Just what is it?
A primer on the way military forces are organized

GROUND FORCES:

In World War II (and even today) the division is the largest unit with a fixed table of organization and equipment (TO&E). It has both the combat forces and the service forces to operate as a single force for extended periods of time (a 'mini' army). Smaller units are often assigned to assist the division in its mission, (such as engineers, anti-tank, artillery, etc.) which are smaller, and do not have the supply and communications elements to be used fully alone. These non-divisional units provide special benefits to the attack above what a regular division has.

The Chart below is designed to give you a generic view of how an army organizes, the size of each level, and a feel for the type of commanders you will be "role-playing" during the game.

Level	Symbol	Consists of	Troops	RE Size	Example
Theater	OOOOO	2+ Army Groups	750,000+	-	SHEAF Commander: GEN. Eisenhower
Army Group	XXXXX	2+ Armies	350,000-750,000	-	12th US Commander: GEN. Bradley
Army	XXXX	3-5 Corps	160,000-240,000	-	3d US Commander: LtGEN. Patton
Corps	XXX	2-5 Divisions	30,000-80,000	-	XII US Commander: MGEN. Cook
Division	XX	3 Brigades or Regiments	15,000	3	80th INF US Commander: MGEN Patch
{Brigade}*	X	(# Battalions)	-	1	Brigadier General
Regiment	III	3 Battalions	2,000	1	317/80 Commander: Colonel
Battalion	II	3 Companies	900	1/2	1/317 Commander: Lieutenant Colonel
Company	I	3 Platoons	150	1/4	A/1/317 Commander: Captain
Platoon	***	3 Squads	50	-	1/A/1 Leader: 2nd Lieutenant
Squad	*	-	15	-	1/1/A Leader: Sergeant
Rifleman		-	1	-	Private

* The Brigade level is used by some nations, replacing the Regiment in commanding Battalions. It is a matter of flexibility inside the Division. For purposes of the game, it is considered to be equal to a Regiment.

In Master Europa, the player represents the commanders at the levels Corps to Theater. The counters represent the levels Company (Artillery = Battery) to Division, which are the components used to make Corps. The lowest section is included to show how the individual fits into the whole scheme of organization. The example is from the US Army in July 1944.

AIR UNITS: Air units in Europa represent (generally) 40-60 aircraft of the type designated. This is roughly the size of USAF Group, RAF Wing, or Luftwaffe Gruppe.

NAVAL UNITS: Europa naval units represent either a single vessel (Battleship, Cruiser, etc.), or a group of them (Destroyers) called a Flotilla. NTPs represent cargo capacity not a single ship.