

1: Veteran's Day: The Magnificent Infantry of WW II

Our Jungle Road To Tokyo World War II, World War, -- Pacific Ocean, United States. Army. Army, 8th Organic Regiments of Divisions in the Pacific

At the beginning of the 20th Century, the United States Army was sorely pressed to meet its overseas commitments in Cuba, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico. As a result, in Congress authorized 5 additional Regular Army Infantry regiments; the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Infantry. All 5 regiments subsequently served the Army well. It was consolidated on 7 February with Company A, 26th Infantry which was first constituted on 2 February in the Regular Army, and consolidated unit designated as Company A, 26th Infantry. The 26th Infantry began its life overseas in the Philippines and spent its first 20 years of service on deployments to the Southwest Pacific, the Mexican and Indian frontier and in Europe. It earned its first battle streamer during the Philippine Insurrection within 2 years of its forming as a unit. After returning to the same location for another tour of duty a habit the 26th Infantry Regiment would keep for the entire century, the 26th Infantry Regiment fought off Mexican bandits and settled disputes in the Indian Territory until it was selected as one of only 4 Regular Army Infantry Regiments deemed fit for immediate combat to form the 1st American Expeditionary Division in June of 1917. As part of the first American soldiers to arrive in France, the 26th Infantry Regiment immediately left for the front. Along with its sister regiments of the 1st Division, it earned more campaign streamers than any other regiments during the First World War, but at a terrible cost. Over members of the Regiment their lives in a 6-month period. At Soisson alone, the regimental commander, executive officer, 2 of 3 battalion commanders and regimental sergeant major were killed in action. Sixty-two officers were killed or wounded and out of men that started the attack, over had been killed or wounded. The battle was won and this turned the tide for the Allies at a crucial period during the summer of 1918. The name referred to the Regimental shield, which consisted of the Mohawk arrowhead. Smith selected this to represent the regimental spirit of courage, resourceful daring and relentless pursuit of an enemy. Following a brief occupation duty in Germany, the regiment returned to the United States and served as a part of a smaller peacetime Army until 1920. These years would involve training exercises and maneuvers along with the normal routines of garrison duty. In 1925, the regiment once again stood with its sister regiments and prepared for war in Europe. The 26th Infantry Regiment conducted 3 amphibious assaults, and earned 7 battle streamers, a Presidential Unit Citation, and 5 foreign awards. Thus began a lengthy stay in Germany, first as conquerors and later as friends and Allies. The unit was reorganized and redesignated on 15 February as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 26th Infantry, and remained assigned to the 1st Infantry Division with its organic elements concurrently constituted and activated. It was relieved on 14 April from assignment to the 1st Infantry Division and assigned to the 8th Infantry Division. Serving as a battle group in Europe in the early 1930s, the unit was attached to various Divisions. It was relieved on 24 October from assignment to the 8th Infantry Division and assigned to the 2nd Infantry Division. It was relieved on 15 February from assignment to the 2nd Infantry Division and assigned to the 1st Infantry Division. It was then reorganized and redesignated on 13 January as the 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry. After 5 continuous years of combat the "Blue Spaders" received orders to return home in 1938 with 11 battle streamers, a Valorous Unit Award and 2 foreign awards for its colors. At the conclusion of Vietnam, the Battalion returned to Germany as part of a forward-deployed brigade of the 1st Infantry Division. The unit was inactivated on 24 February in Germany and relieved from assignment to the 1st Infantry Division, when that Brigade returned to the United States. The entire Battalion followed its initial deployment from October to April 1950. Returning briefly in September 1950, the Battalion was the first unit alerted for deployment to Kosovo in June 1999. It returned in December 1999. During this period, the unit earned the Superior Unit Award streamer and the Defense of Kosovo streamer for the colors. Following that deployment the unit was redesignated on 1 October as the 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry Regiment. After serving another tour of duty in Iraq in 2003, the unit was relieved on 16 March from assignment to the 1st Infantry Division and assigned to the 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division. The unit remained deployed in that country into

2: Regiment - Wikipedia

The following combat chronicles, current as of October , are reproduced from The Army Almanac: A Book of Facts Concerning the Army of the United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, , pp.

This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Historically, the United States Army was organized into regiments, except from to during the existence of the Legion of the United States. During this period the Army, or "Legion", was organized into four "sub-legions", 18th century forerunners of the modern combined arms brigade. When combined with other regiments during wartime, for active field operations, regiments were further formed into brigades and divisions. From colonial times, the regiment consisted of a small regimental headquarters regimental headquarters companies not existing before and in ten "line" companies , based on the British Army model, without any permanent intermediate level of organization, viz. From through American infantry regiments contained from as few as seven companies e. South Carolina Rifles to as many as twelve Pennsylvania Rifles and Maryland State troops with Continental Army infantry regiments having eight companies increased to nine in Briefly, from to , regiments were organized into three battalions of four companies each. Traditionally, the regiment and battalion were one and the same, with the "battalion" simply being the regiment organized for battle. During the Civil War, there were nine new United States regular army infantry regiments 11th through the 19th added to the ten already existing. The old regiments 1st through 10th were single-battalion, ten-company regiments, but the new regiments were authorized three battalions of eight companies each. Regiments were usually commanded by a colonel, assisted by a lieutenant colonel and a major, as well as additional staff officers and enlisted men in the regimental headquarters. Many more additional volunteer regiments were recruited from each state during the American Civil War according to General Orders No. The President of the United States having called for a Volunteer Force to aid in the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of insurrection, and to consist of thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, making a minimum aggregate of 34, thirty-four thousand five hundred and six officers and enlisted men, and a maximum aggregate of 42, forty two thousand and thirty-four officers and enlisted men, the following plan of organization has been adopted, and is directed to be printed for general information. In , the number of companies in a regiment was reduced from the traditional ten to only eight, as the end of the Indian Wars became evident and troop reductions became in order. However, in as the war with Spain began, a three-battalion, company structure was effected. This expanded regimental structure produced units, proportionally roughly the same approximate size as the single battalion, ten-company regiments of the Civil War. Army infantry regiment in However, the number of companies and battalions per regiment remained at 12 and three, respectively. Until , under its traditional triangular organizational plan, infantry regiments were organized into brigades of three regiments, with three infantry brigades for a total of nine infantry regiments , along with one brigade each of cavalry and field artillery constituting a division. In the Army adopted the square division organizational plan, which massively increased the size of units from the company through corps, more than tripling, or nearly quadrupling, the number of troops per unit. From to , the authorized strength of rifle companies increased from 76 officers and enlisted men to , and infantry regiments grew from to 3, The "square division" consisted of two infantry brigades of two infantry regiments each, with each regiment containing a regimental headquarters company, a machinegun company, a supply company, and 12 rifle companies organized into three battalions of four rifle companies each. The single machine gun company reported directly to regimental headquarters. The division also contained an artillery brigade of three regiments and three separate combat service support regiments: The Army reorganized in preparation for World War II by effecting its triangular division organizational structure in Under this plan, divisional brigades were eliminated and the division consisted of three infantry regiments and one artillery regiment, styled as "Division Artillery" DIVARTY , but usually consisting of battalions with the same regimental affiliation. The infantry regiments still contained three battalions; there were now "headquarters and headquarters" companies HHCs not only at the regimental-level but in each battalion as well. The battalions

still contained four "line" companies, but instead of four rifle companies, now had three rifle companies and a heavy weapons company containing machine guns and mortars. In the Army began organizing armored divisions into combat commands , which grouped armor, armored infantry, and armored field artillery battalions into three tactical groups within the division without regard to regimental affiliation. However, armored regiment designations were retained for lineage and heraldic purposes. As the United States Army transformed after the Korean War for potential combat against a nuclear-armed Warsaw Pact, reorganization began in to transform infantry regiments into battle groups under its Pentomic organizational plan. Under this plan, battalions were eliminated and the infantry battle groups consisted of an HHC, five rifle companies, and a combat support company. Again, this scheme retained the regimental designation for lineage and heraldry purposes, but the regiment ceased to exist as an intact organization for both infantry and field artillery units. By , the Army had completely eliminated the regiment replaced by the brigade under the Reorganization Objective Army Divisions ROAD plan as a tactical and administrative organization in all combat arms, save for a few armored cavalry regiments. However the battalion was restored as a tactical echelon, now organized into an HHC, three rifle companies, and a combat support company. Army, confirming its elimination as a level of command that had begun in with the "combat command" organization of the armored divisions and furthered by the Pentomic experiment in the s. By , the only Army unit still organized as a traditional regiment was the 75th Ranger Regiment. In the 20th century, by using modern industrial management techniques, the Army was able to draft, assemble, equip, train and then employ huge masses of conscripted civilians in very short order, starting with minimal resources. Beginning with the First World War, as units became increasingly larger, and weapon systems and equipment became more complex, the regiment, while still filling a role as the immediate headquarters for its organic battalions, began to be replaced by the brigade as the intermediate tactical and operational headquarters for battalions, with the division becoming the senior administrative and logistical headquarters for the battalions, regiments, and brigades under its command. Each battalion carries an association with a parent regiment , even though the regimental organization no longer exists. In some brigades several numbered battalions carrying the same regimental association may still serve together, and tend to consider themselves part of the traditional regiment when in fact they are independent battalions serving a brigade, rather than a regimental, headquarters. The USARS was developed with the intention that it would enhance combat effectiveness by providing the opportunity for a regimental affiliation, thus obtaining some of the benefits of the traditional regimental system. There are exceptions to USARS regimental titles, including the armored cavalry regiments now defunct and the 75th Ranger Regiment created in So, for example, the 1st Cavalry officially became titled the 1st Cavalry Regiment. United States Marine Corps[edit] This section does not cite any sources. A Complete History Hoffman, [11] and a summary of that information follows: Before , indeed since the American Revolution, it was common practice for Marine detachments both ship-based, and shore-based to be combined to form provisional viz. Most often these formations took the form of provisional battalions , but on occasion would become provisional regiments, provisional brigades , or rarely especially when combined with Navy personnel naval infantry brigades. While provisional regiments, designated variously as the 1st through 4th Regiments, had been formed for expeditionary operations in Panama and Philippines , [13] the lineage of modern USMC regiments began in with the creation of the 1st and 2nd Advanced Base Force Regiments. These two regiments, currently the 2nd and 1st Marines , respectively , along with the numerical forbearers of the 3rd and 4th Marines , formed in for the short-lived Tampico Affair with Mexico, involving the occupation of Veracruz, Mexico , are the pre-World War I antecedents to the several regiments of the modern U. In World War II, the Marine Corps organized its regiments and divisions under the "triangular division" model developed by the Army in Modern USMC regiments and divisions continue to be organized using a triangular model very similar to the WWII version, with slight variations to adapt to modern weapons, equipment, and enlisted rank structure. Current Marine infantry, field artillery, and combat logistics battalions are organized into regiments, commanded by a colonel. Marine infantry and field artillery regiments are sequentially numbered and are referred to generically as "Marines" or "Marine Regiment," as in 1st Marines an infantry regiment or 12th Marine Regiment a field artillery regiment. These varying types of battalions and separate companies include:

CLRs that provide general maintenance and supply support to the MEF are designated by a two-digit number, the first digit is the Hindu-Arabic numeral equivalent of the MEFs Roman numeral designation and the second digit is always an arbitrarily assigned numeral "5. In both cases the infantry component is reinforced with ground combat support forces including field artillery, reconnaissance, assault amphibian vehicle, light armored reconnaissance vehicle, tank, and combat engineer units. Russian Army[edit] The regiments Russian: Land forces regiments also include support units "companies Russian: While normally operating as part of a Motorised Rifle Division or Tank Division , it was capable of short-term independent operations. By the late s, it consisted of a regimental headquarters in command of three Motorised Rifle Battalions, each numbering around five hundred personnel and equipped with either BMP infantry fighting vehicles or BTR armoured personnel carriers , and one Tank Battalion, typically consisting of thirty-one T , T or T tanks, although older models were present in units outside the European Theater of Operations. These were supported by a battalion of eighteen mm artillery pieces, either the self-propelled 2S1 Gvozdika in BMP regiments or towed D howitzers in BTR regiments, though some BTR regiments also used the 2S1, with additional fire support from the organic mortar battery in each infantry battalion. Other non-combat formations included a signals company, chemical protection platoon, material support company, maintenance company, and regimental medical point. By the late s, Tank Regiments operating as part of Motorised Rifle Divisions contained slightly over 1, officers and other ranks while those operating within Tank Divisions contained over 1, A regimental headquarters oversaw command of three Tank Battalions of thirty-one tanks each, typically T , T , or T tanks although some units used older models, and an artillery battalion of eighteen 2S1 Gvozdika self-propelled howitzers, with some using the older towed D howitzer. Tank Regiments operating as part of a Tank Division included a fifth combat battalion of motorised infantry, identical to those in BMP -equipped Motorised Rifle Regiments. Combat support and combat service support subunits were the same as in Motorised Rifle Regiments with the exception of the antitank missile battery. The artillery regiment of an MRD consisted of three battalions of eighteen 2S3 Akatsiyas each and a battalion of eighteen BM Grads , numbering just under 1, personnel total, while a TD artillery regiment had one less battalion of 2S3s and a little over one thousand personnel total. This was the standard model by the late s, however not all artillery regiments had yet to conformed to it and one or more of the battalions might have used older weapon systems like the D howitzer. Each regiment was led by a command control battery and included an artillery reconnaissance battery, motor transport company, maintenance company, regimental medical point, chemical protection platoon and supply and service platoon. Numbering a little over five hundred personnel total, the SAM regiment consisted of a regimental headquarters in charge of twenty SA-6 Gainfuls organised into five missile firing batteries; most were SA-6a platforms although since a limited number of SA-6bs were also deployed and some regiments used the SA-8 Gecko as an alternative. Besides the missile technical battery, other support subunits included an artillery reconnaissance battery, motor transport company, maintenance company and chemical protection platoon. These were equipped with twenty-four S 57mm Anti Aircraft Guns organised into four firing batteries. Additional subunits include a command and control battery and service battery. They are divided into batteries and together the regiments form the Artillery Corps. Air Defence units are organised as a single regiment with individual batteries stationed around the country.

3: World War II unit histories & officers

Airborne Divisions are shown; some regiments transferred between Airborne Divisions, so this table may be inaccurate for campaigns of WW2. The 10th was the only Mountain Division in the US Army.

Share The First Marine Division was one of the first two division-sized unit ever formed by the Corps. There was no record of an activation ceremony since the division was deep in the preparations for FLEX 7, the last of the pre-war fleet landing exercises. MajGen Phillip Torrey took command the same month and the Division continued the serious business of expansion and training. Contents History Outbreak of World War 2 When war came in December , only 8, Marines were assigned to the Old Breed, far short of the authorized strength of almost 20, Arriving in June , the Division was alerted for combat operations in the South Pacific. This was a misnomer in reality, since the Division went into a defensive cordon around Henderson Field, an important American airbase on the island. The First Marine Division found itself short of food, fuel, water and ammunition. Forced to subsist on captured Japanese rations, the Marines were pummeled by long range enemy artillery, nicknamed "Pistol Pete. It is useless to ask ourselves why it is we who are here. There is only us between the airfield and the Japs. They went into garrison in Australia, first to Brisbane, and then to Melbourne. The Marines fell in love with Australian, and the Aussies reciprocated the affection. Almost all of the young Americans would remember their stay down under as one of the happiest periods of their lives. Instead, the Old Breed built its strength as it rested and refitted in preparation for future combat. While in Australia, the Division band adopted the song "Waltzing Matilda" as a favorite and it soon become the official song of the First Marine Division. MajGen William Rupertus assumed command of the Division in the summer of As part of the campaign to secure New Guinea, the combat on New Britain took place in some of the most rugged terrain anywhere on earth. Clothing, paper, leather " it all quickly rotted or fell apart in the intense humidity and heavy rainfall. Marines moved out from the beach head into the almost impenetrable jungle to locate and destroy the Japanese defenders. It was a tropical hole infested with sand crabs and covered by coconut plantations. The first order of business was to erect a tent city and clear out the millions of rotting coconuts that covered the ground. Entire battalions turned to in working parties to lay crushed coral roads and trails without any mechanized support. It was backbreaking work, but at least Pavuvu was free of malaria. This campaign had only been expected to last for three days, but ultimately took over two months before the island was secured. Only a few points off the equator, Peleliu was a brutally hot and humid place under the best of conditions. To add to all the other dangers on Peleliu, many Marines were killed or wounded by flying shards of broken coral, propelled at high speed from explosions. Once again, the Division rebuilt and prepared for another campaign. After Peleliu, some of the old timers from the Guadalcanal days said goodbye to their buddies and shoved off for assignments stateside. Replacements streamed in to fill the depleted ranks. Training was the order of the day and units marched around and around on the Shore Road around Pavuvu. Each Marine qualified with his individual weapon and practiced the old skills; shooting, maneuvering, communications. Okinawa Again, the Old Breed moved out, this time bound for Okinawa , a major island in the Ryukus only miles from the southern Japanese home island of Kyushu. For most of April, the First was employed in a hard-driving campaign to secure the northern sections of Okinawa. On 30 April , that all ended when the Old Breed went into the lines against the teeth of the Japanese defenses on the southern front. The Division smashed up against the Shuri Line, and in a series of grinding attacks under incessant artillery fire, reduced one supporting position after another. As May wore on, heavy rains flooded the battlefield into a sea of mud, making life misery for all hands. Finally, on 31 May , Marines of the First completed the occupation of Shuri Castle, nothing more than a pile of rubble after so many days of unrelenting combat. Under the overall command of Tenth Army, the Division continued the push south against the newly established enemy positions around Kunishi Ridge. Marine tank-infantry teams adopted a technique called "processing" to destroy Japanese positions with flame and demolitions. Finally, organized resistance ended on 21 June when the last Japanese defenses were breached. End of War and China Assignment Rumors swept through the ranks that the Division would ship out for Hawaii, even as units fanned out across the battlefield for the dirty job of

mopping-up. Instead, they were ordered to remain establish camps on Okinawa. Every member of the Division was bitterly disappointed, but one Marine was reputed to have said, "Well, dammit, if they can dish it our, I can take it. Expecting a protracted and brutal assault against the Japanese home islands, the Old Breed got a new lease on life with the end of the war in August With its headquarters in Tientsin, the Old Breed remained in China until Return Home Returning stateside for the first time in almost seven years, the Division was based at Camp Pendleton, Calif. The World War II era members of the Division set a high standard of sacrifice and devotion to duty that were a beacon to every Marine and Sailor who would later serve with the Old Breed. Sledge Units 1st Marine Regiment 1st Marines Patch The 1st Marines stood at a low state of readiness at the beginning of the war having just been reconstituted from cadre status however they did possess very strong leadership at the higher levels. During their stay there they were billeted in the Melbourne Cricket Ground until leaving in September The regiment would be the first ashore at the Battle of Cape Gloucester on December 26, Rupertus had predicted the fighting would be, " Then we can go back to a rest area. Repeated frontal assaults with fixed bayonets failed to unseat the Japanese defenders from the 14th Division Imperial Japanese Army. In September , the 1st Marines deployed to North China to take part in the garrisoning of the area and in the repatriation of former enemy personnel. It remained in China until February They returned to Camp Pendleton and were deactivated on October 1, , only to be reactivated one year later.

4: The Pacific War Online Encyclopedia: Division

A comprehensive visual history of all 91 divisions, U.S. Army Divisions in World War II charts the formation and achievements of the infantry, armored, airborne, mountain and cavalry forces.

Vietnam was under French control at that time as was Laos and Cambodia, and the Vietnamese, under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh, wanted independence. So the Vietnamese and French fought each other in Vietnam. Eventually, in 1954, the Vietnamese defeated the French and both countries signed the Geneva Peace Accords, which, among other things, established a temporary division in Vietnam at the 17th parallel. The division of the country eventually led to the Vietnamese War. The Geneva Accords stated that the division was to be temporary, and that national elections in 1956 would reunite the country. North Vietnam, then called the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, wanted a communist state, and South Vietnam, then called the Republic of Vietnam, wanted a non-communist state. But communist opposition in the south caused Diem numerous problems. And in 1960, southern communists decided to implement greater violence to try to oust Diem. The NLF was a group of communists and non-communists who opposed Diem and sought his ouster. In 1961, President John F. Kennedy sent a group to South Vietnam to determine what actions the US needed to take to assist them. When the group returned, they proffered recommendations in what became known as the "December White Paper" that indicated a need for an increased military presence; but many of the advisors of Kennedy wanted a complete pullout from the country. In the end, Kennedy compromised and decided to increase the number of military advisors, but with the objective of not to engage in a massive military buildup. But in 1963, the government of Diem quickly began to unravel. The general support companies assumed the aerial surveillance, reconnaissance and liaison and utility missions of the old divisional aviation companies while the airmobile companies augmented with armed escort helicopters, performed the mission of air movement of troops and material. On 05 October 1963, the Buddhist monks immediately began protesting in the streets, and in Saigon one monk died by self-immolation. This incident caused international outrage and Diem was soon overthrown and killed. Johnson was the president at the time, and the Gulf of Tonkin incident and the resultant resolution marked the beginning of the major military build up of America in the Vietnam War. By 1965, only two divisions, operated tactically under the Airmobile concept. The 11th Air Assault Division which was inactivated and replaced by the 1st Cavalry Division along with the 1st Airborne Division were reorganized, with organic aviation groups of three battalions of rotary-wing aircraft and a fixed wing aviation company. On 28 July 1965, the ground war was also escalated as President Lyndon Johnson announced to the world: Troopers turned in their M16 rifles and qualified on the new M16. Specialized training was stepped up. The Airborne School at Ft. Benning graduated new paratroopers for the division in just 10 days, which allowed the round out of the new airborne brigade which had just been approved. In a matter of three and one-half weeks the newly formed division, organized into a 16, man division along the lines of the 11th Air Assault Division Test Group, with a total of helicopters, was prepared to enter combat, the ultimate test of its capabilities. On 09 August the first echelon of the Division to depart was the Advanced Liaison Detachment composed of 32 officers and men. The Detachment arrived in Vietnam two days later. Beginning on 14 August, for six days, the Advanced Party of 1, officers and men left Ft. Joining with the Advance Liaison Detachment, they established a temporary base camp near An Khe, 36 miles inland from the coastal city of Qui Nhon. As they unload, carrying their personnel baggage, they divide into groups and begin to transfer their gear into military trucks that had been waiting alongside the airstrip. Other CE aircraft arrive with the balance of Advanced Party members who join with advance liaison forces who had arrived earlier to establish a temporary base camp near An Khe, in the Central Highlands of southwestern Binh Dinh Province, thirty-six miles inland from the coastal city of Qui Nhon. The focus of the facilities of the camp was on the helipad which needed to be built. It would become the biggest helipad in the world and would soon become the hub of activity for the 1st Cavalry Division. Surrounded by flat terrain, except for Hon Cong Mountain on the western perimeter, the area was covered by a dense undergrowth, bamboo trees, thorn thickets and ant hills twelve feet high. It would be cleared and contoured smooth as a "golf course" without the use of bulldozers or power equipment. The use of

earth moving equipment in its construction would have stripped the land of its protective natural grasses, creating a vast dust bowl or a gigantic mud pie, depending on the season. First Team Arrives At An Khe The major responsibility of brush clearing, constructing the support facilities required around the "golf course" and improving the airstrip at An Khe for C operations was assigned to the 70th Combat Engineer Battalion. With an expansive area to protect, the sprawling base was designed with a surrounding perimeter defense area known as the Green Line. Events surrounding base camp construction would lead to the camp being officially designated as Camp Radcliff on 21 February , in honor of the first casualty of the 1st Cavalry Division in Vietnam. In August Major Donald G. Radcliff was the executive officer of the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, and a member of the site selection team that scoured the countryside around Binh Dinh Province to find the ideal location for the base camp of the 1st Cavalry Division. When the site selection team was advised that the 7th Marines were planning a major strike against the enemy, Major Radcliff volunteered to fly a mission in support of Marine troop lifts. At dawn on 18 August , the quiet shoreline of southern Quang Tin Province suddenly erupted in a volley of explosions from artillery and offshore guns, followed by massive aerial bombardment. At hours the Marines hit the beaches while an armada of helicopters swooped in from the west. The Marines encountered little resistance on the coast and started their march inland. The troops arriving at LZ Red met almost no resistance and disembarked without an incident. At LZ White the Marines drew fire from a nearby ridge line but managed to land and clear the area quite readily. LZ Blue, however, was a different story. Unknown to the trooplift, the landing zone was surrounded by the 60th VC Battalion, lying in wait. As the aircraft arrived at the landing zone, Radcliff realized that the lead troop-carrying helicopter was the target of heavy automatic weapons fire. He immediately pinpointed the VC position and placed accurate, devastating, suppressive fire on the opposing enemy forces. With his quick reaction, Major Radcliff saved countless lives and enabled the troop transport to land. As the troops deployed on the landing zone, Radcliff hovered nearby to insure their safety. The gallant, thirty-seven year old officer lost his life at the controls of his gunship during his baptism by fire in Vietnam. On 20 August , although thousands of miles from the combat zone, the men and officers of the 1st Cavalry Division mourned the loss of their first comrade to fall in battle in memorial services on the deck of the USNS Darby as it passed through the Panama Canal. For the Main Body of the division, deployed by sea, four weeks provided little idle or recreational time. The days were filled with additional training, preparation for jungle warfare and physical fitness drills. Two weeks before arrival in Vietnam, weekly doses of malaria suppressive tablets began -- a routine that became a favorite method of counting off the passing months in the jungle. Their first task was setting up unit headquarters at the Division Base camp at An Khe. Landing preparation had begun several days before, at sea, with the partial removal of the cocooning materials. On 11 September, completely checked out, the first CH took off from the deck. Sixty-nine hours later, the last CH departed. Over the next week and a half, an organic air movement from Qui Nhon to the golf course, involving twenty-one CH Chinooks daily and over 1, flying hours, was completed on 22 September. On 12 September the Division Support Command arrived in Vietnam, The Support Command units consisted of the 15th Medical Battalion, responsible for the health and life saving needs of the soldiers on and away from the battlefield, the 15th Transportation Corps Battalion, responsible for aircraft maintenance, the 15th Supply and Service Battalion, responsible for supplying everything from meals complete with toothpicks to gasoline, and the 27th Maintenance Battalion, responsible for performing timely maintenance of the ground vehicles and weapons of the Division. Three of these elements were distributed throughout the operational areas of the 1st Cavalry Division. On 13 September, the first contingent of the elements of the 11th Aviation Group Airmobile assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division arrived in Vietnam. The 11th Aviation Group was soon operating at full capacity and its missions of providing tactical mobility for combat troops and transporting equipment and supplies to units of the Division. The operational methods of these aviation elements had an enormous impact on the expansion of Army Aviation that took place during and after the Vietnam War. AirMobile This first video describing the formation of 1st Cavalry Division as an airmobile operation and its impact on the way that the Vietnam War was fought, bringing the battle to the enemy, provides an overview of the many campaigns and enemy engagements of the Division. The subsequent narratives contained in the following materials of this chapter describes these campaigns in detail. The brigade

consisted of three infantry battalions, the 1st and 2nd Battalions, 5th Cavalry and 2nd Battalion, 12th Cavalry. The Brigade loaded quickly into helicopters and moved inland to the main base camp of the Division at An Khe. The brigade consisted of three airborne infantry battalions, the 1st and 2nd Battalions, 8th Cavalry and 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry with the 2nd Battalion, 19th Artillery acting in direct support unit. The brigade initially consisted of two infantry battalions, the 1st and 2nd Battalions, 7th Cavalry. Note - The third element of the brigade, the 5th Battalion, 7th Cavalry, activated and assigned on 01 April, would not arrive until 20 August. The Airmobile soldiers of the "First Team" had returned to war wearing the famous and feared patch of the 1st Cavalry Division. The "First Team" had prepared and was ready to enter its third war -- and the longest tour of duty in combat history for any Army unit. Now, the whole Division was on hand to establish the perimeter, to complete the clearing of the helipad and to erect buildings, tents, storage facilities and field fortifications. These efforts, undertaken in an oppressive climate, adverse jungle conditions and a hostile environment, were successful only through the intense and dedicated efforts of the troopers. Hon Cong Mountain Signal Complex One of the first assignments given to the 8th Engineer Battalion, in conjunction with the 13th Signal Battalion was the construction of a signal complex on the top of nearby Hon Cong mountain. Access to the construction site was made possible by the use of CH Flying Cranes to move the heavy earth moving equipment. All this was done while construction and upgrading of Camp Radcliff continued. However, the skytroopers wasted little time getting into action. The 11th Aviation Group assembled all available aircraft to lift troops of the 1st Airborne Division into the operational area. The original method of operation of the 1st Cavalry Division was that only two brigades would be deployed in the field at a time and the other would remain at the base camp. The mission of 11th General Support Aviation Company was to furnish aviation support for the Division Headquarters and other units within the Division without organic aircraft. The group and its subordinate units soon proved to be able to provide continuous support day or night during marginal visual and weather conditions. The air assault task force consisted of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, 7th Cavalry, 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 1st Battalion, 12th Cavalry and the 1st Battalion, 21st Artillery. Rather than standing and fighting, the Viet Cong chose to disperse and slip away. Only light contact was achieved. This handful of soldiers and thirty miles of rugged, jungle terrain were all that stood between the onrushing NVA and their objective, the strategic town of Pleiku. Ia Drang Valley Putting the Plei Me camp under siege was a trap to lure a relief column into a massive ambush. The enemy commanders thought that by smashing the relief column, the Americans and ARVN Forces remaining at Pleiku would not be strong enough to protect the other towns and villages of the Central Highlands. The ARVN intelligence had been able to intercept radio messages, decipher the scheme and establish an alternate counter attack. A column of South Vietnamese armor was dispatched to relieve the defenders at Plei Me. The ARVN armored column fought its way into Plei Me and two of the three enemy regiments broke contact and began to withdraw. Desperate to hold back any counterthrusts of Communist soldiers, the South Vietnamese II Corps commander requested American reinforcements. On 23 October, the 1st Cavalry Division, bivouacked at nearby An Khe, rushed to the aid of the beleaguered garrisons.

5: 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry Regiment

No armored divisions saw combat in the Pacific, but one airborne and one cavalry division were assigned to the Southwest Pacific Area. 1 Cavalry Division retained the square structure (two brigades of two regiments) and fought as elite infantry.

It participated in the crossing of the Arno , the occupation of Lucca and the penetration of the Gothic Line. Enemy resistance was negligible in its area. As Task Force 92, elements of the 92nd attacked on the Ligurian coastal flank toward Massa , 5 October. By the 12th, the slight gains achieved were lost to counterattacks. On 13 October, the remainder of the Division concentrated for patrol activities. Elements of the 92nd moved to the Serchio sector, 3 November , and advanced in the Serchio River Valley against light resistance, but the attempt to capture Castelnuovo did not succeed. Patrol activities continued until 26 December when the enemy attacked Winter Line , forcing units of the 92nd to withdraw. The attack ended on 28 December. The attacking forces were mainly from the Alpine Division "Monte Rosa" a division of the army of the Italian Social Republic 4 battalions with the support of 3 German battalions. Aside from patrols and reconnaissance, units of the 92d attacked in the Serchio sector, February , against the Italian Bersaglieri Division "Italia", another unit of the army of the Italian Republic , but enemy counterattacks nullified Division advances. The th took over the Serchio sector and pursued a retreating enemy from 18 April until the collapse of enemy forces, 29 April. Elements of the 92nd Division entered La Spezia and Genoa on the 27th and took over selected towns along the Ligurian coast until the enemy surrendered, 2 May. Between August and May the 92d Division suffered 3, casualties, factoring losses from units attached to the Division brings the totals up to 5, casualties. On Italian Front the Buffalo soldiers had opportunity to made contact with men of many nationalities: Reorganization - After the defeat by the German Counter-attack in December. By April 1, there were only 2, Negro replacements available to the entire 92nd Division compared to 1, replacements for the Japanese-American Regimental Combat Team. Higher headquarters was concerned about how to re-equip the all-black regiments to bring them back to full strength. The th Infantry Regiment was relieved by the Regiment in the Serchio Valley and detached from the 92nd Infantry Division and attached to the IV Corps for re-training and re-equipping. The th Infantry Regiment was relieved of its duties and turned in their infantry equipment. They were converted to two general service engineer regiments to serve behind the lines. Overh a 3 week period, almost half of the men of the Regiment were transferred out and the experienced soldiers from the other two regiments were brought in to it. By 1 March, the re-organization was almost completed with the following changes. The units that formed the new RCT included: Cronk of 2nd Armored Group HQ was placed in command during the reorganization and was soon replaced by Col. The RCT was sub-divided into three battalions: Urban, 2nd Battalion under Lt. Lisle and 3rd Battalion lead by Maj. After the reorganization was almost completed, General of the Army Marshal visited the 92nd Division on 28 February.

6: List of United States Marine Corps regiments - Wikipedia

The above listings of Divisions and their Regiments identify for the reader a mental arrangement of the basic Marine Corp's infantry and artillery structure of the Division's T/O when it was at its zenith during WWII.

Origins[edit] In the West, the first general to think of organising an army into smaller combined-arms units was Maurice de Saxe d. He died at the age of 54, without having implemented his idea. Early divisions[edit] The first war in which the divisional system was used systematically was the French Revolutionary War. Lazare Carnot of the Committee of Public Safety , who was in charge of military affairs, came to the same conclusion about it as the previous royal government, and the army was organised into divisions. It made the armies more flexible and easy to maneuver, and it also made the large army of the revolution manageable. Under Napoleon , the divisions were grouped together into corps , because of their increasing size. One notable change to divisional structures during the war was the shift from square divisions of four infantry regiments to smaller triangular divisions of three infantry regiments. This was due to increases in mobility and the need to pare down structures to be as efficient as possible. All divisions in World War II were expected to have their own artillery formations, usually the size of a regiment depending upon the nation. Divisional artillery was occasionally seconded by corps level command to increase firepower in larger engagements. These combat teams would still be under divisional command but have some level of autonomy on the battlefield. Organic units within divisions were units which operated directly under Divisional command and were not normally controlled by the Regiments. These units were mainly support units in nature, and include signal companies, medical battalions, supply trains and administration. Attached units were smaller units that were placed under Divisional command temporarily for the purpose of completing a particular mission. These units were usually combat units such as tank battalions, tank destroyer battalions and cavalry reconnaissance squadrons. Modern divisions[edit] In modern times, most military forces have standardized their divisional structures. This does not mean that divisions are equal in size or structure from country to country, but divisions have, in most cases, come to comprise units of 10, to 20, troops with enough organic support to be capable of independent operations. Usually, the direct organization of the division consists of one to four brigades or battle groups of its primary combat arm, along with a brigade or regiment of combat support usually artillery and a number of direct-reporting battalions for necessary specialized support tasks, such as intelligence , logistics , reconnaissance , and combat engineers. The modern division became the primary identifiable combat unit in many militaries during the second half of the 20th century, supplanting the brigade ; however, the trend started to reverse since the end of the Cold War. The peak use of the division as the primary combat unit occurred during World War II , when the belligerents deployed over a thousand divisions. With technological advances since then, the combat power of each division has increased. The last major conventional war that saw divisions in a prime role was the Gulf War , which saw divisions operating in a corps structure and which reflected the organizational doctrines of the recently ended Cold War. By contrast, the Invasion of Iraq in involved only a handful of divisions but significant support forces and modular Brigade Combat Teams. Types[edit] Divisions are often formed to organize units of a particular type together with appropriate support units to allow independent operations. In more recent times, divisions have mainly been organized as combined arms units with subordinate units representing various combat arms. In this case, the division often retains the name of a more specialized division, and may still be tasked with a primary role suited to that specialization. Cavalry division[edit] For most nations, cavalry was deployed in smaller units and was not therefore organized into divisions, but for larger militaries, such as that of the British Empire , United States, First French Empire , France, German Empire , Nazi Germany , Russian Empire , Empire of Japan , Second Polish Republic and Soviet Union , a number of cavalry divisions were formed. For the most part, large cavalry units did not remain after World War II. While horse cavalry had been found to be obsolete, the concept of cavalry as a fast force capable of missions traditionally fulfilled by horse cavalry made a return to military thinking during the Cold War. In general, two new types of cavalry were developed: On 29 June the division was renamed as the 1st Cavalry Division Airmobile , before its departure for the Vietnam War.

After the end of the Vietnam War, the 1st Cavalry Division was reorganised and re-equipped with tanks and armored scout vehicles to form armored cavalry. The concept of a fast-moving, armored reconnaissance force has remained in modern armies, but these units are now smaller and make up a combined arms force used in modern Brigades and Divisions, and are no longer granted divisional status. A Priest mm self-propelled gun of British 3rd Infantry Division, The development of the tank during World War I prompted some nations to experiment with forming them into division-size units. Many did this the same way as they did cavalry divisions, by merely replacing cavalry with AFVs including tanks and motorizing the supporting units. This proved unwieldy in combat, as the units had many tanks but few infantry units. Instead, a more balanced approach was taken by adjusting the number of tank, infantry, artillery, and support units. Since the end of the war, most armored and infantry divisions have had significant numbers of both tank and infantry units within them. The difference has usually been in the mix of battalions assigned. Additionally, in some militaries, armored divisions would be equipped with the most advanced or powerful tanks. Infantry division[edit] Infantry division refers to a division with a majority of infantry sub-units but also supported by subunits from other combat arms. A Motorised Infantry division refers to a division with a majority of infantry subunits transported on soft-skinned motor vehicles. A Mechanized Infantry division refers to a division with a majority of infantry subunits transported on armored personnel carriers APCs or infantry fighting vehicles IFVs or both, or even some other class of armored fighting vehicles designed for the transportation of infantry. In Russia they were known as Motor Rifle Divisions. Because of the ease and simplicity involved in forming divisions of infantry compared to other formations, Infantry divisions have often been the most numerous in historical warfare. Infantry divisions were also expected to travel by foot from place to place, with transport vehicles or pack horses used to augment their travel. During , Nazi Germany introduced Volksgrenadier Divisions , which were a slightly smaller, more defensive, form of infantry division. In , Nazi Germany seconded members of the Kriegsmarine to create Naval Divisions, which were lower quality Infantry divisions. They also created Luftwaffe Field Divisions from members of the Luftwaffe. Infantry divisions were sometimes given the responsibility of garrison work. Mountain divisions are infantry divisions given special training and equipment to operate in hilly, mountainous or arctic areas. Italian Mountain divisions are called Alpini Divisions. Airborne division[edit] An Airborne Division is an infantry division given special training and equipment for air transport. The US, Britain and Germany experimented during World War II with specialized light infantry divisions capable of being quickly transported by transport aircraft, or dropped into an area by parachute or glider. This required both high quality equipment and training, creating elite units in the process and usually manned by volunteers rather than conscripts. US and British airborne troops first participated during the invasion of Sicily. The use of airborne divisions during the Invasion of Normandy was crucial to its success. Further allied paratroop operations were made during the Operation Market Garden and the Operation Varsity. When not being used for a specific airborne mission, airborne divisions usually functioned as light infantry divisions. An Air Assault Division is an airborne division that mainly uses helicopters to transport its troops around. Artillery division[edit] The Soviet Union developed the concept of the specialized artillery division during the Eastern Front of the Second World War in , although plans were in place since the later stages of the Russian Civil War. Artillery Divisions are usually tasked with providing concentrated firepower support to higher combined arms formations such as Corps , Combatant Commands or Theaters. Such divisions are in use mostly by large armies with large territories to defend and with a large manpower base. The concept of the Artillery Division is deeply rooted in Soviet military doctrine that relies on treating artillery as a unique combat arm in its own right capable of achieving large-scale mission-based targets using just its own resources and assets. It is a means to concentrate overwhelmingly large massed firepower in a small geographical area to achieve a strategic and overwhelming breaching in the enemy defences. Security division[edit] Nazi Germany organized Security divisions to operate in captured territory to provide rear-echelon security against partisans and maintain order among civilians. Structured like an infantry division, a security division was more likely to contain lower quality troops and was not intended to serve directly at the front. Some NKVD divisions operated as full infantry divisions and directly engaged invading forces.

7: Division (military) - Wikipedia

Component Elements of the Infantry Divisions in World War II. Infantry division: Infantry regiments (Organic) Elements of U.S. Army Divisions page. or.

The APSL consists of four major metrology labs: Physical, Electrical, Applied Physics, and Radiation. The APSL staff consists of approximately engineers, scientists, and engineering technicians, along with a small number of supervisory and administrative support personnel. We develop metrology and calibration procedures, measurement standards, and systems required to support Army current and future weapon systems through the U. We support the DA radiation safety community by providing program specific services. These services include health physics, nucleonics, ionizing radiation dosimetry, and maintenance and continuous update of the repository for Army personnel radiation exposure records. This support is not only for the active Army, but also US Army National Guard and Reserves, as well as many different governmental organizations and agencies. The particular capabilities in include D. We operate from five sites and oversee two turn-in windows in both garrison and deployed locations providing timely support to all customers. We also provide Small Arms Gage support for the entire Region, operating one of only two such facilities outside of the Continental United States. In addition to supporting TMDE calibration and repair in its normal parameters, the region also supports small arms and ammunition gauges SAAG , radiation detection, indicating, and computing RADIAC devices, and operates a low level radiation materiel processing facility. We believe that customer satisfaction is essential to successfully fulfilling our role within the Army and DOD. Customer feedback is critical to our ability to perform our mission. The Voice of the Customer! The calibration and repair mission of USATA is aptly supported by a strong body of support function offices. These four support offices steer our efforts to maximize operational efficiency in supporting the Warfighter. This division plans, directs, develops, executes, controls, and accounts for the Operation and Maintenance, Army OMA direct and reimbursable budgets in support of our worldwide mission. In addition, the Budget and Force Management Division provides advice and assistance to the Executive Director, USATA, and operating officials relative to programming, budgeting, funding, accounting, and financial management matters. The assigned Budget Analysts, Management Analysts, Career Management Specialist, and Administrative Support personnel ensure the availability of current-year and projected-year funds and that customer funds are meticulously and expeditiously handled. They also ensure quick turnaround of recruitment actions, that the Activity is in compliance with security guidelines and achievement of training requirements, and that awards and special recognitions are in compliance with mandated guidance. The Operations staff element ensures effective internal coordination and liaison with external organizations, and serves as the central office for USATA studies, reviews, staff actions, and taskings from higher headquarters. S-4 Serves as the principle advisor to the Activity on all property management and accountability functions. Provides oversight and enforcement of the Command Supply Discipline Program. The ESD is composed of three divisions: This process ensures that calibration procedures make sense from a mathematical and theoretical standpoint as well as providing the necessary guidance to the field technicians to perform the calibration procedure accurately and effectively. The QA branch provides a system of checks and balances for the field calibration activities throughout the world. The QA team provides assurance to the global Army community that the calibrations performed by all field calibration activities are being executed as designed and in the appropriate environment necessary to make accurate measurements. The Requirements and Training branch executes missions in two separate lanes: First, the Requirements section receives information from the field on new equipment processed at field calibration activities and establishes guidance on the calibration procedure for this newly received equipment. The Requirements branch administrates TB , a compendium of all calibrated items in the Army inventory over 55, separate lines, each with 17 variable data fields. In addition, the Requirements branch monitors and oversees the evaluation of calibration procedures developed by the Publications division. This evaluation examines all the mathematical calculations and theory in a procedure to ensure that the procedure is performing the calibration as designed. In many instances, a calibration procedure will also receive a dynamic

evaluation, where a technician performs every step of the calibration procedure on a end item to verify and validate the processes and calculations in the procedure. In additions to the Requirements mission, the Requirements and Training branch provides instruction to technicians in a variety of subject areas and disciplines. This training provides the technician an opportunity to improve their capabilities within the lab and the region of operation.

8: US Divisions - Regiments and Supporting Units

Combat divisions fielded by the U.S. Army and Marine Corps comprised regulars, recruits, and draftees. By Colonel James W. Hammond. The definitive combat unit of comparable strength among the forces of the world during the 20th century was the division.

It varied in size from 6, to 25, men and was usually led by a major general or lieutenant general. The army division should not be confused with the naval command echelon called a division, which consists of just ten to thirty men under a junior officer. Divisions in Western armies were organized into corps. The authorized strength in was 14, officers and men. The three infantry regiments each had a strength of men; the artillery regiment comprised men, 36 mm howitzers, and 12 mm howitzers; and the engineering battalion numbered men. In addition, there was a reconnaissance troop company of men, a medical battalion of men, a quartermaster company of men, an ordnance company of men, a signals company of men, a military police platoon of 73 men, a headquarters company of men, and a marching band of 58 men. The total weapons count was rifles, automatic rifles, 0. Prior to the war, the U. Army still had a number of square divisions containing four regiments organized into two brigades. This organization was less flexible than the three-regiment triangular division, and the square divisions were in the process of being triangularized when war broke out. The extra regiments were organized into new divisions or broken up for cadre. Army made the decision to retain much of the supporting units for divisions at the army level, in order to keep divisions as flexible and mobile as possible. For example, supplies were expected to be delivered to individual battalions directly from army-level depots, and certain supporting arms were raised as independent battalions controlled at the army level and assigned to divisions as needed. These included independent tank battalions, tank destroyer battalions, antiaircraft battalions, and chemical mortar battalions. This did not work out especially well. Most divisions began using their organic transport to distribute supplies received from army-level depots, and it was found that tank battalions needed to train with the infantry they would support to achieve adequate tank-infantry coordination. As a result, there was a tendency to attach a tank battalion to each infantry division on a semi-permanent basis, though this did not become a formal part of the division table of organization and equipment until after the war had ended. Marine divisions resembled Army infantry divisions, but were slightly larger 17, officers and men in and formalized the attachment of a tank battalion early in the war. This battalion consisted of 36 Stuart light tanks in The organization also included a special weapons battalion equipped with two 37mm antitank gun batteries, a 40mm antiaircraft battery, and a 75mm self-propelled gun battery. The engineer battalion was joined by a pioneer battalion for unloading supplies on the beach and, early in the war, a Naval Construction Battalion. For a short time these were organized into a single engineer regiment in the division, before the Navy pulled the Seabees out of the Marine divisions. As LVTs became available, an amphibious tractor battalion was assigned to each division. No armored divisions saw combat in the Pacific, but one airborne and one cavalry division were assigned to the Southwest Pacific Area. It had a triangular structure, with two glider infantry and one parachute infantry regiment when first deployed. Later the ratio was reversed, so that the division had one glider infantry and two parachute infantry regiments. British divisions had brigades in the place of regiments, but otherwise resembled American divisions. Each brigade consisted of three or four battalions. The battalions could be drawn from various regiments, which in the British system were regional recruiting and training formations that were the repositories of military tradition. For this reason, British troops identified with their regiment rather than their division. The typical Chinese division was triangular, with a manpower of 10, on paper. The actual strength was typically to men. There was no real replacement system. Authorized equipment was 3, rifles, light machine guns, 54 heavy machine guns, grenade launchers, 16 mountain guns, and 30 battalion guns, but, again, only on paper. In practice, a Chinese division had barely enough rifles for its men, a third the number of machine guns of a Japanese division, and no other support elements to speak of. It was reckoned that a Japanese division had the combat strength of three Chinese divisions under even the best of conditions for the Chinese. A few Chinese divisions were organized, trained, and equipped to a higher standard. The Germans had trained about 30

divisions for Chiang in the late s, but most of these were destroyed at Shanghai in . Later the Americans organized a training camp at Ramgarh in India that trained and equipped a handful of divisions to a standard previously unknown in the Chinese Army. These divisions fought mainly in Burma. Japanese divisions were highly variable in composition, with some garrison divisions consisting of just 6, men, while a few divisions retained the square organization and had as many as 25, men. However, the organization of most divisions resembled that of a U. There was no officer rank between colonel and major general in the Japanese Army, and divisions were commanded by lieutenant generals. The infantry group was commanded by a major general who also acted as deputy division commander. The Japanese divisions that fought in the early battles in China were regular or Type A divisions and "special" or wartime divisions composed mostly of reservists. As the war dragged on, a number of additional regular divisions were activated; some as Type A divisions, using regiments released by triangularization of existing Type A divisions, and others as Type B divisions, built around cadre from disbanding a number of wartime divisions that had seen service in China. The standard or Type B triangular division had, in addition to its three infantry regiments, a reconnaissance regiment with 16 light tanks or armored cars; an artillery regiment with 36 guns; and an engineer regiment. The combat units were supported by a signals unit, a transportation regiment, an ordnance unit, a medical unit, three field hospitals, a water supply unit, and a veterinary hospital. Total weapons counts were rifles, light mortars, light machine guns, 78 heavy machine guns, 14 37mm antitank guns, 18 70mm howitzers, 12 75mm infantry guns, 36 artillery pieces of 75mm to mm, and 16 light tanks or armored cars. Total manpower was 15, officers and men. The Type A were reinforced to about 20, officers and men with improved equipment while retaining essentially the same organization as the "Type B" divisions. Type C divisions were wartime divisions organized as two brigades of four battalions each, without a regimental echelon. These had a smaller manpower than a triangular division, about 12, officers and men, and they had almost no artillery and no reconnaissance regiment. They were intended primarily for garrison and antiguerrilla duty. They were distinct from "Special" wartime divisions having a triangular structure. This consisted of two static defense regiments and an amphibious regiment. Two divisions were immediately converted to the new organization, and another three a few months later. The divisions proved well suited for deployment by sea but had poor mobility once landed. Allied intelligence got wind of the reorganization, and concluded these divisions had an experimental "regimental combat team" organization, with artillery and other heavy weapons permanently distributed to the individual regiments. Almost all the divisions raised in and lacked reconnaissance regiments, and many were badly understrength in artillery. Few of those raised in had more than a battalion of artillery. In , the Japanese began raising coastal and mobile divisions for the final defense of the home islands. Mobile divisions had three infantry regiments and an artillery regiment, but no reconnaissance regiment. By May , mobile divisions no longer were assigned any artillery and coastal divisions were reduced to three regiments. The Japanese Army also raised a large number of independent mixed brigades, which typically had about five infantry battalions and a battalion of artillery along with supporting units. In some respects, the independent mixed brigades resembled small divisions with a very narrow division slice , and some were eventually redesignated as divisions. Japanese infantry divisions were typically raised on a regional basis, like British battalions or U. National Guard divisions, but at all echelons. For example, the men in a particular company might all be from the same small town. This contributed greatly to unit cohesion, but it also meant that the destruction of a unit was devastating to the folks back home in the town from which the unit came. Japanese citizens from Gifu Prefecture still make visits to Mount Austen on Guadalcanal , where two regiments recruited from their fishing villages were annihilated in , to search for remains. The Japanese assigned one or more depot divisions to each divisional district. These were training formations whose function resembled that of British regiments in a number of respects. If war suddenly broke out, the bulk of the depot division was used as cadre and filled out with reservists to create a field division, usually bearing the same number as the depot division, which could quickly be committed to combat. The remainder of the depot division was then rebuilt with other reservists or conscripts. During a more prolonged war, when a new division needed to be raised, a small nucleus of cadre was drawn from a depot division and filled out with reservists and conscripts to create a new field division with its own number. This new division was billeted in its own wartime barracks while

undergoing as much training as the situation permitted before being committed to combat. Depot divisions were also responsible for providing replacements to field divisions, usually those that were earlier raised from the same divisional district. Each unit had two infantry battalions plus supporting elements, not necessarily drawn from the same divisional district, and after training together the unit was sent to a theater, where it might be broken up to provide replacements for several divisions. The Army also began using experienced troops drawn from divisions in quiet sectors to provide replacements for other divisions that had suffered heavy losses. Both methods of replacement were disliked by the Army because of their tendency to reduce unit cohesion, and so were regarded as measures of desperation. The Japanese activated four armored divisions during the war. These were originally square divisions, with two brigades of two tank regiments and a single mobile infantry regiment, but by the end of the war the Japanese had settled on a triangular organization of three tank regiments and a mobile infantry regiment. The infantry were transported by trucks and the tank regiments each were allocated 31 light and 50 medium tanks plus 76 trucks. There was also an artillery regiment of 12 75mm guns and 24 mm howitzers, an antiaircraft unit, a reconnaissance unit with 32 light and 10 medium tanks, and other supporting elements. The division slice Divisions in all armies had a considerable number of men assigned to support duties, with only a fraction normally on the firing line. In addition, there were considerable numbers of nondivisional troops. The total manpower under arms per division is known as the division slice. This includes non-divisional support troops, including in some calculations the associated air forces. Army had the broadest division slice, with large numbers of supporting troops. This contributed to superb logistics and engineering support, but it also led to a severe shortage of replacements for rifle companies by late British divisions were somewhere in between. It was calculated Leighton and Coakley at 35, men in Europe; 32, in the Mediterranean; 34, in the Southwest Pacific; and 53, in the Central Pacific at the end of the war. The latter calculation is distorted by the presence of Marine divisions that received some Army support but were not included in the calculation. In other words, in the U. Army, it took about three men to support every two combat soldiers.

9: Division (military) | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Another Infantry division, this unit contained 3 infantry regiments; almost the same structure as the German one, but each of the Regiments was much smaller - with just men per Regiment and just 2, men in the infantry rifle squads of a division.

Each was a small town with its own equivalents for community services plus eight categories of combat arms. Units such as artillery, engineering, and heavy weapons engaged the enemy directly. Yet of all categories, the foot soldier faced the greatest hazard with the least chance of reward. These civilians become warriors confronted the most dismal fate of all whose duty was uninterrupted by missions completed or a fixed deployment time. The infantrymen were enveloped within the most chaotic, barbaric, and brittle existence against extraordinary enemies where victory often required actions well beyond prior limits for impossibility. For here are concentrated the handful of troops who must advance under enemy fire. It is upon them that the burden of war falls with greater risk and with less likelihood of survival than any other of the combat arms. An infantry division of WW II consisted of 81 rifle platoons, each with a combat strength of approximately 40 men. Altogether those 81 assault units comprised but 3, men in a division of 14, Prior to invasion we had estimated that the infantry would incur 70 percent of the losses of our combat forces. By August we had boosted that figure to 83 percent on the basis of our experience in the Normandy hedgerows. However, their regimental staffs saw frontline units obliterated three to six times over. To deal with this problem there were never enough infantrymen coming from the states, though large numbers were transferred from Army Service Forces and Army Air Forces to Army Ground Forces. Replacement centers overseas continually reassigned artillerymen, machine gunners, cooks, and clerks to infantry duties. The situation in Europe became so severe that rear area units in France and Great Britain were tasked to supply soldiers for retraining as infantrymen. Those suffering battle fatigue came off the line for a few days for clean uniforms, bathing, hot food, and sleep. However, scarcity compelled their repeated return until crippling wounds, mental breakage, death, or victory brought final relief. Added to these numbers were half again as many non-battle human wrecks debilitated by trench foot, frost bite, pneumonia, hernia, heart disease, malaria, arthritis, etc. In the jungles of the Pacific non-combat losses exacted an even greater price. But somehow the infantry crossed Europe and the Pacific and always remained in the forefront of attacks. Those are the things that hurt and destroy. But they went back to them because they were good soldiers and they had a duty they could not define. Bradley Brave Men by Ernie Pyle the quote named Tommy Clayton, but was generalized here because Ernie Pyle saw him as an example of the infantrymen he loved. Crusade in Europe by Dwight D. Rush Foot Soldier by Roscoe C.

The craft and creation of wood sculpture San antonio-frÃ©dÃ©ric dard 70 french Sent to Sydney (Read-It! Chapter Books (Read-It! Chapter Books) The story of Cornwall's Bodmin Moor Fair game monica murphy tuebl Dolce diet Stadium arcadium bass tab book Run for the River Sandcastles and Cucumberships Last Forever The Complete Superfoods Cookbook Social construction of international news Nutraceutical Proteins and Peptides in Health and Disease (Nutraceutical Science and Technology) A Boy Amidst The Rubble The people of Ocean County The power of the web Commission on Interracial Cooperation papers, 1919-1944 Textbook of elements of mechanical engineering by murthy Electrography and Astronomical Applications A canalside camera, 1845-1930 The purpose driven life group study questions Classical theory of inflation Westward with the Sun Arbitrary price-making through the forms of law Biosensing using nanomaterials Existentialism as a humanism Reversion Adrienne Rich. Reclaiming the spirit in Judaism. Science and religion: a marriage made in heave Menopausal Women on the Run Between nation and state Clinicians handbook of child behavioral assessment Money, Banking, and Usury Kiss This Florida, Im Outta Here Sligh grandfather clock owners manual Poems About Water (The Elements in Poetry) The critique of pure reason The boy scout handbook and other observations Mirror of the soul Superconductors, the irresistible future Famous Fun Pop, Book 2 (Early Elementary/Elementary): 12 Appealing Piano Arrangements (Famous Fun) Journey to Pleasant Hill Importance of research and development in business