

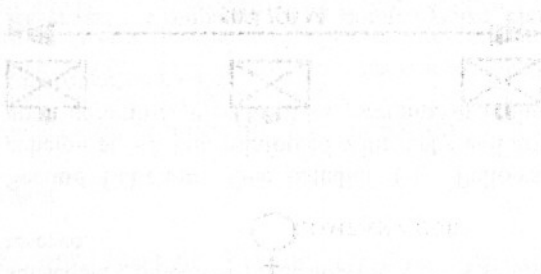
- **First Echelon:** Two battalions reinforced with tanks and artillery. Accomplish regiment's immediate objective of destroying CFC's battalion reserve. On order, continue the attack to accomplish regiment's subsequent objective of destroying CFC's regimental reserve.
- **Second Echelon:** One battalion (-). Follows first echelon at 3-5 km, reinforced with tanks and artillery upon commitment. On order, accomplish regimental subsequent objective.
- **Reserves:** Composed of a company-size element. Mission and employment are the same as division reserves.

3. Battalion

- **Forward Element:** Infantry company.
- **First Echelon:** Two companies reinforced with tanks and engineers. Companies and platoons attack together; responsible for achieving battalion's immediate

objective of penetrating CFC's front lines. On order, continue the attack to battalion's subsequent objective of destroying CFC's battalion reserve.

- **Second Echelon:** One company (-), follows the first echelon at 0.4-1 km. When committed to the offense, receives tank support to accomplish battalion's subsequent objective. On order, continue the attack to accomplish the regiment's subsequent objectives.
- **Reserves:** One platoon-size force, reinforces the attack echelon, conducts mop-up operations, and supports the exploitation of battle successes.



NKA Tactical Frontages and Depths in the Offense

NKA INF PLATOON ATTACK FORMATION



VULNERABILITIES:

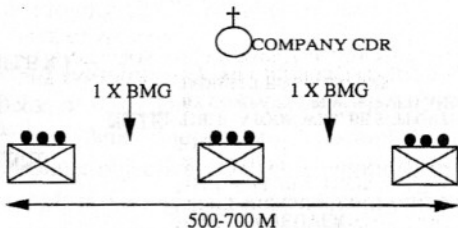
THE PLATOON LEADER IS THE ONLY LINK TO COMPANY AND BATTALION. GET HIM AND YOU WILL DECREASE THE PLATOON'S ABILITY TO FIRE AND MANEUVER.

WEAPONS:

AK-47 X 27
RPK (LMG) X 3
RPG-7 X 3
SNIPER RIFLE X 1

NOTE: THE PLATOON WILL BE SUPPORTED BY COMPANY CREW-SERVED AND BATTALION INDIRECT FIRE WEAPONS.

KPA INF COMPANY ATTACK FORMATION



VULNERABILITIES:

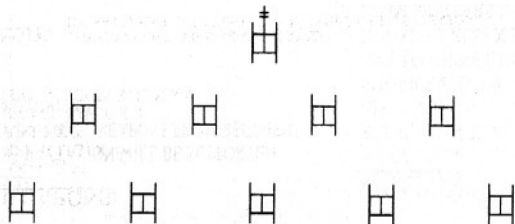
THE COMPANY WILL COME ON LINE ABOUT 300M FROM YOUR POSITION. USE MINES, SMALL ARMS AND MORTARS TO DISRUPT HIS ADVANCE. ROUGH TERRAIN MAY FORCE HIM TO EXPOSE HIS FLANKS.

WEAPONS:

AK-47 X 81
RPK (LMG) X 9
RPG-7 X 9
SNIPER RIFLE X 3
HVY MACHINE GUN X 2

NOTE: THE COMPANY WILL BE SUPPORTED BY BATTALION AND REGIMENTAL INDIRECT FIRE WEAPONS

NK TANK COMPANY ATTACK FORMATION



WEAPONS:

10 x T-55/62 TANKS

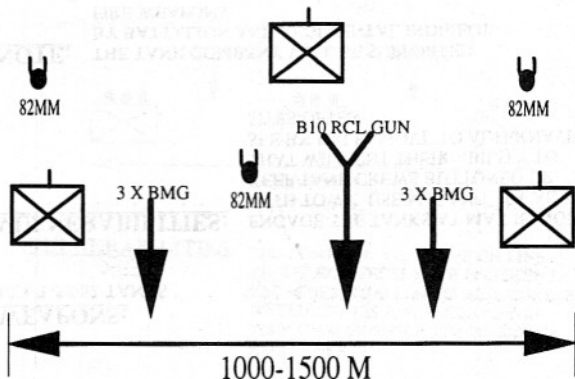
VULNERABILITIES:

ENGAGE THE TANKS AT MAX RANGE WITH TOWS. USE M60 AND .50 CAL'S TO KEEP TANK CREWS BUTTONED UP. THAT WILL CUT THEIR ABILITY TO SEE BY HALF. MOVE TO ALTERNATE SITES OFTEN.

NOTE:

THE TANK COMPANY WILL BE SUPPORTED BY BATTALION AND REGIMENTAL INDIRECT FIRE WEAPONS.

NKA INF. BATTALION ATTACK FORMATION



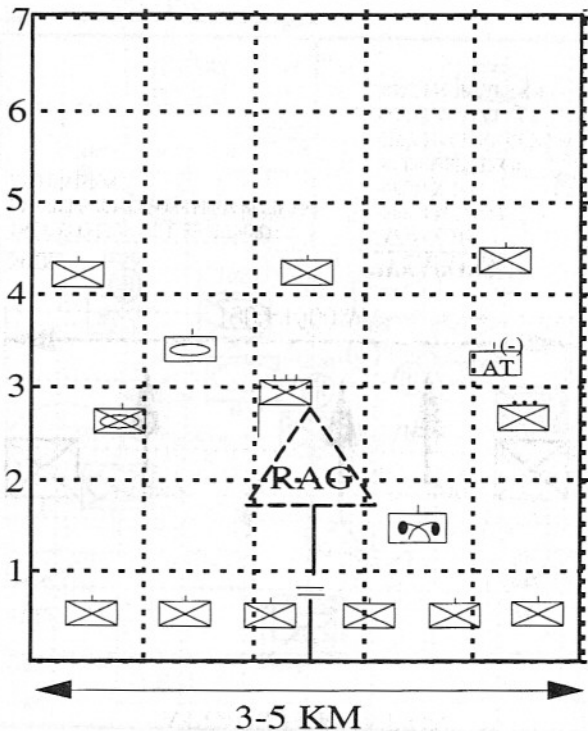
NOTE:

THE BATTALION WILL BE SUPPORTED
BY INDIRECT WEAPONS FROM REGIMENT
AND DIVISION.

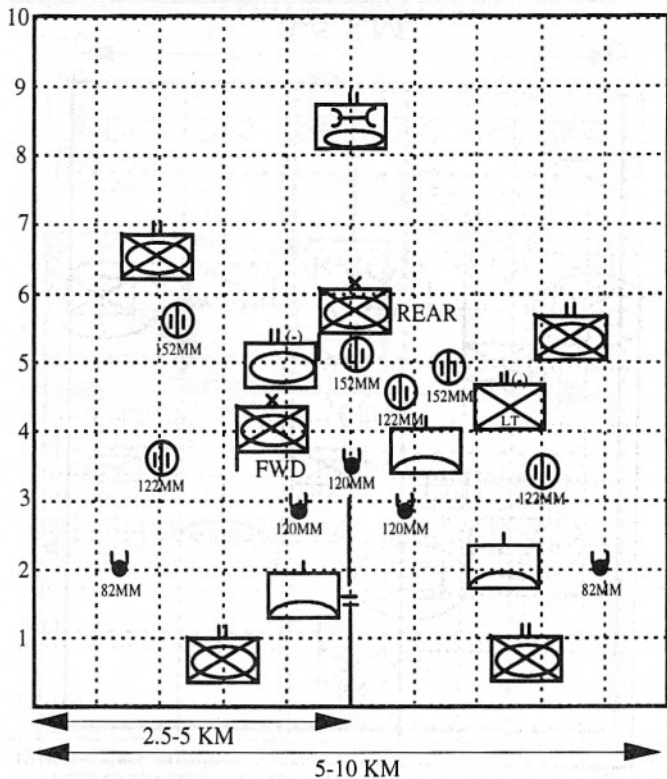
WEAPONS

AK-47 X 345
RPK (LMG) X 27
RPG-7 X 31
SNIPER RIFLE X 9
HVY MACHINE GUN X 6
B10 (82MM RCL) X 3
82MM MORTARS X 9

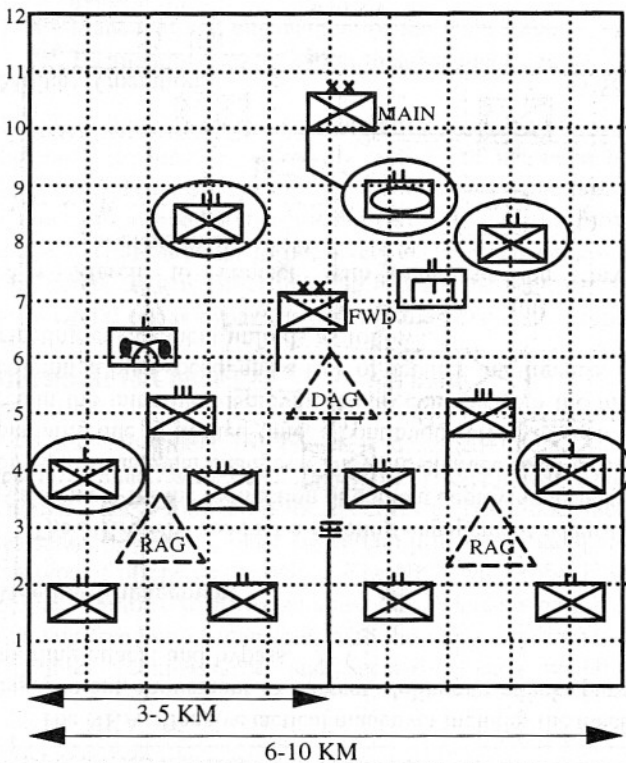
REGIMENT IN THE ATTACK



NKA MECH BRIGADE IN THE ATTACK



NKA DIVISION IN THE ATTACK



NKA Tactical Maneuver

The NKA offensive tactical maneuver includes the meeting engagement, movement to contact, deliberate attack, pursuit, spoiling attack, and bypass.

Meeting Engagement

The NKA will conduct a meeting engagement when there is a demand for the redirection of combat deployments because of rapid situational changes. They are characterized by hasty planning due to limited time, a continuous effort to seize and retain the initiative, deployment into combat from the march column at high speed, and a lack of detailed intelligence. The meeting engagement unfolds as follows:

- March to contact with emphasis on forward reconnaissance

- Initial contact and combat development by the advance guard
- Maneuver and engagement of the main force
- Termination and transition to subsequent actions.

When the forward element guard of a marching unit comes into contact with the enemy, the actions of the main body would depend on the size of the CFC force encountered. If it is equal to or smaller than the forward element, the forward element would attempt to decisively engage and destroy the CFC force. If it is larger than the forward element, the main body would either bypass or envelop the enemy strongpoint.

Movement to Contact

NKA movement to contact is designed to gain initial ground contact with CFC forces or to regain lost contact. Though little is known on the specifics of NKA doctrine for movement to contact, there are certain principles that apply to this type of offensive operation. The NKA will probably seek to make contact with the smallest CFC element possible to maintain freedom of maneuver with the bulk of its force. All available reconnaissance and security means would be

employed to ensure that the main force is committed under the most favorable conditions. At the division level, subordinate units would be expected to act boldly within clear directives in order to seize the initiative, to keep CFC off balance, and to exploit success. The NKA force conducting a movement to contact will organize in a march formation, with advance, flank, and rear security elements protecting the main body. NKA movement to contact would end when CFC resistance requires the deployment and coordinated effort of the main body. It normally ends in a meeting engagement or a deliberate attack maneuver.

Deliberate Attack

When an NKA division conducts a deliberate attack, several types of maneuvers contribute to the overall execution and flow of the battle. When attacking a defending CFC force that cannot be bypassed (or should not be bypassed because of possible future combat potential), the NKA would plan to begin with a penetration. This would be followed with the envelopment and destruction of CFC forces and then a pursuit of any withdrawing CFC forces to ensure complete destruction.

In the conduct of a deliberate attack, the NKA assigns a specific mission/objective to a company-size unit. A battalion or larger unit is assigned an immediate and a secondary mission/objective. The secondary mission/objective is the immediate mission/objective of the next higher headquarters. For example, the secondary mission of a battalion would be the immediate mission of its parent regiment. At night or when visibility is poor, a single broad mission would normally be assigned.

The objective of the **penetration**, is to penetrate CFC's defense and would be used when CFC's flank is exposed, or when an exploitable gap or weakly defended point exists in CFC's forward defensive positions. A successful penetration employs the elements of surprise and strong firepower. The selection of the penetration direction and effective employment of secondary attack force and infiltration units are important to the success of this maneuver.

The **envelopment** is the primary and preferred tactical maneuver for NKA ground forces. Whenever possible, it would be attempted, using the forward element to fix and engage CFC defensive positions, while first echelon forces

attack CFC's flank and rear. The second echelon will conduct a penetration once the enemy front is weakened or a second envelopment. The main combat weight during an NKA envelopment would be against CFC's flank with the intent to divide and destroy and prevent the arrival of CFC reinforcements.

A **split envelopment** would be used after the first breakthrough of CFC defensive positions. As the main NKA force continues to advance deeper into the defense, subordinate elements would be tasked to conduct split envelopments to divide, isolate, encircle, and destroy remaining CFC forces one by one. This maneuver requires close coordination and maneuver among NKA units. During an NKA deliberate attack, several small unit maneuvers are designed to contribute to the overall success of the penetration or envelopment. They are the POCHO and CHEON IB.

The **POCHO** (main attack) is emphasized at the squad and platoon levels and plans for the infiltration through gaps in CFC defensive strongpoints and attack to CFC's rear.