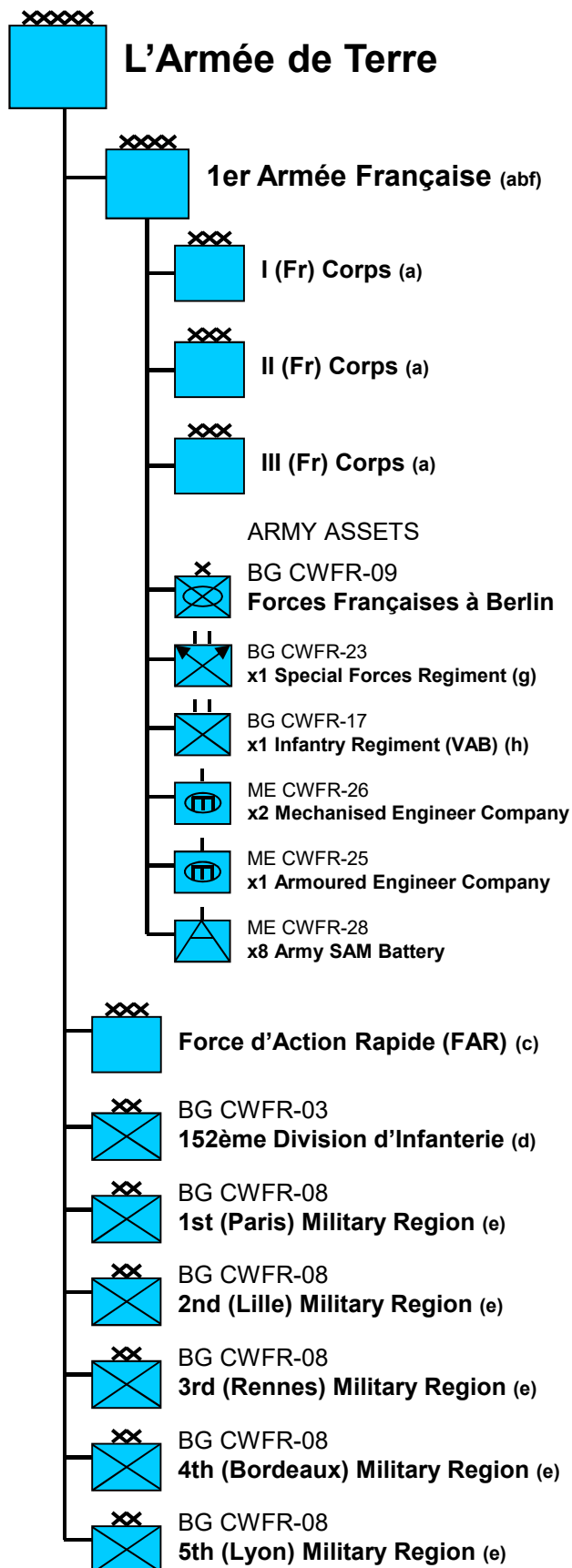


French Orders of Battle & TO&Es 1980-1989 v2.2

By R Mark Davies for *Battlefront: First Echelon*



(a) 1st French Army, with its headquarters at Strassbourg, on the Franco-German border, was the main field headquarters controlling operations in support of NATO in West Germany, as well as defending France. Although France was not officially part of NATO's command structure, there was an understanding, formalised by regular joint exercises in West Germany, that France would go to the aid of NATO, should the Warsaw Pact attack. To that end, the Headquarters and two divisions of II (Fr) Corps were permanently stationed in West Germany, with the wartime mission of supporting NATO's US-led Central Army Group (CENTAG). III (Fr) Corps, based in western France, had the wartime mission of supporting the British-led NORTHAG. I (Fr) Corps, with one division permanently stationed in West Germany, was 1st French Army's reserve and counter-penetration formation.

(b) There is some suggestion that 1st French Army might have become a new SOUTHAG in wartime; controlling operations in the Austrian and Czech border regions. Allied formations would also possibly have been assigned – most likely the West German II (Ge) Corps, which conducted a major exercise in Bavaria under command of 1st French Army in 1987.

(c) FAR was formed in 1984 as a corps-sized formation formed from the French Army's most mobile formations, many of them seaborne, airborne or air-mobile. There had been an earlier rapid-reaction corps of two divisions (9th Marine Division and 11th Airborne Division), designated '*Force Terrestre d'Intervention*', but FAR took the concept to a very ambitious six divisions. FAR was intended to support NORTHAG, though it could also theoretically deploy to support NATO's AFNORTH (Norway and Denmark), AFSOUTH (Mediterranean) or elsewhere in the world, as the situation demanded. Nevertheless, FAR did perform a major exercise in 1987 under the command of 1st French Army in West Germany, so could also deploy there, though NATO observers doubted the usefulness of such large numbers of light AFVs in that theatre.

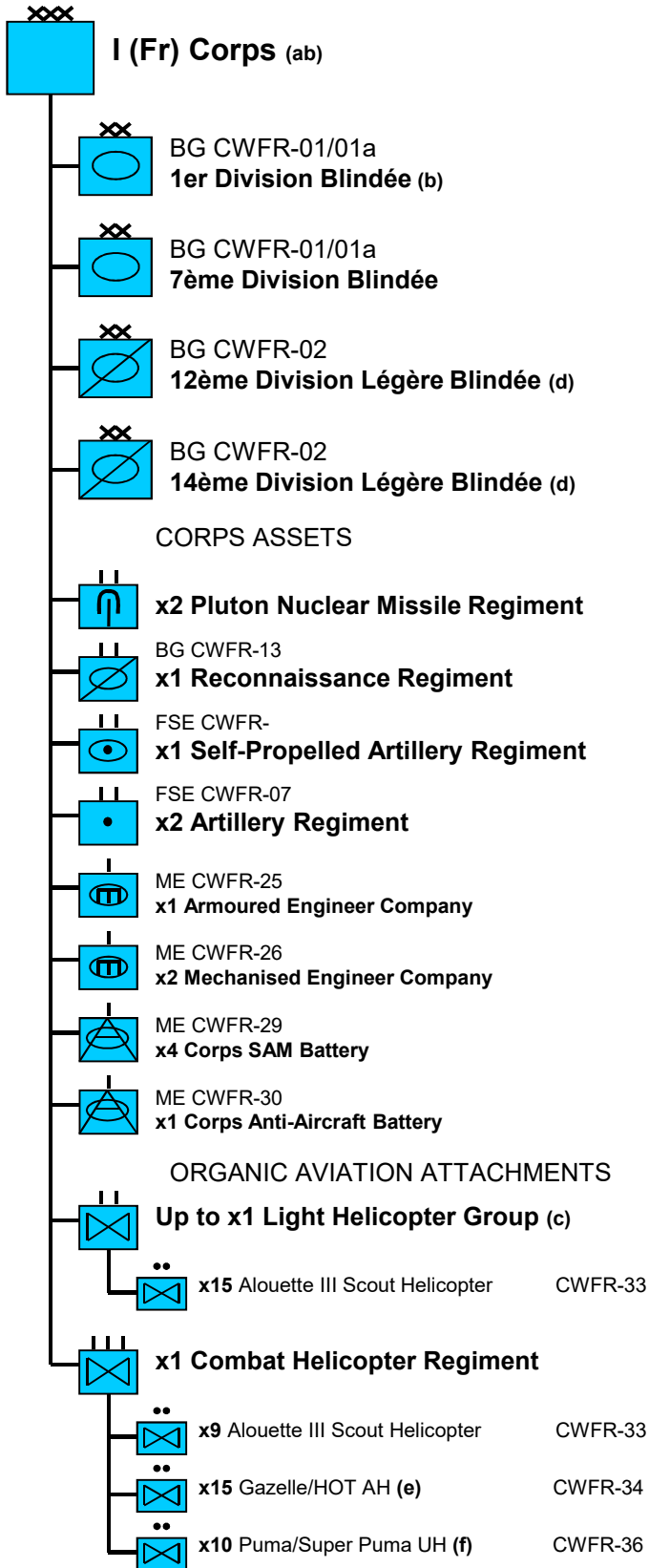
(d) The 152nd Infantry Division in the early 1980s was a Reserve Infantry Division, but it was soon given a new role: that of defending nuclear sites. According to one source it was organised the same as any other Infantry Division, though this seems rather unlikely, given the specialist role.

(e) There were several Reserve Infantry Divisions at the start of the decade, though these were in the process of being disbanded and down-sized and were reorganised into the five Military Regions shown here (some sources suggest that a sixth and seventh were added during the 1980s to defend the Rhine crossings). These were comprised of reservist personnel and would be used for rear-area defence.

(f) Although the total number of divisions within *l'Armée de Terre* remained reasonably unchanged throughout the 1980s, some of those divisions changed markedly in terms of role, strength and organisation. In 1980, the French Army had **x4** Infantry Divisions, **x8** Armoured Divisions, **x1** Alpine, **x1** Airborne and **x1** Marine Division. In 1984, **x2** Armoured Divisions and **x1** Infantry Division were disbanded, with **x1** Airmobile and **x3** Light Armoured Divisions being created.

(g) *13ème Régiment des Dragons-Parachutistes* were 1st French Army's organic long-range reconnaissance and special forces unit.

(h) *24ème Régiment d'Infanterie* were 1st French Army's urban warfare specialists.



(a) I (Fr) Corps was 1st French Army's main reserve and counter-penetration formation.

(b) 1st Armoured Division was based in West Germany. The remainder of I (Fr) Corps was based in France.

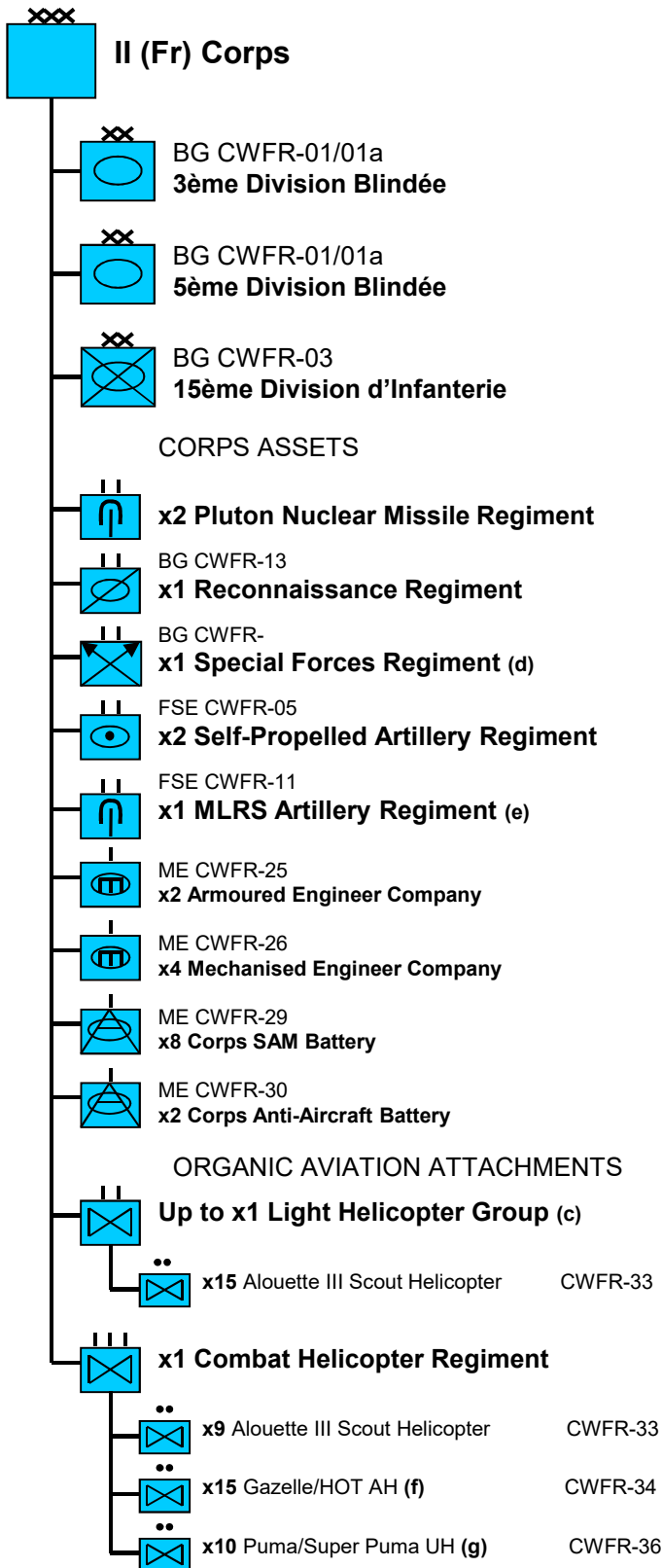
(c) The Corps Light Helicopter Groups were disbanded in the 1984 reorganisation, leaving the Corps Combat Helicopter Regiment as the sole corps aviation asset. The disbanded units and personnel were used to form the three Combat Helicopter Regiments in the new 4th Airmobile Division.

(d) The three French Light Armoured Divisions (6th, 12th & 14th) were a new concept, created in 1984 from two converted Armoured Divisions and an Infantry Division. Prior to 1984, I (Fr) Corps seems to have fielded **x3** Armoured Divisions and **x1** Infantry Division.

(e) Late 1980s: May upgrade HOT ATGMs to HOT 2 (see card).

(f) The two squadrons of Puma helicopters were reduced to a single squadron of **x4-5** Puma during the 1984 reorganisations.





(a) II (Fr) Corps was 1st French Army's front-line formation, with the wartime mission of directly supporting NATO's US-led CENTAG in southern and central West Germany.

(b) The 15th Infantry Division and some Corps Troops were based in eastern France. The remainder of II (Fr) Corps was permanently based in West Germany.

(c) The Corps Light Helicopter Groups were disbanded in the 1984 reorganisation, leaving the Corps Combat Helicopter Regiment as the sole corps aviation asset. The disbanded units and personnel were used to form the three Combat Helicopter Regiments in the new 4th Airmobile Division.

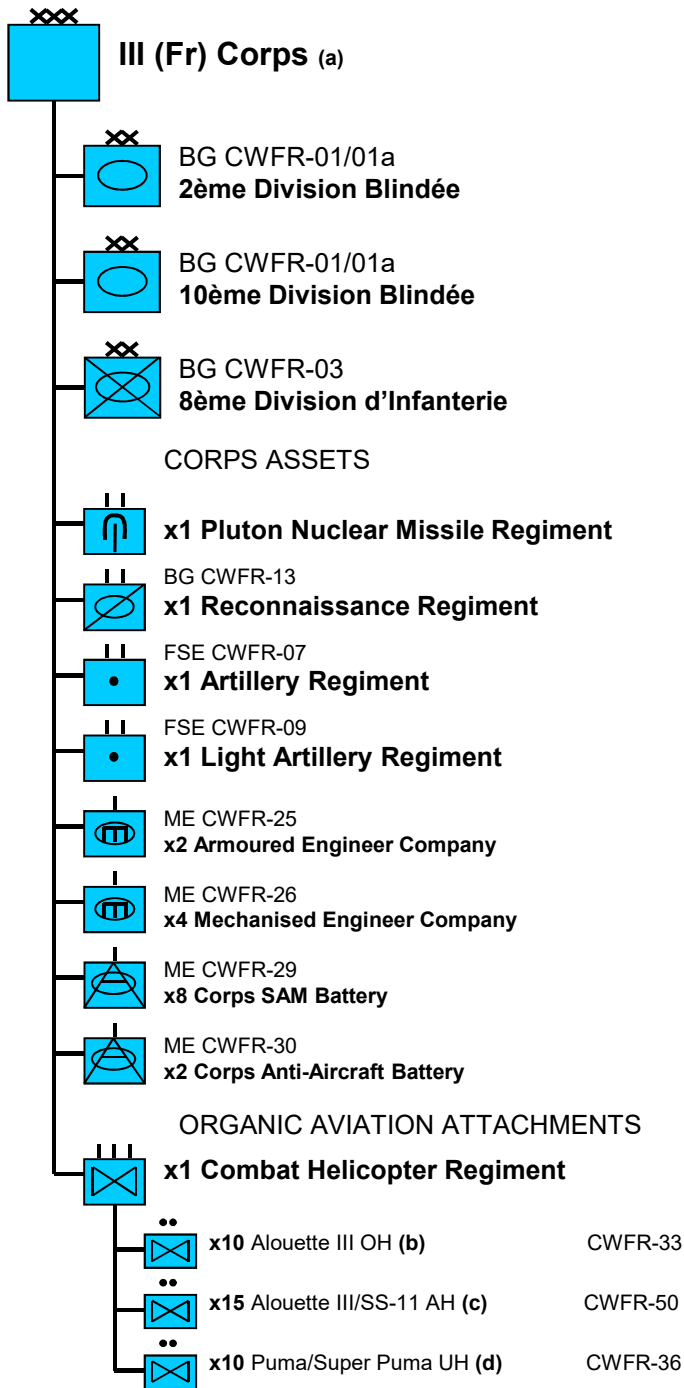
(d) The 131st Infantry Regiment functioned as II (Fr) Corps' special forces regiment, which in wartime would perform long-range reconnaissance and 'stay-behind' resistance duties.

(e) II (Fr) Corps acquired a single regiment of US M270 MLRS in the late 1980s.

(f) Late 1980s: May upgrade HOT ATGMs to HOT 2 (see card).

(g) The two squadrons of Puma helicopters were reduced to a single squadron of **x4-5** Puma during the 1984 reorganisations.





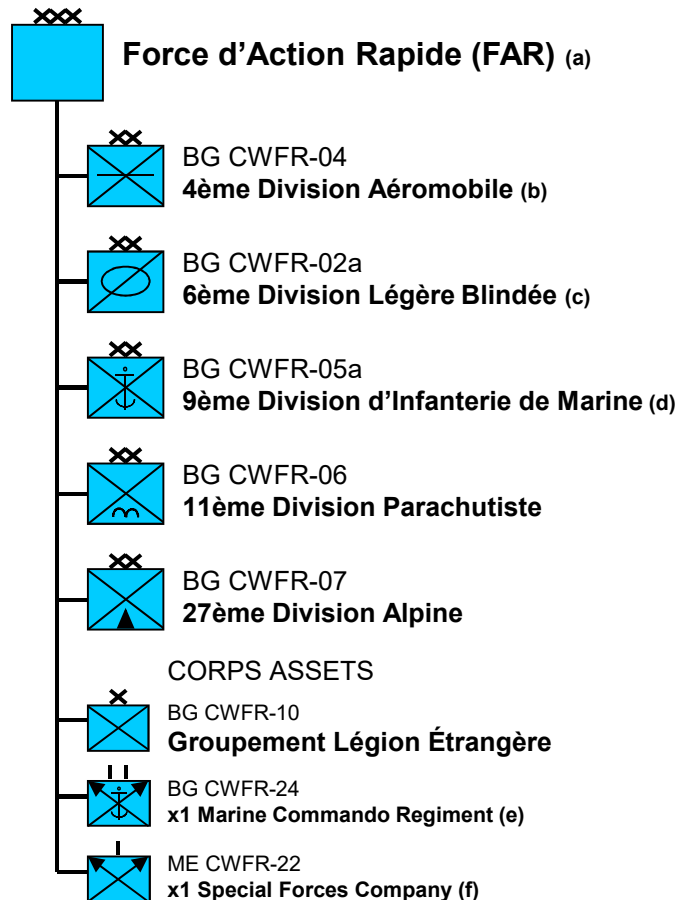
(a) III (Fr) Corps was based entirely in western France. Its wartime mission was to support NATO's British-led NORTHAG in northern West Germany and the Low Countries.

(b) Mid-1980s: Replace all Alouette III Observation Helicopters with:
x5 Gazelle/20mm Observation/Attack Helicopter CWFR-35

(c) Mid-1980s: Replace all Alouette III/SS-11 Attack Helicopters with:
x5 Gazelle/HOT Attack Helicopter (e) CWFR-34

(d) The two squadrons of Puma helicopters were reduced to a single squadron of **x4-5 Puma** during the 1984 reorganisations.

(e) Late 1980s: May upgrade HOT ATGMs to HOT 2 (see card).



(a) The FAR was France's rapid reaction corps, created in 1984. Its designated war-role was that of supporting the British-led NORTHAG, though it could equally be deployed further afield. However, as most of its constituent formations and units were based in southern France, it was found during exercises (particularly the massive exercise of 1987, where the whole corps was deployed to Bavaria) that despite the title, it was slow work moving the whole corps to Germany.

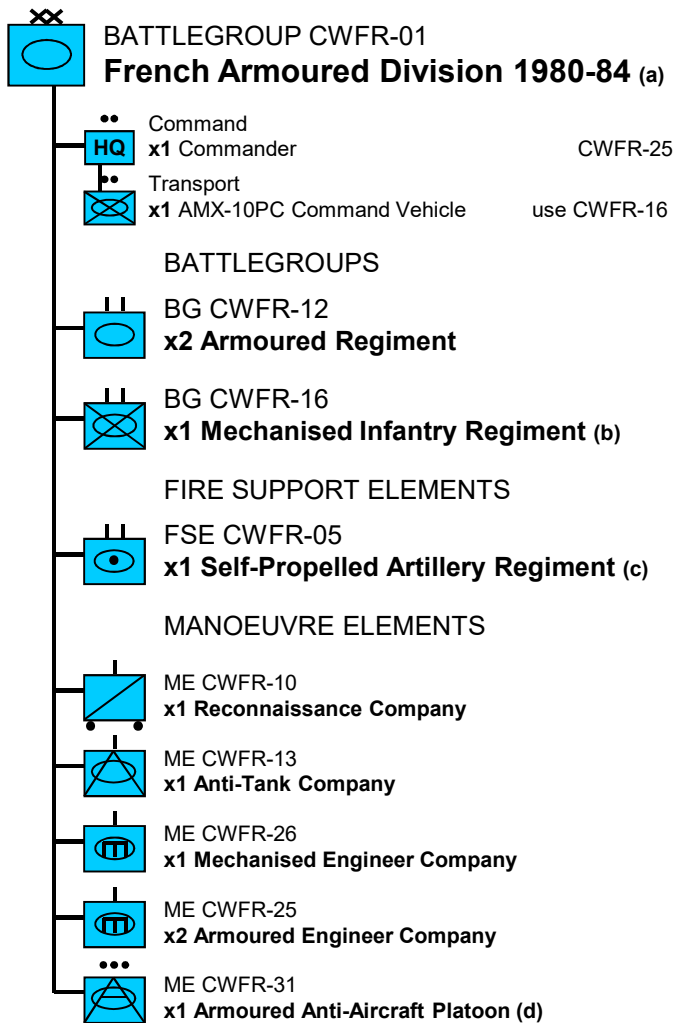
(b) *4ème Division Aériomobile* was a very grand title for what was a very weak light infantry brigade with a lot of helicopters. In the late 1980s it adopted the NATO concept of an air-delivered anti-tank 'skirmish screen' that would be deployed forward of NATO's main line of resistance.

(c) The three French Light Armoured Divisions (6th, 12th & 14th) were a new concept, created in 1984 from two converted Armoured Divisions and an Infantry Division. Note that the 6th Light Armoured Division used a distinctly different (and lighter) organisation to that used by the 12th & 14th Divisions.

(d) While 9th Marine Division did have an amphibious capability, they weren't Marines in the traditional sense, but were re-titled Army colonial regiments, rather than infantry belonging to the Navy.

(e) The *Fusilier-Marins Commandos* are 'proper' Marines and during WW2 were reformed under British command as a Commando unit, led by the legendary Commandant Philippe Keiffer. They still maintain the 'Commando' amphibious raiding role and ethos, including the Green Beret.

(f) *Les Commandos de Recherche et d'Action dans le Profondeur* (CRAP) are France's élite, SAS-style special forces.

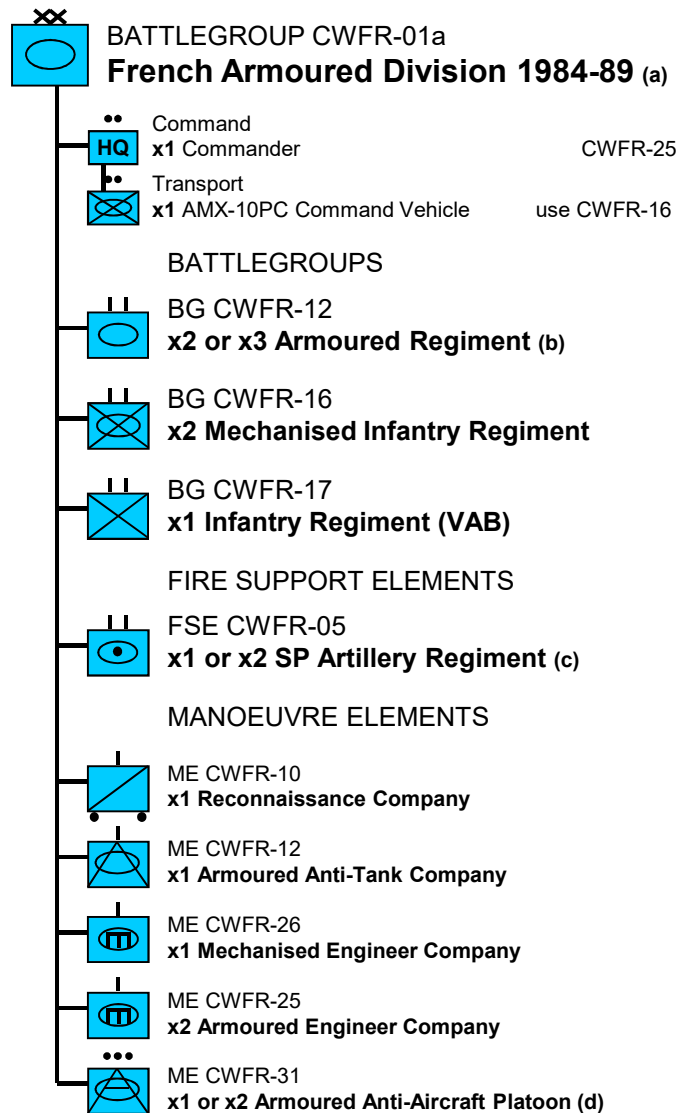


(a) Prior to 1977, the French Army had consisted only of Brigades, with no Divisional layer of command between Brigades and Corps. This policy was then reversed, with Brigades re-designated as Divisions. However, as can be seen here, despite repeated tinkering with organisations, there was no corresponding increase in strength to accompany the change in title and these 'divisions' were consequently VERY weak; weaker in fact than most NATO Brigades. This situation was partially rectified in the 1984 reorganisation, though French 'divisions' never amounted to much more than a Brigade in real terms. Indeed, they reverted to the 'Brigade' designation in the 1990s.

(b) There was a shortage of AMX-10P MICVs in the early 1980s. In 1982 it was reported that there were only sufficient vehicles to equip four of the eight Armoured Divisions. The remainder would therefore still be using AMX-VCI APCs.

(c) Most divisions had upgraded their SP artillery component to 155mm calibre by the 1980s, though there were some divisions still using SP 105mm pieces.

(d) The AA Platoon formed part of the divisional Artillery Regiment. It is not clear if these guns were simply intended to defend the artillery gun positions, or if they were intended to provide more general AA support to the division. Lacking any further information, I include them here.

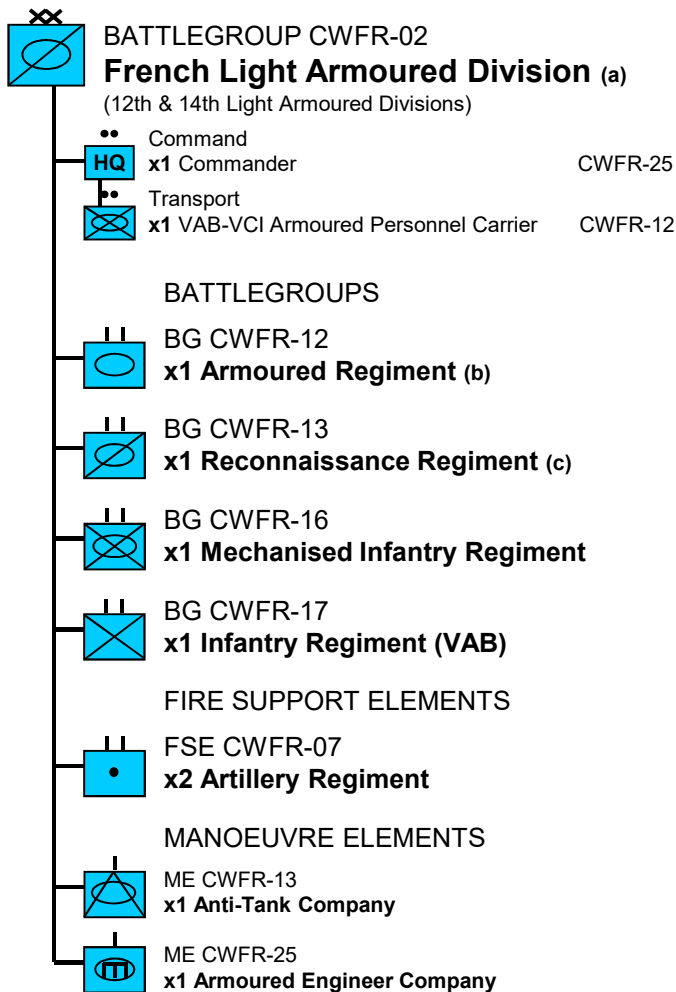


(a) As can be seen, there was a considerable expansion in divisional strength and combat-power following the 1984 reorganisation (aided by the conversion of two armoured divisions to light armour). However, there was still no permanently-established layer of command between regiments and division. Nevertheless, if the organisation of 6th Light Armoured Division in the Gulf War is any indicator, French divisions could be divided into two small brigade-sized battlegroups.

(b) 1st, 3rd & 7th Armoured Divisions each had x2 Armoured Regiments, while the rest had x3 Armoured Regiments. Those divisions with x2 Regiments maintained the larger Armoured Squadron organisation until the 1990s (see ME CWFR-01).

(c) All Armoured Divisions seem to have retired the SP 105mm guns by 1984. However, a few divisions only had x1 Artillery Regiment instead of the authorised x2 Regiments.

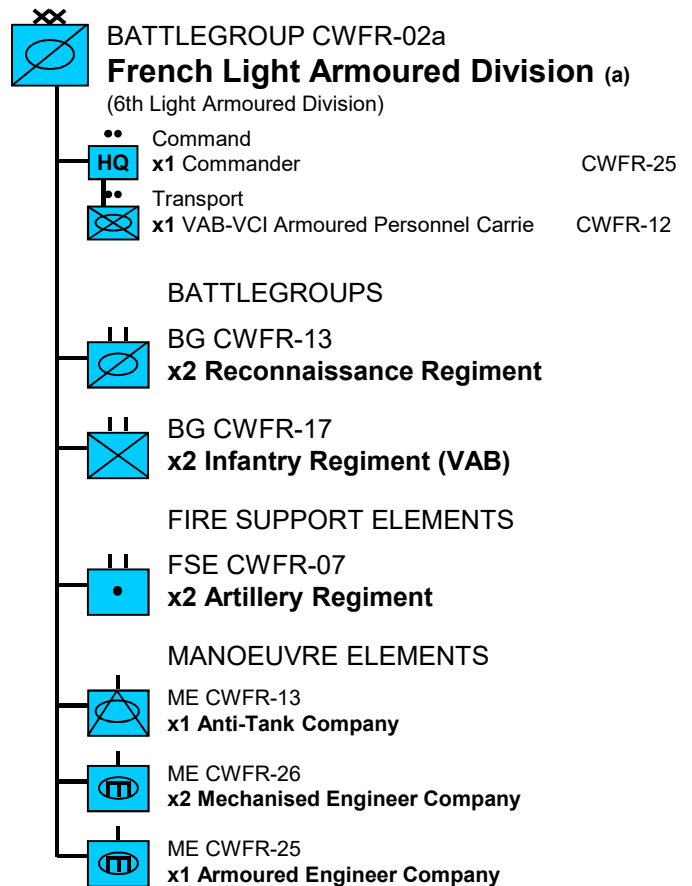
(d) The AA Platoons formed part of the divisional Artillery Regiments (x1 AA Platoon per Artillery Regiment). It is not clear if these guns were simply intended to defend the artillery gun positions, or if they were intended to provide more general AA support to the division. It is also not clear if they were still in existence after the 1984 reorganisation. Lacking any further information, I include them here.



(a) The 12th & 14th Light Armoured Divisions were distinctly heavier than the 6th Light Armoured Division (BG CWFR-02a). The chief difference was that they had tanks and other tracked vehicles, while the 6th Light Armoured Division did not. This better fitted their role as the spearhead for I Corps; i.e. being able to deploy rapidly to counter Soviet penetrations in CENTAG while retaining enough combat-power to take on Soviet armour, whereas the 6th Division was designed to be highly flexible and deployable by air or sea worldwide.

(b) These Armoured Regiments were organised at a smaller establishment than usual, with each regiment having only **x3** Armoured Squadrons. The Squadrons themselves were organised according to the smaller, four-troop (**x5**-tank) organisation. This meant that they were roughly half the strength of some French Armoured Regiments.

(c) The Reconnaissance Regiment belonging to 12th Light Armoured Division (3ème Régiment de Chasseurs) was still equipped with AML-90 armoured cars in 1990, being the last front-line French Reconnaissance Regiment to do so. It may not therefore upgrade to AMX-10RC armoured cars within the scope of these TO&Es.



(a) The 6th Light Armoured Division had a distinctly different (and lighter) organisation to the other two Light Armoured Divisions. Most notably, it had no tanks, MICVs or tracked vehicles of any kind and the heaviest vehicle fielded was the AMX-10RC heavy armoured car. This made it eminently deployable worldwide and it is therefore no surprise that this division formed the core of the French *'Division Daguet'* sent to Saudi Arabia in 1991 (although it was soon reinforced by elements from other divisions, including AMX-30B2 tanks, before invading Iraq). For details, see the separate orbat for *Division Daguet* posted on this site.





BATTLEGROUP CWFR-03
French Infantry Division (a)

- **HQ** Command
 x1 Commander CWFR-25
- **Transport**
 x1 VAB-VCI Armoured Personnel Carrier CWFR-12

BATTLEGROUPS

- BG CWFR-13**
 x1 **Reconnaissance Regiment**

- BG CWFR-17**
 x4 **Infantry Regiment (VAB)**

FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENTS

- FSE CWFR-07**
 x1 **Artillery Regiment (b)**

MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS

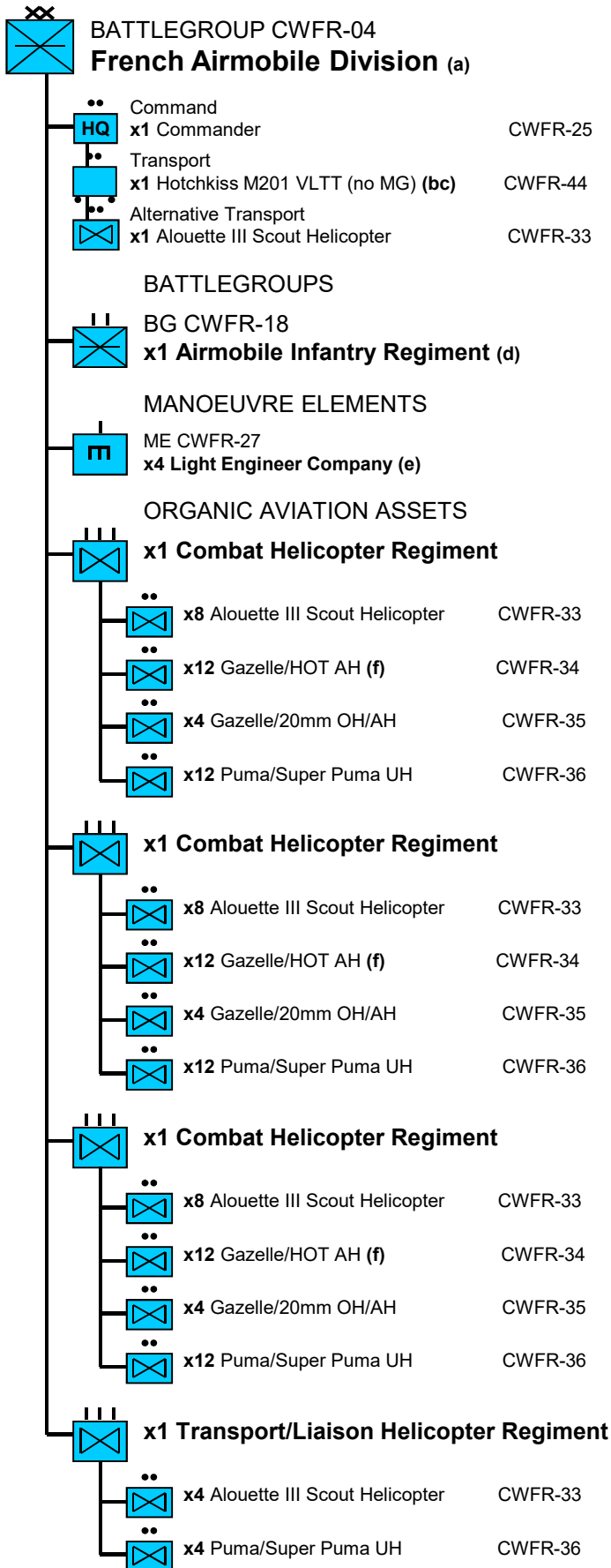
- ME CWFR-13**
 x1 **Anti-Tank Company**
- ME CWFR-26**
 x2 **Mechanised Engineer Company**
- ME CWFR-25**
 x1 **Armoured Engineer Company**
- ME CWFR-32**
 x1 **Anti-Aircraft Platoon (c)**



(a) Prior to 1977, the French Army had consisted only of Brigades, with no Divisional layer of command between Brigades and Corps. This policy was then reversed, with Brigades re-designated as Divisions. However, as can be seen here, despite repeated tinkering with organisations, there was no corresponding increase in strength to accompany the change in title and these 'divisions' were consequently VERY weak; French Infantry Divisions being roughly equivalent to most NATO Brigades. Indeed, they reverted to the 'Brigade' designation in the 1990s. Although French Armoured Divisions were increased in strength during the 1984 reorganisations, Infantry Division organisation remained much the same.

(b) Most divisions had upgraded their artillery component to 155mm calibre by the 1980s, though there may have been some divisions still using 105mm pieces, in which case replaced with a Light Artillery Regiment (FSE CWFR-).

(c) The AA Platoon formed part of the divisional Artillery Regiment. It is not clear if these guns were simply intended to defend the artillery gun positions, or if they were intended to provide more general AA support to the division. It is also not clear if they were still in existence after the 1984 reorganisation. Lacking any further information, I include them here.



(a) Despite the title, the 4th Airmobile Division wasn't really an airmobile formation in the style of the British 24th Airmobile Brigade, the US 101st Air Assault Division or the three West German Luftlande Brigades. It only possessed one Airmobile Infantry Regiment and an Engineer Regiment, so didn't have much organic capability to take and hold ground. However, it did provide massive helicopter-lift capability to other formations in the vicinity (e.g. 11th Airborne Division), as well as providing a very dense-anti-tank missile screen.

(b) Late 1980s: May replace M201 VLTT Jeep with: Peugeot P4 Jeep (no MG) CWFR-23

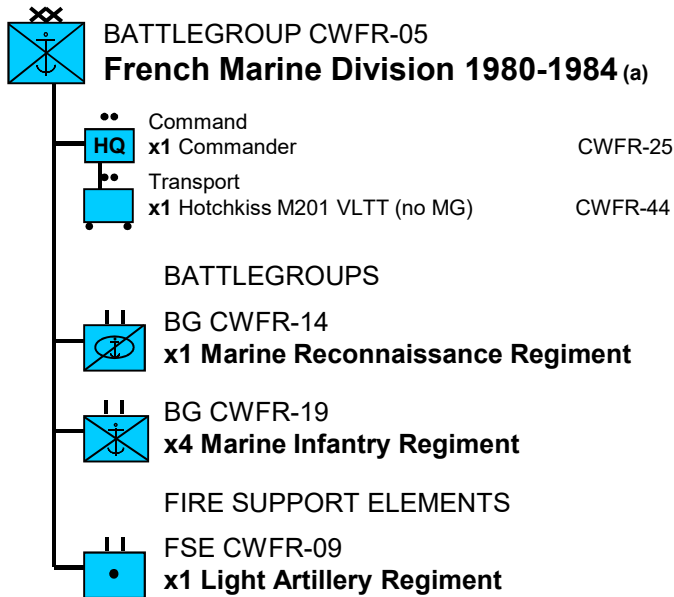
(c) May alternatively replace softskin/helicopter transport with: VAB-VCI Armoured Personnel Carrier CWFR-12

(d) Some sources suggest that the division had **x2** Infantry Regiments, though the majority agree on a single regiment. Other sources also suggest that the infantry were equipped with VAB armoured personnel carriers, though I've been unable to confirm this.

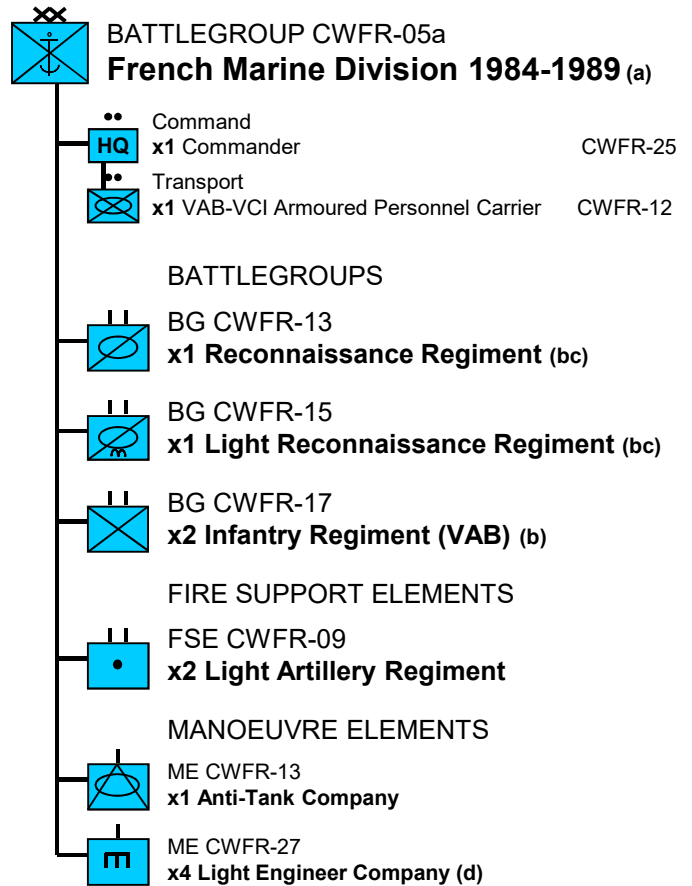
(e) Late 1980s: Light Engineer Regiments began mechanising their companies. May therefore replace with **Mechanised Engineer Company (ME CWFR-26)**.

(f) Late 1980s: May upgrade HOT ATGMs to HOT 2 (see card).





(a) In the early 1980s the 9th Marine Division was organised as a light infantry force, with minimal light AFV support, minimal artillery and no APCs.



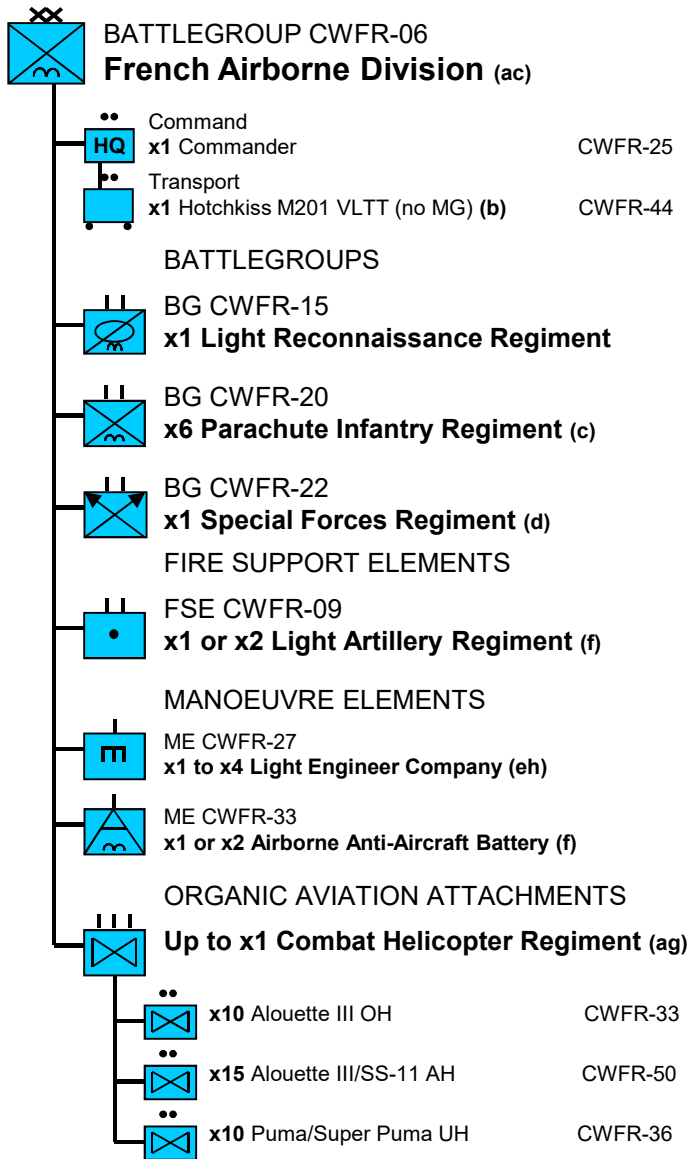
(a) In 1984 the 9th Marine Division organisation was made considerably heavier, with two infantry regiments mechanised in VAB carriers, supported by two full regiments of armoured cars, two regiments of artillery, an engineer regiment and an anti-tank company. In fact, the new organisation bore a striking resemblance to the organisation of the 6th Light Armoured Division.

(b) During the 1984 reorganisations, the TO&Es of Marine Reconnaissance and Infantry Regiments were standardised, to align with the TO&E of similar regiments elsewhere in the Army. The only organisational or equipment differences were therefore very minor technical details regarding amphibious capability. Thus in game terms, the Marine regiments were virtually identical to the recce and VAB-mounted infantry regiments found in the other divisions.

(c) There is some difference of opinion in the sources regarding the equipment of the Marine armoured car regiments. The written sources generally agree on AMX-10RC heavy armoured cars, though photos of Exercise 'Cheeky Sparrow 87' clearly show *1er Régiment d'Infanterie-Chars de Marine* to have been equipped with ERC-90 F4 'Sagaie' armoured cars, as for an airborne recce regiment. However, the same regiment was definitely equipped with AMX-10RC when it deployed to the Gulf in 1991.

(d) Late 1980s: Light Engineer Regiments began mechanising their companies. May therefore replace with **Mechanised Engineer Company (ME CWFR-26)**.





(a) The 11th Airborne Division was the largest of all French divisions in terms of combat manpower. In the early 1980s it formed half of the 'Force Terrestre d'Intervention' (FTI), with 9th Marine Infantry Division forming the other half. The FTI was expanded in 1984, becoming the FAR (see above). The divisional organisation remained roughly the same throughout the 1980s, with **x6** Parachute Battalions, **x1** Reconnaissance Regiment and **x1** Special Forces Regiment. However, the Artillery and Engineer elements were expanded in the 1984 reorganisations. The organic Combat Helicopter Regiment was removed at the same time, to form part of the new 4th Airmobile Division. Following the creation of the FAR in 1984, the 11th Airborne Division often worked very closely with the helicopters of 4th Airmobile Division.

(b) Late 1980s: May replace M201 VLTT Jeep with: Peugeot P4 Jeep (no MG) CWFR-23

(c) In the early 1980s, the six Parachute Battalions were organised in two permanent Parachute Brigades. However, this rigid structure was relaxed in the 1984 reorganisations, though it retained the ability to form two Brigade Combat Groups in addition to the Divisional HQ.

(d) The *1er Régiment Parachutiste d'Infanterie de Marine (1e RPIMa)* were the long-range reconnaissance and 'pathfinder' element of 11th Airborne Division.

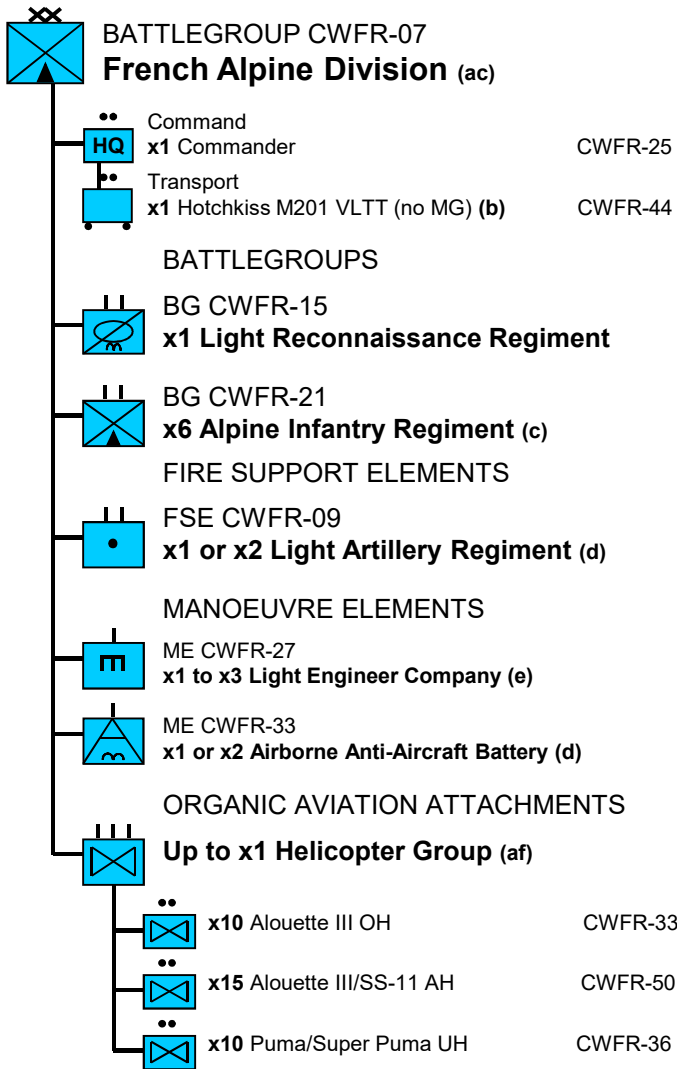
(e) The division initially had a single Engineer Company, which was expanded to a full regiment of **x4** companies in 1984.

(f) The division initially had a single Light Artillery Regiment. A second regiment was added in 1984. Note that each artillery regiment had an associated Anti-Aircraft Company, so the second AA Company was added in 1984, along with the second artillery regiment.

(g) The Combat Helicopter Regiment was removed in 1984, when it was sent to form part of the new 4th Airmobile Division.

(h) Late 1980s: Light Engineer Regiments began mechanising their companies. May therefore replace with **Mechanised Engineer Company (ME CWFR-26)**.





(a) The 27th Alpine Division was an independent division prior to the 1984 reorganisations, when it was brought within the new FAR (see above). The divisional organisation remained roughly the same throughout the 1980s, with **x6** Alpine Infantry Battalions and **x1** Reconnaissance Regiment organised along the same lines as the Airborne Reconnaissance Regiment of 11th Airborne Division. However, the Artillery and Engineer elements were expanded in the 1984 reorganisations. The organic Helicopter Group was removed at the same time, to form part of the new 4th Airmobile Division. Following the creation of the FAR in 1984, the 11th Airborne Division often worked very closely with the helicopters of 4th Airmobile Division.

(b) Late 1980s: May replace M201 VLTT Jeep with:
 Peugeot P4 Jeep (no MG) CWFR-23

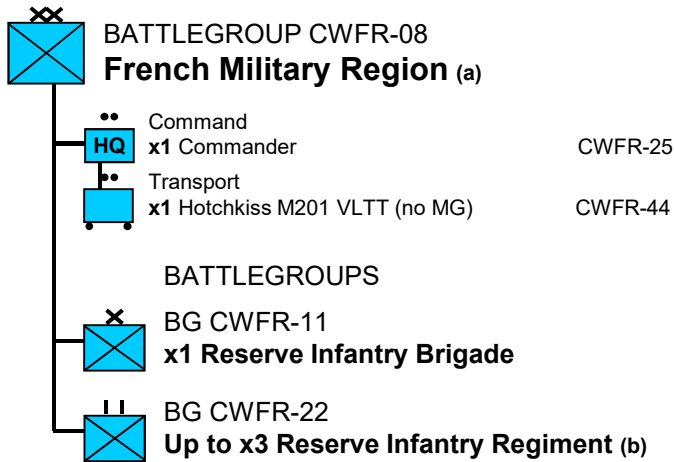
(c) Although the division was of a similar size to the 11th Airborne Division, it lacked the additional headquarters, command and control units enjoyed by the 11th Airborne Division. Consequently, like most French divisions, while it could have formed one brigade-sized combat group in addition to one controlled directly by Divisional Headquarters, it could not have formed two such groups.

(d) The division initially had a single Light Artillery Regiment. A second regiment was added in 1984. Note that each artillery regiment had an associated Anti-Aircraft Company, so the second AA Company was added in 1984, along with the second artillery regiment.

(e) The division initially had a single Light Engineer Company, which was expanded to a full regiment of **x3** companies in 1984. However, Light Engineer Regiments began mechanising their companies in the Late 1980s. May therefore replace with **Mechanised Engineer Company (ME CWFR-26)**.

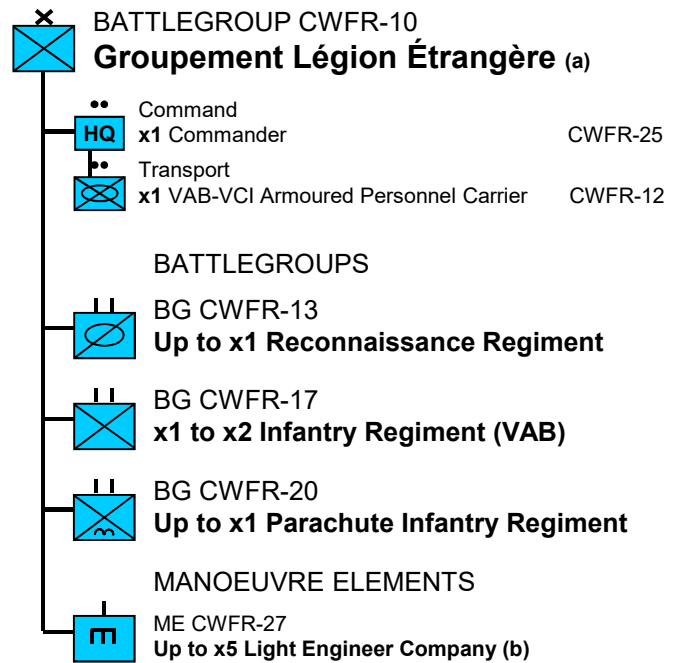
(f) The Helicopter Group was removed in 1984, when it was sent to form part of the new 4th Airmobile Division.





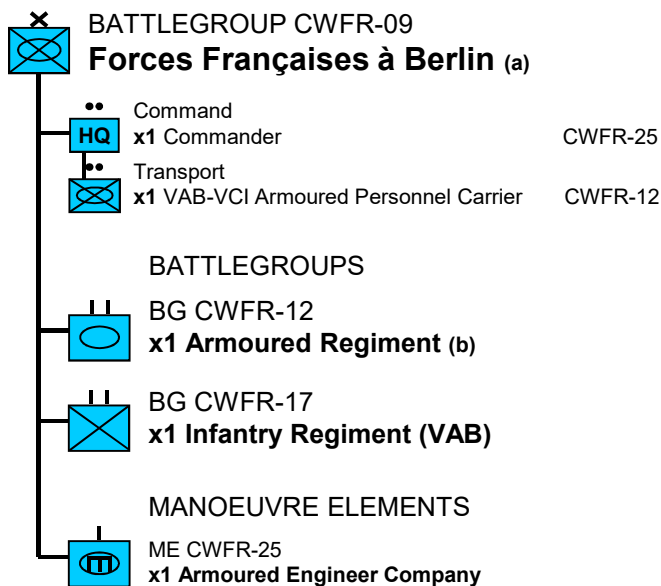
(a) There were several Reserve Infantry Divisions at the start of the decade, though these were in the process of being disbanded and down-sized and were reorganised into five Military Regions (some sources suggest that a sixth and seventh were added during the 1980s to defend the Rhine crossings). These were comprised of reservist personnel and would be used for rear-area defence, as well as cadres around which new units and formations could be formed in preparation for war.

(b) These independent regiments actually held the titles of old Infantry Divisions. These would form the core of new Brigades/Divisions that would be created from draftees during preparations for war.



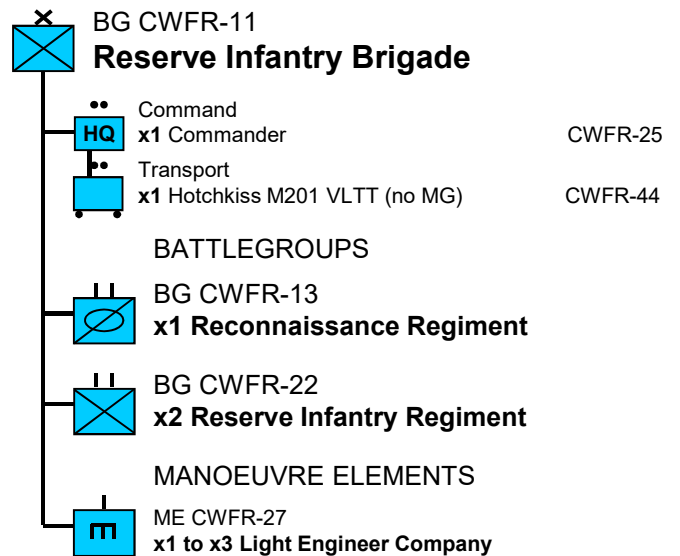
(a) The Foreign Legion Operations Group was a semi-permanent brigade group that was often used for intervention operations in Africa and other post-colonial regions. The Group maintained a permanent headquarters and a single Infantry Regiment permanently attached, but the other elements would normally be serving in other formations (mainly 6th Light Armoured Division and 11th Parachute Division).

(e) Late 1980s: Light Engineer Regiments began mechanising their companies. May therefore replace with **Mechanised Engineer Company (ME CWFR-26)**.



(a) France, along with Britain, the USA and the USSR, controlled a sector of Berlin and was permitted by treaty to maintain a mechanised infantry brigade there.

(b) The Berlin Armoured Regiment, like those of the Light Armoured Divisions, was much weaker than a 'line' Armoured Regiment, having only x3 (weak) Armoured Squadrons and no Armoured Infantry Company.





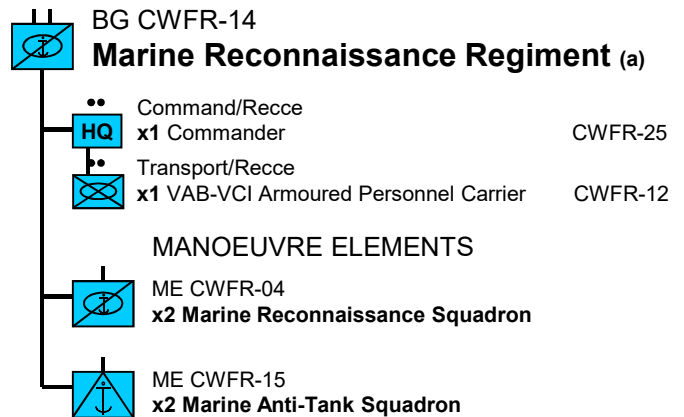
(a) An AMX-30 upgrade programme was started in 1979 and almost all French AMX-30Bs had been upgraded by the late 1980s. May therefore upgrade all AMX-30B to:
 AMX-30B2 105mm Main Battle Tank CWFR-04

(b) During the 1984 reorganisations: Some Armoured Divisions (namely 2nd, 5th & 10th) reduced the strength of their Armoured Squadrons from five troops to four troops per squadron (i.e. **x6** tanks to **x5** tanks in game terms). The Berlin Brigade's Armoured Regiment had already been using this organisation. This reduced the overall strength of Armoured Regiments from 70 tanks to 54 tanks. The other Armoured Divisions were meant to follow suit, but did not do so until the 1990s.

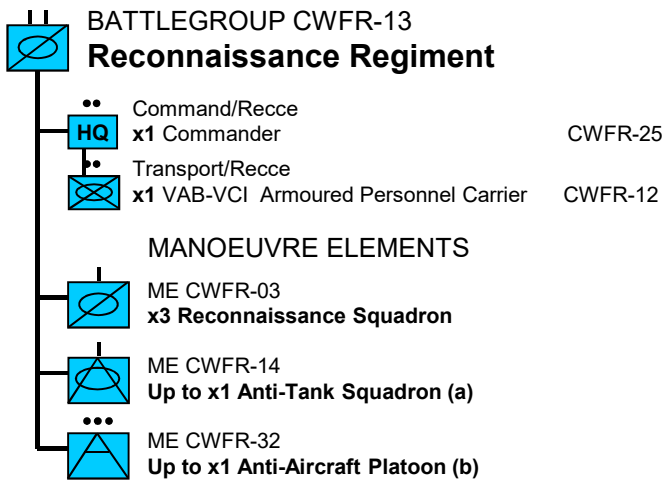
(c) All Armoured Regiments of Armoured Divisions had **x4** Squadrons each. In Armoured Regiments of Light Armoured Divisions and the Berlin Brigade: Reduce to **x3** Squadrons. These regiments also adopted the smaller Squadron organisation described at (b).

(d) Mechanised Infantry Companies of Armoured Regiments had some organisational differences compared to those of Mechanised Infantry Regiments. I've therefore differentiated the two types of Mechanised Infantry Company by calling this ME 'Armoured Infantry'.

(e) In Light Armoured Divisions and the Berlin Brigade: Delete the Armoured Infantry Company.

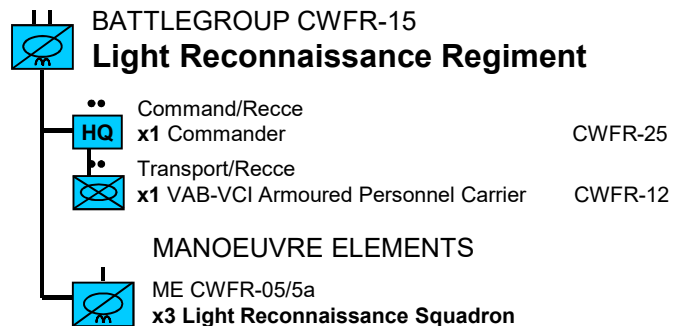


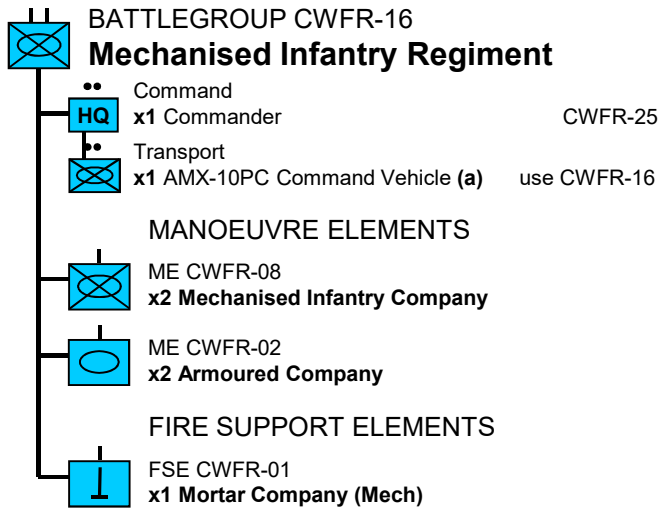
(a) This organisation was made obsolete during the 1984 reorganisations



(a) The Anti-Tank Squadron was added during the 1984 reorganisations.

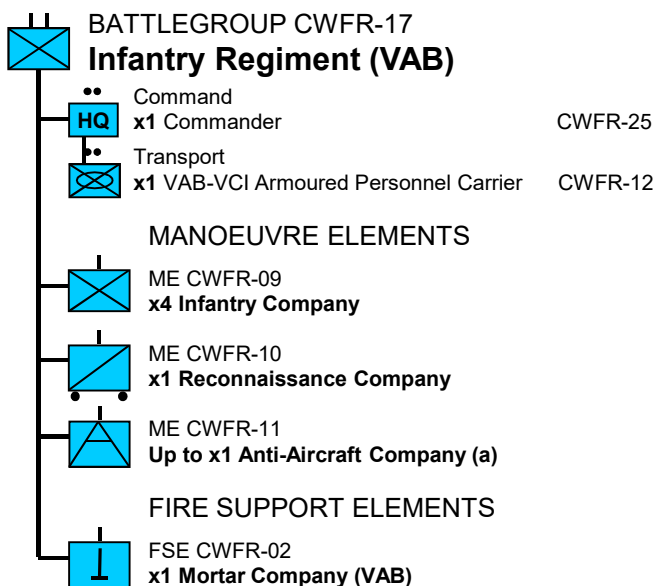
(b) The Anti-Aircraft Troop was removed during the 1984 reorganisations.



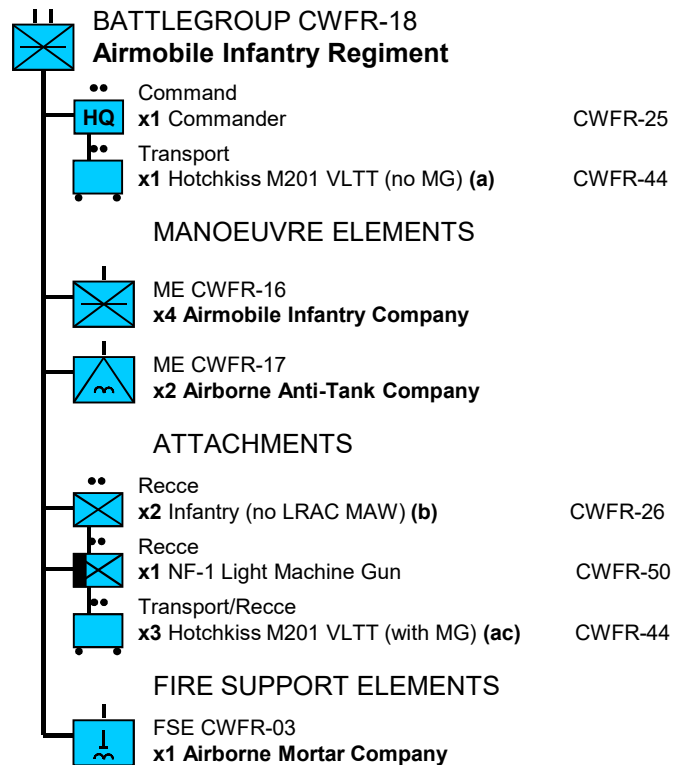


(a) In 1982, it was recorded that there were still only enough AMX-10P to equip four of the eight Armoured Divisions. Approximately half of all Mechanised Infantry Regiments were therefore still using the obsolete AMX-VCI APC well into the 1980s. May therefore replace with:

AMX-VCI 12.7mm Armoured Personnel Carrier CWFR-10



(a) It would seem that by the late 1980s, the Anti-Aircraft Company had been deleted from all except the Infantry Regiments of 6th Light Armoured Division and 9th Marine Infantry Division, which had adopted 20mm-armed VAB-VCI T20/13 anti-aircraft vehicles.



(a) Late 1980s: May replace Hotchkiss M201 VLTT Jeeps with: Peugeot P4 Jeep (d) CWFR-23

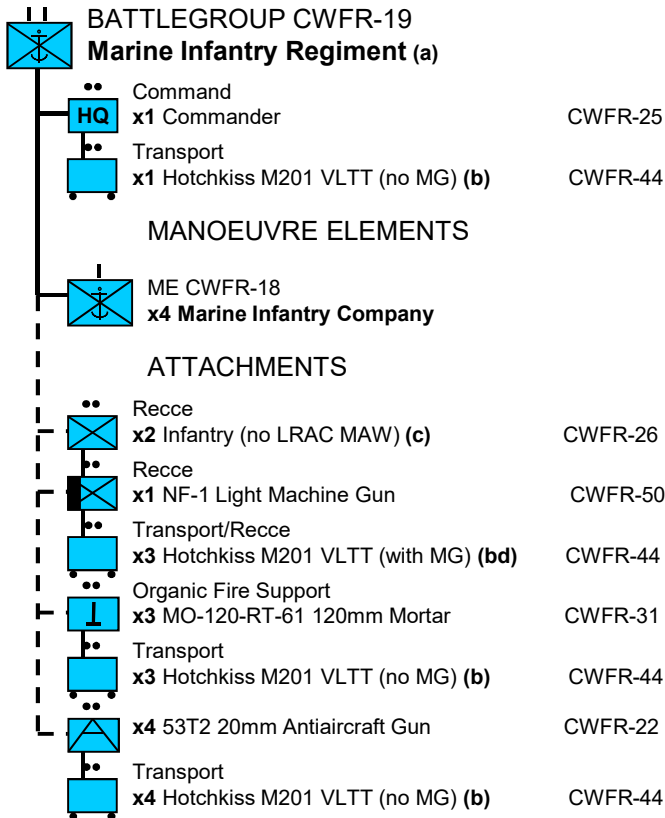
Or in North Africa/Middle East with:

VLRA Light Truck CWFR-39

(b) Late 1980s: Some or all Infantry not already equipped with LRAC 89mm MAW may be equipped with APILAS 112mm Super-LAW.

(c) Jeeps may not fire their MGs when troops are dismounted.





(a) This organisation was made obsolete in 1984, when the Marine Infantry adopted the standard, VAB-mounted Infantry Battalion organisation (BG CWFR-17).

(b) In North Africa, the Middle East and occasionally in Europe; may replace Hotchkiss M201 VLTT Jeeps with:

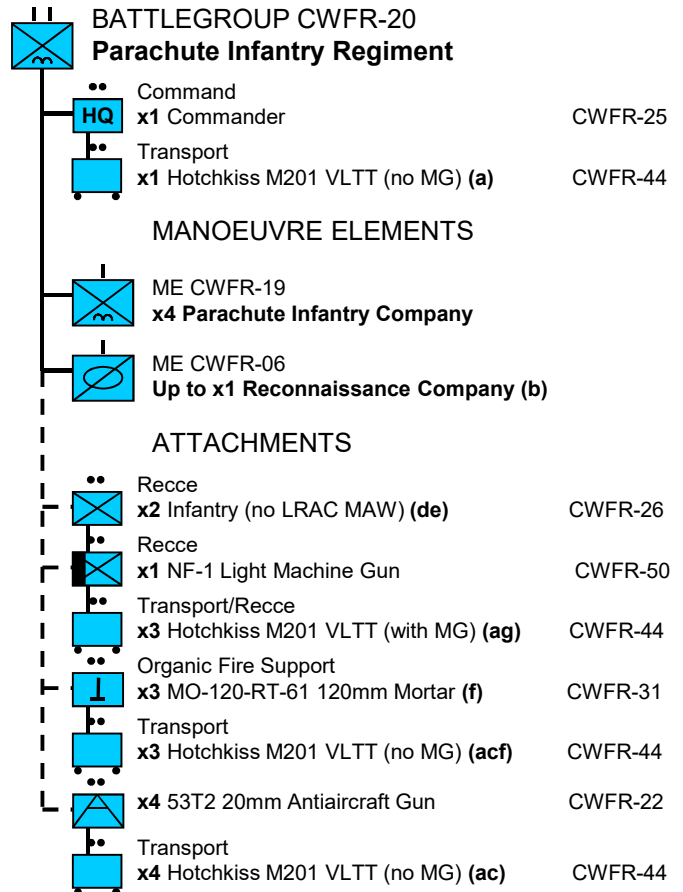
VLRA Light Truck CWFR-39

Note that a proportion of VLRA's (typically recce or escort vehicles) would be 'gun-trucks'; bristling with HMGs and LMGs (see card).

(c) Early 1980s: Some units had still not received the FAMAS rifle, which had been introduced in 1979, so were still using the obsolete MAS-46/59 rifle. In which case, replace Infantry with:

Reserve Infantry CWFR-49

(d) Jeeps may not fire their MGs when troops are dismounted.



(a) Late 1980s: May replace Hotchkiss M201 VLTT Jeeps with:
Peugeot P4 Jeep CWFR-23
Or in North Africa/Middle East with:
VLRA Light Truck CWFR-39

(b) The Reconnaissance Company, equipped with AML armoured cars, was added during the 1984 reorganisations.

(c) On airborne or airmobile operations, may alternatively replace some or all heavy weapon tractors with:
Lohr-Fardier FL500 Airborne Prime-Mover CWFR-46

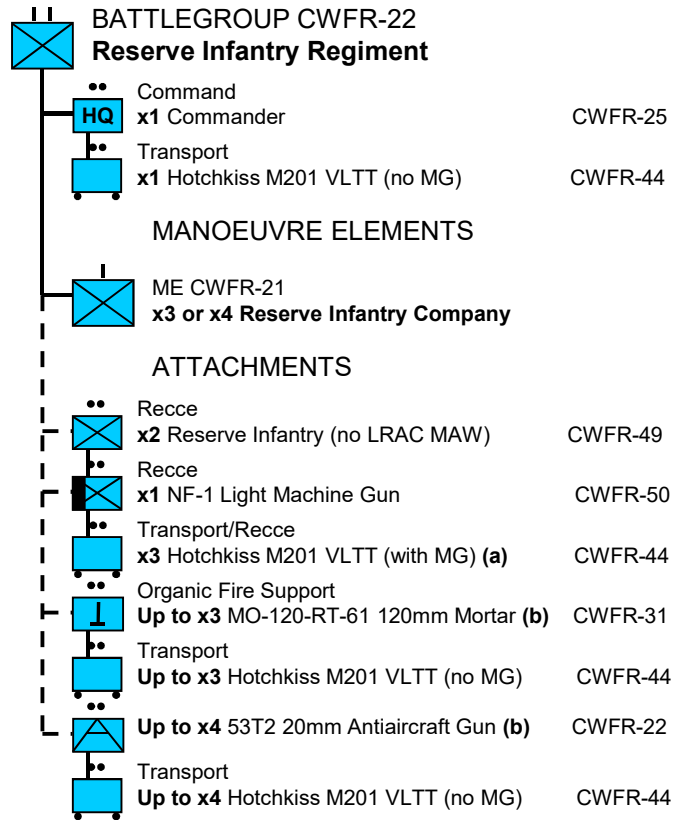
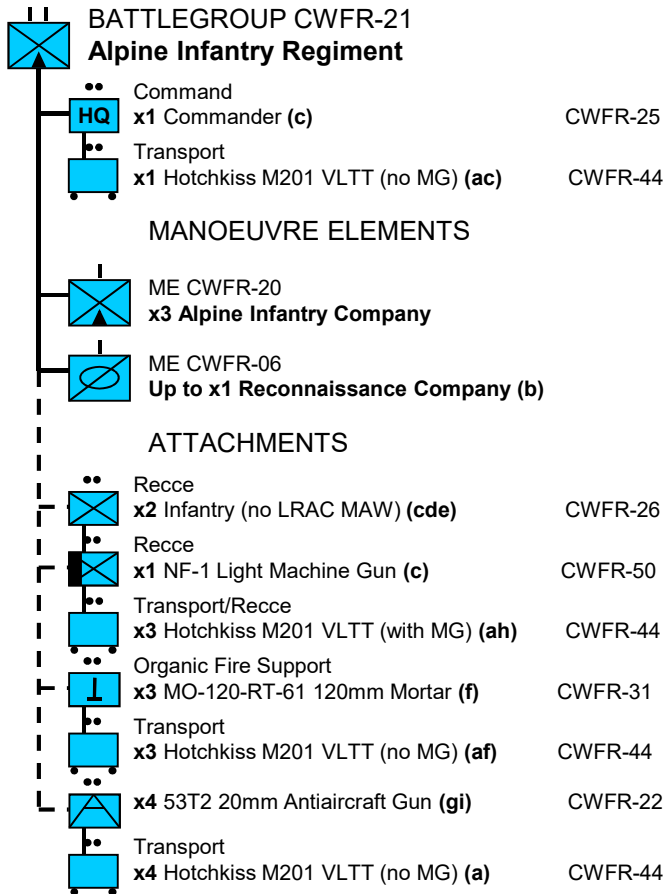
(d) Early 1980s: Some units had still not received the FAMAS rifle, which had been introduced in 1979, so were still using the obsolete MAS-49/56 rifle. In which case, replace Infantry with:
Reserve Infantry CWFR-49

(e) Late 1980s: Some or all Infantry not already equipped with LRAC 89mm MAW may be equipped with APILAS 112mm Super-LAW.

(f) From 1984: The 120mm Mortar Platoon was replaced by a full Mortar Company. Therefore, delete mortars and transport and replace with **Airborne Mortar Company** (FSE CWFR-03).

(g) Jeeps may not fire their MGs when troops are dismounted.





(a) Jeeps may not fire their MGs when troops are dismounted.

(b) I have no information on the quantities of heavy weapons issued to Reserve Infantry Regiments, so this is pure guesswork, based on the usual scale of issue to regular light infantry regiments.

(a) Late 1980s: May replace Hotchkiss M201 VLTT Jeeps with:
Peugeot P4 Jeep CWFR-23

(b) The Reconnaissance Company, equipped with AML armoured cars, was added during the 1984 reorganisations.

(c) In winter conditions, all Troop units may be equipped with skis.

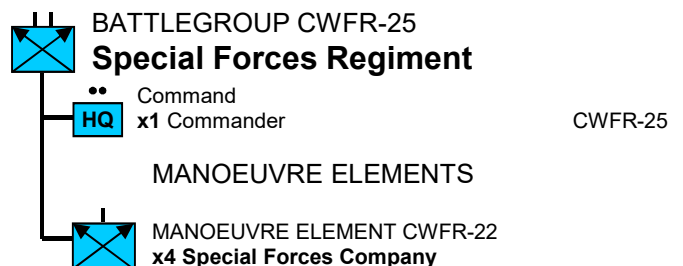
(d) Early 1980s: Some units had still not received the FAMAS rifle, which had been introduced in 1979, so were still using the obsolete MAS-49/56 rifle. In which case, replace Infantry with:
Reserve Infantry CWFR-49

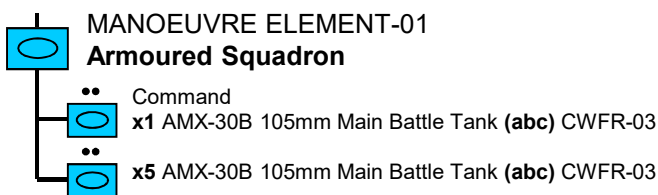
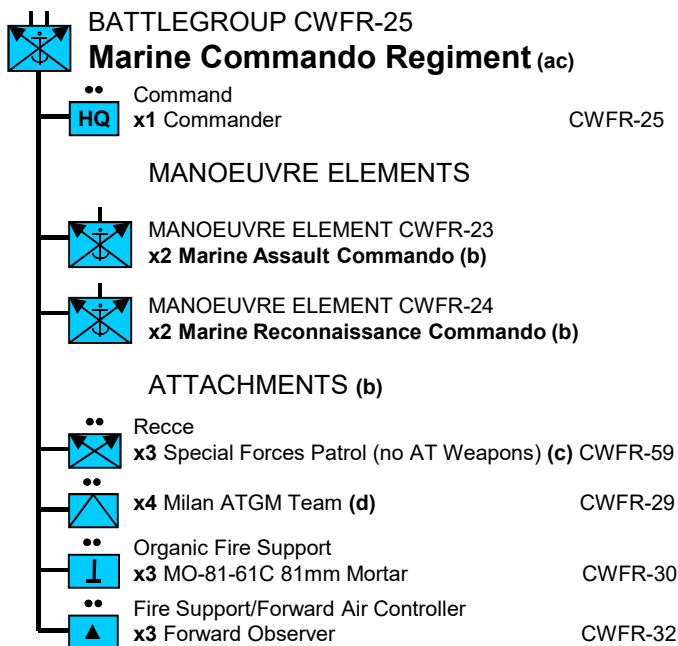
(e) Late 1980s: Some or all Infantry not already equipped with LRAC 89mm MAW may be equipped with APILAS 112mm Super-LAW.

(f) From 1984: The 120mm Mortar Platoon was replaced by a full Mortar Company. Therefore, delete mortars and transport and replace with **Alpine Mortar Company** (FSE CWFR-04).

(g) The 20mm Anti-Aircraft Guns appear to have been deleted by the late 1980s.

(h) Jeeps may not fire their MGs when troops are dismounted.





(a) The French *Marine Commandos*, unlike the *Infanterie de Marine*, are true naval sea-soldiers, like the British Royal Marine Commandos, with whom they maintain strong links. The Commandos are drawn from the French Navy's *Fusiliers Marins*, who provide armed security for French warships and naval establishments. In WW2 the Free French *Fusiliers Marins*, led by the legendary Commandant Phillippe Keiffer, were trained by the British to be Commandos, being awarded the coveted green Commando beret. They won eternal fame in liberating their own soil during the Normandy Landings and the regiment was absorbed into the post-war French Army, continuing to maintain the Commando ethos. Consequently, they are the only French regiment to wear their berets properly (badge over the left eye and pulled down on the right) and they also had a penchant during the 1980s for non-regulation British DPM camouflage (probably traded when French Commandos took part in British Commando training).

(b) The regiment is organised into six company-sized 'Commandos', named after famous officers of the *Fusiliers-Marins*: *Commando Keiffer* are the regimental headquarters and intelligence specialists. *Commando Hubert* are the diving and counter-terrorism specialists. *Commando Jaubert* are amphibious assault and Sea-CQB specialists. *Commando Trepel* are amphibious assault specialists. *Commando de Penfentenyo* are combat-swimming, recce and intelligence-gathering specialists. *Commando de Montfort* are the fire support and heavy weapon specialists.

(c) These Special Forces patrols are sniper teams.

(d) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).

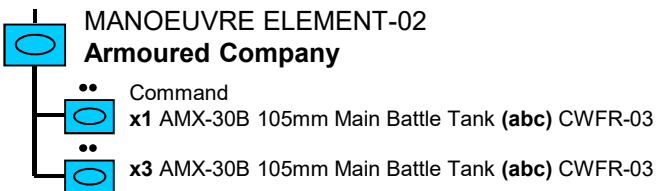


(a) An AMX-30 upgrade programme was started in 1979 and almost all French AMX-30Bs had been upgraded by the late 1980s. May therefore upgrade all AMX-30 to:
 AMX-30B2 105mm Main Battle Tank CWFR-04

(b) Sources are unclear, but some units may have kept AMX-13 Light Tanks into the 1980s and possibly even until 1992! One source suggests that the Berlin Brigade might have had AMX-13s in the early 1980s, though this is not certain. It is likely that these were purely war emergency reserve vehicles, but as a 'what if' option, the AMX-30 tanks may be replaced with:
 x1 Command AMX-13 90mm Light Tank CWFR-01
 x5 AMX-13 90mm Light Tank CWFR-01
 May alternatively replace x1 AMX-13 with:
 x1 AMX-13 90mm/SS-11 Light Tank CWFR-02

(c) In 1984: The Armoured Regiments were ordered to adopt a weaker organisation (already used by the Berlin Brigade), with one less troop in each squadron and a reduced Squadron HQ. However, by the end of the decade, only the 2nd, 5th & 10th Armoured Divisions, plus 12th and 14th Light Armoured Divisions had adopted this new squadron organisation. Therefore, in these divisions, reduce strength of the Squadron to x1 Command Tank and x4 Tanks.

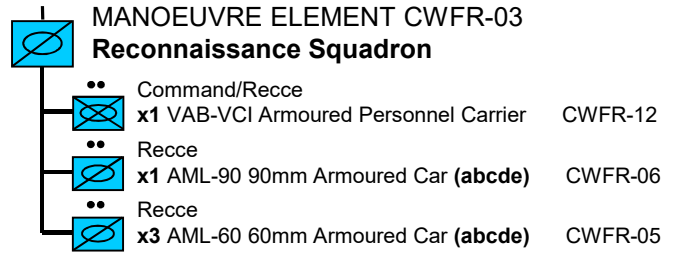




(a) An AMX-30 upgrade programme was started in 1979 and almost all French AMX-30Bs had been upgraded by the late 1980s. May therefore upgrade all AMX-30 to:
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(b) Sources are unclear, but some units may have kept AMX-13 Light Tanks into the 1980s and possibly even until 1992! It is likely that these were purely war emergency reserve vehicles, but as a 'what if' option, the AMX-30 tanks may be replaced with:
x1 Command AMX-13 90mm Light Tank CWFR-01
x3 AMX-13 90mm Light Tank CWFR-01
 Alternatively, **x1 AMX-13** may be replaced with:
x1 AMX-13 90mm/SS-11 Light Tank CWFR-02

(c) In 1984: The Armoured Companies of Mechanised Infantry Battalions were ordered to add a fourth platoon, thus matching the new standard organisation for Armoured Squadrons. Therefore, increase strength of the Company to **x1** Command tank and **x4** tanks.



(a) AMLs were usually organised in mixed troops, with a 2:1 mix of AML-60 to AML-90. However the ratios did vary, with some regiments having a higher proportion of AML-90. May therefore change proportions to **x2** AML-60 and **x2** AML-90.

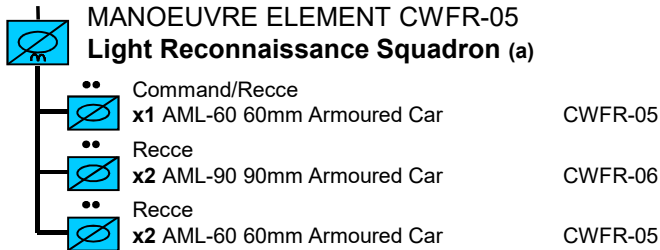
(b) Some regiments persisted in using the ancient EBR Armoured Car, with the last of these being retired in 1987. May therefore replace all AML Armoured cars with:
EBR 90mm Armoured Car CWFR-08

(c) When the 12th Light Armoured Division was created in 1984, there were insufficient AMX-10RC armoured cars available, so its Reconnaissance Regiment was given a unique organisation, with 100% AML-90. May therefore replace all AML-60 armoured cars with AML-90.

(d) It was ordered in 1979 that all armoured cars in the regular army reconnaissance regiments would be replaced by AMX-10RC armoured cars. However, the AMX-10RC was introduced quite slowly and only one regiment had been upgraded to AMX-10RC by 1982. Nevertheless, all but one regular Army regiment had been upgraded by 1989. May therefore replace all AML/EBR armoured cars with:
AMX-10RC 105mm Armoured Car CWFR-09

(e) Reservist Reconnaissance Regiments did not receive the AMX-10RC. They were mainly equipped with EBR armoured cars (until their retirement in 1987) and AML variants, which stayed in service well into the 1990s.





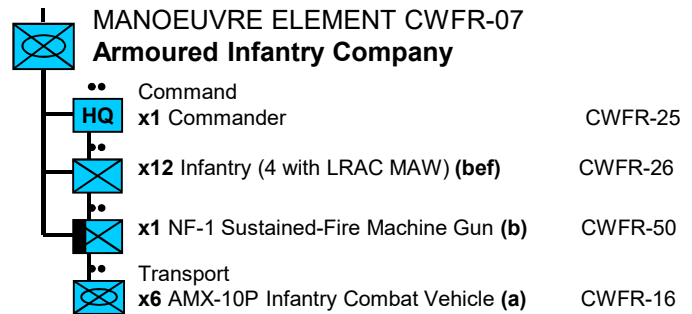
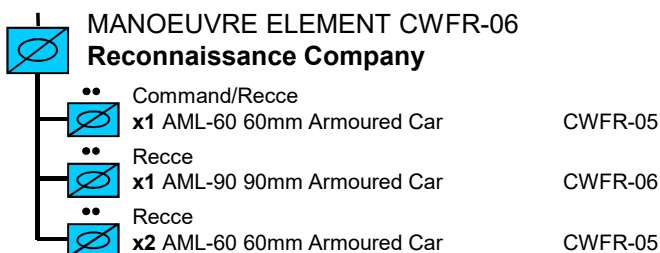
(a) From 1984: Change the squadron organisation to the following:



(b) Milan ATGM may be fired from Jeep when mounted.

(c) Late 1980s: May replace Hotchkiss M201 VLTT Jeep with:
Peugeot P4 Jeep (no MG) CWFR-23

(d) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).



(a) It is recorded that in 1982 there were only enough AMX-10P Infantry Combat Vehicles to equip four Armoured Divisions. Around half of all Armoured Regiments and Mechanised Infantry Regiments were therefore still using the obsolete AMX-VCI APC and some regiments remained equipped with AMX-VCI until the 1984 reorganisations. May therefore replace AMX-10P Infantry Combat Vehicles with:

- x4** AMX-VCI 12.7mm Armoured Personnel Carrier CWFR-10
- x3** AMX-VCI 20mm Armoured Personnel Carrier CWFR-11

(b) In 1984: This organisation went through some fairly major changes. Therefore, delete the following units:

- x3** Infantry (1 with LRAC MAW)
- x1** NF-1 Sustained-Fire Machine Gun
- x2** AMX-10P or **x1** AMX-VCI 12.7mm & **x1** AMX-VCI 20mm

And add the following units:

- x1** Milan ATGM Team (cg) CWFR-29
- x1** MO-81-61C 81mm Mortar (d) CWFR-30
- x1** VAB-VTM 81mm Mortar Carrier (d) CWFR-13

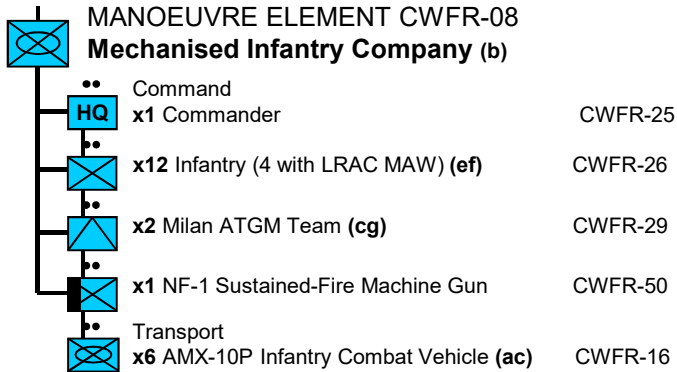
(c) The Milan ATGM may be fired from its AMX-10P transport when mounted.

(d) The 81mm mortar may be fired from its transport when mounted.

(e) Late 1980s: Some or all Infantry not already equipped with LRAC 89mm MAW may be equipped with APILAS 112mm Super-LAW.

(f) Early 1980s: Some units had still not received the FAMAS rifle, which had been introduced in 1979, so were still using the obsolete MAS-49/56 rifle. In which case, replace Infantry with:
Reserve Infantry CWFR-49

(g) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).



(a) It is recorded that in 1982 there were only enough AMX-10P Infantry Combat Vehicles to equip four Armoured Divisions. Around half of all Armoured Regiments and Mechanised Infantry Regiments were therefore still using the obsolete AMX-VCI APC and some regiments remained equipped with AMX-VCI until the 1984 reorganisations. May therefore replace AMX-10P Infantry Combat Vehicles with:

- x3 AMX-VCI 12.7mm Armoured Personnel Carrier CWFR-10
- x3 AMX-VCI 20mm Armoured Personnel Carrier CWFR-11

(b) In 1984: Add the following units:

- x1 MO-81-61C 81mm Mortar (d) CWFR-30
- x1 VAB-VTM 81mm Mortar Carrier (d) CWFR-13

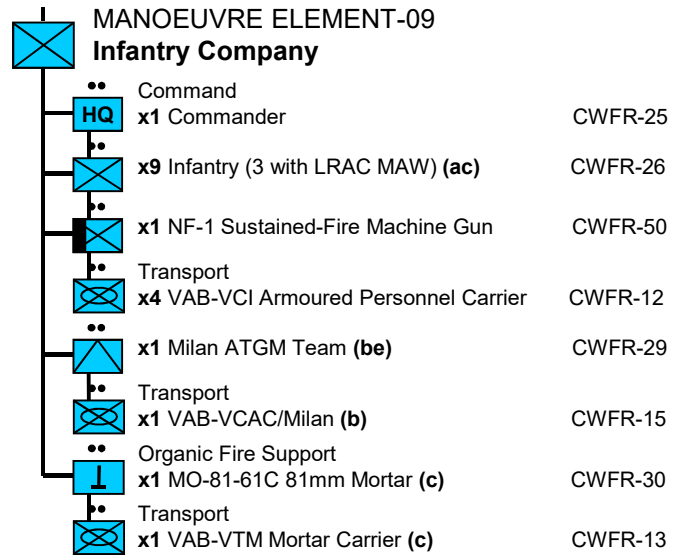
(c) The Milan ATGM may be fired from its AMX-10P transport when mounted, but not from AMX-VCI.

(d) The 81mm mortar may be fired from its transport when mounted.

(e) Late 1980s: Some or all Infantry not already equipped with LRAC 89mm MAW may be equipped with APILAS 112mm Super-LAW.

(f) Early 1980s: Some units had still not received the FAMAS rifle, which had been introduced in 1979, so were still using the obsolete MAS-49/56 rifle. In which case, replace Infantry with:
 Reserve Infantry CWFR-49

(g) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).



(a) Late 1980s: Some or all Infantry not already equipped with LRAC 89mm MAW may be equipped with APILAS 112mm Super-LAW.

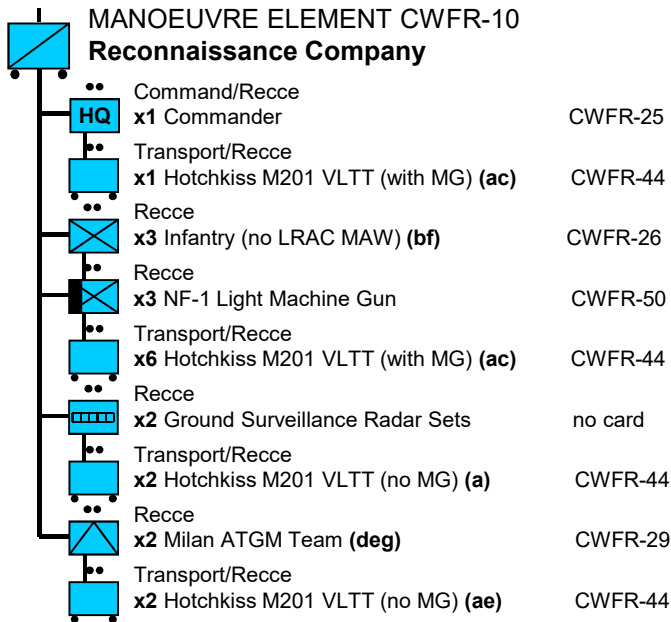
(b) The Milan ATGM may be fired from the VAB-VCAC/Milan when transported.

(c) The 81mm mortar may be fired from the VAB-VTM when transported.

(d) Early 1980s: Some units had still not received the FAMAS rifle, which had been introduced in 1979, so were still using the obsolete MAS-49/56 rifle. In which case, replace Infantry with:
 Reserve Infantry CWFR-49

(e) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).





(a) Late 1980s: May replace Hotchkiss M201 VLTT Jeep with:
Peugeot P4 Jeep CWFR-23

(b) Late 1980s: Infantry may be equipped with APILAS 112mm
Super-LAW.

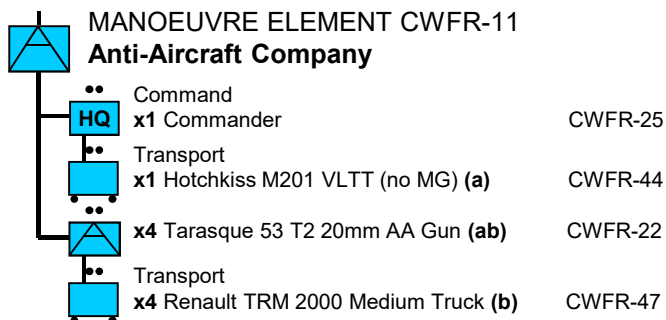
(c) Jeep MGs may not fire when troops are dismounted.

(d) Early 1980s: Reconnaissance Companies of Infantry Battalions
were still equipped with M40A1 Recoilless Rifles. These were
replaced with Milan ATGMs during the 1984 reorganisations (or
thereabouts). May therefore replace Milan ATGM Teams with:
M40A1 106mm Recoilless Rifle CWFR-56

(e) Milan ATGM or M40A1 Recoilless Rifle may be fired from Jeep
when mounted.

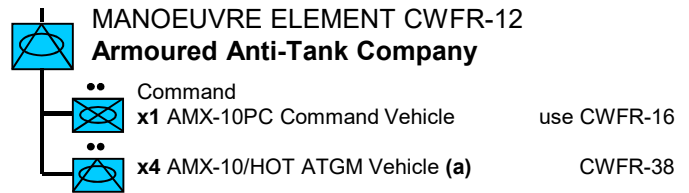
(f) Early 1980s: Some units had still not received the FAMAS rifle,
which had been introduced in 1979, so were still using the obsolete
MAS. In which case, replace Infantry with:
Reserve Infantry CWFR-49

(g) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).

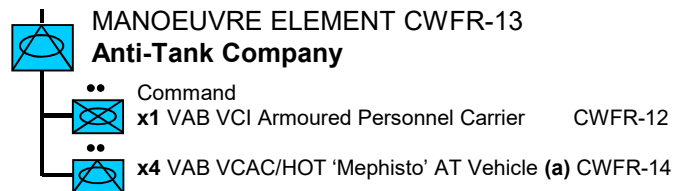


(a) Late 1980s: Some VABs were refitted with 20mm cannons
salvaged from retired AMX-VCi/20s and were issued to a few units
as AA/close support vehicles. Therefore, in 6th Light Armoured
Division and 9th Marine Division, replace all vehicles and guns with:
x4 VAB VCI T20/13 APC/Anti-Aircraft Vehicle CWFR-28

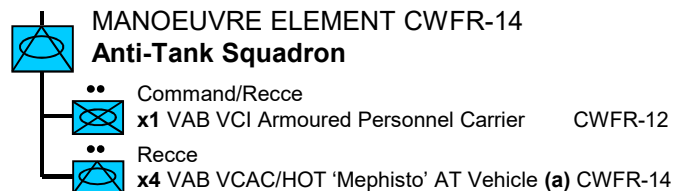
(b) Some units actually mounted the Tarasque 53 T2 20mm Anti-
Aircraft Guns on the trucks. May therefore replace guns and
transports with:
x4 Renault TRM-2000 20mm AA Truck CWFR-47a



(a) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).



(a) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).



(a) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).

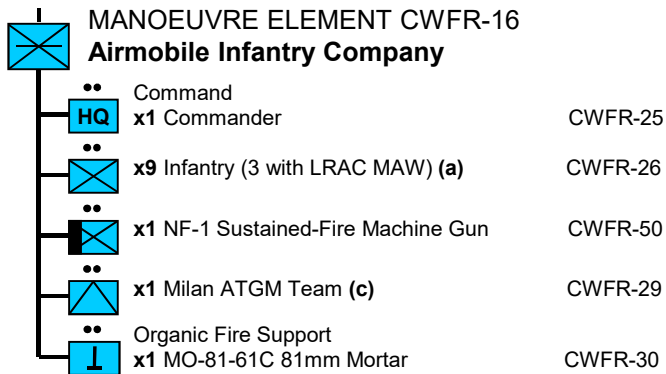




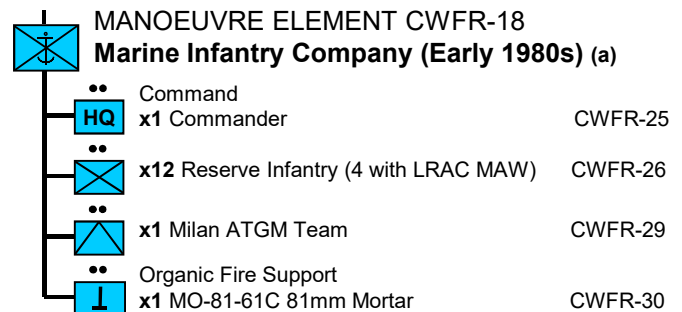
- (a) Milan ATGM may be fired from Jeep when mounted.
- (b) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).



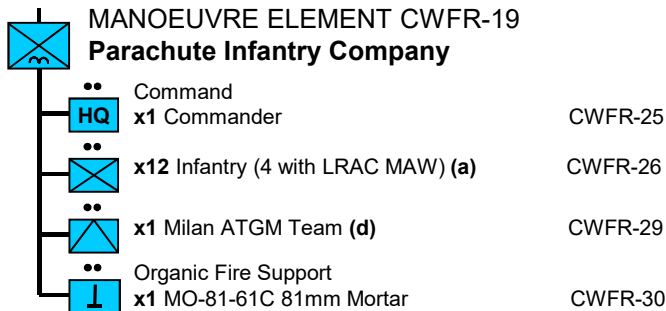
- (a) Milan ATGMs may be fired from transport when mounted.
- (b) May replace some or all Hotchkiss M201 VLTT with:
Lohr-Fardier FL500 Airborne Prime-Mover CWFR-46
Or in the late 1980s with:
Peugeot P4 Jeep (d) CWFR-23
- (c) Late 1980s: Some or all Infantry not already equipped with LRAC 89mm MAW may be equipped with APILAS 112mm Super-LAW.
- (d) Jeeps may not fire their MGs when troops are dismounted.
- (e) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).



- (a) Late 1980s: Some or all Infantry not already equipped with LRAC 89mm MAW may be equipped with APILAS 112mm Super-LAW.
- (b) A proportion, possibly all, of the company could be motorised, depending on the mission and method of insertion. I don't have details of available transport, but I would suggest that a mixture of Jeep and light or medium trucks would be appropriate. The VLRA light truck was especially used in North Africa and the Middle East. Airmobile infantry were equipped with VABs in the 1990s, but I have no evidence of this being the case in the 1980s.
- (e) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).



- (a) A proportion, possibly all, of the company could be motorised, depending on the mission and method of insertion. I don't have details of available transport, but I would suggest that a mixture of Jeep and light or medium trucks would be appropriate. The VLRA light truck was especially used in North Africa and the Middle East.

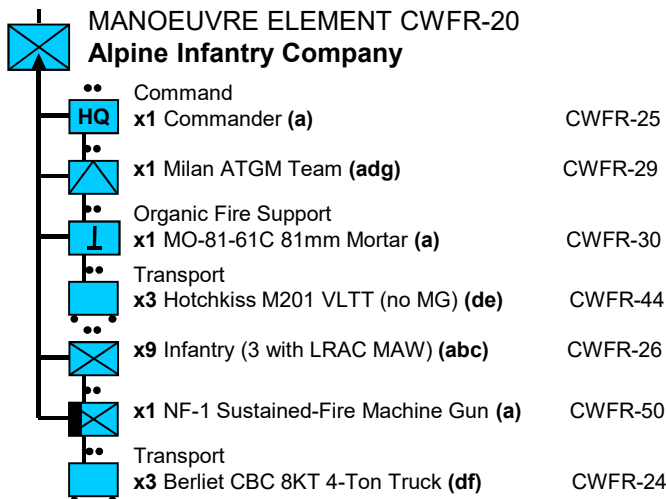


(a) Early 1980s: Some units had still not received the FAMAS rifle, which had been introduced in 1979, so were still using the obsolete MAS. In which case, replace Infantry with: Reserve Infantry CWFR-49

(b) Late 1980s: Some or all Infantry not already equipped with LRAC 89mm MAW may be equipped with APILAS 112mm Super-LAW.

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(d) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).



(a) In winter conditions, all Troop units may be equipped with skis.

(b) Early 1980s: Some units had still not received the FAMAS rifle, which had been introduced in 1979, so were still using the obsolete MAS. In which case, replace Infantry with: Reserve Infantry CWFR-49

(c) Late 1980s: Some or all Infantry not already equipped with LRAC 89mm MAW may be equipped with APILAS 112mm Super-LAW.

(d) Milan ATGM may be fired from Jeep transport when mounted.

(e) Late 1980s: May replace Hotchkiss M201 VLTT Jeep with: Peugeot P4 Jeep (d) CWFR-23

(f) Mid-1980s: May replace Berliet 4-Tonner with: Renault TRM-2000 4-Ton Truck CWFR-47

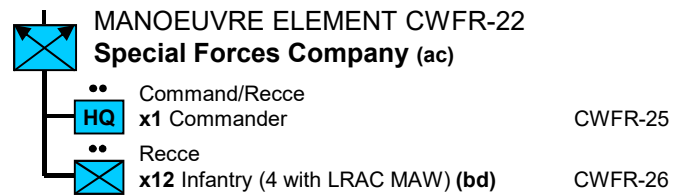
(g) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).



(a) Late 1980s: Replace M40A1 Recoilless Rifle in some units with: Milan ATGM Team CWFR-29

(b) Recoilless Rifle or Milan ATGM may be fired from Jeep transport when mounted.

(c) Late 1980s: Some units may increase to x3 LRAC F1 MAW.



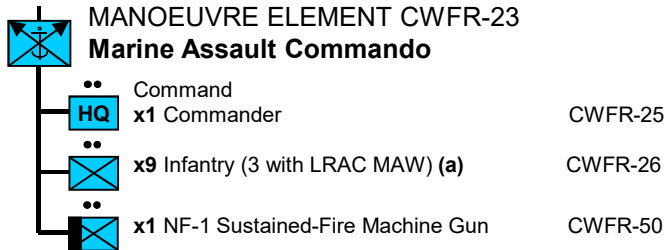
(a) It is difficult to pin down the exact organisation for French Special Forces, as like other NATO SF units, the size and composition of forces varied from mission to mission. However, the 13e RDP is known to have used a four-platoon structure, so that is what is shown here.

(b) Late 1980s: Some or all Infantry not already equipped with LRAC 89mm MAW may be equipped with APILAS 112mm Super-LAW.

(c) A proportion, possibly all, of the company could be motorised, depending on the mission and method of insertion. I don't have details of available transport, but I would suggest that a mixture of Jeep and light trucks would be appropriate. The VLRA light truck was especially used in North Africa and the Middle East. They could also have an array of heavy weapons attached (e.g. Milan, 81mm Mortar or NF-1 GPMG).

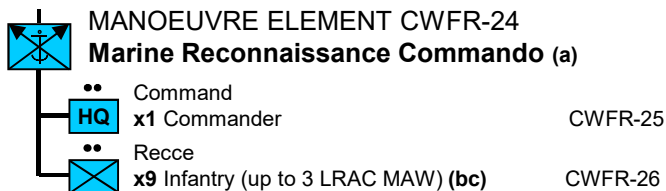
(d) Each Infantry unit may alternatively be split into x2 Special Forces Patrol units (CWFR-59).





(a) Late 1980s: Some or all Infantry not already equipped with LRAC 89mm MAW may be equipped with APILAS 112mm Super-LAW.

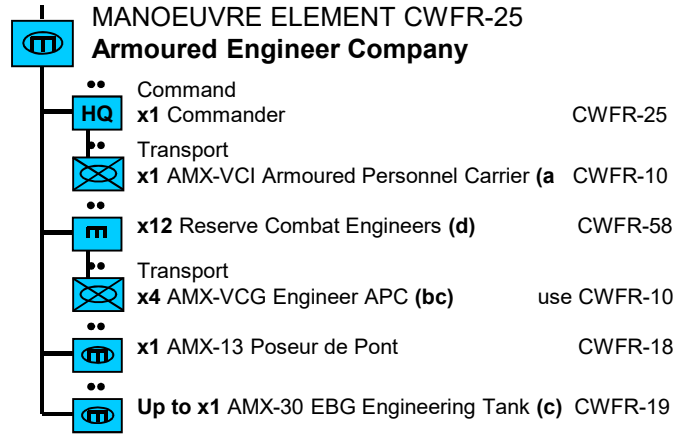
(c) A proportion, possibly all, of the company could be motorised, depending on the mission and method of insertion. I don't have details of available transport, but I would suggest that a mixture of Jeep and light or medium trucks would be appropriate. The VLRA light truck was especially used in North Africa and the Middle East.



(a) One such Commando specialised in diving, sabotage and counter-terrorism, while the other Command specialised in combat-swimming, reconnaissance and intelligence-gathering.

(b) May replace each Infantry unit with:
 x2 Special Forces Patrol CWFR-59

(c) Late 1980s: Some or all Infantry not already equipped with LRAC 89mm MAW may be equipped with APILAS 112mm Super-LAW.

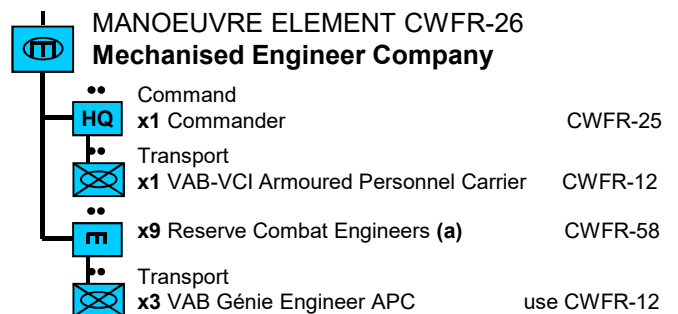


(a) Late 1980s, replace AMX-VCI with:
 VAB-VCI Armoured Personnel Carrier CWFR-12

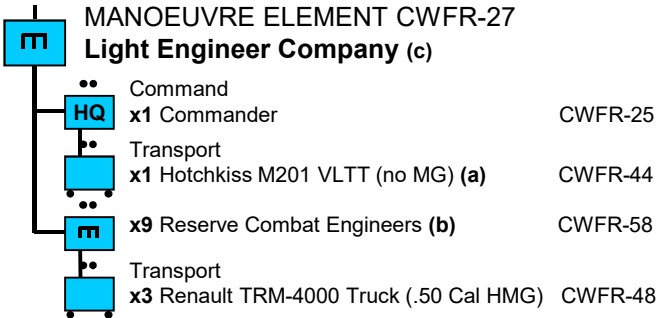
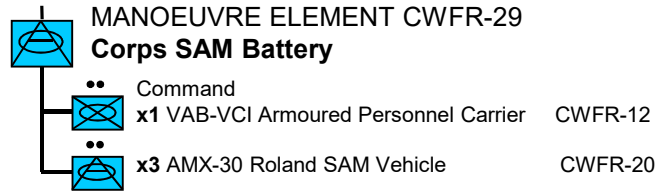
(b) The AMX-VCG was the engineering variant of the AMX-VCI. Armed with a .50 Cal HMG, it is the same in game terms as the standard AMX-VCI, but was equipped with a dozer-blade, winch and lifting-jib, so can perform engineering tasks. AMX-VCGs were replaced in the late 1980s with a similarly-converted VAB:
 VAB Génie use CWFR-12

(c) The AMX-30 EBG Combat Engineer Vehicle entered service in 1988, with only x18 vehicles (in game terms) entering service before the end of the decade. They were initially doled out in penny-packets to Armoured Engineer Companies, as shown here.

(d) The Engineers were at the back of the queue for FAMAS assault rifles, so remained using the MAS-49/56 for most of the decade. However, in the Late 1980s: May replace Reserve Combat Engineers with:
 Combat Engineers (up to 3 with APILAS) CWFR-27



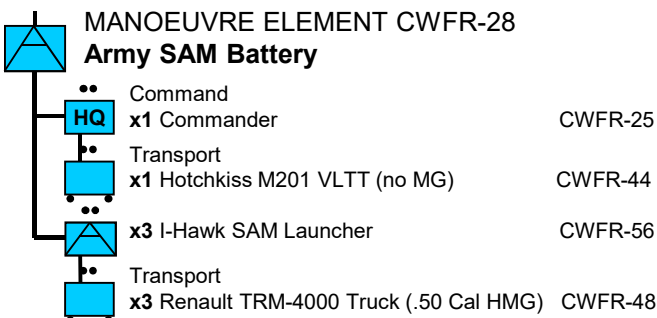
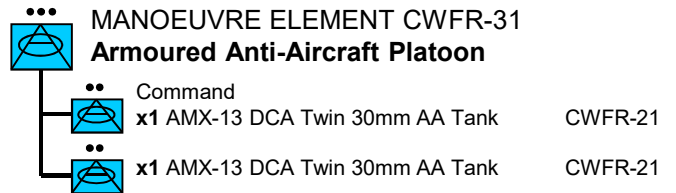
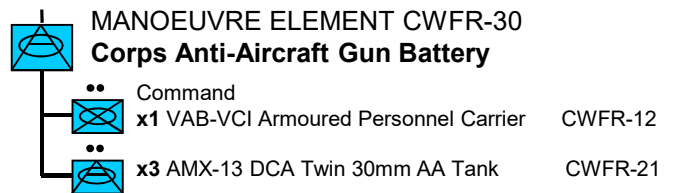
(a) The Engineers were at the back of the queue for FAMAS assault rifles, so remained using the MAS-49/56 for most of the decade. However, in the Late 1980s: May replace Reserve Combat Engineers with:
 Combat Engineers (up to 3 with APILAS) CWFR-27

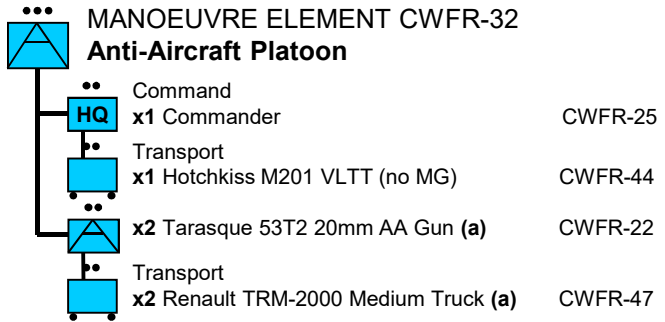


(a) Late 1980s: May replace Hotchkiss M201 VLTT Jeep with:
Peugeot P4 Jeep (no MG) CWFR-23

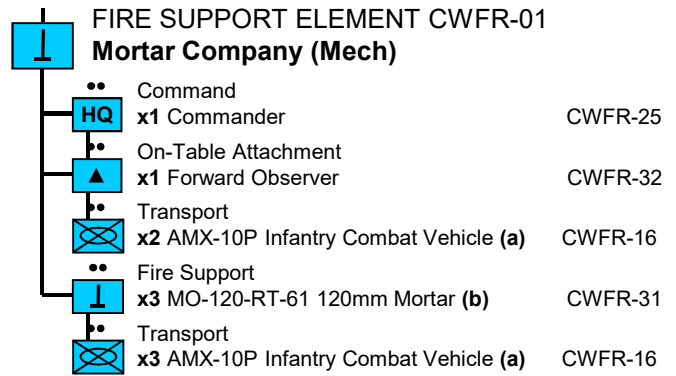
(b) The Engineers were at the back of the queue for FAMAS assault rifles, so remained using the MAS-49/56 for most of the decade. However, in the Late 1980s: May replace Reserve Combat Engineers with:
Combat Engineers (up to 3 with APILAS) CWFR-27

(c) Late 1980s: The Light Engineer Regiments began mechanising their companies with VAB variants. This organisation then became identical to the Mechanised Engineer Company (ME CWFR-)





(a) The 20mm AA guns were often actually mounted on their trucks. May therefore replace AA guns and trucks with:
x2 Renault TRM-2000 20mm AA Truck CWFR-47a

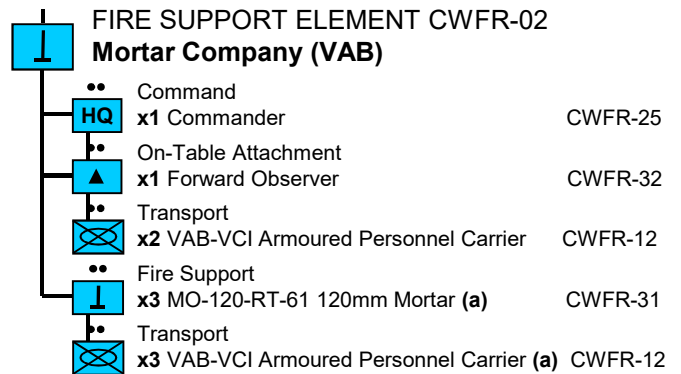


(a) I've not been able to find any evidence that mortar FOs used the AMX-10P VOA artillery OP vehicle, but it is certainly possible. May therefore replace FO's transport with:
 AMX-10P VOA Artillery OP Vehicle CWFR-17

(b) From 1984: Increase to **x6** 120mm Mortars and **x6** transports.

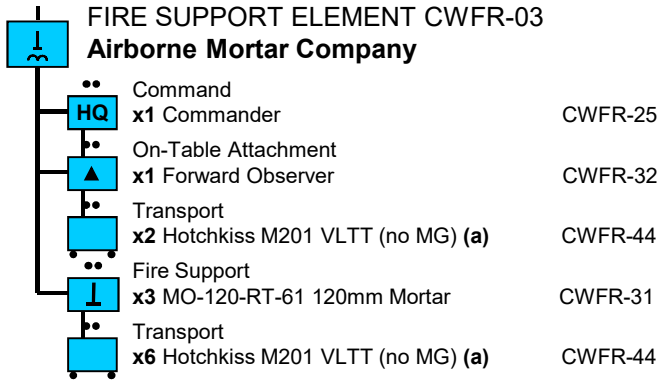


(a) May replace some or all Hotchkiss M201 VLTT Jeeps with:
 Lohr-Fardier FL500 Airborne Prime Mover CWFR-46



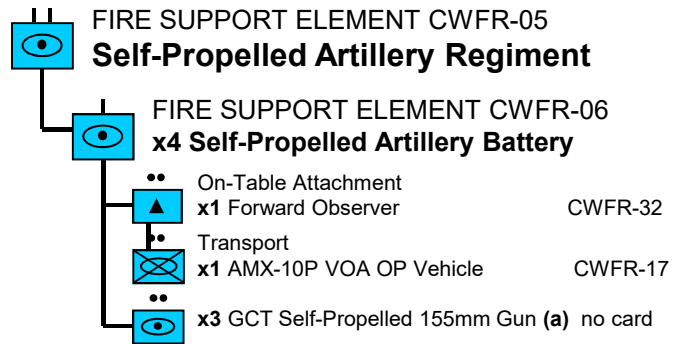
(a) From 1984: Increase to **x6** 120mm Mortars and **x6** transports.



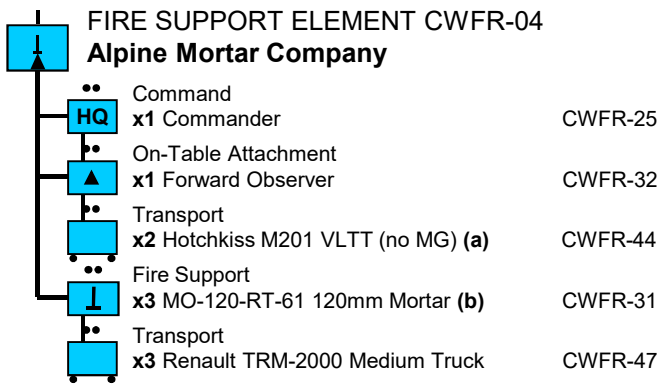


(a) May replace some or all Hotchkiss M201 VLTT Jeeps with:
 Lohr-Fardier FL500 Airborne Prime Mover CWFR-46

(b) From 1984: Increase to **x6** 120mm Mortars and **x6** transports.



(a) Early 1980s: A few regiments were still equipped with:
 AMX-13 105mm Model 1 Self-Propelled Howitzer CWR-42



(a) Late 1980s: May replace Hotchkiss M201 VLTT Jeeps with:
 Peugeot P4 Jeep (no MG) CWFR-23

(b) From 1984: Increase to **x6** 120mm Mortars and **x6** transports.



French Tactical Air Support

In 1987 the French *Armée de l'Air* had the following front-line fast-jet assets available in France:

Ground Attack Squadrons

8x Squadrons each with **x8** or **x9** Jaguar
2x Squadrons each with **x9** Mirage V F

Fighter Squadrons

4x Squadrons each with **x9** Mirage 2000 C
5x Squadrons each with **x6** or **x9** Mirage III E
8x Squadrons each with **x9** Mirage F1 C

Reconnaissance Squadrons

3x Squadrons each with **x8** Mirage F1 CR
1x Squadron with **x2** Mirage IV

Nuclear Attack Squadrons

1x Squadron with **x7** Mirage 2000 N
4x Squadrons each with **x4** Mirage IV P
(4x Jaguar Squadrons were also nuclear capable)

There were also a number of training squadrons equipped with Alpha-Jet, which could be used as light ground-attack squadrons in an emergency.

The French *Marine* also had fast-jet assets, which were split between their two carriers and home base stations:

Strike Squadrons

3x Squadrons, each with **x9** Super Étendard

Fighter Squadrons

2x Squadrons, each with **x7** F-8E Crusader

Reconnaissance Squadrons

1x Squadron with **x4** Super Étendard IV P



French Card List

(15mm or 1/100th model availability indicated: 'QRF' for QRF Models, 'PP' for Peter Pig, 'OG' for Old Glory, 'AiM' for Armaments in Miniature, 'MJ' for MJ Figures, 'RMM' for Roskopf Miniatur Modelle, 'Irishserb' for Irishserb Models, FoW for Flames of War or 'QC' for Quality Castings/Old Glory 15s)

CWFR-01 – AMX-13 90mm Light Tank	QRF, RMM, FoW
CWFR-02 – AMX-13 90mm/SS-11 ATGM Light Tank	
CWFR-03 – AMX-30B 105mm Main Battle Tank	QRF
CWFR-04 – AMX-30B2 105mm Main Battle Tank	QRF
CWFR-05 – AML-60 60mm Mortar Armoured Car	PP
CWFR-06 – AML-90 90mm Armoured Car	PP, MJ
CWFR-07 – ERC-90 Sagaie 90mm Armoured Car	Irishserb
CWFR-08 – EBR-90 90mm Armoured Car	QRF, RMM
CWFR-09 – AMX-10RC 105mm Armoured Car	QRF
CWFR-10 – AMX VCI Armoured Personnel Carrier (12.7mm HMG)	QRF
CWFR-11 – AMX-VCI Armoured Personnel Carrier (20mm)	QRF
CWFR-12 – VAB-VCI Armoured Personnel Carrier (12.7mm HMG)	QRF
CWFR-13 – VAB-VTM 120mm Mortar Tractor/81mm Mortar Carrier	QRF
CWFR-14 – VAB-VCAC/HOT 'Mephisto' ATGM Vehicle	QRF
CWFR-15 – VAB-VCAC/Milan ATGM Vehicle	QRF
CWFR-16 – AMX-10P Mechanised Infantry Combat Vehicle (20mm)	QRF
CWFR-17 – AMX-10P VOA Artillery OP Vehicle (MG)	QRF
CWFR-18 – AMX-13 Poseur de Pont AVLB	
CWFR-19 – AMX-30 EBG Combat Engineer Vehicle	
CWFR-20 – AMX-30 Roland SAM Vehicle	
CWFR-21 – AMX-13 DCA Twin 30mm AA Tank	
CWFR-22 – Tarasque 53T2 20mm Antiaircraft Gun	
CWFR-23 – Peugeot P4 Jeep (MG Option) (licence-built Mercedes G-Wagon)	QRF, Irishserb
CWFR-24 – Berliet CBC 8KT 4 Ton Truck	
CWFR-25 – Commander	PP, QRF
CWFR-26 – Infantry (FAMAS, NF-1, LRAC F1 MAW & APILAS LAW)	PP, QRF
CWFR-27 – Combat Engineers (FAMAS, NF-1 & APILAS LAW Option)	
CWFR-28 – VAB-VCI T20/13 20mm APC/Anti-Aircraft Vehicle	
CWFR-29 – Milan ATGM Team	QRF
CWFR-30 – MO-81-61C 81mm Mortar	PP
CWFR-31 – MO-120-RT-61 Towed 120mm Mortar	
CWFR-32 – Forward Observer	PP
CWFR-33 – Alouette III Observation Helicopter	Heller, AiM, OG
CWFR-34 – Gazelle HOT Attack Helicopter	QRF, Heller, Revell
CWFR-35 – Gazelle 20mm Observation/Attack Helicopter	QRF, Heller, Revell
CWFR-36 – Puma/Super Puma Utility Helicopter	QRF, Italeri, Revell, Heller
CWFR-37 – Jaguar Ground-Attack Aircraft	Italeri, Heller, Revell
CWFR-38 – AMX-10 HOT ATGM Vehicle	QRF
CWFR-39 – VLRA Light Truck/Reconnaissance Vehicle (HMG & LMGs)	
CWFR-40 – Mistral SAM Team (entered service in 1990 and used in Gulf War)	
CWFR-41 – Mirage V F Ground-Attack Aircraft	Italeri, Heller, Revell, Tamiya
CWFR-42 – AMX-13 105mm Model 1 Self-Propelled 105mm Howitzer	QRF
CWFR-43 – Alpha-Jet Light Attack Aircraft	Italeri, Heller
CWFR-44 – Hotchkiss M201 VLTT Jeep (LMG Option)	(virtually identical to WW2 Willys Jeep)
CWFR-45 – Hotchkiss M201 VLTT/ENTAC ATGM Vehicle	
CWFR-46 – Lohr Fardier FL500 Airborne Prime-Mover	
CWFR-47 – Renault TRM-2000 4 Ton Truck	
CWFR-48 – Renault TRM-4000 Heavy Truck (12.7mm HMG)	
CWFR-49 – Reserve Infantry (MAS-49/56 Rifle, NF-1 LMG & LRAC F1 MAW)	
CWFR-50 – NF-1 General Purpose Machine Gun (Light or Sustained Fire Mounts)	
CWFR-51 – Alouette III SS-11 Attack Helicopter	
CWFR-52 – Super Étendard Naval Strike Aircraft	
CWFR-53 – Mirage F1C Fighter-Bomber	
CWFR-54 – Super-Frélon Naval Transport Helicopter	Heller
CWFR-55 – M56 105mm Pack Howitzer	QRF, MJ
CWFR-56 – I-Hawk SAM Launcher	QC
CWFR-57 – M40A1 106mm Recoilless Rifle	QRF, PP
CWFR-58 – Reserve Combat Engineers (MAS-49/56)	
CWFR-59 – Special Forces Patrol (FAMAS, LRAC F1 MAW & APILAS LAW)	QRF, PP