

CONTENTS

	Page
Section I. OFFENSIVE PRINCIPLES	1
1. ATTACK	1
2. INFANTRY AND TANKS	5
3. TOWN AND STREET FIGHTING	7
4. RECONNAISSANCE	9
a. General	9
b. Armored Reconnaissance	10
5. PATROLS	11
6. MEETING ENGAGEMENT	12
7. DEPLOYMENT	13
II. DEFENSIVE PRINCIPLES	16
8. GENERAL	16
9. TANKS IN DEFENSE	17
10. DEFENSE OF TOWNS	18
11. ORGANIZATION OF A DEFENSIVE POSITION	19
a. Covering Position	19
b. Outpost Position	20
c. Main Defensive Position	21
III. EMPLOYMENT OF SUPPORT WEAPONS	25
12. MACHINE GUNS	25
13. INFANTRY HOWITZERS AND MORTARS	26
a. Infantry Howitzers	26
b. Mortars	27
14. ROCKET PROJECTORS	28
IV. WEAPONS, OBSTACLES, AND VEHICLES	29
15. RIFLES AND CARBINES	29
a. General	29
b. Ammunition	30
c. Grenade Launchers	31
16. PISTOLS	31
17. SUBMACHINE GUNS	31
18. GRENADES	34
a. General	34
b. Use	37
19. MACHINE GUNS	37
20. INFANTRY MORTARS	41
21. INFANTRY HOWITZERS	43

Section IV. WEAPONS, OBSTACLES, AND VEHICLES—Continued.

	Page
22. ANTITANK WEAPONS	45
a. Normal Weapons	45
b. Special and Miscellaneous Weapons	50
23. HEAVY CHEMICAL MORTARS AND ROCKET WEAPONS	50
24. ARTILLERY	52
a. General	52
b. Division Artillery	53
c. GHQ Reserve Artillery	57
d. Antiaircraft Guns	57
25. OBSTACLES, LAND MINES, AND BOOBY TRAPS	58
a. General	58
b. Land Mines	61
c. Booby Traps	63
26. ARMORED VEHICLES AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS	63
a. Tanks	63
b. Armored Cars and Half-tracks	67
c. Self-propelled Weapons	67
V. COMBAT TEAMS	70
27. GENERAL	70
28. COMBAT TEAMS IN SICILY	71
29. COMBAT TEAMS IN ITALY	75
a. General	75
b. Combat Team Viebig	76
c. Combat Team Heilmann	76
d. Combat Team Rau	77
VI. ORGANIZATION DATA	78
30. INFANTRY DIVISION: REORGANIZATION TREND	78
31. INFANTRY DIVISION: TABLES OF ORGANIZATION	79
a. Infantry Division (<i>Infanteriedivision</i>): Organization Chart	79
b. Infantry Division (<i>Infanteriedivision</i>): Strength and Weapons	80
c. Reconnaissance Battalion (<i>Aufklärungsabteilung</i>): Organization Chart (Inf Div)	81
d. Reconnaissance Battalion (<i>Aufklärungsabteilung</i>): Strength and Weapons (Inf Div)	82
e. Infantry Regiment (<i>Grenadierregiment</i>): Organiza- tion Chart (Inf Div)	83
f. Infantry Regiment (<i>Grenadierregiment</i>): Strength and Weapons (Inf Div)	84
g. Rifle Company (<i>Grenadierkompanie</i>): Organization Chart (Inf Div)	85
h. Artillery Regiment (<i>Artillerieregiment</i>): Organization Chart (Inf Div)	86

Section VI. ORGANIZATION DATA—Continued.

	Page
i. Antitank Battalion (<i>Panzerjägerabteilung</i>): Organization Chart (Inf Div).....	87
j. Artillery Regiment (<i>Artillerieregiment</i>): Strength and Weapons (Inf Div).....	88
k. Antitank Battalion (<i>Panzerjägerabteilung</i>): Strength and Weapons (Inf Div).....	88
32. ARMORED (PANZER) DIVISION: REORGANIZATION TREND.....	89
33. ARMORED (PANZER) DIVISION: TABLES OF ORGANIZATION.....	90
a. Armored Division (<i>Panzerdivision</i>): Organization Chart	90
b. Armored Division (<i>Panzerdivision</i>): Strength and Weapons	91
c. Armored Reconnaissance Battalion (<i>Panzeraufklär- ungsabteilung</i>): Organization Chart (Armd Div)....	92
d. Armored Reconnaissance Battalion (<i>Panzeraufklär- ungsabteilung</i>): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div)....	93
e. Tank Regiment (<i>Panzerregiment</i>): Organization Chart (Armd Div)	94
f. Tank Regiment (<i>Panzerregiment</i>): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div).....	95
g. Tank Company (<i>Panzerkompanie</i>) (with Pz.Kpfw. III or IV tanks); Organization Chart (Armd Div)....	96
h. Tank Company (<i>Panzerkompanie</i>) (with Pz.Kpfw. III tanks): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div)....	96
i. Tank Company (<i>Panzerkompanie</i>) (with Pz.Kpfw. IV, Panther, or Tiger tanks): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div).....	97
j. Panzer-Grenadier Regiment (<i>Panzergrenadierregi- ment</i>): Organization Chart (Armd Div).....	98
k. Panzer-Grenadier Regiment (<i>Panzergrenadierregi- ment</i>): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div).....	99
l. Panzer-Grenadier Company (Motorized) (<i>Panzergren- adierkompanie</i>): Organization Chart (Armd Div)....	100
m. Panzer-Grenadier Company (Motorized) (<i>Panzergren- adierkompanie</i>): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div)....	101
n. Panzer-Grenadier Platoon (Motorized) (<i>Panzergren- adierzug</i>): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div).....	101
o. Machine-gun Platoon (Motorized) (<i>schwerer Zug</i>): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div).....	101
p. Panzer-Grenadier Company (Armored) (<i>Panzergren- adierkompanie (gep)</i>): Organization Chart (Armd Div).....	102

Section VI. ORGANIZATION DATA—Continued.

	Page
q. Panzer-Grenadier Company (Armored) (<i>Panzergrenadierkompanie (gep)</i>): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div).....	103
r. Panzer-Grenadier Platoon (Armored) (<i>Panzergrenadierzug (gep)</i>): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div).....	103
s. Machine-gun Platoon (Armored) (<i>schwerer Zug (gep)</i>): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div).....	104
t. Heavy-Weapons Company (<i>schwere Kompanie</i>): Organization Chart (Armd Div).....	104
u. Heavy-Weapons Company (Motorized) (<i>schwere Kompanie</i>): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div).....	105
v. Heavy-Weapons Company (Armored) (<i>schwere Kompanie (gep)</i>): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div).....	105
w. Armored Artillery Regiment (<i>Panzerartillerieregiment</i>): Organization Chart (Armd Div).....	106
x. Armored Artillery Regiment (<i>Panzerartillerieregiment</i>): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div).....	107
34. MOTORIZED DIVISION: TABLES OF ORGANIZATION.....	108
a. Motorized Division (<i>Panzergrenadierdivision</i>): Organization Chart.....	108
b. Motorized Division (<i>Panzergrenadierdivision</i>): Strength and Weapons.....	109
35. LIGHT DIVISION: TABLES OF ORGANIZATION.....	110
a. Light Division (<i>Jägerdivision</i>): Organization Chart.....	110
b. Light Division (<i>Jägerdivision</i>): Strength and Weapons.....	111
36. MOUNTAIN DIVISION: TABLES OF ORGANIZATION.....	112
a. Mountain Division (<i>Gebirgsdivision</i>): Organization Chart.....	112
b. Mountain Division (<i>Gebirgsdivision</i>): Strength and Weapons.....	113
37. GHQ 120-MM MORTAR BATTALION: TABLES OF ORGANIZATION.....	114
a. 120-mm Mortar Battalion (<i>schwere Granatwerferabteilung</i>): Organization Chart.....	114
b. 120-mm Mortar Battalion (<i>schwere Granatwerferabteilung</i>): Strength and Weapons.....	114
38. GHQ HEAVY TANK BATTALION: TABLES OF ORGANIZATION.....	115
a. Heavy Tank Battalion (<i>schwere Panzerabteilung</i>): Organization Chart.....	115
b. Heavy Tank Battalion (<i>schwere Panzerabteilung</i>): Strength and Weapons.....	116
39. GHQ ANTITANK BATTALION: TABLES OF ORGANIZATION.....	117
a. Antitank Battalion (<i>Panzerjägerabteilung Tiger-P</i>): Organization Chart.....	117

Section VI. ORGANIZATION DATA—Continued.

	Page
b. Antitank Battalion (<i>Panzerjägerabteilung Tiger-P</i>): Strength and Weapons.....	118
40. GHQ CHEMICAL (SMOKE) REGIMENTS: ORGANIZATION CHARTS	119
a. Chemical (Smoke) Regiment (<i>(Nebel) Werferregiment</i>) (with 105-mm Smoke Mortars or 150-mm Rocket Projectors).....	119
b. Heavy Chemical (Smoke) Regiment (<i>(schweres (Nebel) Werferregiment</i>) (with 150-mm Rocket Projectors).....	120
VII. MILITARY SYMBOLS	121
41. GENERAL	121
42. BASIC SYMBOLS FOR HEADQUARTERS.....	121
43. BASIC SYMBOLS FOR BRANCHES OF SERVICE.....	122
44. BASIC SYMBOLS FOR WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT.....	123
45. INDICATION OF UNITS.....	124
46. SUPPLEMENTARY SYMBOLS	125
47. SUPPLEMENTARY ABBREVIATIONS.....	127
48. SUPPLEMENTARY NUMERALS	127
49. COMPOSITE UNITS.....	129
50. EXAMPLE OF A DIAGRAMMATIC TABLE OF ORGANIZATION.....	129
51. SUPERSEDED WEAPON AND EQUIPMENT SYMBOLS.....	130

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	Page
1. German enveloping tactics.....	1
2. German <i>Schwerpunkt</i> : frontages and objective.....	3
3. German infantry firing automatic weapons	4
4. Panzer grenadiers going into combat direct from armored personnel carriers	6
5. Attack on a town.....	8
6. Reconnaissance patrol of an SS division.....	10
7. Deployment of a German infantry regiment: ① first stage (deployment by battalions); ② second stage (deployment in detail).....	14
8. German company in a defensive position.....	22
9. Side view of the standard German rifle (<i>Karabiner 98K</i>), showing grenade- launching attachments.....	29
10. Top view of the standard German rifle (<i>Karabiner 98K</i>).....	29
11. Characteristics of the standard German rifle (<i>Karabiner 98K</i>).....	30
12. Identification marks of German 7.92-mm small-arms ammunition.....	31
13. Luger pistol (<i>Pistole 08</i>) and magazine.....	32
14. Walther pistol (<i>Pistole 38</i>) and magazine.....	32
15. Characteristics of Luger and Walther pistols.....	33
16. Two views of the <i>M.P. 40</i> , showing skeleton shoulder stock folded (above), and open (below).....	34

Figure	Page
17. Characteristics of the <i>M.P. 38</i> and <i>M.P. 40</i>	35
18. Stick-type hand grenade, model 24	35
19. Characteristics of common grenades	36
20. Two views of the <i>M.G. 34</i> on bipod mount	37
21. Characteristics of the <i>M.G. 34</i> and <i>M.G. 42</i>	38
22. <i>M.G. 42</i> on bipod mount	39
23. <i>M.G. 34</i> on tripod mount	39
24. Characteristics of the 50-mm and 81-mm infantry mortars	40
25. 50-mm mortar, model 36	41
26. 81-mm mortar, model 34	42
27. 75-mm (light) and 150-mm (heavy) infantry howitzers (from left to right)	43
28. Characteristics of the 75-mm and 150-mm infantry howitzers	44
29. 75-mm, 50-mm, and 37-mm antitank guns (from left to right)	45
30. Front view of the 88-mm antitank gun (8.8 cm Pak 43)	46
31. Rear view of the 88-mm antitank gun (8.8 cm Pak 43)	46
32a. Characteristics of common antitank weapons	47
32b. Characteristics of special and miscellaneous German and captured anti- tank weapons	48
33. Antitank rifle (<i>Pz.B. 39</i>)	49
34. 28/20-mm antitank gun (<i>s.Pz.B. 41</i>)	49
35. 150-mm six-barreled rocket projector (15 cm Nebelwerfer 41)	51
36. 150-mm ten-barreled rocket projector (15 cm Panzerwerfer 42) in action	51
37. 105-mm howitzer (10.5 cm le.F.H. 18)	53
38. 105-mm gun (10.5 cm K. 18)	54
39. 150-mm howitzer (15 cm s.F.H. 18)	54
40. Characteristics of standard artillery weapons of the division artillery regi- ment	55
41. 170-mm gun (17 cm Kanone in Mörser-Lafette 18)	56
42. 210-mm howitzer (21 cm Mörser 18)	57
43. 20-mm dual-purpose gun (2 cm Flak 38)	59
44. 88-mm dual-purpose gun (8.8 cm Flak 18)	59
45. Characteristics of common antiaircraft guns	60
46. Antitank mine (Tellermine 43)	61
47. Antipersonnel mine (Schrappellmine): ① laid with pressure igniter; ② laid with pull igniter and trip wires	62
48. <i>Pz.Kpfw. I</i>	64
49. <i>Pz.Kpfw. II</i>	64
50. <i>Pz.Kpfw. III</i> (with 50-mm long-barreled tank gun)	65
51. <i>Pz.Kpfw. IV</i> (with 75-mm long-barreled tank gun)	65
52. <i>Pz.Kpfw. Panther</i>	66
53. <i>Pz.Kpfw. Tiger</i>	66
54. Armor skirting on a <i>Pz.Kpfw. IV</i> (with 75-mm short-barreled tank gun)	67
55. Eight-wheeled armored car (with 75-mm short-barreled tank gun)	68
56. 75-mm assault gun (7.5 cm Sturmkanone, or Stu.K., 40)	69

Figure	Page
57. 88-mm self-propelled antitank gun (<i>Pz. Jäg. Tiger-P (Ferdinand)</i>).....	69
58. Combat teams based on the Hermann Göring Panzer Division (as of 16 July 1943).....	73
59. Combat teams based on the Hermann Göring Panzer Division (as of 21 July 1943).....	74

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Section I. OFFENSIVE PRINCIPLES

1. ATTACK

In the attack the Germans stress the principle that the enemy must be surrounded and destroyed. They believe that a strong, rapid enveloping attack can be decisive, provided that it really comes to grips with the enemy while he is pinned down by frontal pressure, which the Germans exert mainly by fire. The enveloping forces advance in depth in order to avoid being outflanked, the guiding principle being that all enveloping attacks ultimately become frontal. (See fig. 1.)

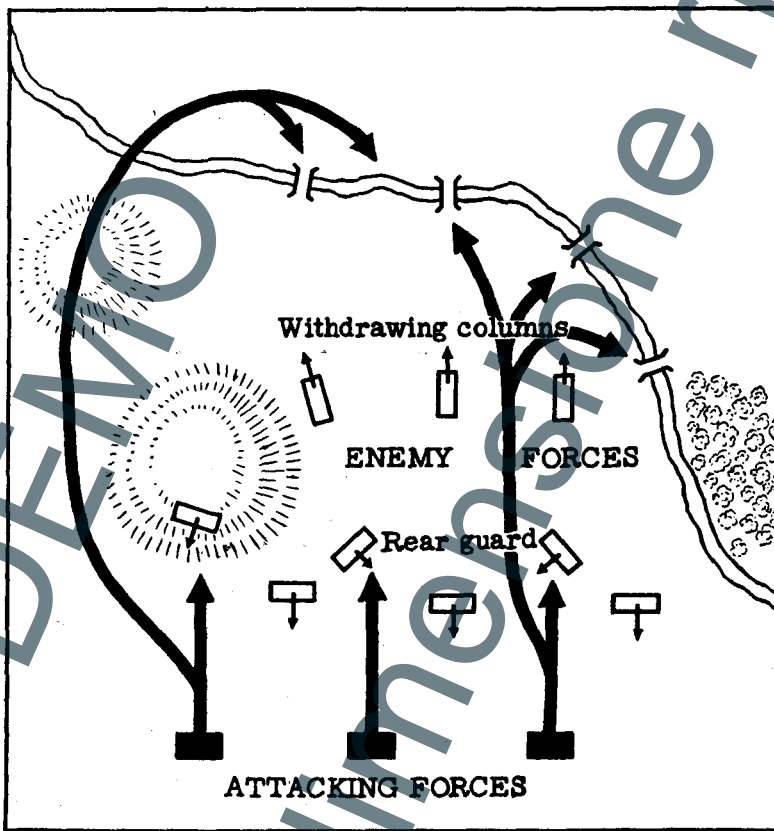


Figure 1.—German enveloping tactics.

In all attacks a German commander will select a point of main effort (*Schwerpunkt*), where he will employ the bulk of his forces in order to force a decision. (See fig. 2.) A German maxim is—"A commander without a *Schwerpunkt* is like a man without character." In selecting the point of main effort the Germans consider the following factors:

- (a) Weaknesses in the enemy's defensive position.
- (b) Suitability of the terrain, especially for tanks, and for cooperation of all arms.
- (c) Approach routes.
- (d) Possibilities for supporting fire, especially by artillery.

The Germans allot sectors and objectives to attacking units, but this does not mean that a unit must cover with troops the whole ground within its boundaries. The unit will choose the best line or lines of advance within its area and dispose its troops accordingly. The battalion making the assault at the point of main effort may be allotted a front of about 450 yards, while a battalion in another area may be assigned a front of 1,000 yards or more. In actual practice, unit frontages may vary considerably. During the Tunisian Campaign, General Jürgen von Arnim, the German commander, stated that 1½ battalions might well attack on a front of 2,000 yards.

An attack on a narrow front, according to German doctrine, must have sufficient forces at its disposal to widen a penetration, maintain its impetus, and protect the flanks of the penetration. Once it is launched, the attack must drive straight to its objective, regardless of opposition. The Germans maintain that it is wrong for the foremost elements of the attacking forces to turn aside to deal with threats to their flanks. This is a task which is assigned to the troops that follow.

An effort is made by the Germans to push a break-through sufficiently deep to prevent the enemy from establishing new positions in the rear. The attacking forces attempt to reduce individual enemy positions by encircling and isolating them. They do not consider a break-through successful until they capture the enemy's artillery positions; usually this is the special task of tanks. Where enemy resistance weakens at any point, all available fire and forces are concentrated to ensure the success of the break-through. The artillery is kept well forward.

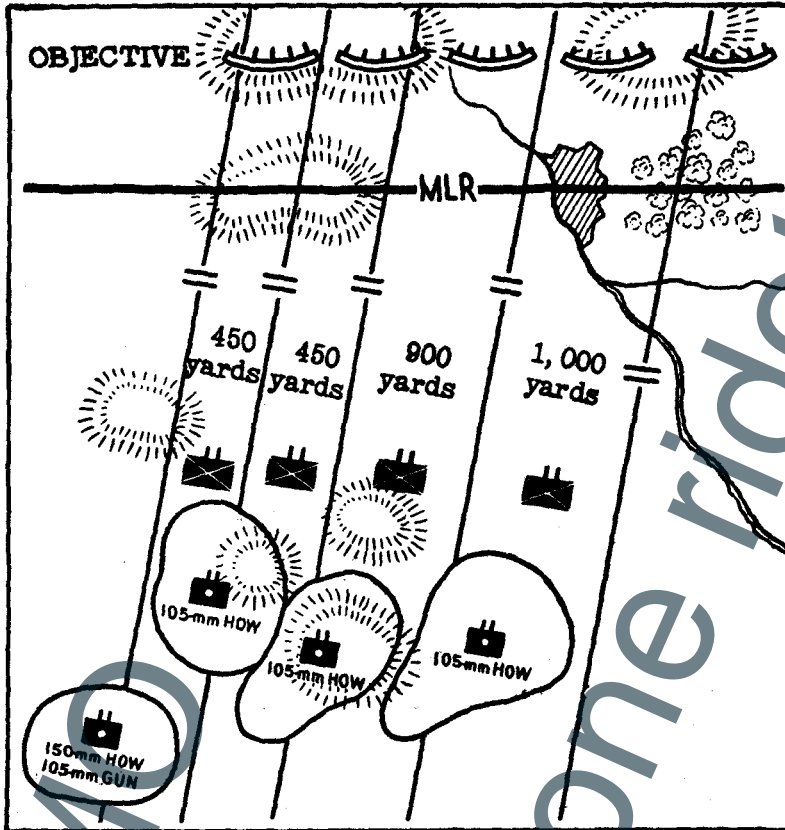


Figure 2.—German Schwerpunkt: frontages and objective.

The Germans regard their self-propelled assault guns as decisive weapons which are employed particularly at the point of main effort. In cooperation with infantry, they facilitate the penetration and break-through with a minimum of casualties. These weapons, the Germans believe, complement artillery fire by their ability to follow the infantry right up to an objective. Their use for small actions before an attack is forbidden so as not to betray their presence. Surprise is sought by bringing them into position by night and camouflaging their assembly area. Used primarily to neutralize enemy support weapons at short ranges over open sights, assault guns are employed in concentrations; to employ them singly or in comparatively small number is frowned upon by the Germans.

German assault guns advance with or just behind the infantry;

they never go ahead of the infantry. When an objective is reached, the assault guns do not remain with the infantry while the position is being consolidated but retire about 1,000 yards to await further assignment. It is a German principle that assault guns must always have close protection from the infantry which they are supporting.

Other characteristic features of German tactics in the attack are as follows:

- (a) Some of the motorized supporting weapons are held back to exploit a success, to support a further advance, or to build up strength at the point of main effort.
- (b) Smoke is used liberally, particularly to screen the flanks of an attacking force.
- (c) Assault detachments, including engineers equipped with explosive charges and flame throwers, are used against strongly prepared defensive positions. Fire support for such detachments is heavy and carefully planned.
- (d) Antitank guns of all calibers are employed, sometimes singly, against fixed positions and concrete emplacements.
- (e) Small groups of riflemen with automatic weapons will infiltrate enemy positions and work around the flanks and rear of an enemy force in an effort to give the impression that it is surrounded. (See fig. 3.) In open warfare, reconnaissance



Figure 3.—German infantry firing automatic weapons. (The soldier at the left is the sergeant commanding a squad of which the light machine gun is part. Firing next to him is the lieutenant leading the platoon. Under cover of the house is number 2 of the crew, with ammunition box in front of him.)

14. ROCKET PROJECTORS

For laying heavy concentrations of smoke and for massed fire on area targets, the Germans have introduced various types of rocket projectors. Ten types have thus far been identified, and at least one of them is mounted on an armored tracked vehicle. The more common types, mounted on two-wheeled tired carriages, are the 150-mm six-barreled projector (*15 cm Nebelwerfer 41*), the 210-mm five-barreled projector (*21 cm Nebelwerfer 42*), and the 280-mm and 320-mm projector (*28/32 cm Nebelwerfer 41*) (see par. 23, p. 50). Because the projectors are comparatively light (the 150-mm weighs 1,200 pounds, and the 210-mm, developed later, weighs 100 pounds less—1,100 pounds), they are far more mobile than field artillery weapons firing projectiles of similar weights. However, the rocket projectors do not have the accuracy of artillery. Consequently, when covering area targets with high-explosive rocket fire, the Germans employ the projectors at medium ranges; their dispersion is too great for fire on targets close to friendly troops. Another tactical use made of the projectors is to build up smoke *Schwerpunkte* (points of main effort) to blind critical areas, enemy gun positions, and observation posts.

The 150-mm projector, which can be manhandled easily by two men, has been used extensively, often as a substitute for artillery in the kind of terrain found in Tunisia, Sicily, and Italy. Available information indicates that the Germans have organized smoke regiments equipped with the 150-mm mortar, and that the fire unit is a battery of six projectors. The batteries go into position with projectors loaded; they are towed as far forward as possible and manhandled into position, generally on reverse slopes.

Section IV. WEAPONS, OBSTACLES, AND VEHICLES

15. RIFLES AND CARBINES

a. General

The standard German rifle (or long carbine) is the Mauser *Karabiner 98K* (figs. 9 and 10). There are two older types (*Karabiner 98b* and *Gewehr 98*) which are similar but have longer barrels and

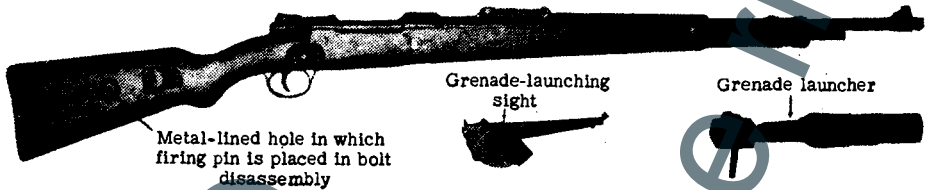


Figure 9.—Side view of the standard German rifle (*Karabiner 98K*), showing grenade-launching attachments.

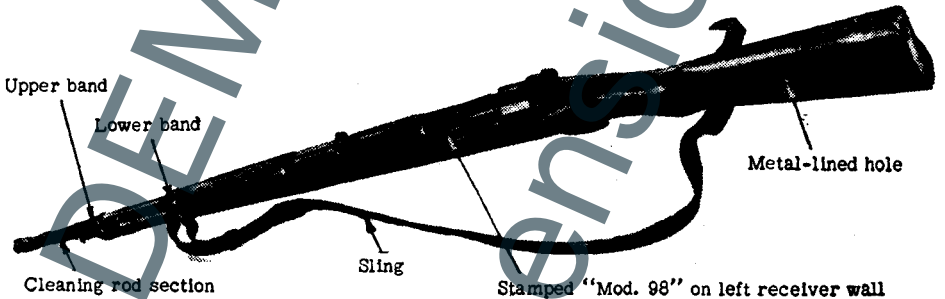


Figure 10.—Top view of the standard German rifle (*Karabiner 98K*).

minor variations in accessories. A semiautomatic rifle (*G. 41* and *G. 43*), comparable to the U.S. M1 (Garand), has recently been developed and is now in use. (For the principal characteristics of the *Karabiner 98K*, see fig. 11, p. 30.)

Caliber.....	7.92 mm (.312 inch)
Principle of operation.....	Bolt-operated
Length of barrel.....	23.4 inches
Over-all length.....	43.5 inches
Sights:	
Front.....	Inverted V blade (which is sometimes equipped with a hood to provide shade)
Rear.....	Leaf with open V notch sliding on ramp, graduated from 100 to 2,000 meters; no windage adjustment
Muzzle velocity.....	2,800 feet per second (approximate)
Range:	
Maximum.....	3,000 yards (approximate)
Effective.....	800 yards (approximate)
Ammunition.....	See par. 15b
Capacity of magazine.....	5 rounds
Weight.....	9 pounds (approximate)

Figure 11.—Characteristics of the standard German rifle (Karabiner 98K).

b. Ammunition

The four main types of service ammunition used in 7.92-mm (.312-inch) rifles, carbines, and machine guns are as follows: ball (*schweres Spitzgeschoss*, or *s.S.*), armor-piercing (*Spitzgeschoss mit Stahlkern*, or *S.m.K.*), armor-piercing tracer (*Spitzgeschoss mit Stahlkern und Leuchtspur*, or *S.m.K. L'Spur*), and antitank (*Spitzgeschoss mit Stahlkern gehärtet*, or *S.m.K.H.*). (For identification marks, see fig. 12.)

Two types of cartridge case, indicated by S* for copper or ST for steel

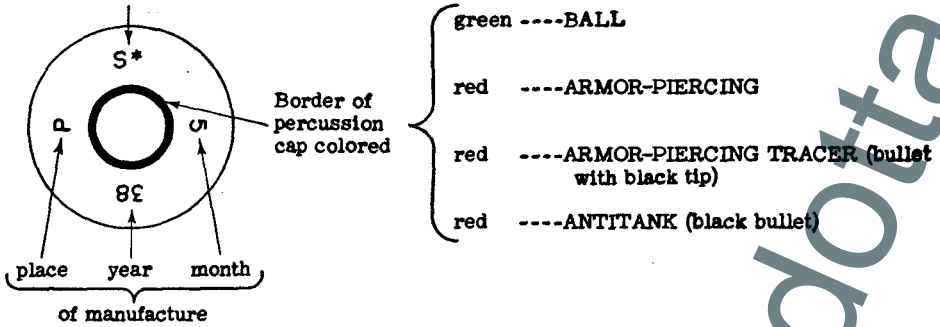


Figure 12.—Identification marks of German 7.92-mm small-arms ammunition.

c. Grenade Launchers

Rifle grenades may be discharged from the rifle by the use of grenade launchers, of which there are two types: spigot and cup. (For details of rifle grenades, some of which can be used instead as hand grenades, see fig. 19, p. 36.)

16. PISTOLS

The pistol commonly used by the German Army is the Luger (*Pistole 08*). The Walther pistol (*Pistole 38*) and a Czech pistol designated as *Pistole 39* are also used. (See figs. 13 and 14, p. 32.)

These 9-mm (.354-inch) pistols have a higher muzzle velocity and greater penetration than the U.S. 45-caliber pistol, but because of their smaller caliber they have less shock power. (For the principal characteristics of Luger and Walther pistols, see fig. 15, p. 33.)

17. SUBMACHINE GUNS

The 9-mm submachine gun (*Maschinenpistole*) is widely used in the German Army, especially by armored-vehicle and parachute troops. In the infantry it is carried by squad and platoon leaders. The most common models are the models of 1938 and 1940 (*M.P. 38* and *M.P. 40*) (see figs. 16, p. 34, and 17, p. 35), which are, for all practical purposes, substantially similar.

12 in the heavy-weapons company of the infantry battalion); or mounted on a special antiaircraft mount and used against aircraft by the addition of an adapter and antiaircraft sights.

20. INFANTRY MORTARS

The infantry mortar is normally an important support weapon of the German infantry regiment. It was relegated to a minor place in desert fighting because of its limited range (see fig. 24), but its capabilities have been fully exploited in the Tunisian and Italian Campaigns.

The two standard infantry mortars of the German Army are the 50-mm light mortar, model 36 (*leichter Granatwerfer 36*) (fig. 25), and the 81-mm heavy mortar, model 34 (*schwerer Granatwerfer 34*) (fig. 26, p. 42).

The 50-mm mortar is the organic support weapon of the rifle platoon and rifle company (one per rifle platoon), and the 81-mm mortar is the organic support weapon of the infantry battalion (six per battalion, in the heavy-weapons company). A 120-mm mortar is also in use, firing a 35-pound projectile up to 6,500 yards (see par. 13b, p. 27).

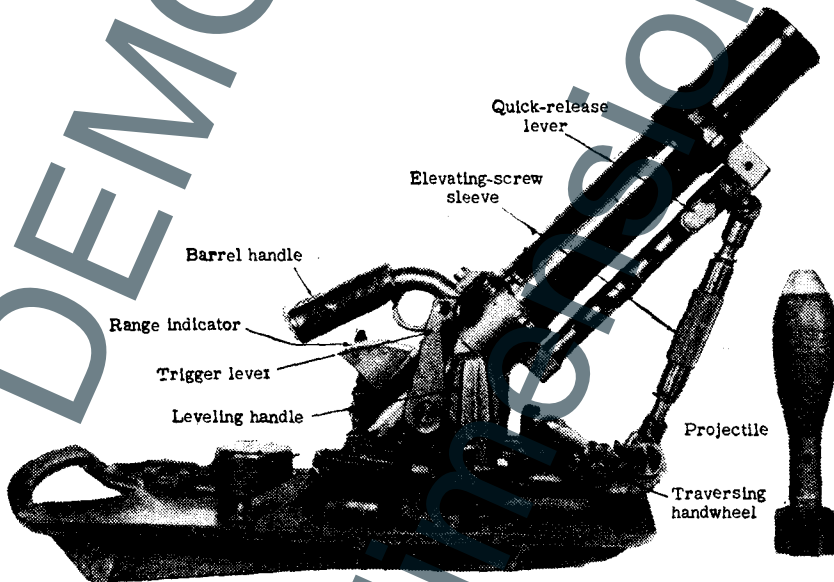


Figure 25.—50-mm mortar, model 36.



Figure 26.—81-mm mortar, model 34.



Figure 43.—20-mm dual-purpose gun (2 cm Flak 38).



Figure 44.—88-mm dual-purpose gun (8.8 cm Flak 18).

Weapon.....	20-mm, Model 38	37-mm, Models 36 and 37	88-mm, Models 18, 36, and 37
German designation	<i>2 cm Flak 38</i>	<i>3.7 cm Flak 36 and 37</i>	<i>8.8 cm Flak 18, 36, and 37</i>
Length of piece.....	65 calibers	50 calibers	56 calibers
Identification and recognition.....	Long thin barrel, bell-shaped muzzle brake	Long thin barrel, bell-shaped muzzle brake	Recuperator and counter-recoil mechanism above barrel, recoil mechanism below barrel; long rammer and tray rear of breech block; double equilibrators in horizontal position forward of trunnions and below barrel; square shield for dual-purpose use
Muzzle velocity	2,600 to 2,950 feet per second	2,400 to 3,550 feet per second	1,970 to 3,050 feet per second
Maximum horizontal range.....	5,250 yards	7,100 yards	16,200 yards
Effective vertical range.....	6,500 feet	13,775 feet	34,770 feet
Rate of fire (normal).....	180 to 220 rounds per minute	80 to 120 rounds per minute	15 to 20 rounds per minute
Ammunition.....	High-explosive, incendiary, armor-piercing, tracer	High-explosive, armor-piercing, tracer	High-explosive, armor-piercing, armor-piercing cap, hollow-charge
Weight of projectile.....	3.55 to 5.16 ounces	0.79 to 1.88 pounds	16.0 to 20.75 pounds
Armor penetration (at 870 yards and 30 degrees from normal).....	Up to 0.47 inch (12 mm)	Up to 0.98 inch (25 mm)	Up to 4.33 inches (110 mm)
Weight in firing position.....	900 pounds	3,400 pounds	10,000 pounds
Method of transport.....	Truck-drawn or mounted on half-track	Truck-drawn or mounted on half-track	Drawn by half-track
Elevation.....	-355 to +1,600 mils	-180 to +1,510 mils	-55 to +1,1510 mils
Traverse.....	6,400 mils	6,400 mils	6,400 mils
Remarks.....	Model 30 substantially similar, but with lower rate of fire	Model 18 substantially similar	Model 41 similar in general, but has a longer barrel, is mounted lower, and has superior performance

Figure 45.—Characteristics of common antiaircraft guns.

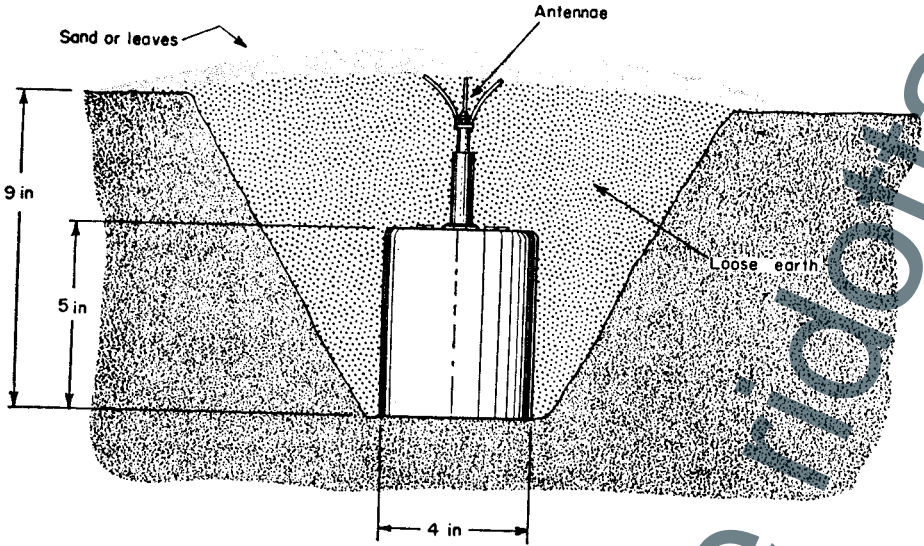
b. Land Mines

Both antitank and antipersonnel mines are laid at every opportunity. Avenues of approach, roads, road shoulders, crossroads and road junctions, turnouts, parking areas, ditches, and culverts are often mined. Prepared positions are usually protected by mine fields. These mine fields may be laid in belts of various types of antitank and antipersonnel mines. Antipersonnel mines are scattered in any area in front of a German position which is favorable for the concentration or passage of opposing troops.

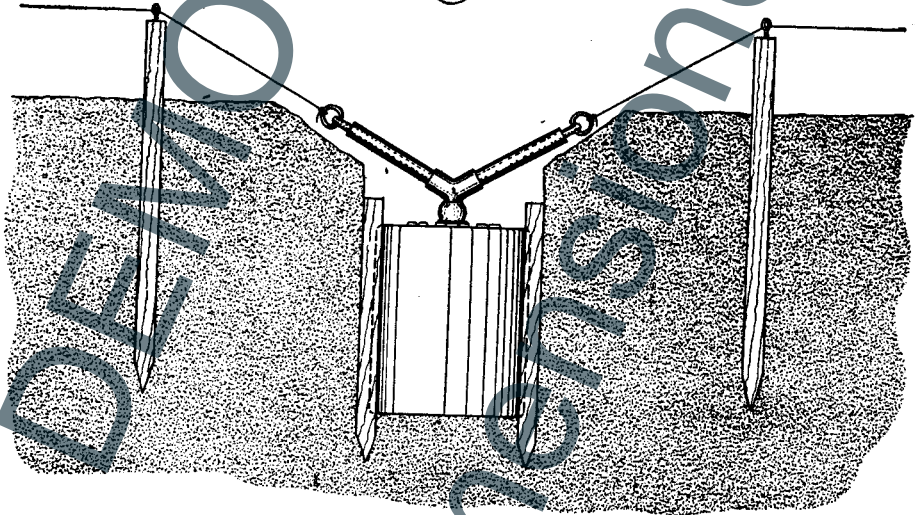
The two most common types of mines are the **T**-mine (*Tellermine*) (fig. 46), an antitank mine, and the **S**-mine (*Schrapnellmine*) (fig. 47, p. 62), popularly known as the "Bouncing Baby," an antipersonnel mine. The **T**-mine can disable a tank by blowing its tracks off. The **S**-mine, when set off by being stepped on or by trip wires, leaps about 3 to 7 feet in the air and scatters a charge of about 320 steel balls, together with fragments of the case, in every direction up to 200 yards. Although the **T**-mine will not



Figure 46.—Antitank mine (*Tellermine* 43). (This mine has a steel case painted gray. It weighs 18 pounds, including 12 pounds of TNT. Other types of antitank mines resemble it in general.)



①



②

Figure 47.—Antipersonnel mine (Schrapnellmine):

- ① laid with pressure igniter;
- ② laid with pull igniter and trip wires.

usually go off under the weight of a man, it sometimes does. **S**-mines are frequently planted on the forward edge of a belt of **T**-mines; they are also interspersed, together with booby traps, within a mine field.

Wooden box mines, concrete antipersonnel mines, and other types of mines are also used.¹

c. Booby Traps

Making every effort to obtain deception and surprise, the Germans plant booby traps in paths, passages, doorways, windows, drawers, and cabinets—connect them with any movable object or anything that may be stepped on or sat on, and hide them in many ingenious ways in unexpected places. German booby traps may be made from hand grenades, mines, shells, or explosive charges, and actuated by pressure, pull, or time fuzes.

26. ARMORED VEHICLES AND SELF-PROPELLED GUNS

a. Tanks

The German tank (*Panzerkampfwagen*, or *Pz.Kpfw.*)² has been made in six series, *I*, *II*, *III*, *IV*, *Panther*, and *Tiger*. The *Pz.Kpfw. I* is obsolete and the *Pz.Kpfw. II* nearly so. The *Pz.Kpfw. III* has been the principal tank of the panzer regiment of the panzer division, but there appears to be a trend to replace the *Pz.Kpfw. III* and even the *Pz.Kpfw. IV* with the *Pz.Kpfw. Panther* and *Tiger* as these later models become available. (For illustrations and details, see figs. 48 to 54, pp. 64 to 67.)

¹ For more detailed information on German mines, see FM 5-31, *Land Mines and Booby Traps* (November 1943).

² The Germans have abandoned the older abbreviation *Pz.Kw.*, because of possible confusion with the abbreviation for *Personenkraftwagen* (*Plw.*).



Figure 48.—Pz.Kpfw. I. (Weight, 6.4 tons; maximum speed, 25 miles per hour; armament, two 7.92-mm machine guns in turret; now obsolete.)



Figure 49.—Pz.Kpfw. II. (Weight, 11.2 tons; maximum speed, 30 miles per hour; armament, one 20-mm tank gun (2 cm Kw.K. 30 or 38) and one 7.92-mm machine gun in turret; now obsolescent; often used by engineers and for flame throwers).

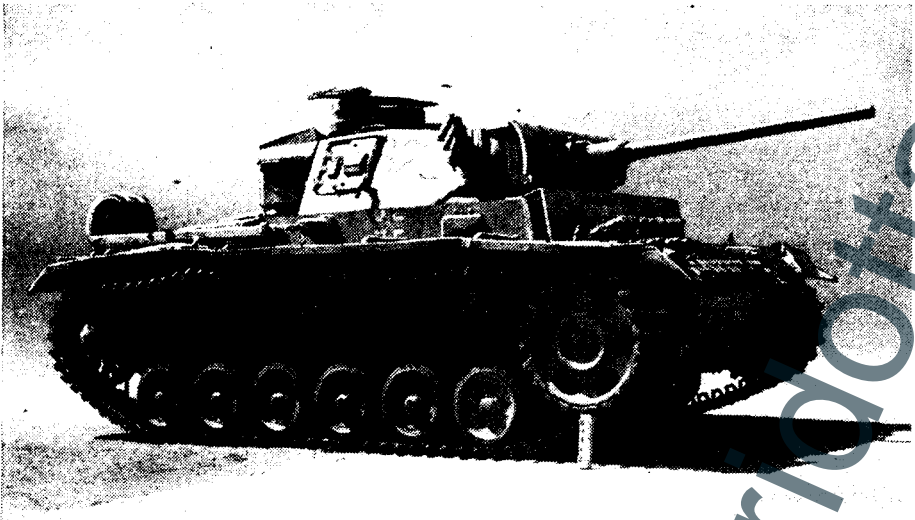


Figure 50.—Pz.Kpfw. III (with 50-mm long-barreled tank gun). (Weight, 24.7 tons; maximum speed, 28 miles per hour; armament, one 50-mm long-barreled tank gun (5 cm Kw.K. 39) or one 75-mm short-barreled tank gun (7.5 cm Kw.K.), and one 7.92-mm machine gun in turret, and one 7.92-mm machine gun in hull.)



Figure 51.—Pz.Kpfw. IV (with 75-mm long-barreled tank gun). (Weight, 26 tons; maximum speed, 25 miles per hour; armament, one 75-mm short-barreled tank gun (7.5 cm Kw.K.) or one 75-mm long-barreled tank gun (7.5 cm Kw.K. 40), and one 7.92-mm machine gun in turret, and one 7.92-mm machine gun in hull.)



Figure 52.—Pz.Kpfw. Panther. (The present model, which is the newest of the German tanks, has been in action on the Russian front. Weight, 50.5 tons; maximum speed, 30 miles per hour; armament, one 75-mm super-long-barreled tank gun (7.5 cm Kw.K. 43) and one 7.92-mm machine gun in turret.)

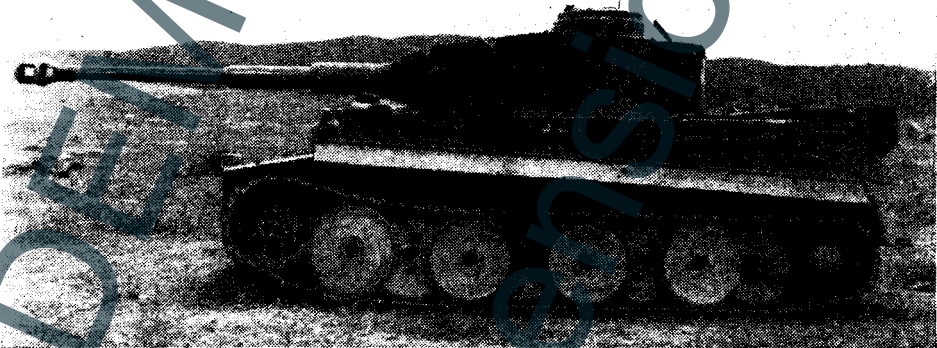


Figure 53.—Pz.Kpfw. Tiger. (Weight, 62.5 tons; maximum speed, 25 miles per hour; armament, one 88-mm super-long-barreled tank gun (8.8 cm Kw.K. 36) (a tank gun version of the 8.8 cm Flak 36) and one 7.92-mm machine gun in turret, and one 7.92-mm machine gun in hull.)



Figure 54.—Armor skirting on a *Pz.Kpfw. IV*. (with 75-mm short-barreled tank gun). (The *Pz.Kpfw. III* and *IV* now carry 5-mm (0.2-inch) plates outside their turrets and outside their suspension. The purpose of these plates is to detonate hollow-charge projectiles and to nullify the effect of antitank rifles. When not in battle, the plates over the suspension may be unbolted and stacked on the rear of the tank.)

b. Armored Cars and Half-tracks

The standard light armored car (*le.Pz.Sp.Wg.*) has four wheels and the standard heavy armored car (*s.Pz.Sp.Wg. (8-Rad)*) has eight wheels. Each is normally armed with a 20-mm gun and a 7.92-mm machine gun. Many eight-wheeled cars now mount a 75-mm short-barreled tank gun (*7.5 cm Kw.K.*) (fig. 55, p. 68). The six-wheeled heavy armored car (*s.Pz.Sp.Wg. (6-Rad)*) is now obsolete. Armored half-tracks are used as weapons and personnel carriers, as mounts for light weapons, as command vehicles, as ammunition carriers, and as armored observation posts.

c. Self-propelled Weapons

Many types and calibers of standard weapons, including assault, dual-purpose, and antitank guns, infantry support weapons, and rocket projectors are used on self-propelled mounts, often by installing a standard weapon on an obsolete tank chassis. The *Pz.Kpfw. I* and *II* tanks, the French *Somua* medium tank, and the Czech



Figure 55.—Eight-wheeled armored car (with 75-mm short-barreled tank gun). (The car has been captured and reconditioned by U.S. troops.)

L.T.H. (*Pz.Kpfw. 38 (t)*), a light tank with Christie-type wheels, have frequently been used for this purpose. Antitank and assault guns in particular are given greater mobility by the self-propelled mount. It is German tactical policy to avoid using tanks against tanks, but to use antitank guns against tanks, developing such self-propelled weapons as the *Ferdinand* for this purpose. Among common types of self-propelled guns are the 88-mm antitank guns (the Hornet (*Hornisse*) on a *Pz.Kpfw. IV* chassis and the *Ferdinand* on a *Tiger* chassis); the assault gun (75-mm long-barreled or short-barreled gun or 105-mm howitzer on a *Pz.Kpfw. III* chassis); the 105-mm howitzer on a *Pz.Kpfw. II* chassis, the Wasp (*Wespe*); the 150-mm howitzer on a *Pz.Kpfw. IV* chassis, the Bee (*Hummel*); and the 20-mm dual-purpose gun (either single- or four-barreled), which is frequently mounted on a half-track vehicle. Antitank and assault guns are not mounted in revolving turrets and usually can fire forward only. (See figs. 56 and 57.)

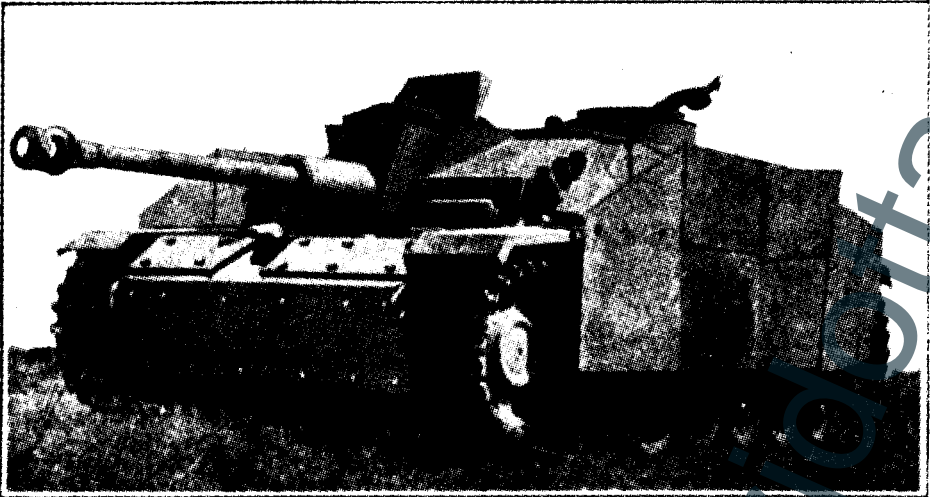


Figure 56.—75-mm assault gun (7.5 cm Sturmkanone, or *Stu.K.*, 40). (This gun, with a range of 8,400 yards, is mounted in the hull of a *Pz.Kpfw. III* tank with the turret removed; additional 1.18-inch (30-mm) plates are bolted on the front, and 0.2-inch (5-mm) skirting plates on the sides. Earlier models lacked the commander's cupola.)

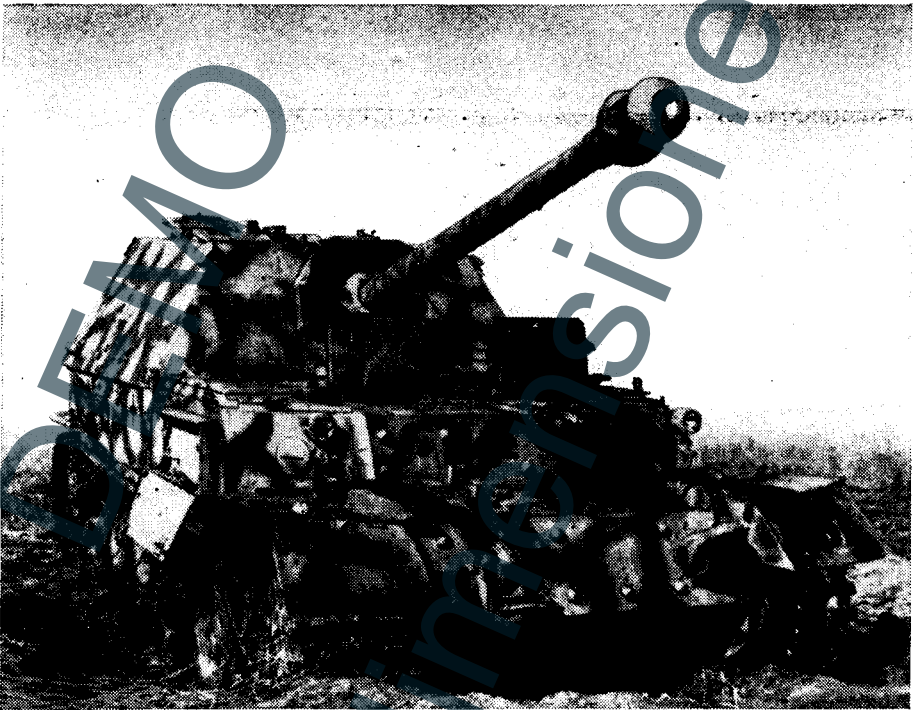


Figure 57.—88-mm self-propelled anti-tank gun (*Pz.Jäg. Tiger-P (Ferdinand)*). (Weight, 80 tons (approximately); maximum speed, 12 miles per hour; armament, 88-mm tank gun believed to be similar to the 8.8 cm *Flak 41*.)

b. Combat Team Viebig

Combat Team Viebig was organized for a holding and delaying mission in a favorable defensive sector where little infantry was available. Its component units were as follows:

26th Reconnaissance Battalion;
8th Company, 26th Tank Regiment;
1st Company, 93d Engineer Battalion;
1st Battalion, 93d Artillery Regiment (less 3d Battery, plus 8th Battery);
3d Battery, 304th Flak Battalion.

c. Combat Team Heilmann

The mission of Combat Team Heilmann was to conduct a vigorous and protracted delaying action in northern Apulia. It retained its identity for several weeks, and its component units were as follows:

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Enlisted men</i>
3d Parachute Regiment.....	17	517
11th and 14th Companies, 1st Parachute Regiment..	9	295
10th and 11th Companies, 1st Parachute Artillery Regiment	3	167
One platoon (self-propelled guns), 6th Company, 1st Parachute Antitank Battalion.....	1	15
Hoffman Antitank Platoon, Parachute Antitank Battalion	1	12
Bauer Antitank Platoon, Parachute Antitank Battalion	None	24
Parachute Antiaircraft Machine-gun Battalion.....	(?)	(?)
2d Company, 33d Engineer Battalion.....	2	123
Schindler Flak Battery.....	1	65
Volkman Flak Battery.....	1	37
Sardinia Antitank Platoon.....	1	23
Italian parachutists	8	24
TOTAL	44	1,302

The fire power of Combat Team Heilmann was as follows:

Antitank guns: One 37-mm, four 42-mm, two 50-mm, six 75-mm, and three 75-mm self-propelled guns.

Antiaircraft guns: Three 20-mm and two 88-mm guns.

Field artillery: None.

Tanks: None.

d. Combat Team Rau

Combat Team Rau was formed in an emergency for the defense of the Termoli area. Its composition, strength, and weapons are shown in the following table:

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Enlisted men</i>	<i>Weapons</i>
Headquarters Battery, 3d Battalion, and 3d Battery, 1st Parachute Artillery Regiment.....	4	44	Two 105-mm guns and three light machine guns.
Headquarters Company, Parachute Engineer Battalion	1	68	Three heavy machine guns and one heavy mortar.
2d Company, Parachute Engineer Battalion	1	85	Nine heavy machine guns.
1st Company, Parachute Medical Unit	3	100	Seven light machine guns.
Elements, 3d Battery and 1st Battery, 851st Antiaircraft Battalion, and 327th Antiaircraft Battalion.....	3	69	Two light machine guns; three 20-mm, two 37-mm, and one 88-mm antiaircraft guns.
Kurz Unit.....	—	5	One 75-mm self-propelled gun.
TOTAL	12	371	

Section VI. ORGANIZATION DATA

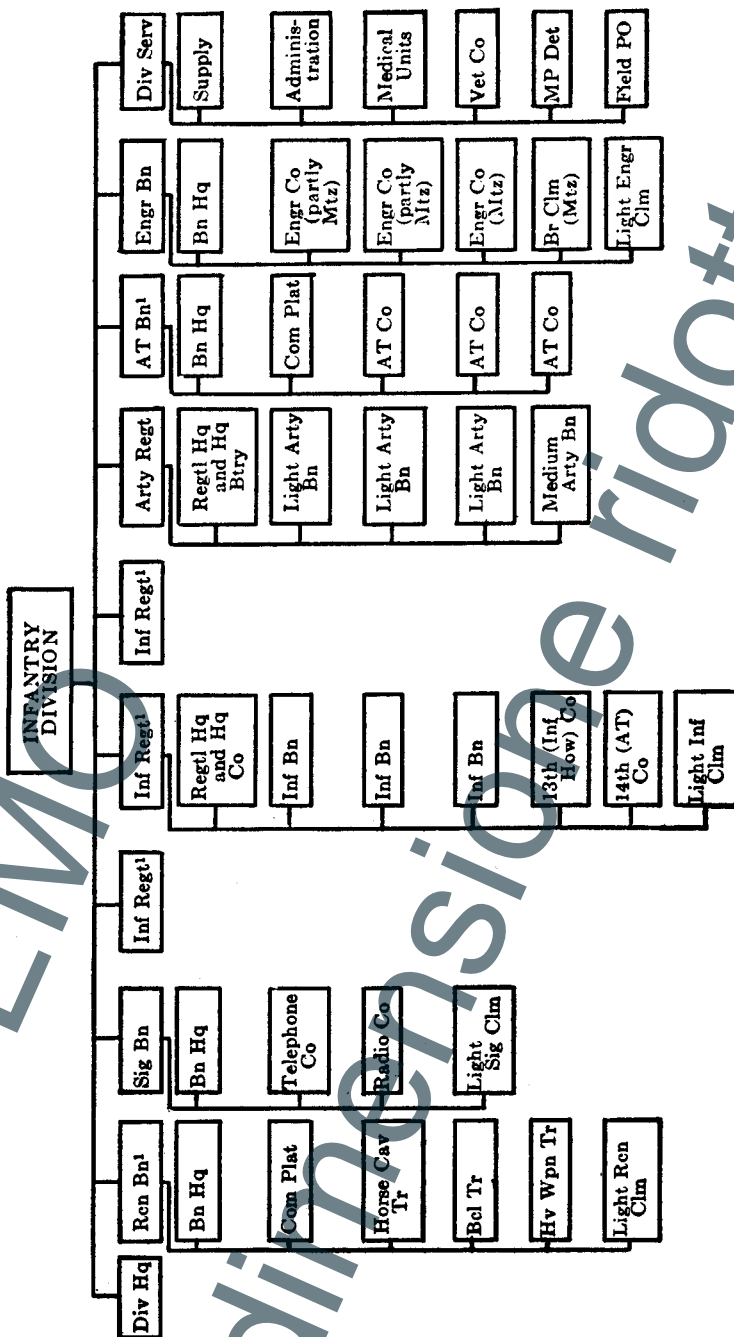
30. INFANTRY DIVISION: REORGANIZATION TREND

There is evidence that the German Army is reorganizing its infantry division. The reasons for this trend are a manpower shortage due to attrition, the necessity for preparing for a two-front war, and, possibly, new tactical concepts. The possibilities are that the number of battalions in the infantry regiment will be reduced from three to two, or that the regiments themselves will be reduced within the division from three to two. As a result, the average strength of the division will be reduced to approximately 13,000 officers and enlisted men. It is probable also that the number of squads in the rifle platoon will be reduced from four to three. A consequence of this reduction may be a sizable reduction of the strength of special troops, artillery, and services. There are indications also that the reconnaissance battalion and the antitank battalion may be merged in one mobile battalion.

The exigencies of warfare on the Eastern Front compelled the Germans, in the winter of 1941-42, to organize special ski units for counterattack, patrolling, and defense against guerrilla warfare. These units were GHQ troops and were known originally as *Jagdkommandos* (raiding detachments), but now they are called *Jäger* battalions. To carry out the same kind of combat missions, the infantry divisions formed provisional battalions patterned on the GHQ ski battalions. Both the GHQ and the provisional battalions evidently proved satisfactory, and after the winter season the Germans decided to retain them as shock troops. They were then motorized in order to preserve their mobility. In forming these units, the composition of the division is altered as little as possible.

The provisional units have now acquired the designation of *Divisions-Bataillons* (divisional battalions), and their primary mission is counterattack. It is likely that they will be employed very flexibly for rapid employment by the division commander to meet critical situations. The divisional battalion consists of three companies of picked riflemen and one heavy-weapons company. In some divisions this unit may replace the reconnaissance battalion.

31. INFANTRY DIVISION: TABLES OF ORGANIZATION
a. Infantry Division (Infanteriedivision): Organization Chart



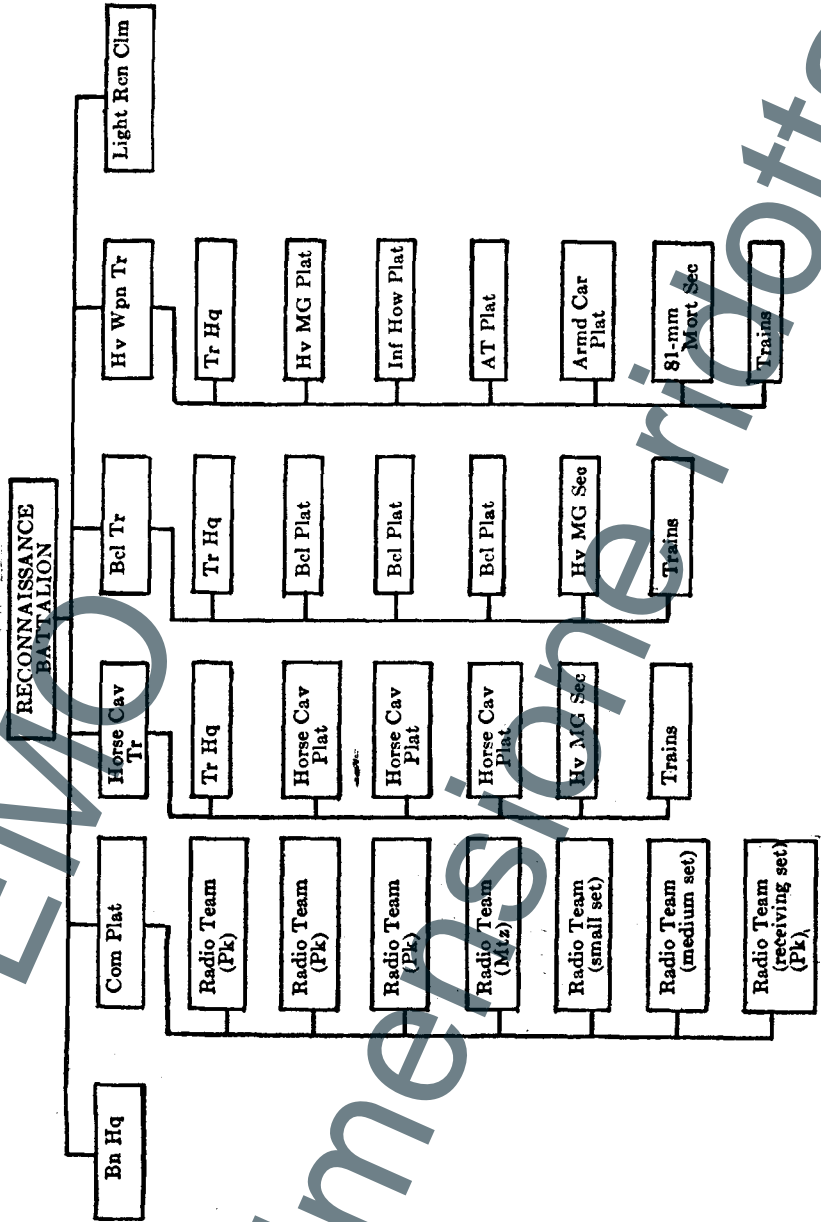
1 See par. 30.

b. Infantry Division (Infanteriedivision): Strength and Weapons

Unit	Personnel	LMGs	Hv MGs	7.92-mm AT rifles	75-mm AT guns	20-mm AA/AT guns	50-mm Mortars	81-mm Mortars	75-mm Inf Hows	150-mm Inf Hows	105-mm Hows	105-mm guns	150-mm Hows	Flame throwers	Arm'd cars
Div Hq	158	2													3
Recon Bn	625	25	8		3	3	3	4	2						
Sig Bn	474	17													
Inf Regt	3,250	123	36	27	12		27	18	6	2					
Inf Regt	3,250	123	36	27	12		27	18	6	2					
Inf Regt	3,250	123	36	27	12		27	18	6	2					
Arty Regt	2,500	32									36	4	8		
AT Bn	550	18			36										
Engr Bn	843	34		9										20	
Div Serv	2,300	30				8									
TOTAL ¹	17,200	527	116	90	75	11	84	58	20	6	36	4	8	20	3

¹ A replacement battalion (Feldersatzbattalion), which varies greatly in strength and organization, may be added to any infantry division.

c. Reconnaissance Battalion (Aufklärungsabteilung): Organization Chart (Inf Div)

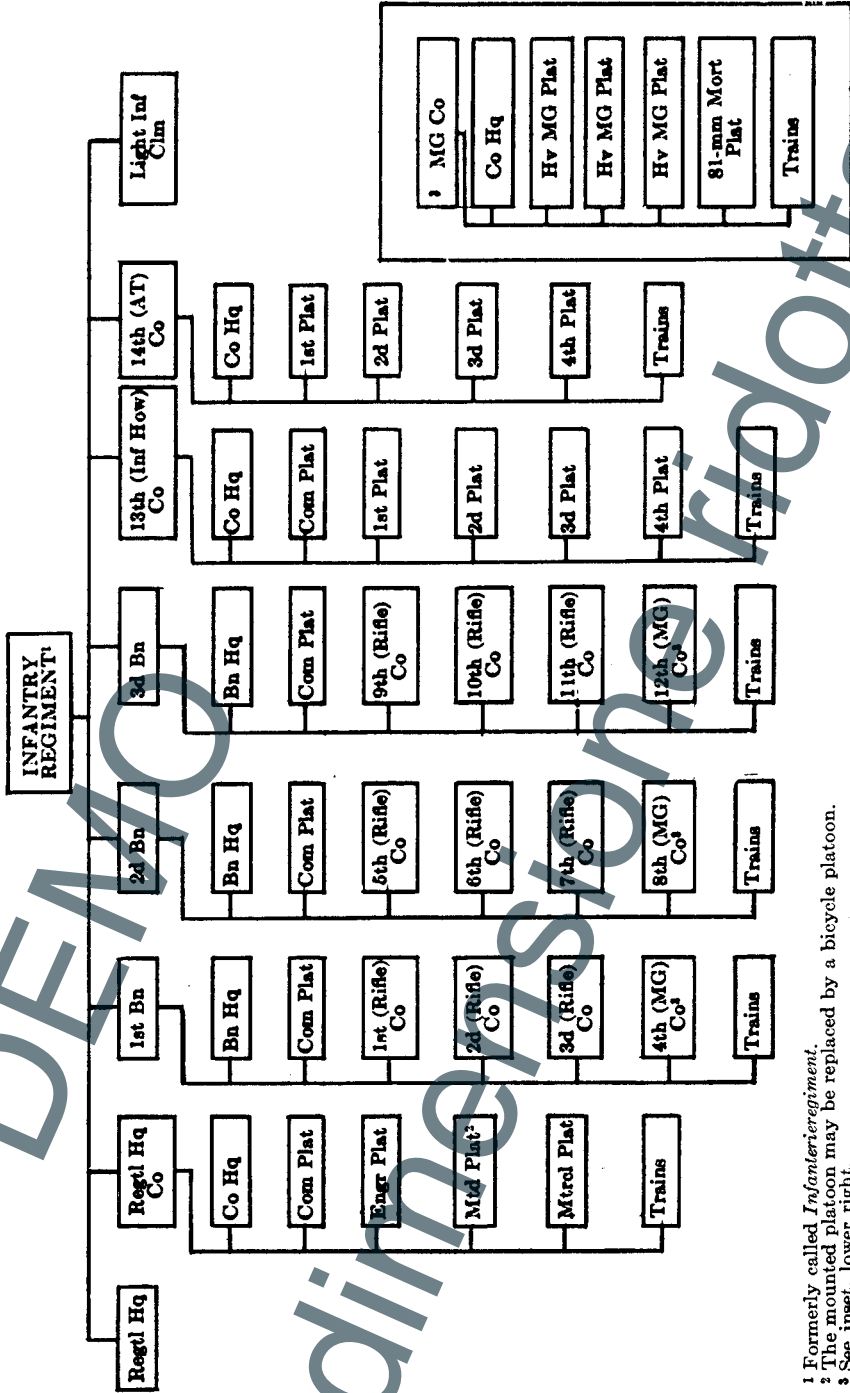


**d. Reconnaissance Battalion (Aufklärungsabteilung):
Strength and Weapons (Inf Div)**

UNIT	Personnel	LMGs	Hv MCGs	75-mm AT guns	20-mm AA/AT guns	50-mm Morts	81-mm Morts	75-mm Inf Hovs	Armd cars
Bn Hq	20								
Com Plat	35								
Horse Cav Tr ¹	205	9	2						
Bel Tr	180	9	2			3			
Hv Wpn Tr	150	5	4	3	3		4	2	3
Light Ren Cln	35	2							
TOTAL	625	25	8	3	3	3	4	2	3

¹ The horse cavalry troop is sometimes replaced by a bicycle troop.

e. Infantry Regiment (Grenadierregiment): Organization Chart (Inf Div)



¹ Formerly called *Infanterieregiment*.

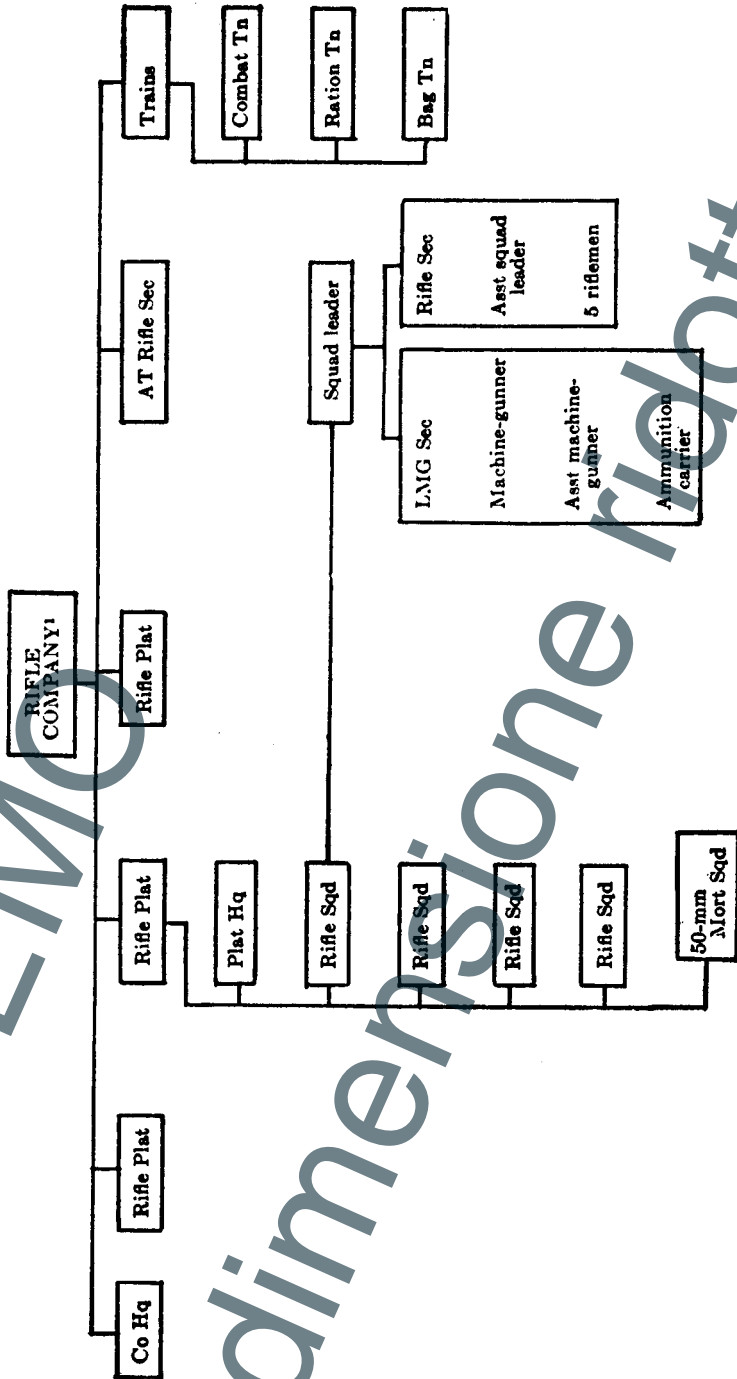
² The mounted platoon may be replaced by a bicycle platoon.

³ See inset, lower right.

**f. Infantry Regiment (Grenadierregiment):
Strength and Weapons (Inf Div)**

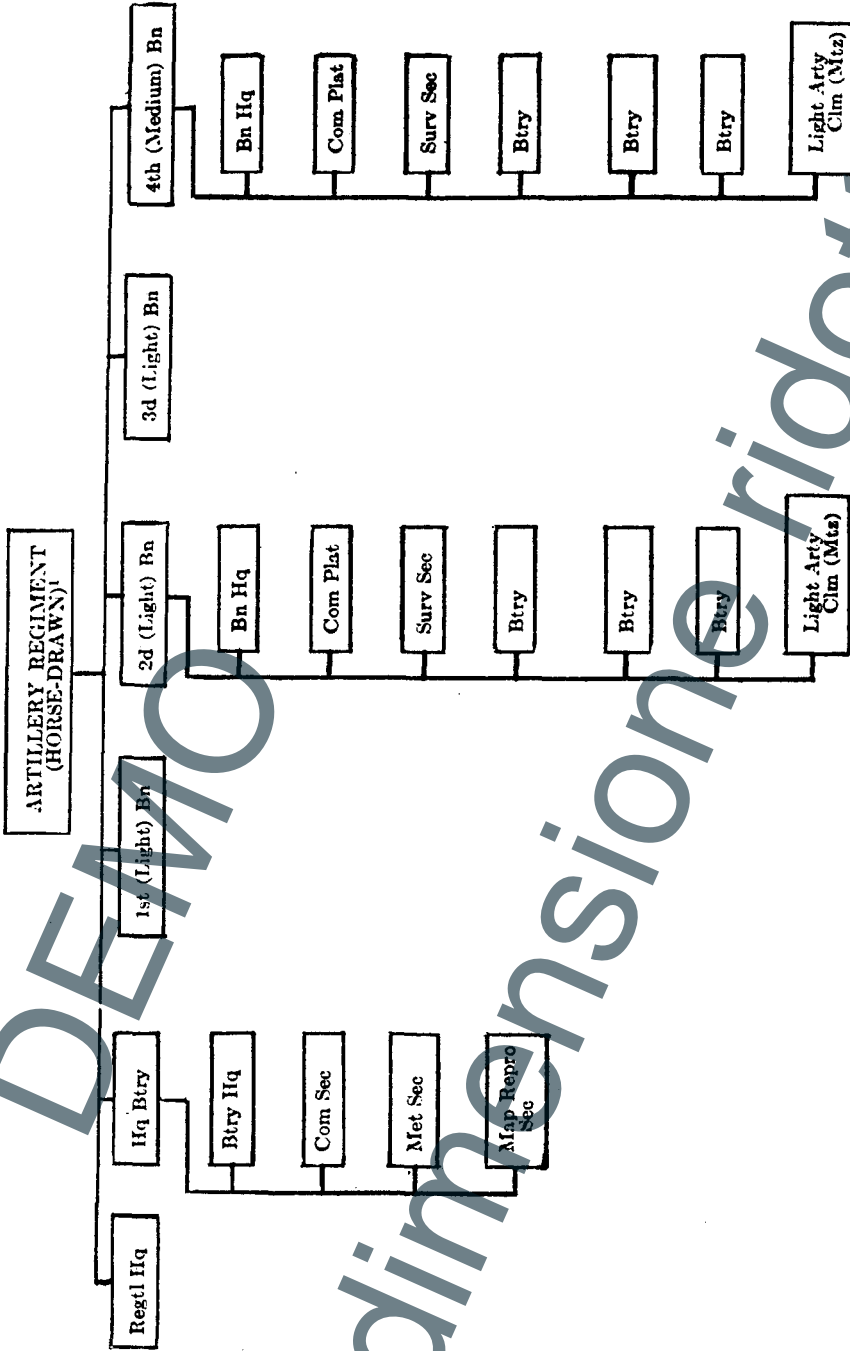
UNIT	Personnel	LMGs	Hv MGs	7.92-mm AT rifles	75-mm AT guns	50-mm Morts	81-mm Morts	75-mm Inf Hows	150-mm Inf Hows
Rifle Plat	50	4				1			
Rifle Co	190	12		3		3			
MG Co	200		12				6		
Inf Bn	850	36	12	9		9	6		
3 Inf Bns	2,550	108	36	27		27	18		
Regtl Hq	35								
Hq Co	215	3							
13th (Inf How) Co	190							6	2
14th (AT) Co	160	8			12				
Light Inf Cln	100	4							
TOTAL	3,250	123	36	27	12	27	18	6	2

g. Rifle Company (Grenadierkompanie): Organization Chart (Inf Div)



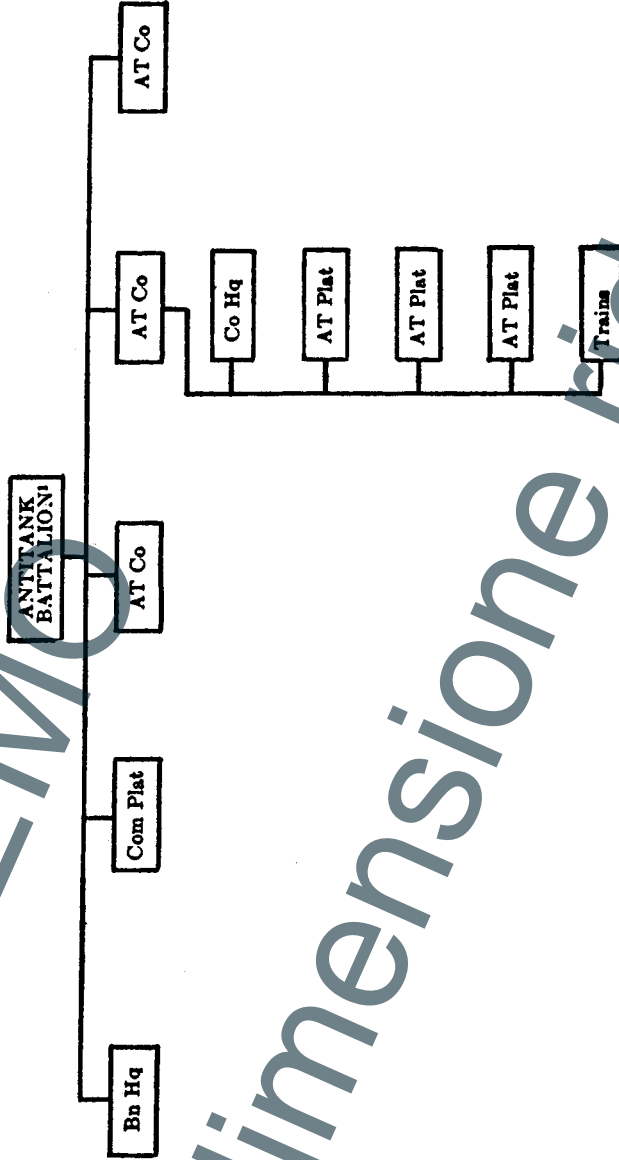
¹ Sometimes called *Schützenkompanie*.

h. Artillery Regiment (Artillerieregiment): Organization Chart (Inf Div)



¹ May include a heavy chemical (smoke) battery with 150-mm six-barreled rocket projectors.

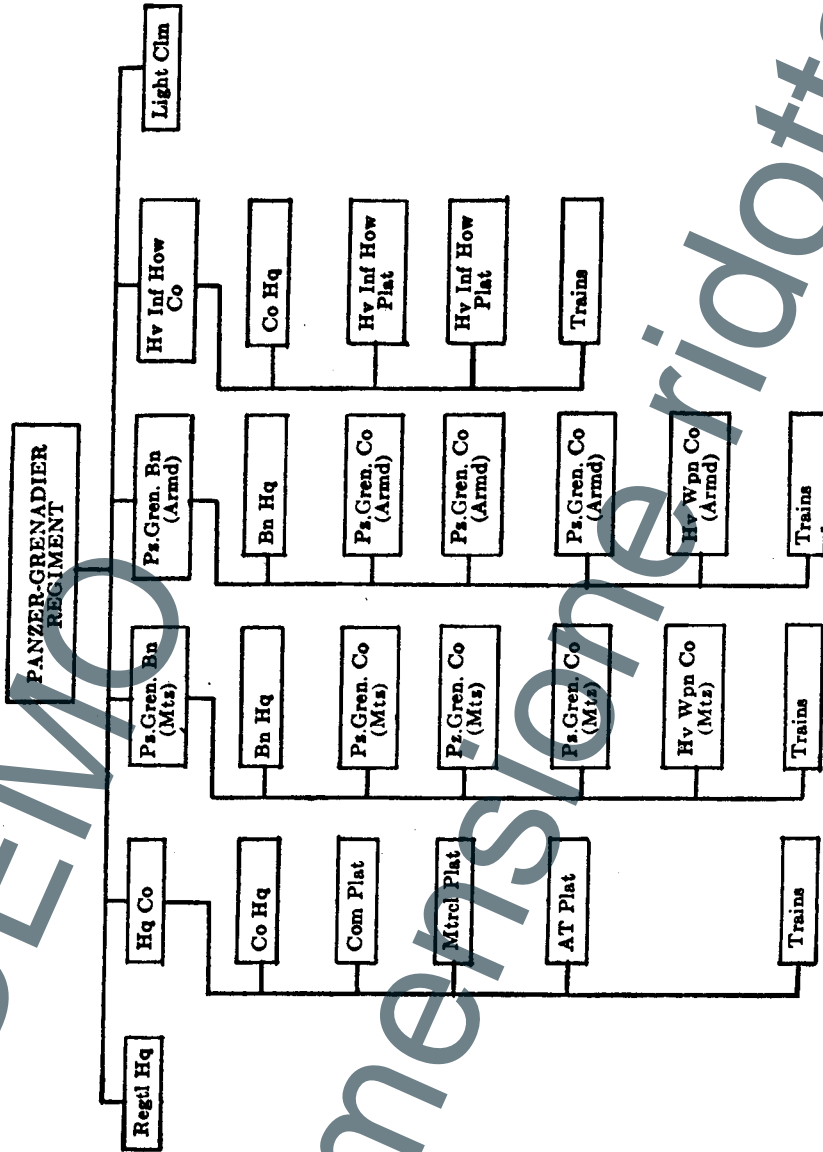
i. Antitank Battalion (Panzerjägerabteilung): Organization Chart (Inf Div)



1 In any antitank battalion, an antiaircraft company may replace the third company or be added as a fourth company.

DEMO
dimensione potta

i. Panzer-Grenadier Regiment (Panzergrenadierregiment):
Organization Chart (Armd Div)

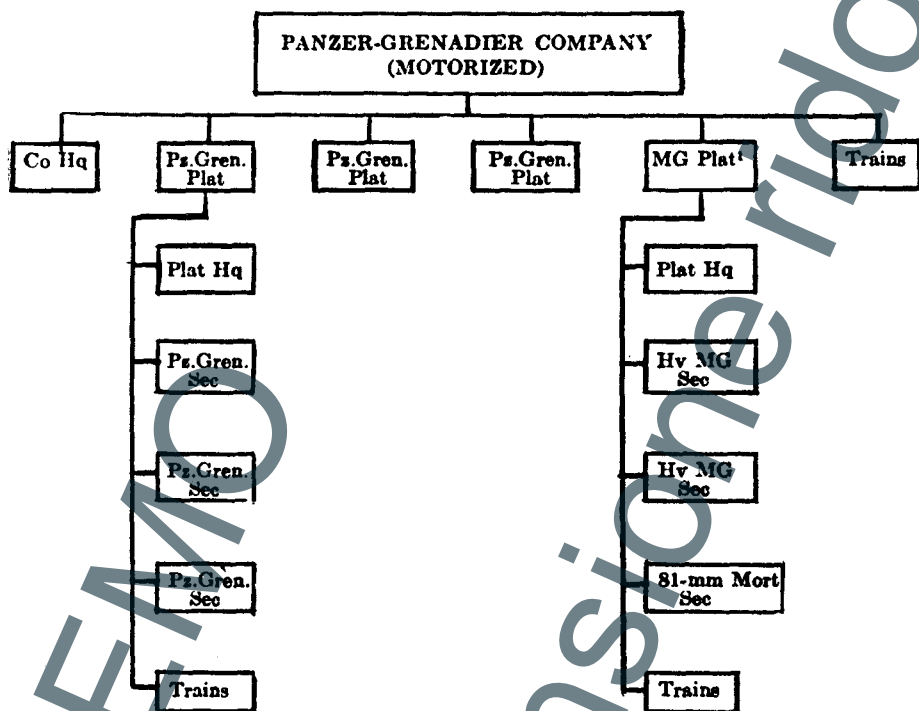


**k. Panzer-Grenadier Regiment (Panzergrenadierregiment):
Strength and Weapons (Armd Div)**

Unit	Personnel	LMGs	Hv MGs	7.92-mm AT rifles	28/20-mm AT guns	37-mm AT guns	75-mm AT guns	81-mm Mortis	75-mm Inf Hows	150-mm Inf Hows	Armd half- track vehicles
Pz. Gren. Co (Mtz)	225	18	4	3	1			2			
Pz. Gren. Co (Armd) ¹	210	34	4	3		3		2			19
Hv Wpn Co (Mtz)	170	6			3		3		4		
Hv Wpn Co (Armd)	170	24					3		4		21
Bn Hq (Mtz) & Train	110										
Bn Hq (Armd) & Train	110	7									7
Regtl Hq	25	2									2
Hq Co	150	9					3				
Pz. Gren. Bn (Mtz)	955	60	12	9	6		3	6	4		
Pz. Gren. Bn (Armd)	910	133	12	9	9		3	6	4		85
Hv Inf How Co	110									4	
Light Cln	50	2									
TOTAL	2,200	206	24	18	6	9	9	12	8	4	87

¹There is a tendency to equip the heavy platoon of the panzer-grenadier company (armored) with rocket projectors on self-propelled mounts.

I. Panzer-Grenadier Company (Motorized) (*Panzergranadierkompanie*): Organization Chart (Armd Div)



¹ There is some inconsistency in German nomenclature. Each fourth company of the infantry battalion is equipped with 12 heavy machine guns and six 81-mm mortars, and is called a machine-gun company (*Maschinengewehrkompanie*) (see par. 31e, p. 83). Each fourth platoon of the panzer-grenadier company (motorized and armored) is equipped with 4 heavy machine guns and two 81-mm mortars, but is called a heavy platoon (*schwerer Zug*) instead of a machine-gun platoon. For the purpose of consistency, however, it is here termed a machine-gun platoon.

m. Panzer-Grenadier Company (Motorized) (Panzergrenadierkompanie): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div)

UNIT	Personnel	LMGs	Hv MGs	7.92-mm AT rifles	28/20-mm AT guns	81-mm Mortars
Co Hq	15				1	
Pz.Gren. Plat	45	6		1		
Pz.Gren. Plat	45	6		1		
Pz.Gren. Plat	45	6		1		
MG Plat	50		4			2
Trains	25					
TOTAL	225	18	4	3	1	2

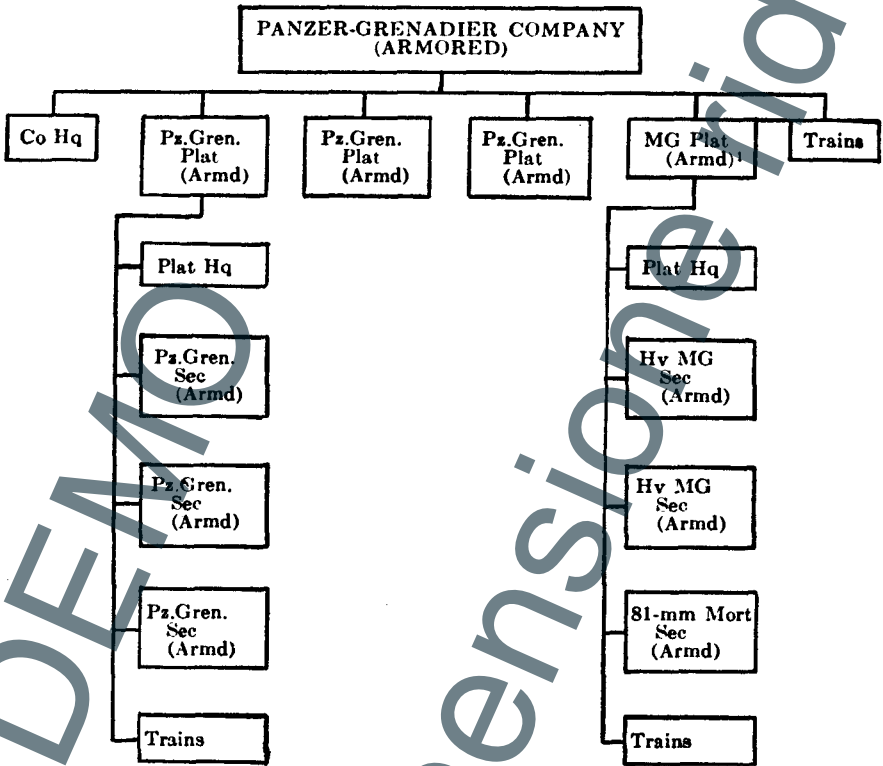
n. Panzer-Grenadier Platoon (Motorized) (Panzergrenadierzug): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div)

UNIT	Personnel	LMGs	7.92-mm AT rifles
Plat Hq	7		1
Pz.Gren. Sec	12	2	
Pz.Gren. Sec	12	2	
Pz.Gren. Sec	12	2	
Trains	2		
TOTAL	45	6	1

o. Machine-gun Platoon (Motorized) (schwerer Zug): Strength and Weapons (Armd Div)

UNIT	Personnel	Hv MGs	81-mm Mortars
Plat Hq	6		
Hv MG Sec	14	2	
Hv MG Sec	14	2	
81-mm Mort Sec	14		2
Trains	2		
TOTAL	50	4	2






















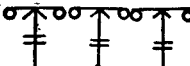


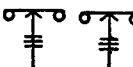
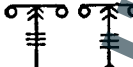


**p. Panzer-Grenadier Company (Armored)
 (Panzergrenadierkompanie (gep)):
 Organization Chart (Armd Div)**



¹ See I, note 1, above.

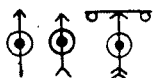
51. SUPERSEDED WEAPON AND EQUIPMENT SYMBOLS

The following symbols, though superseded, may still be found:

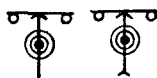
			
Hv MG	Light Mort	Medium Mort	Light Inf How
			
Hv Inf How	AT Rifle	Hv AT Rifle	37-mm AT Gun
			
47-mm AT Gun (Czech)	50-mm AT Gun	75-mm AT Gun	88-mm AT Gun
			
20-mm AA Gun	20-mm (Four- barreled) AA Gun	37-mm AA Gun	50-mm AA Gun
			
88-mm AA Gun	105-mm AA Gun	75-mm Guns	75-mm Assault Gun
			
100-mm Guns	150-mm Guns	120-mm Coastal Gun	170-mm Guns
			
210-mm Guns	240-mm Guns	305-mm Gun	105-mm Hows



120-mm How



150-mm How



210-mm High-angle
Hows (Mörser)



240-mm How



305-mm High-angle
How (Mörser)



420-mm Hows



Tk, M1
(Pz.Kpfw. I)



Tk, M2
(Pz.Kpfw. II)



Tk, M3
(Pz.Kpfw. III)



Tk, M4
(Pz.Kpfw. IV)



Armcd Comd Car



"Volkswagen"
(Jeep)



Half-track Personnel
Carrier

DISTRIBUTION:

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