and PE	Camouflage principles to be observed in erecting and siting pneumatic equip- ment, review of Aggressor organization, employment of equipment in the exercise.	

Section III. AGGRESSOR PREPARED PRISONER OF WAR AND AGENT TRAINING PROGRAM

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type*</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>References</i>
Introduction	1 C, D, and PE	Mission and organization of Aggressor Aggressor artillery, nomenclature, and construction of simulator bank.	FM 30-101 and FM 30-102

* C—Conference D—Demonstration PE—Practical Exercise

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type*</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>References</i>
Operation, firing	1 C, and D	Ammunition, use of gasoline, preparing for firing, handling, storage, safety precautions, loading and unloading, disposal of duds.	FM 30-101
Operation, Electric system.	1 C, and D	Control panel, wiring system, construction, operation, safety precautions, troubleshooting.	FM 30-101
Field Operations	1 C, and D	Organization of positions using simulators, fire missions and fire directions centers.	FM 30-101 FM 30-102
Firing	3 PE	Practice firing review of all previous material.	Previous references.
Introduction	1 C	Introduction, mission and organization of Aggressor force, employment of prepared prisoners, casualties and agents.	Aggressor scenario, intelligence plan.
Aggressor history.	2 C	Aggressor history, political background, and military organization.	Aggressor scenario, FM 30-102
Aggressor uniforms.	1 C, and D	Aggressor uniforms, insignia, and decorations.	FM 30-101, ch. 2.
Documents.	2 C, and D	Documents and forms used by aggressor, purpose of each.	FM 30-101
Aggressor order of battle.	4 C	Aggressor order of battle, general, organization and history of units participating in exercise, names and personalities of commanders in Aggressor force.	FM 30-103, Aggressor master order of battle for the exercise
Signs and symbols	1 C, and PE	Aggressor signs and symbols.	FM 30-101
Introduction to history.	1 C	Types of intelligence teams, purpose of each, coordination necessary, headquarters level at which various types of intelligence teams are found.	FM 30-5
Map reading	3 C, and * PE	Review of map and aerial photographs reading, scales, and grids, coordinates, signs and symbols, contour lines, ridge and streams lining, orientation of aerial photographs from ground observation and maps, use of compass.	FM 21-25 and FM 21-30
Interrogation	2 C, D, and PE	Techniques employed in interrogating various types of prisoners, testing of background stories.	FM 30-15
POW processing.	2 C	Processing a prisoner of war through various command levels and techniques employed at each, type of information desired at each level.	FM 30-15

* C—Conference
D—Demonstration
PE—Practical Exercise

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours and type*</i>	<i>Scope of instruction</i>	<i>References</i>
Aggressor language.	2 C	Use of Esperanto, translations of common military terms to Esperanto, review of language to be used in exercise.	FM 30-101
Background stories and documents.	8 C	Preparation of briefs and background stories for prepared PW's and agents, checking for completeness and accuracy, preparations of documents to be carried by PW's and agents.	Aggressor scenario, background stories, documents, intelligence plan, FM 30-101.
Review.	8 C, and PE	Review of mission, testing of background stories, final check of documents for completeness and accuracy, review of all previous material.	FM 30-101, Aggressor scenario, operation orders, intelligence plan, maps of exercise area.
Map and terrain study.	2 PE	Map and terrain study of exercise, location of boundaries, roads, bridges, streams, swamps, highground woods, etc.	Aerial photos and map exercise area. Aggressor scenario, operation orders, tactical plan.
Counterintelligence.		Mission of counterintelligence, methods of operation, use of passwords and counter signs, uniform and credentials.	FM 30-5

* C—Conference

PE—Practical Exercise.

Note. Two hours of counterintelligence may be substituted for language training in the schooling of agents only.

APPENDIX VII

SIMULATION DEVICES, ADAPTERS, ATTACHMENTS, AND AMMUNITION

1. Discussion of adapters and attachments appear in Chapter 3. TA 23-100 provides a basis for requisitioning ammunition of a special allowance. This includes Aggressor forces which are a part of Department of the Army directed maneuver.

2. The following items of ammunition commonly used in exercises, are listed for information:

<i>Ordnance</i>	<i>Supply class</i>	<i>Depart- ment of Defense No.</i>
Simulator gunflash M-110, w/igniter, electric M-19	1370	L596
Simulator, shellburst, ground M-115	1370	L597
Simulator, booby trap flash, M-117	1370	L598
Simulator, booby trap illuminating M-118	1370	L599
Simulator, booby trap whistling M-119	1370	L600
Simulator, projectile air burst M-74	1370	L366
Cartridge, blank, 10-gage shotgun	1305	A010
Firecracker, M-80	1370	L378
Grenade, hand simulated M-116	1370	L601
Blank, 75mm gun and how. M-337, M-337A1	1315	C025
Blank, 105mm How.	1315	C440
Blank, 75mm gun M-355	1315	C131
Blank, 90mm gun	1315	C261
Cartridge, blank, cal.30 M1909, 8 rd clip	1305	A224
Cartridge, blank, cal.30 M1909, 20/carton	1305	A222
Cartridge, blank, cal.30 M1909, /MLB	1305	A225
Cartridge, blank, cal.50 MI, /MLB	1305	A559
Cartridge, blank, cal.45 M9	1305	A476
Flare, trip parachute M48	1370	L494
Flare, trip M49	1370	L495
Mine, AP, practice, M8 (T4) and fuse, mine comb, M10 (T14) or M10A1, practice	1345	K105
Mine, AT, N-M, practice, M9 (T3E1) and fuze, mine chem, AT, N-M, M-12 (T3E1) practice	1345	K240
Mine, AT, light, M7, inert, and fuze mine, chem, AT M600 or M601 inert	1345	K210
	1345	K230
Mine, AP, N-M, practice (T34) M-17	1345	K122
Mine, AT, heavy practice, M12 (T8E1) w/o fuze	1345	K230
Fuze, mine, AT, M604, practice	1345	K051

<i>Ordnance</i>	<i>Supply class</i>	<i>Department of Defense No.</i>
Block, demolition, TNT, ¼-lb charge N-M	1375	M031
Block, demolition, TNT, ½-lb charge	1375	M031
Cord, detonating, (PETNO) (fuze primacord) 50 ft spools	1375	M455
Fuze, blasting, time, 50-yard coils	1375	M670
Lighter, fuze, weatherproof, M2 (packed 150 to the box)	1375	M766
Firing device, pressure type, M1A1 (250 to box)	1375	M626
Firing device, pull friction type, M-2	1375	M628
Cap, blasting, spec, electric, type II, J2 (PETN) (packed 500 box)	1375	M130
Cap, blasting, spec, nonelectric, type I, J1 (PETNO) (5,000 box)	1375	M131

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Stock No.</i>
Dispenser simulant agent BGI w/fill.....	6910-025-3274
Gas mustard simulated MR.....	1365-277-3044
Grenade, hand, smoke, green, M-18.....	1330-289-6851
Grenade, hand, smoke, red, M-18.....	1330-289-6852
Grenade, hand, smoke, violet, M-18.....	1330-289-6853
Grenade, hand, smoke, yellow, M-18.....	1330-289-6854
Grenade, hand, smoke, white, M-8, HC, AN.....	1330-219-8511
Grenade, hand, tear, CN.....	1330-219-8577
Mine, land, CML, 1-gal empty, smoke FS, solution tear gas, CNC.....	1345-383-3883
Pot smoke, HC, M1.....	1365-219-8512
Chemical Agent, Pellet, CN.....	1365-383-3909
War Gas Identification Set M-1.....	6910-025-3273

APPENDIX VIII

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Section 1. General

1. References

AR 385-10	Army Safety Policy
AR 385-40	Accident Reporting and Records
AR 385-63	Regulations for Firing Ammunition for Training Target Practice, and Combat
AR 385-65	Identification of Inert Ammunition and Ammunition Components
AR 700-1300-8	Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives
TM 9-1900	Ammunition General
TM 9-1903	Care, Handling, Preservation and Destruction of Ammunition
TM 9-1370-200	Military Pyrotechnics
TM 9-1990	Small-Arms Ammunition
TM 9-2210	Small Arms Accidents, Malfunctions and their Causes
FM 5-25	Explosives and Demolitions
FM 21-75	Combat Training of the Individual Soldier and Patrolling
FM 23-5	U.S. Rifle Cal. 30, M1
FM 23-7	Carbine Cal. 30 M1, M1A1, M2, and M3.
FM 23-15	Browning Automatic Rifle, Cal. 30, M1918A2
FM 23-30	Hand and Rifle Grenades
FM 23-32	3.5 Inch Rocket Launcher
FM 23-35	Pistols and Revolvers
FM 23-41	SubmachineGun, Cal. 45, M3 and M3A1
FM 23-55	Browning, Machineguns, Cal. 30, M1917A1, M1919A4, M1919A4E1, M1919A6, and M37
FM 23-65	Browning Machine gun Cal. 50, HB, M2, 57 mm Rifles, M18A1
FM 23-82	106mm Rifle, M40A1
TM 3-300	Ground Chemical Munitions

2. Rules

The following rules apply to the handling of all explosives and pyrotechnics:

- a. Explosives will be handled only by personnel who have received individual instruction from a qualified instructor.
- b. All personnel will be instructed in safety precautions on types of ammunition and explosives to be used.
- c. One person, preferably a commissioned officer, will be made responsible for observance of safety precautions in all tasks involving the use of explosives.
- d. Normally, a minimum of one safety officer is required for training involving the use of any type of ammunition or other explosive material.
- e. Smoking is prohibited while handling explosives and pyrotechnics.
- f. Pyrotechnics and ammunition must be handled with appropriate care at all times. The explosive elements in primers and expelling charges are particularly sensitive to undue shock and high temperature. Boxes containing pyrotechnics should not be dropped, thrown, tumbled, or dragged.

3. Simulator, Gun Flash M-110

Each simulator contains approximately one-fourth pound of explosive and is detonated by an electric blasting cap.

- a. Keep ammunition away from heat.
- b. Handle ammunition carefully and do not apply pressure or sudden impact as the electric blasting caps are sensitive.
- c. Primed ammunition should not be transported.
- d. Do not transport or carry electric blasting caps loosely or in pockets.
- e. The loader disconnects the control box from the cable and carries it forward with him. He always works from the rear of the bank and is careful to keep his face behind the bank.
- f. Load the simulator before connecting the ground wire.
- g. Make certain that no one is within 150 feet of the simulator during firing.
- h. Wait at least five (5) minutes before investigating misfires.

4. Simulator, Shell Burst, Ground, M-115

Remove safety clip from fuze lighter. Carefully pull off cap until cord is free of container. To fire, grasp the shell burst simulator in the throwing hand. With the other hand, jerk the cord then immediately throw the device. There is a six- to ten-second delay from the time the cord is jerked until the device explodes.

Caution: Personnel closer than 15 yards may be struck by burning paper fragments. The explosive violence is such that gravel, sticks, etc., may be projected at a dangerously high velocity; therefore, care should be taken to see that the device is thrown on ground that is free of projectible objects. Dry leaves and grass may be ignited within a radius of several feet.

5. Practice Antitank Mine

The most commonly used antitank mine is the nonmetallic practice mine M9 (T3E1) with chemical fuze M12 (T3E1). There is no explosive in the body of the mine. The fuze contains the charge and is activated by a pressure of 300 to 400 pounds.

- a. Inspect the fuze assembly and the fuze well for any damage or obstruction before arming.
- b. Screw the fuze assembly finger tight. Do not use any tools.
- c. The mine should be dug in before it is armed.
- d. Handle the practice mine with the same care given a live service mine.

6. Simulator, Boobytrap

The simulator, boobytrap, flash M-117 is a flash type boobytrap device whereas the simulator, boobytrap, M-118 is an illuminating type device. It is best to place the boobytraps in trees at a height of about 12 feet or in the center of concertinas with trip wires running across likely avenues of approach.

Caution: Do not attempt to set up or fire the simulator until procedure and hazards on the instruction sheet are understood.

7. Simulator, Projectile Air Burst M-74

This type pyrotechnic is fired from a pyrotechnic pistol M8 or pyrotechnic projector M9 and bursts at a height of approximately 200 feet.

- a. Rounds should be free of foreign matter, sand, mud, moisture, snow, ice or grease, when being loaded into the weapon.
- b. Rounds with cracked, dented, or deformed cases or loose closing tops should not be fired.
- c. When discharging the weapon free hand (without pistol mount), the firer's body should be below the level of the muzzle of the pistol or projector.
- d. Fire the pyrotechnic pistol or projector at a vertical angle of at least 60°.
- e. Be sure that no one is in the line of fire.
- f. Do not fire directly over troops.
- g. Appropriate precautions should be observed when firing in wooded or other areas containing objects in the line of fire. In such firing, injury to the firer or adjacent personnel may result should the signal or flare strike a branch, overhead wires, or other objects that would prevent its normal flight and function.

8. Smoke Grenades and Smoke Pots

a. *Smoke Grenades.*

- (1) Do not handle grenades by the pull ring.
- (2) When removing the safety pin hold the fuze lever firmly against the grenade body until grenade is thrown.

b. Smoke Pots.

- (1) Keep your head well to one side when igniting smoke pots.
- (2) Remain 25 feet away from burning pots.

9. Firecracker, M-80

a. The M-80 firecracker is capable of inflicting serious injury, if it explodes while being held in the hand. Burning time of the fuze will vary from 3 to 7 seconds, but instantaneous functioning has occurred when the Igniter, Blasting Fuze, Weatherproof M2 was used to ignite the firecracker.

b. The use of Igniters, Blasting Fuze Friction Types, M1 and Weatherproof M2 to ignite the firecracker M-80 is prohibited.

c. Defective firecrackers should not be fired under any circumstances. This includes firecrackers in which the fuzes are very loose or 1/2-inch or less in length. Defective firecrackers should be returned to the ammunition supply point marked as defective.

d. When a firecracker is to be thrown, the following precautions will be observed:

- (1) Immediately prior to lighting the fuze, the firer will select a spot to which the firecracker will be thrown. He will insure that no personnel are in the immediate vicinity, and that no one will be within the trajectory of the firecracker.
- (2) While lighting the fuze, the firer will hold the firecracker horizontally away from the body.
- (3) When the fuze is ignited, the firecracker will be thrown immediately to the predetermined spot.
- (4) Lighted cigarettes will not be used to ignite the fuze.

e. When exploding the firecrackers under conditions other than 9a above—

- (1) The firecracker will be placed on the ground with the fuze as nearly horizontal as possible.
- (2) When lighting a fuze, the firer will bend down (squatting or kneeling position), and stay approximately at arms length from firecracker, keeping his face as far away as possible.

f. Unexpended firecrackers will be returned to the ammunition supply point.

g. No more than three M-80 firecrackers should be carried on the person at any one time.

h. No more than one M-80 firecracker will be ignited at any one time.

i. A minimum safety limit of five feet between unused and ignited firecrackers should be observed.

j. M-80 firecrackers will be carried in closed containers.

10. Small Arms Blank Ammunition

a. Before firing blank cartridges, troops will be cautioned that blank ammunition is dangerous at close range. The same precautions in loading,

unloading, and clearing weapons will be exercised in blank firing as during service ammunition firing.

b. Misfires in which the primer explodes but fails to ignite the powder charge may prove dangerous when blank ammunition is fired. When misfires in excess of five percent are encountered, the lot will be withdrawn and reported to the Ordnance Officer.

c. Special precautions must be taken to prevent the men from having any other type of ammunition in their possession while they are firing blank ammunition. Thorough precautions are especially necessary during a sequence of activities where blanks are fired after service ammunition has been fired, or where service ammunition may be present in the area. Individual rounds will be inspected by a competent individual prior to issue. Positive checks will be made under direct supervision of the officer in charge and/or the safety officer to insure that no ammunition other than blanks are in the possession of firers.

d. The use of blank ammunition in all hand-to-hand training is prohibited.

e. The use of grenade cartridges as blank ammunition is prohibited.

f. For the rifle, M1, a safety distance of 20 yards from other personnel will be maintained.

g. For the machinegun cal.30, M1919A6, a safety distance of 125 feet in front of the gun will be maintained to preclude possible injury to personnel in the event of failure of the blank firing attachment. Troops must be cautioned that the cover must be properly secured by the catch during firing to prevent a flash back. To clear the machinegun, the safety officer must insert a cleaning rod into the muzzle end of the barrel and through the chamber to insure that no cartridge remains therein.

h. For 75mm, 76mm, 90mm, 105mm blank ammunition, the danger zone is defined by establishing a sector, the radius of which is 120 yards for the 150mm howitzer and 90mm guns and 100 yards for the 75mm and 76mm howitzer or gun. The sector will be extended from the muzzle of the weapon forward with the apex angle of 75° located at the muzzle and with a 37½° angle on each side of the line of fire. This radius may be reduced 25 yards when fired at 45° elevation or above. Spectators should not be closer than 50 feet from the breech of the weapon, and gun crews should stand well to the side of the weapon to prevent injury from a flash back.

11. Safety Radii

Type explosive or pyrotechnic

Simulator, gunflash M-110, w/igniter, electric M-19.....	150 ft
Simulator, shellburst, ground M-115.....	45 ft
Simulator, boobytrap flash M-117.....	6 ft
Simulator, boobytrap illuminating M-118.....	6 ft
Simulator, boobytrap whistling M-119.....	6 ft
Cartridge, blank, 10-gage shotgun.....	60 ft
Firecracker, M-80.....	6 ft

Type explosive or pyrotechnic

Grenade, hand simulated M-116.....	30 ft
Blank, 75mm gun and how M337, M-337A.....	100 yds
Blank, 105mm how.....	125 yds
Blank, 76mm gun, M-355.....	100 yds
Blank, 90mm gun.....	125 yds
Cartridge, blank, cal.30 M1909, 8 rd clip.....	60 ft
Cartridge, blank, cal.30 M1909, 20/carton.....	60 ft
Cartridge, blank, cal.30 M1909/MLB.....	60 ft
Cartridge, blank, cal.50 MI, /MLB.....	60 ft
Cartridge, blank, cal.45 M9.....	60 ft
Grenade, hand, smoke, green M-18.....	15 ft
Grenade, hand, smoke, red, M-18.....	15 ft
Grenade, hand, smoke, violet, M-18.....	15 ft
Grenade, hand, smoke, yellow, M-18.....	15 ft
Grenade, hand, smoke, white, HC, AN M-8.....	15 ft
Pot smoke, HC, M1.....	25 ft
Atomic explosion simulator, DVC 39-1.....	100 feet from ground zero

12. Atomic Explositon Simulator (DVC 39-1)

Note. Read instruction sheet carefully prior to emplacement of the explosion device and follow the procedure set forth.

a. Purpose. To simulate the visual and auditory effects of an atomic explosion in field exercises and maneuvers.

b. Description.

(1) *General.* The device is pyrotechnic in nature and for purposes of storage, shipment, and handling is considered Class C, Red Label Explosive. One complete unit is packaged per plywood box, with a unit weight of approximately 325 pounds and dimensions of 43 by 30 by 28 inches.

(2) *Components.*

(a) *Smoke barrels.* The five smoke barrels (cardboard containers) have electrical connections on top. Four of the barrels are supplied with plain metal connectors. The fifth barrel is marked "center" and has a green electrical connector. Each barrel is ready for detonation.

(b) *Sound charges.* There are six sound charges packaged in a rectangular cardboard box. These charges are connected with a time fuze.

(c) *Electrical cabling.* The cabling consists of a heavy duty cable with six appropriately spaced cannon plug connectors on one end. The cable is approximately 100 feet long. The center barrel connector is green and the sound connector is red.

c. Additional Material Required.

(1) Either a 12 or 24-volt automobile type battery or a 100-cap detonation box for use as electrical power source to fire unit.

(2) Ear plugs or cotton wads for firing party.

(3) Shovels and hand-operated water type fire extinguishers to put out any fires.

- (4) If firing at night, a Very pistol or parachute flare sufficient to help light up the cloud should be utilized.

d. Preparation for use. Smoke barrels and sound charges must be carefully handled. Any damage to containers or wiring will affect the efficiency of the device. To set up the device follow the procedures listed:

- (1) Select a firing party of two and inform them of their duties and responsibilities.
- (2) Unpack crate at selected site of use. The selected firing site should be reasonably free of brush or shrubs to minimize possible fire hazard.
- (3) Set four of the smoke barrels with plain metal connectors in a square about 8 feet on a side and put the center barrel (green connector) in the middle of the square away from the firing point.
- (4) Remove the ground wires from the connectors.
- (5) Lay out electrical cable between firing point which should be located upwind from point of detonation.

Note. Make no connections at the firing point until all personnel are clear of detonation area.

- (6) When using the atomic explosion Simulator DVC 39-1, personnel must not be closer than 100 feet from ground zero.
- (7) Remember that electrical connections must follow color code: plain connectors to plain plugs, red to red, and green to green.

Note. Check all connectors for tightness to insure an uninterrupted electrical circuit.

- (8) Lay out sound charges in a line so that fuze cord is not crossed or tangled.
- (9) Clear all personnel from detonation area.
- (10) Fire with 100-cap detonation box or battery by connecting lead wires to both terminals and by pushing plunger when ordered. (Fig. 54)

e. Safety Checklist.

- (1) *Before firing.*
 - (a) Check members of the firing party for ear plugs or cotton wads.
 - (b) Warn members that no one is to be closer than 100 feet (firing cable length) from point of detonation.
 - (c) Designate one person to make connections to firing box or battery and to fire units when ordered.
 - (d) Provide suitable hand-operated fire extinguishers and shovels to put out burning paper residue.
 - (e) If firing at night, caution the firing party not to look at the flash.
- (2) *Malfunctioning.* If all units have not exploded—
 - (a) Attempt to re-fire electrically from the firing point.

Caution: Do not approach unexploded units for 15 minutes.

- (b) After a 15-minute interval, approach area with caution and disconnect all firing wires except the one to unit which did not fire.
 - (c) Return to firing station and try to fire electrically again.
 - (d) If unit still does not fire, wait another 15 minutes and then turn unit over to ordnance demolition personnel for destruction.
- (3) *After firing.* After detonation, extinguish any fires, remove firing cable, and police area.
- f. *Storage and Handling.* Material should be kept in clean, dry storage and protected from extremes of heat and moisture. Do not drop or handle roughly.

Section II. SOP FOR NUCLEAR BLAST DEMONSTRATOR

(Locally Fabricated)

1. Purpose

The purpose of this SOP is to provide instructions for the installation and use of the Atomic Blast Demonstrator (Locally Fabricated). This device may be used in all demonstrations in which the simulated visual and sound effects of an atomic explosion are desired.

2. Scope

This SOP prescribes the installation, firing, and safety procedures for the successful use of the Demonstrator. A basic knowledge of the use of explosives, including the use of detonating cord and electrical firing system.

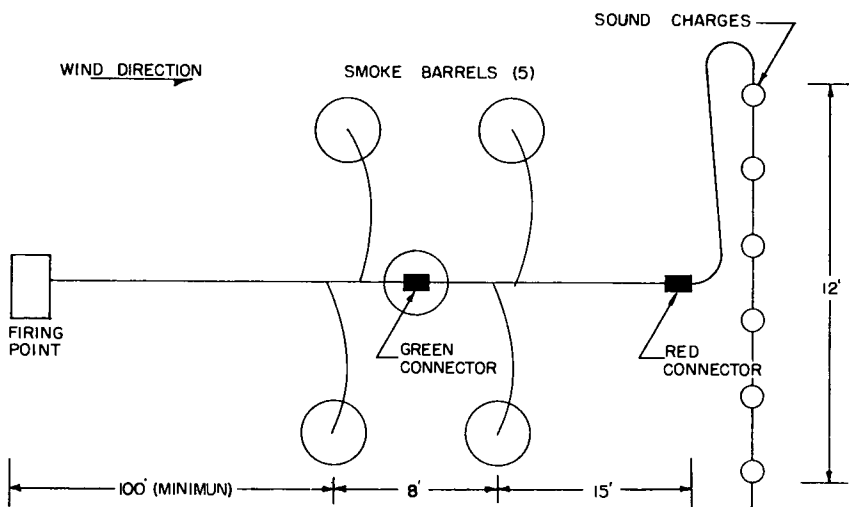


Figure 54. Emplacement Diagram for Detonation of Simulated Atomic Explosion Device (3-SA-1) DVC 39-1

tems, is required by the user. The explosives shall be handled and emplaced in accordance with the requirement of TM 9-1900 and FM 5-25.

3. Description

The Demonstrator consists of seven 55-gallon drums of 3 percent napalm and several high explosive charges connected by detonating cord. When exploded, this device produces a fire ball approximately 180 feet wide and 100 feet high. The mushroom-shaped pillar of smoke rapidly rises 800 to 1,000 feet.

a. Layout of Demonstrator. Arrangement and spacing of the Demonstrator components and the layout of the detonating cord systems are shown in Figures 54 and 55.

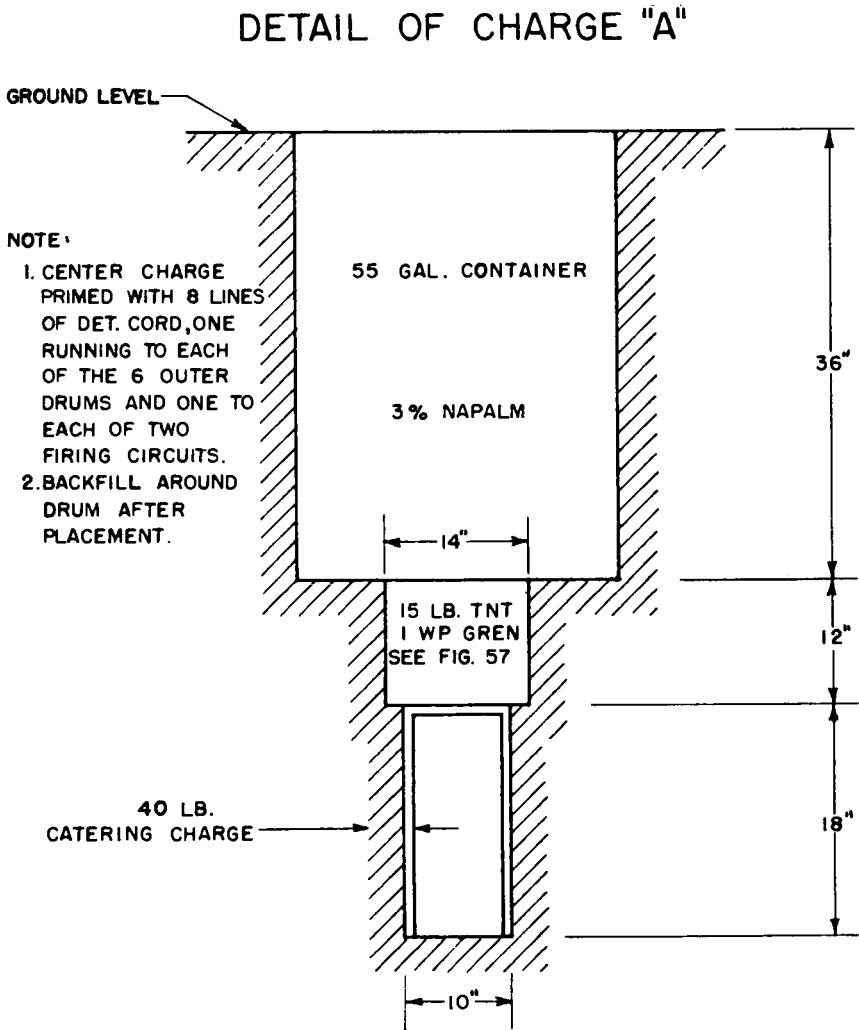


Figure 55. Spacing of Charges and Detonation Cord System.

b. *Individual Charges.* In addition to the detonating cord systems, there are four different types of charges in the Demonstrator. These are—

- (1) *Center charge.* This charge consists of a 55-gallon drum of napalm, one WP hand grenade, 15 pounds of TNT (8 pounds of which are individually primed with detonating cord), and a 40-pound cratering charge. Details of construction of this charge are shown in Figures 56 and 57.
- (2) *Outer ring charges.* There are six of these charges, each consisting of a 55-gallon drum of napalm, a WP hand grenade, and 8 pounds of TNT (2 pounds of which are individually primed with detonating cord). If drums with removable lids are available, they should be used. In such cases, the detonating cord shown around the top of the drum in Figure 58 should be eliminated. Remove drum lids *only* after all other work on the Demonstrator is

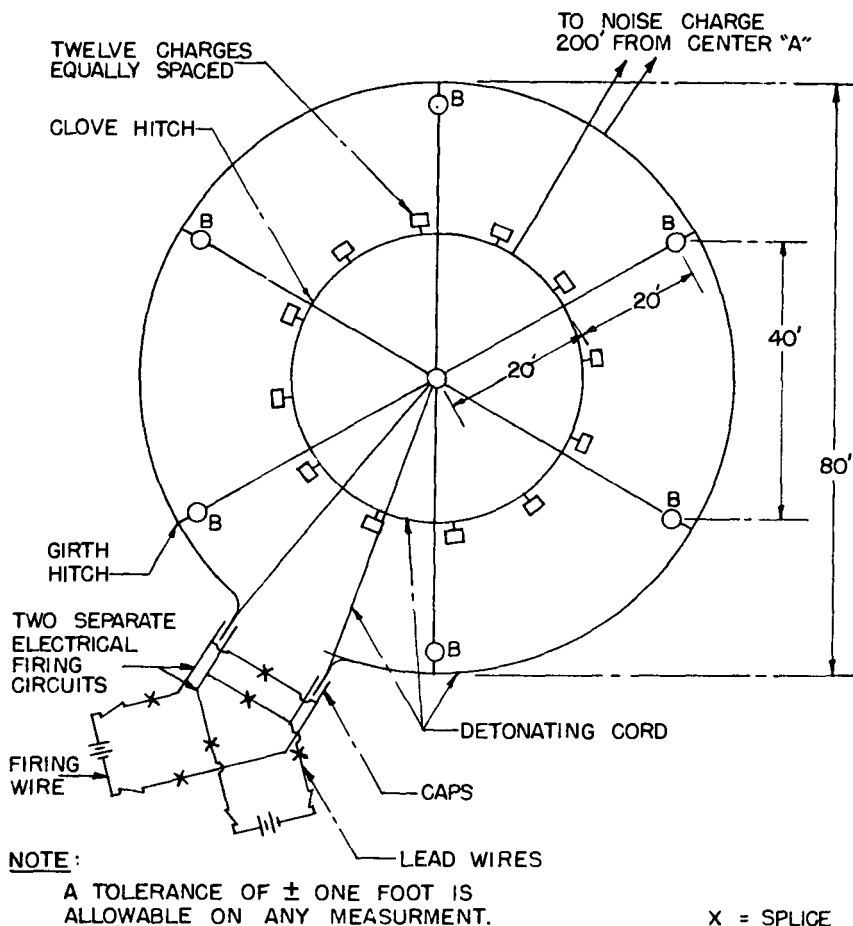


Figure 56. Components and Arrangement of Center Charge.

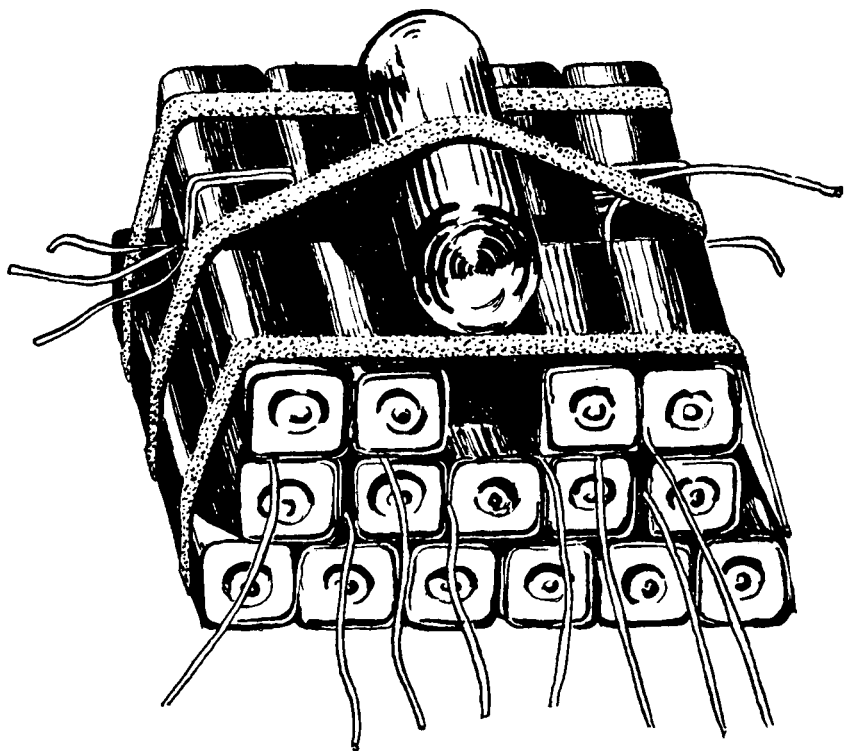


Figure 57. Details of Center Charge.

completed. Use only nonsparking tools while removing these lids. Details of constructions are shown in Figures 58 and 59.

- (3) *Intermediate charges.* There are 12 of these charges, each consisting of a WP hand grenade and 4 pounds of TNT (of which 1 pound is primed with detonating cord). They are attached to a circle of detonating cord which is located 20 feet from the center drum (Figs. 60 and 61). These charges are placed above ground.
- (4) *Noise charges.* This charge normally consists of 85 pounds of TNT located 200 feet from the center charge; however, the size and location of this charge may be varied to meet local conditions. If the Demonstrator is located less than 3,000 feet from spectators or buildings, the noise charge may be reduced in size; it may be larger, if the Demonstrator is over 4,500 feet from spectators and buildings. It consists of a variable amount of TNT and all left over explosives; for example, scraps of detonating cord. As the size of the noise charge is increased, the distance from the center charge is increased to prevent the exploding noise charge from distorting the pillar of smoke. Details of the noise charge layout are shown in Figure 62.

DETAIL OF CHARGE "B"

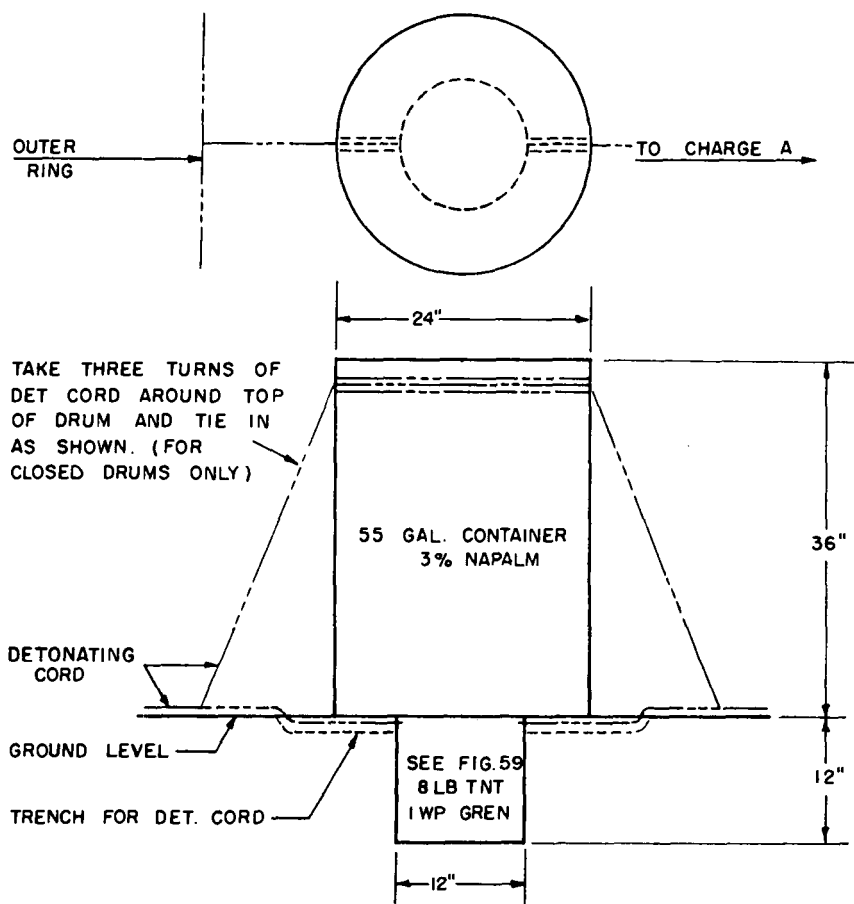


Figure 58. Components and arrangement of outer ring charges.

4. Checklist for Officer-In-Charge

- a. Study safety regulations concerning the use of napalm and explosives. See AR 385-63, FM 5-25, TM 9-1900, Change 1, TM 10-1101, and TM 3-366. Once the Demonstrator is installed, see that personnel are at least 1,500 feet from it. Smoking will be prohibited for a distance of 500 feet from all explosives and napalm locations. In addition, flame-producing items (matches, lighters, etc.) will be prohibited from the same area.
- b. Make necessary administrative arrangements to draw explosives, hand grenades, napalm, and electric blasting caps. See paragraph 7.
- c. Arrange for necessary transportation (a minimum of 5 vehicles), tools, equipment, and materials. See paragraphs 6, 7, and 8.
- d. Emphasis should be on detonating cord systems and electric firing

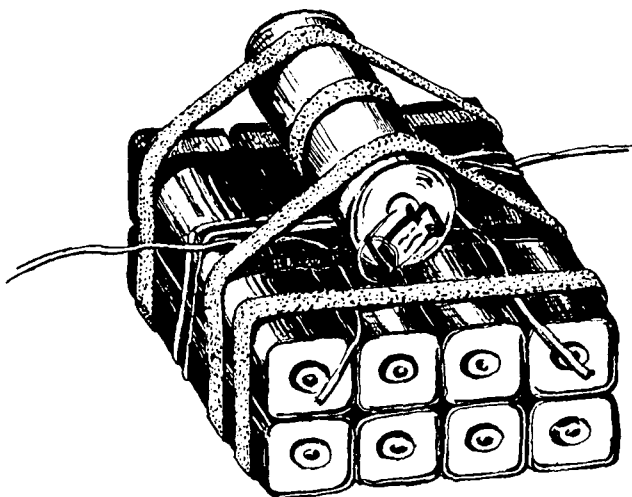


Figure 59. Details of outer ring charges.

systems. Divide personnel into 3 details with assignment of tasks as indicated in paragraph 5. Brief all personnel on safety precautions and on their specific duties.

e. Supervise the drawing of materials.

f. Supervise the installation of the Demonstrator.

- (1) Coordinate with other activities, especially with units conducting live firing in the area. Be sure range guards are provided. If you are responsible for range guards, increase the size of the work party by the number of range guards required.
- (2) Since the Demonstrator is fired electrically, it is imperative that all safety procedures concerning electrical firing systems be followed. Be sure there is no extraneous electrical energy near the firing wires, or near the firing point. See AR 385-63. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SET UP THIS DEMONSTRATOR IF THERE IS AN ELECTRICAL STORM IN THE AREA.**
- (3) The source of power to be used to detonate the Demonstrator remains in your possession or under your control at all times.
- (4) Once on the site, see that vehicles are dispersed, separate storage areas are established, and that 2 charge assembly sites are set up at least 100 feet apart and 100 feet from the Demonstrator. See figure 63.
- (5) Indicate to Detail A the location of the center charge.
- (6) Exercise general supervision to include the following:
 - (a) Trucks move 500 feet from the site as soon as unloaded.
 - (b) No charge or detonating cord is placed until all digging is completed.
 - (c) Holes, to accommodate charges to be placed under the drums,

DETAIL OF CHARGE "C"

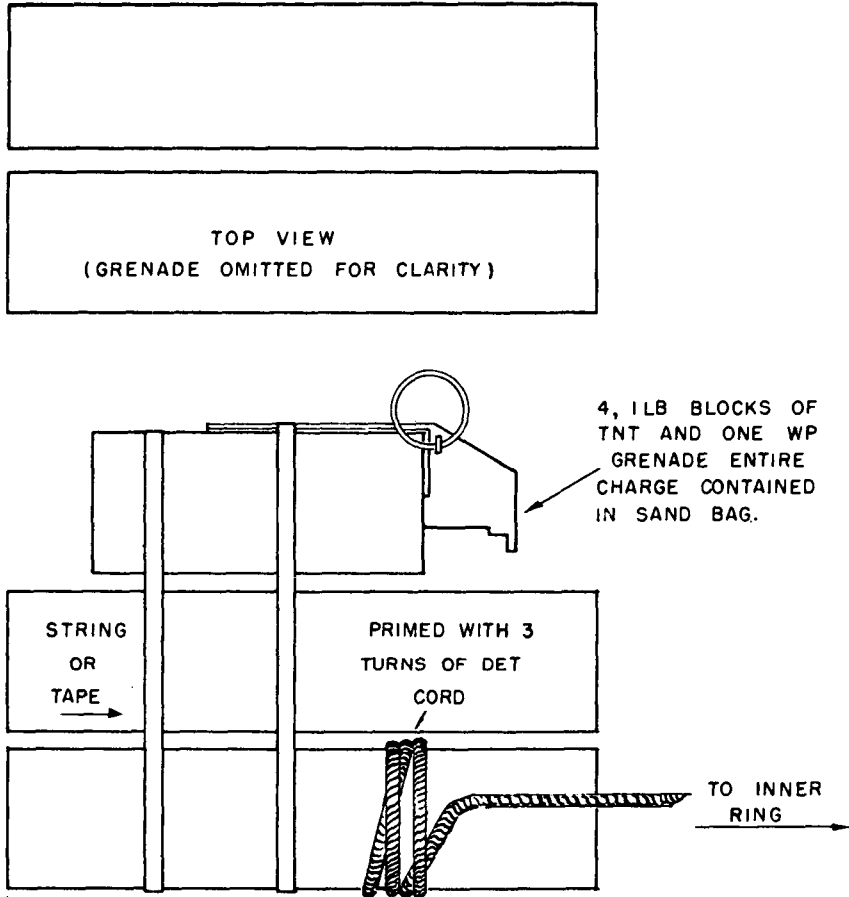


Figure 60. Components and arrangement of intermediate charges.

will be dug in such a way as to prevent the weight of the drums from resting on the explosive charges and the detonating cord.

- (d) Personnel are not allowed to gather unnecessarily at any one site.
 - (e) Check preparation of charges for workmanship.
 - (f) Guard site where charges are sorted after assembly and before placement. Use Detail A personnel. See figure 63.
 - (g) Once assembly commences, personnel walk around the Demonstrator, not through it.
- (7) To insure quality workmanship and maximum safety, observe the following sequence of assembly:
- (a) Center charge placed.
 - (b) Center drum of napalm placed.

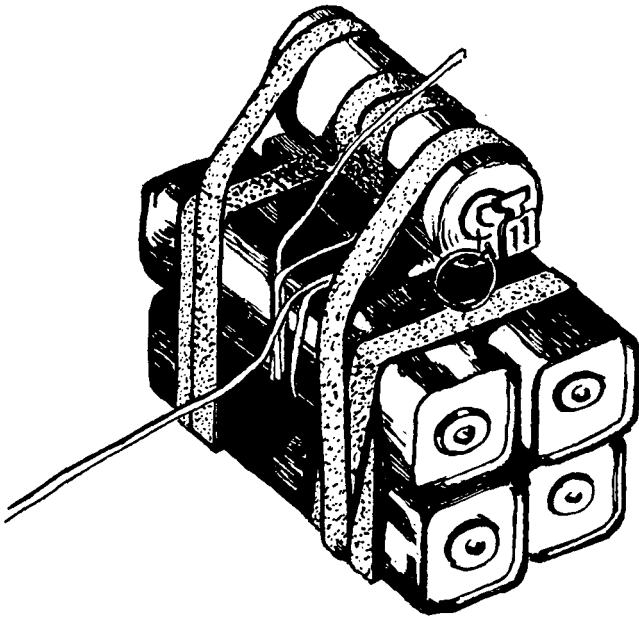


Figure 61. Details of intermediate charges.

- (c) Outer ring of charges placed.
- (d) Outer ring of drums of napalm placed.
- (e) All personnel except Detail A and yourself clear the area.
- (f) Intermediate ring of charges placed.
- (g) Detonating cord systems completed.
- (h) Noise charges attached.
- (8) Inspect the completed charge to determine—
 - (a) All charges are placed.
 - (b) Detonating cord is placed and connected correctly.
 - (c) All explosives are accounted for. Place excess explosives with noise charge.
 - (d) Area is clear of tools, equipment, and materials.
- (9) Account for all personnel. You and your driver should be the only persons at the Demonstrator at this time. All other personnel should be at the firing point. Get a position check on all personnel from the senior NCO before proceeding.
- (10) Personally check the firing circuits with the assistance of the senior NCO. Field telephones are recommended as a means of communication during this check. However, AN/PRC6 radios may be used providing—
 - (a) Electric blasting caps are at least 500 feet from the radios during transmissions.
 - (b) The NCO at the firing point is thoroughly trained to stop trans-

DETAIL OF NOISE CHARGE

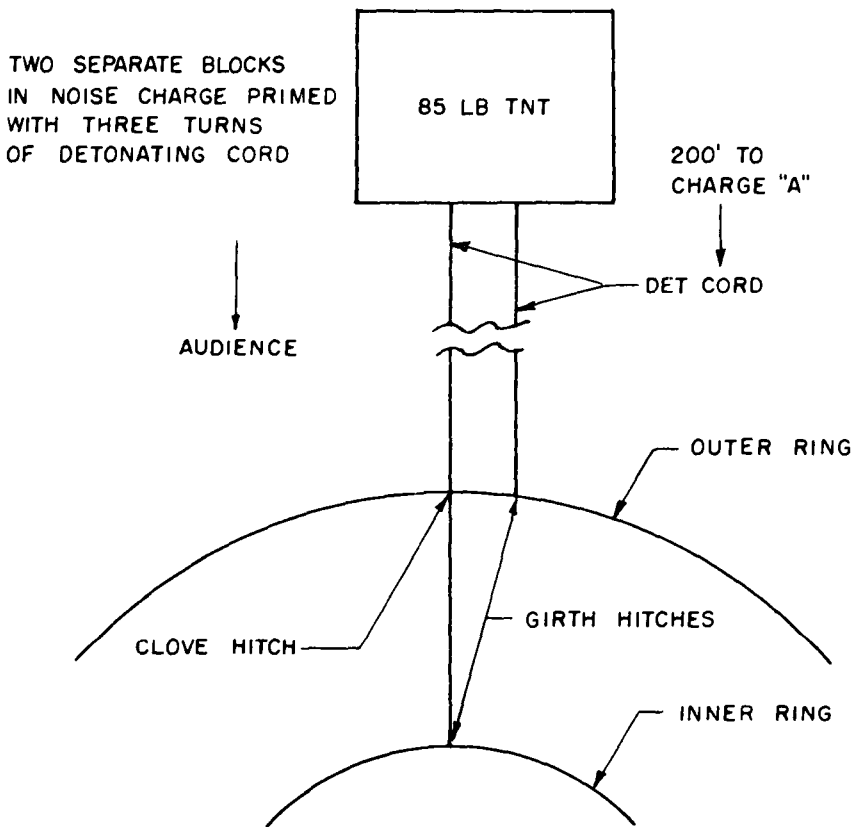


Figure 62. Components and arrangement of noise charge.

mitting and to move the radio 500 feet from the firing point once the check of the firing wires is completed.

- (11) Personally hook up the electric blasting caps.
- (12) Move to the firing point and check firing circuits with a galvanometer.
- (13) Short circuit firing wires.
- (14) Arrange for a well-trained demolition man to guard the firing wires at the firing point until time for detonation.
- (15) Fire charge.
- (16) Check the area for misfires and detonate them with new primers, or arrange for an Ordnance Explosive Disposal Team to dispose of the misfires.

Note. A fire break should be constructed and the site of the Demonstrator cleared of combustible material.

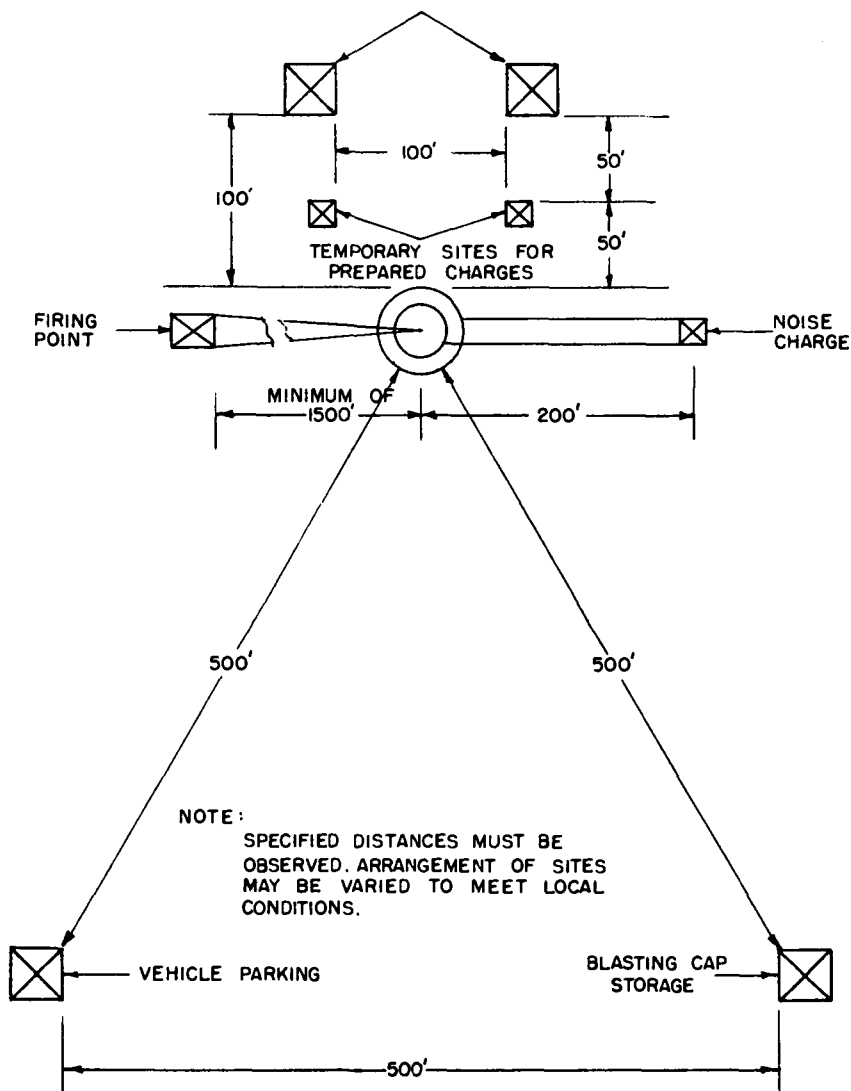


Figure 63. Suggested site layout for Demonstrator.

5. Work Party Organization

The recommended size of the work party is 12 well-trained demolition men. Range guards are not provided for in this size party. The work party should be divided into 3 details with task assignments as listed below. This organization is designed to insure maximum safety and completeness of installation. It normally takes a 12-man work party 3 hours to install the Demonstrator. Speed of installation should remain secondary.

a. Detail A (2 EM)

- (1) Stake out the location of the seven drums of napalm after the officer indicates the location of the center drum.

- (2) Assist in digging of holes for outer ring of charge until Detail B completes first charge.
 - (3) Guard temporary storage areas where Detail B is placing completed charges.
 - (4) As soon as Detail C completes the hole for the center charge, place the center charge.
 - (5) Place outer ring of charges.
 - (6) Place the intermediate charges at the 20-foot radius from the center charge.
 - (7) Complete the detonating cord systems. Use clove hitches where two strands of detonating cord cross the girth hitches where one strand dead ends at a second strand. Detonating cord clips can be used in either case.
 - (8) Take three turns of detonating cord around the top of the drums in the outer ring. Tie both ends of the detonating cord into the existing detonation cord system (fig. 58). See paragraph 3b(2).
 - (9) Make corrections or modifications as ordered by the officer in charge. Move to the firing point on his order. Note. This detail must leave the area and check in with the NCO at the firing point before any caps are attached to the firing wires.
- b. Detail B (1 NCO and 5 EM)*
- (1) Check and load necessary equipment and material.
 - (2) Under supervision of the officer, draw explosives and WP grenades. Transport grenades in one vehicle, explosives in a second; personnel from this detail and from Detail A ride in a third vehicle.
 - (3) Under supervision of the officer, set up assembly and storage sites. The two assembly sites include one for the center, outer ring, and noise charges; and one for the preparation of the intermediate charges. After each charge is assembled, checked by the NCO, and placed in a sandbag, it is moved to a temporary storage site 50 feet from the assembly sites and 50 feet from the perimeter of the Demonstrator. As soon as explosives and grenades are unloaded from the trucks, the trucks move 500 feet from the demonstrator. The drivers return to assist in subsequent work.
 - (4) After all charges have been prepared and all holes have been dug, Detail A places the charges. The men exercise extreme care to avoid putting any pressure on the explosive charges and to avoid cutting the detonating cord with the drums.
 - (5) Place the noise charge.
 - (6) Police area, load tools, and equipment, and move to firing point.
 - (7) Account for all personnel.
 - (8) The senior NCO assists the officer in a check of firing circuits. Following the check, the NCO short circuits firing wires and personally guards wires until the officer arrives.

Note. Depending on the relative speed of this detail and Detail C, the officer in charge assigns the task of laying the firing wires.

- (9) The NCO in charge of this detail is constantly alert to the distribution of his personnel. He will order all idle men away from the Demonstrator.

c. Detail C (4 EM)

- (1) Draw and transport napalm to site. Do not smoke around or on the vehicle once the napalm is loaded. Ropes and timbers for use in the loading and unloading of the drums of napalm are transported on this vehicle.
- (2) Unload napalm at the site and place the drums near the stakes placed by Detail A. Place the drums that will form the circle of drums on the inner side of the stakes. The truck leaves the area as soon as the napalm is unloaded.
- (3) Two men start digging the center hole and two men begin digging the holes for the charges in the outer ring and 8 inches deep, and provide small trenches for the detonating cord.

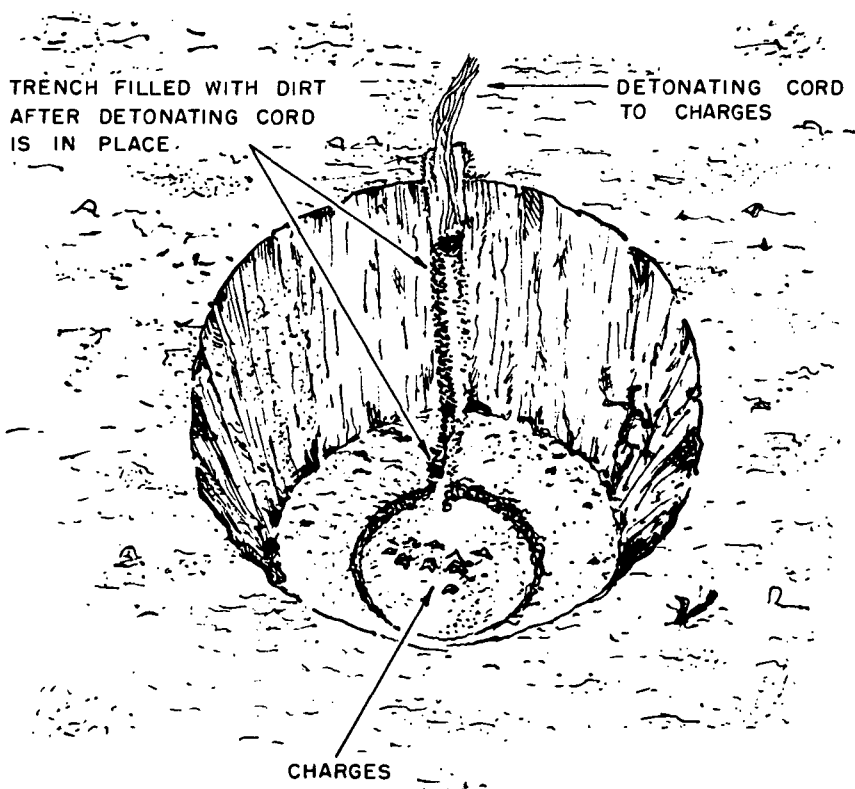


Figure 64. Hole for center charge. (Note provisions to keep weight of drum from resting on explosive charge and detonating cord.)

- (4) As soon as the two men complete the outer holes, they move in to help complete the center hole. This hole must be deep enough so the top of the drum of napalm is flush with ground level. Note. The extension of the center hole that is provided for the cratering and center charge must be large enough to prevent pressure on the explosive charge once the drum is in place. In addition, there will be a small trench provided in the bottom and the side of the hole in which the eight strands of detonating cord can be placed, so they will not be cut or damaged by the drum. See figure 64.
- (5) If the above work is finished before Detail B completes its work, this detail will lay the firing wire. If Detail B is laying the firing wire, this detail assists in the final placement of the napalm drums, after which it will move to the firing point.

Note. This detail must check in with the NCO at the firing point before any electric blasting caps are attached to the firing wires.

d. Modified Procedure. The time required to actually install the Demonstrator may be reduced by clearing the site of combustible material, digging the holes, and laying the firing wires ahead of time.

6. Material List

The following tools, equipment, and materials are required for the installation of the Demonstrator:

- a. 50-foot tape.
- b. 2 axes.
- c. 2 brush hooks.
- d. 2 machetes.
- e. 6 shovels.
- f. 2 pick mattocks.
- g. 1 hatchet.
- h. 1 posthole auger.
- i. 1 60-inch crowbar.
- j. 3 pair of cap crimpers.
- k. 1 pair of pliers, sidecutting.
- l. 1 galvanometer.
- m. 2 sound powered telephones (or 2 AN/PRC6 radios).
- n. 7 55-gallon drums.
- o. 100 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rope.
- p. 2 timbers, each 4" x 8" x 10"
- q. 7 painted stakes.
- r. 2 BA 279/U radio batteries (recommended source of power).
- s. 20 sandbags.
- t. 10 rolls of friction tape.
- u. Enough firing wire (field wire is satisfactory) for at least 2 firing circuits.

7. Explosive Requirements

The following explosives are required.

- a. 200 pounds of TNT.
- b. 1,600 feet of detonating cord.
- c. 1 cratering charge.
- d. 19 WP hand grenades.
- e. 8 caps, blasting electrical special.
- f. 350 gallons of napalm.

8. Transportation Requirements and Loading Plan

Five vehicles are required. To comply with safety regulations, the following loading plan will be used:

	<i>Type Vehicle</i>	<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Load</i>
Vehicle No. 1	¼-ton	Driver, Officer	Blasting caps, friction tape, galvanometer, pliers, cap crimpers, & 1 phone.
Vehicle No. 2	¼-ton	Driver (Detail A), NCO (Detail B).	19 WP grenades, range flag.
Vehicle No. 3	¾-ton	Driver (Detail B).	TNT, Cratering charge, detonating cord.
Vehicle No. 4	2½-ton	Driver (Detail C), 1 EM (Detail C).	Napalm, 2 timbers, ½-inch rope.
Vehicle No. 5	2½-ton	Driver (Detail B), 4 EM (Detail B), 1 EM (Detail A), 2 EM (Detail C).	Hand tools, firing wire, batteries, radios, telephone, measuring tape.

All vehicles carrying explosives or napalm will display four signs marked EXPLOSIVE and carry 2 fire extinguishers. In addition, vehicles 3 and 4 will have a 6-inch layer of sand in the truck bed.

APPENDIX IX

**EXAMPLE OF PLAN FOR CONVERSION TO
AGGRESSOR FORCES**

HEADQUARTERS 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION
FORT RILEY, KANSAS

TRAINING MEMORANDUM
NUMBER 11

30 March 60

GENERAL PLAN FOR CONVERSION OF US 1ST BATTLE GROUP,
13TH INFANTRY TO AGGRESSOR 17TH MECHANIZED RIFLE
DIVISION FOR EXERCISE "STATIC LINE"

1. Effective Date

This training memorandum is effective for planning upon receipt and for implementation on D-10 or as directed by the exercise director.

2. References

- a. AR 350-177.
- b. FM 30-101.
- c. FM 30-101A.
- d. FM 30-102.
- e. FM 30-103.
- f. DA Pam 30-30.
- g. Aggressor Drill and Ceremonies Pamphlet.
- h. CONARC Training Memorandums.
- i. General Plan Exercise STATIC LINE.
- j. CONARC Directive, directing the exercise.

3. Objective

To provide direction and guidance for conversion of US Infantry Battle Group to Aggressor Military Forces for the purpose of portraying elements of the maneuver enemy in Exercise STATIC LINE.

4. General

a. The use of a live maneuver enemy will add realism to the exercise and will enable the maneuvering elements to develop and test situations under actual tactical conditions.

b. The US Army unit(s) designated, will convert to Aggressor Army units as indicated in paragraph 5. Aggressor order of battle, organization equipment and uniforms will be used as indicated.

c. Upon completion of this exercise, units will revert to their original US Army designation and status.

d. Aggressor unit designations and ranks contained herein are for Exercise STATIC LINE only. For all other purposes, normal administrative procedures will apply.

e. The Aggressor unit designations will not be released to members of this command other than those requiring the information for planning purposes until D-2. All units will use regular designations until that date.

f. Where Aggressor names are not provided in order of battle, they will be selected at random and assigned to all personnel. Foreign names are appropriate and may be adapted from the individual's real name. Preparation of individual identify books will be expedited to the extent that no information revealing unit designations, etc., is entered prior to D-2.

g. Units will organize to form an Aggressor unit which is at least one level higher than the unit being converted, i.e., battle group to division, or division to army.

5. Conversion Procedure

a. Reorganize to portray Aggressor 17th Mechanized Rifle Division.

b. Complete identity books for all personnel except for information revealing identity of unit and names which appear in the Aggressor order of battle.

c. Attach collar tabs and sleeve patches to shirts. Unit designations will not be marked on shirts until D-1. (Numbering stamps will be used to apply markings to uniforms.)

d. Artillery simulator banks, blank firing adaptors, attachments and pneumatics will be drawn in quantities necessary to equip the unit similarly to the Aggressor TOE.

e. Vehicles and equipment will be marked prior to D-3. See figures 35 and 40, FM 30-101. Organizational numbers and designations will not be obliterated.

f. Unit designations and assigned order of battle names will be issued prior to D-10.

6. Training

A training program designed to orient the unit in its role as Aggressor, to include familiarization with the Aggressor exercise scenario and sequence of events, will be conducted prior to D-1. This program will include uniform and equipment checks and other items shown in suggested training program in FM 30-101.

7. Simulated Units

Simulated units will be played tactically only on specific instructions of

the exercise director and in coordination with the directions of the chief controller.

8. *Assigned Distribution*

Units will not change the assigned distribution of individual weapons. Multiple tube artillery banks, additional crew served weapons, nonstandard firing devices and prefabricated pneumatic equipment will be used to represent items of Aggressor equipment.

9. *Aggressor Uniforms, Insignia, and Identification*

a. Uniforms should be drawn on the basis of two per actual Aggressor soldier. Additional uniforms and insignia may be drawn to equip injectees.

b. Aggressor collar and sleeve insignia will be worn by all personnel of the Aggressor Force. General officers may adopt special headpieces, boots, and trousers according to their personal desires. All other personnel will wear the official Aggressor uniform only. (Remove all insignia from shirts prior to cleaning or laundering.)

c. Collar tabs and sleeve patches will be marked with appropriate Aggressor unit identifications.

d. Ranks as indicated in the Aggressor order of battle, will be assumed by all personnel of the Aggressor Force. Where ranks and/or positions are not indicated in the order of battle, unit commanders will designate positions and Aggressor ranks to be held (FM 30-101).

e. When distinctive Aggressor helmets are not being worn, Aggressor personnel will wear the appropriate colored service cap as stated in FM 30-101.

f. Insignia of branch and unit (collar tabs and sleeve patches) will be drawn on the basis of one (1) set per uniform.

g. NCO insignia of grade will be drawn on the basis of one (1) set per uniform. Officers will draw insignia on the basis of two (2) sets per individual except majors and second lieutenants who are converting to equivalent ranks.

h. Aggressor identification books and cards will be issued on the basis of one (1) per individual.

i. Numbering stamps for insignia will be drawn on basis of one (1) per company.

j. Each Aggressor regiment will draw an Aggressor flag.

k. Aggressor special identification cards will be issued at the discretion of the Aggressor senior commander.

2 Incls

1. Unit Conversion List
2. Personnel Conversion List

UNIT CONVERSION LIST: US 1st Battle Group, 13th Infantry to Aggressor 17th Mechanized Rifle Division.*

US Army		Aggressor Army					
US designation	T/O Personnel off/em	Aggressor designation	T/O Personnel off/em	Collar color	Tabs No.	Sleeve color	Patches No.
1st Battle Group, 13th Inf.	70/1286.	17 Mecz Rifle Division.	1277/11823.	Red		Red	17
Hq Co (—) Comm Plat, Sup and Maint Plat, and Med Plat.	21/69	Hq Co.	69/211.	Red		Red	17
Comm Plat.	1/46.	317 Sig Bn.	45/355.	Tan	317	Red	17
Sup and Maint Plat.	3/45.	317 Svc Bn.	40/450.	Orange	317	Red	17
Med Plat.	2/50.	17 Med Bn.	20/95.	Orange	17	Red	17
Attached Transportation Unit.		317 Trans Regt.	55/575.	Orange	317	Red	17
"A" Rifle Co.	6/178.	8 Mecz Rifle Regt.	210/2150.	Red	8	Red	17
"B" Rifle Co.	6/178.	14 Mecz Rifle Regt.	210/2150.	Red	14	Red	17
"C" Rifle Co.	6/178.	99 Mecz Rifle Regt.	210/2150.	Red	99	Red	17
"D" Rifle Co.	6/178.	117 Recon Bn.	29/321.	Yellow	117	Red	17
"E" Rifle Co.	6/178.	317 Engr Bn.	65/535.	Green	317	Red	17
Cmbt Spt Co (—) Aslt Wpn Plat.	12/158.	Div'l Arty.	203/1822.	White		Red	17
Co Hq.	2/18.	Hq and Svc Btry	30/55.	White		Red	17
Hv Mort Plat (—) CF Sqd, Wire Sec, FDC & Surv Sec and Fwd Obsr Team	4/53.	21 Arty Regt.	90/1010.	White	21	Red	17
CF Sqd.	6.	64 Rkt Lehr Bn.	24/256.	White	64	Red	17
Wire Sec.	9.	40 AAA Regt.	52/443.	White	40	Red	17
FDC, Surv Sec and Fwd Obsr Team.	4/16.	117 Arty Obsn Btry.	7/58.	White	117	Red	17
Aslt Wpn Plat.	1/28.	26 M Tk Regt.	121/1009.	Yellow	26	Red	17

* Organization of US Infantry Battle Group, Hq & Hq Co, Rifle Co, and Combat Support Co are based upon T/O&E's No. 7-111D, 7-12D, 7-17D, and 7-19D, dated 1 February 1960.

PERSONNEL CONVERSION LIST: US 1st Battle Group, 13th Infantry to Aggressor 17th Mechanized Rifle Division.

US designation	Aggressor designation	Grade	Aggressor name
Group Cmdr.....	Div Cmdr.....	G/D.....	MELANDRI, Fernando
Dep Cmdr.....	Dep Cmdr.....	G/B.....	VORSTEAD, Franz
Ex Officer.....	C of S.....	Col.....	DIMITRESCU, Petru
Chaplains (2).....	Dep Cmdr for Pltc Affairs.....	Comdt.....	VINCENTUS, Raul
	Asst Dep Cmdr for Pltc Affairs.....	Comdt.....	KORBISCH, Viktor
Gp Surgeon.....	Med Off.....	Maj.....	PAVLAK, Tomas
S1.....	Admin Off.....	Comdt.....	SKORCHINA, Valek
S2.....	Intel Off.....	Comdt.....	BOETRUNGER, Heinrich
S3.....	Op Off.....	Comdt.....	JANNUSH, Karel
S4.....	Dep Cmdr for the Rear.....	Col.....	GONZALES, Pedro
Comm Off.....	Chief of Comm & Sig Off.....	Maj.....	KOLENKO, Panus
Motor Off.....	Trans Off.....	Comdt.....	ZIBRANSKI, Tanus
Sgt Maj.....	Sgt Maj.....	Sgt Maj.....	RECOBBITZER, Hans
CO, Hq Co.....	CO, Hq Co.....	Capt.....	WALDY, Milton
Plat Ldr, Comm Plat.....	CO, 317 Sig Bn.....	Maj.....	GAL, Matvas
Plat Ldr, Sup & Maint Plat.....	CO, 317 Svc Bn.....	Maj.....	SERRANO, Felipe
Plat Ldr, Med Plat.....	CO, 17 Med Bn.....	Maj.....	PALOUS, Onastes
CO, Attached Transportation Unit.....	CO, 317 Trans Regt.....	Maj.....	PUZIK, Zenosat
CO, "A" Rifle Co.....	CO, 8 Meez Rifle Regt.....	Col.....	PLATRONE, Covaire
CO, "B" Rifle Co.....	CO, 14 Meez Rifle Regt.....	Col.....	SIMANCIK, Vaclav
CO, "C" Rifle Co.....	CO, 99 Meez Rifle Regt.....	Col.....	GARZA, Jesus
CO, "D" Rifle Co.....	CO, 117 Recon Bn.....	Comdt.....	BRIBUS, Kalmus
CO, "E" Rifle Co.....	CO, 317 Engr Bn.....	Comdt.....	SZOGY, Pal
CO, Cmbt Spt Co.....	Cmdr, Div'l Arty.....	G/B.....	REGNOSTI, Pablo
Exec Off, Co Hq, Cmbt Spt Co.....	CO, Hq and Svc Btry, Div Arty.....	Maj.....	KARL, Gustav
Plat Ldr, Hv Mort Plat.....	CO, 21 Arty Regt.....	Col.....	ZENOST, Matjas
Sqd Ldr, CF Sqd.....	CO, 64 Rkt Lehr Bn.....	Maj.....	QUETSCH, Kurt
Sec Ldr, Wire Sec.....	CO, 40 AAA Regt.....	Col.....	ARGONE, Luis
OIC, FDC and Surv Sec and Fwd Obsr Team.....	CO, 117 Arty Obsn Btry.....	Capt.....	MAHA, Ladislav
Plat Ldr, Aslt Wpn Plat.....	CO, 26 M Tk Regt.....	Col.....	PETRUSKA, Tito

APPENDIX X

AGGRESSOR EXERCISE SCENARIO, EXAMPLE

Section I. AUTHORIZED DEPARTURE

1. This (example) Aggressor scenario is an authorized departure from the official Aggressor history contained in FM 30-103. The tactical situation developed in this scenario will not be recorded as an Aggressor campaign in subsequent revisions of FM 30-103.

Section II. BACKGROUND SCENARIO AND ORDER OF BATTLE (EXAMPLE)

2. Aggressor Background Scenario for Exercise

Allied Successes. The conflict between Aggressor and Allied forces in the European Balkan area continued throughout 1960. During this period, the Allies launched a concentrated offensive from the southern border of BULGARIA. Although the allied attack was met with intensive resistance, the Aggressor Satellite Army was forced to withdraw northward toward the Danube River. The Satellite Army temporarily halted the Allied attack in the vicinity of SLIVEN, thus creating an Aggressor salient in the central part of the Allied zone. Allied reinforcements were committed to the salient and, after exhaustive resistance, the Satellite Army was finally forced to withdraw to defensive positions north of the DANUBE River. Aggressor screening elements, south of the Danube River, continued to harass Allied Forces along the entire front.

Stalemate Ensues. Although small-scale Aggressor probing and patrol actions continued to the south of the Danube River, causing only minor casualties and no appreciable change in the front line situation, the Aggressor withdrawal, in effect, caused a halt to major offensive action along the Danube front. This enabled Aggressor to partially replenish the Satellite Army losses from existing stock on hand within the combat zone.

An increase in Aggressor partisan activities was initiated during this period. These stepped-up activities included sabotage, espionage, and other harassing actions against supply columns, communication facilities, logistical installations and the terrorizing of villages that were sympathetic to the Allied cause. These harassing tactics were successful in diverting numerous Allied units for protection of rear areas, thus temporarily reducing the possibility of further Allied offensive action north of the Danube River.

Aggressor Reorganization. In January 1960, Marshall REIBNITZ,

commanding Army Group SOUTH, was summoned to appear before the Aggressor High Command. Upon his arrival, he was informed that his command was to undergo a complete reorganization to conform to the new Aggressor organizational concept. Marshall REIBNITZ was appraised of the new concept and ordered to initiate action to accomplish reorganization. Prior to returning to the DANUBE front, Marshall REIBNITZ arranged for the procurement of new equipment his forces would require to effect the reorganization.

Upon returning to the DANUBE front, he initiated the necessary orders to implement the reorganization. Supplies, equipment and additional personnel were rapidly received and by mid-1960, the reorganization of the regular Aggressor forces had been completed. Army Group SOUTH was redesignated Army Group SUDO. Subordinate units of the Army Group were redesignated and reorganized. New units were activated with personnel and equipment from discarded units to conform with the reorganization program.

During this reorganization, the Satellite Army, owing the fact that they were continuously engaged in front line action, retained their original organizational structure.

Aggressor Realignment. By December 1960, the Satellite Army had completed its withdrawal north of the Danube River and partially replenished depleted stocks of supplies and equipment.

In January 1960, Marshall REIBNITZ re-evaluated his tactical unit employment and decided to realine his forces to more effectively cope with a possible Allied offensive from south of the Danube River area and relocated them in positions along the MERIDIONAL Mountain Range.

The 8th Air Army remained assigned to Army Group SUDO to provide air support as required. The 8th Air Army initiated strategic and close support missions against front line fortifications and supply installations in the Allied rear areas. Due to the increase in Allied Air capability since October 1960, Aggressor was restricted to local air superiority for limited periods.

Aggressor naval forces in the BLACK Sea had been neutralized by Allied naval and air power, and the Allies controlled the approaches to the MEDITERRANEAN Sea. This situation remained unchanged during the Aggressor reorganization and realignment of forces.

Stalemate Continues. The situation along the DANUBE River remained static until the early part of 1963. Continued small-scale probing actions were conducted by both sides along the entire front during the interim period, but no appreciable gains were attained by either side. In late 1962, Allied patrol actions were stepped up. Probing and patrol actions were met with stubborn resistance by Aggressor forces. Aggressor screening elements, for the most part, were withdrawn north of the DANUBE River and assigned missions to support security elements. Aggressor continued to re-equip his forces, units were brought up to 90% of author-

ized strength, river crossing sites were prepared for demolitions, and other obstacles were prepared for defense of the river line.

3. Order of Battle

a. Unit histories as shown in FM 30-103 have been modified in conformance with departures from the official Aggressor history in the Aggressor scenario. All unit histories are recorded at the end of the organizational breakdown provided for each major unit in the attached master order of battle. The following is a representative unit history modified for purposes of this exercise.

b. Army Group SUDO: See FM 30-103, for history from 1946 to March 1960. Conducted training stressing new organizational concept until mid 1960. Received alert order to prepare for overseas movement in August 1960. In addition, he ordered the Satellite Army Commander, G/A DRAJHI, to initiate immediate reorganization of his Satellite units. New equipment and supplies were provided by Aggressor in sufficient quantities to permit reorganization similar to the new concept. The Satellite Army was redesignated the DUNAV Army. Reorganization was completed without encountering serious difficulties, except for the shortage of heavy artillery weapons. Units were equipped with light and medium artillery weapons in an effort to overcome this shortage.

After reorganization, the DUNAV Army was directed to prepare permanent defensive positions, in depth, along the MERIDIONAL Mountain Range and assume defensive responsibility north of the DANUBE River from GALATI to the BLACK Sea. The DUNAV Army Commander conscripted all available civilian equipment and civilian laborers and commenced preparation and occupation of defensive positions.

c. Regular Aggressor forces replacing the Satellite force were assigned as follows:

- (1) The 6th Fusilier Army (Combined Arms) to defend north of the DANUBE River from GALA, south to CERNAVODA and west to RUSE.
- (2) The 14th Army (Combined Arms) to defend north of the DANUBE River from RUSE, west to OREHOVO.
- (3) The 20th Army (Combined Arms) to defend northeast of the DANUBE River from OREHOVO to ORSOVA.
- (4) The 24th Army (Combined Arms) and the 16th Tank Army were placed in the Army Group second echelon (reserve). This constitutes a mobile reserve, with elements positioned in the vicinity of GRENDASI. Second echelon elements were assigned missions to defend against airborne assaults and directed to prepare plans for possible counterattack employment along any part of the DANUBE front.

d. The 585th Assault Engineer Battalion was assigned the mission of preparation and possible destruction of the oil wells and refineries in the vicinity of PLOESTI. Destruction to be conducted only if capture was imminent.

APPENDIX XI

AGGRESSOR UNIFORMS AND SUPPLIES

1. General

The U.S. Army Aggressor Center is the supply agency for items of Aggressor uniforms and equipment. The Aggressor Supply Catalog (DA Pam 30-30), describes procedures for requesting items available for issue. Copies of this catalog are available at Training Aid Subcenters.

2. Supplies

a. The following items are stocked at the Aggressor Center:

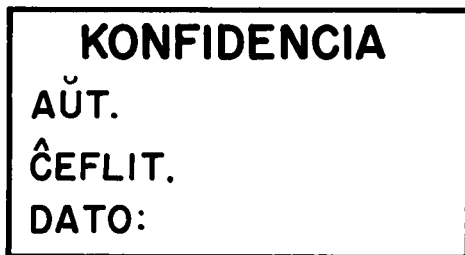
- (1) Aggressor summer and winter uniforms and insignia.
- (2) Prefabricated Pneumatic Decoy Targets.
- (3) Multiple Tube Artillery Simulator Banks.
- (4) Aggressor Forms and Publications.
- (5) Stamps, numbering for marking Aggressor uniforms.
- (6) Stamps for marking Aggressor documents.

b. Examples of stamps which may be used on documents that do not require official security classifications:

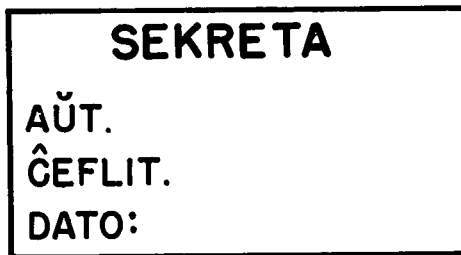
- (1) Secret for Training



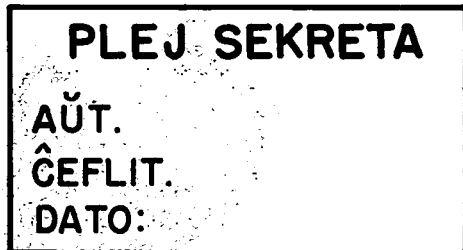
- (2) Official Aggressor CONFIDENTIAL



(3) Official Aggressor SECRET



(4) Official Aggressor TOP SECRET



(5) Official Aggressor



c. Other items.

- (1) Stamp, numbering one-half inch (for collar tabs).
- (2) Stamp, numbering, 1 inch (for sleeve tabs).
- (3) Officer Identification Card.
- (4) Soldier's Identity Book.
- (5) Message Book
- (6) Party Card.
- (7) Aggressor Flag.
- (8) Medical Casualty Tag.

3. Department of Army Graphic Training Aids

The following publications may be obtained by requisition through normal channels:

- (1) Chart "Know Your Aggressor Enemy" GTA 30-7 (1).
- (2) Chart "Know Your Aggressor Insignia" GTA 30-7 (2).

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

G. H. DECKER,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

R. V. LEE,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

Active Army:

To be distributed in accordance with Form 12-7 requirements for FM 30 Series
(Unclass) plus the following for

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CRD (2)			
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CofF (2)			
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ACSRC (2)			
CNGB (2)			
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CLL (2)			
TPMG (5)			
CMH (2)			
TJAG (2)			
TAG (2)			
CA (2)			
CINFO (2)			
CoA (2)			
NG: State AG (3); ur-			each
unit.			
USAR: Same as Acti-			
For explanation of abb			

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