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As soon as contact with the enemy has been gained, the reconnaissance battalion holds itself in readiness to seize a favorable line, one which can be held with few forces against a mechanized attack.

The approach march will be made by bounds from area to area, at each of which antitank defense is favored. Advance under cover and in such formation as permits rapid approach and protection against mechanized threats.

For the attack the division will ordinarily be reinforced by antitank elements.

The attack order specifies the organization of the antitank defense.

The purpose of the antitank defense is protection of front, flanks and rear of the division during all phases of the attack and is accomplished by:

- (1) Pushing the reconnaissance means far and fast and making use of the information provided.
- (2) Utilizing a combination of natural and artificial obstacles and the fire effect of combat aviation, artillery, antitank weapons and mines;
- (3) Employing tanks held in reserve.

The active antitank defense of the division by organic and attached weapons is accomplished by:

- (1) The artillery with the division;
- (2) The antitank units of the division;
- (3) The antitank means of the troops;
- (4) Tanks allotted the division for the attack.

The antitank defense must be a defense in depth.

In general the antitank defense will be echeloned as follows:

- (a) A mobile defense echelon, which closely follows and accompanies the infantry in order to provide it the greatest amount of protection possible.
- (b) A second echelon which shall provide defense against tanks which have broken through the forward defense echelon. This echelon will primarily protect the artillery, the command posts and service elements.
- (c) A defense echelon composed primarily of the artillery and its antitank guns.
- (d) When the situation dictates, augment the defense indicated above by antitank defenses and obstacles on the flank (Flank division)

It is the responsibility of the division commander to determine the antitank defense measures to be taken, so that thorough, deeply organized protection is obtained. For this purpose an antitank defense plan is prepared.

During the Defense

Antitank defense during the defense serves the same purpose as in the attack and has the same means.

Antitank defenses will be echeloned throughout the depth of division sector, and, as a rule, will be established as follows:

- (a) A defense echelon with the outposts.
- (b) A forward primary antitank defense zone, whose fire will be coincident with the artillery defensive fires;

(c) Antitank defenses, active and passive, within the position, especially strong where tank approach is most favorable;

(d) An antitank defense forward of the artillery, the command posts and service elements, to give protection to these elements;

(e) An antitank defense provided primarily by the artillery and its own antitank guns.

These antitank defense areas cannot provide a gapless defense. They must block those terrain areas not protected by obstacles, that is, terrain weak against tanks. Further protection of the flanks is secured by the erection of obstacles and blocks, covered by fire.

If additional antitank weapons are attached to the division and these are held in reserve, they are employed against attacking tanks.

The erection of complete antitank defenses requires a long time and much matériel. Therefore speed is essential, continuous maintenance imperative.

(To be continued)

RUSSIAN PRINCIPLES FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF TANKS AND MOTORIZED UNITS AND THE DEFENSE AGAINST THESE UNITS

(PART I)

[*"Russische Grundsätze über den Einsatz von Panzer- und motorisierten Verbänden und der Abwehr dagegen."* Condensed from *Die Kraftfahr-Kampftroppe*, November 1938.]

By CAPTAIN H. N. HARTNESS, *Infantry*

PRINCIPLES OF LEADERSHIP

Infantry, in close cooperation with artillery and tanks decides the issue of combat, by decisive, aggressive conduct in the attack and by maintaining its position in the defense.

Mechanized units, consisting of tanks, self-propelled artillery and infantry in motor vehicles are capable of executing independent missions, not only widely separated from other elements but also in close cooperation with other elements (divisions, corps, army). Mechanized units have great mobility and tremendous fire power and shock action. The basis of their attack is the tank, strongly supported by artillery. Both the movement and attack of these units must be supported by air forces.

Modern technical means of combat permit the simultaneous destruction of the hostile force throughout its depth. The possibility of rapid reorganization, surprise envelopments and turning movements, the occupation of terrain in rear of the enemy and attacks against his lines of communication has been increased.

The increase in motorization, the increased speeds of troop transportation and movement and the great number of various weapons make the service of security particularly important and demand its continuity in all phases of action.

Modern combat and technical means (especially armored vehicle units) offer a continuous threat to the lines of communication and supply system. Provision for the

continuous protection of the lines of supply is an indispensable requisite for victory.

The division reconnaissance battalion executes both distant and close-in reconnaissance. It will precede its division by 16 to 19 miles and in turn will push patrols (armored reconnaissance cars supported by motorized infantry) beyond its own main body. Mobile observation posts in motor vehicles will follow the forward patrols.

Against an enemy in a defensive position an infantry battalion, reinforced by artillery and tanks, may be employed for reconnaissance. (Reconnaissance in force.)

The modern means of beating down an enemy (tanks, air force and mechanized units), when employed in large numbers, provide the possibility of striking deep against the enemy, cutting him off, encircling and destroying him. This will be achieved by an envelopment or breakthrough by tanks and motorized infantry and attack by air units, mechanized units and cavalry against retreating enemy forces.

The organic tank battalion of the division provides the "Infantry close support tanks" (accompanying tanks).

In the attack this tank battalion will ordinarily be attached to infantry, a company of tanks here, a platoon of tanks there. In the defense, however, the battalion is held ordinarily as a whole under the division commander for employment in counterattack or against hostile tanks.

The tank units to be used on distant missions will be attached, according to the situation, to corps or division commanders.

Ordinarily a tank attack is launched in waves.

EMPLOYMENT OF TANKS

General Principles

Although tanks have great mobility and tremendous fire power and shock action, in the utilization and employment of this combat means the technical limitations of the matériel, the physical endurance of the personnel and supply and maintenance must be carefully considered.

Artillery and tanks assist the infantry in the attack by beating down machine guns and other hostile weapons. When tanks are employed it becomes the primary mission of the artillery to beat down hostile antitank guns. Tanks combat primarily the hostile machine guns.

Tanks attached to combat units will be employed to break through the hostile lines and destroy his reserves, artillery, command posts and supply installations. This mission is in addition to that of initially assisting the advance of the infantry.

Tanks Must Be Employed In Mass

In the defense tanks will be employed in counterattack against tanks, infantry and cavalry. Artillery must support the tanks.

Tanks In Meeting Engagements

Advance guards shall act independently, boldly and decisively and defeat or destroy the hostile advance guards or advanced elements, before the main body can develop. For this purpose the advance guard will be reinforced with tanks.

If the hostile advance guard is caught undeveloped it shall be attacked in flank and rear by tanks (of the advance guard) supported by artillery and infantry. For this purpose the artillery of the advance guard shall go into action immediately, even though its position be not particularly good and its reconnaissance be not completed. It shall fire upon those hostile units creating the greatest hindrance to the tank and infantry advance.

The tanks break through any hostile security troops and attack the advance guard in flank and rear. The infantry exploits this attack. The hostile advance guard shall be destroyed before it can be reinforced.

If the commander recognizes that the enemy is already partially or wholly developed, he attacks, directing his decisive attack against the hostile exposed flank. While the advance guard fixes the hostile force in front, tanks and mechanized units are directed against the hostile flank.

Should the enemy withdraw or retreat, the follow-up and pursuit must be relentless. In order to encircle the enemy, cut off his line of retreat and fully destroy him, tanks and motorized troops should be employed.

Tanks In the Attack

a. General Principles.—An attack against an enemy in position demands the employment of the greatest possible strength and means, and the assurance of an overpowering superiority at the decisive area. The attack shall be launched with the purpose of driving through the entire position. This purpose will be achieved by employing air units, artillery, smoke, tanks with "deep objectives," by the attack of infantry with accompanying tanks and by the employment of mechanized units deep against the rear of the enemy. By such means will the enemy, throughout the depth of his position, be fixed, enveloped and destroyed.

In the preliminary reconnaissance it is especially important to locate tank obstacles and the positions of antitank guns.

Of particular importance are the aerial photographs (1:5000) to be provided primarily to tank units on "deep objective" missions.

Reconnaissance should determine the trace, the depth and the kind of obstacles, detours and areas which have not been gassed.

Exposed flanks should be enveloped or turned. Tanks and air units facilitate the envelopment. In the envelopment of an exposed flank, the "distant objective" tanks drive against the main lines of communication and against the hostile rear. The main forces follow the tanks.

Should the enemy offer no exposed flank, a penetration and breakthrough must be sought. The attack of infantry, "distant objective" tanks, air units, supported by artillery shall destroy the enemy and seize his matériel.

For the main effort of the attack a decisive superiority must be provided. The zone assigned the decisive effort will depend upon the means available, the location and amount of antitank guns in the hostile position, as well as the location and amount of obstacles, both natural and artificial.

In an attack against an enemy in "deployed defense" an infantry assault battalion will be supported by an artillery battalion and a tank company or by two artillery battalions. The battalion will physically cover a frontage of

to 600 meters. With a greater amount of artillery and tank support this frontage may be increased to 1000 meters.

The assault elements of an infantry division will be assigned zones which taken together will amount to 2000-2500 meters; when reinforced by a regiment of artillery and a battalion of tanks these zones may be increased to 3000-3500 meters. But the zone assigned the division as a whole may, as a maximum, be twice as broad as the total width of the zones assigned the subordinate assault elements of the division; that is, although the assault elements occupy zones totaling 2500 meters, the maximum zone of the division may be 5000 meters broad.

Elements participating in the decisive attack and those confronting especially strong hostile defensive areas are reinforced by heavy artillery, tanks and other elements from army reserve.

Of especial importance to the attacking units is the support of engineers (pioneers). These increase the speed of the attack of both tanks and infantry. The primary missions of engineers in supporting tanks are:

- (a) Continuous engineer reconnaissance of the terrain and of the hostile defense system,
- (b) Camouflaging troop assemblies,
- (c) Construction and erection of means for crossing obstacles during the attack (ladders, foot bridges, mats),
- (d) Water supply,
- (e) Removal and overcoming of obstacles and demolitions,
- (f) Construction of roads and bridges.

Especially stressed is the necessity for good radio communication to make possible the leadership of mobile forces operating deep in rear of the enemy defensive area. Radio assists the cooperation of the various arms during combat.

During the employment of "distant objective" tank units, a liaison officer with radio equipment shall remain with the corps commander and a member of the corps staff shall follow the operations of the tank units from an observation place.

If there be but one "distant objective" tank group operating with the corps, the artillery support for this group will ordinarily be provided by the corps artillery. Should, however, there be sufficient tanks to provide two "distant objective" tank groups the corps commander will direct their support by divisional artillery. For this purpose the divisions will receive artillery reinforcements.

In the attack order will be included:

- Length of the artillery preparation
- Time of attack by the "distant objective" tank units
- Time of infantry attack.

In calculating the time of attack consideration must be given to the time required to prepare the effective cooperation of the infantry, artillery, and tanks.

b. Employment of "Distant Objective" Tanks and of Accompanying Tanks.—The employment of "distant objective" tanks to break through the entire depth of the hostile defenses is of decisive importance. The choice of the area for breakthrough and the measures of support for the "distant objective" tank units depend primarily on the

strength of the hostile antitank fire, on the presence of tank obstacles and on the terrain.

The mission of these "distant objective" tank units is to break through to the rear of the hostile position, to destroy his reserves, his command posts, the main artillery groups and to cut off the line of retreat of the mass of the enemy.

Ordinarily it will be found advantageous to time the attack of the "distant objective" tank units so that the infantry with its accompanying tanks, when it reaches the hostile main line of resistance, can utilize to the maximum the confusion caused by the passage of the "distant objective" tanks. A decrease in distance between the rear wave of the "distant objective" tank units and the advanced infantry and accompanying tank elements makes it impossible for the enemy to reorganize his fire system in time to meet the infantry attack effectively.

The infantry attack is made simultaneously with the accompanying tanks along the entire front.

When the hostile battle position lies in terrain unfavorable to tank attacks, the infantry attack, supported by artillery and accompanying tanks, shall precede that of the "distant objective" tank attack. In such instances the infantry seizes the hostile forward position and opens routes through the tank obstacles and unfavorable terrain for the "distant objective" tanks, which in turn utilize this advantage, pass through the infantry and drive deep into and through the hostile position.

A tank battalion in a "distant objective" tank unit attacks over a front of from 300 to 1000 meters. The front depends on the terrain, the artillery support and the depth of the attacking battalion.

If the exposed flank of the hostile position is enveloped the "distant objective" tank units will be employed against the hostile rear.

Although such an attachment will be out of the ordinary, should an air force unit be attached to a corps, this air unit will be employed to block or delay reserves and to attack troops seeking to escape. Provision must be made for the easy recognition of both friendly infantry and tank units by this air unit.

The primary task of the division commander is the assurance of cooperation between the infantry assault echelons, the tanks and the close support artillery.

At least two infantry regiments will provide the assault echelons of the division in the attack. These will be supported by the mass of the divisional artillery and by all the artillery attached to the division. When necessary, the division staff prepares an attack time table for the infantry, artillery and tanks.

During combat the division commander concentrates the fire of all his artillery on decisive areas. A success will be exploited by the employment of reserves, mobile elements of the reconnaissance battalion and other means not yet employed.

Ordinarily the regiment attacks with two battalions in assault, one in reserve. In small zones, regiments will attack in column of battalions.

At the decisive time of the conflict, when the assault echelons have penetrated the hostile position, the reserve of the regiment should move to the attack from the flank

of the assault echelon and bring the decision. Close support artillery supports this attack.

The regimental commander plays a decisive role in battle. It is he who has immediate reserves with which to reinforce and assist the assault echelons.

The advance of the reserves must be provided artillery and tank support.

It is the mission of the regimental commander to protect the advance of his assault echelons against tank attack. For this purpose he uses the tanks attached to him as well as the battalion and regimental artillery (in support or attached).

c. Cooperation Between the Infantry and Artillery and Tanks.—Artillery and tanks shall facilitate the advance of the infantry to close (bayonet) combat by preventing the enemy from raising his head and defending effectively against assaulting infantry.

Tanks follow closely the artillery fire or to within reasonable distances of the areas of artillery concentrations and assist the attacking infantry by beating down hostile strong points and machine guns. Against camouflaged antitank guns the tanks should be supported by artillery firing both explosive and smoke shell.

When an adequate number of accompanying tanks is present the primary mission of the close support artillery is the destruction of the hostile antitank system.

With an insufficient number of accompanying tanks or when none is present, the primary mission of the artillery is the support of the infantry attack.

Missions of the artillery in the support of the tank attack:

- (a) During the artillery preparation:
 - Counterbattery of hostile artillery;
 - Destruction of known antitank guns;
 - Concentrations on probable assembly positions of antitank weapons;
 - Destruction or neutralization of hostile observation posts, of strong points, especially those of concrete construction and particularly dangerous to the tank attack;
 - Neutralization of the machine-gun system in areas where tanks will not attack or which are not accessible to tanks.
- (b) During the attack of the "distant objective" tanks:
 - Fire support to eliminate or at least decrease the effect of antitank guns;
 - Neutralization of hostile batteries firing for the first time or from different positions.
- (c) During the attack of the infantry and its accompanying tanks:
 - Facilitate the advance by neutralizing the antitank defenses and machine guns;
 - Accompany the attack by fire until the enemy's resistance is destroyed.

With 30 to 35 guns (less long range artillery) on a one kilometer front and with one or two tank battalions present with each division, the preparation can be reduced to a period of 1½ hours. With insufficient tank support the artillery preparation should last longer, up to three hours, and when

the enemy has constructed a very strong position an even longer preparation is necessary.

There are situations (for example, when surprise is sought or when the enemy position is but hastily organized) in which a short preparation of 10 to 15 minutes on the main line of resistance and the presumed antitank defenses is suitable. But strong tank elements and artillery should be present. Under such a condition the advance of the tanks should be preceded by an artillery barrage.

If the preliminary artillery preparations have been made during the afternoon before, the preparation may be finished during the hours of darkness and the infantry and tank attack launched at daybreak. The night artillery preparation will be fired against the presumed antitank defense areas against centers of resistance, reserves and command posts.

The artillery support for the "distant objective" tanks is best assured by barrages along and throughout the depth of the hostile antitank defenses. The lifting of fires will be determined by the actual speed of the tanks in the given terrain.

Protection to the tank attack is provided by the employment of an artillery battalion to each 300 to 400 meter front. In addition to the barrage, concentrations or a combination of barrage and concentration may be of special value. Concentrations should be employed when the assembly areas of antitank guns are definitely known. Should the system of hostile antitank defense be unknown, the barrage fire is the better to use.

In every instance the tank attack against the hostile main line of resistance must be supported by artillery.

In an attack by tanks against a hostile exposed flank support by artillery is essential, since motorized antitank weapons of the defender will be able to establish an antitank defense system.

Upon the completion of its mission of supporting the "distant objective" tanks, the artillery which was on this mission supports the attack of the infantry and supporting tanks.

Accompanying tanks receive artillery support as follows: The close support artillery of a particular infantry unit places its fire in front of the tanks accompanying that infantry unit, and primarily on known or presumed antitank defense areas.

Tanks, companies, supported by artillery, support the infantry by beating down hostile machine gun nests.

Between the commanders of the artillery and tank units simple signals for the lifting or suspension of artillery fire must be arranged. Moreover, the artillery liaison officers or advanced observers with the infantry companies keep the artillery commander informed of the advance made by the tanks, of tank obstacles and of delays in the tank advance.

When the attacking tanks are forced to stop and are unable to accompany the infantry farther, the infantry continues the attack, supported by artillery. Even when tanks are employed in great masses, communication between the infantry and artillery must be maintained continuously.

It is the mission of regimental and battalion artillery (close support artillery), of the infantry howitzers and of the heavy and light machine guns to support the tanks in every way possible.

For the breakthrough of the hostile main line of resistance "special mission guns" of the regimental and battalion close support artillery will be assigned the task of close support for the tanks. It shall be their mission to combat antitank guns in prescribed zones.

After the main line of resistance is broken through, the regimental and battalion close support artillery shall advance with the infantry and support the continuation of the infantry and tank attack.

The immediate support of tanks may be provided by elements of the artillery-armed tanks, which advance by bounds from covered position to covered position and neutralize hostile antitank guns.

Air observers must report promptly to the troops any antitank means or measures discovered.

Accompanying tanks shall advance with the infantry and open the way for the infantry.

If two echelons of accompanying tanks are available, the first may be launched against the hostile heavy machine guns located deeply within the hostile position.

The commanders of tank units and of individual tanks must continuously observe for target designations from the infantry commanders and neutralize those hostile centers of fire which are impeding the progress of the infantry.

The tank platoon is the smallest unit of tactical employment.

The platoon may be attached to the infantry or may be assigned to support the infantry. In either instance the platoon commander must act in accordance with the desires of the infantry commander.

Since the cooperation of infantry tanks and artillery is of decisive importance in achieving success, the infantry battalion commander must make a personal reconnaissance and base his attack order on this reconnaissance and the cooperation which can be gained by the three arms. The order should be issued on the ground.

The time for the assault of the infantry is invariably that at which the tanks break into the main line of resistance.

After the assault echelons have broken into the hostile main line of resistance, ordinarily the heavy machine guns, the howitzers and other heavy weapons of the battalion can only fulfill their missions by working in close cooperation with the companies. Therefore, these weapons should be attached to the companies. The regimental commander exerts his influence by the timely employment of reserves, by assigning new missions to the artillery and tanks.

During the attack the advance of the infantry must not be stopped because tanks are unable to continue their advance.

Hostile counterattacks should be defeated by attacks of infantry supported by tanks. *In these situations tanks play a decisive role.*

The attack of the infantry and tanks shall drive through the entire depth of the defensive zone to destroy the hostile resistance and overcome his artillery.

The "distant objective" tank units and the "accompanying" tanks shall avoid assembling within the hostile zone of defense; they drive through to envelop (enferme) and completely destroy the enemy.

(d) *Pursuit.*—Upon the defeat of the enemy in his defensive zone, the immediate pursuit of the hostile forces

must be undertaken. The pursuit will be independently launched by infantry and tank elements as soon as the retreat of the enemy is recognized. The pursuit will be carried through with all available forces and with freedom of action to all commanders. Pursuing forces will not regulate their movements on less rapidly moving adjacent units. Even the smallest infantry or tank elements may, with bold leadership, deal the death blow to the enemy.

(c) *Attack launched from close contact. (Situation fully developed.)*—In such an attack tanks or mechanized units which are brought in as reinforcements are assembled in assembly positions so chosen that they are secure from artillery concentrations and air observation.

Reconnaissance of routes, of the assembly and attack positions, of zones of attack and the necessary preparations for the cooperation between the tank or mechanized units, the artillery and infantry are made by officers.

Engineers improve routes and assembly areas.

Tank elements will occupy their attack positions during the night immediately preceding the attack.

During the assembly the maximum camouflage measures will be taken. The primary mission of the air units will be the prevention of hostile air reconnaissance of the assembly positions.

(f) *Attack against fortified areas.*—For the attack against strongly fortified areas (permanent fortifications) heavy artillery, bombardment aviation, engineers and heavy tanks are needed.

(g) *Attacks to force a crossing of water courses.*—In attacks against river lines the commander of the force making the crossing in a given area (each division should be allotted two or more suitable crossing areas) is the commander of the crossing in that area. Engineers, artillery and other means will be attached to his command.

The plan of crossing provides for the employment of swimming tanks. In a daylight crossing the swimming tanks and infantry will cross simultaneously. Protected by artillery fire the infantry and swimming tanks make the crossing. It is their mission to beat down the forward hostile centers of fire.

Immediately following and on a broad front the next infantry echelon crosses to establish a bridgehead. Tanks should also accompany this echelon. As soon as the bridgehead is secured, bridge construction is begun.

Tanks in the Defense

The defense must stop the attack of superior forces. The defense must be so organized that:

(a) hostile tanks have little chance of breaking into the rear of the position;

(b) in the event hostile tanks break through the forward lines the antitank obstacles and guns will destroy them.

(c) hostile tanks which have reached the rear of the position will be destroyed by artillery fire and tank counterattacks;

(d) hostile infantry which has broken through will be stopped by infantry fire and destroyed by infantry and tank counterattack.

The divisional tank battalion must know exactly the most favorable routes and areas of employment, must have reconnoitered mine field and camouflaged trenches and these must be identified by suitable signs. It must also know where the friendly antitank guns and artillery are in position.

When there is sufficient time available camouflaged assembly and counterattack positions will be especially prepared for the tank battalion.

In the counterattack there shall be no limitation on the use of radio for communication between tank and other units.

At every favorable opportunity, and especially at night, surprise attacks will be made by tanks and infantry to capture prisoners and orders and valuable military papers.

Hostile infantry, which has broken through and threatens the rear areas, will be counterattacked by infantry and tanks, supported by artillery. Hostile tanks will be attacked by tanks. The objective of the counterattack is the restoration of the main line of resistance.

Tank units of motorized and cavalry divisions will be employed primarily against attacking hostile tanks or those which have broken into the defensive area.

Tank Employment Under Special Conditions

(a) At night.

Darkness makes difficult the employment of tanks. The infantry plays the principal role in night combat.

When wire entanglements have been placed in front of the hostile position tanks are suitably employed to open routes through the obstacle. In accomplishing this task they immediately precede the infantry. The area and direction of tank operation will be reconnoitered during daylight. Consideration must be given to the fact that the employment of tanks on this mission will more or less decrease surprise, and that the activity of tanks at night should be limited to the opening of these routes through wire entanglements.

(b) Tank employment in winter.

Off roads the operations of tanks are made more difficult in winter.

Reconnaissance on the march is accomplished by patrols on snowshoes, by cavalry, by tanks and cross-country vehicles.

In deep snow the attack will ordinarily proceed along roads. Strong shock units of infantry on snowshoes, tanks and artillery seek to strike the enemy in flank and rear. Tanks can be used in attack in snow up to 30 centimeters deep.

In the pursuit, detachments on snowshoes are especially valuable. Speed and saving of energy will be secured by having the infantry on snowshoes ride on the tanks.

(c) Mountain warfare.

Combat in mountains will ordinarily be conducted by small mixed units. Except in especially rough areas where no roads exist, tanks, in units as large as battalions, can ordinarily be employed successfully. Their speed is less, the consumption of oil and gas is greater. Often routes of advance for the tanks must be improved.

In mountains tanks move in special march groups. If a march of more than 6 or 7 hours is made a long rest should be interposed. Hourly halts of about ten minutes are normal. In climbing steep inclines a 2 or 3 minute rest is made every 15 or 20 minutes, in addition to the hourly halts.

Shock units, reinforced by tanks, are employed to envelop or turn the enemy.

(d) Woods fighting.

To capture a large wooded area requires the coordinated attack and defeat of the enemy on the near edge. The attack must be strongly supported by artillery and often will be supported by tanks. The combat in the woods will be carried on by independently acting reinforced battalions and companies. Upon emerging from the far side of the woods the normal combat formations will be resumed, including the close cooperation of the infantry, artillery and tanks.

(e) Combat on the plains.

Moto-mechanized and tank units can be employed with great success on open flat terrain. In such combat it is the mission of engineers to provide for water and the maintenance of motor (supply) routes.

A march will be protected by motorized infantry and cavalry.

In an attack, infantry will fix the enemy in front while the decisive blow is made against the hostile flank. Infantry, supported by the mass of tanks and by air forces constitute the main (decisive) attack force.

(To be continued)



Ordnance