

0526



Frank Frey

NATO VEHICLE GUIDE

Twilight: 2000

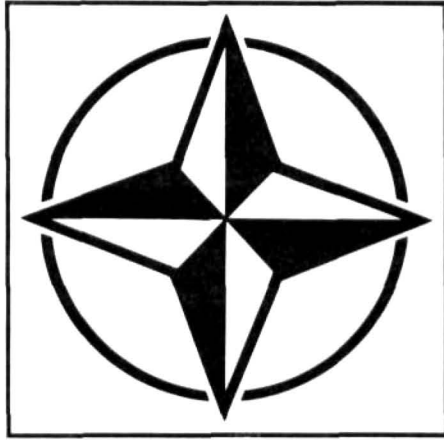


GDW
GAMES

Vehicles, Equipment, and Organizations
for the Armies of the NATO Alliance

RETURN
TO EUROPE





NATO VEHICLE GUIDE

Frank Frey

'TWILIGHT': 2000



Credits

Design: Frank Frey

FRG Research and Design: Steve Arrowsmith and Paul Emerson

Development and Additional Design: Loren K. Wiseman

Art Direction: Steve Bryant

Cover and Interior Color Plates: A. C. Farley

Interior Illustrations: Tim Bradstreet, Michael Doyle

Text Manager: Michelle Sturgeon

Text Processing: Julia Martin, Julie Amdor

NATO Vehicle Guide

Copyright©1989 GDW, Inc.

Printed in USA. Made in USA. All rights reserved.

ISBN 1-55878-032-7.

Twilight: 2000 is GDW's trademark for its role-playing game of survival in a devastated world.



Contents

Introduction.....	4
Background History.....	4
1995.....	4
1996.....	4
Royal Danish Army.....	5
Order of Battle.....	5
Unit History and Current Status.....	5
Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles and Weapons.....	6
Canadian Army.....	7
Order of Battle.....	7
Unit History and Current Status.....	7
Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles and Weapons.....	7
Army of the Federal Republic of Germany.....	9
Order of Battle.....	9
Unit History and Current Status.....	10
Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles and Weapons.....	13
Army of the Netherlands.....	15
Order of Battle.....	15
Unit History and Current Status.....	15
Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles and Weapons.....	17
Royal Norwegian Army.....	18
Order of Battle.....	18
Unit History and Current Status.....	18
Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles and Weapons.....	19
Color Plates.....	20
Turkish Army.....	30
Order of Battle.....	30
Unit History and Current Status.....	30
Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles and Weapons.....	33
Royal Army.....	34
Order of Battle.....	34
Unit History and Current Status.....	34
Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles and Weapons.....	36
Equipment Descriptions.....	37
Charts and Lists.....	42
Additions to the Vehicle Damage Location Lists.....	42
Additions to the Price List.....	47
Additions to the Basic Fire Charts.....	47
Compositions of Selected Divisional and Nondivisional Units.....	48

Introduction

The **NATO Vehicle Guide** fills a gap in **Twilight: 2000** by describing and illustrating the fighting vehicles of Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. Like in the other two vehicle guides (the **U.S. Army Vehicle Guide** and the **Soviet Vehicle Guide**), this information is presented along with organizational data for the formations of the armies and capsule histories of selected units during the period between 1997 and 2000. The nations included represent only those actively fighting with NATO during this period; other countries have not been included.

BACKGROUND HISTORY

In the early 1990s, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began to undergo serious changes. The United States began to consider reducing its military presence abroad as a means of saving money. One of the areas under consideration was Europe, especially with the establishment of the European Economic Community in 1992. Why should we, the reasoning went, continue to spend billions of dollars we don't really have on a group of nations that are quite capable of defending themselves? Many Americans considered that the Soviet threat to Europe had passed, and that the possibility of a world at war was fading. By late 1993, the plan had been finalized. It called for American troop reductions to begin in 1997 with the last units returning home in the year 2000. There would still be some US forces stationed in Europe, but nowhere near the previous total. The Soviet Union responded by praising the American withdrawal while condemning "the resurrection of the specter of German militarism." In the Warsaw Pact, the Polish, Czechoslovakian, and East German governments were the most vocal in their opposition to the West German plan.

1995

For the first half of 1995, a sort of quiet settled over the world. The possibility of war seemed remote, and many nations were trying to recover from the economic slump of the late '80s and early '90s. To be sure, there were still upheavals in various parts of the Third World, but these tended to be localized. For many, this seemed to be the beginning of a new age of peace and prosperity, when in reality it was the calm before the storm.

On June 16th, fighting broke out between elements of the KGB Border Guards and the Chinese 52nd Border Defense Force along the Amur River in the vicinity of the city of Khabarovsk. The forces involved amounted to several thousand on each side. By the 20th, the fighting had died down, although both sides began moving regular military forces into the area, including sizable air assets. More clashes followed, including cross-border artillery duels and air strikes.

The effect on NATO was electrifying. The British, West German, and American governments placed their forces on alert. Security along the East-West German frontier was tightened. Throughout the next six weeks, the world held its breath as the UN tried desperately to help negotiate a settlement. The Russians adopted a hard-line stance, as did the Chinese.

On August 19th, 1995, the lead divisions of the Soviet 1st and 2nd Far East Fronts crossed the border into Northern China. The next day, the Soviet government officially declared war on the People's Republic of China. Tensions in Western Europe increased sharply despite Russian assurances that the USSR had no desire for any kind of trouble with the West.

In the first few weeks of the war, the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) was hammered hard. The Red Army conducted a classic blitzkrieg and drove deep into Northern China. By late September, the Soviets had taken Shenyang but were suffering from shortages in men and equipment. Many experts in Western Europe believed that the war was reaching a stalemate point and that a cease-fire would probably come before Christmas. The PLA, however, had other ideas, and in early October it launched a major counteroffensive that soon had the Soviet forces in deep trouble.

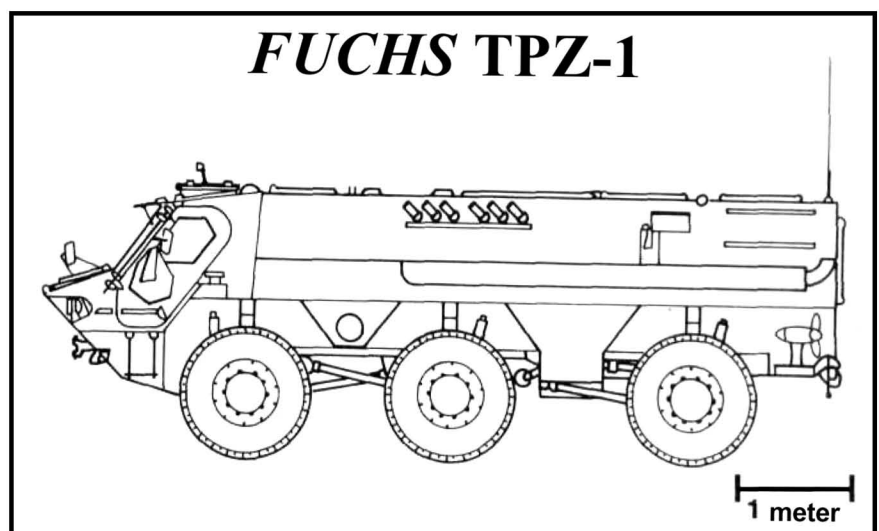
On December 11th, with the war going badly, the Politburo and the Presidium ordered a general mobilization of all Soviet military forces. Martial law was declared in the Far East, Siberian, and Transbaikal military districts. For NATO, this was an ominous sign that the USSR intended to pursue the Sino-Soviet War to its end. Even more ominous was the Soviet government's request for troops from the Warsaw Pact nations. With the exception of Romania, the Warsaw Pact reluctantly agreed. Several NATO governments denounced this move on the grounds that the war might spread into Europe. They had hoped that the war could be limited to Northern and Central China. Christmas of 1995 seemed to be a complete reversal of the year before.

1996

In the first few months of the year, a sharp increase in the number of eastern Europeans seeking political asylum in the West caused the USSR to tell East Germany and Czechoslovakia to tighten security on their borders or else face the prospect of having KGB Border Guards units do it for them. Both nations complied. When the Soviet government made it plain that it was prepared to take action against any member of the Warsaw Pact that seemed reluctant to fulfill its treaty obligations, most of NATO protested. The American media in particular portrayed the Russians as barbarians forcing their allies at gunpoint to fight an unjust war.

The Soviet spring offensive began on April 9th. It started out well, but by late May it was in serious trouble. During the breakout from the Shenyang pocket, two East German divisions were used as a rear guard force. Because of a communications foul up, they did not get their withdrawal orders in time, and both divisions were overrun and destroyed with only a few hundred survivors making it back to the new lines. Despite the massive use of chemical weapons, the Soviets and their Warsaw Pact allies were hard pressed to maintain their positions. By late June, the Soviet Union was forced to commit more of its manpower to the Sino-Soviet War and was demanding that its allies do the same.

At this point, events are amply described by the chronology included in **Twilight: 2000**, and the reader is referred to them.





Royal Danish Army

Although small, the army of Denmark had a role to play in the war.

Order of Battle

The following order of battle is as of 1 July 2000.

III GERMAN CORPS

Current Location: North Germany

Jutland Mechanized Division

- 1st Jutland Mechanized Brigade
 - 1st Pr. Life Mechanized Battalion
 - 2nd Pr. Life Mechanized Battalion (Reserve)
 - 5th Pr. Life Infantry Battalion (Reserve)
 - 1st Jutland Dragoons
 - 6th North Jutland Artillery Battalion
- 2nd Jutland Mechanized Brigade
 - 1st Queen's Life Mechanized Battalion
 - 2nd Queen's Life Mechanized Battalion (Reserve)
 - 3rd Queen's Life Infantry Battalion (Reserve)
 - 2nd Jutland Dragoons
 - 3rd North Jutland Artillery Battalion
- 3rd Jutland Mechanized Brigade
 - 1st King's Life Mechanized Battalion
 - 1st Funen Life Mechanized Battalion (Reserve)
 - 4th Queen's Life Infantry Battalion (Reserve)
 - 3rd Jutland Dragoons
 - 7th South Jutland Artillery Battalion
- Jutland Division Support Command
 - 14th Air Defense Artillery Battalion
 - 23rd Artillery Battalion
 - 24th Artillery Battalion

Denmark

- Slesvig Regimental Combat Team
 - 2nd Slesvig Infantry Battalion
 - 3rd Slesvig Infantry Battalion
 - 4th Slesvig Infantry Battalion
 - 4th Jutland Dragoons
 - 11th South Jutland Artillery

Unit History and Current Status

JUTLAND MECHANIZED DIVISION

The division was brought up to full strength during the general Danish mobilization on 10 October 1996. When the US, Canada, and Britain became involved in the fighting in East Germany, the Danish government ordered the Jutland Division to stay within its own borders. After Soviet air strikes hit several Danish ports in February of 1997, Denmark declared war on the Soviet Union.

The Jutland Division was ordered into the field and came under the command of I German Corps. It performed well during the NATO offensive in the spring of 1997. In November of 1999, it was transferred to III German Corps and took part in the offensive into northern Poland in the summer of 2000.

The division has since withdrawn to Denmark.

Subordination: Technically subordinate to III German Corps

Current Location: Denmark

Manpower: 2000

SLESVIG REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM

The unit was mobilized on 10 October 1996 and entered the field on 9 March 1997. The unit was used primarily as a reserve force and was involved in the fighting in southern Germany in the spring of 1997. The unit suffered heavy casualties trying to retake the Alpine passes from the Italians. It was withdrawn from southern Germany in December of 1997 and assigned to internal security duties within Denmark.

Subordination: None
Current Location: Southern Denmark
Manpower: 600

Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles and Weapons

Remember that these are prewar levels and do not represent the current (1 July 2000) condition of any unit. MBTs are either Leopard Is or Leopard Us.

ARMORED BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters/Support Company:

- 5 M113s
- 2 M577 TOCs (Staff)
- 2 M901s (AT Platoon)

Two Tank Companies, each with:

- 11 MBTs
- 2 M113s

Armored Infantry Company:

- 11 M113s
- 2 M113 SP 120mm Mortars
- 2 M901s
- 3 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles

Motorized Infantry Company:

- 3 81mm Mortars
- 3 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles
- 2 Jeeps w/106mm Recoilless Rifles

MECHANIZED INFANTRY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters/Support Company:

- 5 M113s
- 2 M577 TOCs (Staff)

4 M113 SP 120mm Mortars
2 Jeeps w/TOW (AT Platoon)
Two Armored Infantry Companies, each with:
11 M113s
2 M113 SP 120mm Mortars
2 M901s
3 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles
Tank Company:
11 MBTs
2 M113s
Motorized Infantry Company:
3 81mm Mortars
3 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles
2 Jeeps w/106mm Recoilless Rifles

MOTORIZED INFANTRY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters/Support Company:

- 4 Jeeps w/106mm Recoilless Rifles
- 4 120mm Mortars (Towed)

Four Motorized Infantry Companies, each with:

- 3 81 mm Mortars
- 3 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles
- 2 Jeeps w/106mm Recoilless Rifles

ARTILLERY BATTALION (MECHANIZED BRIGADE)

Headquarters Battery:

- 4 M577 TOCs (Staff)
- 8 M113s (Forward Observers)

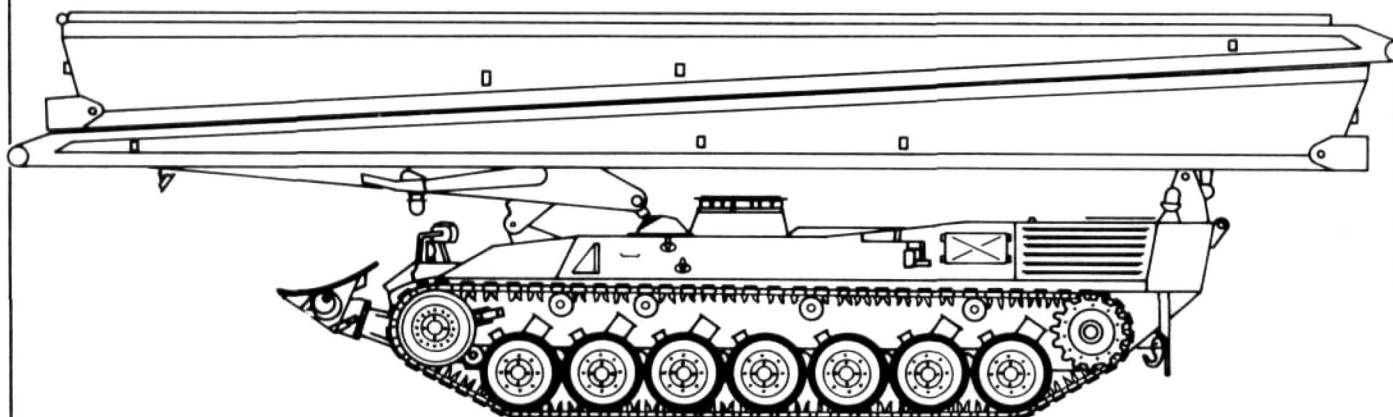
Air Defense Battery:

- 4 Stinger Teams
- 6 Towed 40mm AAA guns

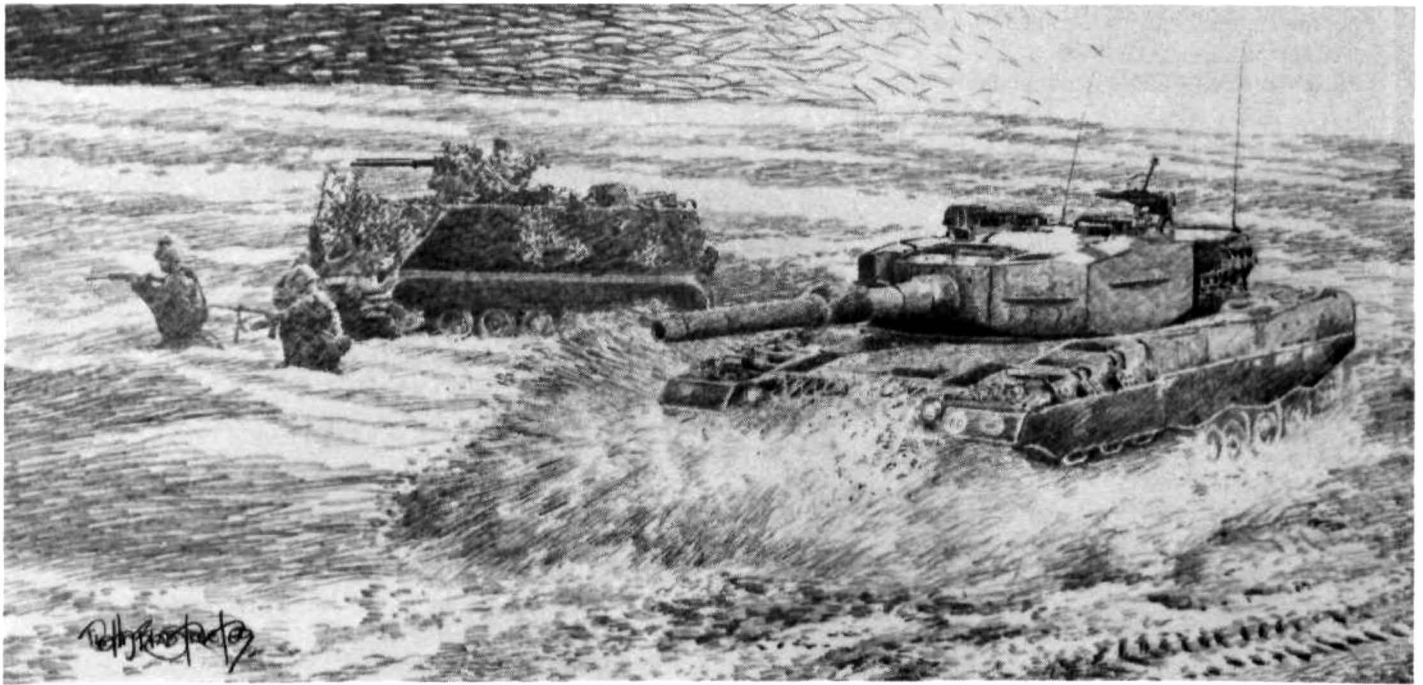
Two Howitzer Batteries, each with:

- 6 M109A2 SP 155mm Howitzers

Biber Bridgelayer



1 meter



Canadian Army

Canadian forces fought with distinction during the war in Germany and Scandinavia, as well as on their own territory. By July 2000, Canadian forces are still engaged against a number of Soviet and ex-Soviet units in western Canada and in northern Poland as part of the XI US Corps.

Order of Battle

The following order of battle is as of 1 July 2000.

MARITIME COMMAND

Current Location: Canadian Maritimes

1st Infantry Brigade

1/Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

2/Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

3/Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

ATTACHED TO US XI CORPS

Current Location: Northern Poland

4th Mechanised Brigade

1/Royal 22e Regiment

2/Royal 22e Regiment

1/British Columbia Regiment (A)

1/Canadian Airborne Regiment

Unit History and Current Status

Remember that these descriptions are as of 1 July 2000.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE

Originally part of the SACEUR mobile force reserve, this unit was sent to Norway on 10 October 1996. It entered combat against Soviet forces in the Tromsø-Bardufoss area on 4 December 1996. In the spring of 1997, the brigade was part of the Litsa River defense line. As the US and British forces made their move through northern Finland, the 1st Brigade held the pivot position against several Soviet and Finnish counterattacks. When the front stabilized

in August, the 1st was withdrawn to Canada, where it split into its component regiments and assumed internal administrative duties.

Subordination: Canadian Maritime Command

Current Location: Quebec and New Brunswick, Canada

Manpower: 1050

4TH MECHANISED BRIGADE

A prewar unit stationed in West Germany, the 4th MB crossed the inter-German border on 9 December 1996 and engaged Soviet forces on 12 December 1996. Throughout most of 1997, the 4th MB operated under the command of V US Corps. In January of 1998, the brigade was reassigned to XI US Corps. In the spring of 2000, the brigade took part in the corps' drive into northern Poland. The brigade is currently in winter cantonments in and around the city of Karlino, Poland.

Subordination: XI US Corps

Current Location: Karlino, Poland

Manpower: 1000

Tanks: 6

Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles and Weapons

Remember that these are prewar levels and do not represent the current (1 July 2000) condition of any unit.

MECHANISED BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Company:

2 M2 Bradley IFVs

2 M577 TOCs (Staff)

2 M113 Light Armored Recovery Vehicles

Support Company:

4 M113s

7 Lynx (Recon Platoon)

8 M125 SP 81mm Mortars (Mortar Platoon)

8 M901 ITVs (AT Platoon)

Four Mechanised Infantry Companies, each with:
16 M113s
9 Tankbreaker ATGMs (1 per squad)

TANK BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron:
2 Leopard C1 MBTs
2 M577 TOCs (Staff)
2 M113s
3 Tankbreaker ATGMs
Recon Squadron:
24 Lynxs
21 Tankbreaker ATGMs
Three Armored Squadrons, each with:
1 M577
13 Leopard C1 MBTs

LIGHT ARMORED BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Company:
2 M577 TOCs (Staff)
2 M113s
Three Light Armored Companies, each with:
24 LAV-25s
4 LAV/81 mm Mortars
4 MPGS 90s

Aerial Recce Squadron:
11 Lynx Helicopters

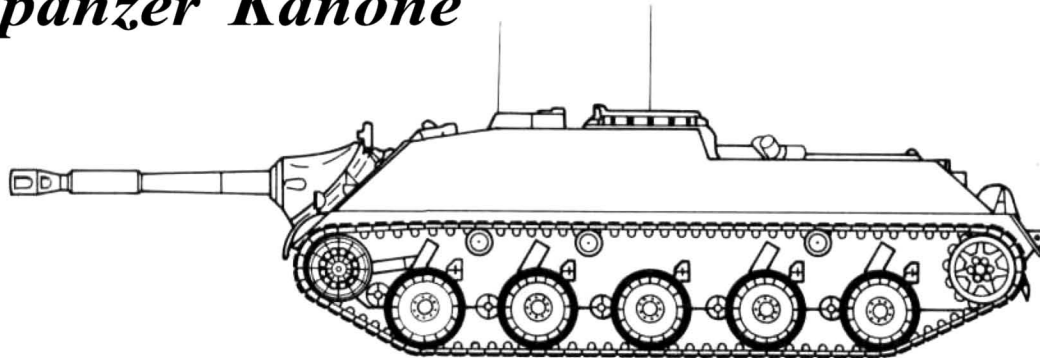
INFANTRY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Company:
7 Lynxs (Recon Platoon)
Mechanised Infantry Company:
16 M113s
9 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles
Three Motorized Infantry Companies, each with:
11 LAV-25s
3 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles
Support Company:
2 LAV-25s
8 LAV/AAs w/TOW II
8 LAV/81 mm Mortars

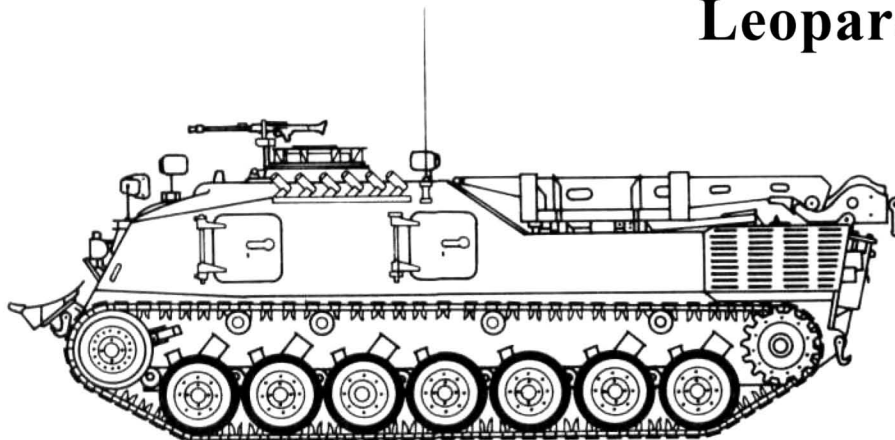
ARTILLERY REGIMENT

Headquarters and Headquarters/Support Battery:
4 M577 TOCs (Staff)
8 M113 FIST-Vs (Forward Observer Platoon)
8 M548 Ammo Tractors
Three Firing Batteries, each with either:
6 M109A2 SP 155mms, or 6 Towed 105mm Howitzers and Tractors

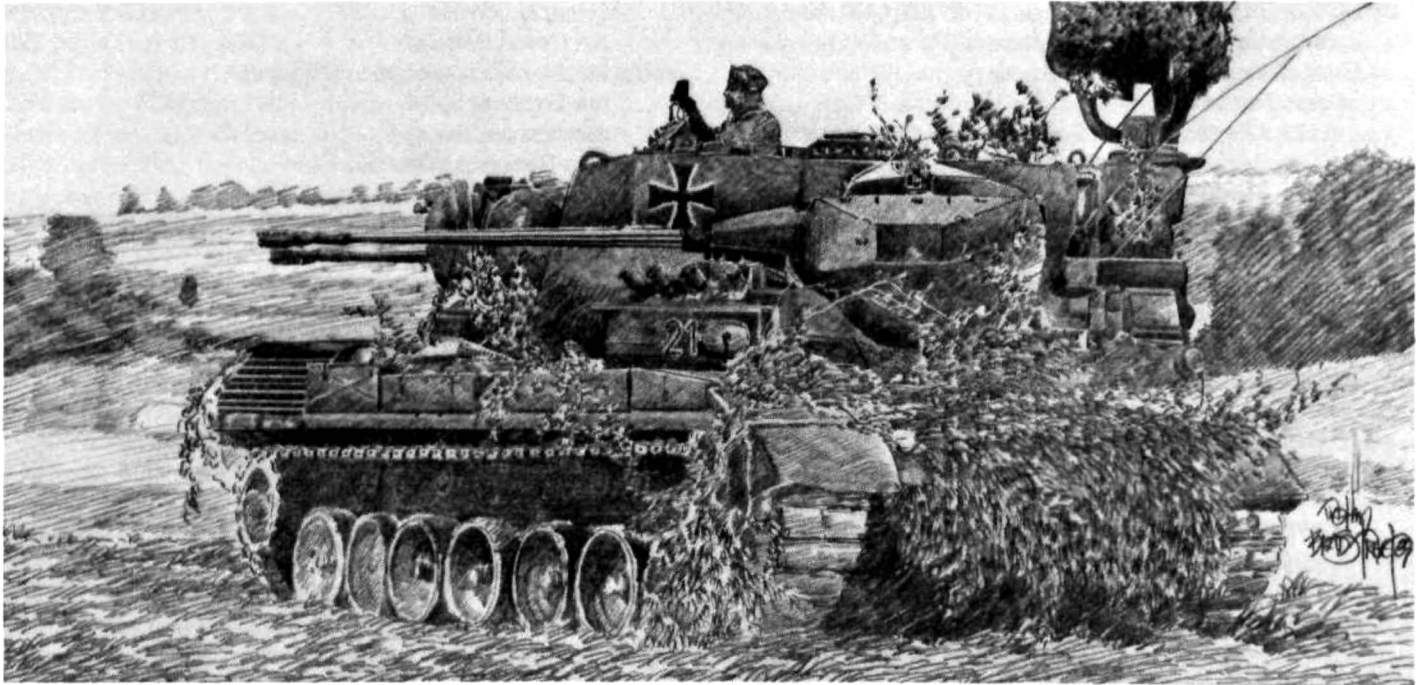
Jagdpanzer Kanone



Leopard ARV



1 meter



West Germany

The Federal Republic of Germany (also known as West Germany), when its army crossed the borders of the German Democratic Republic (also known as East Germany), can be said to have brought NATO into the war. Until that time, the conflict was called the Sino-Soviet War. After that time, it is called WWII or, more commonly, just "the war."

Order of Battle

The following order of battle is as of 1 July 2000.

FIRST GERMAN ARMY

Current Location: Southern Germany

IV German Corps

Corps Troops

- 40th Panzerartillerie Battalion
- 403rd Flak Battalion (Towed 40mm)
- 44th Field Engineer Battalion

10th Panzer Division

- 10th Recon Battalion
- 10th Engineer Battalion
- 24th Panzer Brigade
- 25th Panzer Brigade
- 26th Panzergrenadier Brigade

1st Panzergrenadier Division

- 1st Recon Battalion
- 1st Engineer Battalion
- 1st *Flakpanzer* Battalion (*Gepard*)
- 4th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 5th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 6th Panzer Brigade

3rd Panzer Division

- 3rd Recon Battalion
- 3rd Engineer Battalion
- 3rd *Flakpanzer* Battalion (*Gepard*)
- 9th Panzer Brigade

10th Panzer Brigade

11th Panzergrenadier Brigade

II German Corps

Corps Troops

- 20th Panzerartillerie Battalion (M110)
- 222nd Panzerartillerie Battalion (SAU-152)
- 24th Flak Battalion (Towed 40mm)
- 230th Flak Battalion (Towed S-60 57mm)
- 21st Field Engineer Battalion

1st Panzer Division

- 11th Recon Battalion
- 11th *Flakpanzer* Battalion (*Gepard*)
- 11th Engineer Battalion

1st Panzer Brigade

- 2nd Panzer Brigade
- 3rd Panzergrenadier Brigade

2nd Panzergrenadier Division

- 2nd Recon Battalion
- 2nd *Flakpanzer* Battalion (*Gepard*)

2nd Engineer Battalion

- 6th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 7th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 8th Panzer Brigade

27th Panzer Division

- 27th Recon Battalion (BRDM-3)
- 27th *Flakpanzer* Battalion (ZSU-30-6)

27th Engineer Battalion

- 33rd Panzer Brigade
- 34th Panzer Brigade
- 35th Panzergrenadier Brigade

211th Panzergrenadier Division

- 211th Recon Battalion (BRDM-3)
- 211th *Flakpanzer* Battalion (ZSU-30-6)

211th Engineer Battalion

- 42nd Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 43rd Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 44th Panzer Brigade

SECOND GERMAN ARMY

Current Location: Central Germany

I German Corps

Corps Troops

- 123rd Panzerartillerie Battalion (SAU-152)
- 12th Panzerartillerie Battalion (M110)
- 10th Flak Battalion (Towed 40mm/57mm)
- 14th Field Engineer Battalion

1st Fallschirmjäger Division

- 40th Fallschirmjäger Recon Battalion
- 24th Fallschirmjäger Brigade
- 25th Fallschirmjäger Brigade
- 27th Fallschirmjäger Brigade

12th Panzer Division

- 12th Recon Battalion (*Luchs*)
- 12th *Flakpanzer* Battalion (*Gepard*)
- 12th Engineer Battalion
- 27th Panzer Brigade
- 28th Panzer Brigade
- 29th Panzer Brigade

24th Panzergrenadier Division

- 24th Recon Battalion (BRDM-3)
- 24th *Flakpanzer* Battalion (ZSU-30-6)
- 24th Engineer Battalion
- 45th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 46th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 47th Panzer Brigade

V German Corps

Corps Troops

- 50th Panzerartillerie Battalion (M110)
- 50th Flak Battalion (Towed 40mm)
- 50th Field Engineer Battalion

7th Panzer Division

- 7th Recon Battalion
- 7th *Flakpanzer* Battalion
- 7th Engineer Battalion
- 21st Panzer Brigade
- 22nd Panzer Brigade
- 23rd Panzergrenadier Brigade

11th Panzergrenadier Division

- 11th Recon Battalion
- 11th *Flakpanzer* Battalion (*Gepard*)
- 11th Engineer Battalion
- 48th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 49th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 50th Panzer Brigade

VI German Corps

Corps Troops

- 60th Panzerartillerie Battalion (M110)
- 61st Panzerartillerie Battalion (M110)
- 62nd Flak Battalion (Towed 40mm)
- 263rd Flak Battalion (Towed S-60 57mm)
- 64th Field Engineer Battalion

4th Panzergrenadier Division

- 4th Recon Battalion
- 4th *Flakpanzer* Battalion (*Gepard*)
- 4th Engineer Battalion
- 12th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 13th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 14th Panzer Brigade

5th Panzer Division

- 5th Recon Battalion
- 5th *Flakpanzer* Battalion (*Gepard*)
- 5th Engineer Battalion
- 15th Panzer Brigade
- 16th Panzer Brigade
- 17th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 28th Panzergrenadier Division
- 28th Recon Battalion (BRDM-3)
- 28th *Flakpanzer* Battalion (ZSU-30-6)
- 28th Engineer Battalion
- 36th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 37th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 38th Panzer Brigade

THIRD GERMAN ARMY

Current Location: Northern Poland

III German Corps

Corps Troops

- 230th Panzerartillerie Battalion (SAU-152)
- 31st Panzerartillerie Battalion (M110)
- 323rd Flak Battalion (Towed S-60 57mm)
- 233rd Field Engineer Battalion

6th Panzergrenadier Division

- 6th Recon Battalion
- 6th *Flakpanzer* Battalion (*Gepard*)
- 6th Engineer Battalion
- 18th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 19th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 20th Panzer Brigade

21st Panzergrenadier Division

- 21st Recon Battalion (BRDM-3)
- 21st *Flakpanzer* Battalion (ZSU-30-6)
- 21st Engineer Battalion
- 361st Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 190th Panzergrenadier Brigade
- 32nd Panzer Brigade

29th Panzer Division

- 29th Recon Battalion (BRDM-3)
- 29th *Flakpanzer* Battalion (ZSU-30-6)
- 29th Engineer Battalion
- 39th Panzer Brigade
- 40th Panzer Brigade
- 41st Panzergrenadier Brigade

Jutland Mechanized Division

XI US Corps

- 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized)
- 8th Infantry Division (Mechanized)
- 50th Armored Division
- 2nd Marine Division
- 4th Canadian Mechanized Brigade
- 116th Armored Cavalry Regiment

Unit History and Current Status

As with all the descriptions in this book, the following are as of 1 July 2000.

Only German units are dealt with in this chapter. For units of other nationalities, see the relevant chapter in this book or the **U.S. Army Vehicle Guide**.

Panzer Divisions

1ST PANZER DIVISION

Originally part of I German Corps, the division crossed into East Germany on 7 October 1996 and became engaged in combat with Soviet forces on 8 October 1996. The division suffered heavy losses in the Pact counterattacks in November of 1996 and was withdrawn as the Americans and British took up the task of clearing East Germany of Pact forces. In the spring of 1997, the newly rebuilt division spearheaded Second German Army's drive into Northern Poland and took part in the NATO counteroffensive in 1998. During 1999, the 1st Panzer Division absorbed a number of territorial units and came under command of II German Corps. In June of 2000 the division, along with the rest of the corps, was sent to the Bremerhaven area.

Subordination: II German Corps

Current Location: Bremerhaven, Germany

Manpower: 4000

Tanks: 25

3RD PANZER DIVISION

Part of the prewar I German Corps, the division crossed into East Germany on 7 October 1996 and engaged Soviet forces in combat on 8 October 1996. The division withstood the Pact counterattacks in good shape and took part in the campaign to secure East Germany. On 23 December 1996, the unit became the first German Army unit to enter Berlin. Because of this, it reacquired its old WWII nickname, the Berliner Bears. In 1997, it was part of the First German Army's drive into central Poland and reached as far as the Neman River line in the Soviet Union before being forced to withdraw. During the withdrawal from Poland, the division suffered from tactical nuclear strikes. In 1998, the 3rd was heavily engaged during the NATO counteroffensive into Czechoslovakia. Since then, the division has been in Southern Germany performing internal security duties.

Subordination: IV German Corps

Current Location: Oberammergau, Germany

Manpower: 2000

Tanks: 26

5TH PANZER DIVISION

The division was originally part of the III West German Corps. It crossed into East Germany on 7 October 1996 and engaged Soviet forces almost immediately. On 9 October 1996, the division overran and virtually destroyed the Soviet 47th Guards Motorized Rifle Division. The division was severely mauled in the fighting for East Germany. During the NATO spring offensive in 1997, the division was part of the Reserve Force. It was sent to southern Germany where it engaged units of the Italian V Corps. In the spring of 1998, the 5th Panzer Division was in action against Warsaw Pact forces in southern Germany where it again sustained heavy losses. It was withdrawn to central Germany in 1999 where it has been ever since.

Subordination: VI German Corps

Current Location: Hof, Germany

Manpower: 1000

Tanks: 21

7TH PANZER DIVISION

The division was originally part of the prewar I West German Corps. It crossed into East Germany on 8 October 1996 and engaged Soviet forces on 9 October 1996. During the NATO spring

offensive in 1997, the 7th PD was hard hit by tactical nuclear strikes while in the vicinity of Bialystok, Poland. In 1998, the division was transferred to V German Corps. During the Pact offensive that summer, the 7th was encircled and overrun. The survivors broke and were reformed. The division was sent to the Bayreuth area where it has remained.

Subordination: V German Corps

Current Location: Bayreuth, Germany

Manpower: 700

Tanks: 5

10TH PANZER DIVISION

The division, nicknamed the *Gespenst* (Ghost) division, was originally part of the prewar II West German Corps. It crossed into East Germany on 7 October 1996 and was heavily involved in the fighting in the Leipzig-Dresden area. In the summer of 1997, the division was withdrawn from Poland and sent southward. In the space of 11 days, the 10th Panzer Division withdrew from Poland and moved into West Germany, where it engaged the Italian *Ariete* Armored Division in the vicinity of Augsburg. In the summer of 1998, the 10th spearheaded the NATO drive into Austria to clear out the Pact units there. Although the offensive was not successful in clearing Austria, the 10th performed well. Many former Austrian soldiers found a home in the 10th, and it has remained in Austria as part of the IV German Corps.

Subordination: IV German Corps

Current Location: Landeck, Austria

Manpower: 4000

Tanks: 31

12TH PANZER DIVISION

Originally part of the prewar III West German Corps, the division crossed into East Germany on 7 October 1996 and engaged in combat against Soviet forces immediately. The division gave an excellent account of itself during the fighting in East Germany. In January of 1997, the division was transferred to the newly formed I German Corps. The division saw action in northern Poland as part of the Second German Army. In 1999, the unit was transferred by road to central Germany as part of a strategic reserve force. There it absorbed elements of the 4th Territorial Army Regional Command.

Subordination: I German Corps

Current Location: Regensburg, Germany

Manpower: 4000

Tanks: 54

27TH PANZER DIVISION

Originally known as the 7th Panzer Division, this unit was part of the prewar East German Army. On 30 October 1996, the division left its barracks area and engaged Soviet forces in combat. In February of 1997, the division was reorganized and redesignated the 27th Panzer Division. During the campaign in Poland in 1997, the division distinguished itself in action several times. Since then, the 27th has participated in every major campaign in northern and central Germany.

Subordination: II German Corps

Current Location: Beeskow, Germany

Manpower: 5000

Tanks: 12

29TH PANZER DIVISION

The division was formed on 23 June 1996 by order of the East

German government to replace one of the divisions that had been destroyed in the Far East. It was designated 9th Panzer Division in honor of its predecessor. The division was ordered into the field on 30 November 1996 and engaged Soviet Forces on 2 December 1996. During February of 1997, the unit was reorganized and redesignated the 29th Panzer Division. The unit was part of the Third German Army and participated in the campaigns in Silesia during the NATO offensive into Poland in spring of 1997. During the withdrawal from Silesia in September, the division suffered heavily from air strikes. In the summer of 1998, the division was involved in the NATO drive into Czechoslovakia where it again suffered heavy casualties. In September of 1999, the unit was moved by road to the Baltic Coast. In the spring of 2000, the 29th was part of the Third German Army's offensive into northern Poland.

Subordination: III German Corps
Current Location: Northern Poland
Manpower: 3000
Tanks: 24

Panzergrenadier Divisions

1ST PANZERGRENADEIER DIVISION

The 1st was part of the prewar II West German Corps. The division crossed into East Germany on 7 October 1996 and engaged Soviet forces in the Jena-Weimar area on 8 October 1996. The division maintained its cohesion during the Pact counterattacks in November and by the end of the year had spearheaded the American drive into the Dresden area. In January of 1997, the division became part of the First German Army and took part in the NATO offensive later that year. In the summer of 1998, the division took part in the NATO offensive into Pact-held Austria, and has remained there ever since.

Subordination: IV German Corps
Current Location: Worgl, Austria
Manpower: 2500 inf, 500 cav
Tanks: 6

2ND PANZERGRENADEIER DIVISION

Originally part of the prewar III West German Corps, the division crossed into East Germany on 7 October 1996 and was engaged in combat almost immediately by Soviet forces. The division entered Magdeburg, Germany on 16 October 1996 and successfully defended the city against Pact counterattacks. When the US, Britain, and Canada entered the war in December of 1996, the 2nd PG drove on to Leipzig, entering that city on 20 December 1996. After that, the division was withdrawn for rest and refitting. It was part of the First German Army during the NATO offensive in the spring of 1997 and drove clear to the Neman River in Russia before it was forced to withdraw. In the summer of 1998, the division saw action again as part of the NATO offensive into Czechoslovakia. It had penetrated as far as the suburbs of Praha when increasing Czech resistance finally forced it to halt. In the spring of 1999, the division was withdrawn to the Leipzig area where it absorbed the remnants of several former East German Border Guards Regiments. It has remained there ever since on antimarauder duties.

Subordination: II German Corps
Current Location: Leipzig, Germany
Manpower: 6000
Tanks: 5

4TH PANZERGRENADEIER DIVISION

Originally part of the prewar II West German Corps, the division

crossed into East Germany on 7 October 1996 and was engaged immediately by Soviet forces. In the summer of 1997, the 4th PGD took part in the siege of Warsaw, where it suffered heavy casualties. In 1998, during the Pact offensive, the division was heavily engaged in the Nurnberg area. By the time the NATO counter-offensive had started, the division had conducted a fighting withdrawal into the vicinity of Plauen. The division has remained there ever since.

Subordination: VI German Corps
Current Location: Plauen, Germany
Manpower: 3000
Tanks: 14

6TH PANZERGRENADEIER DIVISION

The division was part of the prewar West German Army and was assigned to the defense of the Schleswig-Holstein area. The division crossed into East Germany on 10 October 1996 as part of a reserve force. During the withdrawal from Poland in September of 1997, the 6th PGD was hit hard by air strikes. In the summer of 1998 the division was involved in heavy fighting around Stuttgart and was withdrawn later that year for rebuilding. In the spring of 2000, the division took part in the Third German Army's offensive into northern Poland.

Subordination: III German Corps
Current Location: Northern Poland
Manpower: 2000
Tanks: 12

11TH PANZERGRENADEIER DIVISION

The division was originally part of the prewar West German I Corps. It crossed into East Germany on 7 October 1996 and was engaged in combat along the Baltic Coast by 8 October 1996. Since then, the unit has been involved in every campaign in Poland and northern and central Germany. In 1999, the division absorbed elements of the 3rd Territorial Army Regional Command.

Subordination: V German Corps
Current Location: Kulmbach, Germany
Manpower: 4000
Tanks: 16

21ST PANZERGRENADEIER DIVISION

This division was formerly the 1st Motorized Rifle Division of the prewar East German Army. It engaged Warsaw Pact forces on 19 November 1996 and after a month of fighting was withdrawn for rest and refit. The unit was redesignated 21st Panzergrenadier Division on 5 February 1997 as part of the program to integrate East and West German military units. In April of 1997, the division was part of Third German Army's drive through southern Poland and took part in the Battle of Czeszochowa (May 24th to June 17th). In early August, the division covered the withdrawal of Panzergruppe Oberdorf, suffering heavy casualties in the process. In the spring of 2000, the division was part of Third German Army's offensive into Northern Poland.

Subordination: III German Corps
Current Location: Northern Poland
Manpower: 1600 men
Tanks: 5

24TH PANZERGRENADEIER DIVISION

Originally part of the prewar East German Army, the division's original designation was the 4th Motorized Rifle Division. The unit

engaged Warsaw Pact forces on 19 November 1996 executing a well timed flank attack against elements of the 2nd Polish Army in the Karl Marx Stadt area. On 10 March 1996, as part of the unification of the German Army, the 4th MRD was redesignated the 24th Panzergrenadier Division. Since then, the unit has operated in southern Germany and Austria, and has taken part in every major campaign there.

Subordination: I German Corps

Current Location: Nurnberg, Germany

Manpower: 2000

Tanks: 4

28TH PANZERGRENADIER DIVISION

Originally formed as the 8th Motorized Rifle Division of the prewar East German Army, the unit was redesignated the 28th Panzergrenadier Division on 4 March 1997. During the NATO offensive in the spring and summer of 1997, the 28th penetrated as far east as Brest, Russia, where it came under attack by elements of the Soviet 7th Guards Tank Army. The 28th fought a skillful withdrawal/delaying action back across Poland. The division crossed back into Germany on 14 January 1998.

Subordination: VI German Corps

Current Location: Zwickau, Germany

Manpower: 1500

Tanks: 10

211TH PANZERGRENADIER DIVISION

Originally part of the prewar East German Army, the unit was formed up on 12 July 1996 as the 11th Motorized Rifle Division. It was supposed to replace the original 11th MRD which had been destroyed in the fighting in Northern China. The division was recruited mainly from the Leipzig-Altenbur-Karl Marx Stadt area by inducting a number of police and border guard units into the army. During the fighting in East Germany in the fall of 1996, the division stayed in its home area. It engaged Warsaw Pact forces on 25 November 1996 and its performance was considered barely adequate. On 3 March 1997, the division was reorganized and redesignated the 211th Panzergrenadier Division. It did not take part in the NATO spring offensive, but instead was used as a rear area security force. In 1998, the division did take part in the NATO offensive into Czechoslovakia, where it showed a marked improvement. In 1999, the division was withdrawn back to its home area, where it has remained ever since.

Subordination: II German Corps

Current Location: Altenburg, Germany

Manpower: 5000

Tanks: 6

Fallschirmjäger Divisions

1ST FALLSCHIRMJÄGER DIVISION

Originally part of the prewar West German Army, the division existed primarily as an administrative organization as its three component brigades were attached to the three West German corps. In January of 1998, the German High Command decided to consolidate its elite forces into one mobile strike force. The 24th, 25th, and 27th Fallschirmjäger brigades, the former East German 40th Parachute Battalion, and several mountain battalions were placed under the direct command of the division headquarters. During the NATO counteroffensive in the summer of 1998, the division served as a long-range raiding force, striking targets deep in Czechoslovakia and southern Poland. Since then, the unit has

served as a light motorized mobile force which operates primarily against marauders and local warlords.

Subordination: I German Corps

Current Location: Bamberg, Germany

Manpower: 3000

Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles and Weapons

Note: The following tables are representative of the prewar West German Army. For the prewar East German Army, use the tables given in the Soviet Vehicle Guide.

During the months of January through March in 1997, the former East German Army units were redesignated along West German lines, although they retained their Warsaw Pact equipment and organizations in most cases. Remember that these are prewar levels and do not represent the current (1 July 2000) condition of any unit.

PANZER BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Company:

2 MBTs

2 Leopard Armored Recovery Vehicles

4 M577 TOCs (Staff)

Three Panzer Companies, each with:

13 MBTs

Note: MBTs are either Leopard IIIs or Leopard Ms.

MIXED PANZER BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Company:

2 *Marders*

2 M577 TOCs (Staff)

Two Panzer Companies, each with:

13 MBTs

One Panzergrenadier Company:

12 *Marders*

9 Milan ATGM Launchers

One Combat Support Company:

2 M113SP 120mm Mortars

4 Jaguars w/TOW II

PANZERGRENADIER BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Company:

2 *Marders*

4 M577 TOCs (Staff)

Three Panzergrenadier Companies, each with:

12 *Marders*

9 Milan ATGM Launchers

One Mortar Company:

6 M113SP 120mm Mortars

1 M113 Fire Direction Vehicle

3 M113s

MIXED PANZERGRENADIER BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Company:

2 *Marders*

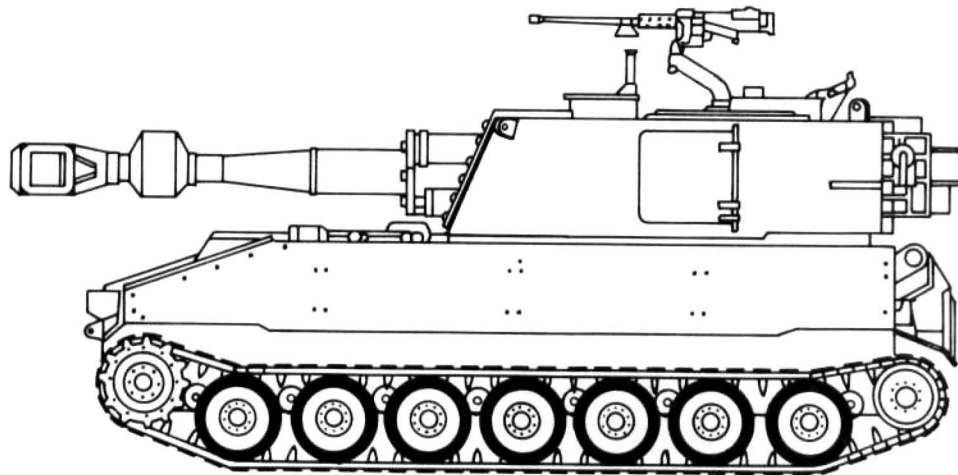
2 M577 TOCs (Staff)

Two Panzergrenadier Companies, each with:

12 *Marders*

9 Milan ATGM Launchers

M109



1 meter

One Panzer Company:

13 MBTs

One Combat Support Company:

4 M113 SP 120mm Mortars

2 Jaguars w/Milan ATGM

PANZER AUFKLARUNGS (RECON) BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Company:

2 MBTs

4 M577 TOCs (Staff)

2 Leopard Armored Recovery Vehicles

Two *Schwere* (Heavy) Companies, each with:

7 MBTs

10 *Spahpanzer Luchs* Armored Cars

One *Leicht* (Light) Company:

11 Light tanks

20 *Spahpanzer Luchs* Armored Cars

One Infantry Company:

12 TPz-1 *Fuchs* Wheeled APCs

Note: Light tanks are Cadillac-Gage Stingrays or TH-301s.

PANZERARTILLERIE BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery:

4 M577 TOCs (Staff)

12 M113 FIST vehicles (Forward Observers)

Three Firing Batteries, each with:

8 M109A2 SP 155mm Howitzers (4 per platoon)

8 M548 Ammo Tractors

Support Battery:

4 M578 Armored Recovery Vehicles

HOWITZER BATTALION (SP)

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery:

4 M577 TOCs (Staff)

Three Firing Batteries, each with:

6 M110 8" SP Howitzers

6 M648 Heavy Ammo Tractors

FIELD ARTILLERY ROCKET BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery:

4 M577 TOCs (Staff)

Three Firing Batteries, each with:

6 Multiple Rocket Launchers

Note: Can either be MLRS or LARS.

AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery:

4 M577 TOCs (Staff)

15 Stinger Launchers (AA Rocket Platoon)

10 TPz-1 *Fuchs* Wheeled APCs

Six Firing Batteries, each with:

6 *Flakpanzer Gepard* SPAA guns

6 TPz-1 *Fuchs* Wheeled APCs

AIR DEFENSE MISSILE BATTALION (CORPS LEVEL ASSET)

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery:

4 M577 TOCs (Staff)

4 TPz-1 *Fuchs* Wheeled APCs

Three Firing Batteries, each with:

4 M113s

12 Roland SP SAM Launchers

JÄGER BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Company:

4 M113s

Three Jäger Companies, each with:

15 M113

12 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles

One Heavy Company:

12 M113s

8 UR-416s w/Milan Launcher

8 *Jagdpanzer Kanones*



The Netherlands

In January of 1998, Franco-Belgian forces moved forward to the Rhine River. The stated objective was to secure their frontiers against the hordes of refugees and marauders. The Germans offered some resistance but were tied down in preparations for an offensive into Czechoslovakia. The US military government, now recognized as the "official" US government by the French, stayed neutral. The Dutch Army did not survive this invasion, and much of Holland is in the so-called "dead zone" (a free-fire zone east of the Rhine, patrolled by French soldiers). But a resistance movement continues fighting in a bitter war of raids and reprisals in an effort to force the invaders out of occupied Holland.

Order of Battle

The following order of battle is as of 1 July 2000.

I NETHERLANDS CORPS

Current Location: No longer active.

Corps Troops

- 101st Reserve Infantry Brigade
- 302nd Reserve Infantry Brigade
- 304th Reserve Infantry Brigade

1st Mechanized Division

- 11th Mechanized Brigade
- 12th Mechanized Brigade
- 13th Armored Brigade
- 102nd Field Artillery Group

4th Mechanized Division

- 41st Mechanized Brigade
- 42nd Mechanized Brigade
- 43rd Mechanized Brigade
- 103rd Field Artillery Group

5th Reserve Mechanized Division

- 51st Armored Brigade
- 52nd Mechanized Brigade
- 53rd Mechanized Brigade

- 104th Field Artillery Group
- Royal Netherlands Marines
- 1st Commando Group
- 2nd Commando Group
- Mobile Command
- 102nd Recon Battalion
- 103rd Recon Battalion
- 104th Recon Battalion
- 105th Recon Battalion

Unit History and Current Status

1ST MECHANIZED DIVISION

The division was alerted on 15 July 1996 and reached full mobilization on 17 July 1996. When the West German Army crossed the inter-German frontier on 7 October 1996, the 1st MD was ordered to take up positions along the Dutch-German border but not to take any active part in the fighting. On 6 January 1997, the division, along with the rest of the I Leger Korps, was ordered into Germany to join the war against the Warsaw Pact. The division performed well in the fighting in Southern Germany. On 2 January 1998, the division was ordered back to Holland to stop the French invasion. Although the 1st MD couldn't prevent the French from seizing southern Holland, the division fought several sharp bloody skirmishes with elements of the III French Corps. The surviving Dutch government ordered the unit to disengage and move into central Holland to help restore order. Four months later, the division stepped down, and its remaining personnel were sent to other units as replacements.

Current Status: Disbanded

4TH MECHANIZED DIVISION

The division was alerted on 20 June 1996 and declared fully mobilized on 21 June 1996. On 7 October 1996, the division was moved to the Dutch-German border but ordered to go no further. When the US, Britain, and Canada crossed the inter-German frontier in December, the Dutch government ordered the 4th MD to stay in place. On 7 January 1997, the division was ordered into

Germany to help fight the Warsaw Pact. The division performed well against the V Italian Corps in southern Germany in the summer of 1997. The division was hastily withdrawn to Holland in January of 1998 to counter the French invasion.

The unit was involved in heavy fighting in the Arnheim area against the French 17th Armored Division. It withdrew to central Holland on the orders of the surviving Dutch government.

Subordination: None

Current Location: Disbursed in unoccupied Holland

Manpower: 600

5TH RESERVE MECHANIZED DIVISION

The division was activated on 12 September 1996 and was declared operational on 14 September 1996. Up until the Dutch entry into the war, the division was held in Holland. As the fighting in southern Germany grew in intensity, the 5th was sent south into reserve positions around Koln.

In January of 1998, the division was ordered back into Holland. While fighting in the vicinity of Nijmegen, the division was hit hard by French air strikes. The survivors were withdrawn into central Holland and then moved further north, where they have remained ever since.

Subordination: None

Current Location: Vicinity of Apeldoorn, Holland

Manpower: 500

101ST RESERVE MECHANIZED BRIGADE

The brigade was alerted on 2 October 1996 and declared operational on 5 October 1996. The brigade was used primarily as rear area security force. It suffered from desertions during the civil upheavals of late 1997.

In December of 1997, the brigade was withdrawn to Holland to help with internal security duties in the Leeuwarden area. When the French invaded in 1998, the brigade moved into southern Holland in support of the Territorial Command troops. It was overrun by the Belgian 16th Mechanized Division in the vicinity of Eindhoven. The survivors withdrew back to their cantonment area in Leeuwarden, where they have been ever since.

Subordination: None

Current Location: Leeuwarden, Holland

Manpower: 200

302ND RESERVE INFANTRY BRIGADE

Originally part of the Dutch National Territorial Command, the brigade spent all of 1997 inside Holland on a variety of security and disaster relief missions.

In January of 1998, the brigade was in the Breda-Tilburg area where it was attacked by the French 8th Marine Parachute Regiment.

The brigade gave a good account of itself until other French and Belgian main forces arrived. The brigade fought a withdrawing action to the Rhine, where the survivors made their way across the river to Hilversum.

Subordination: None

Current Location: Hilversum, Holland

Manpower: 100

304TH RESERVE INFANTRY BRIGADE

The brigade was originally part of the Territorial Command. After activation, the brigade spent most of its time on a variety of disaster relief and security duties. It was in the vicinity of Rotterdam when

that city was hit by a nuclear warhead on 14 October 1997. The survivors regrouped around the town of Edam, where they have been ever since.

Subordination: None

Current Location: Edam, Holland

Manpower: 100

1ST COMMANDO GROUP, ROYAL NETHERLANDS MARINES

As part of the SACEUR (Supreme Allied Command, Europe) mobile force, the 1st Marines were sent to Norway in July of 1996. When the Red Army invaded Norway in December of 1996, the unit fought in the Bardufoss area. Throughout 1997, the 1st Marines participated in the Kola Peninsula Campaign as an elite raiding force. When the front stabilized in 1998, the 1st Marines repatriated themselves to Holland by commandeering a freighter. The members of the unit are presently operating as anti-French guerrillas based in the coastal islands west of Bergen op Zoom.

Subordination: None

Current Location: Vicinity of Bergen op Zoom, Holland

Manpower: 90

2ND COMMANDO GROUP, ROYAL NETHERLANDS MARINES

Before Holland officially entered the war, the 2nd Marines were already engaged in a series of counterterrorist operations inside Holland. Their main opponent was a group known as the Dutch Red Army. During 1997, the 2nd Marines were involved in anti-marauder duties as well. When the French moved into southern Holland, the 2nd Marines executed a series of commando operations. The most spectacular of these was the sinking of the French Frigate *Balny* by an underwater demolition team. Since that time, the 2nd Marines have carried on a clandestine war against Franco-Belgian forces along the coastal regions of southern Holland and northern Belgium.

Subordination: None

Current Location: Unknown

Manpower: 100

102ND RECON BATTALION

Originally part of I Netherlands Corps, the 102nd took part in the fighting in southern Germany. In June of 1998, the unit was converted to horse cavalry. It has since served as the local militia for the city of Zwolle.

Subordination: None

Current Location: Zwolle, Holland

Manpower: 120 cavalry

103RD RECON BATTALION

Originally part of I Netherlands Corps, the 103rd was refitting in Holland when the French invaded. The battalion was the core of the defense of Utrecht, Holland. In March of 1998, the survivors moved to Zutphen, and absorbed local police and militia units.

Subordination: None

Current Location: Zutphen, Holland

Manpower: 300

104TH RECON BATTALION

As part of the I Netherlands Corps, the 104th took part in the fighting in southern Germany. There it held the approaches to Augsburg against a determined assault by the Italian *Folgore*

Airborne Brigade. Although nearly wiped out, the 104th succeeded in preventing the Italian paratroopers from seizing several vital road junctions. After this action, the 104th was withdrawn to Holland where it was reformed as a cavalry unit and settled into cantonments in the city of Groningen.

Subordination: None

Current Location: Groningen, Holland

Manpower: 150 cavalry

105TH RECON BATTALION

The battalion was originally part of the I Netherlands Corps. It fought in southern Germany in the summer of 1997, where it was hit by several Italian air strikes. The survivors returned to Holland in October of 1997 for rest and refit. During the French invasion, the unit covered the approaches to Arnheim. The 105th inflicted heavy casualties on the Belgian 7th Mechanized Brigade before it was forced to withdraw north of the Rhine. The unit was disbanded and its personnel used as reinforcements for other units.

Current Status: Disbanded

Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles and Weapons

Note: MBTs are either Leopard Is or Leopard Us. Remember that these are prewar levels and do not represent the current (1 July 2000) condition of any unit.

ARMORED BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters/Support Company:

2 MBTs

3 Leopard Armored Recovery Vehicles

3 YPR-765 MICVs (Recon Platoon)

Three Tank Companies, each with:

17 MBTs

2 M113s

ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters/Support Company:

7 M113s

9 M113 SP 120mm Mortars (Mortar Platoon)

3 YPR-765 MICVs (Recon Platoon)

12 YPR-765 w/TOW (AT Platoon)

Three Armored Infantry Companies, each with:

2M113s

13 YPR-765 MICVs

9 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles

6 Tank Breaker Missile Systems

INFANTRY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Company:

7M113s

3 YPR-765 MICVs (Recon Platoon)

Three Rifle Companies, each with:

9 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles (1 per squad)

Combat Support Company:

12 HMMWVs w/TOW

4 120mm Mortars (Towed)

CORPS VERKENNING (RECON) BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters/Support Company:

3 M577s (Staff)

2 Leopard Armored Recovery Vehicles

Three Recon Companies, each with:

1 M577

2 M113s (Ground Surveillance Radar Squad)

6 MBTs

15 YPR-765 MICVs

12 M113S

3 M106s(SP 4.2" Mortar)

AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery:

4M113s

Four Firing Batteries, each with:

4M113s

6 Flakpanzer Gepards

ARTILLERY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery:

4 M113 FIST-Vs (Forward Observers)

4 M577 TOCs (Staff)

Three Firing Batteries, each with:

4 M113s

6 M109A2 SP 155mm Howitzers

6 M548 Ammo Tractors

HEAVY ARTILLERY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery:

4 M113 FIST-Vs (Forward Observers)

4 M577 TOCs (Staff)

Three Firing Batteries, each with:

4 M113s

4 M110SP 8" Howitzers

4 M548 Ammo Carriers

MEDIUM ARTILLERY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery:

4 M113 FIST-Vs (Forward Observers)

4 M577 TOCs (Staff)

Three Firing Batteries, each with:

6 M114 155mm Howitzers (Towed)

6 M548 Ammo Tractors

ROCKET BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery:

4 M-113 FIST-Vs

4 M-577 TOCs (Staff)

Three Firing Batteries, each with:

4 M-113s

6 M998 MLRSs

6 M648 Ammo Tractors

MARINE COMMANDO GROUP

Headquarters and Headquarters Company:

6 HMMWVs (Recon Platoon)

Two Infantry Companies, each with:

10 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles

3 60mm Mortars

Combat Support Company:

6 81 mm Mortars

4 HMMWVs w/TOW



Royal Norwegian Army

The forces of Norway have been heavily engaged against the Russians since the Soviet invasion of their country in 1996.

Order of Battle

The following order of battle is as of 1 July 2000.

NORTHERN REGION COMMAND

- 3rd Arctic Division
 - Nordland Armored Brigade (Arctic)
 - 15th Light Mechanized Brigade (Arctic)
 - 5th Mountain Brigade (Arctic)
 - 2nd Dragoon Regiment

CENTRAL REGION COMMAND

- 1st Infantry Division
 - 1st Infantry Brigade
 - 3rd Infantry Brigade
 - 4th Infantry Brigade
 - 2nd Armored Brigade
 - 13th Independent Mountain Brigade

SOUTHERN REGION COMMAND

- 2nd Infantry Division
 - 6th Infantry Brigade
 - 7th Infantry Brigade
 - 8th Infantry Brigade
 - 1st Dragoon Regiment

OSLO DEFENSE REGION

- Royal Guards Brigade
- 12th Light Mechanized Brigade

Unit History and Current Status

The divisions of the Norwegian Army are never constant, and units are switched from one to another as the need arises. All

Norwegian units have, at one time or another, been in combat. Bear in mind that these descriptions are as of 1 July 2000 and are prior to the events described in **Boomer**.

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION

The 1st Division is a backwater division, and troops are assigned here after a tour of duty at the front. The division also serves an administrative function in its area of responsibility.

Subordination: Southern Region Command

Current Location: Headquartered in Bergen

Manpower: 1700

Tanks: 14

2ND INFANTRY DIVISION

Like the 1st, the 2nd Division is assigned to a less dangerous command and is a "rest-and-refit" organization.

Subordination: Central Region Command

Current Location: Headquartered in Trondheim

Manpower: 1800

Tanks: 16

3RD ARCTIC DIVISION

The 3rd took part in every major offensive in the theater and is presently assigned to cover the extreme northern border region. Its component units are scattered from Tromsø to Kirkenes.

Subordination: Northern Region Command

Current Location: Headquartered in Tromsø

Manpower: 2200

Tanks: 22

ROYAL GUARDS BRIGADE

Responsible for the protection of the Norwegian king, this unit was severely damaged in the nuclear strike on Oslo and has only recently been rebuilt. Many of its members are British, Canadian, and American soldiers assigned to the unit after the nuclear strikes of late 1997. Technically part of the Oslo Defense Region, it follows the new king, Haakon VIM, wherever he goes.

Subordination: Oslo Defense Region
Current Location: Trondheim
Manpower: 400

12TH LIGHT MECHANIZED BRIGADE

This unit was part of the Norwegian strategic reserve and was severely damaged in the nuclear attacks on Oslo in 1997. It was rebuilt and assigned to oversee the salvage of the remains of the Norwegian capital.

Subordination: Oslo Defense Region
Current Location: Oslo
Manpower: 800
Tanks: 10

13TH INDEPENDENT MOUNTAIN BRIGADE

Heavily damaged in the NATO offensive of June 1997, the 13th was sent to Narvik to rest and refit, where it currently carries out internal administrative duties and serves as the northernmost unit of the Central Region Command.

Subordination: Central Region Command
Current Location: Narvik
Manpower: 1100

Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles and Weapons

Remember that these are prewar levels and do not represent the current (1 July 2000) condition of any unit.

ARMORED BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters/Support Company:

- 5 M113S
- 2 M577 TOCs (Staff)

Two Tank Companies, each with:

- 11 MBTs
- 2 M113s

Armored Infantry Company:

- 11 M113s
- 2 M113SP 120mm Mortars
- 2 M901s
- 3 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles

Motorized Infantry Company:

- 3 81 mm Mortars
- 3 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles
- 2 Jeeps w/106mm Recoilless Rifles

INFANTRY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters/Support Company:

- 5 M113s
- 2 M577 TOCs (Staff)
- 4 M113SP120mm Mortars
- 2 Jeeps w/TOW (AT Platoon)

Three Infantry Companies, each with:

- 2 M113SP 120mm Mortars

LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters/Support Company:

- 2 M113s
- 2 M577 TOCs (Staff)
- 4 Bv-206s w/120mm Mortars

- 2 Bv-206s w/TOW (AT Platoon)
- Three Light Infantry Companies, each with:
- 11 M113s
 - 2 Bv-206 120mm Mortars
 - 2 Bv-206s w/TOW
 - 3 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles

MECHANIZED INFANTRY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters/Support Company:

- 5M113s
- 2 M577 TOCs (Staff)
- 4 M113SP 120mm Mortars
- 2 Wiesels w/TOW (AT Platoon)

Two Armored Infantry Companies, each with:

- 11 M113s
- 2 M113 SP 120mm Mortars
- 2M901s
- 3 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles

Tank Company:

- 11 MBTs
- 2 M113s

Motorized Infantry Company:

- 3 81mm Mortars
- 3 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles
- 2 Jeeps w/106mm Recoilless Rifles

DRAGOON REGIMENT

Headquarters and Headquarters/Support Company:

- 5 M113s
- 2 M577 TOCs (Staff)
- 2 M901s (AT Platoon)

Two Tank Companies, each with:

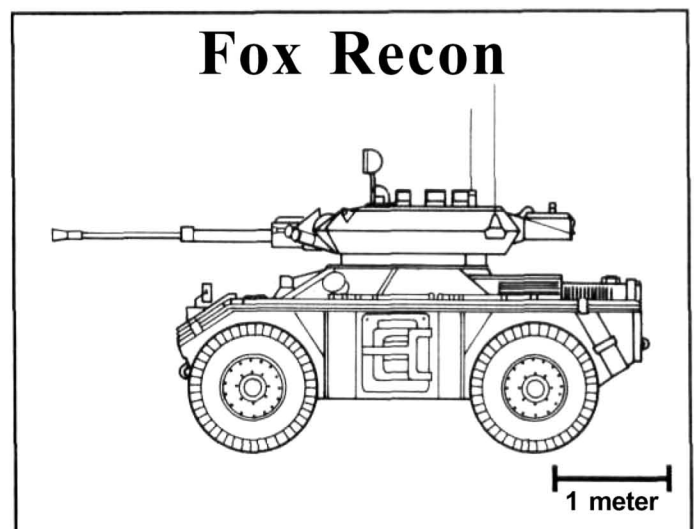
- 11 MBTs
- 2 M113s

Armored Infantry Company:

- 11 M113s
- 2 M113 SP 120mm Mortars
- 2 *Wiesels* w/TOW
- 3 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles

Motorized Infantry Company:

- 3 81mm Mortars
- 3 Carl Gustav Recoilless Rifles
- 2 Jeeps w/106mm Recoilless Rifles



The Color Plate Notes

A1: *Leopard II of FRG 10th Panzer Division, specific unit unknown, vicinity of Brest-Litovsk, USSR; July 1997.*

The vehicle shows the standard, prewar, three-color camouflage system adopted by the Bundeswehr and used (officially, anyway) on all German vehicles throughout the war. This particular vehicle shows the Verdant Summer scheme of forest green, with an overpainting of light green and tan.

A2: *C1 (Leopard I), Brigade Headquarters, Canadian 4th Mechanised Brigade, Poland; June 2000.*

The C1 depicted shows a nonstandard, green-and-tan shatter pattern, unknown in Canadian service and evidently applied at some time after the vehicle entered combat. The paint shows considerable weathering and is quite faded except for the bright red maple leaf insignia. The latter was evidently refreshed shortly before the photo was taken.

A3: *Challenger, A Troop, 1/Queen's Dragoon Guards, 7th Armoured Brigade, 1st Armoured Division, Poland; 1998.*

This vehicle illustrates a somewhat atypical British camouflage scheme: green drab overall, with no additional colors applied. This may be a factory paint job or may indicate a vehicle pulled back into service after a major "vacation" at a repair depot.

The meaning of the legend "The Boss" whitewashed on the left fender (and repeated on the right, as shown in other views of this vehicle) is not known with certainty. It may indicate a crewmember, or may refer to an American musician, Bruce Springsteen, who was nicknamed "The Boss."

A4: *MOWAG SW-1 Roland APC, 11th PanzerAufklarungs Battalion, II West German Corps, location unknown; December 1998.*

The reference photograph for this plate is unlabeled except for the notation "L. M. Dec. '98." The vehicle depicted is a MOWAG Roland APC with Bundeswehr markings, and we may determine the unit from this data alone since only one received SW-1s during that period.

B1: *Chieftain, Brigade Headquarters, 2nd Armored Brigade, IPA 3rd Armored Division, Kazerun, Iran; July 2000.*

British aid to the Iran Nowin took the form of military equipment and monetary aid, as well as troops to serve as training cadres for the Iranian Peoples' Army. The Chieftain tank illustrated here shows a color scheme typical of the bulk of vehicles in Iranian service: sand overall with large red-brown patches. The stores racks on this vehicle show the typical hodgepodge collection of personal gear and survival necessities. The two odd burn marks on the front and rear left fender may represent nonpenetrating hits from a small-caliber incendiary or smoke weapon.

B2: *Vickers Mk 7, A Company, 215th Armored Brigade, IPA 3rd Armored Division, Kazerun, Iran; July 2000.*

This Vickers Mk 7 still sports its desert sand factory colors. It shows two kill marks (white, hand-painted silhouettes) on the gun tube and several autocannon hits on the turret and fenders.

B3: *Scorpion, Recon Company, 11th Mechanized Infantry Brigade, IPA 12th Infantry Division, Jahrom, Iran; June 2000.*

Sporting a typical Iranian camouflage scheme, this vehicle also shows a field-improvised stores rack which contains the usual array of supplies and possessions.

B4: *TH-301, Leicht Company, 11th Aufklarungs (Reconnaissance) Battalion, 1 PzGrD, Austria; 2000.*

TH-301s were late in entering German service and not all *Aufklarungs* battalions had received them by the crossing of the inter-German border in 1996. This vehicle shows an atypical,

monocolor green color scheme with a small Bundeswehr cross and has seen some action, as the small arms damage to its fenders demonstrates.

C1: *M60A3 with explosive applique armor, Turkish 3rd Armored Brigade, Bulgaria; 1997.*

Turkish participation in the war is not as well documented as the vehicle enthusiast would prefer, and the only surviving pictorial evidence of armored units in action comes from news footage shot for Turkish television by a crew attached to the 3rd Armored Brigade during 1996 and 1997. The vehicle illustrated here is an M60A3 TTS with reactive armor blocks.

C2: *Leopard III of the US 2nd Marine Division, Poland; 2000.*

The acquisitive habits of US Marines are well known from previous wars, and this vehicle was evidently "found on post" and used to replace battle losses.

As is typical for such "adoptions," little has been done to the original paint job except to change the national markings. The kill rings on the barrel and their odd notation are worthy of some discussion, however. It was the custom in the Bundeswehr to record a gun tube's kills by painting white rings (called "kill rings") around it, one per vehicle destroyed. The "ours...theirs" inscription is a matter for speculation. Since it is in English, it was obviously added by the American crew and may indicate that the forward rings were done by the previous crew, while the ring near the muzzle represents the accomplishments of the present one. An alternative possibility is that "Theirs" indicates enemy vehicles destroyed, while "Ours" indicates a friendly vehicle destroyed by accident.

C3: *Rapier SP, MEFF Brigade HQ, Bahrain; December 1999.*

This vehicle shows the standard British desert camouflage pattern: a base coat of sand oversprayed with irregular brown areas calculated to break up the vehicle's distinctive contours. Not surprisingly for a vehicle assigned to a rear area anti-aircraft unit, this vehicle shows only a little wear and no battle damage.

C4: *Gepard of 1st Flak Battalion, 1st Panzer Division, Italian Front; 1998.*

Gepards, as forward area SPAA vehicles, usually received the standard Bundeswehr three-color camouflage, but this vehicle remains in its factory-green base paint.

D1: *Wildcat of 24th Fallschirmjager Brigade, Poland; 1997.*

This vehicle also sports a nonstandard, monocolor scheme, showing the Bundeswehr cross as its only marking. The slightly odd look to the shade of green indicates that the color was probably an improvisation from civilian paint stocks, although the clean, sharp edges of the cross indicate that it was applied with stencils.

D2: *Spartan APC from an unknown troop of the British 12th Armoured Brigade, 1st Armoured Division, Poland; 1999.*

This Spartan shows a faded monocolor scheme often seen on late-war British vehicles, especially those of the 1st Armoured Division.

D3: *Wiesel TOW, Support Company, 1/15th Light Mechanized Brigade, Litsa River Line, USSR; 1997.*

This vehicle sports afresh coating of Norwegian Forest Green, indicating it is fresh from a depot and has seen little action.

D4: *FV-102 Striker, Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, Germany; 1999.*

This Striker antiarmor vehicle shows a dark green/light green British paint scheme usually applied as summer camouflage. The name "Killer," applied to the side of the vehicle, refers to "Killer from Kilkenny," a popular song by the nanopunk band Straight Razorheads.



A1: Leopard II of FRG 10th Panzer Division, specific unit unknown, vicinity of Brest-Litovsk, USSR; July 1997.



A2: C1 (Leopard I), Brigade Headquarters, Canadian 4th Mechanised Brigade, Poland; June 2000.



A3: Challenger, A Troop, 1/Queen's Dragoon Guards, 7th Armoured Brigade, 1st Armoured Division, Poland; 1998.



A4: MOWAG SW-1 Roland APC, 11th Panzer Aufklarungs Battalion, II West German Corps, location unknown; December 1998.



B1: Chieftain, Brigade Headquarters, 2nd Armored Brigade, IPA 3rd Armored Division, Kazerun, Iran; July 2000.



B2: Vickers Mk 7, A Company, 2/5th Armored Brigade, IPA3rd Armored Division, Kazerun, Iran; July 2000.



B3: Scorpion, Recon Company, 11th Mechanized Infantry Brigade, IPA 12th Infantry Division, Jahrom, Iran; June 2000.



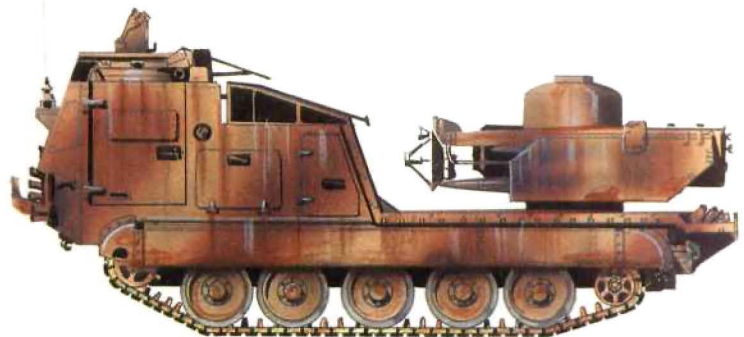
B4: TH-301, *Leicht* Company, 11th *Aufklarungs* (Reconnaissance) Battalion, 1 PzGrD, Austria; 2000.



C 1: M60A3 with explosive applique armor, Turkish 3rd Armored Brigade, Bulgaria; 1997.



C2: Leopard III of the US 2nd Marine Division, Poland; 2000.



C3: Rapier SP, MEFF Brigade HQ, Bahrain; December 1999.



C4: *Gepardoi* 1st Flak Battalion, 1st Panzer Division, Italian Front; 1998.



D1: Wildcat of 24th *Fallschirmjäger* Brigade, Poland; 1997.



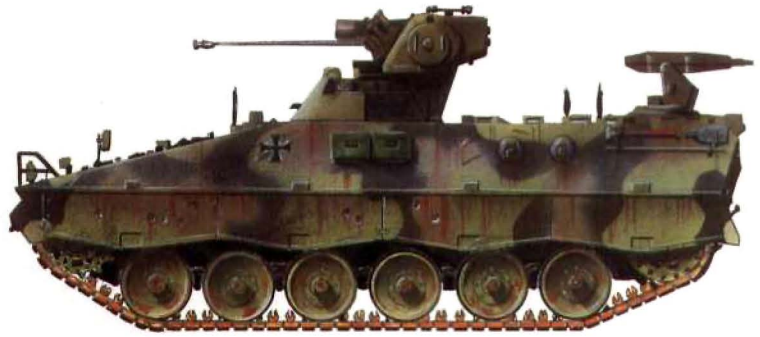
D2: Spartan APC from an unknown troop of the British 12th Armoured Brigade, 1st Armoured Division, Poland; 1999.



D3: Wiesel/TOW, Support Company, 1/15th Light Mechanized Brigade, Litva River Line, USSR; 1997.



D4: FV-102 Striker, Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, Germany; 1999.



E1: *Marder 2* of 1/19th Panzergrenadier Brigade, 6th Panzergrenadier Division, Hamburg, Germany; 2000.



E2: FV-510 Warrior, Brigade Headquarters, 7th Armoured Brigade, 1st Armoured Division, Germany; 1997.



E3: FV-432 of B Company, 1/Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, 19th Infantry Brigade, Germany; January 2000.



E4: Grizzly, Recon Company, 1/22e Regiment, Germany; March 1998.



F 1: FV-603 Saracen of the Ulster Defence Regiment, Northern Ireland; 1995.



F2: FV-721 Fox, Headquarters Troop, 2/Royal Tank Regiment, 4th Armoured Division, Germany; 1999.



F3: Luchs, American 278th ACR, Germany; January 2000.



F4: Cougar of the Canadian detachment, United Nations Peace-keeping Forces, Ceylon; 1996.



G1: Foden 10-Ton Cargo Truck, unknown Soviet unit, Poland; December 1999.



G2: Landrover, unknown Tudeh unit, Iran; 2000.



G3: M151 Jeep, Brigade Headquarters, Turkish 3rd Armored Brigade, Thrace; August 1997.



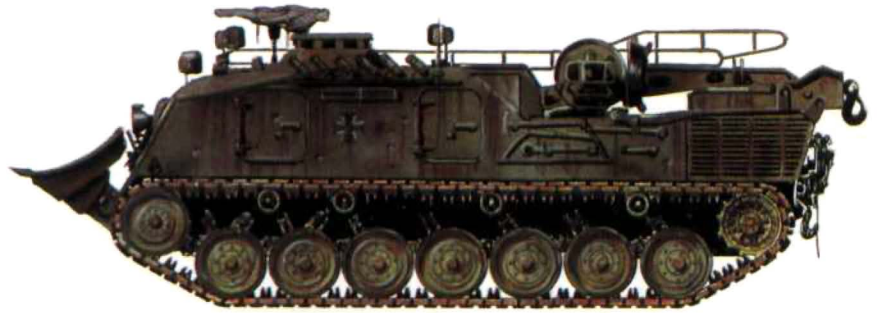
G4: BV-206 of the Norwegian 5th Mountain Brigade, Litsa River Line, USSR; June, 1997.



G5: FV-107 Scimitar, Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, German Democratic Republic; December 1997.



G6: AT-105 Saxon, operating with unknown marauder band, vicinity of Berlin; July 2000.



H1: Leopard AEV, unit and location unknown; August 1999.



H2: FV-433 Abbot, 2nd Field Regiment, 2nd Armoured Division, Germany; July 2000.



H3: M109A3G of 1st Battery, 3rd Artillery Battalion, 3rd Panzer Division, Siege of Warsaw, Poland; September 1997.



H4: AIFV, unknown Dutch unit, Defense of the Rhine, the Netherlands; 1999.

E1: *Marder 2 of 1/19th Panzergrenadier Brigade, 6th Panzer-grenadier Division, Hamburg, Germany; 2000.*

This plate illustrates another variation on the basic Bundeswehr three-color camouflage pattern. The vehicle is otherwise standard.

E2: *FV-510 Warrior, Brigade Headquarters, 7th Armoured Brigade, 1st Armoured Division, Germany; 1997.*

Headquarters vehicles were usually kept in relatively good condition, and this Warrior is no exception. This vehicle shows a typical summer two-color scheme of forest green and dark green.

E3: *FV-432 of B Company, 1/Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, 19th Infantry Brigade, Germany; January 2000.*

This vehicle represents another version of the typical British two-tone camouflage pattern.

E4: *Grizzly, Recon Company, 1/22e Regiment, Germany; March 1998.*

The source for this plate is authentic, and the unit, date, and location are known with certainty. However, the reason for the peculiar (for a Canadian unit) tan/brown camouflage scheme is a complete mystery. Ordinarily, this would indicate a pattern intended for desert service, but the vehicle is from a unit assigned to Europe.

F1: *FV-603 Saracen of the Ulster Defence Regiment, Northern Ireland; 1995.*

This Saracen shows a two-color scheme in a manner atypical for vehicles intended for urban service, indicating that it may have been transferred here from a unit originally intended for service elsewhere than Northern Ireland.

F2: *FV-721 Fox, Headquarters Troop, 2/Royal Tank Regiment, 4th Armoured Division, Germany; 1999.*

This Fox AC from the 2nd/RTR shows a nonstandard, dark-green monochrome paint job. The camouflage net is an experimental variety designed to disguise thermal signatures (and thus fool infrared sighting apparatus) in addition to altering both visual and ultraviolet light patterns.

F3: *Luchs, American 278th ACR, Germany; January 2000.*

This Luchs AC has been taken over by an American crew, leaving the basic Bundeswehr three-color camouflage pattern intact. The inscription "MOX NIX" is a phrase common in GI slang (a corruption of the German *Machts Nichts*) and can be loosely translated as "So what?" A large quantity of personal baggage can be seen on the rear deck of the vehicle. It blocks the rear driver's hatch, indicating that the rear driver's position is probably unoccupied and that the vehicle is operating with less than a full crew.

F4: *Cougar of the Canadian detachment, United Nations Peacekeeping Forces, Ceylon; 1996.*

Canadian forces were sent to Ceylon in 1993 following the Tamil Insurrection of 1991 as part of a United Nations peacekeeping force. Four companies of Canadian armored infantry joined troops from Greece, Finland, Australia, Sweden, and Italy on that island in enforcing the shaky truce decreed by a United Nations resolution of February 1993.

G1: *Foden 10-Ton Cargo Truck, unknown Soviet unit, Poland; December 1999.*

Vehicle replacements were beginning to become scarce in some portions of the front by late 1999, and military units often had to use whatever was available, including captured enemy vehicles. This British truck has been acquired by a Soviet unit (which has also chosen to continue to use the British Army cargo container), but it has been given a coat of light brown and a hand-painted red star, denoting its new masters.

G2: *Landrover, unknown Tudeh unit, Iran; 2000.*

The vehicle shows considerable small arms damage, some of

it recent, some quite old. An improvised stores rack has been added and is filled with the personal possessions of the passengers, as well as the necessities of life (fuel, water, food, and spare tires). It is not possible to tell the exact color of the vehicle, which may have been sand or light brown; the action of sun and wind has changed its original color considerably.

G3: *M151 Jeep, Brigade Headquarters, Turkish 3rd Armored Brigade, Thrace; August 1997.*

This plate is taken from the same news footage as the tank in plate C1 and shows a headquarters vehicle. The factory olive green is unmodified except for a small white national marking (the Turkish star and crescent) on the front fender.

G4: *BV-206 of the Norwegian 5th Mountain Brigade, Litsa River Line, USSR; June, 1997.*

This vehicle shows a Norwegian forest camouflage scheme consisting of bands of dark green and white which is intended to break up the contours of the vehicle and render it less detectable.

G5: *FV-107 Scimitar, Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, German Democratic Republic; December 1997.*

This Scimitar shows a desert camouflage pattern of red-brown over sand, although why this should appear on a unit assigned to Europe is unclear. Perhaps the RIH was originally slated to go to the Middle East as part of the British MEFF, but circumstances forced a change in plans before the vehicles could be repainted?

G6: *AT-105 Saxon, operating with unknown marauder band, vicinity of Berlin; July 2000.*

This plate is taken from photographs of unknown origin and shows a Saxon in service with a group of multinational marauders in July of 2000. The vehicle has been in combat on several occasions and shows battle damage in several locations.

H1: *Leopard AEV, unit and location unknown; August 1999.*

Bundeswehr unit identification is primarily on the front and rear of the vehicle, and when the only photo reference available is from the side, this practice can make identification difficult. Couple this with the fact that engineering vehicles are seldom photographed by news crews, and you are left with very few references them. All that is known about the Leopard AEV is that the photo this rendering was taken from was snapped in August of 1999, and the vehicle was probably in East Germany at the time. The camouflage scheme is standard, and the vehicle is unremarkable in any way.

H2: *FV-433 Abbot, 2nd Field Regiment, 2nd Armoured Division, Germany; July 2000.*

This vehicle seems to show a base coat of British loam green, overpainted with black or very dark green. Whether this represents a field expedient pattern, an undocumented experiment in camouflage, or an exercise in creative photographic development by a British darkroom staff is unknown. Unfortunately, no photographs or other records of vehicles from the 2nd Field Regiment are extant.

H3: *M109A3G of 1st Battery, 3rd Artillery Battalion, 3rd Panzer Division, Siege of Warsaw, Poland; September 1997.*

This is an older model M109 which has evidently been brought out of mothballs to replace combat losses. Why a German vehicle should have graffiti in English is a mystery, but we may reasonably suppose that an American soldier is responsible.

H4: *AIFV, unknown Dutch unit, Defense of the Rhine, the Netherlands; 1999.*

This vehicle is shown in a factory color scheme, but it has seen heavy fighting recently as the extensive small arms hits along the side armor amply demonstrate. A small Dutch flag has been crudely applied to the turret, presumably by the crew.

Turkish Army

Turkish participation in the war can be said to have begun with the invasion of Cyprus and the resultant war with Greece. Turkish forces fought on several fronts, including the Aegean, the Balkan, and the Near Eastern fronts.

Order of Battle

The following order of battle is as of 1 July 2000.

TURKISH FIRST ARMY

Disbanded, and remnants repatriated or scattered throughout the eastern Balkans.

TURKISH 12TH ARMY

Current Location: Western and Central Turkey

I Corps

- 2nd Infantry Division
- 4th Infantry Division
- 6th Infantry Division
- 1st Armored Brigade
- 59th Artillery Brigade

IV Corps

- 8th Infantry Division
- 23rd Infantry Division
- 33rd Infantry Division
- 66th Mechanized Division
- 57th Artillery Brigade

IX Corps

- 3rd Mechanized Division
- 1st Reserve Armored Division
- 3rd Armored Brigade
- 21st Mechanized Division
- 58th Artillery Brigade

XII Corps

- 65th Infantry Division
- 58th Reserve Infantry Division
- 12th Provisional Infantry Division
- 2nd Armored Brigade

AEGEAN COMMAND

- 11th Infantry Brigade
- 19th Infantry Brigade

CYPRUS OCCUPATION FORCE

- 28th Infantry Division
- 39th Infantry Division

ANKARA DEFENSE DISTRICT

- 1st Airborne Brigade
- 4th Armored Brigade
- 1st Mechanized Brigade

IZMIR DEFENSE DISTRICT

- 1st Marine Commando Brigade
- 6th Armored Brigade
- 14th Mechanized Brigade

TURKISH THIRD ARMY

Current Location: Eastern Turkey

II Corps

- 9th Infantry Division
- 12th Infantry Division
- 29th Infantry Division
- 51st Infantry Division

VII Corps

- 35th Reserve Infantry Division
- 21st Mountain Brigade
- 211th Border Regiment

Unit History and Current Status

Little is known of the participation of individual Turkish divisions in the war.

For this reason, the unit histories given below are less complete than those of other armies.

Armored Divisions and Brigades

1ST RESERVE ARMORED DIVISION

Activated after the disasters of 1997-98, the 1st is currently serving as the garrison of the city of Balikesir, where it also serves as headquarters guards for the IX Corps.

Subordination: IX Corps

Current Location: Balikesir, Turkey

Manpower: 1300

Tanks: 8

1ST ARMORED BRIGADE

The war record of this unit is unknown, but it is believed to have served with the Turkish First Army during 1997 in Bulgaria, where it was badly damaged by a tactical nuclear strike. The brigade was withdrawn for rest and refit, and was assigned to internal administrative duties in Sinope.

Subordination: I Corps

Current Location: Sinope, Turkey

Manpower: 750

Tanks: 2

2ND ARMORED BRIGADE

The war record of this unit is unknown. It is presently serving as reserve for the XII Corps in Adana.

Subordination: XII Corps

Current Location: Adana, Turkey

Manpower: 450

Tanks: 3

3RD ARMORED BRIGADE

This unit is known to have served in Bulgaria with the Turkish First Army and was severely damaged during the Bulgarian counteroffensive of 1997. Later in that year it was withdrawn and reassigned to internal administrative duties with the IX Corps.

Subordination: IX Corps

Current Location: Bursa, Turkey

Manpower: 300

Tanks: 1

4TH ARMORED BRIGADE

This unit spent the war guarding the Ankara district and was severely damaged during the nuclear strike that destroyed the central government in late 1997. It is presently engaged in marauder suppression in the vicinity of Bala.

Subordination: Ankara Defense District
Current Location: Bala, Turkey
Manpower: 450
Tanks: 2

6TH ARMORED BRIGADE

This unit's war record is unknown, but it is known to have been assigned to the Izmir Defense District sometime in 1997.

Subordination: Izmir Defense District
Current Location: Vicinity of Izmir, Turkey.
Manpower: 600
Tanks: 1

Infantry Divisions and Brigades

2ND INFANTRY DIVISION

The 2nd is known to have been part of the Turkish First Army, where it was damaged early in the Bulgarian counteroffensive of 1997. The division was withdrawn to Istanbul where it was brought back up to strength with reserve troops and reassigned to the 12th Army's I Corps.

It is presently engaged in internal administrative duties in and around the city of Samsun.

Subordination: I Corps
Current Location: Samsun, Turkey.
Manpower: 800

3RD MECHANIZED DIVISION

This unit's war record is not known with certainty. It is presently engaged in civil administration of the area around the city of Nazilli.

Subordination: IX Corps
Current Location: Nazilli, Turkey
Manpower: 1200

4TH INFANTRY DIVISION

The 4th's war record is not known with accuracy. It is believed to have participated in the invasion of Rhodes, from which it was withdrawn and reassigned to the 12th Army's I Corps. It is presently engaged in internal administrative duties in and around the city of Karabuk.

Subordination: I Corps
Current Location: Karabuk, Turkey
Manpower: 1100

6TH INFANTRY DIVISION

The 6th Division was part of the Turkish First Army during the Bulgarian counteroffensive of 1997 and was badly damaged during the attendant nuclear strikes. The division was withdrawn to Istanbul, rebuilt, and assigned to internal administrative duties in Trabzon. It made it as far as Sinope, where it currently forms part of the I Corps.

Subordination: I Corps
Current Location: Sinope
Manpower: 1400

8TH INFANTRY DIVISION

The 8th was one of the first Turkish units to see action in Cyprus, where the division took severe casualties. It was withdrawn to Ankara, rebuilt, and sent to reinforce the Bulgarian front in 1997. The unit made it as far as Istanbul when it was taken over by the IV Corps and reassigned to internal administrative duties in the wake of the nuclear strike on Ankara.

Subordination: IV Corps
Current Location: Adapazari, Turkey
Manpower: 1800

9TH INFANTRY DIVISION

The 9th evidently spent the entire war guarding the Syrian frontier, where it remains to this day, operating out of Gaziantep.

Subordination: II Corps
Current Location: Gaziantep, Turkey
Manpower: 900

12TH INFANTRY DIVISION

The 12th's war record is unknown. In 1997 it was assigned to internal administrative duties in the area south of Lake Van, where it has been severely damaged in action against Kurdish nationalists. The division has been forced back to the area around Mardin and is currently serving as the garrison of that city, which marks the limits of Turkish control in the region.

Subordination: II Corps
Current Location: Mardin
Manpower: 790

12TH PROVISIONAL INFANTRY DIVISION

The 12th was called up after the disasters of 1997 and is presently serving as corps reserve for the XII corps at Adana.

Subordination: XII Corps
Current Location: Adana, Turkey
Manpower: 1600

21ST MECHANIZED DIVISION

The island of Lesbos was invaded early in the Greco-Turkish conflict.

The 21st Mechanized Division was transferred in to serve as the island's garrison just before the nuclear strikes that destroyed the central government in late 1997.

Subordination: IX Corps
Current Location: Mitilini, Island of Lesbos, Greece
Manpower: 1200

23RD INFANTRY DIVISION

The 23rd's war record is unknown. It was evidently assigned to IV Corps some time before July 1997 and has performed internal administrative duties in the region of the city of Izmit since late 1998.

Subordination: IV Corps
Current Location: Izmit, Turkey
Manpower: 960

28TH INFANTRY DIVISION

This division, with the 39th Infantry, was part of the original Cyprus expeditionary force in early 1997, and has remained there fighting Greeks, Greek Cypriots, and bandits down to the present.

Subordination: Cyprus Occupation Force
Current Location: Vicinity Nicosia, Cyprus
Manpower: 1200

29TH INFANTRY DIVISION

This division was evidently part of the invasion of Lesbos. After that, it disappeared until it resurfaced as the garrison of Urfa, some time before January of 1999 (possibly as early as June of 1998). Much of its manpower consists of local civilian conscripts.

Subordination: II Corps
Current Location: Urfa, Turkey
Manpower: 2000

33RD INFANTRY DIVISION

This unit's war record is unknown.

It was assigned to the IV Corps for internal administrative duties in July of 1997 and was assigned to the city of Zonguldak at that time.

Subordination: IV Corps
Current Location: Zonguldak, Turkey
Manpower: 1400

35TH RESERVE INFANTRY DIVISION

This division was activated in late 1997, and it now serves as the garrison of Kars.

Subordination: VII Corps
Current Location: Kars, Turkey
Manpower: 2000

39TH INFANTRY DIVISION

This division, with the 28th Infantry, was part of the original Cyprus expeditionary force in early 1997, and it has remained there fighting Greeks, Greek Cypriots, and bandits down to the present. It was heavily reinforced in July of last year by levies from mainland Turkey.

Subordination: Cyprus Occupation Force
Current Location: Kyrenia, Cyprus
Manpower: 1200

51ST INFANTRY DIVISION

This division now serves as II Corps' reserve in the City of Maras.

Subordination: II Corps
Current Location: Maras, Turkey
Manpower: 1900

58TH RESERVE INFANTRY DIVISION

This unit was activated in late 1996 or early 1997, and its service record is unknown until it became the garrison of Tarsus in 1998.

Subordination: XII Corps
Current Location: Tarsus, Turkey
Manpower: 1800

65TH INFANTRY DIVISION

This unit's war record is unknown. As of 1 July 2000, it is carrying out internal administrative duties in the region around Konya.

Subordination: XII Corps
Current Location: Konya, Turkey
Manpower: 1200 men

66TH MECHANIZED DIVISION

This division was part of the garrison of Istanbul and was slightly damaged when the nuclear strike intended for that city plunged into the Sea of Marmora.

It still occupies Istanbul and its environs, but the troops are mostly dispersed into the surrounding countryside in battalion-sized cantonments.

Subordination: IV Corps
Current Location: Vicinity of Istanbul, Turkey
Manpower: 1200

1ST MECHANIZED BRIGADE

This unit was part of the Turkish strategic reserve and was outside Ankara when the city was nuked in late 1997. Its commander declared the establishment of the Ankara Defense District, and took command of surviving military and civilian activities in the area.

The brigade is presently overseeing salvage activities in the ruins of the former Turkish capital.

Subordination: Ankara Defense District
Current Location: Ankara, Turkey
Manpower: 800

11TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

Originally part of the task force assigned to the invasion of Rhodes, this unit was assigned to city of Bodrum after that island was taken.

It is presently serving as the garrison of that city.
Subordination: Aegean Command
Current Location: Bodrum, Turkey
Manpower: 750

14TH MECHANIZED BRIGADE

This brigade is part of the forces overseeing the salvage of the port of Izmir.

Subordination: Izmir Defense District
Current Location: Izmir, Turkey
Manpower: 450

19TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

This brigade was part of the invasion force that took the island of Cos from the Greeks, but it was severely damaged in the process. It is presently inhabiting several small cantonments near Marmaris.

Subordination: Aegean Command
Current Location: Marmaris, Turkey
Manpower: 350

Specialized Brigades

1ST AIRBORNE BRIGADE

The 1st Airborne Brigade was held in reserve for an airdrop that never came and is currently dispersed in several small cantonments in the area around Ankara.

Subordination: Ankara Defense District
Current Location: Vicinity of Ankara, Turkey
Manpower: 750

1ST MARINE COMMANDO BRIGADE

This brigade was sent to Izmir after it engaged in a number of raids in support of Turkish military offensives in the Greek islands. It is presently serving as a reserve force for the commander of the Izmir Defense District.

Subordination: Izmir Defense District
Current Location: Izmir, Turkey
Manpower: 800

21ST MOUNTAIN BRIGADE

This unit's war record is unknown. After 1997, it was assigned to suppression of the Kurdish insurgency in southeastern Turkey, and it is presently located in the vicinity of the city of Erzurum. This represents the present limits of Turkish control in the area. The brigade has recently incorporated a number of local conscripts to

bring its numbers up, possibly for a renewed offensive against the Kurds.

Subordination: VII Corps

Current Location: Erzurum, Turkey

Manpower: 1000

Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles and Weapons

Remember that these are prewar levels and do not represent the current (1 July 2000) condition of any unit. MBTs are either Leopard Is or M60s refitted to M60A4 standards.

INFANTRY BATTALION

Headquarters Company, with:

4 Jeeps

Three Infantry Companies, each with:

4 Jeeps w/75mm Recoilless Rifles

8 2.5-ton Trucks

Combat Support Company, with:

4 120mm Mortars

4 2.5-ton Trucks

8 Jeeps w/106mm Recoilless Rifles

MECHANIZED INFANTRY BATTALION

Headquarters Company, with:

4 M113s

Three Mechanized Infantry Companies, each with:

12 M113s or YPR-765s

4 Jeeps w/106mm Recoilless Rifles

Combat Support Company, with:

4 120mm Mortars

4 M113s or YPR-765s

4 M901s

DS ARTILLERY BATTALION

Headquarters Company, with:

4 Jeeps

1 M577 TOC

3 M113s

4 5-ton Trucks

Three Firing Batteries, each with:

4 Jeeps

4 Towed 105mm Howitzers

4 2.5-ton Trucks

GS ARTILLERY BATTALION

Headquarters Company, with:

4 Jeeps

1 M577 TOC

3 M113s

4 5-ton Trucks

Three Firing Batteries, each with:

4 Jeeps

4 Towed 155mm Howitzers

4 5-ton Trucks

ADA BATTALION

Headquarters Company, with:

4 Jeeps

1 M577 TOC

3 M113s

4 2.5-ton Trucks

Three Firing Batteries, each with:

4 Jeeps

4 Towed 40mm AAA Guns

4 2.5-ton Trucks

ARMORED BATTALION

Headquarters Company, with:

4 Jeeps

2 MBTs

Three Tank Companies, each with:

12 MBTs

ARMORED CAVALRY SQUADRON

Headquarters Troop:

4 Jeeps

2 Stingrays

Three Armored Cavalry Troops:

4 Stingrays

4 M113 ACAVS

4 Jeeps

TOWED 155MM BATTALION

Headquarters Company, with:

4 Jeeps

1 M577 TOC

3 M113s

4 5-ton Trucks

Three Firing Batteries, each with:

4 Jeeps

4 Towed 155mm Howitzers

4 5-ton Trucks

4 M548s

TOWED 8" BATTALION

Headquarters Company, with:

4 Jeeps

1 M577 TOC

3 M113s

4 5-ton Trucks

Three Firing Batteries, each with:

4 Jeeps

4 Towed 8" Howitzers

4 5-ton Trucks

4 M548s

M107 175MM SP BATTALION

Headquarters Company, with:

4 Jeeps

1 M577 TOC

3 M113s

4 5-ton Trucks

Three Firing Batteries, each with:

4 Jeeps

4 M107 175mm SP Howitzers

4 5-ton Trucks

4 M648s

The British Army

The British Army played an important part in the war.

Order of Battle

The following order of battle is as of 1 July 2000.

FIRST BRITISH ARMY

Current Location: Northern Germany

I British Corps

Corps Troops

- 24th Infantry Brigade
 - 1/The Gloucestershire Regiment
 - 2/The Light Infantry
 - 1/The Royal Regiment of Wales
 - 26th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
- 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards (R)
- The Royal Hussars (R)
- 1st Armoured Division
 - 7th Armoured Brigade
 - 1/Queen's Dragoon Guards (A)
 - 1/The Royal Scots
 - 1/The Royal Anglian Regiment
 - 12th Armoured Brigade
 - 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards (A)
 - 3/The Queen's Regiment
 - 1/The Staffordshire Regiment
 - 22nd Armoured Brigade
 - The Queen's Own Hussars (A)
 - 17th/21st Lancers (A)
 - 1/Devonshire and Dorset Regiment
- 2nd Armoured Division
 - 15th Armoured Brigade
 - 16th/5th Queen's Royal Lancers (A)
 - 2/Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
 - 1/Royal Irish Rangers
 - 24th Armoured Brigade
 - 14th/20th King's Hussars (A)
 - 1/King's Own Royal Border Regiment
 - 1/The Green Howards
 - 49th Armoured Brigade
 - 9th/12th Royal Lancers (A)
 - 4/The Royal Tank Regiment (A)
 - 1/Royal Highland Fusiliers

II British Corps

Corps Troops

- 19th Infantry Brigade
 - 1/The Light Infantry
 - 3/The Light Infantry
 - 1/Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
- 47th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
- Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (R)
- The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars (R)
- 3rd Mechanised Division
 - 4th Armoured Brigade
 - 15th/19th King's Royal Hussars (A)
 - 1/The Gordon Highlanders
 - 1/The King's Regiment
 - 3rd Infantry Brigade

- 1/The Queen's Regiment
- 1/The Prince of Wales' Own Regiment of Yorkshire
- 1/The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment

8th Infantry Brigade

- 1/The Royal Green Jackets
- 2/The Royal Anglian Regiment
- 1/Queen's Lancashire Regiment

4th Armoured Division

- 11th Armoured Brigade
 - The Life Guards (A)
 - 2/The Royal Tank Regiment (A)
 - 1/Grenadier Guards
 - 1/The Black Watch
- 20th Armoured Brigade
 - The Blues and Royals (A)
 - 13th/18th Royal Hussars (A)
 - 1/Welsh Guards
- 33rd Armoured Brigade
 - 3/The Royal Tank Regiment (A)
 - 1/The Queen's Own Highlanders
 - 2/Coldstream Guards

5th Mechanised Division

- 39th Infantry Brigade
 - 1/Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders
 - 3/Royal Regiment of Fusiliers
 - 1/Duke of Wellington's Regiment
- 1st Infantry Brigade
 - 1/Royal Welch Fusiliers
 - 3/The Royal Green Jackets
 - 2/Royal Irish Rangers
- 5th Infantry Brigade
 - 3/The Royal Anglian Regiment
 - 2/The Queen's Regiment
 - 2/The Royal Green Jackets

Norway

- 1st Royal Marine Brigade
 - 40th Commando
 - 42nd Commando
 - 45th Commando
 - 2nd Special Boat Service Company
 - 29th Commando Regiment, Royal Artillery
 - Ind. Commando Squadron, Royal Engineers

Unit History and Current Status

As with all such entries, the following are the units' status as of 1 July 2000.

Armoured Divisions

1ST ARMoured DIVISION

A prewar armoured division stationed in West Germany as part of the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR). It benefited from the British military buildup of the early 1990s. The division crossed the East German frontier on 10 December 1996 and was in combat against Pactforces by 12 December 1996. It performed well during operations in East Germany. In July 1997, the unit was transferred by road to southern Germany where it fought against the V Italian Corps in the Munich area. In June 1998, the 1st took part in the NATO counteroffensive into Czechoslovakia where it took heavy losses. The division withdrew to northern Germany where it has remained since.

Subordination: I British Corps
Current Location: Braunschweig, Germany
Manpower: 1000
Tanks: 13

2ND ARMoured DIVISION

The division was formed up in the summer of 1996 and arrived in Germany on 14 October 1996. It crossed the inter-German frontier on 10 December 1996 and was in combat by 12 December 1996. The 2nd fought hard in East Germany, where it repulsed an attack by the Soviet 20th Guards Army. In July of 1997, the division was sent south along with the rest of I British Corps to fight the Italians. The 2nd also took part in the fighting in southern Germany and Czechoslovakia. In 1999, the unit was withdrawn to northern Germany for rest and refit.

Subordination: I British Corps
Current Location: Hannover, Germany
Manpower: 2000
Tanks: 14

4TH ARMoured DIVISION

The division was formed on 15 September 1996 at Salisbury, England, but it was not deployed to continental Europe until the spring of 1997. The division fought in the campaigns in Poland throughout the rest of the year. In 1998, the 4th Armoured served as a mobile reserve force in central and southern Germany. In January of 2000, as part of the consolidation of British forces, the unit was ordered into northern Germany.

Subordination: II British Corps
Current Location: Magdeburg, Germany
Manpower: 3000
Tanks: 21

Mechanised Divisions

3RD MECHANISED DIVISION

The 3rd Mechanised Division began the war as the 3rd Armoured Division stationed in northern Germany under the command of I British Corps. The division crossed the inter-German frontier on 9 December 1996 and was in combat against Soviet forces by 10 December 1996. The 3rd took heavy casualties in the fighting in Poland and was withdrawn from combat in February of 1998 for rest and refit. The unit was amalgamated with the 7th British Field Force and reformed as a mechanised division. In June of 1998, the unit came under the command of II British Corps.

Subordination: II British Corps
Current Location: Celle, Germany
Manpower: 4000
Tanks: 13

5TH MECHANISED DIVISION

Originally formed from the 5th British Field Force on 5 December 1996, the division was used for internal security duties in England. It was deployed to continental Europe in June of 1998 just in time to take part in the fighting in southern Germany. Chronically understrength and short of tanks, the 5th MD has served primarily as a security and reaction force. In February of 2000, the unit was withdrawn to northern Germany where it has remained since.

Subordination: II British Corps
Current Location: Hildesheim, Germany
Manpower: 3000
Tanks: 6

Independent Brigades and Regiments

1ST AIRBORNE BRIGADE

Formed on 1 January 1996, the brigade was directly attached to SACEUR as a mobile strike force. The unit was involved in the fighting in southern Germany. It performed long-range penetration raids against V Italian Corps and other Pact forces. Following the nuclear exchange in November of 1997, the 1st Airborne was withdrawn back to England, where it remains.

Subordination: United Kingdom Land Forces
Current Location: Southern England
Manpower: 700

1ST SPECIAL SERVICE BRIGADE

Formed around the nucleus of the 22nd SAS, the brigade operated primarily as a long-range commando force. During the Pact offensive in 1998, elements of the unit staged several raids on Soviet Army and front headquarters, severely disrupting operations. Because of the growing chaos in England, the brigade was redeployed there in late 1998.

Subordination: United Kingdom Land Forces
Current Location: Southwest England
Manpower: 300

1ST ROYAL MARINE BRIGADE

The Royal Marines were deployed to Norway on 1 November 1996 as part of the SACEUR mobile force. In December 1996, the unit, in conjunction with the US 4th Marine Amphibious Brigade, conducted blocking operations against the forward spearheads of the Soviet 18th Army. After clearing the Narvik area, the brigade took part in the Kola Peninsula offensive. Several of its component units undertook long-range raids against Soviet facilities at Kronstadt and Leningrad. After the NATO offensive stalled in June 1997, the Royal Marines withdrew southward, along with the US 4th MAB. Although much of the brigade withdrew, a portion of it remained in Norway, where it is now under the personal command of the king.

Subordination: None
Current Location: Southern Norway
Manpower: 500

19TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

The brigade was formed up on 8 August 1996 at Crickhowell, England. The brigade remained in England until April of 1998 performing internal security and disaster-relief duties. Its troops were moved to Germany in June of 1998 as reinforcements. It fought several pitched battles against various marauder bands. During this time, the unit acquired a reputation for toughness, as well as a half-dozen assorted tanks of various nationalities.

Subordination: II British Corps
Current Location: Northern Germany
Manpower: 300
Tanks: 6

24TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

This brigade was originally part of the UKLF Reserve Force. In January of 1997, it was moved to Newcastle, England prior to being sent to Norway. Delays, caused primarily by weather, forced the cancellation of its orders. It remained in Newcastle until August of 1997 when it was sent to Poland to help shore up the deteriorating NATO position. Since then, it has seen action in every major campaign that the I British Corps has been in.

Subordination: I British Corps
Current Location: Hannover, Germany
Manpower: 500

5TH ROYAL INNISKILLING DRAGOON GUARDS

An armoured reconnaissance regiment attached to the I British Corps, the 5th was one of the first British units to cross the inter-German frontier in December of 1996. Since then, the unit has acted in every major campaign in Germany and Poland. In 1999, due to a vehicle shortage, the unit converted to horsed cavalry.

Subordination: I British Corps
Current Location: Vicinity of Braunschweig, Germany
Manpower: 150 cavalry

THE ROYAL HUSSARS

Another I British Corps armoured recon regiment, the Royal Hussars crossed over the inter-German frontier in December 1996. During the withdrawal from Poland in September 1997, it suffered heavy casualties. It withdrew from the front in December 1997. Since then, it has been primarily a rear area security force.

Subordination: I British Corps
Current Location: Vicinity of Braunschweig, Germany
Manpower: 50
Tanks: 2 Scimitars

THE ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOON GUARDS

The regiment was sent to Germany in February 1997 as one of the armoured recon regiments of the newly activated II British Corps. It has fought with distinction in every campaign. In 1999, the regiment traded in its remaining AFVs for horses. Since then, it has served as a long-range raiding force. Although officially still known as the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, the regiment prefers to use its old designation, the Royal Scots Greys.

Subordination: II British Corps
Current Location: Vicinity of Celle, Germany
Manpower: 300 cavalry

THE QUEENS' ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS

Part of II British Corps, the regiment was deployed to Germany in February 1997. During the NATO offensive in 1997, the regiment was attached to the First German Army. As such, it holds the distinction of being the first British Army unit to set foot on Russian soil since 1919. It wasn't there for long. During the withdrawal from Poland the unit served as a screening force. Since then, the unit has been used on a variety of long-range recon and strike missions. It converted to horse cavalry in 1999.

Subordination: II British Corps
Current Location: Vicinity of Braunschweig, Germany
Manpower: 200 cavalry

Authorized Levels of Principal Combat Vehicles and Weapons

These are prewar levels and not those of 1 July 2000.

ARMoured REGIMENT (BATTALION)

Headquarters and Headquarters Company:
2 MBTs (Command)
3 Sultan TOCs (Staff)
3 Fox ACs

Four Armoured Squadrons, each with:
18 MBTs
Note: MBTs are either Chieftains or Challengers.

MECHANISED INFANTRY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Company:
25 APCs or IFVs
4 Fox ACs (Scout Platoon)
8 Mortars (Mortar Platoon)
16 Milan ATGM Launchers (Antitank Platoon)
Four Mechanised Infantry Companies, each with:
15 APCs or IFVs
Note: Either FV-432 (APC) or MICV-80 (IFV).

ARMoured RECONNAISSANCE REGIMENT (CORPS LEVEL)

Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron:
3 Sultan TOCs (Staff)
2 Fox ACs (Command)
Two Medium Reconnaissance Squadrons, each with:
2 Sultan TOCs (Staff)
1 Fox AC (Command)
5 Spartan APCs (Radar Surveillance Troop)
16 Scorpion Light Tanks
One Close Reconnaissance Squadron with:
40 Scimitar Light Tanks

MOTORIZED INFANTRY BATTALION

Headquarters and Headquarters Company:
2 Sultan TOCs
Weapons Company:
16 Milan ATGM Launchers (Antitank Platoon)
8 81 mm Mortars (Mortar Platoon)
8 Fox ACs (Recon Platoon)
Three Rifle Companies, each with:
16 AT-105 Saxon Wheeled APCs

FIELD REGIMENT, ROYAL ARTILLERY

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery:
8 FV-432 APCs
4 Sultan TOCs (Staff)
Four Field Batteries, each with:
6 FV-433 Abbot SP 105mm or 6 M109 SP 155mm

HEAVY REGIMENT, ROYAL ARTILLERY

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery:
6 Sultan TOCs (Staff)
Three Batteries, each with:
4 M110 8" Howitzers (2 per platoon)
One Field Artillery Rocket Battery:
2 Sultan TOCs (Staff)
6 M993 MLRSs (3 per platoon)

AIR DEFENSE REGIMENT, ROYAL ARTILLERY

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery:
3 Sultan TOCs (Staff)
Two Missile Batteries, each with:
3 FV-432S
4 Tracked Rapier SPAAs
Two Gun Batteries, each with:
3 FV-432S
4 Sabre SPAAs

Equipment Descriptions

These vehicles are in the same categories as those given in the basic game equipment list as expanded by the **U.S. Army Vehicle Guide** and are grouped by nationality within those categories.

UNARMORED CARGO VEHICLES

YA 4442: The Dutch firm of DAF manufactures a number of tactical transport vehicles, of which the 4x4 YA 4442 is typical. It and similar vehicles by the same manufacturer have been adopted by several European armies, including the British forces in the BAOR (British Army of the Rhine). The vehicle can be fitted with a weapons mount (NATO heavy tripod—NHT—equivalent) but is not normally armed. *Price:* \$20,000 (C/S) *Tr Move:* 160/15 *Com Move:* 55/10 *Fuel Cap:* 280 liters *Fuel Cons:* 70 liters *Fuel Type:* D, *A Load:* 4 tons *Veh Wt:* 8 tons *Crew:* 2 *Mnt:* 8.

MAN 7t: The 6x6 MAN 7t is typical of a number of tactical transport vehicles in use by the Bundeswehr. The vehicle can be fitted with a weapons mount (NHT equivalent) but is not normally armed. *Price:* \$35,000 (S/R) *Tr Move:* 100/10 *Com Move:* 35/10 *Fuel Cap:* 450 liters *Fuel Cons:* 150 liters *Fuel Type:* D, *A Load:* 7 tons *Veh Wt:* 10 tons *Crew:* 2 *Mnt:* 8.

BV-206: Designed specifically to operate in very cold and/or snowbound conditions, the BV-206 is an odd-looking vehicle. It comes in two sections, the forward section containing the engine and crew, the rear section carrying passengers or cargo. The articulated drive train/link between the two sections allows the BV-206 greater cross-country ability than a similar-sized vehicle with a more conventional layout. The vehicle is fully amphibious (in that it floats). The forward section has two doors on each side and two hatches on the right deck. The rear section has a single large door in the rear. The vehicle has a weapons mount (NHT equivalent) at the forward deck hatch. In US service, the vehicle is known as the M973 carrier, cargo, tracked, 1 1/2-ton SUSV (small unit support vehicle). *Price:* \$30,000 (R/—) *Tr Move:* 180/80 *Com Move:* 50/40 *Fuel Cap:* 360 liters *Fuel Cons:* 120 liters *Fuel Type:* D, *A Load:* 1 ton *Veh Wt:* 4.2 tons *Crew:* 2+6 *Mnt/FAO.*

Foden 10-Ton Cargo: The Foden 10-ton cargo truck is typical of the more modern family of transport trucks in that it comes with provisions for standardized pallets and is fitted with its own crane to speed loading/unloading. This vehicle can be fitted with a weapons mount (NHT equivalent) but is not normally armed. *Price:* \$35,000 (S/R) *Tr Move:* 100/10 *Com Move:* 35/10 *Fuel Cap:* 450 liters *Fuel Cons:* 150 liters *Fuel Type:* D, *A Load:* 10 tons *Veh Wt:* 14 tons *Crew:* 2 *Mnt:* 8.

Land Rover: The British-made Land Rover is the workhorse general-purpose transport vehicle of many armies worldwide. The vehicle may be equipped with a pintle mount (equivalent to a NATO heavy tripod). *Price:* \$8000 (C/S) *Tr Move:* 180/45 *Com Move:* 60/35 *Fuel Cap:* 90 liters *Fuel Cons:* 30 liters *Fuel Type:* G, AvGas, *A Load:* 850 kg *Veh Wt:* 2.5 tons *Crew:* 2+6 *Mnt:* 6.

M151 1/4-ton Truck (Jeep): The American-designed jeep is the descendant of the WWII 1/4-ton general-purpose truck and takes its name from the two-letter designation "GP."

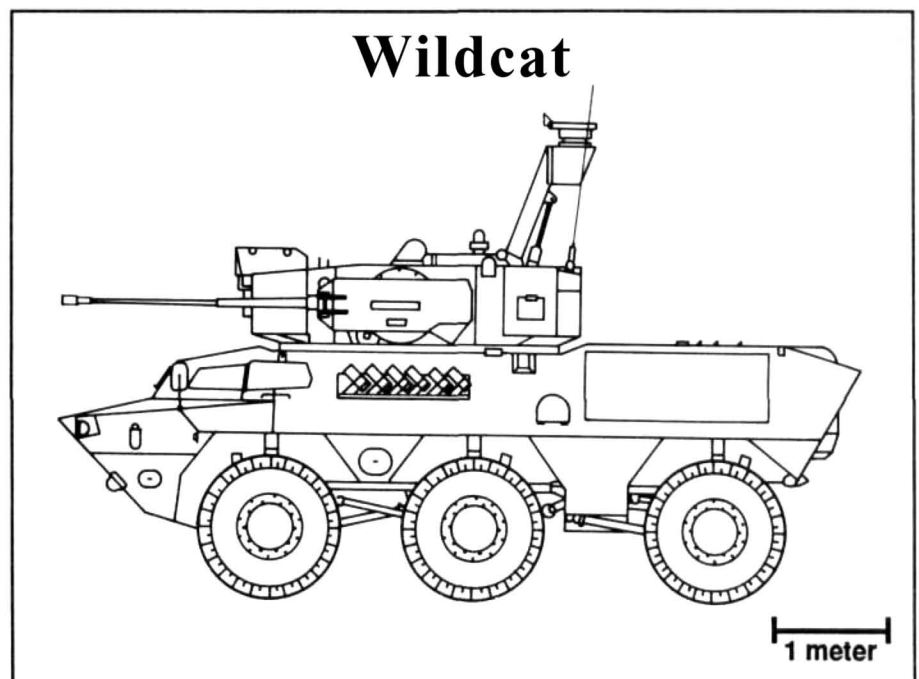
The vehicle may be equipped with a pintle mount (equivalent to a NATO heavy tripod). The trucks are to be found in armies throughout the world. Several civilian versions exist which are identical in game terms to the military ones except for the weapons mount. *Price:* \$7500 (V/C) *Tr Move:* 180/45 *Com Move:* 60/35 *Fuel Cap:* 90 liters *Fuel Cons:* 30 liters *Fuel Type:* G, *A Load:* 500 kg *Veh Wt:* 1.2 tons *Crew:* 1+3 *Mnt:* 6.

ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIERS

Grizzly APC: The Grizzly APC is based on the six-wheeled MOWAG Piranha amphibious armored vehicle. It has a driver's hatch on the left front hull deck and a commander's hatch on the turret deck. The main entrance to the passenger's compartment is via two hinged doors at the rear; secondary access is provided by two hinged doors on the rear hull deck. The Grizzly has two firing ports on either side and two at the rear. *Price:* \$50,000 (R/R) *Armament:* M2HB MG *Ammo:* As cargo *Tr Move:* 180/70 *Com Move:* 60/25 *Fuel Cap:* 250 liters *Fuel Cons:* 60 liters *Fuel Type:* D, *A Load:* 1.5 tons *Veh Wt:* 9.5 tons *Crew:* 3+8 *Mnt:* 8.

YPR-765: This vehicle was developed as an improved version of the M113 by the latter's manufacturer, FMC. It has not been adopted by the US Army (the M2 Bradley was adopted instead), but a number of other nations now use it (Belgium and Holland, in Europe). *Price:* \$80,000 (S/R) *Armament:* 25mm autocannon, 7.62mm MG *Ammo:* 150x25mm *Tr Move:* 120/70 *Com Move:* 40/30 *Fuel Cap:* 360 liters *Fuel Cons:* 120 liters *Fuel Type:* D, *A Load:* 1.5 tons *Veh Wt:* 12 tons *Crew:* 3+10 *Mnt:* 8.

Marder. In service with the West German Bundeswehr since the 1960s, the *Marder* has gone through several improvements since that time, the most recent being the replacement of the vehicle's original 20mm autocannon with a more modern 25mm variety. Some models mount an ATGM launcher on the turret (Milan or TOW II); others have had the turret removed and replaced with a mortar or other weapon. The 25mm autocannon is mounted above the turret, and a 7.62mm machinegun in a remote mount can fire in a 270-degree arc from the rear deck above the disembarking ramp. The *Marder* has two firing ports on each side. *Price:* \$150,000 (S/R), *RF:* +15 *Armament:* 25mm autocannon,

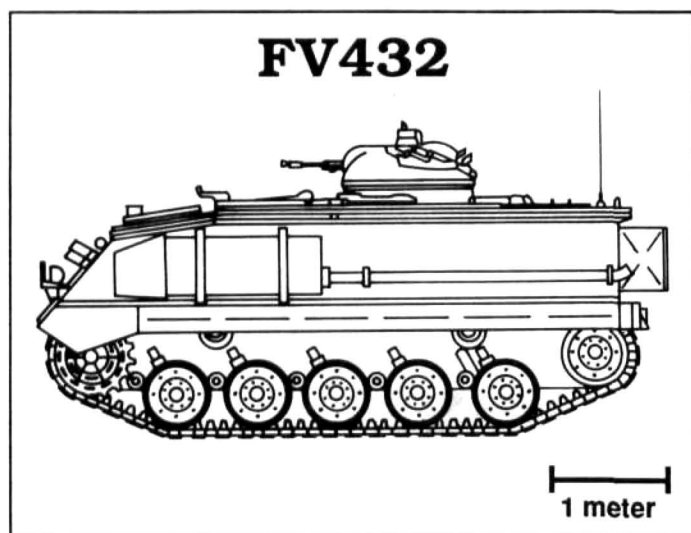


7.62mm MG coaxial, 7.62mm MG remote, 7.62mm MG (C) Ammo: 150x25mm TrMove: 120/70 ComMove: 40/30 Fuel Cap: 440 liters Fuel Cons: 110 liters Fuel Type: D, A Load: 500 kg Veh Wt: 29 tons Crew: 2+8 Mnt: 10.

AT-105 Saxon Wheeled APC: Not every army can (or desires to) equip all its infantry with IFVs. The AT-105 Saxon, a British-built 4x4 APC, fills the British requirement for a lighter, less expensive troop carrier in units not intended for front-line, combined-arms service. Price: \$80,000 (C/R) Armament: 7.62mm MG Ammo: 300x7.62mmN belted Tr Move: 170/30 Com Move: 40/30 Fuel Cap: 360 liters Fuel Cons: 120 liters Fuel Type: G, A Load: 400 kg Veh Wt: 11 tons Crew: 2+10 Mnt: 8.

FV-103 Spartan: The Spartan is a British-built, tracked APC based on the FV-101 Scorpion light tank. The vehicle has a driver's hatch on the left front deck, a commander's hatch and a gunner's cupola (weapons mount equivalent to NHT) on the top deck, and a powered ramp in the rear. An unarmed casualty evacuation version, with a larger passenger compartment to accommodate stretchers, is called the FV-107 Samaritan (aptly enough). Price: \$70,000 (S/R) Armament: 7.62mm MG Ammo: 300x7.62mmN belted Tr Move: 170/150 Com Move: 60/50 Fuel Cap: 390 liters Fuel Cons: 156 liters Fuel Type: G, AvG, A Load: 600 kg Veh Wt: 7 tons Crew: 3+4 Mnt: 12.

FV-432: The FV-432 is a British-built, tracked APC. The vehicle has a driver's hatch on the left front deck and a commander's hatch with a NHT-equivalent weapons mount. Some models are equipped



with a small cupola (in place of the commander's hatch) mounting a 7.62mm general-purpose machinegun. An ATGM variant, the FV-438, is fitted with a Swingfire launcher in place of the passenger compartment. A signals variant, the FV-439, is nearly identical, but contains communications equipment in place of passengers. Other variants include mortar, radar, and RCLR versions. Price: \$70,000 (S/R) Armament: 7.62mm MG Ammo: 300x7.62mmN belted TrMove: 170/130 Com Move: 40/30 Fuel Cap: 390 liters Fuel Cons: 156 liters Fuel Type: G, D, A Load: 600 kg Veh Wt: 16 tons Crew: 2+10 Mnt: 10.

FV-603 Saracen: The Saracen is an obsolete, six-wheeled APC which left British service in 1984 and lacks NBC and night vision equipment. A number were brought out of depot storage late in the war and pressed into service with rear echelons in order to free more modern vehicles for front-line service. Price: \$65,000 (R/—) Armament: 7.62mm MG Ammo: 300x7.62mmN belted Tr Move:

170/50 Com Move: 40/30 Fuel Cap: 330 liters Fuel Cons: 100 liters Fuel Type: G, A Load: 300 kg Veh Wt: 10 tons Crew: 2+10 Mnt: 8.

FV-510 Warrior: Introduced in the mid-1980s, the FV-510 (also called the MCV-80) was criticized by some for being simply another "battle taxi" rather than a full-fledged infantry combat vehicle: Unlike the Marder and M2 Bradley, the FV-510 has no firing ports and does not carry ATGMs. The vehicle has a driver's hatch on the forward deck, commander's and gunner's hatches atop the turret, and a drop ramp in the rear for swift departure of its load of infantry. Price: \$250,000 (S/R) Armament: 30mm Rarden autocannon, 7.62mm MG Ammo: 200x35mm Tr Move: 160/85 Com Move: 55/30 Fuel Cap: 772 liters Fuel Cons: 280 liters Fuel Type: D, A Load: 600 kg Veh Wt: 24 tons Crew: 2+8 Mnt: 12.

LIGHT COMBAT VEHICLES

Cougar: The Cougar is a Canadian armored car and, like the Canadian Grizzly, is based on the 6x6 MOWAG Piranha amphibious vehicle. The vehicle has a driver's hatch on the front hull deck, and commander's and loader's hatches on the turret deck. Access to the hull is also provided by two hinged doors at the rear of the vehicle. The armored car has two firing ports on either side and two at the rear. Price: \$70,000 (R/R) RF: +20 Armament: 76mm gun, 7.62mm MG Ammo: 30x76mm TrMove: 180/70 Com Move: 60/25 FuelCap: 250 liters FuelCons: 60 liters Fuel Type: D, A Load: 1 ton Veh Wt: 9.6 tons Crew: 3 Mnt: 8.

Lynx: A Canadian-built light reconnaissance vehicle based on the American M113 chassis (thus amphibious), the Lynx has a driver's hatch on the front hull deck, and gunner's and commander's hatches on the turret deck. The vehicle has an additional weapons mount (NHT equivalent), but no standard weapon is provided. Price: \$75,000 (R/R) RF: +15 Armament: 25mm autocannon, 7.62mm MG Ammo: 200x25mm Tr Move: 180/70 Com Move: 40/30 Fuel Cap: 360 liters Fuel Cons: 120 liters Fuel Type: D, A Load: 500 kg Veh Wt: 9.8 tons Crew: 3 Mnt: 8.

SW-1 Roland: A small number of these 4x4 light APCs, which were built by the Swiss firm of MOWAG, were acquired by the Bundeswehr for evaluation purposes in the early 1990s. The Roland was never adopted for service by the FRG. However, a number of the evaluation vehicles were pressed into service by the German II Corps to be used as replacements in 1997. Price: \$20,000 (R/—) Armament: 7.62mm MG Ammo: 300x7.62mmN belted TrMove: 160/60 Com Move: 60/40 Fuel Cap: 170 liters Fuel Cons: 80 liters Fuel Type: D, A Load: 50 kg Veh Wt: 6 tons Crew: 2+6 Mnt: 8.

Skorpion: The Skorpion (scorpion) was developed by the Bundeswehr to deploy mines at high speed using minimum personnel. The vehicle is a M548 cargo chassis fitted with six mine launchers (three per side), each carrying 20 mines. A small explosive charge launches the mine into the air, where a parachute slows its descent up to 400 yards away from the vehicle. Treat the minefield created by this vehicle as if it were a FASCAM field according to the basic game. Price: \$80,000 (R/—) Armament: 7.62mm MG Ammo: 300x7.62mmN belted Tr Move: 120/70 Com Move: 40/30 Fuel Cap: 380 liters Fuel Cons: 140 liters Fuel Type: D, A Load: 200 kg Veh Wt: 14 tons Crew: 2 Mnt: 8.

Spahpanzer Luchar. The Luchs (Lynx) is an 8x8 wheeled, amphibious reconnaissance vehicle in service only with the Bundeswehr. The vehicle is unique in that it has two drivers, one forward facing and one rearward facing, and is capable of the same speed both forward and backward. Each driver has a hatch (forward and rear deck), and the gunner and commander each

have a hatch on the turret. The *Luchs* is fully amphibious. *Price*: \$250,000 (S/R) *Armaments* x25mm autocannon, 7.62mm MG (C) *Ammo*: 60x25mm *Tr Move*: 200/80 *Com Move*: 70/40 *Fuel Cap*: 320 liters *Fuel Cons*: 160 liters *Fuel Type*: D, A *Load*: 200 kg *Veh Wt*: 19.5 tons *Crew*: 4 *Mnt*: 12.

TH-301: Alight AFV originally developed in the early 1970s for the Argentinian government by the West German firm of Thyssen-Henschel and called the TAM (*Tanque Argentino Mediano*). Production was halted because of economic difficulties in Argentina, but Thyssen-Henschel continued development of the vehicle in hopes of a sale to the Bundeswehr, which eventually came through in the early 1990s. The vehicle is conventional in its layout. *Price*: \$750,000 (S/R) *RF*: +40 *Armament*: 105mm gun, 7.62mm MG *Ammo*: 36x105mm *Tr Move*: 140/110 *Com Move*: 50/40 *Fuel Cap*: 1920 liters *Fuel Cons*: 560 liters *Fuel Type*: D, A *Load*: 300 kg *Veh Wt*: 30 tons *Crew*: 4 *Mnt*: 12.

TPz1 Fuchs: The TPz1 *Fuchs* (Fox) is a German-built 6x6 APC armed with a general-purpose machinegun identical in characteristics to the M60 MG. The TPz1 has double cargo doors in the rear, and both driver's and gunner's hatches on the front deck (the gunner's hatch, on the right, is NHT equivalent). Each side of the forward compartment has a conventional door. The *Fuchs* is primarily used for general transportation, although specialty versions exist (commo, NBC, EW, etc.). Firing ports are located on the left, right, and rear sides of the vehicle. The vehicle is fully amphibious. *Price*: \$250,000 (C/S) *Armament*: 7.62mm MG *Ammo*: 300x7.62mmN belted *Tr Move*: 160/60 *Com Move*: 50/30 *Fuel Cap*: 400 liters *Fuel Cons*: 170 liters *Fuel Type*: D, G, A *Load*: 10 tons *Veh Wt*: 15.9 tons *Crew*: 2+10 *Mnt*: 10.

UR-416: The UR-416 is a small, 4x4 wheeled APC in service with the West German police, border patrol, and military forces. The vehicle has two deck hatches, one front (with NHT equivalent weapons mount) and one rear. One door on each side and one in the rear provide for rapid passenger access. The vehicle has five firing ports on each side and two in the rear. *Price*: \$20,000 (C/S) *Armament*: 7.62mm MG *Ammo*: 300x7.62mmN belted *Tr Move*: 160/60 *Com Move*: 60/40 *Fuel Cap*: 160 liters *Fuel Cons*: 80 liters *Fuel Type*: D, G, A *Load*: 1000 kg *Veh Wt*: 6.3 tons *Crew*: 2+8 *Mnt*: 8.

FV-721 Fox: The FV-721 Fox armored car is a British-built 4x4 armored reconnaissance vehicle, which replaced the earlier (and now obsolete) Ferret AC. Its lack of an amphibious capability is a severe drawback in a reconnaissance vehicle, however. The Fox has a driver's hatch on the front deck, hatches on the turret deck for the commander and gunner, and another hatch on the left side of the vehicle. *Price*: \$50,000 (S/R) *RF*: +30 *Armament*: 30mm Rarden autocannon, 7.62mm MG *Ammo*: 135x30mm *Tr Move*: 200/60 *Com Move*: 70/40 *Fuel Cap*: 390 liters *Fuel Cons*: 180 liters *Fuel Type*: G, A *Load*: 400 kg *Veh Wt*: 6 tons *Crew*: 3 *Mnt*: 8.

FV-101 Scorpion: The FV-101 Scorpion is a British-built light reconnaissance tank which comes in several variants. The vehicle has a two-man turret with hatches for the commander and gunner, and has a driver's hatch on the front deck. Some versions of the Scorpion use diesel instead of regular automotive gasoline, and a few were built using the Cockerill 90mm gun. *Price*: \$70,000 (S/R) *RF*: +20 *Armament*: 76mm gun (or 90mm gun), 7.62mm MG *Ammo*: 42x76mm or 30x90mm *Tr Move*: 170/150 *Com Move*: 60/50 *Fuel Cap*: 390 liters *Fuel Cons*: 156 liters *Fuel Type*: G, (D), A *Load*: 600 kg *Veh Wt*: 7 tons *Crew*: 3 *Mnt*: 12.

FV-107 Scimitar: The FV-107 Scimitar is a version of the FV-101 Scorpion using the 30mm Rarden autocannon. It is

otherwise identical in layout. *Price*: \$70,000 (S/R) *RF*: +20 *Armament*: 30mm Rarden autocannon, 7.62mm MG *Ammo*: 132x35mm *Tr Move*: 170/150 *Com Move*: 60/50 *Fuel Cap*: 390 liters *Fuel Cons*: 156 liters *Fuel Type*: G, AvG, A *Load*: 600 kg *Veh Wt*: 7 tons *Crew*: 3 *Mnt*: 12.

FV-105 Sultan: The Sultan is a TOC (tactical operations center) version of the Spartan and is equipped with additional command, control, and communications equipment. It is otherwise identical to the Spartan, except as noted below. *Price*: \$80,000 (S/R) *Armament*: 7.62mm MG4m/77o: 300x7.62mmN belted *Tr Move*: 170/150 *Com Move*: 60/50 *Fuel Cap*: 390 liters *Fuel Cons*: 156 liters *Fuel Type*: G, AvG, A *Load*: 400 kg *Veh Wt*: 7 tons *Crew*: 3+3 *Mnt*: 12.

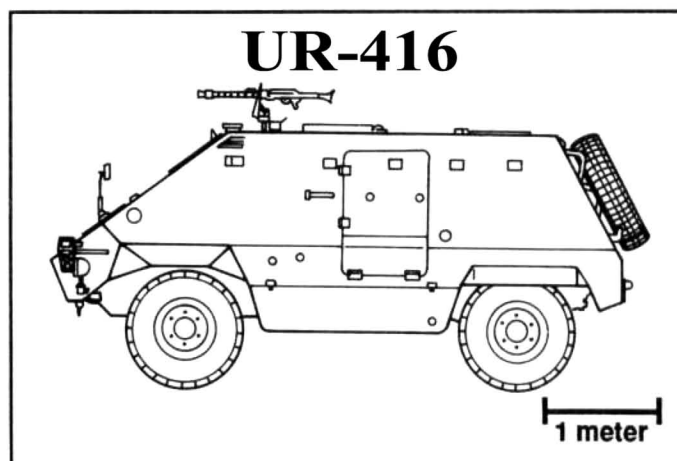
AASV: The M992 FAASV (field artillery ammunition support vehicle) was developed as a private venture by BMY, but it was soon adopted by the US Army and the armies of several other nations. The vehicle has a driver's hatch on the front deck, a commander's hatch with weapons mount (NHT equivalent), and a large, upward-swinging door in the back through which an ammunition conveyor can be hooked into the loading mechanism of an M109 or M110 self-propelled howitzer. Hatches in the sides allow the vehicle's storage racks to be readily restocked in a minimum of time. *Price*: \$100,000 (S/R) *Armament*: M2HB MG (C) *Ammo*: 90x155mm or 40 203mm how (including propelling charges) *Tr Move*: 110/65 *Com Move*: 35/25 *Fuel Cap*: 450 liters *Fuel Cons*: 150 liters *Fuel Type*: D, A *Load*: 500 kg *Veh Wt*: 18 tons *Crew*: 4 *Mnt*: 14.

ENGINEER VEHICLES

Biber Bridgelay: The Biber is an engineering version of the Leopard I tank on which the turret has been removed and replaced with the machinery for emplacing a 20-meter vehicle bridge. *Price*: \$175,000 (R/—) *Armament*: 7.62mm MG *Ammo*: 300x7.62mmN belted *Tr Move*: 80/60 *Com Move*: 32/25 *Fuel Cap*: 1800 liters *Fuel Cons*: 600 liters *Fuel Type*: D, A *Load*: 400 kg *Veh Wt*: 33 tons (47 tons w/bridge) *Crew*: 2 *Mnt*: 12.

Leopard AEV: The Leopard AEV (armored engineer vehicle) is a specialized combat engineering vehicle built for the Bundeswehr. It has a crane capable of lifting up to 20 tons, a bulldozer blade, and a hydraulic auger capable of digging holes up to two meters deep and 700 centimeters in diameter. *Price*: \$120,000 (R/—) *Armament*: 7.62mm MG *Ammo*: 300x7.62mmN belted *Tr Move*: 90/60 *Com Move*: 30/20 *Fuel Cap*: 900 liters *Fuel Cons*: 200 liters *Fuel Type*: D, A *Load*: 500 kg *Veh Wt*: 40 tons *Crew*: 4 *Mnt*: 12.

Leopard ARV: The Leopard ARV (armored recovery vehicle) is intended to provide quick repairs to damaged vehicles and then



bring them out of the combat zone to rear echelon repair depots. The vehicle's turret has been replaced with a larger crew compartment and a crane (capacity 12 tons) for hoisting engines out of damaged vehicles. *Price:* \$160,000 (R/—) *Armament:* 7.62mm MG *Ammo:* 300x7.62mmN belted *Tr Move:* 90/60 *Com Move:* 30/20 *Fuel Cap:* 960 liters *Fuel Cons:* 320 liters *Fuel Type:* D, A *Load:* 500 kg *Veh Wt:* 44 tons *Crew:* 4 *Mnt:* 12.

FV-180 CEV: The British FV-180 CEV (combat engineer vehicle) is designed to fulfill a number of combat engineering requirements under fire, primarily entrenchment construction, obstacle construction/clearing, and route preparation, by means of its hydraulically operated earth-moving bucket. The FV-180 is also fitted with a rocket-propelled "anchor" which it can launch ahead of itself. Attached to a winch on the top of the vehicle, this anchor enables the FV-180 to tow itself up steep slopes and out of soft ground. Only 141 of the vehicles were built, however, and they are quite scarce by 2000. *Price:* \$90,000 (R/—) *Armament:* 7.62mm MG *Ammo:* 300x7.62mmN belted *Tr Move:* 110/60 *Com Move:* 40/20 *Fuel Cap:* 600 liters *Fuel Cons:* 300 liters *Fuel Type:* D, A *Load:* 300 kg *Veh Wt:* 18 tons *Crew:* 2 *Mnt:* 8.

MAIN BATTLE TANKS

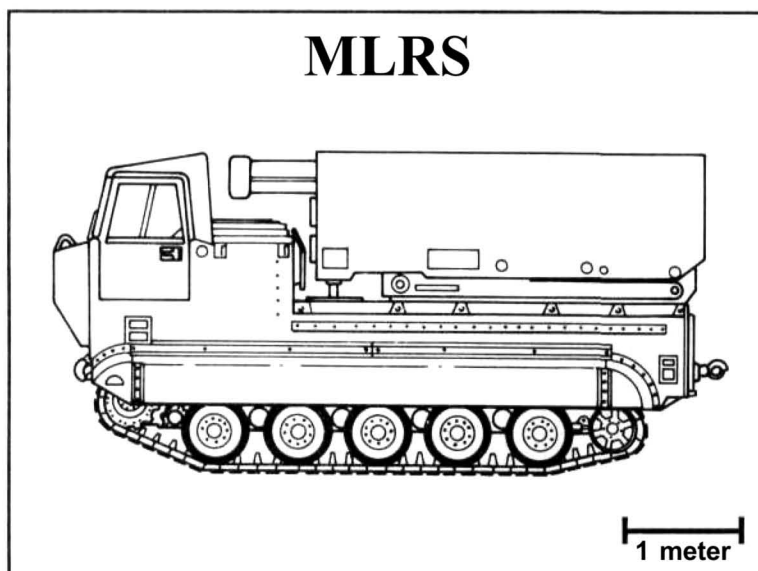
Leopard I: The Leopard I (known in Canadian service as the C1) was originally developed to replace the M47 and M48 MBTs with which the Bundeswehr was equipped in the early 1950s. The Leopard I has been improved and updated several times since its adoption, and while it is no longer in service with the Bundeswehr, it is still the primary MBT of several other armies throughout the world. *Price:* \$420,000 (S/R) *RF:* +20 *Armament:* 105mm gun, MAG MG coaxial, M2HB (C) *Ammo:* 42x105mm *Tr Move:* 100/80 *Com Move:* 50/30 *Fuel Cap:* 800 liters *Fuel Cons:* 200 liters *Fuel Type:* D, G, A *Load:* 700 kg *Veh Wt:* 40 tons *Crew:* 4 *Mnt:* 8.

Leopard II: The Leopard II is an improved version of the Leopard I, incorporating a larger and more powerful main gun, a computerized target acquisition and fire control system, and better armor protection than its prototype. It has been labeled the premier second-generation modern MBT. *Price:* \$650,000 (S/R) *f?F:* +40 *Armament:* 120mm gun, 7.62mm coaxial, 7.62mm (C) *Ammo:* 42x120mm *Tr Move:* 130/100 *Com Move:* 40/30 *Fuel Cap:* 1900 liters *Fuel Cons:* 550 liters *Fuel Type:* G, D, A *Load:* 700 kg *Veh Wt:* 55 tons *Crew:* 4 *Mnt:* 14.

Leopard III: Faced with a need for a new and better MBT, the Bundeswehr chose the less expensive of several options, and refitted the Leopard II with an automated gun system similar to that mounted on the American M1A2. The Leopard III entered service in 1993, but by the outbreak of the war it had not yet completely replaced the Leopard II. *Price:* \$700,000 (R/—) *RF:* +40 *Armament:* 120mm gun, 7.62mm coaxial, 7.62mm (C) *Ammo:* 38x120mm *Tr Move:* 130/90 *Com Move:* 45/30 *Fuel Cap:* 1900 liters *Fuel Cons:*

600 liters *Fuel Type:* D, G, A *Load:* 500 kg *Veh Wt:* 53 tons *Crew:* 3 *Mnt:* 14.

FV-4030 Challenger: The Challenger is the most recent British MBT and is gradually replacing other types in British armored units. The vehicle is of conventional AFV layout with regard to hatches, etc. *Price:* \$850,000 (R/R) *HF:* +40 *Armament:* 120mm L11A5 gun, 7.62mm MG coaxial, 7.62mm MG (C) *Ammo:* 60x120mm *Tr Move:* 110/45 *Com Move:* 35/20 *Fuel Cap:* 1250 liters *Fuel Cons:* 500 liters *Fuel Type:* D, G, AvG *Load:* 500 kg *Veh Wt:* 58 tons *Crew:* 4 *Mnt:* 12.



FV-4201 Chieftain: The Chieftain is the principal British MBT and is of conventional layout. *Price:* \$600,000 (R/R) *RF:* +40 *Armament:* 120mm L11A5 gun, 7.62mm MG coaxial, 7.62mm MG (C) *Ammo:* 64x120mm *Tr Move:* 80/30 *Com Move:* 30/12 *Fuel Cap:* 950 liters *Fuel Cons:* 380 liters *Fuel Type:* D, A *Load:* 450 kg *Veh Wt:* 54 tons *Crew:* 4 *Mnt:* 12.

Vickers Valiant: The Valiant is a British-built tracked MBT of conventional layout. Originally intended for service with the British Army, the Valiant was soon largely superseded by the Chieftain MBT, but many were sold overseas notwithstanding. *Price:* \$750,000 (R/R) *RF:* +40 *Armament:* 120mm gun, 7.62mm MG coaxial, M2HB (C) *Ammo:* 44x120mm *Tr Move:* 120/80 *Com Move:* 40/30 *Fuel Cap:* 1000 liters *Fuel Cons:* 330 liters *Fuel Type:* D, A *Load:* 500 kg *Veh Wt:* 41 tons *Crew:* 4 *Mnt:* 12.

M48A5: The A5 version is the last update carried out on the venerable M48 MBT (first introduced in 1953). The update consisted of bringing the gun and target acquisition system up to M60 standards, and a few other minor changes (of no importance to the game). The M48A5 is no longer in US service by 1995, but it can be found in some European armies and other armies throughout the world. *Price:* \$350,000 (R/—) *RF:* +40 *Armament:* 105mm gun, MAG MG coaxial, M2HB (C) *Ammo:* 57x105mm *Tr Move:* 100/80 *Com Move:* 50/30 *Fuel Cap:* 800 liters *Fuel Cons:* 200 liters *Fuel Type:* D, A *Load:* 500 kg *Veh Wt:* 47 tons *Crew:* 4 *Mnt:* 10.

SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY

Gepard SPAA: The *Flakpanzer Gepard* is an armored, self-propelled anti-aircraft vehicle. The layout is conventional for an AFV, except for the turret. One 35mm anti-aircraft gun is mounted on each side of the turret. The gunner's hatch is on the front turret deck and a large, target-acquisition radar dish is mounted on the rear turret deck, giving the vehicle a superficial resemblance to the Soviet ZSU-57-2. *Price:* \$850,000 (R/R) *RF:* +40 *Armament:* 2x35mm autocannon, 7.62mm MG *Ammo:* 240x30mm *Tr Move:* 115/50 *Com Move:* 40/30 *Fuel Cap:* 2000 liters *Fuel Cons:* 500 liters *Fuel Type:* D, G, AvG, A *Load:* 500 kg *Veh Wt:* 56 tons *Crew:* 4 *Mnt:* 16.

Jagdpanzer Kanone: The West German-built *Jagdpanzer*

Kanone is a turretless antitank vehicle on a Leopard chassis. The 90mm gun is located in the forward casemate; the crew enter and exit through two hatches on the forward deck. Typical of vehicles of this configuration, the *Jagdpanzer Kanone* has a low silhouette and a limited arc of fire. *Price*: \$850,000 (R/R) *RF*: +40 *Armament*: 90mm gun, 7.62mm MG >4/77m/36x90mm *Tr Move*: 115/50 *Com Move*: 40/30 *Fuel Cap*: 2000 liters *Fuel Cons*: 500 liters *Fuel Type*: D, G, AvG, A *Load*: 500 kg *Veh Wt*: 56 tons *Crew*: 4 *Mnt*: 10.

Jaguar 3: The West German-built Jaguar is another turretless antitank vehicle built on a Leopard chassis. The hull is conventional in layout except for the fighting compartment in the front of the hull, built to house the crew, and the sighting and reloading equipment for the ATGMs with which the vehicle is equipped (originally the Euromissile HOT, but now either Milan or TOW II). The vehicle's elevated firing mount enables it to take up hull-down positions while maintaining a 360-degree field of fire. *Price*: \$850,000 (R/R) *RF*: +40 *Armament*: Milan or TOW II ATGM *Ammo*: 12xATGM *Tr Move*: 115/50 *Com Move*: 40/30 *Fuel Cap*: 2000 liters *Fuel Cons*: 500 liters *Fuel Type*: D, G, AvG, A *Load*: 500 kg *Veh Wt*: 56 tons *Crew*: 3 *Mnt*: 10.

Roland SPAA: The Roland system is the standard self-propelled antiaircraft missile system of the Bundeswehr, and the Roland launching/target acquisition system can be mounted on a variety of chassis types, replacing the vehicle's normal turret. *Price*: \$900,000 (R/—) *RF*: +40 *Armament*: 4 Roland SAM *Tr Move*: 115/60 *Com Move*: 40/30 *Fuel Cap*: 2000 liters *Fuel Cons*: 500 liters *Fuel Type*: D, G, AvG, A *Load*: 500 kg *Veh Wt*: 56 tons *Crew*: 4 *Mnt*: 10.

Wiesel: The West German-built *Weise* is a lightweight, tracked AFV designed for use with light infantry or airmobile formations. *Price*: \$75,000 (S/R) *RF*: +15 *Armament*: JWSn TOW II launcher, or twin 20mm autocannon, 7.62mm MG *Ammo*: 2 reloads (TOW II) or 300x20mm *Tr Move*: 140/50 *Com Move*: 50/40 *Fuel Cap*: 200 liters *Fuel Cons*: 100 liters *Fuel Type*: G, A *Load*: 200 kg *Veh Wt*: 5 tons *Crew*: 2 *Mnt*: 10.

Wildcat: The West German-built Wildcat is a 4x4 light antiaircraft vehicle designed for use with light infantry or airmobile formations. It has a driver's hatch on the front deck and hatches for the commander and gunner on the turret deck. *Price*: \$65,000 (S/R) *RF*: +40 *Armament*: 2x30mm autocannon *Ammo*: 120x30mm *Tr Move*: 160/90 *Com Move*: 55/40 *Fuel Cap*: 360 liters *Fuel Cons*: 180 liters *Fuel Type*: G, A *Load*: 300 kg *Veh Wt*: 18 tons *Crew*: 3 *Mnt*: 10.

FV-102 Striker: The FV-102 Striker is an older antiarmor vehicle based on the Spartan chassis, but incorporating a Swingfire ATGM launcher in place of the passenger compartment. *Price*: \$80,000 (S/R) *Armament*: Swingfire ATGM launcher, 7.62mm MG *Ammo*: 4 Swingfire ATGMs *Tr Move*: 170/150 *Com Move*: 60/50 *Fuel Cap*: 390 liters *Fuel Cons*: 156 liters *Fuel Type*: G, AvG, A *Load*: 200 kg *Veh Wt*: 7 tons *Crew*: 3 *Mnt*: 12.

FV-433 Abbot: The FV-433 Abbot is a British-built self-propelled 105mm howitzer which uses engine and drive train components from the FV-432.

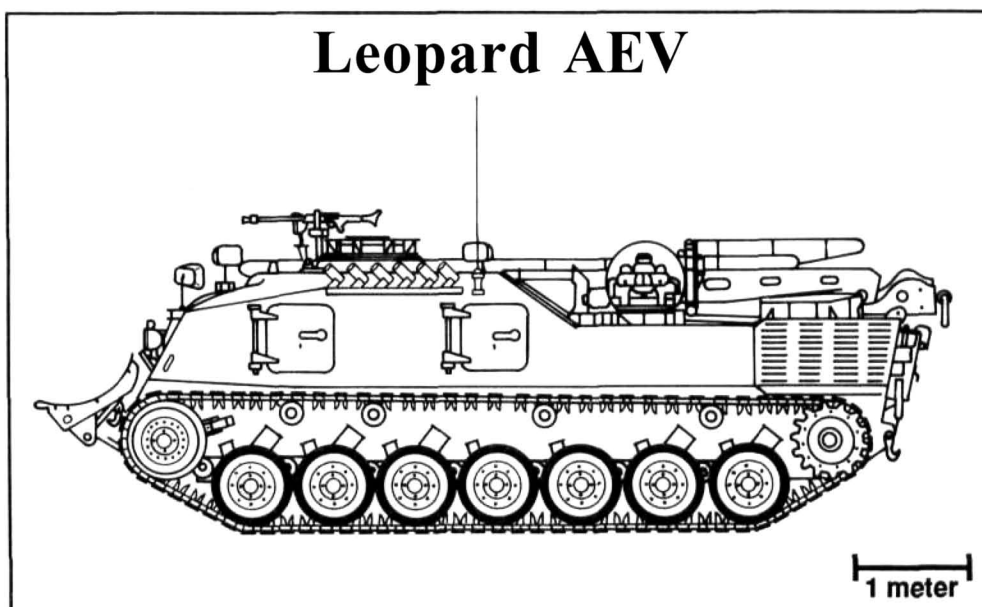
The front deck contains a driver's hatch, and the turret contains hatches for the gunner and commander (the loader uses the gunner's hatch). *Price*: \$500,000 (R/—) *Armament*: 105mm howitzer, 7.62mm MG *Ammo*: 40x105mm *Tr Move*: 95/20 *Com Move*: 30/20 *Fuel Cap*: 390 liters *Fuel Cons*: 120 liters *Fuel Type*: D, A *Load*: 400 kg *Veh Wt*: 16 tons *Crew*: 4 *Mnt*: 10.

GBT-155: The newest British self-propelled gun to enter service, the GBT-155 had not been distributed to all 155mm howitzer units when the war began, and some units never received it. The vehicle is a conventional, turreted, self-propelled gun. *Price*: \$350,000 (R/—) *Armament*: 155mm howitzer *Ammo*: 34x155mm *Tr Move*: 110/65 *Com Move*: 35/25 *Fuel Cap*: 450 liters *Fuel Cons*: 150 liters *Fuel Type*: D, A *Load*: 800 kg *Veh Wt*: 26 tons *Crew*: 6 *Mnt*: 10.

Sabre SPAA: The Sabre 30mm antiaircraft gun system was developed by the British firm of Thompson CSF and can be found in service with several armies. In the British Army, it is mounted on a Chieftain MBT chassis. *Price*: \$100,000 (R/—) *RF*: +40 *Armament*: 2x30mm autocannon *Ammo*: 120x30mm *Tr Move*: 120/80 *Com Move*: 40/30 *Fuel Cap*: 1100 liters *Fuel Cons*: 350 liters *Fuel Type*: D, A *Load*: 300 kg *Veh Wt*: 38 tons *Crew*: 3 *Mnt*: 12.

Tracked Rapier SPAA: The tracked Rapier self-propelled antiaircraft vehicle was developed to fill a need for a fast-moving AA missile launcher capable of keeping up with the rapidly changing conditions of the modern battlefield. The existing towed Rapier AA missile launcher was perfectly adequate for defense of static positions against air attack, but it was of little use in a fluid situation. The vehicle has a forward compartment for the crew, but the launcher itself is mounted on a rearward platform with full 360-degree traverse. *Price*: \$75,000 (S/R) *RF*: +40 *Armament*: Quad Rapier launcher, 7.62mm MG *Ammo*: 8 missiles in launch position (no reloads) *Tr Move*: 120/70 *Com Move*: 40/30 *Fuel Cap*: 380 liters *Fuel Cons*: 140 liters *Fuel Type*: D, A *Load*: 500 kg *Veh Wt*: 12 tons *Crew*: 3 *Mnt*: 12.

M107SP: The M107 is an earlier variation on the M110, with a 175mm howitzer. It is no longer in service with the US Army, but it remains in the arsenals of many other armies. It is identical to the M110 in configuration. *Price*: \$375,000 (R/—) *Armament*: 175mm howitzer *Ammo*: 3x175mm, including propellant charges *Tr Move*: 95/50 *Com Move*: 30/20 *Fuel Cap*: 700 liters *Fuel Cons*: 180 liters *Fuel Type*: D, A *Load*: 800 kg *Veh Wt*: 30 tons *Crew*: 6 *Mnt*: 10.



Charts and Lists

Additions to the Vehicle Damage Location Lists

Listings are in the same format and use the same abbreviations as similar listings in **Twilight**. Vehicles are arranged in the same general categories as **U.S. Army Vehicle Guide**, grouped by nationality within those categories, and alphabetically within nationality.

Unarmored Cargo Vehicles

YA 4442

R: LH, G, HB	E,F,C,P,S
L: LH, G, HB	E,F,D,P,S
R: TF, TB	P,S
C&L: TS, TF, TB	D,P,S
F: HS	D,E,F,C
C&B: HS	P,S,F
FD	E,F,D,C
TD	P,S,F
RD	P,S,F

MAN7T

R: LH, G, HB	E,F,C,P,S
L: LH, G, HB	E,F,D,P,S
R: TF, TB	P,S
C&L: TS, TF, TB	D,P,S
F: HS	D,E,F,C
C&B: HS	P,S,F
FD	E,F,D,C
TD	P,S,F
RD	P,S,F

BV-206

R: LH, G, HB	E,F,C,P,S
L: LH, G, HB	E,F,D,P,S
R: TF, TB	Miss
C&L: TS, TF, TB	Miss
F: HS	D,E,F,C
C&B: HS	P,S,F
FD	E,F,D,C
TD	P,S
RD	P,S

FODEN 10-TON CARGO

R: LH, G, HB	E,F,C,P,S
L: LH, G, HB	E,F,D,P,S
R: TF, TB	P,S
C&L: TS, TF, TB	D,P,S
F: HS	D,E,F,C
C&B: HS	P,S,F
FD	E,F,D,C
TD	P,S,F
RD	P,S,F

LAND ROVER

R: LH, G, HB	E,F,C,P,S
L: LH, G, HB	E,F,D,P,S
R: TF, TB	P,S
C&L: TS, TF, TB	D,P,S
F: HS	D,E,F,C
C&B: HS	P,S,F
FD	E,F,D,C
TD	P,S,F
RD	P,S,F

M151 1/4-TON TRUCK (JEEP)

R: LH, G, HB	E,F,C,P,S
L: LH, G, HB	E,F,D,P,S
R: TF, TB	P,S
C&L: TS, TF, TB	D,P,S
F: HS	D,E,F,C
C&B: HS	P,S,F
FD	E,F,D,C
TD	P,S,F
RD	P,S,F

Armored Personnel Carriers GRIZZLY APC

R: LH(15), G(20), HB(15)	C,S,P,E,F
L: LH(15), G(20), HB(15)	D,R,S,P,E,F
C&R: TS(10), TF(20), TB(5)	X,W,G
F: HS(20)	D,R,C
C: HS(20)	P,G,S
B: HS(20)	F,E
FD(15)	D,R,C
TD(15)	X,W,G
RD(15)	P,S,F,E

YPR-765 AIFV

R: LH(35), G(35), HB(15)	E,F,P
L: LH(35), G(35), HB(15)	D,R,C
R: TF(35), TB(35)	X,N,W
C: TF(35), TB(35)	X,W,N,G
L: TF(35), TB(35)	N,W,G
TS(35)	G,N,W,X
F: HS(15)	D,E,F
C: HS(15)	G,S,P
B: HS(15)	S,P
FD(15)	D,E,F
TD(15)	X,W,N,G
RD(15)	P,S

MARDER

R: LH(30), G(50), HB(20)	E,F,A,P
L: LH(30), G(50), HB(20)	D,R,S,P
R: TF(35), TB(30)	X,C
C: TF(35), TB(30)	W
L: TF(35), TB(30)	M,G,W,N
TS(30)	M,W,G,C
F: HS(20)	D,E,F
C: HS(20)	S,C,G,A
R: HS(20)	S,P
FD(15)	D,E,F
TD(15)	C,G,X,M,W,N
RD(15)	P,S

AT-105 SAXON

R: LH(10), G(15), HB(10)	E,F,C,P,S
L: LH(10), G(15), HB(10)	E,F,D,P,S
R: TF, TB	Miss
C&L: TS, TF, TB	Miss
F: HS(10)	D,E,F,C
C&B: HS(10)	P,S,F
FD(5)	E,F,D,C
TD(5)	P,S,F
RD(5)	P,S,F

FV-103 SPARTAN

R: LH(15), G(30), HB(15)	E,C,A,P,S,F
L: LH(15), G(30), HB(15)	D,R,G,A,P,S,F
R: TF, TB	Miss

C: TF(O), TB(O)
 L: TF, TB
 TS:
 F: HS(20)
 C: HS(20)
 R: HS(20)
 FD(10)
 TD(10)
 RD(10)

W,G
 Miss
 Miss
 E,D
 C.S.P
 S,P,A
 E,D
 X,W,C,G,N,S,P,A
 S.P.A

TD(15)
 RD(15)

X,W,C,G,N,S,A
 P.S.F.E

Lynx

R:LH(30),G(30), HB(10)
 L:LH(30), G(30), HB(10)
 C&L: TB, TF
 R:TS(10),TF(20),TB(10)
 F:HS(10)
 C:HS(10)
 B:HS(10)
 FD(10)
 TD(10)
 RD(10)

E,F,A,P
 D,R,S,P
 Miss
 W.N.G
 D,E,F
 S.C.G.A
 S,P
 D.E.F
 W.N.G
P,S

FV-432

R:LH(20),G(30), HB(10)
 L:LH(20), G(30), HB(10)
 R: TF(5), TB(5)
 C: TF(5), TB(5)
 L: TF(5), TB(5)
 TS(5)
 F: HS(10)
 C:HS(10)
 R:HS(10)
 FD(5)
 TD(5)
 RD(5)

E.F.A.P
 D.R.S.P
 X,C*
 W*
 M,G,W,N*
 M,W,G,C*
 D.E.F
 S,C,G,A
 S,P
 D,E,F
 C,G,X,M,W,N
 P,S

* The ratings which are given above are for the version with a MG cupola. For other versions of this armored personnel carrier, you should count all turret hits (including TD hits) as having 0 armor protection.

SW-1 ROLAND

R:LH(20),G(20), HB(10)
 L:LH(20), G(20), HB(10)
 R:TF(15), TB(10)
 C:TF(20), TB(15)
 L:TF(20), TB(15)
 TS(20)
 F:HS(15)
 C:HS(15)
 R:HS(15)
 FD(10)
 TD(10)
 RD(10)

D.R.E.F
 D.C.P.S.E.F
 X
W
 W,N
 X,W,N
 D,R
 C.A.S.P
 F,E
 D,R
 X,W,N,C,A
 S,P,F,E

FV-603 SARACEN

R: LH(10),G(15), HB(10)
 L:LH(10), G(15), HB(10)
 R: TF, TB
 C&L: TS, TF, TB
 F:HS(10)
 C&B:HS(10)
 FD(5)
 TD(5)
 RD(5)

E.F.C.P.S
 E.F.D.P.S
 Miss
 Miss
 D.E.F.C
 P,S,F
 E,F,D,C
 P.S.F
 P,S,F

FV-510 WARRIOR

R: LH(25), G(50), HB(15)
 L:LH(25), G(50),HB(15)
 R: TF(35), TB(30)
 C: TF(35), TB(30)
 L: TF(35), TB(30)
 TS(30)
 F:HS(15)
 C:HS(15)
 R:HS(15)
 FD(10)
 TD(10)
 RD(10)

E,F,A,P
 D.R.S.P
 X,C
 W
 M.G.W.N
 M.W.G.C
 D,E,F
 S.C.G.A
 S,P
 D,E,F
 C,G,X,M,W,N
 P,S

SKORPION MINE-LAUNCHING VEHICLE

R: LH, G, HB
 L: LH, G, HB
 R: TF, TB
 C&L: TS, TF, TB
 F: HS
 C&B: HS
 FD
 TD
 RD

E.F.C.A
 E.F.D.A
 A
 D.A
 D.E.F.C
 A,F
 E,F,D,C
 A,F
 A,F

For this vehicle, all "A" hits are mines, assuming the vehicle has not discharged them already.

SPAHPANZER LUCHS

R: LH(30), G(50), HB(25)
 L: LH(30), G(50), HB(25)
 R&L: TF, TB
 C: TS(30), TF(40), TB(30)
 F: HS(30)
 C: HS(30)
 B: HS(30)
 FD(20)
 TD(20)
 RD(20)

E,F,P
 E,F,P
 Miss
 G.C.W
 D,R
 G.C.A
 D,E,F
 D,R
 X,W,N,G,C
 D,E,F

Light Combat Vehicles

COUGAR

R: LH(15), G(20), HB(15)
 L: LH(15), G(20), HB(15)
 R:TF(25), TB(15)
 C:TF(25),TB(15)
 L:TF(25), TB(15)
 TS(10)
 F:HS(15)
 C:HS(15)
 B:HS(15)
 FD(15)

C,S,P,E,F
 D,R,S,P,E,F
 C,A
 X,W,N,A
 L,A
 C,G,W,A,X
 D.R.C
P.G.S
 F,E
 DRC

TH-301

R:LH(160), G(220), HB(120)
 L:LH(160), G(220), HB(120)
 R:TF(180), TB(120)
 C:TF(180),TB(120)
 L:TF(180),TB(120)
 TS(80)
 F: HS(80)
 C:HS(80) *
 B: HS(80)
 FD(40)
 TD(40)
 RD(40)

D,R,G,E,F
 D,L,S,E,F
 L.A
 X.W.N.A
 L.A
 L,C,G,W,A,X
 DR
 L.G.S
 E,F
 DR
 X,W,C,G,L,N,S,A
 F.E.A

TPZ1 FUCHS

R:LH(30), G(40), HB(10)
 L:LH(30), G(40), HB(10)
 R, C, L: TF, TB
 F: HS(20)
 C: HS(20)
 B: HS(20)
 FD:10
 TD:10
 RD:10

E.F.P
 E.F.P
 Miss
 D,C
 G,S,P,E,F
 S,P
 D,C
 S.P.E.F
 S,P

UR-416

R: LH(20), G(30), HB(5)
 L: LH(20), G(30), HB(5)
 R, C, L: TF, TB
 F:HS(10)
 C:HS(10)
 B:HS(10)
 FD:5
 TD:5
 RD:5

E.F.P
 E.F.P
 Miss
 D.E.F.C
 G,S,P
 S,P
 D,E,F,C
 S,P
 S,P

FV-721 FOX

R: LH(20), G(20), HB(10)
 L: LH(20), G(20), HB(10)
 R:TF(20), TB(15)
 C:TF(20), TB(15)
 L:TF(20), TB(15)
 TS(20)
 F:HS(15)
 C:HS(15)
 R:HS(15)
 FD(10)
 TD(10)
 RD(10)

D.R.G.E.F
 D,C,S,E,F
 X,C
 W.G.C
 G,W,N
 X,W,N,G,C
 ,R
 C.G.A.S
 F,E
 DR
 X,W,G,N,C,A
 S.F.E

FV-101 SCORPION

R:LH(15), G(30), HB(15)
 L:LH(15), G(30), HB(15)
 R:TF(25), TB(15)
 C:TF(25), TB(15)
 L:TF(25), TB(15)
 TS(10)
 F: HS(20)
 C: HS(20)
 R: HS(20)
 FD(10)
 TD(10)
 RD(10)

E.C.A.F
 D,R,G,A,F
 C,A
 X.W.N.A
 LA
 C,G,W,A,X
 E,D
 G.C.S
 S,A
 E,D
 X,W,C,G,N,S,A
 S.A

FV-107 SCIMITAR

R:LH(15),G(30), HB(15)
 L:LH(15), G(30), HB(15)
 R:TF(25), TB(15)
 C:TF(25), TB(15)
 L:TF(25), TB(15)
 TS(10)
 F: HS(20)
 C: HS(20)
 R: HS(20)
 FD(10)
 TD(10)
 RD(10)

E,C,A,F
 D,R,G,A,F
 C,A
 X.W.N.A
LA
 C,G,W,A,X
 E,D
 G.C.S
 S,A
ED
 X,W,C,G,N,S,A
 S,A

FV-105 SULTAN

R:LH(15),G(30),HB(15)
 L:LH(15), G(30), HB(15)
 R, C, & L: TF, TB
 F: HS(20)
 C: HS(20)
 R: HS(20)
 FD(10)
 TD(10)
 RD(10)

E.CF
 D,R,,F
 Miss
 E,D
 C,S
 S,F
 E,D
 X,C,G,N,S
 S

M992 FAASV

R: LH(5), G(8), HB(5)
 L: LH(5), G(8), HB(5)
 R: TF, TB
 C&L: TS, TF, TB
 F:HS
 C&B: HS
 FD
 TD
 RD

E,F,C,P,A
 E,F,D,P,A
 Miss
 Miss
 D,E,F,C
 A,F
 E,F,D,C
 A,F
 A,F

Engineer Vehicles**BIBER BRIDGELAYER**

R:LH(220)G(220), HB(160)
 L: LH(220) G(220), HB(160)
 R, C, & L: TB, TF, TS
 F: HS(80)
 C: HS(80)
 B: HS(80)
 FD(25)
 TD(25)
 RD(25)

D.R.E.F
 D,S,E,F
 *
 D,R
 L.G.S
 E,F
 *(D,R)
 *(C,S)
 *(F,E)

* Any turret or deck hits are taken in the bridge, which has a damage multiplier of x50. If the bridge has been deployed, turret hits count as misses, and deck; hits use the parenthetical ratings.

LEOPARD AEV

R:LH(320)G(320), HB(160)
 L: LH(320) G(320), HB(160)
 R, C, & L: TB, TF, TS
 F: HS(80)
 C: HS(80)
 B: HS(80)
 FD(25)
 TD(25)
 RD(25)

D,R,E,F
 D.S.E.F
 Miss
 D,R
US
 E,F
 *D,R
 *C,S
 *F,E

* Deck hits have a 50% chance of striking the crane, which has a damage multiplier of x50; otherwise, they use the other values in the normal manner.

LEOPARD ARV

R: LH(220) G(220), HB(160)
 L:LH(220)G(220), HB(160)
 R, C, & L: TB, TF, TS
 F: HS(80)
 C: HS(80)
 B: HS(80)
 FD(25)
 TD(25)
 RD(25)

D,R,E,F
 D,S,E,F
 Miss
 D,R
 L,S
 E,F
 *D,R
 *C,S
 *F,E

* Deck hits have a 50% chance of striking the crane, which has a damage multiplier of x50; otherwise, they use the other values in the normal manner.

FV-180CEV

R:LH(120)G(100), HB(100) D,R,E,F
 L:LH(120)G(100), HB(100) D,S,E,F
 R, C, & L: TB, TF, TS Miss
 F: HS(60) D,R
 C: HS(60) L,S
 B: HS(60) E,F
 FD(15) *D,R
 TD(15) *C,S
 RD(15) *F,E

* Deck hits have a 50% chance of striking the rocket-propelled anchor, which has a damage multiplier of x50; otherwise, they use the other values in the normal manner.

Main Battle Tanks**LEOPARD 1**

R: LH(220), G(220), HB(160) D,R,G,E,F
 L:LH(220), G(220), HB(160) D,L,S,E,F
 R:TF(240),TB(120) G,C,A
 C:TF(240), TB(120) X.W.N.A
 L:TF(240), TB(120) L,A
 TS(120) L,C,G,W,A,X
 F: HS(80) D,R
 C: HS(80) L,G,S
 B: HS(80) E,F
 FD(25) D,R
 TD(25) X,W,C,G,L,N,S,A
 RD(25) F.E.A

LEOPARD II

R: LH(200), G(1000), HB(80) D,R,G,E,F
 L:LH(200), G(1000), HB(80) D,L,S,E,F
 R: TF(560),TB(80) G.C.A
 C:LH(200), G(1000), HB(80) X,W,N,A
 L:LH(200), G(1000), HB(80) L,A
 TS(225) L,C,G,W,A,X
 F: HS(80) D,R
 C: HS(80) L.G.S
 R: HS(80) E,F
 FD(50) D,R
 TD(50) X,W,C,G,L,N,S,A
 RD(50) F.E.A

LEOPARD III

R:LH(200), G(1000), HB(80) D,G,A,R,E,F
 L:LH(200), G(1000), HB(80) D,C,A,S,E,F
 R&L: TF, TB Miss
 C:TF(600), TB(100) X,W,N,A,L
 TS(400) C,R,G,W,N,A,X,L
 F: HS(80) D,R
 C: HS(80) C.G.A.S
 R: HS(80) E,F
 FD(50) D,R
 TD(50) X,W,N,C,G,L,S,A
 RD(50) F.E

FV-4030 CHALLENGER

R:LH(200), G(1000), HB(80) D,R,G,E,F
 L:LH(200),G(1000), HB(80) D,L,S,E,F
 R: TF(800), TB(90) G,C,A
 C: TF(800), TB(90) X,W,N,A
 L: TF(800), TB(90) L,A
 F: HS(85) D,R

C: HS(85)
 R: HS(85)
 FD(40)
 TD(40)
 RD(40)

L.G.S
 E.F
 D,R
 X,W,C,G,L,N,S,A
 F.E.A

FV-4201 CHIEFTAIN

R:LH(150), G(750),HB(75) D,R,G,E,F
 L:LH(150), G(750), HB(75) D,L,S,E,F
 R: TF(750), TB(95) G.C.A
 C: TF(750), TB(95) X.W.N.A
 L: TF(750), TB(95) L,A
 F: HS(85) D,R
 C: HS(85) L.G.S
 R: HS(85) E,F
 FD(30) D,R
 TD(30) X,W,C,G,L,N,S,A
 RD(30) F.E.A

VICKERS VALIANT MK2

R:LH(150), G(500), HB(75) D,R,G,E,F
 L:LH(150), G(500), HB(75) D,L,S,E,F
 R: TF(600), TB(50) G,C,A
 C: TF(600), TB(50) X.W.N.A
 L: TF(600), TB(50) L,A
 TS(200) L,C,G,W,A,X
 F: HS(75) D,R
 C: HS(75) L.G.S
 R: HS(75) E,F
 FD(50) D,R
 TD(50) X,W,C,G,L,N,S,A
 RD(50) F.E.A

M48A5

R:LH(200), G(210), HB(140) D,R,G,E,F
 L:LH(200), G(210), HB(140) D,L,S,E,F
 R:TF(220), TB(110) G.C.A
 C:TF(220), TB(110) X,W,N,A
 L:TF(220), TB(110) L,A
 TS(120) L,C,G,W,A,X
 F: HS(70) D,R
 C: HS(70) L.G.S
 B: HS(70) E,F
 FD(25) D,R
 TD(25) X.W.C.G.L.N.S.A
 RD(25) F.E.A

M60A3/M60A4

R: LH(620), G(620), HB(160) D,R,G,E,F
 L: LH(620), G(620), HB(160) D,L,S,E,F
 R: TF(640), TB(520) G.C.A
 C: TF(640), TB(520) X,W,N,A
 L: TF(640), TB(520) L,A
 TS(520) L,C,G,W,A,X
 F: HS(80) D,R
 C: HS(80) L.G.S
 B: HS(80) E,F
 FD(25) D,R
 TD(25) X,W,C,G,L,N,S,A
 RD(25) F.E.A

The italicized ratings are given with blazer-type applique armor blocks (P/N 9399264) applied to the appropriate positions. See page 34 of the **U.S. Army** Vehicle Guide for a full description of these blocks as they are applied to other vehicles.

Self-Propelled Artillery

GEPAARD

R: LH(220), G(220), HB(160)	D,R,G,E,F
L: LH(220), G(220), HB(160)	D,L,S,E,F
R: TF(80), TB(60)	N.G.A
C: TF(80), TB(60)	W.A.N.A.W
L: TF(80), TB(60)	N.A.C
TS(80)	L,C,G,W,A,C,A,W
F: HS(80)	D.R
C: HS(80)	L.G.S
B: HS(80)	E,F
FD(25)	D,R
TD(25)	X,W,C,G,L,N,S,A
RD(25)	F,E,A

JAGDPANZER KANONE

R: LH(220), G(220), HB(160)	D,R,W,G,E,F
L: LH(220), G(220), HB(160)	D,L,S,E,F
R, C, & L: TF, TB	Miss
F: HS(80)	D,W,R
C: HS(80)	L.W.G.S
B: HS(80)	E,F
FD(25)	D,R
TD(25)	X,W,C,G,L,N,S,A
RD(25)	F.E.A

JAGUAR 3

R: LH(220), G(220), HB(160)	D.R.G.E.F
L: LH(220), G(220), HB(160)	D.S.E.F
R & L: TF, TB, TS	Miss
C: TF, TB, TS	M
F: HS(80)	D,R
C: HS(80)	G,S
B: HS(80)	E,F
FD(25)	D,R
TD	X,M,C,G,N,S,A
RD(25)	F.E.A

ROLAND

R: LH(220), G(220), HB(160)	D.R.G.E.F
L: LH(220), G(220), HB(160)	D,L,S,E,F
R: TF(10), TB(10)	M,N,M
C: TF(10), TB(10)	M,N,M
L: TF(10), TB(10)	M.N.M
TS(20)	M.N.M
F: HS(80)	D,R
C: HS(80)	L.G.S
B: HS(80)	E,F
FD(25)	D,R
TD(25)	X,W,C,G,L,N,S,A
RD(25)	F.E.A

WIESEL

R: LH(20), G(25), HB(10)	E.F.P
L: LH(20), G(25), HB(10)	D.R.C
R: TF(20), TB(20)	W,X,N,W
C: TF(20), TB(20)	X.W.N.G.W
L: TF(20), TB(20)	N,W,G,W
TS(20)	W.G.N.X
F: HS(10)	D.E.F
C: HS(10)	G.S.P
B: HS(10)	S,P
FD(10)	D.E.F
TD(10)	X,W,N,G
RD(10)	P.S

WILDCAT

R: LH(20), G(20), HB(10)	D.R.G.E.F
L: LH(20), G(20), HB(10)	D,L,S,E,F
R: TF(15), TB(10)	N,G,A
C: TF(15), TB(10)	W,A,N,A,W
L: TF(15), TB(10)	N,A,C
TS(15)	L,C,G,W,A,C,A,W
F: HS(10)	D,R
C: HS(10)	L.G.S
B: HS(10)	E,F
FD(10)	D.R
TD(10)	X,W,C,G,L,N,S,A
RD(10)	F.E.A

FV-102 STRIKER

R: LH(15), G(30), HB(15)	E,C,A,W,S,F
L: LH(15), G(30), HB(15)	D,R,G,A,W,S,F
R: TF, TB	Miss*
C: TF(O), TB(O)	G
L: TF, TB	Miss*
TS:	Miss*
F: HS(20)	E,D
C: HS(20)	C.S.W
R: HS(20)	S,P,A
FD(10)	E,D
TD(10)	X,W,C,G,N,S,A
RD(10)	S,A

* If missile launcher is in firing position, any hits in these locations become "W" hits.

FV-433 ABBOT

R: LH(20), G(30), HB(10)	E,F,A,P
L: LH(20), G(30), HB(10)	D.R.S.P
R: TF(20), TB(20)	G,N
C: TF(20), TB(20)	W.N.L,
L: TF(20), TB(20)	C,A
TS(20)	W.G.L,
F: HS(10)	D.E.F
C: HS(10)	S.C.G.A
R: HS(10)	S,P
FD(5)	D.E.F
TD(5)	C.G.X.M.W.N
RD(5)	P,S

GBT-155

R: LH(30), G(50), HB(15)	E,F,G,A,S
L: LH(30), G(50), HB(15)	D,R,C,A,L
R: TF(20), TB(20)	G,N
C: TF(20), TB(20)	W,N,L,A
L: TF(20), TB(20)	C.A
TS(20)	C,W,N,G,L,A
F: HS(15)	D,R,F,E
C: HS(15)	C.W.N.G
R: HS(15)	L.A.S
FD(15)	D.R.F.E
TD(15)	C,W,N,G,A
RD(15)	L.A.S

SABRE SPAA

R: LH(150), G(750), HB(75)	D.R.G.E.F
L: LH(150), G(750), HB(75)	D,L,C,S,E,F
R: TF(10), TB(5)	G.A
C: TF(10), TB(5)	W,X,N,A,W
L: TF(10), TB(5)	L.A
F: HS(85)	D,R

C: HS(85)
R: HS(85)
FD(30)
TD(10)
RD(30)

L,G,S
E,F
D,R
X,W,C,G,L,N,S,A
F,E,A

TRACKED RAPIER SPAA

R: LH, G, HB
L: LH, G, HB
R: TRTB
C&L: TS, TRTB
F: HS
C&B: HS
FD
TD
RD

E.RC.W
E.RD.W
W
D,W
D.E.RC
W,F
E.RD.C
W,F
W,F

M107 SP

R: LH(30), G(50), HB(15)
L: LH(30), G(50), HB(15)
R: TRTB
C: TRTB
L: TRTB
TS
F: HS(15)
C: HS(15)
B: HS(15)
FD(15)
TD
RB(15)

E,F
D,R
W,G,L
G.W.L
G.C.LAW
G,C,L,A,W
D.R.F.E
E,F
FE
E,F
P,W,A
E,F

Additions to the Price List

ANTIARMOR MISSILES

Swingfire: Wt: 20 kg Price: \$3000 (S/R).

ANTIAIRCRAFT MISSILES

Rapier: Wt: 42 kg Price: \$4500 (R/—).
Roland: Wt: 80 kg Price: \$2500 (S/R).

LARGE-CALIBER GUNS

20mm AP: Wf: 50 kg per 100 round belt Price: \$450 per belt (S/R).
20mm HE: Wf: 50 kg per 100 round belt Price: \$450 per belt \SM).
30mm AP: Wt: 100 kg per case of 33, belted Price: \$500 (R/R).
30mm HE: Wt: 100 kg per case of 33, belted Price: \$520 (R/R).
35mm AP: Wf: 7kg each, 16 kg per case of 20 Price: \$15 each, \$300 per case (R/—).
35mm HE: Wt: 7 kg each, 16kg per case of 20 Price: \$15 each, \$300 per case (R/—).
76mm AP: Wf: 24 kg Price: \$350 (R/—).
76mm HE: Wf: 24 kg Price: \$350 (R/—).
90mm APDS: Wf: 31 kg Price: \$500 (R/R).
90mm APERS: Wf: 31 kg Price: \$500 (R/R).
90mm HE: Wf: 30 kg Price: \$500 (R/R).
90mm HEAT: M: 30 kg Price: \$500 (R/R).
90mm WP: Wt: 28 kg Price: \$500 (R/R).
120mm L11A5 APDS: Wt: 50 kg Price: \$800 (R/—).
120mm L11A5HESH: Wf: 48kg Price: \$750 (R/—).

HOWITZERS

105mm how HE: Wf: 38 kg Price: \$450 (R/R).
105mm how APERS: Wt: 39 kg Price: \$600 (R/R).
105mm how HEAT: Wt: 38 kg Price: \$500 (R/R).
105mm how ILLUM: Wf: 30 kg Price: \$800 (R/—).
105mm how WP: M: 30 kg Price: \$600 (R/R).
175mm how HE: Wt: 88 kg Price: \$850 (R/—).
175mm how CHEM: Wt: 88 kg Price: \$850 (R/—).

Additions to the Basic Fire Charts

ANTIARMOR MISSILES

Type	ROF	Mag	Rng	Dam	Arm	KDR	Burst
Swingfire	1	4000	x30C	—	10	15	—

ANTIAIRCRAFT MISSILES

Type	ROF	Mag	Rng	Dam	Arm	KDR	Burst
Rapier	2 8	*	7000	x20C	x10	2.5	10
Roland	1	4*	18,000	x20C	x10	2.5	15

* Mag depends upon the specific vehicle installation. The ratings given here are for the two vehicles given in the text.

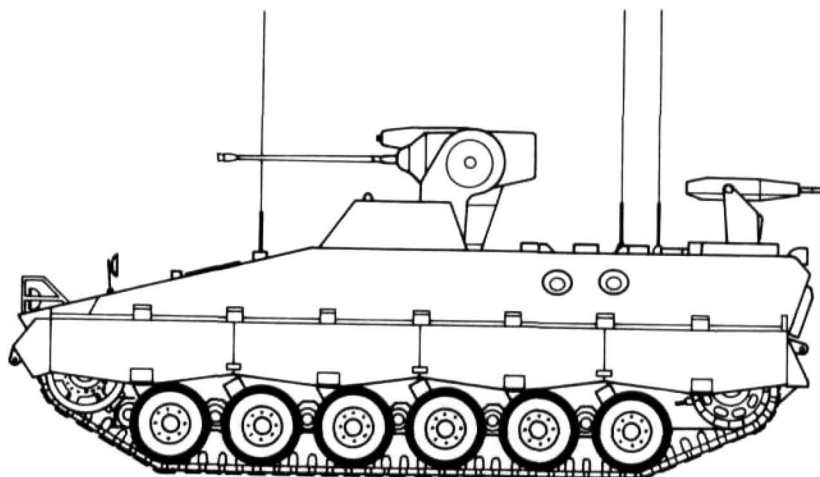
LARGE-CALIBER GUNS

Type	Rnd	Rno	Dam	Arm	KDR	Burst
20mm AC	AP	1200	x3	—	—	—
ROF: 5	HE	200	x4C	x10	2.5	2.5
30mm AC	AP	250	x5	—	—	5
ROF: 4	HE	250	x5C	x10	2.5	5
35mm AC	AP	300	x7	—	—	5
ROF: A	HE	300	x7C	x15	2.5	5
76mm gun	AP	300	x12	—	—	10
ROF: 1	HE	300	x20C	x10	5	10
90mm gun	APDS	300	x25	—	—	—
ROF: 1	APERS	250	x10C	x10	10	15
Mag: 1	HE	250	x20C	x10	5	10
	HEAT	250	x20C	—	5	10
	WP	250	x10C	x10	—	15
120mm L11A5	APDS	600	x30	—	—	—
ROF: 1	HESH	450	x28C	—	15	25
Mag: (2)						

HOWITZERS

Type	Rnd	Rng	Dam	Arm	KDR	Burst	IFR
105mm how	HE	250	x20C	x10	5	10	9000
ROF: 1	APERS	250	x20C	x10	10	15	9000
Mag: (2)	HEAT	250	x20C	—	5	10	9000
	ILLUM	—	—	—	—	1000	9000
	WP	—	x20C	x10	—	15	9000
175mm how	HE	—	x38C	x5	40	50	18,000
ROF: 1	CHEM	—	x2C	x10	—	25	18,000
Mag: (2)							

Marder



1 meter

Compositions of Selected Divisional and NonDivisional Units

NORWAY

	Arm Bn	Inf Bn	Light Inf Bn	Mech Inf Bn
Armored Brigade	2	1	—	—
Light Mechanized Brigade	1	—	—	2
Infantry Brigade	—	2	1	—
Mountain Brigade	—	—	3	—
Mountain Regiment	—	—	2	—
Royal Guards Brigade	—	—	—	3

THE NETHERLANDS

	Arm Bn	Arm Inf Bn	Inf Bn	Artillery Bn
Reserve Infantry Brigade	—	2	1	1
Mechanized Brigade	1	2	—	1
Armored Brigade	2	1	—	1

TURKEY

	Inf Bn	Mech Inf Bn	DS Artillery Bn	GS Artillery Bn	ADA Bn	Arm Bn	Arm Cav Sqd	Towed 155 Bn	Towed 8" Bn	M107 175mm SP
Armored Division	—	1	3	1	1	6	1	—	—	—
Mechanized Division	—	3	3	1	1	3	1	—	—	—
Infantry Division	6	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Armored Brigade	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mechanized Brigade	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Infantry Brigade	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Airborne Brigade	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marine Commando Brigade	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artillery Brigade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

	Panzer Bn	Mixed Panzer Bn	PzGr Bn	Mixed PzGr Bn	Panzer Recon Bn	Panzerartillerie Bn	Jäger Bn
Panzer Brigade	2	1	1	—	—	1	—
Panzer Grenadier Brigade	1	—	2	1	—	1	—
Fallschirmjäger Brigade	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

MAN 7t
Land Rover
Grizzly APC
YPR-765
Marder
FV-180 CEV
Leopard I, II, III
FV-4030 Challenger
FV-4201 Chieftain
Vickers Valiant
M48A5
Gepard SPAA
Jagdpanzer Kanone
Jaguar 3
Roland SPAA
Wiesel
Wildcat
FV-102 Striker
FV-433 Abbot



Sabre SPAA
FV-103 Spartan
FV-432
FV-603 Saracen
FV-510 Warrior
Cougar
Lynx
SW-1 Roland
Skorpion
Spahpanzer Luchs
TH-301
TPz1 *Fuchs*
FV-721 Fox
FV-101 Scorpion
FV-107 Scimitar
FV-105 Sultan
AASV
Biber Bridgelayar
Leopard AEV and ARV.

NATO VEHICLE GUIDE

NATO Vehicle Guide fills a need for **Twilight: 2000** referees who want to incorporate vehicles from West Germany, the UK, Canada, and other NATO countries into their campaigns. More than 30 vehicles are detailed and described in game terms, including the West German *Luchs*, *Fuchs*, and Leopard series of tanks, the British Chieftain and Challenger tanks, the Scimitar/Scorpion family of vehicles, and dozens more. Thirty important vehicles are illustrated in eight pages of full-color paintings, in addition to the many vehicles that are depicted in black-and-white line drawings throughout the text.

NATO Vehicle Guide also contains organizational data for the armies of Denmark, Norway, The Netherlands, the UK, West Germany, and Turkey, as well as orders of battle for these nations as of 1 July 2000. Whether you are a referee, player, modeler, or modern vehicle enthusiast, **NATO Vehicle Guide** is one reference work you can't afford to be without.



Copyright©1989 GDW, Inc.
All rights reserved.
Printed in the USA. Made in the USA.
ISBN 1-55878-032-7.
Twilight: 2000™ is a trademark of GDW



SINCE 1973



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