

Race for Bastogne

From the Bastogne Scenarios Pack

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in the location of their arrival, along with their expected arrival times.

Page 4, has military operation graphics overlaid for the first 12 hours of the scenario. This is my recommended course of action and hopefully will get you started, if you have already spent more time than you would like, scratching your head.

The last two pages have military symbols and their definitions some of which I have used on my maps.

December 16th 1944, 05:30 hours, Luxembourg

Historical scenario. 5.
Panzerarmee:
XLVII. Panzerkorps sector.

The main effort for Manteuffel's 5. Panzerarmee was given to the XLVII. (47th) Panzerkorps commanded by General der Panzertruppen Heinrich von Lüttwitz. For the initial assault, the Panzerkorps consisted of the veteran 2nd Panzer Division and the 26nd Volksgrenadier Division, with the Panzer Lehr Division held in reserve behind the front.

While the motorized elements of the Panzerkorps assembled along the Our River near Dasburg and Gemünd, reinforced shock troops began infiltrating toward the American positions along "Skyline Drive" several hours before the heavy guns opened up to herald the beginning of Germany's last great offensive in the West.

The foot troops had orders to bypass the fortified towns along the American front line and capture the bridges over the Clerf River by the end of the first day. At the same time, German engineer's were to build heavy tank bridges over the Our near Dasburg and north of Gemünd to unleash Manteuffel's armoured schwerpunkt and drive for the Meuse crossings between Givet and Andenne.

On the American side of the Our in this sector, the 110th Infantry Regiment of the 28th Infantry Division was resting and absorbing replacements after suffering staggering losses in the Hürtgen Forest battles. With over 15km of front to cover, the 110th could not maintain a continuous line along the Our River, and instead took up fortified positions at key towns and road junctions along the ridge overlooking the Our River valley.

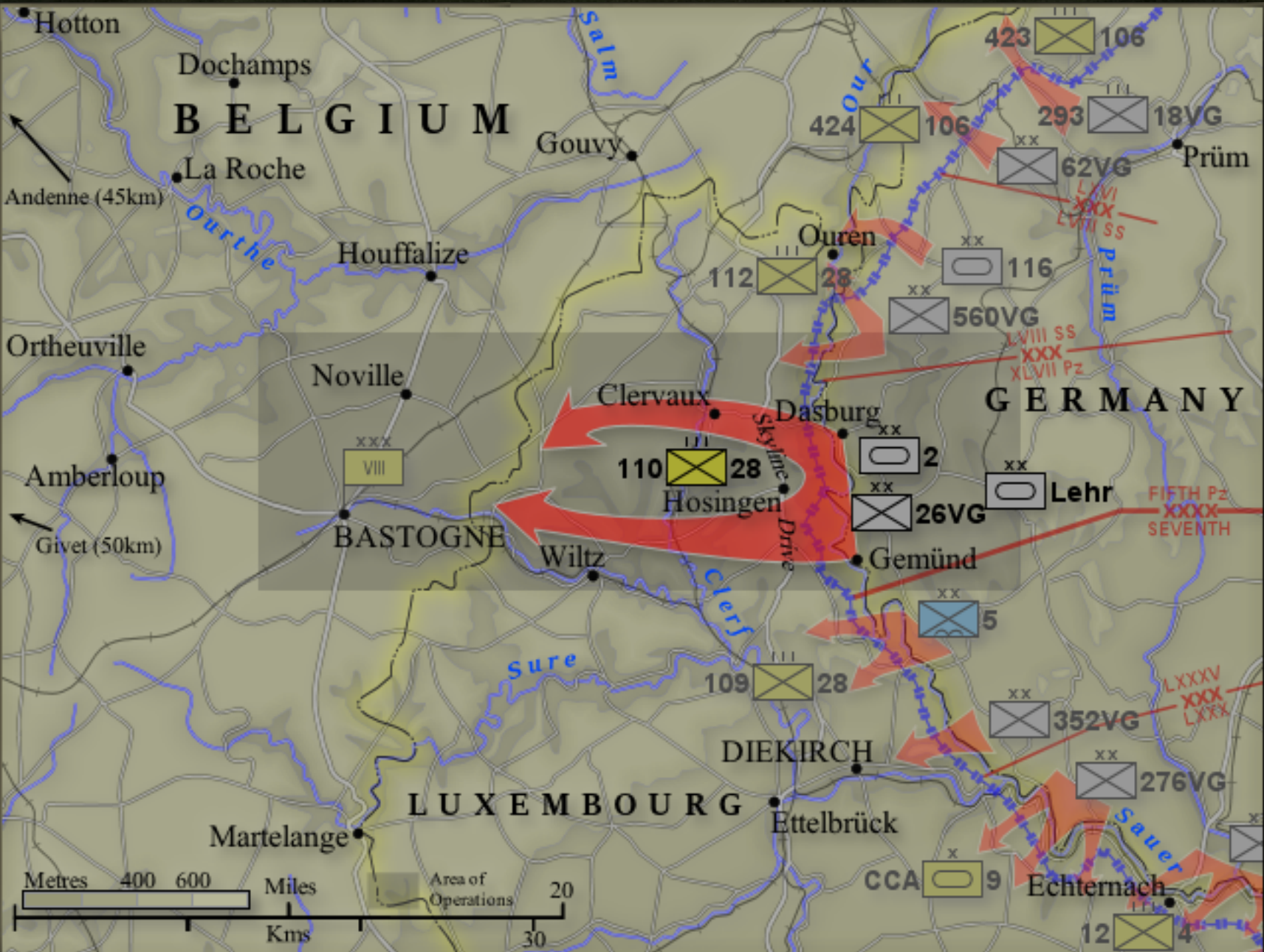
The Historical reinforcement schedules for both sides reflect the historical arrival times and locations of units in the battle. Standard reinforcement schedules provide alternative entry locations for some units without favouring one side or the other. The Favour Allies will see the 101st Airborne enter a few hours earlier and Favour Axis settings will see the possibility that the Our River bridges are built faster.

Mission:

Commander, Our reinforced patrols have crossed the Our River and are moving swiftly toward the American positions along the ridge. You are ordered to bypass the enemy strongpoints and capture the crossing over the Clerf River.

We also must get the bridges built at Dasburg and Untereisenbach constructed as swiftly as possible so that our armored formations can push on to Bastogne and strike for the Meuse! Use all available Engineers toward accomplishing this task (You can combine multiple engineer units under a single bridge construction order - as long as one of the engineers has a bridge pontoon icon.)

We expect initial resistance to be light, but the Allies may have strong reserves and respond to our attack sooner than we think



Panzergrenadiers from 2 Pz Division, France 1944

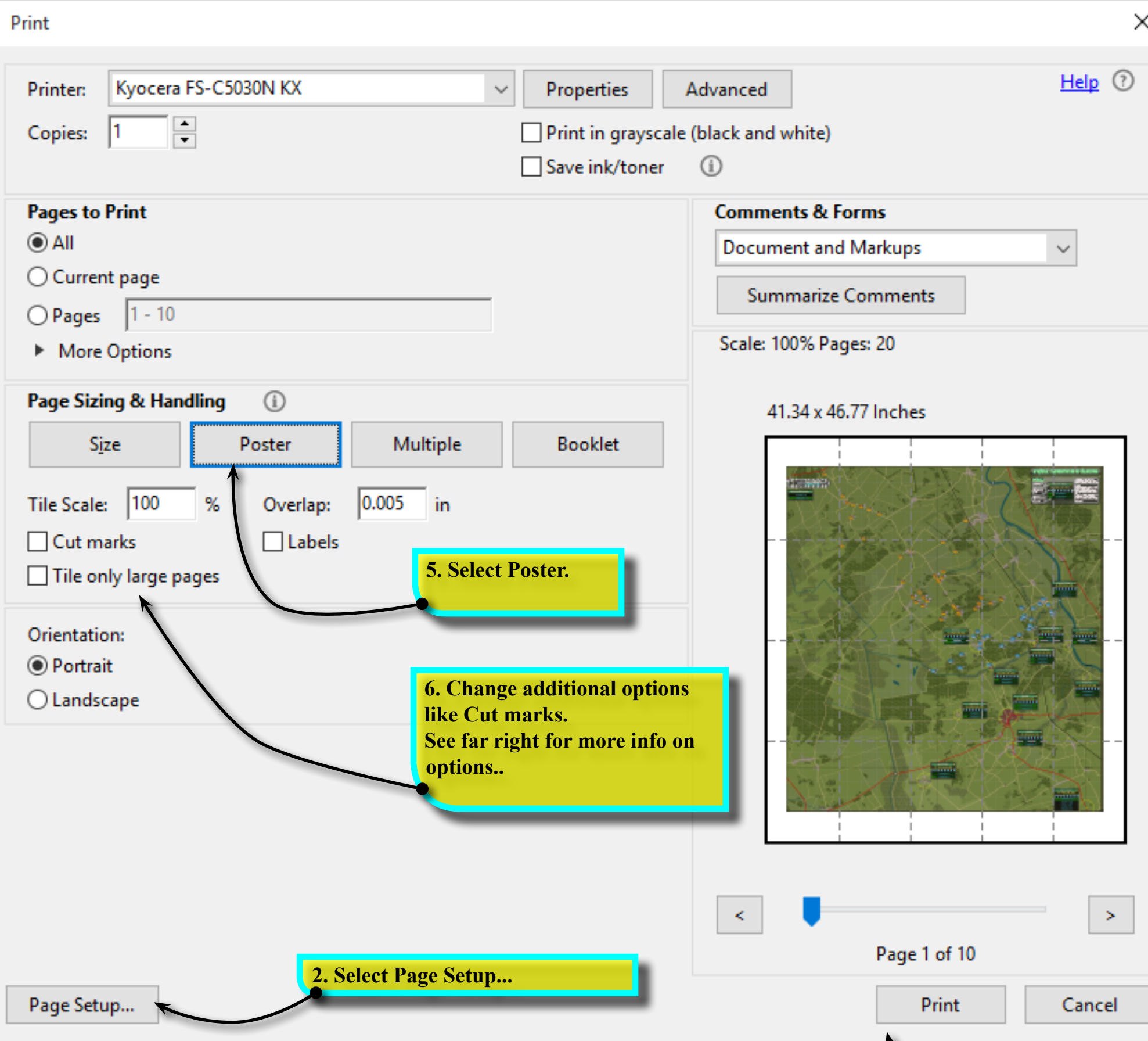
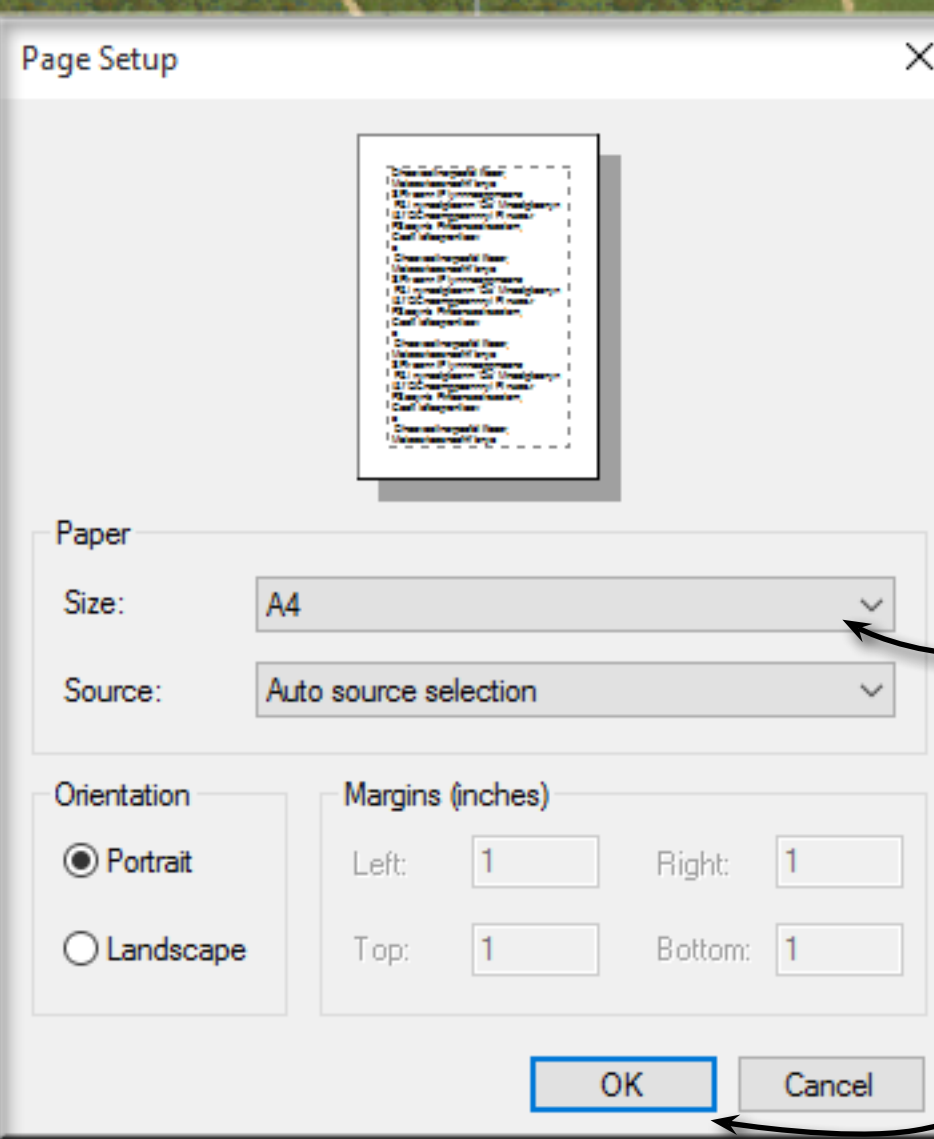
1. Select Print from the File Menu.

I have collated some of the relevant information on how to print out one of my large images onto multiple sheets of paper so they can be glued or taped together at home.

It just so happens that Adobe Acrobat have a print feature built in that is ideal for this very purpose.

This Tutorial is with Adobe Acrobat Reader DC which is free to download for viewing pdf's.

1. First select Print from the File menu. The print dialogue window will appear shown right in my tutorial.
2. Ensure the paper size you wish to use in your printer is selected by clicking on Page Setup (lower left corner).
3. The Page Setup will appear shown below in my tutorial, select your paper size and...
4. Click ok
5. Click on the Poster tab in the Page Size & Handling section.
6. Change the additional options as detailed on the far right of this image.
7. Hit print and stand well back ;-)



3. Select the Size of paper to use in your printer.

2. Select Page Setup...

6. Change additional options like Cut marks. See far right for more info on options..

5. Select Poster.

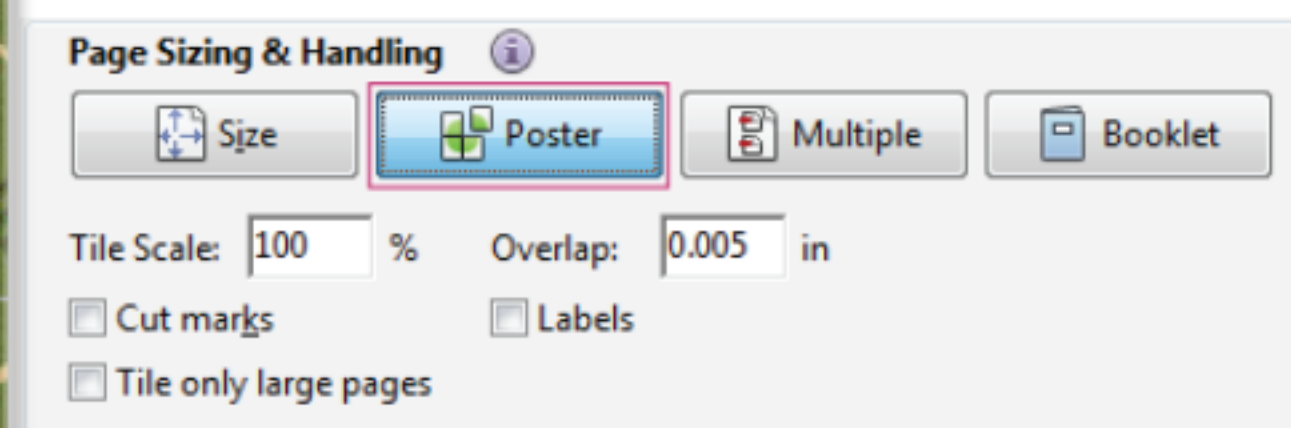
4. Hit OK

Print large-size documents



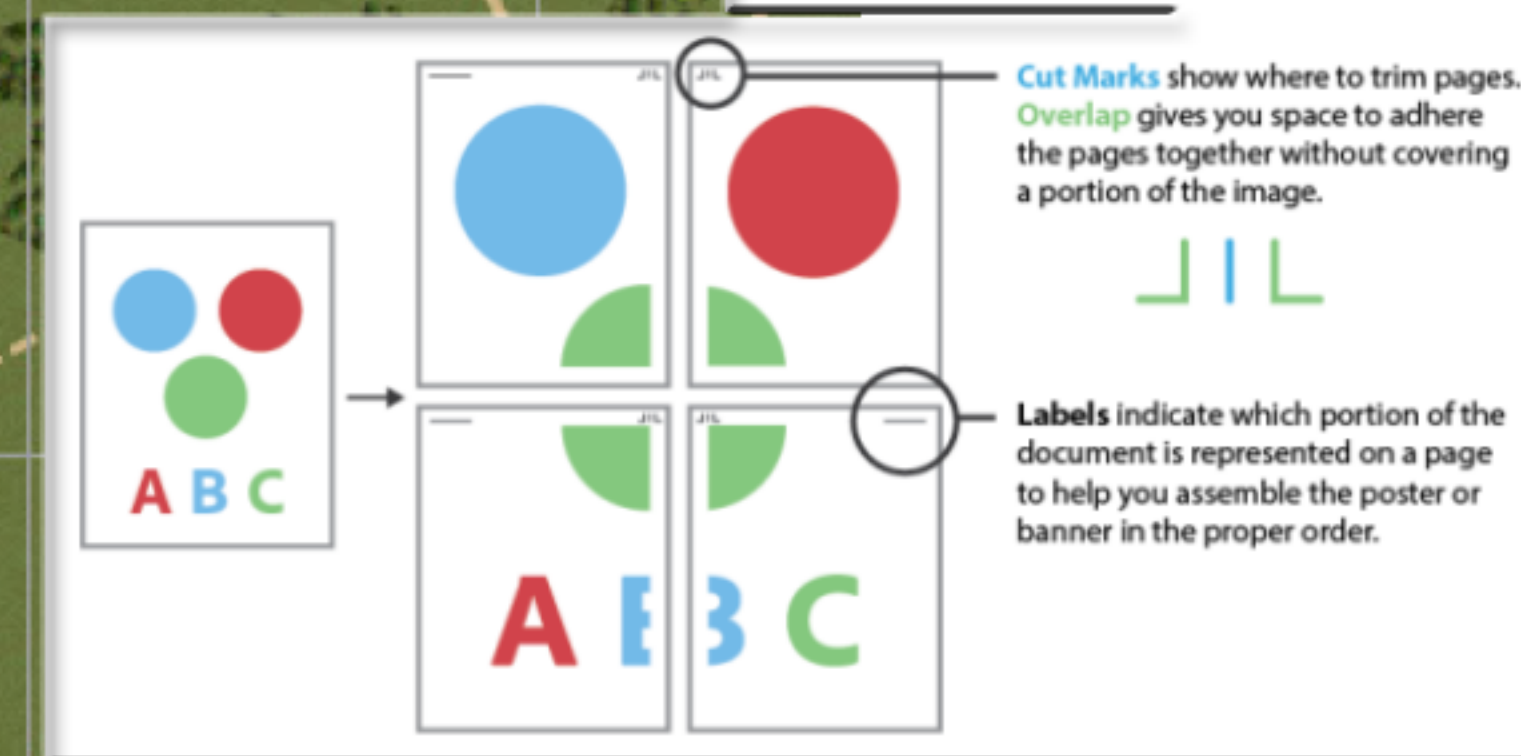
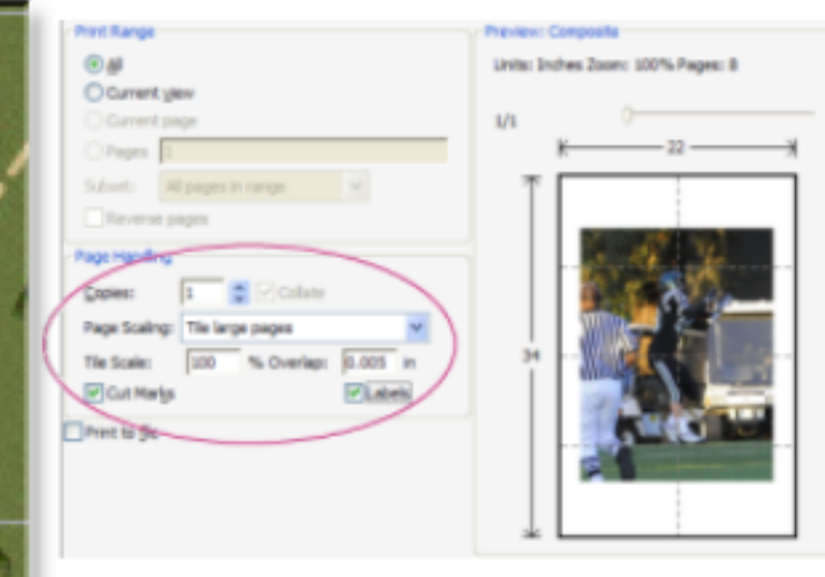
You can print a large format document, such as a poster or banner, by splitting the page across multiple sheets of paper (called "tiling"). The Poster option calculates how many sheets of paper are needed. You can adjust the size of the original to best fit the paper and specify how much each "tile" overlaps. You can then piece together the tiles.

- In the **Print** dialog box, click **Poster** and then specify the tiling options.



Set the following options as needed:

- **Tile Scale** Scales the pages by the amount you specify.
- **Overlap** Determines the amount each tile overlaps adjacent tiles.
- **Cut Marks** Adds guide marks to each page to help you trim the overlap.
- **Labels** Adds the filename and page number on each "tile".



Cut Marks show where to trim pages. **Overlap** gives you space to adhere the pages together without covering a portion of the image.




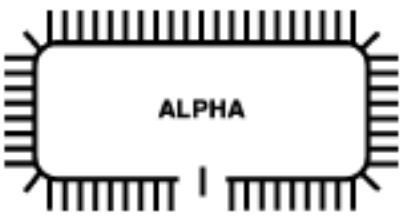
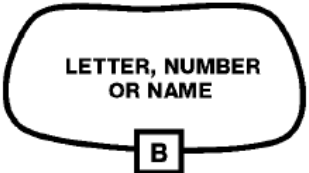

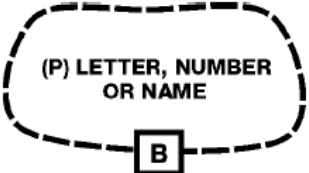
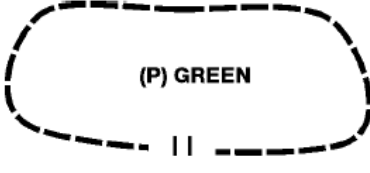
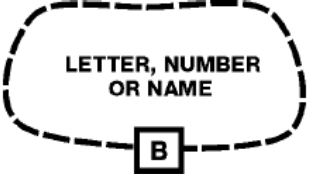

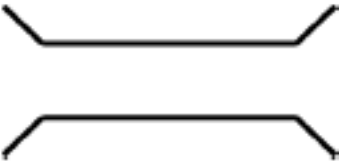

Labels indicate which portion of the document is represented on a page to help you assemble the poster or banner in the proper order.


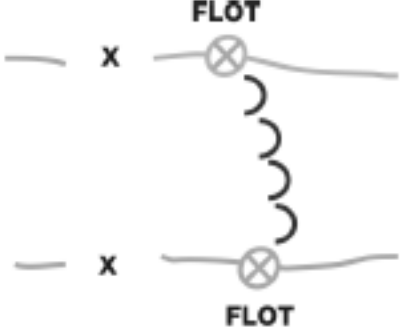
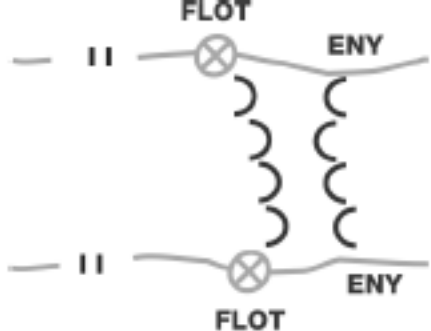

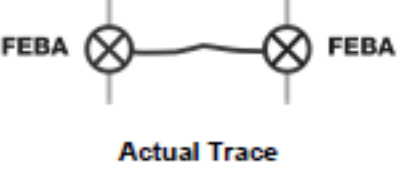
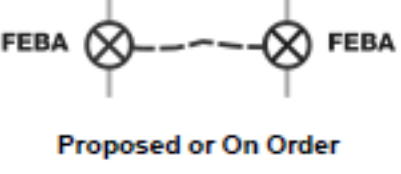

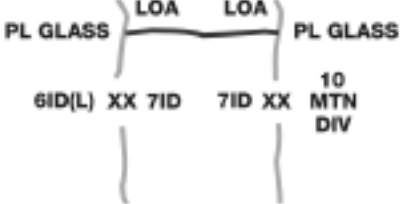

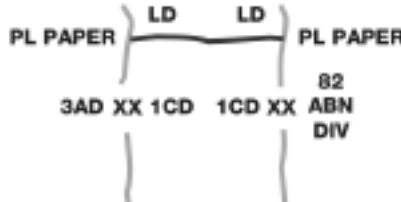
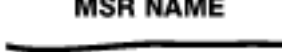
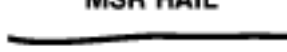
Control Measure	Graphic	Example	
Friendly Direction of Decisive Operations			Direction of Attack – (DOD) A specific direction or route that the main attack or center of mass of the unit will follow. The unit is restricted, required to attack as indicated, and is not normally allowed to bypass the enemy. The direction of attack is used primarily in counterattacks or to ensure that supporting attacks make maximal contribution to the main attack. (Army) A specific direction or assigned route a force uses and does not deviate from when attacking.
Friendly Direction of Main Attack			
Friendly Direction of Shaping Operations			
Friendly Direction of Supporting Attack			Attack – (Army) An offensive operation that destroys or defeats enemy forces, seizes and secures terrain, or both. (FM 3-0) (Marine Corps) An offensive action characterized by movement supported by fire with the objective of defeating or destroying the enemy. See also FM 1-02/MCRP 5-12A1-16
Friendly Direction of Attack Planned or On Order			
Friendly Ground Axis of Shaping Operations			
Friendly Ground Axis of Supporting Attack			Support – (DOD) 1. The action of a force that aids, protects, complements, or sustains another force in accordance with a directive requiring such action. 2. A unit which helps another unit in battle. 3. An element of a command which assists, protects, or supplies other forces in combat. See FM 101-5.
Friendly Ground Axis of Decisive Operations			
Friendly Ground Axis of Main Attack			
Friendly Ground Axis On Order with Date and Time (if known) Effective			Axis of Advance – (DOD) A line of advance assigned for purposes of control; often a road or a group of roads, or a designated series of locations, extending in the direction of the enemy. (Army) An axis of advance designates the general area through which the bulk of a unit's combat power must move.
Follow and Assume. (See page 1-82 for definition.)			Follow and Assume – (Army) A tactical mission task in which a second committed force follows a force conducting an offensive operation and is prepared to continue the mission if the lead force is fixed, attrited, or unable to continue. (FM 3-90)
Follow and Support. (See page 1-82 for definition.)			
Moving Convoy			Convoy – A group of vehicles organized for the purpose of control and orderly movement with or without escort protection that moves over the same route at the same time under one commander.
Attack by Fire Position. (See page 1-16 for definition.)			Attack by Fire Position – A position that designates the general position from which a unit conducts the tactical mission task of attack by fire. See also attack by fire. (FM 3-90)
Support by Fire Position. (See page 1-179 for definition.)			Attack by Fire – A tactical mission task in which a commander uses direct fires, supported by indirect fires, to engage an enemy without closing with him to destroy, suppress, fix, or deceive him. See also frontal attack; support by fire. (FM 3-90)
			Support by fire – A tactical mission task in which a maneuver force moves to a position where it can engage the enemy by direct fire in support of another maneuvering force. (FM 3-90)
Block. (See page 1-23 for definition.)			Block – 1. A tactical mission task that denies the enemy access to an area or prevents his advance in a direction or along an avenue of approach. 2. An obstacle effect that integrates fire planning and obstacle effort to stop an attacker along a specific avenue of approach or to prevent him from passing through an engagement area. (FM 3-90)
			Bocking position – (DOD, NATO) A defensive position so sited as to deny the enemy access to a given area or to prevent the enemy's advance in a given direction. See FM 3-90.
Retain. (See page 1-163 for definition.)			Retain – (DOD) 1. When used in the context of deliberate planning, the directed command will keep the referenced operation plan, operation plan in concept format, and any associated joint operation planning system of Joint Operation Planning and Execution System automated data processing files in an inactive library status. The plan and its associated files will not be maintained unless directed by follow-on guidance. 2. A tactical task to occupy and hold a terrain feature to ensure that it is free of enemy occupation or use. (Army) A tactical mission task in which the commander ensures that a terrain feature already controlled by a friendly force remains free of enemy occupation or use. (FM 3-90)

TABLE XIII. Color range values for filled symbols.

DESCRIPTION	HAND DRAWN	COMPUTER GENERATED		
		DARK	MEDIUM	LIGHT
Hostile, Suspect, Joker, Faker	Red	RGB (200, 0, 0)	RGB (255, 48, 49)	RGB (255, 128, 128)
		HSL (0, 255, 100)	HSL (0, 255, 152)	HSL (0, 255, 192)
Friend, Assumed Friend	Blue	RGB (0, 107, 140)	RGB (0, 168, 220)	RGB (128, 224, 255)
		HSL (138, 255, 70)	HSL (138, 255, 110)	HSL (138, 255, 192)

Control Measure	Graphic	Example	
Position Area for Artillery (PAA). (See page 1-148 for definition.)			Position Area for Artillery – An area assigned to an artillery unit where individual artillery systems can maneuver to increase their survivability. A position area for artillery is not an area of operations for the artillery unit occupying it. Also called PAA. (FM 3-90)
Encirclement (See page 1-70 for definition.)			Encirclement – (Army) An operation where one force loses its freedom of maneuver because an opposing force is able to isolate it by controlling all ground lines of communications. (FM 3-0) (Marine Corps) The loss of freedom of maneuver resulting from enemy control of all ground routes of evacuation and reinforcement.
Friendly Forces Encircled			
Hostile Forces Encircled			Encircling Force – (Army/Marine Corps) In pursuit operations, the force which maneuvers to the rear or flank of the enemy to block his escape so that he can be destroyed between the direct pressure force and encircling force. This force advances or flies along routes parallel to the enemy's line of retreat. If the encircling force cannot outdistance the enemy to cut him off, the encircling force may also attack the flank of a retreating enemy. See FM 3-90.
Control Measure	Graphic	Example	Division Support Area – An area normally located in the division rear and often positioned near air-landing facilities along the main supply route. The division support area contains the portions of the division rear command post, division support command (DISCOM) command post, and units organic and attached to the DISCOM. It may also contain the corps support command units supporting the division and non divisional units in the division area. Also called DSA. (FM 63-2)
Division Support Area (DSA). (See page 1-65 for definition.)			
Brigade Support Area (BSA). (See page 1-25 for definition.)			Brigade Support Area – A designated area in which combat service support elements from division support command and corps support command provide logistic support to a brigade. Also called BSA. (FM 7-30)

Fortified Area			
Friendly Strong Point (SP). (See page 1-178 for definition.)			Strong Point – (DOD, NATO) A key point in a defensive position, usually strongly fortified and heavily armed with automatic weapons, around which other positions are grouped for its protection. (Army) A heavily fortified battle position tied to a natural or reinforcing obstacle to create an anchor for the defense or to deny the enemy decisive or key terrain. Also called SP. See also battle position; mobile defense. (FM 3-90) (See page 7-25 for symbols.)
Battle Position (BP) (See page 1-21 for definition.)			
Occupied			Battle Position – (Army) 1. A defensive location oriented on a likely enemy avenue of approach. (FM 3-90) 2. For attack helicopters, an area designated in which they can maneuver and fire into a designated engagement area or engage targets of opportunity. (FM 1-112) (Marine Corps) 1. In ground operations, a defensive location oriented on an enemy avenue of approach from which a unit may defend. 2. In air operations, an airspace coordination area containing fire points for attack helicopters. Also called BP.
Note: The side opposite Field B (Echelon) faces toward the hostile force.			
Prepared but not Occupied			
Planned			
Bridge or Gap Crossing			

Forward Line of Own Troops (FLOT). (See page 1-85 for definition.) Friendly Present			Forward Line of Own Troops – (DOD) A line which indicates the most forward positions of friendly forces in any kind of military operation at a specific time. The forward line of own troops (FLOT) normally identifies the forward location of covering and screening forces. The FLOT may be at, beyond, or short of the forward edge of the battle area. An enemy FLOT indicates the forward-most position of hostile forces. Also called FLOT. See FM 3-90.
Line of Contact (LC). (See page 1-113 for definition.)			Line of Contact – A general trace delineating the locations where friendly and enemy forces are engaged. [Note: the Marine Corps definition replaces “friendly and enemy forces” with “two opposing forces.”] Also called LC. See also forward edge of the battle area; forward line of own troops; line of departure; line of departure is line of contact. (FM 3-90)
Forward Edge of the Battle Area (FEBA). (See page 1-85 for definition.)			Forward Edge of the Battle Area – (DOD, NATO) The foremost limits of a series of areas in which ground combat units are deployed, excluding the areas in which the covering or screening forces are operating, designated to coordinate fire support, the positioning of forces, or the maneuver of units. Also called FEBA. See also main battle area. See FM 3-90. Main Battle Area – (DOD) That portion of the battlefield in which the decisive battle is fought to defeat the enemy. For any particular command, the main battle area extends rearward from the forward edge of the battle area to the rear boundary of the command's subordinate units. (Army) The area where the commander intends to deploy the bulk of his combat power and conduct his decisive operations to defeat an attacking enemy. Also called MBA.
			
Limit of Advance (LOA). (See page 1-112 for definition.)			Limit of Advance – (Army) A phase line used to control forward progress of the attack. The attacking unit does not advance any of its elements or assets beyond the limit of advance, but the attacking unit can push its security forces to that limit. (FM 3-90) (Marine Corps) An easily recognized terrain feature beyond which attacking elements will not advance. Also called LOA. See also final coordination line; probable line of deployment.
Line of Departure (LD). (See page 1-113 for definition.)			Line of Departure – (DOD, NATO) 1. In land warfare, a line designated to coordinate the departure of attack elements. 2. (Army) A phase line crossed at a prescribed time by troops initiating an offensive operation. Also called LD. See also line of contact; line of departure is line of contact. (FM 3-90)
Main Supply Route (MSR).			Main Supply Route – (DOD, NATO) The route or routes designated within an operational area upon which the bulk of traffic flows in support of military operations. Also called MSR. See FM 4-01.30.