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**MARINE CORPS COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE  
EXTENSION COURSE**

**AMPHIBIOUS DOCTRINE**



**1974**

**Published For Instructional Purposes Only**

DIRECTOR MARINE CORPS RESEARCH CENTER  
ATTN COLLECTION MANAGEMENT (C4ORCL)  
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C. 4

**EXTENSION SCHOOL  
EDUCATION CENTER  
MARINE CORPS DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION COMMAND  
QUANTICO, VIRGINIA 22134**



### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Nonresident instructional material is designed to parallel instruction presented at the corresponding resident school. Primary emphasis is placed on essential military knowledge and skills required at the appropriate officer and noncommissioned officer levels. To ensure that the information presented is doctrinally correct, current, and parallel with resident instruction, all material is developed by resident instructors.

Grateful acknowledgment is given to LtCol Joseph A. Como and the staff of the Marine Corps Command and Staff College for review and revision of this subcourse.





## FOREWORD

"It is an inherent weakness of the defender that, not possessing the initiative, he must plan to meet the amphibious assault at every conceivable point."

LFM 02

"The essential usefulness of the amphibious operation stems from mobility and flexibility, i.e., the ability to concentrate balanced forces and to strike with great strength a selected point in the hostile defense system. The amphibious operation exploits the element of surprise and capitalizes upon enemy weaknesses through application of the required type and degree of force at the most advantageous locations at the most opportune times."

LFM 01



EXTENSION SCHOOL  
Education Center  
Marine Corps Development and Education Command  
Quantico, Virginia 22134

COURSE: MARINE CORPS COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE  
EXTENSION COURSE.

SUBCOURSE: AMPHIBIOUS DOCTRINE (9121).

ESTIMATED  
STUDENT  
EFFORT: 3 Hours.

RESERVE  
RETIREMENT  
CREDITS: 1.

PURPOSE: To provide a working knowledge of the doctrine for amphibious operations, to include an understanding of initiating directives, basic decisions and command relationships, and a general knowledge of supporting arms and logistics requirements and responsibilities.

SCOPE: A study of amphibious doctrine to include concept, types, phases, the initiating directive and basic decisions, and amphibious planning with particular emphasis on supporting arms and logistics.

OBJECTIVES: Upon completion of this subcourse, you will be able to:

1. Given a series of statements, identify those that describe the advantages derived from maintaining an amphibious capability.

2. Given a series of statements, select the statement which defines amphibious assault.

3. Given a list of choices, select the one which correctly states the general sequence of an amphibious assault.

4. Differentiate between the types of command relationships which prevail during the planning and execution phases of an amphibious operation.

5. Given a list, select those elements that are considered essential to an effective initiating directive.
6. Identify the authority who terminates an amphibious assault.
7. Given a list of basic decisions, identify the commander(s) responsible for making those decisions.
8. Given a list of fire support planning tasks select those for which the supported commander is responsible.
9. Identify the commander responsible for preparing the overall ship-to-shore movement and landing plans.
10. Given a statement of the sequence of logistic planning, determine if the statement is true or false.
11. Identify the logistic responsibilities of the amphibious task force commander (CATF) and the landing force commander (CLF).

INFORMATION/ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

SUBCOURSE: AMPHIBIOUS DOCTRINE (9121).

MATERIALS  
PROVIDED: Subcourse text, Amphibious Doctrine;  
Machine-readable answer sheet;  
One envelope.

INFORMATION: 1. The "Estimated Student Effort" (2 hours) shown on the subcourse title page indicates the time needed by the average student to complete the subcourse. This includes studying text material and completing lesson exercises and the examination.

2. Reserve retirement credits are earned at the rate of one credit for each 3 hours of estimated student effort as indicated on the subcourse title page and are awarded upon successful completion of the subcourse.

3. The material contained in this subcourse was derived from doctrinal publications. You can achieve a broader understanding of the subjects presented by studying the following manuals:

LFM 01 DOCTRINE FOR AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS  
LFM 02 (SECOND DRAFT) DOCTRINE FOR LAND-  
ING FORCES  
UNIFIED ACTION ARMED FORCES (UNAAF, JCS  
PUB. 2)  
FMFM 3-1 COMMAND AND STAFF ACTION

ADMINISTRATIVE  
INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Machine-readable answer sheets were included in your first subcourse package. Use the appropriate answer sheet to record your answers for each final examination.

a. To assure the greatest accuracy in recording and posting grade information, certain rules must be followed.

(1) Do not fold or staple the answer sheet.

(2) Do not mark in the area labeled "Do not write in this space," or in the black timing marks on the right-hand edge.

(3) Completely fill the space between the dotted lines using a No. 2 pencil only.

(4) Corrections must be completely erased.

b. The top half of each answer sheet is the identification section; the bottom half is the answer section. The identification section provides the information necessary for the computer to locate, grade, and store the subcourse information in your record.

(1) The identification section has been premarked, based on the information contained on your enrollment card. Please check the premarked information for accuracy. Cross out any incorrect data and neatly print the corrections above the appropriate item. Enter the edition year and lesson number exactly as indicated in the example on the next page.

(2) If premarked answer sheets are not available, you must use that same type answer sheet and enter SSAN and subcourse number, in addition to the edition year and lesson number as shown below. Notice that all 9-digit SSANs must be preceded by a zero.

SOCIAL	0	SECURITY
	1	
	2	
	3	
ACCOUNT	4	NUMBER
	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	
	9	
SUBCOURSE	9	NUMBER
	1	
	2	
EDITION	1	YEAR
	7	
	4	
LESSON	3	NUMBER
	0	

## 2. Submission of Required Materials

Step 1. Ensure that your NAME and SSAN are marked correctly on the answer sheet.

Step 2. Using the envelope provided, mail the answer sheet and Subcourse Evaluation Questionnaire to the Extension School.





## SUBCOURSE OUTLINE

This subcourse is presented in three lessons. The manner in which each lesson is to be completed is specified in the lesson assignments.

### LESSON 1. THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION: CONCEPT, TYPES, AND PHASES

Study: Chapter 1.

Complete: Lesson Exercises 1/1 through 1/3.

### LESSON 2. THE INITIATING DIRECTIVE, BASIC DECISIONS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMANDERS

Study: Chapters 2, 3, and 4.

Complete: Lesson Exercises 2/1 through 2/3.

### LESSON 3. SUBCOURSE EXAMINATION

Answer: Questions 1 through 30.

Submit: Machine-readable answer sheet;  
Subcourse Evaluation Questionnaire.



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## COURSE PROGRESS OUTLINE

Upon completion of Amphibious Doctrine (9121) you will have completed 49 percent of the MCC&SCEC requirements. Your status and future study requirements are shown below:

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SUBCOURSES	ESTIMATED HOURS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
Department of Defense	9	5
Staff Study	18	15
Intelligence	6	18
Fire Support	12	25
Logistics	6	28
Personnel	5	31
Marine Aviation	9	36
Command and Staff Action	13	44
Civil Affairs	2	45
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Defensive Operations	15	82
Joint and Combined Operations	9	87
Counterinsurgency	15	95
Counterinsurgency Operations	9	100

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## LESSON 1

### THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION: CONCEPT, TYPES, AND PHASES

ESTIMATED  
STUDENT  
EFFORT:

1 Hour.

SCOPE:

Amphibious doctrine to include concept, types,  
and phases.

OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this lesson the student will  
be able to:

1. Recognize the principal advantages of main-  
taining an amphibious capability.
2. Differentiate between an amphibious assault  
and the other types of amphibious operations.
3. Recognize from a list the sequence in which  
the five phases of an amphibious assault  
normally occur.
4. Differentiate between the command relation-  
ships that exist between commanders during the  
planning phase and the operational phase of an  
amphibious assault.

#### ASSIGNMENT

STUDY:

Paragraphs 1101 through 1104.

COMPLETE:

Lesson Exercise 1/1.

STUDY:

Paragraphs 1201 through 1210.

COMPLETE:

Lesson Exercise 1/2.

STUDY:

Paragraphs 1301 through 1308.

COMPLETE:

Lesson Exercise 1/3.





## CHAPTER 1

### THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION: CONCEPT, TYPES AND PHASES

#### Section I. CONCEPT OF AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

##### 1101. GENERAL

a. Amphibious warfare integrates virtually all types of ships, aircraft, weapons, and landing forces in a concentrated military effort against a hostile shore. The inherent naval character of amphibious warfare is reflected in:

(1) The principles which govern the organization of forces.

(2) The conduct of the operation.

b. The essential usefulness of the amphibious operation stems from MOBILITY and FLEXIBILITY.

(1) Let's look at Mobility first. The sea offers a means of moving and maneuvering large land forces with the necessary supporting supplies and equipment that cannot be equaled by any other means of transportation. Airborne operations permit the rapid deployment of forces and supplies for the rapid execution of a tactical or a strategic mission. However, because of the means of transportation used by the airborne forces, they are restricted from employing heavy equipment, including heavy artillery and armor. In amphibious operations, however, the amphibious task force (ATF) has the ability to concentrate balanced forces and to strike with great strength at the enemy. Thus, the inherent mobility of the ATF offers a real option at the national level in the application of military force.

(2) Flipping the coin, we see that the element of choice in Flexibility made available by an amphibious capability in the application of military power is vital to the deterrent potential of a nation's military forces. The amphibious operation exploits the element of surprise and capitalizes upon enemy weaknesses through application of the required type and degree of force at the most advantageous locations at the most opportune times. This flexibility in the use of powerful amphibious forces may induce an enemy to disperse his forces which, in turn, may result in his making expensive and wasteful efforts in attempting to defend his coast.

## 1102. DEFINITION AND CHARACTERISTICS

a. An amphibious operation is an attack launched from the sea by naval and landing forces embarked in ships or craft involving a landing on a hostile shore.

b. The amphibious operation normally requires extensive air participation. It is characterized by closely integrated efforts of forces trained, organized, and equipped for different combatant functions. Technical problems of logistics represented by loading thousands of troops and large quantities of material into ships at widely separated embarkation points, moving them to the objective, then landing them in exactly the planned sequence--usually on open beaches or landing zones and under fire initially--require extraordinary attention in the form of detailed planning. The amphibious operation, therefore, requires considerable time for detailed planning and preparations.

c. The salient requirement of the amphibious operation is the necessity for building up combat power ashore from an initial zero capability to full, coordinated striking power as the attack drives toward the final objectives. The special measures introduced to meet this requirement are the basis for the organizational and technical differences existing between amphibious and land warfare. The closest cooperation and very detailed coordination among all participating forces are essential to success. They must be trained together. These factors tend to create problems in preparation that are more extensive than for other types of military operation.

d. Let's examine some operations possessing certain characteristics and employing some techniques of, but not classified as, amphibious operations. Combat operations which involve waterborne movement, such as inland water, ferrying, shore-to-shore with landing forces not embarked on friendly ships, waterborne administrative landings on friendly territory, and water terminal and logistics over-the-shore operations are not considered amphibious operations.

## 1103. PURPOSES

Amphibious operations are conducted primarily to establish a landing force on a hostile shore in order to:

- a. Prosecute further combat operations.
- b. Obtain a site for an advanced naval or airbase.

c. Deny the use of an area or facilities to the enemy.

#### 1104. MARINE CORPS RESPONSIBILITIES

a. The Marine Corps responsibilities with respect to amphibious warfare are defined in the National Security Act of 1947 as amended by the Functions Paper of 1958 and further elaborated in Unified Action Armed Forces of July 1959.

b. The responsibilities of the Marine Corps are to:

"a. Provide Fleet Marine Forces of combined arms, together with supporting air components for service with the Fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of such land operations as may be essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign;

"b. Provide detachments and organizations for service on armed vessels of the Navy, and security detachments for the protection of naval property at naval stations and bases;

"c. Develop, in coordination with the other Services, the doctrines, tactics, techniques and equipment employed by landing forces in amphibious operations. (The Marine Corps shall have primary interest in the development of those landing force doctrines, tactics, techniques and equipment which are of common interest to the Army and the Marine Corps.)

"d. Designate an appropriate command or agency responsible to the Commandant of the Marine Corps to develop, in coordination with the other Services, the doctrines, tactics, techniques, and equipment employed by landing forces in amphibious operations. Specifically, this will include:

"(1) Development of those phases of amphibious operations which pertain to doctrines, tactics, techniques and equipment employed by landing forces.

"(2) Evaluation of tactics and techniques, and making appropriate recommendations thereon.

- "(3) Evaluation of the adequacy of equipment and making appropriate recommendations thereon.
- "(4) Evaluation of the adequacy of joint training and making appropriate recommendations thereon.
- "(5) Review of publications covering the conduct of joint training and making appropriate recommendations thereon.

. . . .

"e. Participate with the other Services in joint amphibious training and exercises as mutually agreed by the Services concerned.

"f. Train and equip, as required, Marine Corps forces for airborne operations, in coordination with the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, in accordance with policies and doctrines established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (This will be construed to mean that the Marine Corps will not, unless authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, train and equip parachute units, but will, in general, limit the training and equipment 'for airborne operations' to the transportation of Marine forces by air.)

"g. Develop, in coordination with the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, doctrines, procedures, and equipment of interest to the Marine Corps for airborne operations . . . ."

STUDENT NOTES



LESSON EXERCISE 1/1: Answer questions 1 through 13 by placing an x on your selection of the correct answer or by filling in the space provided.

1. An amphibious operation is

a. a combat operation which involves waterborne movement, such as inland water, ferrying, or a shore-to-shore operation in which the landing forces are not necessarily embarked in naval ships.

b. defined as waterborne administrative landings on friendly territory.

c. an attack launched from the sea by naval and landing forces embarked in ships or craft involving a landing on a hostile shore.

d. water terminal or logistic over-the-shore operations.

QUESTIONS 2 THROUGH 7: Indicate after each statement the designation that best describes that aspect of amphibious operations.

	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>CHARACTER- ISTIC</u>
2. Prosecute further combat operations.	----	-----
3. Obtain a site for an advanced naval or airbase.	----	-----
4. Demonstrate the mobility and flexibility of amphibious forces.	----	-----
5. Deny the use of an area or facilities to an enemy.	----	-----
6. Build up combat power ashore from an initial zero capability to full, coordinated striking power.	----	-----
7. Illustrate the inherent naval character of the amphibious attack.	----	-----

8. The Marine Corps \_\_\_\_\_ doctrine, tactics, techniques, and equipment employed by landing forces in amphibious operations.

a. is responsible to develop, in coordination with the other Services,

b. shall develop, in coordination with the Army and the Air Force,

c. advises the Chief of Naval Operations concerning

d. makes recommendations to the unified commanders concerning

QUESTIONS 9 THROUGH 13: An amphibious capability is one of two capabilities which presently allow the United States to project military power to an enemy's shore that is protected by a water barrier. The other capability is \_\_\_\_\_.

9

Each capability has relative advantages and disadvantages with respect to the other. Write one advantage and one disadvantage of each capability.

#### Amphibious Capability

10. Advantage: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Disadvantage: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



12. Advantage: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. Disadvantage: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Section II. TYPES OF AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

### 1201. GENERAL

a. The four types of amphibious operations are assaults, withdrawals, demonstrations, and raids.

b. The principal type of amphibious operation is the assault. It is primarily distinguished from the other three types of amphibious operations in that it involves establishing a force on a hostile shore.

### 1202. THE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT

The amphibious assault is an attack launched from the sea by naval and landing forces embarked in ships or craft to establish a force on a hostile shore.

### 1203. THE AMPHIBIOUS DEMONSTRATION

The amphibious demonstration is an operation conducted for the purpose of deceiving the enemy by a show of force with the expectation of deluding the enemy into a course of action unfavorable to him.

### 1204. THE AMPHIBIOUS RAID

Amphibious raids are landings from the sea on a hostile shore involving swift incursion into, or a temporary occupancy of an objective, followed by a planned withdrawal. Raids are conducted for such purposes as:

- a. Inflicting loss or damage.
- b. Securing information.
- c. Creating a diversion.
- d. Capturing or evacuating individuals and/or materials.

### 1205. THE AMPHIBIOUS WITHDRAWAL

An amphibious withdrawal is the withdrawal of forces by sea in naval ships or craft from a hostile shore in order to disengage forces for employment elsewhere.

## 1206. DISTINCTION OF TERMS

a. In everyday conversation, the terms "amphibious operation" and "amphibious assault" have often been incorrectly used as if the two terms were synonymous. The two terms are not synonymous. The term "amphibious operation" is a generic term and includes amphibious assault, amphibious demonstration, amphibious raid, and amphibious withdrawal. Therefore, if "amphibious operations" includes all four types of operations, it cannot be the same as one of them. (See figure 1.)

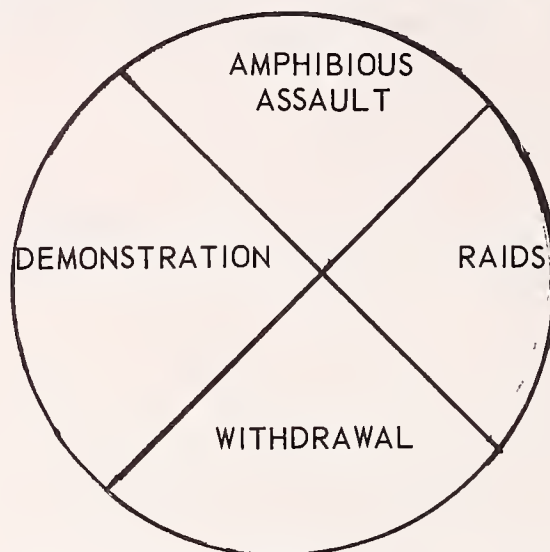


Figure 1.--Types of Amphibious Operations.

b. The principal type of amphibious operation is the amphibious assault. What is the nature of an amphibious assault which distinguishes it unequivocally from the three other types of amphibious operations? The key word in the definition of amphibious assault is "establish." None of the other types of amphibious operations involves the establishment of a force on a hostile shore. The amphibious raid involves a swift incursion into, or a temporary occupancy of an objective, followed by a planned withdrawal. The amphibious demonstration is but a show of force which does not involve a landing on a hostile shore. The withdrawal is an amphibious operation which is a movement away from a hostile shore.

## 1207. RELATED OPERATIONS

The following three paragraphs will discuss two other operations and a landing, all of which are related in one manner or another to the amphibious operation. The two operations are preassault operations and supporting operations, and the landing is called a subsidiary landing.

## 1208. PREASSAULT OPERATIONS

a. The important points to remember about preassault operations are that they are:

(1) Conducted in the amphibious objective area (AOA).

(2) Conducted by subordinate elements of the ATF.

(3) Conducted normally by an advance force.

b. Preassault operations take place prior to the assault phase of an amphibious assault and are conducted to:

(1) Isolate the objective area.

(2) Gain information of the enemy.

(3) Prepare the objective area.

c. Functions performed by preassault forces include reconnaissance, minesweeping, naval gunfire, airstrikes, underwater demolition, and destruction of beach obstacles.

d. The advance force, which conducts preassault operations, is a temporary organization within the task force. The decision to employ an advance force, if not made by higher authority, is made by the CATF, after consultation with the CLF. The decision is made after weighing the relative advantages of surprise as compared to the requirements for preparation of the objective area.

## 1209. SUBSIDIARY LANDINGS

a. A subsidiary landing is one conducted outside the main landing area to support the main operation. It is important to realize that a subsidiary landing may be conducted before, during, or after the main landing.

b. Subsidiary landings may be executed to accomplish one or all of the following purposes:

(1) Capture a specific position for use in support of the main landing.

(2) Capture an area in order to deny its use to the enemy in opposing the main landing.

(3) Through deception, to induce a hostile reaction which will favor the main landing.

c. Remember this point--DIVERSION OF FORCES FROM THE ATF TO EFFECT SUBSIDIARY LANDINGS IS JUSTIFIED ONLY WHEN SUCH EMPLOYMENT WILL BE OF GREATER ANTICIPATED VALUE THAN COMMITMENT TO THE MAIN LANDING.

#### 1210. SUPPORTING OPERATIONS

a. Supporting operations differ from preassault operations in two important aspects. They are conducted by forces external to the ATF, and normally are conducted outside the area for which the ATF commander is responsible at the time of their execution. Supporting operations may be conducted on occasion in the AOA, but in such instances it is always done at the request of or is coordinated with the CATF. Although supporting operations may be in response to requests of the CATF, they are ordered by higher authority.

b. Some examples of supporting operations are:

(1) Feints or demonstrations.

(2) Isolation of the objective area.

(3) Assisting in gaining or maintaining air, ground, or naval supremacy.

(4) Operations designed to secure information.

(5) Psychological and unconventional warfare operations.

LESSON EXERCISE 1/2: Answer questions 1 through 12 by filling in the blanks provided or indicate your selection of the correct answer by marking with an x.

QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 4: Match the salient characteristics in Column II with the appropriate type of amphibious operation in Column I. (Select one or more from Column II.)

Column I

Column II

- |                   |       |   |
|-------------------|-------|---|
| 1. Assault.       | ----- | a. Landings from the sea on a hostile shore involving swift incursion into, or a temporary occupancy of an objective, followed by a planned withdrawal. |
| 2. Demonstration. |       |   |
| 3. Withdrawal.    | ----- | b. The disengagement of forces by sea in naval ships or craft from a hostile shore for employment elsewhere.  |
| 4. Raid.          | ----- | c. Involves a show of force with intent to deceive.   |
|                   | ----- | d. Involves an actual landing on a hostile shore.   |
|                   | ----- | e. Conducted for the purpose of deluding the enemy into an unfavorable course of action.  |
|                   | ----- | f. Is the principal type of amphibious operation.   |
|                   | ----- | g. Involves establishing a landing force on a hostile shore.  |

QUESTIONS 5 THROUGH 7:

SPECIAL SITUATION: You are the G-3 of a Marine Amphibious Force (division/wing team) which has been designated as the landing force for an amphibious operation. You are concerned about the enemy capability to reinforce the force beachhead prior to D-day. You determine that an amphibious demonstration is required in order to deceive the enemy as to the true time and location of the main assault. To be most effective, you determined that the demonstration should occur between D-5 and D-2. Thus far in your reasoning process you could be considering either a \_\_\_\_\_ operation or a \_\_\_\_\_

5

6

operation. You could make your recommendations to CLF who in turn recommends to CATF that a demonstration be conducted. CATF concurs with the requirement but does not have sufficient assets assigned to the ATF to conduct a demonstration. An appropriate action of CATF would be to request from the authority who issued the initiating directive, that a \_\_\_\_\_

7

operation be conducted between D-5 and D-2.

8. Supporting operations are conducted by forces \_\_\_\_\_ to the ATF.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ are conducted outside the main landing area to support the main landing and are generally conducted by forces assigned to the ATF.

10. Preassault operations are conducted by forces \_\_\_\_\_ to the ATF.

11. Diversion of forces from the ATF to effect \_\_\_\_\_ is justified only when such employment will be of greater anticipated value than commitment to the main landing.

12. Preassault operations are conducted to isolate and prepare the objective area and to \_\_\_\_\_.



STUDENT NOTES



### Section III. PHASES OF THE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT

#### 1301. SEQUENCE

a. The amphibious assault follows a well-defined pattern. The general sequence consists of planning, embarkation, rehearsal, movement to the objective, and assault.

b. Although the pattern is clearly defined, the five phases shown above are less clearly defined. Successive phases, therefore, bear the title of the dominant activity taking place within the period covered.

#### 1302. PLANNING

a. The planning phase denotes the period extending from the issuance of the initiating directive until the commencement of embarkation.

b. It is during this phase that concurrent, parallel, and detailed planning is accomplished by all participating forces. Planning does not cease with the termination of this phase; it continues through all phases of the operation.

c. It is useful to distinguish between the planning phase and the subsequent operational phases since a marked change in command relationships between CATF and CLF occurs at the time that the planning phase is terminated. During the formal planning phase, CATF coordinates planning. CLF is co-equal with CATF during planning and any differences which the commanders cannot resolve are referred for resolution to their common superior. This relationship is very important as it ensures that neither the landing force nor the naval force requirements dominates the planning considerations to the detriment of a particular force.

#### 1303. EMBARKATION

The embarkation phase is the period during which the forces, with their equipment and supplies, are embarked in the assigned shipping.

#### 1304. REHEARSAL

a. The rehearsal is that phase during which the prospective operation is rehearsed. Time and circumstances often limit and sometimes completely eliminate the opportunity for conducting a rehearsal.

b. The rehearsal is conducted to test:

(1) Adequacy of and familiarity of all echelons with plans, timing of detailed operations, and combat readiness of participating forces.

(2) Communications.

#### 1305. MOVEMENT TO THE OBJECTIVE

During this phase, the components of the ATF move from the points of embarkation to the objective area. This phase is completed when the components of the ATF arrive in their assigned positions in the objective area.

#### 1306. ASSAULT

The fifth and final phase, assault, comprises the period between the arrival of the major assault forces of the ATF in the objective area and accomplishment of the ATF mission.

#### 1307. TERMINATION OF AN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION

a. An amphibious assault is terminated upon accomplishment of the mission of the ATF in accordance with specific instructions contained in the initiating directive. Firm establishment of the landing force ashore is usually specified as one of the conditions.

b. The landing force is regarded as firmly established ashore when, in the opinion of the CLF:

(1) The force beachhead has been secured.

(2) Sufficient tactical and supporting forces have been established ashore to ensure the continuous landing of troops and material requisite for subsequent operations.

(3) Command, communications, and supporting arms coordination facilities have been established ashore.

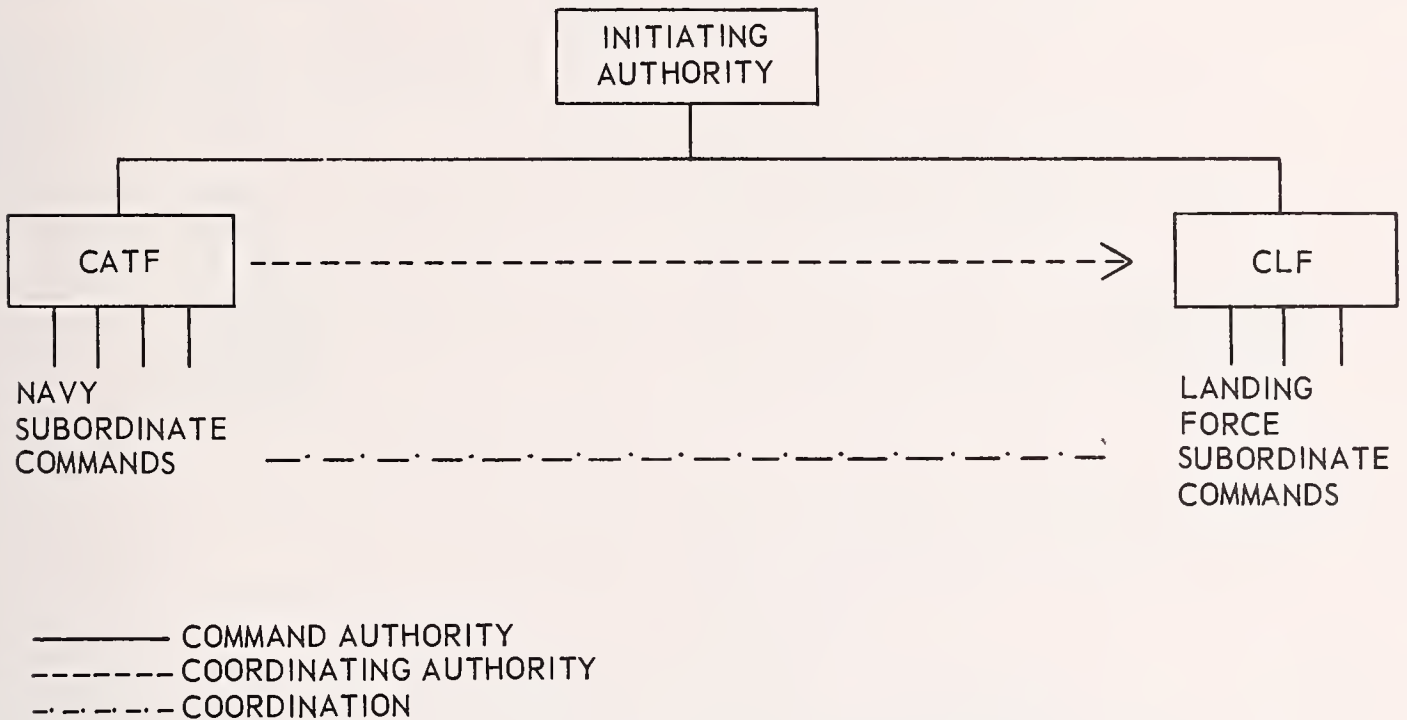
(4) He (CLF) is ready to assume responsibility for subsequent operations.

c. Both CATF and CLF must be satisfied that the conditions listed in subparagraphs a and b above have been met. CATF then reports these facts to the higher authority designated in the initiating directive. This authority will then terminate the amphibious operation, dissolve the ATF, and provide instructions as required.

1308. COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

a. Earlier in this section, while discussing the planning phase of an amphibious assault, we briefly mentioned that a major reason for separating the planning phase from subsequent operational phases was because the command relationships between CATF and CLF underwent a marked change at this time.

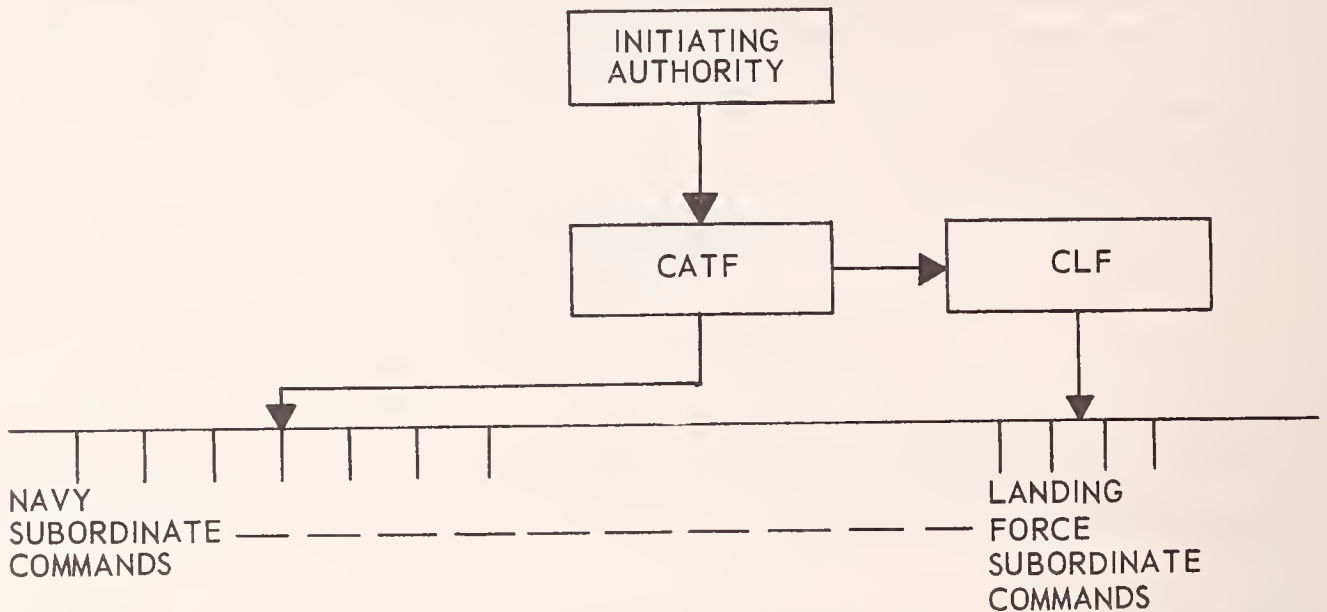
b. Figure 2 illustrates the command relationships in the planning phase and in the operational phases. As stressed earlier in this section, the relationships shown in figure 1 preclude either the landing force or naval force considerations from dominating the planning. It is important, however, that CATF does have coordinating authority over CLF for planning purposes and with this authority CATF inherits the responsibility for the preparation of the overall plan for the amphibious operation.



c. When embarkation begins, the formal planning phase is terminated and CATF assumes command authority over all subordinate elements of the ATF, including the landing force. The principle of unity of command dictates this relationship. CATF exercises this command authority through the commanders of his task organization. Figure 3 depicts these relationships.

d. Remember that, subject to the overall authority of CATF, responsibility for the conduct of operations ashore and for the security of all personnel and installations located within the area of operations ashore is vested in CLF.

e. In situations where Air Force forces are assigned to the ATF, such forces will be organized as a separate force, or component, under the command of an Air Force officer. The Air Force commander, with respect to his own forces, exercises command similar to that exercised by the CLF, subject to the overall command authority of CATF.



————— COMMAND AUTHORITY  
- - - - - COORDINATION

LESSON EXERCISE 1/3: Answer questions 1 through 9 by filling in the blanks provided or indicate your selection of the correct answers by marking with an x.

QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 5: Identify the phases of an amphibious assault in Column I with the associated characteristic in Column II. (Select only one from Column II.)

Column I

Column II

- |                                |       |  |
|--------------------------------|-------|--|
| 1. Planning.                   | ----- | a. Generally denotes the period from issuance of initiating directive to embarkation.                                      |
| 2. Embarkation.                |       |  |
| 3. Rehearsal.                  | ----- | b. Completed when components of the ATF arrive in their assigned positions in the objective area.                          |
| 4. Movement to objective area. | ----- | c. Tests the adequacy of plans, the timing of detailed operations, and the combat readiness of participating forces.       |
| 5. Assault.                    | ----- | d. Forces with their equipment and supplies are embarked in assigned shipping.   |
|                                | ----- | e. Period between the arrival of the major assault forces of the ATF in the AOA and the accomplishment of the ATF mission. |
6. Although planning usually continues throughout all phases of an amphibious operation, the command relationship of CATF to CLF during the formal planning phase is best described as
- a. administrative control.
  - b. coordinating authority.
  - c. command authority.
  - d. operational control.

QUESTIONS 7 THROUGH 9: You are the G-3 of a Marine division. An initiating authority has issued a directive to CATF in which CLF was designated and a list of forces including a division, a Marine aircraft wing, and combat support and combat service support forces from force troops were made available for an amphibious assault. The list of forces also included Navy assets from the various type commands of the fleet. CATF organized the Navy assets into subordinate groups as follows: Transport, Helicopter Transport, Control, Tactical Air Control, Gunfire Support, Support Carrier, Screening, Mine Warfare, Close Covering, and Movement. Your general is concerned that his staff and subordinate commanders may not understand the command relationships that exist within the ATF and has asked you to prepare a briefing that will show:

7. A block diagram depicting command relationships during the planning phase (show initiating authority, CATF, CLF, and subordinate Navy and Marine forces).



8. A block diagram depicting command relationships during the subsequent operational phases (show same group as in question 7).

9. The general also desires that you explain, very briefly, the logic which dictates these command relationships.



## LESSON 2

### THE INITIATING DIRECTIVE, BASIC DECISIONS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMANDERS

ESTIMATED  
STUDENT  
EFFORT:

1 1/2 Hours.

SCOPE:

The initiating directive, basic decisions, and amphibious planning with particular emphasis on supporting arms and logistics.

OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Select from a list the fundamental elements of a complete initiating directive.

2. Determine from a list of basic decisions whether the primary responsibility for a particular decision belongs to the CATF, CLF, or to both.

3. Differentiate between supporting arms responsibilities of the CATF and the CLF by determining from a combined list which commander is responsible for a particular function.

4. Differentiate between the logistic planning responsibilities of the CATF and those of the CLF by associating a particular logistic consideration with the responsible commander.

#### ASSIGNMENT

STUDY: Paragraphs 2101 through 2310.  
COMPLETE: Lesson Exercise 2/1.

STUDY: Paragraphs 3101 through 3210.  
COMPLETE: Lesson Exercise 2/1.

STUDY: Paragraphs 4101 through 4403.  
COMPLETE: Lesson Exercise 2/3.



## CHAPTER 2

### THE INITIATING DIRECTIVE, BASIC DECISIONS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMANDERS

#### Section I. DESCRIPTION OF AN INITIATING DIRECTIVE

##### 2101. DEFINITION

a. An initiating directive is an order directed to the CATF to conduct an amphibious operation.

b. Note that the initiating directive is an order. It may take the form of a campaign plan, an operation plan or order, a letter of instruction (LOI), or an order to execute an already existing plan or order.

c. The instructional vehicle used in this subcourse to illustrate the essential elements of an initiating directive is an LOI.

##### 2102. CONTENT

a. Before examining the actual initiating directive, we will consider the information and instructions that are included in an effective initiating directive.

b. Remember that the initiating directive brings the ATF into being; it has no specific format and is issued by the commander having overall responsibility for the amphibious operation. If an initiating directive is not an order to execute an already existing plan or order, it provides for these eight essential elements:

(1) Provides for the establishment of the ATF, and assignment of a mission and of forces necessary to accomplish the mission. It also provides for the establishment of the landing force.

(2) Designates CATF, CLF, and other commanders as appropriate.

(3) Provides special instructions on command relationships.

(4) Defines the AOA in terms of sea, land, and air-space, and prescribes command authority within the AOA.

(5) Provides a code name and sets target dates for the execution of the operation.

(6) Contains special instructions pertaining to the allocation, employment, and control of nuclear and chemical weapons.

(7) Dual considerations of:

(a) Positive instructions governing termination of the operation including command arrangements and disposition of forces which are to be established at the end of the operation.

(b) Operations to be conducted after termination of the amphibious operation.

(8) Assignment of responsibility for the conduct of combat or logistic operations which relate to or support the amphibious operation and announces appropriate coordinating instructions.

Section II. LETTER OF INSTRUCTION--OPERATION JAGUAR

2201. GENERAL

a. In the LOI which follows, the essential elements of an effective initiating directive have been blocked to highlight them.

b. This particular LOI is also used at the Marine Corps Command and Staff College in its resident subcourse on amphibious doctrine.

c. Do not attempt to study the LOI in detail--but do become familiar with its general content and organization.

2202. AN INITIATING DIRECTIVE

CLASSIFICATION

COMSTRIKFORSOUTH  
and Com U.S. 6th Fleet  
U.S.S. NEWPORT NEWS  
at sea  
1 May 197\_

From: Commander, Allied Naval Striking and Support Forces,  
Southern Europe (STRIKFORSOUTH)

To: Commander, Amphibious Group 2

Subj: Letter of Instruction, Operation JAGUAR

Ref: (Omitted)

Encl: (1) Intelligence (Basic Information, Naples, Italy)  
(Omitted)  
(2) Amphibious Objective Area  
(3) Assignment of Forces

PURPOSE: This directive establishes Task Force 161 (Amphibious Task Force) and Task Force 165 (landing Force) effective this date and initiates planning for Phase II of Operation JAGUAR.

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CLASSIFICATION

1. SITUATION

a. General.--Communist Aggressor Satellite Forces are in control of the Italian Peninsula with the exception of the toe and heel areas of Italy presently held by the loyal armed forces of Italy. Consolidation by their occupation forces is complete; Communist puppet government is firmly imposed. Italian populace is resentful but subdued except for scattered guerilla activity in mountainous areas and major population centers. AGSAT naval and air forces dominate the Adriatic and control the airspace over the Italian mainland, but have made no effort to interfere with CINCSOUTH's air and naval activities in the western Mediterranean. Nuclear and chemical weapons have not been employed by Communist forces. In view of the limited nature of the conflict to date, no employment of NC weapons is anticipated.

b. AGSAT Forces.--See enclosure (1). (Omitted.)

c. Friendly Forces

(1) Under command CINCSOUTH:

(a) STRIKFORSOUTH maintains naval supremacy in the western Mediterranean; seizes and secures an area in southern Italy, vicinity Naples, as a base for subsequent operations of major NATO forces under COMLANDSOUTH to assist in the recapture of the Italian Peninsula. Upon completion prepares for subsequent amphibious operations in Italy as directed.

(b) COMAIRSOUTH gains and maintains air superiority in the Adriatic and western Mediterranean to include the Italian Peninsula. Conducts supporting operations in isolating and preparing the objective area as directed by CINCSOUTH.

(c) COMLANDSOUTH lands in Naples Area when directed, passes through the Landing Force (TF 165), and seizes the Italian Peninsula to restore the lawful government of Italy.

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(2) Under command of COMSTRIKFORSOUTH:

(a) Attack Carrier Striking Force (TF 163):

1 Provides anti-air warfare defense for the ATF en route to and in the objective area, as directed.

2 Assists in isolation and preparation of the objective area. (Phase I, Operation JAGUAR)

3 From D-5 to D+5, supports TF 161 and TF 165 by providing surface and airborne air defense forces, close air support aircraft, and other supporting aircraft as requested by CTF 161.

4 After D+5, is prepared to support CINCSOUTH operations anywhere within Italian Peninsula area.

(b) Mobile Logistic Support Force (TF 162).-- Provides fleet logistic support to all Operation JAGUAR surface and subsurface forces in the western Mediterranean Seas as requested.

2. MISSION OF AMPHIBIOUS TASK FORCE (TF 161).--Conducts an amphibious operation for the purpose of establishing a beach-head in southern Italy, vicinity of Naples, of sufficient size to provide a base for the subsequent landing of major NATO forces.

3. OPERATIONS

a. Phases as established by CINCSOUTH.

(1) Phase I (D-5 to commencement of Advance Force Operations, if conducted, or 0001 D-day, whichever date is earlier).--COMSTRIKFORSOUTH maintains naval supremacy in the western Mediterranean. COMAIRSOUTH gains and maintains general air superiority in the Adriatic and western Mediterranean to include Italian Peninsula and conducts supporting operations in isolating and preparing the Amphibious Objective Area (AOA).

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(2) Phase II (Commencement of Advance Force Operations, if conducted, or 0001 D-day, whichever date is earlier to about D+16).--COMSTRIKFORSOUTH conducts amphibious assault, seizes and secures an area of sufficient size in southern Italy, vicinity of Naples, to permit the deployment of major NATO forces under COMLANDSOUTH.

(3) Phase III (About D+16 . . .).--COMSTRIKFORSOUTH supports COMLANDSOUTH Forces, Naples area, and continues to maintain naval supremacy in the western Mediterranean area.

b. Coordinating Instructions

(1) Code Name.--JAGUAR.

(2) Objective Area.--See enclosure (2).

(3) Command Relationships

(a) Phase I as prescribed in COMSTRIKFORSOUTH OpO\_\_.

(b) During Amphibious Planning and Phase II as prescribed by NWP 22(B) (LFM 01).

(c) CTF 161 controls all operations of U.S. and NATO Forces in objective area commencing with advance force operations, if conducted, or 0001 D-day, whichever date is earlier, until the termination of amphibious operation (Phase II).

(4) Target Dates, Amphibious Assault.--28 May-4 June 197\_, both dates inclusive.

(5) Assignment of Forces.--Enclosure (3), Assignment of Forces.

(6) Air Defense.--CTF 161 provides for air defense in the objective area commencing with advance force operations, if conducted, or 0001 D-day, whichever date is earlier. Coordinate air defense plans with CTF 163 and COMAIRSOUTH. Upon termination of the amphibious operation, CINCSOUTH assumes air defense responsibility.

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(7) Termination of the Amphibious Operation

(a) Upon the recommendation of Amphibious Task Force Commander (CTF 161), the amphibious operation (Phase II Operation JAGUAR) will be terminated by COMSTRIKFORSOUTH.

(b) On order, on termination of Phase II, COMLANDSOUTH assumes command ashore, Naples area, relieving landing force commander (CTF 165).

(c) On order, on termination of Phase II (approximately D+16), Amphibious Task Force will re-embark the Landing Force in preparation for subsequent operations in Italy as directed.

(8) Employment of nuclear and chemical weapons not presently authorized. However, be prepared to employ these weapons if directed.

4. LOGISTICS

a. Logistics in accordance with COMSTRIKFORSOUTH Op0\_\_.

b. Submit nuclear and chemical weapons requirements to COMSTRIKFORSOUTH.

c. CTF 161 submit followup shipping requirements to COMSTRIKFORSOUTH.

d. CTF submit Classes I, IV, and V requirements to COMLANDSOUTH.

e. Submit emergency air resupply requests to COMSTRIKFORSOUTH with copies to CTF 161 or CTF 165, as appropriate.

f. CTF 161 designated coordinating authority for ATF and LF logistics during Phases I and II. CTF 165 submit requirements for support of NATO Forces direct to appropriate command.

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CLASSIFICATION

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

a. Rear Admiral HAWK, USN, Commander, Amphibious Group 2, designated ATF commander (CTF 161).

b. Major General LANCER, USMC, CG II MAF, designated landing force commander (CTF 165).

c. COMSTRIKFORSOUTH coordinating authority with CINCSOUTH and CINCSOUTH component commanders.

d. Direct liaison authorized between CTF 161, CTF 162, CTF 163, CTF 165, and COMLANDSOUTH Forces that land and deploy in Naples area subsequent to amphibious assault.

e. Communications as prescribed in reference ( ).

S. S. SOUTH

Copy to:

CINCSOUTH

COMAIRSOUTH

COMLANDSOUTH

Commander Attack Carrier Strike Force (CTF 163)

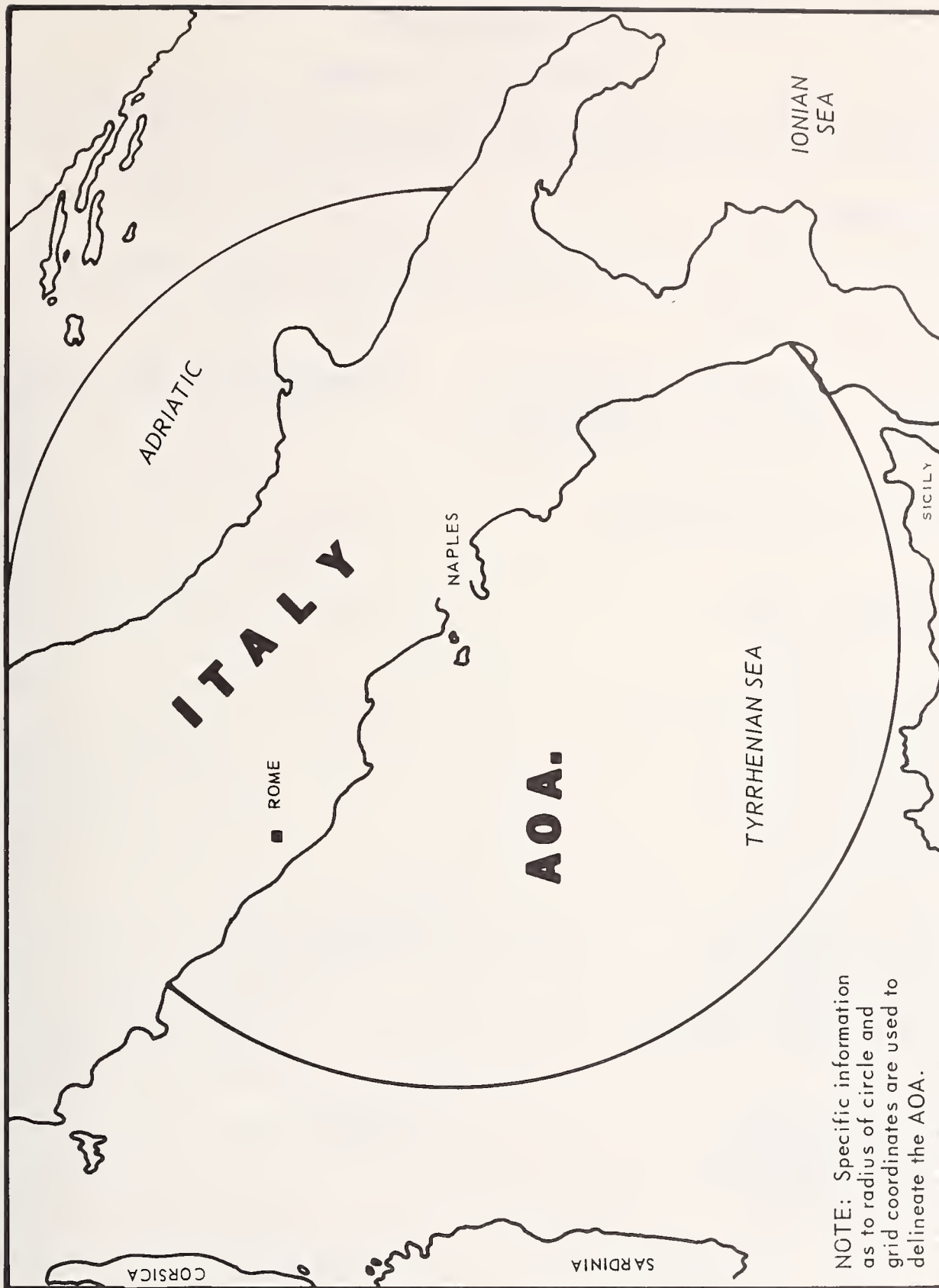
Commander Mobile Logistic Support Force (CTF 162)

CG, II MAF (CTF 165)

Commander Mediterranean Mine Warfare Group (CTG 160.7)

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ASSIGNMENT OF FORCES

Enclosure (3) to COMSTRIKFORSOUTH ltr of 1 May 197\_, Subj:  
Letter of Instrucion, Operation JAGUAR.

Navy Forces

Commander Amphibious Group TWO	COMPHIBGRU 2 and STAFF
Mt WHITNEY (LCC-20)	1 LCC
Commander Amphibious Squadron 2	3 COMPHIBRON and STAFF
Commander Amphibious Squadron 4	
Commander Amphibious Squadron 6	
PAUL REVERE (LPA-248)	
FRANCIS MARION (LPA-249)	2 LPA
IWO JIMA (LPH-2)	
GUADALCANAL (LPH-7)	3 LPH
INCHON (LPH-12)	
AUSTIN (LPD-4)	
SHREVEPORT (LPD-12)	7 LPD
FALEIGH (LPD-1)	
PONCE (LPD-15)	
NASHVILLE (LPD-13)	
TRENTON (LPD-14)	
LASALLE (LPD-3)	
HERMITAGE (LDS-34)	
PORTLAND (LSD-37)	5 LSD
PENSACOLA (LSD-38)	
SPIEGEL GROVE (LDD-32)	
PLYMOUTH ROCK (LSD-29)	
MOBILE (LKA-115)	
CHARLESTON (LKA-113)	5 LKA
EL PASO (LKA-117)	
ST LOUIS (LKA-116)	
TULARE (LKA-112)	

Enclosure (3)

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CLASSIFICATION

LORAIN COUNTY (LST-1177)	5-1177 LST
WOOD COUNTY (LST-1178)	
GRANT COUNTY (LST-1174)	
DESOTO COUNTY (LST-1171)	
SUFFOLK COUNTY (LST-1173)	
FAIRFAX COUNTY (LST-1193)	15-1179 LST
BOULDER (LST-1190)	
SPARTANBURG COUNTY (LST-1192)	
SOGENAW (LST-1188)	
NEWPORT (LST-1179)	
LAMOURE COUNTY (LST-1194)	
HARLAN COUNTY (LST-1195)	
MANITOWOC (LST-1180)	
SUMTER (LST-1181)	
FRESNO (LST-1182)	
PEORIA (LST-1183)	
FREDERICK (LST-1184)	
SCHENECTADY (LST-1185)	
CAYUGA (LST-1186)	
TUSCALOOSA (LST-1187)	
GRAYBACK (LPSS-579)	1 LPSS
CHELOLIS (PG-94)	
BEACON (PG-99)	
GREEN BAY (PG-101)	
DEFIANCE (PG-95)	
SURPRISE (PG-97)	
Tactical Air Control Group 2	1-Tac Group
Tactical Air Control Squadron 21, 22	2-Tac Ron
Naval Beach Group 2	1-NBE
AMP. Const Battalion 2	1 ACB
Beachmaster Unit 2	1 BMU
Assault Craft Unit 2	1-ACU
(19-LCU, 21-LCM 8)	
Navy Special Warfare Group 2	1-NSWE
Seal Team 2	1-SEAL
UDT 21	1-UDT
Beach Jumper Unit 2	1-BJU

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CLASSIFICATION

Inshore Underseas Warfare Group 2	1-IOWG
MIOW 21	
MIOW 22	
MIOW 23	
Commander Cruiser Destroyer Flotilla 2	
Commander Cruiser Destroyer Flotilla 4	
Commander Cruiser Destroyer Flotilla 6	3-CPF and STAFF
NEWPORT NEWS (CA-148)	1 CA
LITTLE ROCK (CLG-4)	
SPRINGFIELD (CLG-7)	2 CLG
Commander Destroyer Squadron 2	
Commander Destroyer Squadron 4	
Commander Destroyer Squadron 6	
Commander Destroyer Squadron 8	
Commander Destroyer Squadron 10	
Commander Destroyer Squadron 12	6-CDS and STAFF
YARNELL DLG-17	
BARNEY DDG-1	
MULLINIX DD-944	
VOGELGESONG DD-862	
LEARY DD-879	
BYRD DDG-23	
R.A. OWENS DD-827	
SAMPSON DDG-10	
VREELAND DE-1068	
BLAKELY DE-1072	
CONE DD-865	
SELLERS DDG-11	
JOHNSTON DD-821	
BRIEMBY DE-1044	
MACKONAUGH DLG-8	
GLENNON DD-840	
BORDELON DD-881	
SEMMES DDG-18	
KRAUS DD-849	
VESOLE DD-878	
MCCORD DD-822	

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CLASSIFICATION

ADAMS DDG-2	
SARFIELD DD-837	
NOA DD-841	
WARE DD-865	
BIGELOW DD-942	
POWER DD-839	
TALBOT DEG-4	
BASILONE DD-824	
WARRINGTON DD-843	
SHERMAN DD-931	
RUSH DD-714	
ROAN DD-853	1-DLG-16
FARRAGUT DLG-6	2-DLG-6
BARRY DD-933	6 DDG-2
GARCIA DE-1040	2 DEG-1
PATTERSON DE-1061	<u>6</u> -DE
	38
Commander Mine Flotilla 2	1-CMF and STAFF
GUAM (LPH-9)	1-LPH
Commander Mine Div 21	1-CMD and STAFF
ASSURANCE (MSO-521)	
VIGOR (MSO-473)	
ADRAIT (MSO-509)	
VITAL (MSO-474)	4-MSO
Mobile Construction Battalion 40	1-MCB
USNS GWN W.D. DARBY (T-AP 127)	1-T-AP
USNS MARINE FIDDLER (T-AK 267)	
USNS PVT L.C. BROSTROM (T-AK 255)	2 T-AK

MARINE CORPS FORCES

Hqtrs. II MAF  
 2d MarDiv  
 2d MAW  
 2d For Recon Co, FMF  
 2d Tank Bn, FMF  
 2d AmTrac Bn, FMF  
 8th Comm Bn, FMF  
 8th Comm Bn, FMF

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CLASSIFICATION

2d Radio Bn, FMF  
HqBtry, 2d FA Grp, FMF  
2d 175mm Gun Btry (SP), FMF  
2d 8" How Btry (SP), FMF  
5th 175mm Gun Btry (SP), FMF  
2d For Serv Regt, FMF  
8th MT Bn, FMF  
8th Engr Bn, FMF  
2d Bridge Co, FMF  
2d Hosp Co, FMF  
2d Dent Co, FMF

Enclosure (3)

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### Section III. DISCUSSION OF ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

#### 2301. GENERAL

a. Reading the LOI to determine if it contained each of the essential elements of an effective initiating directive probably took some mental gymnastics.

b. The information contained in the essential elements is of such importance that, to emphasize this content, we will discuss each element individually in the next eight paragraphs.

#### 2302. ESTABLISHMENT OF ATF, AND ASSIGNMENT OF MISSION AND FORCES

a. Refer again to the LOI for Operation JAGUAR. The ATF and LF are established in the PURPOSE paragraph. They are given task force designations of 161 and 165, respectively.

b. Now that the forces are activated, we need a mission. Looking back, we see that the ATF mission is spelled out in paragraph 2. This is somewhat different from an operation order as we know it in the Marine Corps. In our operation order, paragraph 2, MISSION, gives the mission of the commander who writes the order. This order is a letter of instruction from COMSTRIKFORSOUTH to CATF and is for the purpose of initiating an amphibious operation. In this situation, the mission listed is always the mission of the ATF commander.

c. The ATF has been established and the mission assigned. Next, we need the assets (forces) to accomplish the mission. Look at subparagraph 3b(5). We have been assigned the forces as outlined in enclosure (3). There is no need to dwell on the detailed organization of the forces. For our purposes, it will suffice to realize that we have listed both the naval and landing forces that will form the ATF. If Air Force units were going to participate as a subordinate force under CATF authority, they would also have been listed in enclosure (3).

#### 2303. DESIGNATION OF COMMANDERS

a. Paragraph 5 designates the CATF and the CLF.

b. Notice that paragraph 5 also informs the two commanders of certain command relationships with commanders who are not a part of the ATF.

## 2304. COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

a. Near the end of Lesson I we discussed the command relationships that normally occur during an amphibious operation.

b. The initiating directive always provides special instructions concerning these command relationships. It can either confirm the relationships as established in doctrinal publications or it can alter them to meet the requirements of a particular amphibious operation.

c. In the case of Operation JAGUAR, refer to subparagraph 3b(3). The relationships are prescribed as established in doctrinal publications. Reference is also made to special command relationships that exist during Phase I of this three-phase operation.

## 2305. AMPHIBIOUS OBJECTIVE AREA (AOA) AND AUTHORITY THEREIN

a. Our next element outlines the AOA. Look at subparagraph 3b(2) and see that, in this instance, we are referred to enclosure (2).

b. The AOA must be large enough to:

(1) Provide sufficient airspace and sea area for CATF to effectively utilize forces assigned for protection of his force from enemy air, surface, and subsurface threat.

(2) Include sufficient land area to permit CATF to launch airstrikes as required against enemy attempts to reinforce his ground forces and to destroy enemy airfields within striking distance of the task force without reference to higher authority.

(3) It should be evident that the size of the AOA is largely based on the requirements for airspace. Air is our striking arm with the longest range and we must have an objective area large enough to permit effective employment of aircraft in AAW, close air support, and strikes inland beyond the force beachhead. The AOA shown in enclosure (2) meets these requirements.

c. By looking at subparagraph 3b(3)(c), we see that the authority of CATF within the AOA is defined therein.

## 2306. CODE NAME AND TARGET DATES

Referring to subparagraph 3b again we find that subparagraph (1) designates the operation code name--JAGUAR, and that subparagraph (4) indicates that the target dates for the amphibious assault (D-day) are 28 May-4 June, inclusive.

## 2307. INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF NC WEAPONS

Remembering that one of the essential elements of an effective initiating directive is instructions concerning the employment of NC weapons, we would normally expect some very definitive instructions. However, in Operation JAGUAR, subparagraph 3b(8) simply indicates that use of NC weapons is not authorized. The requirement to be prepared to employ NC weapons, if directed, will probably require the preparation of an alternate plan to cover this possibility.

## 2308. TERMINATION AND FUTURE OPERATIONS

The initiating directive must provide specific instructions on how the operation will be terminated, who has authority to terminate it, and what happens to the ATF forces upon termination. It should also include information on any anticipated future operations. Each of these points is covered in subparagraph 3b(7).

## 2309. RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMBAT AND LOGISTIC OPERATIONS RELATED TO OR IN SUPPORT OF THE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION

a. In Operation JAGUAR, as is normally the case, assignment of combat operations in support of the amphibious operation is done separately from responsibility for logistic operations.

b. For instance, subparagraph 1c(2) assigns responsibility for supporting combat operations and paragraph 4 assigns logistic responsibilities.

Having employed the age-old military teaching technique of "tell 'em what you are going to tell 'em, tell 'em, and then tell 'em what you told 'em," we provide one reinforcer:

The essential elements of an effective initiating directive are no more than the essential elements of any effective order. Every order requires that a mission be assigned and assets be made available to the commander to accomplish the mission. Coordinating instructions cover most of the elements regarded as essential to the success of the mission. Logistic responsibilities are spelled out and command relationships are formalized.

LESSON EXERCISE 2/1: Answer questions 1 through 3 by placing an x on your selection of the correct answer or by filling in the space provided.

1. The amphibious objective area (AOA) is defined in the initiating directive. In what terms is it delineated and what two requirements of a specific operation dictate its size?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The initiating directive is defined as:

-----  
-----

3. Although an initiating directive has no specific format, it must provide information and instructions concerning certain factors in order to be effective. List the eight essential elements that an initiating directive must provide.

- a. -----
- b. -----
- c. -----
- d. -----
- e. -----
- f. -----
- g. -----
- h. -----







## CHAPTER 3

### BASIC DECISIONS

#### Section I. GENERAL

##### 3101. DEFINITION

Basic decisions are those decisions which must be made at the highest level of the ATF before detailed planning for an amphibious operation can proceed.

##### 3102. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BASIC DECISIONS

a. Since the factors upon which these decisions must be based are interrelated, and since the decisions based thereon will have some effect on every element of the ATF, each factor must be considered from the viewpoint of all participants.

b. In the paragraphs which follow, we will briefly discuss the more common basic decisions and delineate the participation of the various commanders in making those decisions.

c. The sequence of arriving at these basic decisions is by no means fixed. They will be presented in the following paragraphs in their normal sequence of occurrence.



## Section II. SEQUENCE OF BASIC DECISIONS

### 3201. DETERMINATION OF OBJECTIVES

a. There are two organizations with which this basic decision is concerned, and three separate, but related, decisions are involved.

b. First of all, CATF and CLF jointly select a general course of action for the force as a whole designed to accomplish the ATF mission.

c. Next, based on that decision, CATF and CLF jointly determine a mission for the landing force which is designed to attain the objective of the ATF.

d. On the basis of this mission the landing force commander formulates his concept of operations ashore, including the selection of terrain objectives, the capture of which will assist in the accomplishment of the ATF mission.

e. Now we start to see the interplay between the basic decisions. Remember, however, that jointly the two commanders, CATF and CLF, determine the:

(1) General course of action for the force as a whole.

(2) Mission of the landing force. CLF will select the landing force objectives; a decision closely related to designation of beachheads.

### 3202. DESIGNATION OF LANDING SITES

a. The process of selecting beachheads and their associated landing areas begins with the designation of potential landing sites. Although treated separately, these basic decisions are highly interrelated with the concept of operations ashore and are concurrently considered by both CATF and CLF in arriving at their decisions.

b. A landing site is defined as a continuous segment of coastline over which troops, equipment, and supplies can be landed by surface means. Its minimum length must include at least one landing beach; its maximum length is restricted only by the extent of usable, uninterrupted coastline. CATF is responsible for designating potential landing sites within the AOA. CATF usually provides CLF with pertinent information concerning these potential sites (seaward approaches, tides, etc.) during the initial planning conference.

### 3203. DETERMINATION OF BEACHHEADS

a. A beachhead is defined as a designated area of a hostile shore which, when seized and held, ensures the continuous landing of troops and material, and provides the maneuver room requisite for subsequent operations ashore. It is the physical objective of the amphibious operation.

b. Several potential beachheads are normally determined by CLF, who develops a broad course of action and terrain objectives for each beachhead. Once this is accomplished, CLF forwards the potential beachheads and related courses of action to CATF for use in considering landing areas.

### 3204. SELECTION OF THE LANDING AREAS

a. We have progressed from a landing site (a segment of coastline) to a beachhead (a land area within the AOA) and now we are at the landing area.

b. A landing area is defined as that part of the objective area within which are conducted the landing operations of an ATF.

c. It comprises the sea, air, and land areas required for executing and supporting the landing and establishing the beachhead selected by CLF.

d. The landing area selected must satisfy both naval and landing force requirements.

e. CATF delineates sea areas and airspace required for the establishment of each beachhead tentatively selected by the landing force commander. CATF then designates the combinations of sea and beachhead areas and airspace as possible landing areas, indicates their relative desirability from a naval viewpoint, and refers them to CLF for his final decision.

f. CLF selects primary and alternate landing areas from among those referred to him by CATF. CLF selects those landing areas which, consistent with the ability of the surface and air forces to provide support, will best facilitate the accomplishment of the landing force mission.

g. CLF presents his final selection to CATF for concurrence in light of his ability to support operations in the selected areas with the forces assigned.

h. Let's summarize the whole process as a reinforcer:

(1) CATF designated potential landing sites.

(2) CLF determined potential beachheads.

(3) CATF delineated sea areas and airspaces and combined these with the beachheads to form potential landing areas.

(4) CLF made a final selection of a primary and an alternate landing area.

(5) CATF concurred in the landing area which he could best support, in light of the forces assigned.

### 3205. LANDING FORCE CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS ASHORE

a. CLF's concept of operations ashore is a written and graphic presentation, in broad outline, of his intent with regard to the operation.

b. The concept includes the:

(1) Formation for landing.

(2) Maneuvers for capture of the beachhead.

(3) Principal landing force objectives.

c. CLF formulates alternate concepts for operations ashore, including plans for any subsidiary landings (discussed in lesson 1), and presents them to CATF. CATF, in turn, determines if the concepts can be supported by the forces available.

### 3206. SELECTION OF LANDING BEACHES

a. Be careful not to get the landing beaches confused with a beachhead. A landing beach is a portion of coastline and a beachhead is a land area.

b. A landing beach is defined as that portion of a usable coastline usually required for the assault landing of a battalion landing team or similar unit.

c. CLF selects specific landing beaches from the available landing sites discussed by both commanders at that first planning conference. The restriction on beach selections is that they must be within the selected landing area. CLF coordinates his selection of landing beaches with CATF and affords him an opportunity to review the selections in light of naval considerations.

### 3207. SELECTION OF HELICOPTER LANDING ZONES (HLZs)

a. For amphibious operations, an HLZ is described as a specified ground area for landing assault helicopters to embark or disembark troops and/or cargo.

b. It is quite natural that CLF is responsible for selecting the HLZs. CLF advises CATF of his selections and CATF reviews them considering the ability of his other forces to support the proposed assault landings.

### 3208. SELECTION OF FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT LANDING ZONES (LZ) AND DROP ZONES (DZ) FOR AIRBORNE AND AIR-TRANSPORTED OPERATIONS

When airborne or air-transported forces are employed in amphibious operations, CLF together with the air and troop commanders involved selects the drop and landing zones. As usual, CATF reviews the selections to determine his ability to support the operations with forces at his disposal.

### 3209. SELECTION OF THE TENTATIVE DATE AND HOUR OF LANDING

CATF, after consultation with CLF, selects the tentative date (D-day) and hour (H-hour) of landing.

### 3210. SUMMARY

a. A basic decision is defined as any decision that must be made at the highest level of the ATF and is not limited to those discussed in this chapter.

b. Next, remember that each basic decision is related to all others in some fashion. In the case of landing sites, force beachheads, and landing areas, the relationship (sometimes subtle and seemingly remote) is intertwined with other basic decisions.



c. The general sequence and responsible commander for those basic decisions look something like this:

<u>SEQUENCE</u>	<u>BASIC DECISION</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE COMMANDER</u>	
		<u>CATF</u>	<u>CLF</u>
	ATF OBJECTIVES	X	
	LF MISSION	X	X
	DESIGNATION OF LANDING SITES	X	
	LF Objectives		X
	DETERMINATION OF BEACHHEADS		X
	SELECTION OF LANDING AREA (- <u>Designated</u> by CATF, - <u>Selected</u> by CLF, - <u>Concurred</u> in by CATF)		X
	LF CONCEPT OF OPNS ASHORE		X
	SELECTION OF LANDING BEACHES		X
	SELECTION OF HLZs		X
	SELECTION OF FIXED-WING LZs AND AIRBORNE DZs (Together with involved air and troop commanders)		X
	SELECTION OF TENTATIVE DATE AND HOUR OF LANDING	X	

d. Basic decisions are being discussed because the concurrent, parallel, and detailed planning by all participating forces are based on these important decisions.



LESSON EXERCISE 2/2: Answer questions 1 through 8 by placing an x on your selection of the correct answer or by filling in the space provided.

1. A basic decision is defined as \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Arrange the following basic decisions in their normal sequence of occurrence.

<u>Basic Decisions</u>	<u>Sequence</u>
a. Designation of landing sites.	1. ___
b. Selection of landing areas.	2. ___
c. Determination of objectives.	3. ___
d. Selection of fixed-wing LZs and airborne DZs.	4. ___
e. Selection of the tentative date and hour of landing.	5. ___
f. Determination of LF concept of operations ashore.	6. ___
g. Selection of HLZs.	7. ___
h. Selection of landing beaches.	8. ___
i. Determination of beachheads.	9. ___

QUESTIONS 3 THROUGH 8: Associate the item in Column II with the appropriate statement in Column I. (Items in Column II may be used more than once.)

Column I

Column II

3. That part of the AOA within which the landing operations of the ATF are conducted. ----

a. Landing area.

4. Continuous segment of coastline over which troops, equipment, and supplies can be landed by surface means. ----

b. Landing site.

c. Landing beach.

5. Comprises land, air, and sea areas required for executing and supporting the landing and establishing the beachhead. ----

6. Restricted in maximum length only by the extent of usable, uninterrupted coastline. ----

7. Designated by CATF, selected by CLF, concurred in by CATF. ----

8. That portion of a coastline usually required for the assault landing of a battalion landing team or a similar unit. ----

STUDENT NOTES



RESPONSIBILITIES FOR AMPHIBIOUS PLANNING

Section I. GENERAL

4101. APPROACH TO PLANNING

a. All combat operations generally require careful and detailed planning. The amphibious operation, however, is complicated by the:

(1) Need to coordinate in detail the actions of all forces involved.

(2) Complexity of logistic support activities.

(3) Need for precise timing in air, naval gunfire, and artillery fire support.

(4) Need for effective command relationships.

(5) Requirements of other operational factors peculiar to the operation.

Don't try to memorize these five points; they are listed solely for the purpose of getting a feel for the complexity of the problem and setting the stage for the discussion that follows.

b. Planning for the amphibious operation is a continuous process from receipt of the initiating directive until termination of the operation. This process is distinguished, as mentioned in the previous chapter, by the necessity for concurrent, parallel, and detailed planning by all participating forces.

(1) The necessity for concurrent planning by two or more echelons in the same command, and also by corresponding echelons of different commands, arises from the fact that:

(a) Many problems are of mutual concern to all participants.

(b) The final decisions of senior commanders are often influenced by recommendations and estimates of subordinate commanders produced during preliminary planning.

(2) The concurrent participation by the various forces comprising the ATF requires a close and continuous relationship in planning between corresponding echelons of com-

mand. Parallel planning begins when the landing force commander reports to the ATF commander at the beginning of the planning phase.

(3) The very nature of the amphibious assault, which integrates the actions of such a wide variety of forces, necessitates detailed planning at virtually all command levels. This detailed planning in many instances may include command decisions which will restrict the degree of freedom of action and authority normally allowed subordinate commanders in the performance of their assigned tasks.

#### 4102. COMMENCEMENT OF DETAILED PLANNING

The landing force concept of operations ashore must be developed by CLF and approved by CATF prior to commencement of detailed planning. Many man-hours of wasted effort will most likely result if subordinate commands begin planning in detail prior to announcement of this key basic decision.

#### 4103. PLANNING DIRECTIVE

a. In his capacity as coordinating authority during the formal planning phase of an amphibious operation, CATF issues a planning directive. This directive is issued after receipt of the initiating directive and its purposes are to ensure that:

- (1) Interdependent plans will be coordinated.
- (2) Planning will be completed in the time allowed.
- (3) Important aspects are not overlooked.

b. The planning directive specifies the principal plans to be prepared, and sets a deadline for the completion of each major step in the planning process for ATF headquarters and major forces assigned.

#### 4104. RESPONSIBILITY

a. At this point it should come as no surprise to us to learn that CATF has the responsibility for the preparation of the overall ship-to-shore movement and the landing plan, including the allocation of ships and landing craft.

b. CLF is responsible for:

- (1) Determining his requirements for the ship-to-shore movement and presenting them to CATF.



(2) Presenting the availability of landing force helicopters and amphibian vehicles to the CATE and to commanders of subordinate elements of the landing force.

(3) Preparing the troop landing plans.



## Section II. SUPPORTING ARMS PLANNING

### 4201. GENERAL

a. Fire support in the amphibious assault involves the integration of air, naval gunfire, and artillery fire support systems for delivery of nuclear, chemical, and conventional fires.

b. Fire support planning includes the consideration of the fire support means available; determination of means required, resolution of any differences between the means required and that which can be made available, the choice of the proper means for each task, and the allocation of means. Adequate fire support requires coordinated plans, maximum effectiveness in the use of means, and adequate systems for request and conduct of fires. Fire planning is continuous at all levels. Integration and coordination are effected by each echelon prior to forwarding to the next higher headquarters for approval and inclusion of additional requirements for integration and coordination with the overall fire support plan. This integrated planning and coordination is generally performed under the guidance of the commander, operations officer, intelligence officer, the fire support coordinator, and the supporting arms representatives. The principal considerations for fire support planning at all levels are to plan fires to support the commander's concept of operations ashore and to optimize use of the weapons available.

### 4202. FIRE SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

a. Naval operations in the objective area (such as beach reconnaissance, hydrographic survey, removal of beach and underwater obstacles, and minesweeping) normally require fire support by ships and aircraft and, on occasion, by artillery. In addition, a definite allocation of aircraft and suitable type ships must be made for the conduct of operations to protect the task force from hostile air, surface, or subsurface attack.

b. The landing force must be supported by naval gunfire and aircraft in attack of targets on shore before, during, and after the initial assault landings. Until ground fire support means of the landing force are landed and ready to provide fire support, support normally rendered by these weapons must be provided by naval gunfire and aircraft, insofar as possible.

c. Since the availability and contemplated employment of one supporting weapons system influences the requirements for the others, the fire support requirements of all components

of the ATF must be considered in planning the employment of fire support means. Air, naval gunfire, and artillery to some extent, have overlapping capabilities. However, all are required in an amphibious operation since each has unique characteristics not duplicated by the others.

#### 4203. PLANNING TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

a. The tasks involved in planning fire support and responsibilities of the commanders concerned are:

(1) Targets are selected by the commander being supported.

(2) The general policy as to the priority of targets to be attacked by naval gunfire and aircraft is formulated by the CATF. The CLF establishes target priorities for those targets that he submits to the CATF as being of primary concern to the landing force.

(3) The selection and allocation of ships and aircraft to provide the required fire support is a function of the CATF. The selection and allocation of artillery units to deliver the required fires is a function of the CLF. The selections and allocations by both commanders are interdependent. Constant liaison and exchange of information on the subject is essential.

(4) The determination of the time when fire support missions are to be delivered is a function of the supported unit commander. The support delivered must conform to his requirements as far as practicable.

(5) Adjustment of naval gunfire in support of the landing force is a function of the landing force. When the supported unit commander lacks adequate facilities for the conduct of fire, he designates targets and specifies types and amount of ammunition and timing of fires. Adjustment is accomplished by the supporting agencies.

b. Fire support planning responsibilities of the CATF are:

(1) Coordination of the planning for employment of all aircraft, naval gunfire, and artillery.

(2) Preparation of coordinated naval gunfire and air plans for all phases of the operation.

(3) Establishing a supporting arms coordination agency at the ATF level during planning and execution of the operation.

(4) Planning for the establishment of a supporting arms coordination agency at the subordinate naval echelons when appropriate.

c. Fire support planning responsibilities of the CLF are:

(1) Establishing a fire support coordination agency at each appropriate level of the landing force for accomplishment of landing force fire support coordination responsibilities during planning and execution of the operation.

(2) Determining landing force requirements for air, naval gunfire, and artillery fire support and ensuring that requirements and the scheme of maneuver are integrated.

(3) Coordinating requests of the landing force for fire support.

(4) Presenting the coordinated requests for naval gunfire and air support to the CATF.

(5) Preparation of the artillery fire plan.

d. When subordinate amphibious attack groups and landing groups are formed, and where separate landing areas are designated, each subordinate attack group commander is normally assigned responsibility for the control and coordination of fire support in his landing area.

#### 4204. PLANNING PROCESS

a. The fire support planning process is the coordinated effort of the supporting arms representatives functioning collectively. The steps in this process are:

(1) Acquisition of targets.

(2) Analysis of targets.

(3) Determination of requirements for supporting arms to attack targets.

(4) Assignment of targets to each supporting arm in accordance with capabilities.

(5) Determination of requirements for supporting arms subsequent to landing.

(6) Preparation of detailed requirements for supporting arms to accomplish (4) and (5) above.

(7) Preparation of coordinating instructions required to coordinate and control the fires of supporting arms.

## Section III. LOGISTIC PLANNING

### 4301. GENERAL

Logistic planning for an amphibious operation is monumental in scope. It embraces the determination of material and personnel requirements, their procurement and their distribution to support the operation, and the necessary administrative procedures incident thereto.

### 4302. LOGISTIC PRINCIPLES

a. The most significant influence on logistic planning for an amphibious operation is the necessity for the forces afloat to provide continuing and coordinated logistic and administrative support to the landing force during a period in which its logistic system is primarily ship-based.

b. The preceding influence emphasizes the necessity to follow these logistic principles:

- (1) Planning and execution is a command responsibility.
- (2) Impetus is from the rear.
- (3) Support must be continuous and adequate.
- (4) Coordination with tactics is mandatory.
- (5) System must be flexible and mobile.
- (6) Relieve combat elements of logistic burdens.
- (7) Safeguard logistic means.

### 4303. LOGISTIC PLANNING RESPONSIBILITIES OF CLF

a. Among the logistic planning responsibilities of CLF, those following are presented as being particularly significant:

- (1) Determination of overall logistic requirements of the landing force including units, special equipment, and shipping.
- (2) Determination of the landing force logistic requirements to be fulfilled by the air and naval forces, and submission of these requirements to CATF.

(3) Planning for the coordination of logistic support required by all elements of the landing force.

b. These and the other logistic planning responsibilities of CLF are listed in Chapter 10 of LFM 01 (NWP 22 (B)), Doctrine for Amphibious Operations.

#### 4304. LOGISTIC PLANNING RESPONSIBILITIES OF CATF

Once again we will only look at the more significant logistic responsibilities, and as in the case of CLF, a more complete listing is included in LFM 01. CATF is responsible for:

a. Determination of the logistic requirements of Navy forces, including special equipment and shipping.

b. Consolidation of those logistic requirements of all elements of the ATF which must be fulfilled by Navy forces.

c. Allocation of means of the Navy forces to meet these consolidated logistic requirements.

d. Preparation of the overall embarkation schedule and review and approval of embarkation and loading plans.

#### 4305. LOGISTIC PLANNING SEQUENCE

a. Remember that following receipt of the initiating directive, logistic planning at all echelons is begun and proceeds concurrently. The actual detailed planning does not commence, however, until after the landing force concept of operations ashore is developed by CLF and approved by CATF.

b. The major steps involved in logistic planning, although overlapping, will usually be accomplished in the following sequence:

(1) CLF determines troops, equipment, and supplies necessary to accomplish his tasks ashore.

(2) CLF computes and submits to CATF those logistic requirements to be filled by air and naval forces.

(3) CATF determines naval logistic requirements.

(4) Commanders of other major forces determine logistic requirements of their forces.



(5) CATF consolidates all requirements to be fulfilled by Navy forces after examining those requirements in light of the Navy assets available to meet them.

(6) Commanders allocate available logistic means. If sufficient means do not exist within the ATF, consultation is required among interested commanders in order to either adjust plans or request additional means.

(7) Commanders formulate logistic plans.

c. If we think about the sequence for a while it flows quite naturally as follows:

- (1) Determine requirements.
- (2) Consolidate requirements.
- (3) Allocate means.
- (4) Formulate plans.

## Section IV. SUMMARY

### 4401. GENERAL

a. Amphibious planning is concurrent, parallel, and detailed.

b. The detailed planning commences only after CLF has formulated his concept of operations ashore and CATF has concurred in this concept.

c. CATF has the responsibility for the preparation of the overall ship-to-shore movement and the landing plan.

### 4402. SUPPORTING ARMS PLANNING

a. Fire support involves the integration and coordination of all supporting arms during the planning and execution phases of an amphibious assault.

b. The principal considerations for fire support planning at all levels are to plan fires to support the commander's concept of operations ashore and to optimize the use of the weapons available.

c. Adequate fire support requires coordinated plans, maximum effectiveness in the use of means, and adequate systems for request and conduct of fires.

d. Preparation of coordinated naval gunfire and air plans for all phases of the operation is the responsibility of the CATF.

### 4403. LOGISTIC PLANNING

a. Remember that logistic planning is a command responsibility. CATF, CLF, and other major force commanders have specific logistic planning responsibilities which dovetail with each other and require close relationships at each parallel echelon of command.

b. Logistic planning follows a natural sequence of determining requirements, consolidating requirements, allocating means, and formulating plans.

LESSON EXERCISE 2/3: Answer questions 1 through 7 by placing an x on your selection of the correct answer or by filling in the space provided.

1. Detailed planning commences
  - a. upon receipt of the initiating directive.
  - b. upon completion of all basic decisions.
  - c. when the ATF objectives have been determined.
  - d. after CLF has formulated the LF concept of operations ashore and CATF has approved the concept.
  - e. after the initial planning conference.

2. The principal considerations for fire support planning at all levels are:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_.

QUESTIONS 3 THROUGH 7: Identify the commander who is responsible for the fire support task indicated by each statement.

	<u>Supported Commander</u>	<u>CLF</u>
3. Target selection.	-----	---
4. Allocation of artillery units.	-----	---
5. Determination of time of fire support delivery.	-----	---
6. Target priority policies for targets of landing force interest.	-----	---
7. Adjustment of naval gunfire in support of landing force.	-----	---



STUDENT NOTES



LESSON EXERCISE 1/1 SOLUTIONS

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Reference</u>
1.	c.	1102.
2.	Purpose.	1103.
3.	Purpose.	1103.
4.	Characteristic.	1102.
5.	Purpose.	1103.
6.	Characteristic.	1102.
7.	Characteristic.	1102.
8.	a.	1104.
9.	airborne.	1101.
10.	mobility or flexibility in moving and supporting large land forces.	1101.
11.	requires considerable time for detailed planning and preparations, and is slow- moving.	1101.
12.	rapid deployment.	1101.
13.	means of transportation.	1101.

LESSON EXERCISE 1/2 SOLUTIONS

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Reference</u>
1.	d, f, & g.	1202.
2.	c & e.	1203.
3.	b.	1205.
4.	a & d.	1204.
5.	preassault	1207;1210.
6.	supporting	1207;1210.
7.	supporting	1207;1210.
8.	external	1210.
9.	Subsidiary landings.	1209.
10.	assigned	1208.
11.	subsidiary landings.	1209.
12.	gain information on the enemy.	1209.

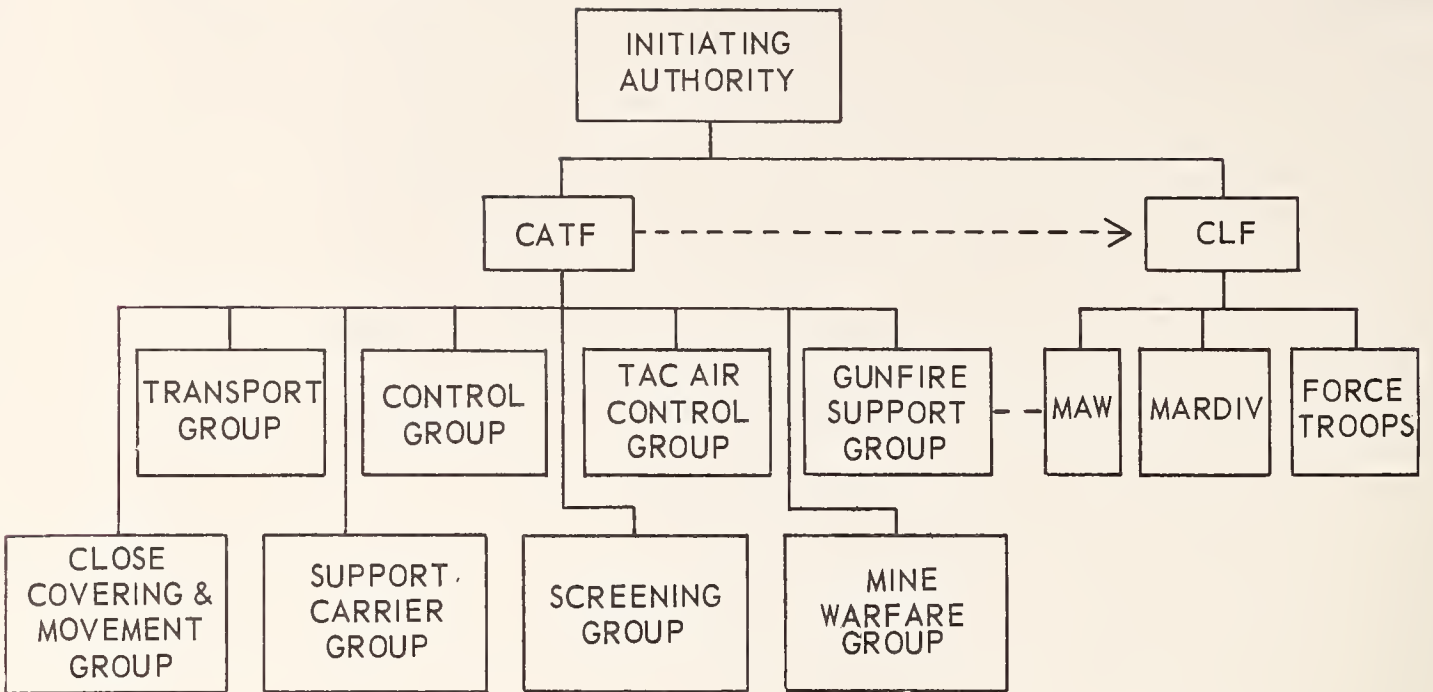


LESSON EXERCISE 1/3 SOLUTIONS

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Reference</u>
1.	a.	1302.
2.	d.	1303.
3.	c.	1304.
4.	b.	1305.
5.	e.	1306.
6.	b.	1308.

7.

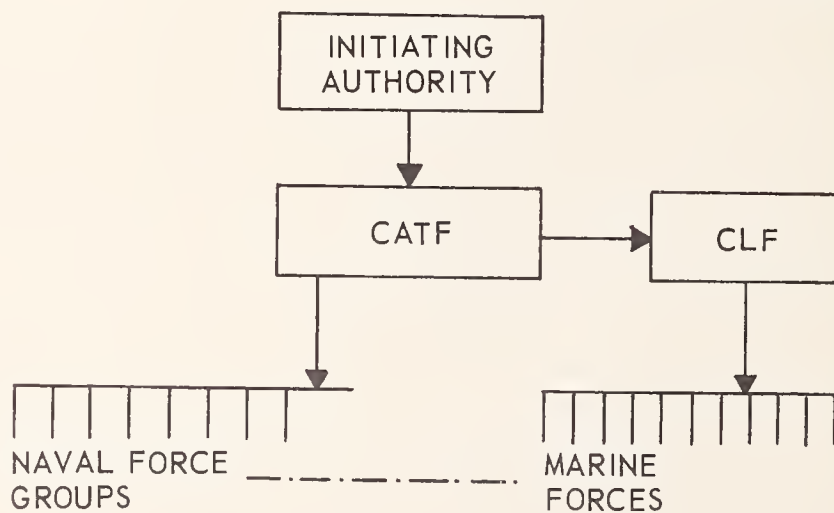
1308.



----- COORDINATING AUTHORITY  
 -.-.-.- COORDINATION  
 \_\_\_\_\_ COMMAND

8.

1308.



\_\_\_\_\_ COMMAND  
 -.-.-.- COORDINATION

QuestionAnswerReference

9. The command arrangements in the planning phase allow direct access between the initiating authority and subordinate major force commanders. It prevents a narrow viewpoint from prevailing. The command relationships during the subsequent operational phases of command. Once the landing forces commence embarkation, total responsibility for the success of the operation rests with one man--CATF.

1308.



LESSON EXERCISE 2/1 SOLUTIONS

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Reference</u>
1.	<p>a. Land area, sea area, and airspace.</p> <p>b. To provide sufficient airspace and sea area for CATF to effectively utilize forces assigned for protection of his force from enemy air, surface, and subsurface threat.</p> <p>c. To include sufficient land area to permit CATF to launch airstrikes as required against enemy attempts to reinforce his ground forces and to hit enemy airfields within striking distance of the task force without reference to higher authority.</p>	2305.
2.	<p>An order directed to the CATF to conduct an amphibious operations.</p>	2101a.

QuestionAnswerReference

- 3.
- a. Provides for the establishment of the ATF, and assignment of a mission and of forces necessary to accomplish the mission. It also provides for the establishment of the landing force. 2102b.
  - b. Designates CATF, CLF, and other commanders as appropriate. 2102b.
  - c. Provides special instructions on command relationships. 2102b.
  - d. Defines amphibious objective area (AOA) in terms of sea, land, and airspace, and prescribes command authority within the AOA. 2102b.
  - e. Provides a code name and sets target dates for the execution of the operation. 2102b.
  - f. Contains special instructions pertaining to the allocation, employment, and control of nuclear and chemical weapons. 2102b.
  - g. Dual considerations of:
    - 1 Positive instructions governing termination of the operation including command arrangements and disposition of forces which are to be established at the end of the operation. 2101b.
    - 2 Operations to be conducted after termination of the amphibious operation. 2102b.
  - h. Assignment of responsibility for the conduct of combat or logistic operations which relate to or support the amphibious operation and announces appropriate coordinating instructions. 2102b.

LESSON EXERCISE 2/2 SOLUTIONS

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Reference</u>
1.	Any decision that must be made at the highest level of the ATF.	3101.
2.	1. c. 2. a. 3. i. 4. b. 5. f. 6. h. 7. g. 8. d. 9. e.	3201; 3210.
3.	a.	3204.
4.	b.	3202.
5.	a.	3204.
6.	b.	3202.
7.	a.	3204.
8.	c.	3206.





LESSON EXERCISE 2/3 SOLUTIONS

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>	<u>Reference</u>
1.	d.	4102.
2.	a. Support commander's concept of operations ashore.	
	b. Optimize use of all weapons available.	4201b.
3.	Supported commander.	4203a.
4.	CLF.	4203a.
5.	Supported commander.	4203a.
6.	CLF.	4203a.
7.	CLF.	4203a.



## LESSON 3

### SUBCOURSE EXAMINATION

ANSWER: Questions 1 through 30.  
SUBMIT: Examination answer sheet;  
Subcourse Evaluation Questionnaire.

1. The following statements describe advantages of maintaining an amphibious capability in our Armed Forces. The statement describing the advantage least applicable to modern global strategy is:

- a. With its inherent strategic and tactical maneuver capability, it presents a rapidly reacting, swiftly striking military force.
- b. Although amphibious force shipping moves at a slower speed relative to aircraft, a typical amphibious task force has the capacity to move and logistically support major forces across ocean areas.
- c. It permits the movement of a complete, balanced formation to an objective area for projection ashore at a particular time and place and in the strength planned.
- d. The existence of an amphibious assault capability may cause a potential aggressor to disperse and exhaust his resources in attempting to defend his coastline.

2. The definition which correctly describes an amphibious assault is a(an)

- a. operation conducted for the purpose of deceiving the enemy by a show of force with the expectation of deluding him into a course of action unfavorable to him.
- b. landing from the sea on a hostile shore involving swift incursion into or temporary occupancy of an objective, followed by a planned withdrawal.
- c. attack launched from the sea by naval and landing forces embarked in ships or craft to establish a force on a hostile shore.
- d. combat operation involving shore-to-shore operations, waterborne movement, or ferrying even if the landing forces are not embarked in naval shipping.

3. The general sequence of the phases of an amphibious assault is

- a. planning, movement, rehearsal, embarkation, and assault.
- b. marshaling of forces, planning, rehearsal, embarkation, movement and assault.
- c. planning, embarkation, rehearsal, movement, and assault.
- d. planning, embarkation, movement, assault, and termination.

4. Although planning usually continues through all phases of an amphibious operation, the so-called "formal" planning phase generally commences with receipt of the initiating directive and is concluded when troops with their equipment and supplies begin embarking in assault shipping. During this formal planning phase the command relationship of Commander, Amphibious Task Force (CATF), to Commander, Landing Force (CLF), is best described by the term

- a. administrative control.
- b. coordinating authority.
- c. command authority.
- d. operational control.

5. The mission statement as set forth in the initiating directive is

- a. the same type as found in Marine Corps operation orders
- b. always the mission of the authority issuing the directive.
- c. the mission of the CATF.
- d. usually an enclosure to the LOI.

6. If an initiating directive is not an order to execute an existing plan or order, it will

- a. indicate the desired landing force concept of operations ashore.
- b. delineate the landing area to be used by the ATF.
- c. define sea, land, and airspace of the amphibious objective area.
- d. specify a tentative date and hour of landing.

7. The initiating directive will also

- a. designate a beachhead.
- b. establish an ATF and provide necessary forces.
- c. designate the ATF objectives.
- d. designate a landing area, ATF objectives, and the landing force mission.

QUESTIONS 8 THROUGH 16: A list of basic decisions is given in Column I. Select the choice in Column II which correctly indicates the commander(s) who is(are) responsible for a particular decision.

<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>
8. Select a general course of action for the force as a whole. -----	a. CATF.
9. Mission of the landing force. -----	b. CLF.
10. Concept of operations ashore. -----	c. Joint CATF/CLF.
11. Designation of landing sites. -----	
12. Selection of HLZs, fixed-wing LZs, and airborne DZs. -----	
13. Determination of beachheads. -----	
14. Selection of tentative date and hour of landing. -----	
15. Selection of landing beaches. -----	
16. Concurrence in the final selection of a landing area. -----	

17. The commander being supported is responsible for which of the fire support planning tasks listed below?

- a. Target classification.
- b. Selection of means, including fuzes and method of delivery.
- c. Allocation of air and naval gunfire assets.
- d. Selection of targets, timing of missions, and adjustment of fire.

18. The commander who has the responsibility for the preparation of the overall ship-to-shore movement and landing plan is the

- a. CLF.
- b. movement group commander.
- c. boat group commander.
- d. CATF.

19. The initiating directive is issued to

- a. the landing force commander.
- b. organizations with a task force designation.
- c. the CATF, the CLF, and the tactical air commander.
- d. the CATF, with copies to the CLF, and other commanders as appropriate.

QUESTIONS 20 THROUGH 23: Identify the commander, listed in Column II, who is responsible for the logistic planning indicated by each statement in Column I.

Column I

Column II

20. Determination of overall logistic requirements of the landing force, including units, special equipment, and shipping.

a. CATF.

21. Consolidation of those logistic requirements of all elements of the amphibious task force which must be fulfilled by Navy forces.

b. CLF.

22. Preparation of the overall embarkation schedule and review and approval of embarkation and loading plans.

c. Initiating authority.

23. Planning for the coordination of logistic support required by all elements of the landing force.



24. An amphibious assault is terminated by the

- a. CATF.
- b. CLF.
- c. CATF and CLF jointly.
- d. authority designated in the initiating directive.

25. The code name, target dates, task force designation, and appropriate commanders are designated

- a. by the CATF.
- b. as basic decisions.
- c. in the initiating directive.
- d. by the COMSTRIKFOR.

QUESTIONS 26 THROUGH 30 ARE RELATED: Identify the commander who is responsible for the fire support planning indicated by each statement by matching the questions (Column A) with the choices in Column B.

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

\_\_\_ 26. Coordination of the planning for employment of all aircraft, naval gunfire, and artillery.

a. CATF.

b. CLF.

\_\_\_ 27. Ensuring that the landing force fire support requirements are integrated with the scheme of maneuver.

\_\_\_ 28. Coordinating and presenting requests for landing force fire support.

\_\_\_ 29. Preparation of naval gunfire and air plans for all phases of the operation.

\_\_\_ 30. Preparation of the artillery fire plan.



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LESSON: \_\_\_\_\_

I am having difficulty finding the correct answer(s) to Question(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ of Lesson Exercise \_\_\_\_\_/Lesson  
Requirement \_\_\_\_\_/Examination (circle). I have researched \_\_\_\_\_

(List references to include chapters, sections, and/or paragraphs).

Please answer the following question pertaining to paragraphs(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ of the subcourse text.

BE SURE YOUR QUESTION IS SPECIFIC. UNLESS THE QUESTION IS ADEQUATELY DEFINED, WE CANNOT GIVE YOU THE NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS. USE ADDITIONAL SHEETS OF BLANK PAPER, IF REQUIRED.

My question is: \_\_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTOR'S REPLY: \_\_\_\_\_

FOLD IN FLAP ALONG THIS LINE

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(2) Given a series of statements, select the statement which defines amphibious assault.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(3) Given a list of choices, select the one which correctly states the general sequence of an amphibious assault.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(4) Differentiate between the types of command relationships which prevail during the planning and execution phases of an amphibious operation.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(5) Given a list, select those elements that are considered essential to an effective initiating directive.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(6) Identify the authority who terminates an amphibious assault.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(7) Given a list of basic decisions, identify the commander(s) responsible for making those decisions.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(8) Given a list of fire support planning tasks, select those for which the supported commander is responsible.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(9) Identify the commander responsible for preparing the overall ship-to-shore movement and landing plans.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(10) Given a statement of the sequence of logistic planning, determine if the statement is true or false.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(11) Identify the logistic responsibilities of the amphibious task force commander and the landing force commander.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

## c. Text Evaluation

In my opinion:

(1) The method of presentation was appropriate to an officer of my grade.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(2) The level of instruction was appropriate for an officer of my MOS.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(3) The examples used contributed to the learning process.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(4) My overall evaluation of the text is:

Unsatisfactory [ ]

Weak [ ]

Adequate [ ]

Good [ ]

Excellent [ ]

## d. Evaluation of Testing Procedures

In my opinion:

(1) The lesson exercises contributed to the learning process.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(2) The subcourse examination adequately measured understanding of the material presented in the subcourse.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

e. My goals for taking this subcourse have been attained.

[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

f. My overall evaluation of this subcourse is:

Unsatisfactory [ ]

Weak [ ]

Adequate [ ]

Good [ ]

Excellent [ ]

















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