

937th OSK Presents

DANCIN' AT THE ZOMBIE ZOO II
CLASS REUNION OF THE LIVING DEAD

FEATURING SPECIAL GUESTS

October 28th 2006

SMOOCHKNOB

For Registration: <http://www.WAORAIRsoft.com>

October 27th AND 28th 2007

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THE REVOLUTION IS UPON YOU

AUGUST 12th
2007

TEAM ONLY TOURNAMENT

FROM THE 937TH OSK AND BY WAORAIRSOFT.COM

Kill A Zombie for Mommy

DANCIN' AT THE ZOMBIE ZOO
OCTOBER 29, 2005

937th OSK PRESENTS

SKIRMISH

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937OSK
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937th OSK Skirmish

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4 МАЯ 2004

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THE REVOLUTION IS UPON YOU

AUGUST 12th
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TEAM ONLY TOURNAMENT

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TASK: Break Contact

CONDITIONS: The Unit is moving or stationary. The enemy fires on the unit. The Unit Leader orders the Unit to break contact.

STANDARDS: The unit moves to where the enemy cannot observe or place direct fire on it.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

1. The Unit Leader orders a distance and direction, a terrain feature or last objective rally point for the movement of the first element.
3. The base-of-fire element continues to suppress the enemy.
4. The moving element moves to assume the overwatch position.
5. The moving element takes up the designated position and engages the enemy positions.
6. The Unit Leader directs the base-of-fire element to move to its next location. (Based on the terrain and the volume and accuracy of the enemy's fire, the moving fire element may need to use fire and movement techniques.)
7. The Unit continues to bound away from the enemy until--
 - a. It breaks contact (the Unit must continue to suppress the enemy as it breaks contact).
 - b. Its elements/fire elements are in the assigned position to conduct the next mission.
8. The leader should consider changing his unit's direction once contact is broken. This will reduce the ability of the enemy to place effective indirect fire or counter attack on the unit.
9. If the unit becomes disrupted, soldiers stay together and move to the last designated rally point.
10. The Unit Leaders account for soldiers, report, reorganize as necessary, and continue the mission.



TASK: Conduct a Hasty Defense

CONDITION: The unit is conducting operations has received an operation order or fragmentary order to defend. The defense will be in a perimeter or strong point. Time is not available for a deliberate occupation of defensive position. The unit has been provided guidance on the rules of engagement (ROE) and or rules of interaction (ROI).

TASK STANDARD: The unit defends in accordance with tactical standing operating procedures, the order, and or commander's guidance. The unit occupies a perimeter and maintains security. The unit destroys or defeats the enemy force within its area.

TASK STEPS

1. Leader gains and or maintains situational understanding using information that is gathered from Command.
2. Unit leader receives an order and issues warning order.
3. Leader or designated representative conducts coordination with adjacent unit as required/available.
4. Leader disseminates pertinent information to each element of the unit.
5. Leader briefs unit trigger points, break points, disengagement criteria, (if applicable).
6. Leader issues orders and instructions to include ROE and or ROI.
7. Unit starts movement to a tactical assembly area or designated area short of the defensive position(s).
 - a. Pinpoints the defensive position(s).
 - b. Ensures positions are free of enemy, mines, and obstacles.
 - c. Assigns element sectors and observation posts (OP) locations.
 - d. Selects weapons positions to cover likely avenues of approach.
8. Unit moves tactically to assigned defensive positions.
 - a. Enforces camouflage, noise, light, and litter discipline.
 - b. Maintains security.
 - c. Constructs/establishes/occupies primary defensive positions or as directed.
 - d. Maintains security / hasty perimeter.
 - e. Assigns sectors of fire, engagement priorities, and other fire control measures.
 - f. Positions weapons systems.
9. Leader adjusts readiness condition status. Assesses requirements, based on the tactical situation.
10. Unit conducts the defense.
 - a. Scan sector of responsibility.
 - b. Engages enemy forces using direct fires until enemy is destroyed or an order to cease fire is received.
 - e. Displaces as required.
11. Unit consolidates and reorganizes as necessary.
12. Unit continues operations as directed.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Unit leader receives an order and issues warning order.
2. Unit moves tactically to assigned defensive positions.
 - a. Enforces camouflage, noise, light, and litter discipline.
 - b. Maintains security.
 - c. Constructs/establishes/occupies primary defensive positions or as directed.
 - d. Maintains security / hasty perimeter.
 - e. Assigns sectors of fire, engagement priorities, and other fire control measures.
 - f. Positions weapons systems.
3. Unit conducts the defense.
 - a. Scan sector of responsibility.
 - b. Engages enemy forces using direct fires until enemy is destroyed or an order to cease fire is received.
 - e. Displaces as required by higher command.
4. Unit consolidates and reorganizes as necessary.
5. Unit continues operations as directed.

TASK: React to Ambush

CONDITIONS: The Unit is moving. The Unit is in a prepared kill zone. The enemy initiates the ambush with a casualty-producing device and a high volume of fire.

STANDARDS:

Soldiers in the kill zone in a near ambush immediately return fire, take up covered positions, soldiers in the kill zone assault through the ambush using fire and movement. Soldiers not in the kill zone locate and place suppressive fire on the enemy, take up covered positions, and shift fire as the assault begins.

Soldiers in the kill zone in a far ambush immediately return fire and take up covered positions. The leader identifies the enemy's location and soldiers place accurate suppressive fire on the enemy's position. Soldiers not in the kill zone begin fire and movement to destroy the enemy. The unit moves out of the kill zone, forces the enemy to withdraw, or destroys the ambush.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

1. Near Ambush (Within Hand-Grenade Range).
 - a. Depending on the terrain, soldiers in the kill zone carry out one of the following two actions:
 - (1) Return fire immediately. If cover is not available, immediately, without order or signal, assume the prone.
 - (2) Return fire immediately. If cover is available, without order or signal, seek the nearest covered position, assume the prone position.
 - b. Immediately after the explosion of the concussion or fragmentation grenades, soldiers in the kill zone return fire and assault through the ambush position using fire and movement.
 - c. Soldiers not in the kill zone identify the enemy location, and then place accurate suppressive fire against the enemy's position. Fire is shifted as the personnel in the kill zone begin to assault.
 - d. Soldiers in the kill zone continue the assault to eliminate the ambush or until contact is broken.
 - e. The unit conducts consolidation and reorganization.
2. Far Ambush (Out of Hand-Grenade Range).
 - a. Soldiers receiving fire immediately return fire, take up covered positions, and suppress the enemy-
 - (1) By destroying or suppressing enemy crew-served weapons.
 - (2) By sustaining suppressive fires.
 - b. Soldiers (elements/elements) not receiving fire move by a covered and concealed route to a vulnerable flank of the enemy position and assault using fire and movement.
 - c. Soldiers in the kill zone continue suppressive fires and shift fires as the assaulting element fights through the enemy position.
 - d. The leader lifts or shifts fires to isolate the enemy position or to attack them with indirect fires as they retreat.
 - e. The Unit Leader reports, reorganizes as necessary, and continues the mission.

TASK: Knock Out Bunkers

TASK: Knock Out a Bunker

CONDITIONS: The unit receives fire from an enemy bunker while moving as a part of a larger force.

STANDARDS: The unit destroys the designated bunker by killing, capturing, or forcing the withdrawal of enemy personnel in the bunker. The unit maintains a sufficient fighting force that can defeat the enemy's counterattack and continue operations.

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

1. The unit reacts to contact.
2. The fire element in contact identifies the bunker and gains suppressive fire.
3. The Unit Leader determines that he can maneuver by identifying--
 - a. The bunker and any obstacles.
 - b. The size of the enemy force engaging the element. (The number of enemy automatic weapons, the presence of any vehicles, and the employment of indirect fires are indicators of enemy strength.)
 - c. A vulnerable flank.
 - d. A covered and concealed flanking route to the bunker.
4. The element in contact--
 - a. Suppresses the bunker and any supporting positions.
 - b. Continues suppressive fire.
5. The element in contact: Destroys or suppresses enemy crew-served weapons first. Sustains suppressive fire.
6. The Unit Leader directs the fire element in contact to support the movement of the other fire element.
7. The Unit Leader requests indirect fires through The Unit Leader to destroy or isolate the enemy position.
8. The Unit Leader leads the assaulting element along the covered and concealed route to the flank of the bunker:
 - a. The assaulting element approaches the bunker from the blind side and does not mask the fires of the base-of-fire element.
 - b. Soldiers constantly watch for other bunkers or enemy positions in support of bunkers.
9. Upon reaching the last covered and concealed position--
 - a. The element leader and the automatic rifleman remain in place and add their fire to suppressing the bunker.
 - b. The Unit Leader positions himself where he can best control his elements. On The Unit Leader's signal, the base-of-fire element lifts or shifts fires to the opposite side of the bunker from the assaulting fire element 's approach.
 - c. The grenadier and automatic rifleman go to the blind side of the bunker. One soldier takes up a covered position near the exit, while one soldier cooks off a grenade (2 seconds maximum), shouts, "Frag out," and throws it through an aperture.
 - d. After the grenade detonates, the soldier covering the exit enters the bunker firing short bursts to destroy the enemy.
10. The Unit Leader inspects the bunker to ensure that it has been destroyed. He reports, reorganizes as needed, and continues the mission. The unit follows the success of the attack against the bunker and continues the attack of other bunkers.

TASK: React to Contact (Unit)

CONDITIONS: The Unit is halted or moving. The enemy initiates fires on the Unit with an individual or crew-served weapon.

STANDARDS: The unit returns fire immediately. The unit locates and engages the enemy with well aimed fire and causes at least one enemy casualty. The leader can point out at least one-half of the enemy positions and identify the types of weapons (such as small-arms, light machine gun).

TASK STEPS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

1. Soldiers immediately assume the nearest covered positions.
2. Soldiers return fire immediately on reaching the covered positions.
3. Element leaders locate and engage known or suspected enemy positions with well-aimed fire, and pass information to The Unit Leader.
4. Element leaders control the fire of their soldiers by using standard fire commands (initial and supplemental) containing the following elements:
 - a. Alert.
 - b. Direction.
 - c. Description.
 - d. Range.
 - e. Method of fire (manipulation and rate of fire).
 - f. Command to commence firing.
5. Soldiers maintain contact (visual or oral) with the soldiers on their left or right.
6. Soldiers maintain contact with the element leader and indicate the location of the enemy positions.
7. The leaders (visually or orally) check the status of their personnel.
8. The element leaders maintain visual contact with The Unit Leader.
9. The Unit Leader moves up to the element in contact and links up with its leader.
 - a. The Unit Leader brings The element Leader of the nearest element, and one machine gun element.
 - b. The Unit Leader of the trail element moves to the front of his lead fire element.
 - c. The Unit Second in command moves forward with the second machine gun element and links up with The Unit Leader, ready to assume control of the base-of-fire element.
10. The Unit Leader determines whether or not his unit must move out of the engagement area.
11. The Unit Leader determines whether or not his unit can gain and maintain suppressive fires with the element already in contact (based on the volume and accuracy of enemy fires against the element in contact).
12. The Unit Leader makes an assessment of the situation. He identifies--
 - a. The location of the enemy position and obstacles.
 - b. The size of the enemy force engaging the unit in contact. (The number of enemy automatic weapons, the presence of any vehicles, and the employment of indirect fires are indicators of enemy strength.)
 - c. Vulnerable flanks.
 - d. Covered and concealed flanking routes to the enemy positions.
13. The Unit Leader determines the next course of action.