

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

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G/TRE/10/1 Training + Courses - Infantry
July 1945 - Jan. 1946

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

783020

SUBJECT :- Monthly Bulletin Small Arms, School
- Platoon Weapons

Land Forces Sub Comm A.C.
(M.M.I.A.) ROME
G/Trg/10/1

RECEIVED 9 Jan 46
1946

7 Jan 46

12 BLU to Central Military Schools

1. Herewith a copy of the Monthly Bulletin No 21 (Nov 45) of Platoon Weapons for your info.
2. Please return to this HQ not later than 8 Feb 46.

WDM/cil

8/1/46.
by:
date:
for:
to:
from:
pro:

Return
to MMIA
for

1107

Major-General.
M. M. I. A.

LI-cse

10
6
10/1 Jan. 46

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TRG-AMIA
SECRET

SMALL ARMS SCHOOL (PLATOON WEAPONS)

REVISED BULLETIN NO. 21

MONTREAL, 1942

SECTION I - GENERAL

1. Location S.A.S. (Platoon Weapons). The Small Arms School (Platoon Weapons) will return to Hythe, Kent in Jan 46. It will leave Ripley on 2 Jan 46. The first courses at Hythe, Kent will begin 24 Jan 46: Officers and Sniffer Divisions, 24 Jan 46 H.C.O.s' Division.

The address from 2 Jan 46 will be:-

Small Arms School (Platoon Weapons),

Turnpike Camp,

Hythe, Kent.

Telephone: Hythe 67434.

2. Accidents. The private possession or retention of any filled ammunition is prohibited. The display or use as ornaments of such ammunition is also forbidden. The full text of A.C.I. 1319 on this subject should be studied.

3. Safety Precautions. Notices on Training Areas and Ranges exposed to the War become illegible. A copy of a War Office letter (145/South Eastern/677(25) dated 28 Sep 45) permitting certain wording to be printed on notice boards is attached as Appendix "A" to this bulletin.

4. Cartridges. S.A. 2 H.A. 22. 23. Cartridges, S.A. Ball 2 H.A. 18. 24. manufactured at Hirman since Mar 45, are suspected of being liable to leave bullets in the bore, and will be withdrawn from Service. It is understood that production ceased at Hirman at about the end of Aug 45.

Approximately 67 million rounds are involved. Stocks held at home and overseas will be sent to unserviceable and quantities reported forwarded to the War Office (M.S.2(6) and W.S.2) for disposal. (Tact. Am. Letter No. 66)

5. Cartridges. S.A. 303-in. 82. Cartridges of the following lot numbers: (1) S.E. manufacture, which were ordered to be segregated by the War Office (Tact. Am. 2) in Apr 44, are liable to leave bullets in the bores of weapons. Known stocks are being disposed of. Any which are discovered in the future will be sentenced unserviceable and destroyed.

Lots:- S.E. 22.12.42 A.
S.E. 24.12.42
S.E. 31.12.42 III
S.E. 31.12.42 IV

(Tact. Am. Letter No. 66).

6. 303-in. Smoke Tracer. We have now received a further report from C.S.A.R. that out certain loaded components in an endeavour to improve the smoke tracer.

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attached as Appendix "A" to this bulletin.

4. Cartridges, S.A. 2 m.m. Nr. 23. Cartridges, S.A. Ball 2 m.m. Nr. 23, manufactured at Hirshon since Apr 15, are suspected of being liable to leave bullets in the bore, and will be withdrawn from Service. It is understood that production ceased at Hirshon at about the end of Aug 45.

Approximately 67 million rounds are involved. Stocks held at home and overseas will be sentenced unserviceable and quantities reported forthwith to the War Office (S.S.2(a) and W.S.2) for disposal.

(Tech. Mem. Letter No. 66)

5. Cartridges, S.A. .303-in. Nr. 97. Cartridges of the following lot numbers at S.R. manufacture, which were ordered to be segregated by the War Office (Technical 2) in Apr 44, are liable to leave bullets in the bores of weapons.

Known stocks are being disposed of. Any which are discovered in the future will be sentenced unserviceable and destroyed.

Lots:- S.R. 22.12.42 A.
S.R. 24.12.42
S.R. 31.12.42 B
S.R. 31.12.42 B

(Tech. Mem. Letter No. 66)

6. .303-in. Smoke Troop. We have now received a further report from C.S.A.B. who tried out certain special compounds in an endeavour to improve the smoke trace in this calibre. The results were unsatisfactory, and it has been decided to drop this investigation. This item will be deleted next month.

(S. of S. Liaison Notes Oct 45)

SECTION II - RIFLES

7. Rifle No. 5 - Accuracy. The No. 5 Rifle has now been in production for sufficient length of time to have got over initial teething troubles, and consequently it is considered that the definite accuracy capabilities of this weapon can now be gauged. Trials have, therefore, been arranged for 100 rounds to be fired from an

Emfield rest from 200 Yards (100 Rifles of R.O.F. type only, and 100 Rifles of R.A.F. Shirley production) at ranges of 100, 200, 300 and 400 yards (0.5. Post. No. 52331 refers).

Normal life trials are in progress at Experimental Establishment, Farnborough, and further accuracy data will be forthcoming as a result of these trials (S.2, Para. 1700).

Our No. 5 Rifle which had been specially stocked up at the request of Commandant C.A.B. (Platoon Weapons) has undergone preliminary trials. This Rifle was fitted with an inner band similar to the No. 1 Rifle, and the fore-and-aft recess was "standard" to give a bearing one inch in front and in the rear of this band.

Trials as far as carried out show that any improvement obtained in accuracy with this Rifle in comparison with normal seating is doubtful. The problem is under consideration by C.S.A.B.

P.T.O.

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2.

c. Reynolds - Polished Blade. The request for the No. 5 rifle has been issued. It is the blade polished, whereas Reynolds No. 1, 3 and 4 rifles have been manufactured with the blade either sandblasted or polished. The General Staff have ruled that the Nos. 1, 3 and 4 rifles be brought into line with the No. 5, and all Reynolds will, in future, be manufactured with a polished blade. Readings have accordingly been amended.

(H. of S. Liaison Notes Oct 45).

9. Aim Corrector No. 3. The 1. for Rifles Nos. 4 and 5. A report has been received from Commandant, S.A.S. (Pl. Weapons) that this design of Aim Corrector is not sufficiently robust, in fact the top of which slides under the tangent bracket is liable to break as a result of continuous use.

(H. of S. Liaison Notes Oct 45).

SECTION III - BREN

10. BREN SLIDES. All slides 46 inches in length can now be replaced by those of 46 inches long.

11. BREN Mks. 3 and 4. Authorized for light divisions only by A.O.I. 122/45 and A.O.I. 130/45.

12. BREN .303-in. L.M.C. It does not appear to be generally known that the Bren Mk. 3, the lightened model is now the only model of Bren L.M.C. production in the country. As a consequence, the lightened barrel is now the only Bren barrel in production.

This lightened barrel is interchangeable on any mark of Bren in the Service. It is, therefore, possible to fit a Bren Mk. 1 or Mk. 2 with a lightened barrel, or to fit a lightened barrel. 3 with the old type barrel, according to the availability of any particular type of barrel in the zone concerned. In short - any Bren barrel may be used in any mark of Bren body.

(H. of S. Liaison Notes Oct 45).

SECTION IV - MORTAR

13. Firing pin. If the steel pad in the breach piece of the 2" mortar is not correctly positioned the firing pin may become bent if the firing mechanism is operated.

Operation of the firing mechanism will not be used as a method to hold the removal of the steel pad.

SECTION V - F.P.L.M.

14. F.P.L.M.

SECTION VI - MACHINE GUN

the lightened barrel is interchangeable on any mark of Bren in the Service. It is, therefore, possible to fit a Bren Mk. 1 or Mk. 2 with a lightened barrel, or to fit a lightened Bren Mk. 3 with the old type barrel, according to the availability of any particular type of barrel in the zone concerned. In short - any Bren barrel may be used in any Mark of Bren body.

RESEARCH - APPLICATIONS

Operation of the string mechanism will not be used as a method to hold the removal of the steel part.

S. T. I. I.

100

SECTION VI - MATHS & SCIENCE

Section VII - CHANGES

d) 50.14 g HC, 75 Growside Mk, 3 and 10c, 77 Growside.

(5) Exemption for qualified officers, W.Os. or H.C.Os. to supervise live training with prisoners.

(c) A. Larson, c/o the Publications Set.

• **COPIES OF THE GLE FOR** **THE** **WORLD**

(e) Instructions for the usual trap lining.

15. ADMINISTRATIVE. Study T. Pamphlet No. 15 Amendment 5 is authorized by A.O.I. 134-15. This includes instructions for using the No. 75 Certificate as a demolition charge, making changes the teaching of S.S.I. into indoctrination (All Arms) Military Training Pamphlet No. 30 Part VI demolitions 1545.

45. Granade, Band No. 77 - Jungle package. The following Jungle package for Lt. 77 Granade and no. 69 Detonator has been approved:-

Container, packing No. 263 (left to hold 4 grenades, and 4 detonators in cylinder No. 526).

For steel C-256 lbs. 2 - to hold 6 containers No. 255 lbs. 1 (i.e. 24 containers with intercalation)
Storage dimensions of C-256 lbs. 2 - 25.9 x 16.4 x 9.6 ins.
(Total height 36 in.) (Total width 36 in.)

3.

SECTION VIII - SNIPERS

17. SNIPERS' BADGES. In the Field Bn. Commanders are authorized to award this badge to snipers who they consider have reached a standard equivalent to the team laid down in S.M.P. Vol. I, Pamphlet No. 3 4942. (A.C.I. 1290/45.

SECTION IX - RANGING

N.I.L

SECTION X - PISTOL

18. PISTOLERS' TOOLS FOR PISTOLS FIGHTING 3 in. G.1098 Scale for these is approved. (A.C.I. 1301/45.)

Valley Camp,
Surrey.
6 Dec 45.

W. J. Vane
Colonel,
Commandant, Small Arms School (Platoon Weapons).

Distribution: As per Monthly Bulletin No. 19 as amended by Monthly Bulletin No. 20.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

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Distribution: As per Monthly Bulletin No. 19 as amended by Monthly Bulletin No. 20.

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APPENDIX "A"SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - WARNINGS ON TRAINING RANGINGPAGES A.C.I. 716 OF 1011

1. It has been reported that difficulty has been experienced in ensuring that the notices required under the above mentioned A.C.I., were affixed to notice boards in exposed positions, do not become illegible due to the effects of weather.

2. It has been decided that in such cases the existing notice boards should be painted and the following wording stencilled on as appropriate:-

(a)

DANGER
KEEP AWAY

(b)

DANGER
KEEP OFF

(c)

DANGER
DO NOT CROSS LINE
OF NOTICES

(d)

DANGER
EMPLOYEES AND LIVE
AMMUNITION

(e)

DANGER
FIRE RANGING

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(c) TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
OF NOTICES

(a) DANGER
TOPOGRAPHY AND LIVE
AMMUNITION

(a) DANGER
FIREWORKS AND LIVE
AMMUNITION

785020

SUBJECT :- Monthly Bulletin Small Arms School
- Platoon Weapons

Land Forces Sub Comd A.C.
(M.M.I.A.) ROME

G/Trg/10/1

7 Jan 46

12 BLC to Central Military Schools

1. Herewith a copy of the Monthly Bulletin No 21 (Nov 45)
of Platoon Weapons for your info.

2. Please return to this HQ not later than 8 Feb 46.

noted

returned
Joris 19

H. H. A. G. M.

for Major-General.
M. M. I. A.

lt lve

WIM/c11

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SUBJECT: Monthly Bulletin -
Small Arms School (Platoon Weapons)

SECRET

G (Training)
GHQ CMT

Tel: FREEDOM 551

TRG/32/2

3 Jan 46

HQ British Troops AUSTRIA (1)
HQ 13 Corps (2)
HQ Land Forces GREECE (1)
HQ 2 District (1)
MHA (1)
HQ Polish Base (1)
BMM to GREECE (1)
Inf GHQ CMT (1)

Copy to: 26 BLJ att Base 2 Polish Corps

Liaison GHQ CMT

Herewith copies as above of Monthly Bulletin No 21 - Nov 45 of
Small Arms School (Platoon Weapons) for your information.

*see folio 19A
for Bulletin*

M. D. Ward
A. D. WARD,
Maj Gen,
OGS.

2539

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110

SUBJECT: War Office Infantry Bulletin

Land Forces Sub-Com, AG (1251A)

G/IRG/10/1

2 Jan 46

File

Copy No 141	TO	No 1	BLU	7	BLU	Copy No 147
142		2	BLU	8	BLU	148
143		3	BLU	9	BLU	149
144		4	BLU	10	BLU	150
145		5	BLU	11	BLU	151
146		6	BLU	12	BLU	152-153-

War Office Infantry Bulletin No. 28, is forwarded herewith for information.

Please acknowledge receipt on attached proforma.

Advised
Major-General.
M. H. I. A.

0690

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

152-153

War Office Infantry Bulletin No. 28, is forwarded
herewith for information.

Please acknowledge receipt on attached proforma.

PD

[Signature]
Major General,
M. M. I. A.

TO: G(Inf)
M.M.I.A. G.M.F.

Receipt is acknowledged of copy number
Infantry Bulletin No. 2538
of War Office

Date

(Signed)

(Formal)

785020

RESTRICTED

SUBJECT:- War Office Infantry Bulletin No.28

INFANTRY
G.H.Q. C.M.F.

Tele. FREEDOM 892

Infantry/313

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(Your G/Trg/10/1
dated 27 Nov 45
refers)

BMA GREECE	154 - 167
26 BLU Polish	
Army TC	168
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1. Further to this branch letter Infantry/313 dated 17 Nov 45
2. War Office Infantry Bulletin No.28 is forwarded herewith for distribution down to Infantry, Motor and MG Battalions.
3. Please acknowledge on attached proforma.
4. As we now receive more copies from War Office the distribution has been increased. Will addressees therefore please fill in the attached pro-forma to indicate whether this distribution is satisfactory.

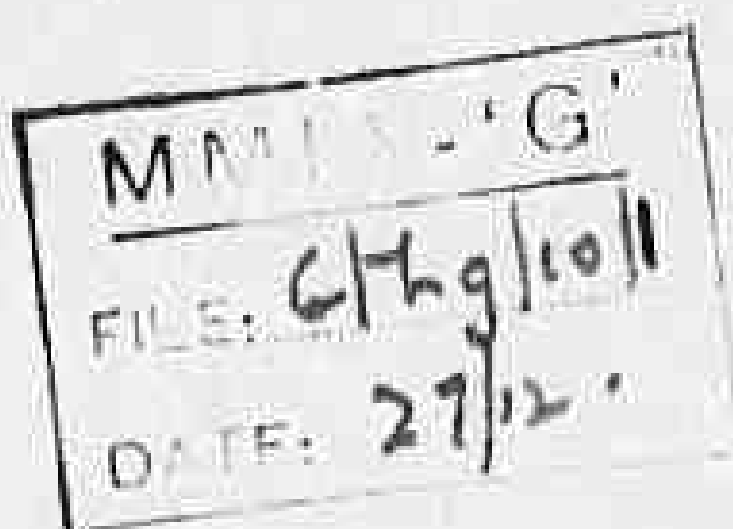
31 Dec 45
BGS/JS

Brian C. Sand 2537
V.F.S. HAWKINS.
Brigadier Infantry.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

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14
SUBJECT: Monthly Bulletin No.26 - Inf. Heavy Weapons School.



12 BRITISH LIAISON UNIT
for the
ITALIAN CENTRAL MILITARY SCHOOLS.
(Tel: ROME 66319)

Ref: AQ/6/2/787

26 Dec.45.

To: H.Q.
Land Forces Sub Comm. AC (MMIA).

Reference your G/Trg/10/1 dated 15 Dec.45.

Herewith Monthly Bulletin No.26 for November 1945,
returned as requested.

415 27/12/45
Major D.W.R.
Comd. 12 British Liaison Unit for the
Italian Central Military Schools

ASJ/ah.

Internal.

File.

27/12/45
2536

141

3.15.14

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were cultured in YEA medium for 24 h at 28 °C. The cell concentration of the strains was adjusted to 1.0 × 10⁸ cells/ml. The cell suspension was then diluted with distilled water to obtain the concentrations of 1.0 × 10⁷, 1.0 × 10⁶, 1.0 × 10⁵, 1.0 × 10⁴, 1.0 × 10³, 1.0 × 10², 1.0 × 10¹, and 1.0 × 10⁰ cells/ml. The cell suspension was then inoculated into the plant tissue. The transformation efficiency was determined by the number of transformants per 100 mg of plant tissue. The data were presented as the mean ± SD of three independent experiments.

16 January - 1964
 Completed - 12 hours Navy Weapons School.
 (School at Pahrump, Nevada 11-12-1963)

500-427-0147

1000

The War Office (M.S. 2)
 The War Office (M.S. 3)
 The War Office (M.S. 4)
 The War Office (M.S. 5)
 The War Office (M.S. 6)
 The War Office (M.S. 7)
 The War Office (M.S. 8)
 The War Office (M.S. 9)
 The War Office (M.S. 10)
 The War Office (M.S. 11)
 The War Office (M.S. 12)
 The War Office (M.S. 13)
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Received 10 October 1994

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A.I.C. (D.L.)	10
D.O. of A.W.S.D., O.H.P.	1
H.E. The Governor & C. in C.	1
Gibson	1
E.S.S. (Twp), E.A.S., Washington, D.C.	1
Canadian Military P.O., S.W. 1	1
(for attention T.M.)	
Washington M.H.C., W.O. 2	2
E.S. Military P.O., W.O. 2	2
Sgt. Lewis H.C., W.O., W.O. 2	2
C.A. Carlson H.C.	1
C.A. Lindgren H.C.	1
C.A. Lindgren H.C.	1
Immigrants,	
English Immigrants	1
Scotiath	1
Polish	1
" "	1
Scottish	1
48 Int. Div.	1
49 " "	1
50 " "	1
East General District	1
East & West Police	1
West Scotland	1
East England	1
East	1
London	1
Old Post	1
North Highland	1
North Island	1
North West	1
Northumberland	1
Northampton	1
S.T. & District	1
South Wales	1
South West am	1
Swansea & Surrey	1
West Scotland	1
Commandant,	
School of Agriculture	
School of Signals	
School of Infantry	
Sch. of Infantry B.A.O.S., Eng.	
Control	

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ISSUANCE NUMBER: TROOP'S RECORDADDITIONAL COMMENTS: 06.01REVISIONS: 10120 0 0 0 0 0 0 0PAGEPAGESECTION I - GENERAL

1. Old Comrades' Association

SECTION II - MEMBERSHIP

2. Conventional Report from S.E.A.C.

3. Disagreement of Death and Area Targets by Indirect Fire

4. Fire Control Chart

5. Signalling Equipment -

6. Case for Spare Barrel

SECTION III - 1-INCH MORTAR

III

SECTION IV - 4.2-INCH MORTAR

III

SECTION V - 4.2-INCH MORTAR

7. Target at 06.27 -

8. Mortar Trail

9. Status of 4-in. A/T. Gun when lowered by Parachute

10. Cartridge, 4.2-in. 7-apt.

SECTION VI - 4.2-INCH MORTAR

12. Target at 06.27 -

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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7.	Completed 10.27 - Audiences			
8.	Centre Field			
9.	Stovall of 1-22. A/Ch. San also approved by Participants			
10.	Contributors. 8.2. 8-2. 7-out.			

[illegible]

17. *Investment* 100

APPENDICES

14.	Extract from a Story on Gravesites in S. E. U. S. 1905-1910	...	4
15.	Old Castles, The Innermost Fortress	...	5

785020

-1-

SECTION 1 - GENERAL1. Old Comrades' Association

Old Comrades' and Comrades in the Army have their Old Comrades' Association. At the outbreak of War the Small Arms School Corps did not have an O.C.A., owing to the small number of personnel serving on the strength. The war brought about expansion, and this was for an Association to help members on their release become very important. Consequently, the Comrades' S.A.S. (Lt Wynne) was organized in 1945 in a section and its personnel in the Corps on the strength of the S.A.S. (Lt Wynne) were initially a small unit that an Association should be formed. Accordingly, the Comrades' Infantry Heavy Weapons School, and Experimental Establishment, these instructional staff, also belong to the Small Arms School Corps, were approached and were in agreement. As a result the Association was formed on 1 Jan 47, and the membership of both past and present Small Arms School Corps personnel has in the reaching 175.

At a recent Committee meeting it was decided that all officers who had served the Officer Establishment at the following establishments should be invited to become honorary members:-

S.A.S. (Lt Wynne), formerly S.A.S. (Lt Wynne).
 Infantry Heavy Weapons School, formerly S.A.S. (Lt Wynne Wing).
 Experimental Establishment, Zandvoort.

The method of communicating with such officers will vary from time to time. Officers concerned and interested are therefore requested to communicate with:-

Old President,
 S.A.S.C. Old Comrades' Association,
 High Wycombe,
 Bucks.
 When further details will be supplied.

As a result, Committee members in war areas have been all but ignored and served as Officer Intelligence at the following Intelligence should be invited to become honorary members:-

S.A.S. (21, Tropic), formerly S.A.S. (Tropic Time).
 Infantry Heavy Machine Gun, formerly S.A.S. (Infantry Time).
 The only official establishment, Pacific.

The method of communication with each officer will have slow in some instances. Officers concerned and interested are therefore contacted to communicate with -

The President,
 S.A.S. Old Dominion Association,
 High Way 100.

Documented, Source,
 which further details will be supplied.

SECTION II - THE S.A.S. ASSOCIATION

2. Operational Report from S.A.S.

Abstract from a report on operations in S.A.S., under 2533
 and in. The Handbook on English, also given in English 191.

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3. Examination of North and Area Targets by Indirect Plans

Reference is made to Vol. I, Paragraph 10.7, Part III, Section 114, last paragraph.

Present teaching regarding the assignment of North and Area targets by indirect plans has been reviewed, and it is now found that the use of a "quantitative evaluation" is not possible.

Directions are given in Appendix "B".

The pamphlet will be submitted in due course.

4. Area Control Charts

Ref. U.S. No. 10, page 10.

It has now been confirmed that the production of area control charts in printed form is a general requirement. Reference is made, therefore, to the submitted to the War Office.

5. Standard Equipment - U.S. 10, Section

Authority is being sought for the following amendment to be made to the signal stores for U.S. 10, Section:

For "Approximate guide laying" - 1"

Substitute "Approximate guide laying" - 10.2 - 10"

The reasons for the above proposed amendment are as follows:-

- (a) Better alignment of signal stores on U.S. 10, Section are normally available to lay lines to sections, and it is necessary to make this laying of lines a section responsibility. Guide laying, on the scale of one page, section, carried in the section commander's carrier, are therefore, avoided.
- (b) Guide laying on U.S. 10, Section required, was amended to guide laying on U.S. 10, Section, because the former was much easier to operate in a forward area.

6. Area Control Charts

Authority is being sought for the following amendments to be made to the signal store for a C.C. 3.3.3. Plan:-

For "Amman" cable laying to. - 1"
Substitute "Amman" cable laying to. 2 - 2".

The reasons for the above proposed amendments are as follows:-

- (a) Section of cable proposed for plan on B.C. proposed are normally available by lay line to sections, and it is necessary to make this laying of "Amman" section convenient. Since lay line, on the scale of one per section, entered in the section commander's services, are therefore, needed.
- (b) Cable layout No. 2 are required, an extension to cable layout No. 1, because the former are much smaller to operate in a forward area.

6. Plan for cable layout

Ref. H.C. No. 11, page. 5.

The above plan is now on trial at this school.

It consists of a cable with a movable section on at the end, rather similar to a dipping end case. A ring is provided, automatically being at each end of the end.

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SECTION 111 - SECTION 11111

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SECTION 111 - SECTION 11111

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7. Paragraph 27 - Ammunition

Ref. U.S. Ho. 20, para. 20.

An advance copy of Amendment (No. 1) has now been received at the School.

8. Section 21

Ref. U.S. Ho. 20, para. 21.

Section 21 will now be collected from A.F. 61000 - 700 up Amendment No. 42 of July 1945.

9. Summary of para. 4/21. On the 1/21/45.

Ref. U.S. Ho. 25, para. 25.

Lines 4 and 5 should be deleted and the following substituted:-

"Small details will require to be cleared in connection with the stores to be carried on the trail 1300, which include three rounds of ammunition carried in a small container."

10. Cartridges, C.R., para. 7-21.

(a) It has been ascertained that cartridges were manufactured by R.D. of lots 60 - 90 inclusive, exhibit in some cases a degree of softness below the normally expected hardness.

This defect is not as serious as to warrant a 100% inspection for each case, but it is very serious during normal functioning the rounds concerned should be set aside.

(b) Cartridges have recently been shown in reference to excessive burning of the 7-21 cartridges.

It has been established that the defect is small or zero in many to be carried by enemy units, and with solid shot no question of small calibre cartridges.

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Index 4 and 5 should be added and the following suggested:

"Email details still require to be cleared in connection with the stores to be carried on the Ball's Lane, which include three rounds of ammunition carried in a metal container."

10. Caravans, C.F. - 1000 - 1000

(a) It has been suggested that certain cases mentioned by 3.2. of 10. 100 - 50 individuals, including in some cases a large number of the recently mentioned individuals.

The subject is not as serious as to warrant a 100% inspection for such cases, but it may be found that some of the individuals concerned should be notified.

(b) Quaries have recently been raised in reference to incidents of 1000. 1000 individuals.

It has been established that no incident is likely to occur in relation to the 1000 individuals, and with solidified in relation of 1000 individuals. If there is a case to be made for the 1000 individuals of the 1000 individuals, it is, however, considered desirable to check the 1000 individuals. It is, however, considered desirable to check the 1000 individuals, and a decision may be arrived at for provision.

SECTION VI - 1000 - 1000

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11. Radio-1000 - 1000

Ref. 1000. 1000, 1000.

As a result of the 1000 individuals, a few other individuals have been recommended. These have been recommended in a further report, which is now being prepared.

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possibility of a report on progress on completion in S. M. D. completed from the
C. M. D. in the past few months.

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

[illegible]

2007 model.

At the ~~meeting~~ conference and time found with a physician, Dr. C. C. Galt, in making, and the falling in all, and the gas the most important for the completion of the work. And in the end, the great thing.

the two methods are not very different, and the results are very similar.

[illegible]

Figure 1. The effect of the number of nodes (n) on the performance of the proposed algorithm. The figure shows two plots: (a) Success probability vs. n and (b) Average number of iterations vs. n . Both plots show that performance improves as n increases from 10 to 60.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$

項目	内容
1. 調査の目的	本調査は、我が国の経済成長と環境問題の関係を明らかにし、持続可能な発展のための政策提言を行うことを目的とする。
2. 調査の範囲	本調査は、我が国の主要産業（製造業、サービス業、農業）を対象とし、環境負荷の低減と経済成長の両立を目指す。
3. 調査の方法	本調査は、文献調査、アンケート調査、インタビュー調査、および実証分析を用いて実施される。
4. 調査の結果	調査の結果、我が国の経済成長は、環境負荷の増加を伴っており、持続可能な発展を実現するためには、環境負荷の低減と経済成長の両立が不可欠であることが明らかとなった。
5. 調査の結論	本調査の結論として、我が国の経済成長と環境問題の関係を明らかにし、持続可能な発展のための政策提言を行うことが必要であることが示された。

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in the morning there was some fog and the lights over the city were on. The fog was not too thick and the lights were not too bright. The fog was not too thick and the lights were not too bright.

The fog was not too thick and the lights were not too bright. The fog was not too thick and the lights were not too bright.

At night, we had about the same, which was all right while we were at it, but very bright when the Division began to move and we had to keep up with the movement. The fog was not too thick and the lights were not too bright.

The fog was not too thick and the lights were not too bright.

Indian N.C. has had many other things and we also had them. Sometimes in other countries in the jungle. Sometimes in other countries in the jungle.

3. Indian N.C.

Who did a lot of things. As Indian, including, several, about, by him, sometimes. The Indian, including, several, about, by him, sometimes.

In other words, the Indian, including, several, about, by him, sometimes. In other words, the Indian, including, several, about, by him, sometimes.

At night, one of the Indian, including, several, about, by him, sometimes. At night, one of the Indian, including, several, about, by him, sometimes.

4. Indian N.C.

The following is a report by the Indian, including, several, about, by him, sometimes. The following is a report by the Indian, including, several, about, by him, sometimes.

At night, one of the Indian, including, several, about, by him, sometimes. At night, one of the Indian, including, several, about, by him, sometimes.

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Appendix B

Examples - Burial of Ditch and Area Surrounding Ditch

Target - Bar 200 2500x + 33'
 Near 200 2100x + 7'

1. Shot Control - Duration should be reduced to control

Final Shot 0.5.
 * 2000x + 33'

Fire Order

All down 50
 Go on. Stop.

All down 50
 Go on. Stop. (Ons now at 2100x + 33')

All down 100
 Go on. Stop. (" " 2250x + 33')

All down 150
 Go on. Stop. (" " 2100x + 33')

All down 200
 Go on. Stop. (" " 2300x + 33')

Depth of trench not covered.
 Continue by applying 0.5. (in this case 5 elevs)

All down 250
 Go on. Stop. (Ons now 2050x + 33')

All down 300
 Go on. Stop. (" " 2350x + 33')

All down 350
 Go on. Stop. (" " 2000x + 33')

All down 400
 Go on. Stop. (" " 2400x + 33')

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All down 150 (" " " 2100x + 20")
Go on. Stop

All in 230 (" " " 2300x + 20")
Go on. Stop

Depth of target now covered.
Continue by applying G.S.E. (in this case 5 slats)

All down 250 (" " " 2500x + 20")
Go on. Stop

All up 700 (" " " 2700x + 20")
Go on. Stop

All down 350 (" " " 3000x + 20")
Go on. Stop

All up 400 (" " " 3400x + 20")
Go on. Stop

Continue slide down now covered for
continuous in continuous. Adjusted slide.
No need to come down 15' and go up 15' as level to left for 90x
at 1500 range = 10'.
Total down 15' to present 30x = 50x.

All down 450 (" " " 3600x + 20")
Go on. Stop

All in 500 (" " " 3800x + 20")
Go on. Stop

Target reached.

G.S. (in) (including 3' and 10' are ignored).

2-28

2. Second Target - Targeted same area as structure above.

Final lowest point recorded by G.S.E. = 2000x.
Total in 1500' slide to target 31 = + 3'.
Therefore lowest G.S. = 2000x + 3'

cont/

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Five OrderAll 2000x + 5'
Five StopAll 2000x + 5'
Go on. Stop (Over 2000 at 2050x + 5')All 2000x + 5'
Go on. Stop (" " " 2100x + 5')All 2000x + 5'
Go on. Stop (" " " 2150x + 5')All 2000x + 5'
Go on. Stop (" " " 2200x + 5')All 2000x + 5'
Go on. Stop (" " " 2250x + 5')All 2000x + 5'
Go on. Stop (" " " 2300x + 5')All 2000x + 5'
Go on. Stop (" " " 2350x + 5')All 2000x + 5'
Go on. Stop (" " " 2400x + 5')

Run now at highest range required of 0.5.E. i.e. 2400x but
 highest 0.5. we want is 2400 + 5' .
 Therefore we must come to 12.50% of yards the equivalent of 23' .
 Find 12.5% for 3000 is 375 yards which = 10' .
 Therefore to nearest 50x we must come up 150x.

Continued Five OrderAll 2000x + 5'
Go on. Stop (" " " 2400x + 15' in effect)All 2000x + 5'
Go on. Stop (" " " 2400x + 20' " ")

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Same view at highest range required by S.S.B. i.e. 2400m but
 highest Q.Z. we want is 2400 + 50'
 Therefore we must climb to 2450' at range the equivalent of 20'.
 That will be 50m at range range = 10'.
 Therefore to maintain 50m we must climb to 2500m.

Continue Fire Order

All in 50 (Same now at 2400: + 10' in effect)

Go on. Stop

All in 50 (" " " 2400m + 50' " ")

Go on. Stop

All in 50 (" " " 2400m + 50' " ")

Go on. Stop

N.B. It will be noticed that by this method the amount of reduction
 one gets of water than by the previous method but that is
 not always, or necessarily, the case.

3. To suggest a target with a difference in range of 50m or 150m, the principle
 is exactly the same as the suggestion in the last one.
 If a starting in the center the Fire Controller will have a choice of two
 possible elevations. It is suggested that he take the higher elevation,
 but if really does not matter, provided he remembers that:- If he chooses
 the lower elevation or equal one, he will have to give one more 50 along
 the center line, etc. If he chooses the higher elevation to equal on, he
 will have to give one more 50 along the opening range.

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From : Chief of War

To : MMIA

In reply to G, Tr, 20/1 dtd 11 Dec 45.

Subject : Divisional Schools.

C-1000-1000

C-1000-1000

J. H. G.

Ref : 4211/L/12
Dtd : 21 Dec 45

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6/1/46
D. H. G.

D. H. G.

1.- The order to close the Divisional Schools for Officers and Senior NCO's has been issued only to the "Remona" Division (in accordance with MMIA's opinions); the other HQ's have not exceeded their authorities with regard to the development of training activity.

2.- With regard to the intended creation of instructors to meet with the various requirements of the Italian Army, the HQ, "Cremona" Combat Group, as known, has sent only a part of the personnel requested to attend the courses, without once having filled the total number of vacancies allotted to it; this was because of the deficiencies in WE's, but above all, because it had, on its own initiative, formed an officers' school, in which was given the same type of instruction as that carried out at the Cesano Schools. *via 23 Jan 46*

The above-mentioned situation jeopardised the development of the courses ordered by this S.M., in agreement with MMIA. The latter, in their G/Tr/10/6 dtd 10 Jul 45, stipulated that the courses at Cesano must have priority over local courses. Since the situation mentioned showed no signs of improving, the representatives of MMIA, during the course of a meeting held on the 7 Aug 45, observed that there was no justification for the "Remona's" maintaining a school which no one

but above all, because it had, on its own initiative, to
school, in which was given the same type of instruction as that carried
out at the Cesano Schools. *via 23 Jan 45*

The above-mentioned situation jeopardised the development of
the courses ordered by this S.M., in agreement with LMLA. The latter,
in their G/Trg/10/6 dtd 10 Jul 45, stipulated that the courses at Cesano
must have priority over local courses. Since the situation mentioned
showed no signs of improving, the representatives of LMLA, during the
course of a meeting held on the 7 Aug 45, observed that there was no
justification for the "Gremona's" maintaining a school which no one
had authorised, and that complete obedience of the orders of this S.M.
was required. *via 43. NR NR*

This S.M., with telegram No. 2304/I/12 dtd 8 Aug 45, ordered the
"Gremona" to send the required personnel to the courses, instructing,
furthermore, that the Division's Schools, however formed, should be
definitely closed. A copy of the said telegram was forwarded for infor-
mation, to the LMLA, enclosed with letter No. 2339/I/12 dtd 10 Aug 45.

3.- Subsequently, LMLA, in their G/Trg 23 dtd 5 Oct 45, which
defined the proportions of Staff
creation of Instructors for Recruits, pointing out that the C.O.'s of
the Combat Groups were retrograde in supplying their **2526** of instruc-
tors, stressed the importance of the said courses, and their pre-eminence
over all other matters of this nature. They asked this S.M. to adopt
a decisive line of conduct towards the C.O.'s of the said Groups, in order
to change their attitudes. In the case of the "Gremona", this attitude
was due to the fact that numerous officers and senior and junior NCO's
(instructors and pupils of the divisional schools) had been withdrawn
from the schools which had been formed, not only in order to *unify*

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SHEET 2.

training activity. It also with the aim of forming organisations equal to those existing at Cesano, so that creation of cadre instructors could be performed within the framework of the Division itself.

4.- This S.M., while arranging as far as possible to complete to scale with available personnel, the W.E.'s of the Divisions, and while not accepting as authoritative, the formation of inadequate and superfluous Divisional Schools, made it known, more than once, that such a state of affairs disturbed the normal progress of the courses, and as good as meant that the Divisions were arbitrarily failing to comply with orders issued by higher authority-orders which were governed by the urgent needs of the Army, viewed as an entity.

And, since the "Cramona" Division continued to maintain in force a school for senior NCO's, this S.M., before issuing disbandment orders, asked for the opinion of LMAA.

5.- The officer of the LMAA to whom the appeal was made on the 19 Nov 45, recalled (in agreement with this S.M.) the fact that training in the perfecting of instructors, senior and junior NCO's, and specialists to be carried out within the divisional organisations, comes under the care of the battalion commanders, and in exceptional cases, of regimental commanders; that the divisional commanders must ensure that such a specific activity is being carried out, in order to guarantee the training of the cadres; that in the event of special requirements (knowledge of new arms, vehicles, and various procedures etc.) the divisional commanders may thus allot the specific instruction required. They must however, use for this purpose, each time, only a restricted number of officers, and it must be borne in mind that such an activity may be developed after the

fully

by consulting with orders to send all personnel requested to

Nov 45, recalled (in an agreement with this S.M.) the fact that training in the perfecting of instructors, senior and junior NCO's, and specialists to be carried out within the divisional organisations, comes under the care of the battalion commanders, and in exceptional cases, of regimental commanders; that the divisional commanders must ensure that such a specific activity is being carried out, in order to guarantee the training of the cadres; that in the event of special requirements (knowledge of new arms, vehicles, and various procedures etc.) the divisional commanders may thus allot the specific instruction required. They must however, use for this purpose, each time, only a restricted number of officers, and it must be fully borne in mind that such an activity may be developed after the Division has complied with orders to send all personnel requested to Casano, only then using the remaining personnel to fill vacancies within the Division.

Consequently, this S.M. in addition to the orders formerly issued to close the officers schools, gave instructions to the "Cremona" Division to close the senior NCO's school, thus returning ^{personal} 2525 to instruction to its proper proportion, i.e. limited to the commands of Battalion, Battery and Regimental Commanders.

7.- Divisional Commanders may order specific training within their formations-training to be carried out by the co-ordination of activity, from which however, the formation of schools must be excluded, because the use of schools would bring about obvious defects in method, materials and instructors. The natural course for Divisional Training to follow should be based upon Battalion, Regimental and Battery lines, so that the highest efforts may be employed, rendering a maximum return of good training.

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SHEET 3.

8.- As known, this S.M. has for some time given much attention to the training activities carried out in every branch of the Service, and seeks to aid such work in all ways possible. Thus, while at the Schools the work of creating instructors and specialists goes on at an intense pitch, the necessary Directives have been sent to the various Military Territorial Hq's, requesting, with all units and formations, that priority and pre-eminence be given to the development of training.

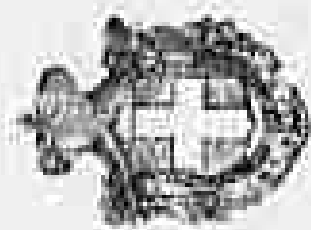
9.- This S.M., having considered that the dishandment order concerning the "Cremona's" Schools does not jeopardise the training in the units or the perfecting of the cadres, confirms the previously expressed opinion. In fact we are ^{all} the more convinced by the fact that, in the other divisions, where schools of the type held by the "Cremona" Division do not exist, the training carried out has, up to the present, given concrete and worthwhile results. These have been obtained from battalions, regiments and batteries and have been wisely supplemented by special instruction of a divisional nature, the latter however, always carried out under the care of the divisional commanders, as necessary.

sgd. Sgd. General Giorgio Muzzio

PS Muzzio

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TO/be



MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA

STATO MAGGIORE REGIO ESERCITO

UFFICIO OPERAZIONI E ADDESTRAMENTO

SEZIONE ADDESTRAMENTO

MMIA - G'
FILE: 613-ghal
DATE: 13

N° 4211/L/12 di prot. Add.

OGGETTO: Scuole divisionali. D. S. S. S.

Roma, lì 21 dicembre 1945

ALLA LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION - A.C. (M.M.I.A.C.) 15.30
(risp. G/Trg/10/1 dell'11 corrente) R O M A

1.- L'ordine di chiudere le scuole divisionali per ufficiali e sottufficiali è stato impartito - sentito il parere di codesta Missione - soltanto alla divisione "Cremona", non avendo gli altri comandi esorbitato dalle loro attribuzioni nello svolgimento dell'attività addestrativa.

2.- Com'è noto, nel lavoro inteso a formare istruttori per le varie necessità dell'Esercito, il Comando del Gruppo di combattimento "Cremona" in passato ha inviato ai corsi solo una parte del personale richiesto, senza mai coprire la totalità dei posti messi a sua disposizione e ciò a causa di deficienze organiche e soprattutto per aver istituito di sua iniziativa una scuola ufficiali nella quale venivano impartite le stesse istruzioni che si svolgevano presso le Scuole di Cesano.

Siffatta situazione pregiudicava lo svolgimento dei corsi disposti da questo S.M. in accordo con codesta Missione, la quale con foglio G/Trg/10/6 del 30 luglio u.s. precisava che i corsi di Cesano dovevano avere la precedenza sui corsi locali. E poiché tale situazione non accennava a migliorare, il 7 agosto 1945, nel corso di una riunione, i rappresentanti di codesta Missione osservavano che non era ammissibile che il "Cremona" tenesse in vita delle scuole da nessuno autorizzate e che si intendeva sanare il principio della

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Con telegramma 2304/L/12 dell'8 agosto, questo S.M. ordinava al "Cremona" l'invio ai corsi del personale prescritto disponendo altresì che le scuole comunque istituite presso la divisione fossero definitivamente chiuse. Copia di tale telegramma veniva rimessa, per conoscenza, a codesta Missione con foglio 2339/L/12 del 10 agosto stesso anno.

3.- Successivamente, in sede di definizione delle aliquote di personale da comandare ai corsi per la formazione istruttori reclute, codesta Missione, con foglio G/Trg/23 del 5 ottobre, rilevando che i comandi dei gruppi di combattimento erano restii a fornire la loro aliquota di istruttori, ribadiva l'importanza e la preminenza dei corsi stessi su qualunque altra esigenza e invitava quest'ultimo ad

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assumere una decisa linea di condotta verso i comandanti dei gruppi medesimi facendoli recedere dal loro atteggiamento, dovuto, per il "Cremona", alla sottrazione di numerosi ufficiali, sottufficiali e graduati, istruttori e frequentatori delle scuole divisionali, costituite non soltanto per incrementare l'attività addestrativa, ma nel tentativo di creare organismi uguali a quelli di Cesano, al fine di provvedere alla formazione di quadri istruttori nell'interesse della grande unità.

4.- Questo S.M., mentre curava che gli organici delle divisioni fossero completati - nei limiti delle possibilità - con personale idoneo, non accettando l'istituzione di scuole divisionali inadeguate e superflue, faceva a più riprese rilevare che tale stato di cose, turbando il normale andamento dei corsi lasciava le grandi unità arbitrate di sottrarsi alla esecuzione degli ordini impartiti dal centro e regolati sulla visione complessiva delle necessità contingenti dell'Esercito.

E poiché la divisione "Cremona" continuava a tenere in vita una scuola sottufficiali, questo S.M. richiedeva via breve il parere di codesta Missione prima di impartire l'ordine di scioglimento.

5.- L'ufficiale di codesta Missione, interpellato il 19 novembre u.s., concordando con questo S.M., ricordava che l'addestramento a titolo di perfezionamento di istruttori, sottufficiali, graduati e specializzati nell'interno delle divisioni è materia che deve svolgersi nel campo dell'attività dei comandanti di battaglione, ed eccezionalmente di reggimento; che i comandi di divisione debbono assicurarisi dello svolgimento di tale attività specifica per garantire la preparazione dei quadri; che nella eventualità di particolari esigenze (conoscenza di armi nuove, mezzi e procedimenti vari, ecc.) i comandanti di divisione possono sì fare svolgere istruzioni specifiche, ma adibendovi di volta in volta un ristretto numero di ufficiali, e restando bene inteso che tale ultima attività può essere svolta solo quando la G.U. abbia ottemperato all'ordine di invio ai corsi di Cesano di tutto il personale richiesto, devolvendo alle esigenze dei corsi nell'interno dei reparti il personale esuberante.

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6.- Implicitamente, dunque, tale attività non può affermarsi costituita da autorizzazione al mantenimento di doppioni di scuole già esistenti. D'altra parte l'addestramento di reparto e il perfezionamento dei quadri costituiscono normale attività di ogni G.U. che non si effettua mediante scuole, ma attraverso l'addestramento che deve far capo ai naturali comandanti di reparto, responsabili dell'istruzione del personale.

In conseguenza questo S.M., a completamento degli ordini già impartiti per la chiusura della scuola ufficiali, dava disposizioni alla divisione "Cremona" per la chiusura della scuola sottufficiali, riportando così le istruzioni nell'ambito specifico della responsabilità dei comandanti di battaglione-gruppo-reggimento.

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- 7.- Nello svolgimento dell'addestramento l'attuazione di specifiche istruzioni può essere ordinata dai Comandanti di divisione - e, in taluni casi, essere anche accentrata nell'ambito divisionale - mediante svolgimento di attività coordinate che però non comportano la costituzione di scuole, le quali difetterebbero di metodo e di materiali didattici oltre che di istruttori adatti. Reggimento, battaglione e gruppo debbono costituire dunque la naturale scuola reggimentale, nella quale ogni energia viene fusa per conseguire il massimo rendimento nel campo addestrativo.
- 8.- Questo S.M., com'è noto, ha rivolto da tempo la sua attenzione all'attività addestrativa che si svolge presso tutte le unità dell'Esercito, ed a tale intento convoglia tutti gli sforzi che si compiono in ogni campo. Così, mentre presso le scuole si persegue con ritmo intenso la formazione di istruttori e specializzati, apposite direttive sono state impartite ai vari comandi militari territoriali perché l'addestramento abbia in tutte le unità uno sviluppo preminente.
- 9.- Ciò esposto, questo S.M., considerato che l'ordine di scioglimento delle scuole diretto alla divisione "Cremona" non pregiudica l'attività addestrativa dei reparti e il perfezionamento dei quadri, conferma il parere già espresso in precedenza, confortato in tale convincimento dal fatto che, presso le altre divisioni, ove non sono state istituite scuole del tipo di quelle tenute in vita dalla divisione "Cremona", l'attività addestrativa ha dato finora risultati concreti e tangibili, ottenuti nell'ambito dei battaglioni, dei gruppi e dei reggimenti, opportunamente completata da specifiche istruzioni di carattere divisionale svolte sempre che necessario a cura dei comandi di divisione.

IL GENERALE ADDETTO

- G. Liuzzi -

Spivoli

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IL GENERALE ADDETTO

- G. Liuzzi -

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SECRET

SUBJECT: Monthly Bulletin -
Small Arms School (Platoon Weapons)

G (Training)
GHQ CMT

Tel: FREEDOM 551

DMT/32/2/1T1

27 Nov 45

G. Ing.

HQ BTA	(1)
HQ 13 Corps	(2)
HQ LFC	(1)
HQ 2 District	(1)
MMIA	(1)
HQ Polish Base	(1)
DMT (FREEDOM)	(1)
Inf GHQ CMT	(1)

RECEIVED
298
29/11/45

Copy to: 26 BLU att Base 2 Polish Corps
Liaison GHQ CMT

Herewith copies as above of Monthly Bulletin No 19 - Sep 45 of
Small Arms School (Platoon Weapons) for your information.

A.D. Ward
W A.D. WARD, Capt
Maj Gen,
OGS.

Asano

DM

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

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Translation pl

GTRG 27/12

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

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Sh 20. Transitions required

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Yes *km*

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SMALL ARMS SCHOOL (PLATOON WEAPONS)STAFFMONTHLY BULLETIN No. 19SUPERVISOR, 1945SECTION I - GENERAL

1. Old Comrades' Association. Most Regiments and Corps in the Army have their Old Comrades' Association. At the outbreak of War the S.A.S.C. did not have an O.C.A. owing to the small number of personnel serving on the strength. The War brought about expansion, and the need for an Association to help members on their release became very apparent. Consequently the Commandant, S.A.S. (Pl. Weapons) made enquiries in this direction and all personnel in the Corps or the strength of S.A.S. (Pl. Weapons) were unanimously agreed that an Association should be formed. Accordingly the Commandant, Infantry Heavy Weapons School, and Experimental Establishment, whose instructional staff etc. belong to the S.A.S.C., were approached and were in agreement. As a result the Association was formed on the 1st June, 1945, and the membership of both past and present S.A.S.C. personnel has so far reached 17.

At a recent Committee Meeting it was decided that all officers who had served as Officer Instructors at the following establishments:-

S.A.S. (Pl. Weapons) formerly S.A.S. (Rytho Wing),
I.H.W.S. " S.A.S. (Northover Wing),
Experimental Establishment, Pendine,

should be invited to become Honorary Members.

The method of communicating with such officers will prove slow in some instances. Officers concerned and interested are therefore requested to communicate with:-

The President,
S.A.S.C. Old Comrades' Association,
Plealey Camp,
Brockwood,
Sussex

When further details will be supplied.

2. Film Strips. The technique of instruction by use of strip films is very suitable for many lessons of weapon training.

A Weapon Training "Guide", suitable for officers and N.C.O.s, has already been prepared by 164 O.C.T.U.

The S.A.S. (Pl. Weapons) are preparing a series of instructional film strips. When these are completed notification will be given in this Bulletin.

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S.A.S. (Pl. Wanyang) formerly S.A.S. (Hyun Wing),
I.H.P.S. " S.A.S. (Motherson Wing),

Experimental Establishment, Pandine,

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The S.A.S. (Pl. Wanyang) are preparing a series of instructional film strips. When these are completed notification will be given in this Bulletin.

3. Safety precautions.

(a) D.M.T. has agreed to stoppages being set up on the range with drill cartridges for I.H.P.S. practices. The precautions given in

S.A.T. Vol. 1, Pamphlet 1, page 35 and Pamphlet 18, page 12, must

be strictly observed.

(b) Attention is called to A.C.I. 1603 of 1945 relating to erection of notices warning the public of dangerous objects on training areas and ranges.

(c) A case has been reported of the firing pin of a Bren gun cocking overnight to such an extent that the firing pin sticks forward when the gun is cocked and the trigger pressed. The faulting may be due to blow backs past the cap or a blow out cap with certain types of ammunition. It may also be caused by grease being left on the firing pin or a new breech block.

In any case the fault can be prevented by careful cleaning.

(d) Cases have occurred when firing the Bren from the tripod that shots have gone high after clamping up the elevating clamp. This is due to wear of the locking pin in the elevating gear that

If it is found that on tightening up the elevating gear that

the elevating clamp handle touches the traversing arc, then the

tripod should not be used until repaired by R.E.M.S. workshops.

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4. Case of Equipment in Tropical Climates. Attention is called to a pamphlet issued in Aug 45 called "Case of Equipment in Tropical Climates, 1945". This contains advice regarding small arms and ammunition.

SECTION III - RIFLES

5. .22 Equipment

(a) No. 2 Rifle .22 in. - Aperture Sight. A design of aperture sight, produced by Comco, S.L.3. (22. anyone), capable of being fitted to the No. 2 .22 in. rifle, has been drawn up by G.S.L.3. It was proposed that this sight should be used for training in the use of aperture sights as fitted to the No. 4 and 5 rifles.

It has been decided that no further action will be taken with regard to development and production of this sight, and that, incidentally until such time as No. 5 .22 in. rifles are available, all training establishments shall be equipped with Rossby .22 in. rifles which have aperture sights and No. 2 rifles which have no aperture sight will be retained.

(b) No. 5 .22 in. Rifle. Reference Item 4 in October 1944 states: 100 pilot models of this rifle are ordered, completion, and delivery of the first 10 has been made. The rifles will be distributed to the Society's miniature rifle clubs, as well as to the Service Units, for trial and report.

The accuracy of the pilot models .22 in. which preliminary trials were carried out was of a high order - 10 rounds in 1.2" group at 100 yds. This will enable users to compare on an equal footing in competition with users of other rifles. Pilot models have been exhibited and loaned to expert members of the Society of Rifle Sportsmen (SRS) who have expressed great enthusiasm for it generally.

A questionnaire is being forwarded with sample rifles, in order that all points and criticisms may be recorded and so that modifications, if necessary, to the design can be made before going into production, should the weapon be adopted by the General Staff.

(c) .22" Ammunition, Improved Accuracy. An investigation is in hand to produce a .22" cartridge for rifle service, having an accuracy in the way inferior to any other ammunition which can be produced by private users. Development of this ammunition is linked with the development of the new .22" rifle, and in order to co-ordinate the various branches concerned, a Working Panel has been formed by C.I.B.D. to co-ordinate this investigation. The manufacturers - Rossby, I.C.I. Ltd. - are collaborating with this Panel, and so have 57.53

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8. .303" Bren L.M.C. - Folding Tripped for Airborne Use. This folding tripped was developed for the use of airborne troops. It is essentially a standard Bren tripped, modified to enable it to be folded into the smallest possible space by bending the quadrant and one leg member. The rear and front legs have been shortened, and the height is the same as that of the standard Bren tripped.

Approval has been given for its introduction into the Service for Airborne Forces only. It is in production.

(1. of S. Liaison Notes August 1945).

9. .303" Bren Charger Loader. Is a step towards a factory fitted omnidirectional machine, the Bren M. round charger loader was developed. These chargers went through trials in Italy, which were unfortunately inconclusive. Trials by the Small Arms School and the Royal Marines Small Arms School have shown that the chargers fulfilled their purpose. Accordingly, we are recommending that further troop trials be carried out to obtain our opinion of a device of this type.

(1. of S. Liaison Notes August 1945).

SECTION IV - 2" MORTAR

M I L

SECTION V - M.I.C.M.C.

M I L

SECTION VI - MACHINE CARBINES

10. Sten No. 5 with No. 7 Bayonet. Originally developed from the No. 2 Sten. It is now the only mark of Sten Machine Carbine in production, and is an issue to all Infantry units.

A No. 7 Hunting-knife, blade type bayonet, is now fitted in place of the No. 4 apiko-type bayonet.

(1. of S. Liaison Notes August 1945).

11. Sten No. 2 (S) and Mark 6. Two types of "silent weapon" have been produced for use by paratroopers for special purposes.

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SECTION VI - MACHINE CARBINES

H I L

10. Sten Mk. 5 (4th No. 7 Bayonet. Originally developed from the Mk. 2 Sten to meet a demand for a better looking and better handling weapon for airborne forces. It is now the only mark of Sten Machine Carbine in production, and is an issue to all Infantry units.

A No. 7 hunting-knife, blade type bayonet, is now fitted in place of the No. 4 side-type bayonet.

(M. of S. Liaison Notes August 1945).

11. Sten Mk. 2 (3) and Mark 6. Two types of "silent weapon" have been provided for use by patrols or for special purposes. This type of weapon is issued on a battalion pool basis for use as and when required. Only the Mark 6 is now in production.

(M. of S. Liaison Notes August 1945).

12. Sten Mark 5, Tropical Pack. A special tropical package was both designed to meet conditions during transit to and storage in the Far East. It has been approved, and is in production.

(M. of S. Liaison Notes August 1945).

13. Sten -- New Design of Magazine. In order to meet a General Staff requirement for a magazine which will not be original to bad service conditions, C.B.A.D. (S.A.) has undertaken the development of an improved magazine.

In the meantime, a simple modification to existing Sten magazines, which has the effect of converting the magazine to a 20 round single column one, has been tried out by India and has proved satisfactory. It is being put into the Service in India. Whilst reducing the number of rounds in the magazine, this modification results of more room internally, and therefore less friction at the point where the double column of rounds changes to a single column prior to the actual feed.

(M. of S. Liaison Notes August 1945).

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SECTION VII - GRANADES

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14. Granade No. 70. Development work on this granade is now finished and the finally approved store, Granade No. 70 Mk. 3, which is to be filled through the end of the granade is now in production. A test was recently carried out by the Ordnance Board to determine whether a plastic bag for wind (give fewer initial fragments at 20 yds. than the Hazele Adapter and the model showed that there is no appreciable difference. Hazele Adapters will therefore continue to be used in production.

The granade will be fired with Pipe No. 247 Mk. 3 only now production, which is at present held up while modifications to the fused jet rifle.

(15. of 5. Liaison Notes August 1945).

15. (a) Granade No. 77 Mk. 1. A report on functioning under cold weather conditions in Granade No. 77 Mk. 1 is attached, with No. 247 Pipe, either

Mk. 1 or Mk. 2 shows the granade:-

(i) is not affected by low temp. in any way prior to firing.

(ii) Functions normally at high temp.

(iii) gives almost total failure when thrown on soft snow.

In view of the granade's effect that soft snow appears to have on under production, the design of a more sensitive type to function in these conditions is not recommended in the Granade No. 77 through the Ordnance Board in consideration the involvement of a few more sensitive than the No. 247 for certain hard granades.

(NOTE: Liaison Letter 31 15 Sep 45).

(b) Granade No. 77 Mk. 2. No provision has been made for Granade No. 77 Mk. 2 as it has been found unsatisfactory. It is suggested that existing stores are kept for use on non-F.I. land.

(Inf. 3/11/65/1 (M12) dated 1 Sep 45).

SECTION VIII - SNIPERS

16. The Sniper in Modern War. An article on "The Sniper in Modern War" is attached as an annexure to this Bulletin.

SECTION IX - REPORTS

N I L

$(\text{In}^{2+}/\text{In}^{3+}/\text{S}_{\text{L}}/\text{In}^{2+})$ and $(\text{In}^{2+}/\text{In}^{3+}/\text{S}_{\text{L}}/\text{In}^{2+})$.

16. The Sniper Incident: Part 1 - An article on "The Sniper in Modern War" is attached as an insert to this Bulletin.

SECTION 5 - PROCL

17. Pistol, Revolver, No. 2, Smith - Wesson of Daniel Carter. A certain number of magazines have occurred in Daniel Carter of No. 2 pistols, the break starting from the corner of the back sight. The material of this component has now been changed to steel in Specification D.C./S.W./5 V 4 A. It is recommended that magazines should be made of steel to prevent this change in material.

16. Boxes A.S.A. 11-25 for .38 in. Pistol ammunition. Reported Monthly Bulletin, Aug 45, para. 3. While box will be marked by stencil and with serial number, similar to the Universal S.A.A. marking except for the stenciled words "Lined", which must continue to be used, and to list of dates on the end of the box. This decision has been made as silk screen stenciling has not been found to be a practical proposition for this box.

(S. of S. Division letter August 1945).

12. 9 mm. 3/L Pistol 7.H. Browning, No. 2 - Remington. A modification to the base plate of the magazine is present in view of said gun and has recently been removed in Canada and is being introduced into production. This is a change in modification and consists of adding a stud or pinning about 1/8" in diameter. (A. or B. Location not to be known).
9 base plate.

Finley Group,
Brockwood, Surrey.
Oct 45.

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— 5 OCT 1945

Genet. 1. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 2556. 2557. 2558. 2559. 2560. 2561. 2562. 2563. 2564. 2565. 2566. 2567. 2568. 2569. 2570. 2571. 2572. 2573. 2574. 2575. 2576. 2577. 2578. 2579. 2580. 2581. 2582. 2583. 2584. 2585. 2586. 2587. 2588. 2589. 2590. 2591. 2592. 2593. 2594. 2595. 2596. 2597. 2598. 2599. 2600. 2601. 2602. 2603. 2604. 2605. 2606. 2607. 2608. 2609. 2610. 2611. 2612. 2613. 2614. 2615. 2616. 2617. 2618. 2619. 2620. 2621. 2

P.T.O. Use Discreetly.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

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SMALL ARMS SCHOOL (MACHINE WEAPONS)

SECRET

MONTHLY PUBLICATION NO. 10

SEPTEMBER 1943.

SECTION VIII - SNIPERS.

Para. 10. The Sniper in Modern War.

This article is the précis of a lecture recently given to Senior Officers at the Small Arms School by the Chief Instructor, Col. the King.

each.

D.M.P. Middle East
D.M.P. India
G.A.C. (I) C.S. Branch
A.F.H.C. (D.M.T.) Italy
E.C. (Inf.) 11 Army Group
" 21 Army Group
" P.A.I.C.
" {Try.} East Africa
" {Try.} West Africa
R.F.S.F.S. (Inf. Arm) C.M.F.
Comd. Inf. Schools, Saigon
" C.I. Schools, C.M.T.C., O.M.F.
" W.T. School, Middle East
" W.T. School, West Africa
F.4. Eastern Command
" Northern Command
" Scottish Command
" Southern Command
" Western Command
" Northern Ireland District
" 38, 45, 47, 48, 50, 55 and 61 Divs.
" Aldershot and Hants. District
" East Central District
" East and West Riding District
" East Scotland District
" East Anglian District
" Kent District
" Mid West District
" London District
" North Highland District
" North Midland District
" North West District
" Northumbrian District
" Salisbury Plain and Dorset District
" South Midland District
" South Wales District
" South Western District
" Sussex and Surrey District
" West Scotland District
" Airborne Establishments
Australian Military H.Q.
Air Ministry (C.D. 3 Arm) Gen. Lde. Francis
Comd. School of Infantry
" Inf. M.C.O.'s School (1 for Methods Tea
" Adv. Handling and Fieldcraft School
" R.G. Tactical and W.T. School, Eastern
"

"	Kent District	
"	Mid West District	
"	London District	
"	North Highland District	
"	North Midland District	
"	North West District	
"	Northampton District	
"	Salisbury Plain and Dorset District	
"	South Midland District	
"	South Wales District	
"	South Western District	
"	Sussex and Surrey District	
"	West Scotland District	
"	Airborne Establishment	
"	Australian Military H.Q.	
"	Air Ministry (C.D.S. Gen) Sqn. Ldr. Francis	
"	Genl. School of Infantry	
"	Inf. H.Q. School (1 for Methods Team)	
"	Adv. Handling and Flightcraft School	
"	R.G. Tactical and W.T. School, Eastern Command	
"	" " " " " Scottish Command	
"	" " " " " Southern Command	
"	" " " " " Western Command	
"	Inf. Specialist Training Centre	
"	Canadian Training Schools	
"	Commando Basic Training Centre	
"	R.N. S.A.S. Extension	
"	R.A.F. Port. Depot, Cranham	
"	O.G. 161 O.C.T.H.	
"	163 " "	
"	164 " "	
"	206 " "	
"	148 P.O.C.T.H.	
"	War Office (H.E.2)	
"	" " (Inf. 2)	
"	Comdt. Infantry Heavy Weapons School	
"	C.I., C.I.H., C.I.C., C.I.S., I.O., U.R. Wing	
"	Inf. C.I.H. 8th Div. S.I.	

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ANNEXURE "A" TO S.A.S. MONTHLY JOURNAL NO. 19THE SNIPER IN MODERN WAR

1. Sniping is the art of the big game hunter, applied to war. It is big game hunting with men, the most dangerous of all game, as the quarry; and as long as man has gone to war his Generals have found a use for picked bands of specialists, exploiting their skill in the hunter's art, and the accuracy, in their hands, of the hunting weapon of the day. No one, however much of a sniveling enthusiast, will claim that the subject is anything more than a sideline in the whole ugly business of modern war. But most commanders, who have fought in the campaigns of the last two years, will be ready to state that it is a sideline that has borne fruit, out of all proportion to the number of men involved.

2. Sniping has ended up very much on the map. In the plains of North West Europe, and in the Italian hills, even in the jungle of Burma, the versatile Tommy, born and bred among the factory chimneys and office stools, has been turning himself into a hunter, and going out on the hunter's lonely path, with the self-possession of the professional. And likewise his comrades in arms, from Scotland and the Imperial allies, benefiting often from a more propitious upbringing, have joined with him, and not infrequently assisted him, in this novel and exciting task.

3. The sniper's battle is a very personal one. In such, lies its appeal to man, and its distastefulness to some. It must be recognised that there are not a few who hold the latter view; while there are those who make no bones about regarding it as a thoroughly dirty game, and condemn cowardly into the bargain. This view has naturally done much harm towards the development of sniping, and is worth mentioning, because it is based normally on ignorance of the meaning of the term, which has often been used loosely to cover all manner of assassinations and other crimes. Surely this is fatal and foremost a grave injustice to the man, who has been called upon to perform in this role. To wear alone, or at best, with a single companion, often far forward of the moral and physical support of friendly troops, to lie hidden, often for hours at a stretch, within shot of the enemy, position, with no chance of quarter if detected, and to do this for day after day, and nothing less if one day there is no return journey, calls for qualities of which no man need be ashamed. This, as one soldier has put it, requires courage of the lonely sort. And at the end of it, as the result of individual prowess in the deadly game, of individual skill at arms, and probably a deal of hard work, seasoned with a little luck, one enemy machine gunner, or sniper, or observer, out of the game for good. And that means - well, several things, one of them being, but it not be forgotten, that today, or tomorrow, or next week somebody on our side will live, who would have died. Many have been the times when that morale, the enemy machine gun, sited on the flank of an attack, has been stalled, and silenced by the sniper. Now, in these days of massed artillery, let it be

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and its distastefulness to some. It must be recognized that there are those who hold the latter view; while there are those who take no bones about regarding it as a thoroughly dirty game, and despise cowardly into the bargain. This view has naturally done much harm towards the development of sniping, and is worth mentioning, because it is based normally on ignorance of the meaning of the term, which has often been used loosely to cover all manner of assassinations and other crimes. Surely this is the first and foremost a grave injustice to the man, who has been called upon to perform in this role. To fight alone, or at best, with a single companion, often far forward of the normal and physical support of friendly troops, to lie hidden, often for hours at a stretch, within sight of the enemy's positions, with no chance of quarter if detected, and to do this for day after day, and nothing heard in one day there is no return journey, calls for qualities of which no man need be ashamed. This, as one soldier has put it, required courage of the lonely sort. And at the end of it, as the result of individual prowess in the deadly game, of individual skill at arms, and probably a deal of hard work, seasoned with a little luck, one enemy machine gunner, or sniper, or observer cut off the game for good. And that means - well, several things, one of them being, let it not be forgotten, that today, or tomorrow, or next week somebody on our side will live, who would have died. Many have been the times when that nerve, the enemy machine gun, sited on the flank of an attack, has been stalled, and silenced by the sniper. Now, in these days of massed artillery, let it be forgotten, that the battalion that took Villerville in 1917, did so under the cover of 20 snipers with their rifles, when that time the whole might of the guns had failed to reduce the enemy's emplacements. But in those rare occasions when the sniper's attributes find scope in the attack battle, it is in defensive warfare that the bulk of his work is done. The expression and the idea, of do invasion of the enemy by sniping, is no new one. That, in fact, is the whole object of sniping in defence; and sniping at the campaign in North West Europe, from "Y" Day to the end, this object was achieved, in no small measure, while judging from reports there is no doubt that the same would apply to other theatres.

4. It was certainly a surprise to some people to find that the right men, which is all that the battalion sniping team consists of, were, when given their chance, able to influence the security and morale of their whole battalion, and that, not infrequently, they were able to influence the actual course of the battle. This is not apocryphal to mention the number of days in which the imaginative commander found uses for them. Sniping is a weapon of opportunity; but regularly meeting the sniper can be used offensively, as when he goes out to stalk a solitary enemy, or defensively, when he lies in wait for the enemy to enter a position. Yet a sniping policy must be offensive to be effective, and, in fact, more often than not the sniper's method of operation will be a mixture of these two. One which

I.F.O.

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aid high dividends, when operations had become stabilized, and which was extensively used, was to form a screen of snipers at a greater or lesser distance, formed of one P.D.I.s. Their job was, from suitable areas or points of vantage, to hit at the enemy's preparations, and thereby to cover our own.

5. This is the direct opposite of the live-and-let-live policy, not infrequently met with, and which allows the enemy to set up our dispositions at his leisure. Anyway, those who tried it out are emphatic about the results achieved in arresting the initiative from the enemy. The object was, by sniping his C.I.s and other posts, and any patrols venturing forth, to drive the enemy to ground, and far more important than the means, which was the shooting of a few unarmy hums. The beauty of the system was the extreme economy of manpower, the sniping section having sometimes taken over the sole responsibility for the rest of its battalion's security. This, of course, normally applied only to the hours of daylight, but not entirely; because many an incredulous German patrol has been decimated on a moonlight night by a waiting pair of snipers, using a telescopic sight.

6. The by-product of a sniping campaign, and one that is often no less important than its other results, is the useful information that the snipers will bring back with them to their Intelligence Officer. The sniper, trained in the use of his binoculars and stalking telescope, is better equipped and often better placed than anyone else, to spy out the movements of the enemy. Owing to the great range of his stalking telescope, he may, and will, often be, found targets for the Germans, which their own C.I.s. could not detect; so that a close liaison between the sniper and the F.C.O. has often been a happy and productive one. This type of work might seem rather to be one for the Battalion I. Section, and, by way of digression, how few people seem to realize what results can be obtained from first class ground observation, or what an advantage the stalking telescope holds, over the more utilitarian binoculars, in the hands of the expert. True, the handler or observer must be an expert, to gain the results, but contrary to a fairly widespread belief, the expert can be made and need not be born. If the form observer is ready to hand, the country tried war, the keeper, the peacher and so on, so much the better, but this is not essential. And as the point of the digression, if only the Intelligence Section were trained and equipped as observers, what a deal better service they might give than the average I. Section, which seems to be picked for clerical duties in the office.

7. It is needless to go now, beyond the very general reference already made, as to how and what the snipers accomplished in the latter stages of the war. The important point is to remember that they did achieve much that was beyond the expectations of most. In Europe at any rate, they accounted for a considerable number of the enemy, which had far reaching effects, beyond the fact itself, and there is no doubt that in their battalions, and with most of the battalions.

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gunners, which their own O.P.s. could not detect; so that a close liaison between the sniper and the F.O.C. has often been a happy and productive one. This type of work might seem rather to be one for the Battalion I. Section, and, by way of digression, how few people seem to realize what results can be obtained from first class ground observation, or what an advantage the stalking telescope holds, over the more utilitarian binoculars, in the hands of the expert. True, the handler or observer must be an expert, to gain the results, but contrary to a fairly widespread belief, the expert can be made and need not be born. If the born observer is ready to hand, the country bred man, the keeper, the peacemaker and so on, is much the better, but this is not essential. And so the point of the digression, if only the Intelligence Section were trained and equipped as observers, what a deal better service they might give than the average I. Section, which seems to be picked for clerical duties in the office.

7. It is needless to go now, beyond the very general reference already made, as to how and what the snipers accomplished in the latter stages of the war. The relevant point is to remember that they did achieve much that was beyond the expectations of most. In Europe at any rate, they accounted for a considerable number of the enemy, which had far reaching effects, beyond the fact itself, and there is no doubt that in their lethals, and with most of the higher commanders, their stock stood very high indeed. From the Far East there has also come information to show that, although used on a limited scale, our snipers had far greater numerical successes than were ever gained against the Eastern enemy. Certainly in India recently, a much intensified sniping campaign was being pressed for, in high quarters.

8. And the other important thing to remember is that in 1943 we were told that sniping was dead, and that view was still widely held until quite recently, so that after our armies which had fought for so long in the desert, where sniping is impossible, came to the closer country of Tunisia, and ran for the first time into the German's very well-trained snipers, they suffered much from this. And when they crossed to Italy and continued to suffer and to lose Officers and N.C.O.s by the score, people in this country still would not believe that sniping had come alive. Meanwhile, training in sniping over here had long since died, and equipment which had been hurriedly produced was unsatisfactory. It was not until the autumn of 1943 that the then G.I. at H.T.2 managed with some difficulty to set up a small School of Sniping where, that it was to evolve and disseminate sound training, to advise the War Office in needed alterations to equipment, and at the same time to try and "sell" sniping to a rather uninterested army. It was urgent to get sniping on some sort of a footing, by "D" Day, especially since we knew that the Germans had great efficiency and much experience in the subject.

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By last winter, we had undoubtedly beaten the enemy sniper, and were taking constant toll of his side, with very few losses on our own. But what can only be described as aggravating is the fact that we had developed an excellence in training, and we had developed very good equipment by the end of the last war; and in the interval we threw both gratuitously away. And in the last war we only managed just in time, because in 1914, the Hun took complete mastery of the trenches, with his skilled Corps of snipers; and only at the end of 1915 were we brought, in desperation, to start a counter-organization, which only gained supremacy after a long struggle, and the loss of many lives. The parallel between the story of sniping in this war and the last is clear enough. In both we see the same aptitude and lack of training, the same lack of equipment, the same toll of British lives and British leaders, in each case the enemy's flying start, with a belated struggle to catch up with him and, by it noted, in the end beat him. History in fact has repeated itself, word for word. Fortunately today sniping is in a strong position. Plenty of interest has, for the moment, been awakened, as the fruit of no inconsiderable success. We have good, if not perfect, sniping equipment; and the sniping section established in its place at battalion headquarters, with a sound code of training evolved.

2. But those who are interested in the game are perturbed at the insidious danger of history repeating itself once more. We have got to keep the thing alive in the Army, and that can only be done by keeping the Army itself alive to the danger. The task of sniping is not one to be undertaken without preparation, or on the spur of the moment. To do this rarely brings success, and often results in needless loss of life. Success comes only by hard training, followed by careful planning and reconnaissance, coupled with confidence, and a burning desire to seek out the enemy. Careful selection is needed to find the right man, to take on the job. Often the potential sniper is also the potential N.C.O., for it must be realized that mere promise as a shot is not enough. Certainly a standard of marksmanship, far higher than that aimed at in the strike, will be demanded of him. But next men, with careful training, can add to this. More important are the attributes of character, intelligence, self-reliance, and physique; for the sniper has a multitude of things to learn about his trade, and once initiated, must become his own general, self-sufficient, self-disciplined, patient, and enduring. He must be cunning to outwit his prey, and absolutely truthful in giving account of his doings. There is no room for the sniper with fishing stories. But these men will not be forthcoming unless the officers of the battalion are taught to esteem the snipers on the highest level. This they have learnt to do at the present day; and somehow this prestige, which the snipers have earned, by feat of arms, must be maintained in times of peace. The goal is, therefore, to form in every bat-

on the spur of the moment. To do this rarely brings success, and often results in needless loss of life. Success comes only by hard training, followed by careful planning and reconnaissance, coupled with confidence, and a burning desire to seek out the enemy. Careful selection is needed to find the right man, to take on the job. Often the potential sniper is also the potential J.C.O., for it must be realized that mere prowess as a shot is not enough. Certainly a standard of manliness, far higher than that aimed at in the ranks, will be demanded of him. But most men, with careful training, can achieve this. More important are the attributes of character, intelligence, self-reliance, and physique; for the sniper has a multitude of things to learn about his trade, and once initiated, must become his own general, self-sufficient, self-disciplined, patient, and enduring. He must be cunning to outwit his prey, and absolutely truthful in giving account of his doings. There is no room for the sniper with fishing stories. But these men will not be fortifying unless the officers of the Battalion are taught to cater to the snipers on the highest level. This they have learnt to do at the present day, and showcase this prestige, which the snipers have earned, by fear of arms, must be maintained in times of peace. The goal is, therefore, to form in every Battalion, a nucleus of super-shots, and masters of their craft; for with the passing of war-time urgency, we should, by encouragement, attain a height of skill that was beyond our reach in these last years. Time has been short, and the expert is not made in a fortnight.

10. Now we have time, and an opportunity to produce the finished article. Let us hope that we have learnt our lesson, and that the opportunity will be used.

2515

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785020

SUBJECT :- Monthly Bulletin - Inf Heavy
Weapons School

11

Land Forces Sub Comd A.C.
(M.H.I.A.)

G/REG/10/1

15 Dec 45

12 HQ, HQ IGP

1. Herewith a copy of the Monthly Bulletin No 26 (Nov 45)
- Inf Heavy Weapons School for your information.
2. Please return to this H, not later than 15 Jan 46.

W/4/011

Major General.
M. H. I. A.

2514

785020

10

SUBJECT: Monthly Bulletin -
Inf Heavy Weapons School

SECRET

G (Training)
 GHQ CMF

Tel: FREEDOM 551

TRG/32/2

6 Dec 45

HQ BTA	(1)
HQ 13 Corps	(2)
HQ LFC	(1)
HQ 2 District	(1)
MMIA	(1)
HQ Polish Base	(1)
BMA (GREECE)	(1)
<u>Inf GHQ CMF</u>	(1)

61-3/10
 13/12

G(209)

*Forwarded to
 F. B. T. V.
 see folio 11.
 1/12/45*

Herewith copies as above of Monthly Bulletin No 26 - Nov 45 of
 Infantry Heavy Weapons School for your information.

GSO I
GSO II (School)
cc Bld.

for M. D. Ward
 Maj Gen,
 CGS.

RECEIVED 12/12/45
 42

SUBJECT :- Divisional Schools

Land Forces Sub Comd A.C.
(M.F.I.A.) RSM.
G Trg/10/1

Dec 45

Ministry of War

- file* *see folio 8* *see folio 13 for reply*
1. This HQ has been informed by WMS that the closure of Divisional Schools has been ordered.
 2. Divisional Schools are of enormous value especially where training of a local nature is needed, or where Divisional Commanders feel that they need to stress some particular aspect of training.
 3. Such Schools should not of course run in competition to the Central Schools who must have absolute preference where provision of Instructors and Students is concerned.
 4. Will you please review your decision in regard to Divisional Schools and inform this HQ of your findings.
- Understood* *WMS*

WMA/oll

Major General
M.F.I.A.

2/6/46

Subject :- Training - Congress

To :- HQ Land Forces Sub Comm AG (MILN)

ACM B

Chief of Staff

Territorial HQ, TUNN

1 British Liaison Unit

2 5/4

1 Congress Div is in difficulties through having a shortage of HQs due to release, and a number of new officers who cannot supervise it because they know nothing of British weapons and methods.

2 Rather than have officers incapable of directing units in the area when they go out on ops, and to fit privates and HQs for promotion so as to fill the vacancies, General [unclear] started training these people at a Div in centre. [unclear] with [unclear] approval, have ordered this centre to be closed to officers and sub-officials, permitting it to remain open for [unclear].

3 This last month 50 new officers have been allotted to Congress Div, of which one third have reported. None of them has any idea of what the British mean by "man movement" and "welfare", and they know nothing of British weapons. It is wasteful and unsatisfactory for each regiment to try to instruct its own men separately, for instructors are in short supply. It is logical to permit the Div Comd to centralise this too, and I am convinced it would be advantageous.

4 A [unclear] centre can install British methods of instruction into these new arrivals. It can install into them the standards expected by the British [unclear] officers who have worked with Congress in the past year. It can organise progressive and serious [unclear], which has produced good results, rather than

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2. Rather than have officers incapable of supervision sent to the center they go out on trip, and to fit privates and POOs for promotion so as to fill the vacancies, General Milburn started training these people at a day trip center. Since, with LMLA approval, have ordered this center to be closed to officers and sergeants, in addition it to remain open for recruits.

3. This last month 90 new officers have been allotted to Cremona Div, of which one third have reported. None of them has any idea of what the British mean by "man maneuver" and "welfare", and they know nothing of British weapons. It is useful and unsatisfactory for each to try to try to instruct it's own men separately, for instructors are in short supply. It is logical to permit the Div Comd to centralize this trip, and I am convinced it would be advantageous.

4. A trip center can install British methods of instruction into these new arrivals. It can install into them the standards expected by the British trip officers who have worked with Cremona in the past year. It can organize pro rearsive and serious trip, which has produced good results, rather than leave the students to the mercy of basic for words and re-imposed duties which always occur to interrupt from within the rest.

5. If such a center were in existence, the Territorial Comd would send a few of the officers and POOs from his Alpini rest, because he feels that contact with Cremona and knowledge of British methods would be useful to the rest.

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6 If we do not take immediate and positive measures to increase the knowledge and improve the standard of the officers and POCs in Cramona Div, I foresee a considerable drop in efficiency, and a widespread drop in morale of the troops.

7 While problems are already present, and with further release of sufficient will remain serious. I cannot foresee beyond helping much. For they will have floods of recruits for specialists etc in March. Meanwhile we have here very limited means, but with a few officers we could start running small air courses. The will and zeal is excellent. The only obstacle is this order to discontinue centralized tr.

Field
2 Dec 43

W. H. H. H.
Lt Col
General Staff

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

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div teams. The skill and seal is excellent. The only
obstacle is this order to discontinue centralized tr.

Field

2 Dec 45

W. H. H. H.
Lt Col
General Staff

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SUBJECT:- Infantry Bulletins

DEPARTMENT
G. R. Q. C. M. P.

Tele. FREEDON 892

Infantry/313/1

Land Forces Sub Commission, A.C.
(M. M. I. A.)

NOTE

Ref your 3/Trg/10/1 dated 27 Nov 45.

1. The re-organization of P.I.Us and establishment of new ones is noted.
2. This branch is no longer issuing an Infantry Bulletin but instead the War Office Infantry Bulletin will be distributed.
3. It is hoped that sufficient copies will be obtainable from the War Office to continue full distribution in this theatre in which case the requests in your above quoted letter will be met.

28 Nov 45
DSS/ma

Brian F. Sanders Capt.
A. D. WARD,
Maj-Gen.
G.S.

2511

Subject: Infantry Bulletin.

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION, A.G.
(M. M. I. A.)

RCOE.
9/FE/10/1

27 Nov 45.

To: H.Q. Inf. G.H.Q.

1. It is requested that this H.Q. be added to the distribution list of the Infantry Bulletin.
2. Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, and 56 B.L.U. have now been re-designated Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 B.L.U.
3. Additional B.L.U. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are now established and it is requested that they may be added to the distribution list.
4. *P: BY & TV is being re-designated as No. 12 B.L.U. May 2 copies of the Bulletin be sent to them.

WLM/rjd

John T. Reple
see also folio 15
Major General
M. M. I. A.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

SUBJECT: Monthly Bulletin -
Small Arms School (Platoon Weapons)

SECRET

G (Training)
GHQ CMF

Tel: FREEDOM 551

DMT/32/2/MT1

16 Nov 45.

HQ BTA
HQ 13 Corps
HQ LFG
HQ 2 District
HQ IA
HQ Polish Base
BMA (GREECE)
TAC HQ CMF

1. Herewith copies as above of Monthly Bulletin No 20 -
Oct 45 of Small Arms School (Platoon Weapons) for your information.

A.D. WARD
Maj-Gen.
CGS.

9. Same treatment as the
last Bulletin

2508

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SECRETSMALL ARMS SCHOOL (PLATOON WEAPONS)MONTHLY BULLETIN No. 20OCTOBER, 1945SECTION I - GENERAL

1. Small Arms School, Pamphlet No. 6, a new edition of this Pamphlet on Anti-Aircraft, replacing the 1942 edition, has been published and dated 9 Aug 45.

This pamphlet reduces the previous lessons to one lecture, one lesson on A.A. Rifle and one lesson on A.A. Handling L.R.G.

It deals with the essentials of basic training required to engage low flying and dive-bombing attacks. Offensive action by ground troops against attacking hostile aircraft who are within range must still be of value, owing to the damage that can be done to the attacker and the morale raising effect such action has on our own troops.

2. Civilian Rifle Clubs - Full Bore Ranges. The procedure regarding the extension to be taken when a civilian Full Bore Rifle Club wishes to shoot on a war zone range is set out as Appendix "A" to this bulletin.

3. Classification Ranges. During the last few years many new classification ranges have been built, and existing ranges fallen into a bad state of repair. It is now on the construction and maintenance of Classification Ranges have been improved and are included in this bulletin as Appendix "B".

4. Classification Ranges. Cotton, Mk. 3, Strengthened Type. As a result of reports that the present handloader was not strong enough to stand up to active service conditions on a carriage slung on the man, a new strengthened design has been produced. It is handloader was approved in September 1944 and is now in production. (Min. of Supply Liaison Notes Aug 45).

5. Ammunition. Trials are proceeding with .303 Smoke Tracer, Dark Ignition Tracer, and Blank and Metal Fouling Disc M.A. (Min. of Supply Liaison Notes Aug and Sep 45).

SECTION II - RIFLE

6. Small Arms Army Cadet Force. Authority has been given for the issue to the Army Cadet Force of 30 Rifles .303, Pattern 13 ER, to take the place of the varied types of rifles at present held, with the exception of the light cavalry carbines

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3. Classification Ranges. During the last few years many new classification ranges have been built, and existing ranges fallen into a bad state of repair. Some of them are in construction and maintenance of Classification Ranges have been improved and are included in this bulletin as Appendix "B".

4. Modeling 10 rd., Cotton, Mk. 3, Strengthened Type. As a result of reports that all present bandoliers was not strong enough to stand up to active service conditions on a carriage along on the main, a new strengthened design has been produced. This bandolier was approved in September 1944 and is now in production. (Min. of Supply Liaison Notes Aug 45).

5. Ammunition Trials. Trials are proceeding with .303 Smoke Powder, Dark Ignition Powder, Blank and Metal Filling Disc M.A. (Min. of Supply Liaison Notes Aug 45, Sep 45).

SECTION II - RIFLE

6. Rifles for Army Cadet Force. Authority has been given for the issue to the Army Cadet Force of Rifles .300, Pattern 13 EX, to take the place of the varied types of rifles at present held, with the exception of the light cavalry carbines which will be retained for the use of the younger cadets. (I.S. No. 26, para. 596).

7. Rifle No. 5. Defective Springs Extractor. A report has been received from the Service of a shortage occurring of springs extractor, or of this component working out, due to the nipples being too small. Arrangements have been made for all stocks of these springs held at Ordnance Factories to be re-inspected for size of nipple, and those passing this re-inspection to be re-tempered. This action should prevent a recurrence of this fault in future production. (Min. of Supply Liaison Notes Sep 45)

8. Rifle No. 6 - Cancellation of Approval. As there is now no likelihood of Light Cavalry No. 1 rifle going into production, approval of the design of this weapon has been cancelled, and consequently there is no such weapon as a No. 6 rifle. It is probable that the .22 miniature rifle now being developed will be allocated to Ammunition No. 6 Rifle. (Min. of Supply Liaison Notes Sep 45)

9. Instructions to pamphlet. Amendment No. 1 to S...T. Vol. 1, Pamphlet No. 3 is approved by G.O.I. 1556/45.

This includes the aiming diagram for a rifle previously of 2507 M.T.M. No. 7; Notes on the No. 4 (T) Sniper Rifle, an advanced rifle (rifle), qualifications and test for the snipers' badge.

P.T.O.

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SECTION III - MUN

H I L

SECTION IV - 2" MORTAR

10. Mortar 2". Amendment No. 3 to Pamphlet 3 of B.M.I. Vol. 1 is approved by A.C.I. 1206/45.

This deals with training with Live H.E. bombs, and brings the pamphlet into line with the Handbook for the Ordnance ML 2" Mortar.

SECTION V - P.I.A.F.

11. P.I.A.F. Ammunition. In climates other than temperate certain fillings are apt to crumble. Instructions regarding such bombs are given in A.C.I. 1184/45.

SECTION VI - MACHINE CARTRIDGES

12. S.M.C. .45" N.S. Cleaning of Barrels. Using the butt stock as a cleaning rod is liable to cause damage to the barrel. Instructions on this subject are contained in A.C.I. 1150/45.

SECTION VII - GRENADES

13. Grenade No. 36. Developments to improve the performance of this grenade under tropical conditions have now been completed. Development of a 7 sec. Igniter Set using Polythene covered Fuse No. 16 is in hand and may be continued to meet a possible Naval requirement. (Min. of Supply Liaison Notes Aug 45)

It was intended to produce the new Detonator 36 Grenade Mark 6 for packing with grenades already produced which are to be repacked into the new waterproof containers in steel boxes. The War Office have, however, now decided that under present conditions, they are not justified in raising production for this purpose and, therefore, for the time being no Mark 6 Igniter sets are to be made. When future production of Grenade No. 36 takes place these Mark 6 Igniter sets will be produced for these grenades.

(Min. of Supply Liaison Notes Sep 45)

14. Grenade No. 75. Development work to improve this grenade to make it suitable for use in all theatres of war has now been completed and the Grenade No. 75 Mk. 3 with Detonator No. 93 Mk. 2 is now in production in Canada. It is realised, however, that the initiation of such a grenade by a detonator which is outside a steel case can never be completely satisfactory, and it is proposed to produce an entirely new design of Light Anti-Tank Mine which can

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SECTION VII - GRENADES

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It was intended to produce the new Detonator 36 Grenade Mark 3 for packing with grenades already produced which are to be repacked into the new waterproof containers in steel boxes. The War Office have, however, now decided that under present conditions, they are not justified in raising production for this purpose and, therefore, for the time being no Mark 3 Igniter sets are to be made. When future production of Grenade No. 36 takes place these Mark 3 Igniter sets will be produced for these grenades.

(Min. of Supply Liaison Notes Sep 45)

14. Grenade No. 75. Development work to improve this grenade to make it suitable for use in all theatres of war has now been completed and the Grenade No. 75 Mk. 3 with Detonator No. 83 Mk. 2 is now in production in Canada. It is realized, however, that the initiation of such a grenade by a detonator which is outside a steel case can never be completely satisfactory, and it is proposed to produce an entirely new design of Light Anti-Tank Mine which can also be used as a Demolition Charge.

Tentative discussions have taken place with the General Staff and a firm specification is awaited.

15. Grenade Projectors. Projector Grenade for Nos. 1, 4 and 5 Rifles have all been approved, but production is only in hand of the Projector No. 5 Rifle, together with Red Shoulder Rifle Mk. 1 and also the Sight Grenade Rifle No. 4 or 5. Owing to the end of hostilities, production of these items is being stopped when 15,000 of each have been made. Production of all items except the Sight is well advanced. The Sight has recently had to be re-calibrated with the change in power of the Cartridge Grenade Mk. 4 and it is now graduated up to 240 yds. Development is proceeding on a low priority, of improved butt pad to enable grenades to be fired from the shoulder at higher velocities.

(Min. of Supply Liaison Notes Aug 45)

SECTION VIII - SNIPERS

16. Snipers Rifle - Deflection and wind allowance. When using the deflection drum of the 24 in. 52 telescopic sight, to move the shots to the right on the target, or counteract a wind blowing from the right, the operation will be referred to as giving right deflection and vice versa.

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This is in accordance with common shooting language, and indeed, with common sense, but because the top of the drum on the telescopic sight has to be moved to the left, in order to move the shots to the right, some instructors are referring to giving left deflection to do this. Such a term is incorrect, and will be discontinued, as it gives rise to confusion.

17. Telescopic Sight and Qualifications for Snipers' Badge. Notes on No. 4 (a) Sniper Rifle and qualifications for a snipers' badge are given in Amendment 2001 to pamphlet No. 3 of S.A.T. Vol. 1 which is approved by A.C.I. 1206/45.

18. Comparison Snipers Equipment British v American. The following tabulated summary of the results of a trial carried out at the Small Arms School (Flatton Weapons), Biele, is reproduced in this Bulletin, as it shows that on balance the British equipment appears to be the more popular.

Feature	British Rifle No. 4 Mk. I (T)	U.S. Rifle Cal. 30 M.I.C. (Garand)
(i) Handling	Superior.	Difficult holding.
(ii) Check rest.	More comfortable.	Incapable to move, and may interfere with firing hand.
(iii) Mechanism.	Normal bolt action disadvantage.	Self loader renders concealment easier.
(iv) Accuracy.	Slightly more accurate at all ranges.	Accuracy good, but not up to that of the No. 4 T.
(v) Flash Eliminator.	Not applicable.	Good, but gives a distinct drop in M.P.I.
Feature	British No. 32 Mk. III	U.S. Rifle Cal. 30 M.I.C. (M1 Garand)
TELESCOPE (1) Mount	Fair	A more positive mount. Loss

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(iii) Mechanism.	Normal bolt action disadvantage.	for with firing hand.
(iv) Accuracy.	Slightly more accurate at all ranges.	Self loader renders concealment easier.
(v) Flash Eliminator.	Not applicable.	Accuracy good, but not up to that of the No. 4 T.
		Good, but gives a distinct drop in M.P.I.

Feature British No. 32 U.S. Rifle Cal. 30 M.I.C.
Mk. III (Mk. III)

THREECOFF (3) Mount	Fair	A more positive mount. Less chance of losing its zero when removed and refitted, but required slight modifications to prevent screws and clamps working loose.
(ii) Craticule	Pointer prefaced for Service Shooting.	Gross wires too thin, especially in falling light.
(iii) Elevation & deflection mechanism.	No comments.	Very difficult to operate. No means of telling at a glance the setting. Protective caps liable to be lost.
(iv) Strength and accuracy of internal mechanism.	Good.	Gave a slightly poorer performance for maintenance of M.P.I.

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SECTION IX - BAYNET

N I L

SECTION X - PISTOL

N I L

Malley Camp,
Brookwood, Surrey.
1st Nov 45.

V. V. G. G. G.
Colonel,
Commandant, Small Arms School (Platoon Weapons).

Distribution: As for Monthly Bulletin No. 19

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Headquarters (Operations)
British Air Forces of Occupation,
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APPENDIX "A"CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUBS - FULL BORE RANGERS - GENERAL PROCEDURE - MILITARY OBLIGATIONS AND AFFILIATION TO THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

1. A Civilian Rifle Club, wishing to shoot on a full bore range of their own, must first of all take steps to become affiliated to the National Rifle Association.
2. On the receipt of an application for affiliation, the N.R.A. will write to the Command, in whose area the Club is located, asking for the Clubs proposals to be investigated.
3. If, in the Command's opinion, the scheme appears sound, then a Board of Officers will be convened and this Board will submit an A.F. K.1509.
4. On receipt of the A.F. K.1509 and relevant maps, if any, Command will examine and, if satisfactory, submit same to War Office and ask for authority to issue a Safety Certificate.
It is usual for War Office to forward these papers to the Commandant, Small Arms School, for the remarks of or possible instructions to his Technical Officer.
5. When War Office are satisfied that (a) in the case of an existing range it is safe, and (b) in the case of a proposed range it will be safe when completed, they will notify the N.R.A. who, in their turn, will notify the Club. It must not be forgotten that in the case of a new range or material alterations to an old range, that on completion of the work a Board of Officers must be convened and submit an A.F. A.2.
6. When Command have been authorised by War Office to issue a Safety Certificate, a copy (or letter stating this has been done) should be submitted to the N.R.A.
7. On receipt of the above notification, the N.R.A. will complete the affiliation and report the fact to the Home Office. On receipt of Home Office approval of the Club, the N.R.A. will notify the Club and send a Certificate of Exemption for Gun Licence Duty in respect of Firearms to be used on the Range.
8. The question of a Revised Peace Time Danger Area is under consideration at the War Office. Until this matter is settled, the full Peace Time Danger Area

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Line School, for the purpose of or possible inspection by his Technical Officer.

5. When War Office are satisfied that (a) in the case of an existing range it is safe and (b) in the case of a proposed range it will be safe when completed, they will notify the N.E.A. who, in their turn, will notify the Club. It must not be forgotten that in the case of a new range or material alterations to an old range, that on completion of the work a Board of Officers must be convened and submit an A.P. 4.2.
6. When Command have been authorized by War Office, to issue a Safety Certificate, a copy (or letter stating this has been done) should be submitted to the N.E.A.
7. On receipt of the above notification, the N.E.A. will complete the affiliation and report the fact to the Home Office. On receipt of Home Office approval by the Club, the N.E.A. will notify the Club and send a Certificate of Exemption for Gun Licence duty in respect of Firearms to be used on the range.
8. The question of a Revised Peace Time Danger Area is under consideration at the War Office. Until this matter is settled, the Full Peace Time Danger Area must be adhered to when a new inspection or Board is ordered.
9. The proposed revision of the Peace Time Danger Area is to reduce the length of the danger area by 500 yards, the width, etc. retaining the same.
This information can advantageously be transmitted to any Board of Officers convened, as cases may arise in which the proposed reduction in the danger area would enable a scheme not complying with the Full Peace Time Danger Area to be submitted for approval when the new danger area is sanctioned.

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E.O. 12356 For Amendment "B"

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APPENDIX "B"CLASSIFICATION RANGES

It is felt that the following notes on the Construction and Maintenance of Classification Ranges may prove of general interest.

1. Hill Backgrounds.

- (a) It must always be borne in mind that a Hill Background is merely a Natural Stop Butt and unless it fully complies (which it rarely does) with the Rules set out in S.A.F. Vol. V, War Supplement, paragraph 7, "Reduction of D.I., in certain cases" the full Peace or War Range Area, whichever is appropriate, must be provided.
- (b) A Hill Background to be used as a Natural Stop Butt can often be improved by the construction of a Stop or Terrace behind the targets. This work is identical with that of digging out a pathway on the side of a hill. The path level should be about 2 feet below the bottom of a 6 ft. target when in the "up" position, and the top of the cutting should be about 2 feet above the top edge of the target. The latter of the cutting will naturally depend on the soil, a slope of about 30° from the horizontal being usual. If it can be made steeper so much the better.
- (c) The terrace should extend the full width of the targets and covering the outside edges of the flank targets by about 2 yards.
- (d) When, in course of time, the escarpment of the cutting is shot into hollows behind each target, a new face can easily be re-cut.
- (e) Terraces assist materially in reducing ricochets and enable the markers to get a good view of the strike.
- (f) The prevalent idea that a wood a few hundred yards to the rear of a natural or artificial stop butt gives added safety, is largely a fallacy, as bullets will ricochet off trees at short ranges in all sorts of directions. A belt of trees near the far end of the danger area, however, is often an advantage, as bullets which have travelled this distance, especially ricochets, will be nearly spent, and the trees are then likely to act as a final bullet catcher.

2. Ground siting of Ranges

- (a) Classification Ranges should be sited on as level a piece of country as possible and the best line of fire is slightly east of north.
- (b) Present practice is only to provide 100, 200, 300, and 500 yards firing points.
- (c) It is very important that all intermediate firing points should be well below a sight line drawn between the 500 yards firing point and the centre of a 6-ft target in the "up" position. If this condition is

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- (c) The terrace should extend to the outside edges of the flank targets by about 2 yards.
- (d) When, in course of time, the escarpment of the cutting is shot into hollows behind each target, a new face can easily be cut-out.
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- (b) Present practice is only to provide 100, 200, 300, and 500 yards firing points.
- (c) It is very important that all intermediate firing points should be well below a sight line drawn between the 500 yards firing point and the centre of a 6-ft target in the "up" position. If this condition is not complied with, low shots will hit intermediate firing points and cause ricochets.
- (d) In laying out a Classification Range the natural lie of the land should not generally necessitate firing at more than 2½° up or down from the 500 yards firing point. Hollow sites, where intermediate firing points are very low, should be avoided.
- (e) It is not imperative for firing points to be absolutely horizontal from end to end. It makes very little practical difference if, for instance, the left flank man is firing from a position a few feet higher than the right flank man, or vice versa.
- (f) With ranges up to 20 targets or so, all targets should be on the same level.
- (g) In the prone firing position the rifle of an average man is 12 inches above the platform.

3. Stop Butts.

- (a) The crest of a stop butt, when consolidated, must not be less than 4 ft. above the top of a 6 ft. targets in the "up" position using a sight line from the prone position on all firing points. A somewhat higher stop butt is, however, all to the good and, where practicable, a height of 25 feet, measured from the floor of the Markers' Gallery, will be found satisfactory. The thickness of soil at the crest must

To Page 3

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- not be less than 5 feet.
- (b) The latter of an artificial stop butt will usually be about 30° from the horizontal.
 - (c) On level ground with the markers' gallery half sunb the top of the stop butt can conveniently be 45 feet behind the wall of the gallery, this position being near enough for the markers to see the strike, and sufficiently far behind the gallery to allow a light railway, if required, being run behind the target frames.
 - (d) A light railway running between the backs of the target frames and the stop butt is convenient
 - (i) for the introduction of moving targets and,
 - (ii) on large ranges for transporting targets to and from the target store.
 - (e) If buildings have to be erected to house moving target towing gear, they must be sited well to the flanks of the butts and fully protected with earth works.

(i) for the safety of operators and

(ii) to guard against accidental strikes and consequent ricochets. Where possible, these buildings should be below the level of the mantlet.

4. Mantlets. Particular attention should be paid to Plate 7, SM. Vol. V., and the notion illustrated of building in timber or sleepers to set as a profile on the higher part of the mantlet, should be adopted where practicable. The highest part of the mantlet must be maintained at least 3" above the forward edge of the gallery roof.

The bottom edges of the targets should be 3" above the highest part of the mantlet when sighted from the 100 yds. firing point.

5. Ricochets.

(a) Ricochets are probably the greatest source of danger on Classification Ranges.

(b) A ricochet has been known to travel 1700 yards from its first strike and 400 yards from its second strike.

(c) These extreme ricochet ranges are probably very rare but they serve to illustrate the importance of danger areas and of taking all possible precautions to eliminate any objects on the actual range or in the danger area likely to cause ricochets if hit by a loose shot.

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(d) (i) From the very meagre data available, on the subject, it seems that the smallest amount of ricochet "bump" occurs when a bullet strikes water and, further, the lateral deflection is small.

(ii) A somewhat greater upward ricochet angle occurs with soft sand but the lateral deflection is almost negligible. With soft sandy earth bullets remain embedded or break up altogether.

(iii) With ordinary soil, turf or similar surfaces, the upward ricochet angle may easily be 11.0° or more and there will usually be some lateral deflection.

(iv) On ranges with gravel or shingle surfaced between the firing points ricochets will be very erratic and, where outcrops of rock occur, conditions will naturally be worse.

(e) On a level range a bullet fired from the 500 yards firing point which strikes the 300 yards firing point and ricochets upwards at an angle of 24° may clear the crest of a 25 ft stop butt by 200 feet.

(f) Similarly, a strike on the 100 yards firing point may clear by 70 feet. It is well to remember that bullets will frequently ricochet at a

tangent, and it is possible for a bullet ricocheting off a solid object (say, an exposed portion of a target shed) on 2504 ft flank of the butt to fly over the butt diagonally and land up somewhere in the right hand portion of the danger area.

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(g) Generally speaking, with a range built on a reasonably level site and with an artificial stop butt, there is a good deal of comparatively safe dead ground immediately behind the butt.

The most serious danger from ricochets and "overs" is normally in the area between about 1000 yards and 1500 yards behind the butts.

(h) An interesting example of the flight of a ricochet was recently investigated.

In this case, the bullet hit an exposed corner of a structure built in front of and towards the left flank of the stop butt. It ricocheted considerably towards the left and hit a derelict tank lying some 900 yards behind the butt, and nearly on the edge of the peace time danger area.

From the tank it took a second ricochet and landed, in a bent and grooved condition, on an old shed nearly 400 yards to the left, and well outside the danger area.

When found, the shank of the bullet was embedded to a depth of about 1/4" in a roofing board of the shed.

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SUBJECT: Monthly Bulletin -
Inf Heavy Weapons School.

SECRET

G (Training)
CHQ CMF.

Tel WHEDCM 551

DNT/32/2/1T1.

14 Nov 45.

Inf CHQ CMF.
HQ PIA
HQ 15 Corps
HQ LFG.
HQ 2 Districts
MMIA
HQ Polish Base
EMM (CRITICE)

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G.

1. Forward copies as above of Monthly Bulletin No. 25 -
Oct 45 of Infantry Heavy Weapons School for your information.

A.D. WARD.
Maj-Gen.
OGG.

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Pass to B. H. to read + return
by 15 Dec.

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SECTION I - GENERAL

1.1

SECTION II - SPECIFIC INFORMATION

1. Plan Control with the following details:
2. Samples 12.1 - 12.10 of Part II
3.
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SECTION III - SPECIFIC INFORMATION

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SECTION IV - SPECIFIC INFORMATION

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SECTION II - ARTILLERY ACTIONS

1. Fire Control when the Enemy is Active

The following subject is taken from D.P.O.U.S.A. Battle Experiences No. 25 (reprinted in the Infantry Bulletin No. 25):

"Although reserves and artillery may expect the highest delay in the beginning of attacks have been detected, automatic weapons must remain silent or become inoperative to prevent disclosure of their position. Rifle and machine gun fire should be used to the maximum. Troops must be held on their defensive position until it is certain that the enemy are crossing their lines in strength. 'Inexperienced' machine gunners can maintain a defense more by fire than by the use of not firing at all. The enemy's general rifle position, usually of four to six, is located and destroyed with automatic weapons."

2. Paragraph 11.7 - Repeating Rifle

As the standard position of the rifle is to be used, it is to be used with the enemy's position (No. 25).

3. Paragraph 11.8 - Repeating Rifle

It will be found that the rifle given in the paragraph "Repeating Rifle" is not the same as the rifle given in the paragraph "Repeating Rifle" (No. 25).

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6. Examination of the Evidence

In the examination of the evidence, the following facts were noted:
The evidence is in the form of a letterhead memorandum dated 10/10/45, from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.
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7. Particulars of the Evidence

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8. Summary of the Evidence

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(b) The elevation bubble is to be held loose during leveling and to allow its position, thus insuring the accuracy of the work.

The sights are held in place by turning the eccentric bolt at the rear of the level bubble housing. After the adjustment is made the bubble is positioned by the screw at the other end of the housing. When it is screwed in, tightly, the bubble is held firm against the eccentric bolt, which causes the water. A small screw in the side of the bubble permits the bubble from rotating sideways. The bolt then the screw is first causes the leveling screw to work loose, thus releasing the pressure against the eccentric bolt, which may then rotate and cause the elevation of the bubble. If this is not noticed, considerable errors in work may result.

Until now, the bubble is held to prevent the leveling screw from working loose. It is necessary in the bubble housing must be checked frequently during leveling to ensure that the bubble is not loose. If they are moved, the sight must be re-tested for elevation and adjusted (if necessary) in order to be accurate. With the leveling screw in action this should be done frequently only.

9. Tabletop Leveling

Ref. M.B. No. 24, page 10.

It has now been agreed to include the following items of equipment in the 3-inch mortar platoon kit, as proposed in M.B. No. 24, page 10.

WE 0035	Adjustment	1	for each unit
WE 0101	Cable from	1/3	of telephone
WE 0814	Level only	1	1000.5 or 1.

A.P. 01090 will be used in the course.

2. Indications D.M. 1 and 2.

Ref. D.M. No. 21, para 16.

It has now been agreed to include the following items of equipment in the 2-inch mortar platoon D.M. 1 or 2 have replaced S.F. allocation:-

WE 2034	Ammunition	100 lbs. No. 2, 100.1	1	} for each pair of calculation D.M. 1 or 2
WE 0101	Cable	100 lbs. No. 2, 100.1	1/2	
WE 0814	Reels	100 lbs. No. 2, 100.1	1	

A.F. 0100 will be attached to the platoon.

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- 日本は、戦後、戦前と異なり、戦時体制を築くことが出来ず、戦後体制を築くことが出来た。
- 戦時体制は、戦前、戦中、戦後と異なり、戦時体制を築くことが出来ず、戦後体制を築くことが出来た。
- 戦時体制は、戦前、戦中、戦後と異なり、戦時体制を築くことが出来ず、戦後体制を築くことが出来た。

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2699

Exposure shows how the DDT was actually, through various processes, converted into something different from D.D. compounds, characterizing the breakdown of "white" species. Compound. The present "Dugout" Species, "Compound" (which is this kind of action) for also species, and in the process, entered to the different action of the species and the animal species, and eliminated all the elements.

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13. Collimation of the beam.

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Dr. Robert A. Brown, Jr., *Editor*

(2) $\mathbb{Z}_2$ is a subring of $\mathbb{Z}_6$.

2000-2001

2796

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

[illegible]

Figure 1

10

1. *Phragmites australis*
 2. *Scirpus americanus*
 3. *Eleocharis acicularis*
 4. *Sagittaria arifolia*
 5. *Sparganium angustifolium*
 6. *Najas*

1000

19. Science and the Environment

CC. giant hawk - Red-tailed

1000

• **Genetic** – the study of the transmission of traits from one generation to the next

Mr. Thomas Burke, Jr., Clerk.

There are two forms of cooperation in human activities. The first is the cooperation of individuals in a particular activity, such as the cooperation of individuals in a particular project. The second is the cooperation of individuals in a particular activity, such as the cooperation of individuals in a particular project.

1

1946 -
Communication re subject in para 17 and 20 enclosed
relating to the instruction, I said, later will
indicate how well it was received.

[illegible]

785020

SECTION 7 - 27 E. 4th Street, New York

24. Following are the dimensions of the structure:

It has been found that the structure is a concrete structure with the following dimensions:

(a) Dimensions

(1) Overall dimensions:
Length 11 ft.
Width 15 ft.
Depth 15 ft.

The following are the dimensions of the structure:

(2) Dimensions of the structure:
Length 11 ft., width 15 ft., depth 15 ft.

(3) Dimensions of the structure:
Length 11 ft., width 15 ft., depth 15 ft.
The structure is a concrete structure with the following dimensions:
Length 11 ft., width 15 ft., depth 15 ft.
The structure is a concrete structure with the following dimensions:
Length 11 ft., width 15 ft., depth 15 ft.

25. State your idea. Use the flow board for organization.

Approved for release by NSA on 09-28-2013 pursuant to E.O. 13526

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (A), 10⁷ cells/ml (B), 10⁸ cells/ml (C), and 10⁹ cells/ml (D). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (A), 10⁷ cells/ml (B), 10⁸ cells/ml (C), and 10⁹ cells/ml (D). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (A), 10⁷ cells/ml (B), 10⁸ cells/ml (C), and 10⁹ cells/ml (D).

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RECEIVED BY THE

Sam, 1961

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THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS OF THE
 INVESTIGATION ARE BASED ON THE
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THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS OF THE
 INVESTIGATION ARE BASED ON THE
 FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

5. My father was a doctor. He is a very
kind and helpful man.

100

The committee called the following items a "known subject". The committee advised the subject was known as a "known subject" by the committee. The committee also advised the subject was known as a "known subject" by the committee.

the various studies in the literature. In 1994, we also compared the results of a third cohort study conducted in the Netherlands, the Rotterdam Study, with the results of the other two cohort studies. The Rotterdam Study is a population-based cohort study of 10,000 subjects aged 45 years and older, living in Rotterdam, The Netherlands. The study was designed to investigate the prevalence and risk factors for various chronic diseases, including dementia. The Rotterdam Study has been ongoing since 1990, and data have been collected at several follow-up visits. The results of the Rotterdam Study have been published in several articles, including a paper by van den Biem et al. (1994) which reported the prevalence of dementia in the Rotterdam Study. The prevalence of dementia in the Rotterdam Study was found to be 1.5% in subjects aged 45 years and older, which is similar to the prevalence found in the other two cohort studies. The results of the Rotterdam Study also showed that the prevalence of dementia increased with age, and that the prevalence was higher in subjects with a history of stroke or heart disease. These findings are consistent with the results of the other two cohort studies, suggesting that the prevalence of dementia is similar across different populations and study designs.

...should it be possible to suggest in favour of a report of

Dr. Gump has been admitted to the bar and is now practicing law in New York City. He is also a member of the New York State Bar Association and the New York State Medical Association.

Redwood Cemetery Church. 1 North east Thompsons, Norway
in. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840. 1840.

[illegible]

"Section No. 60-11, Sec. 1 Boundary, 1900, by A. C. S. & J. W. S. & Co."

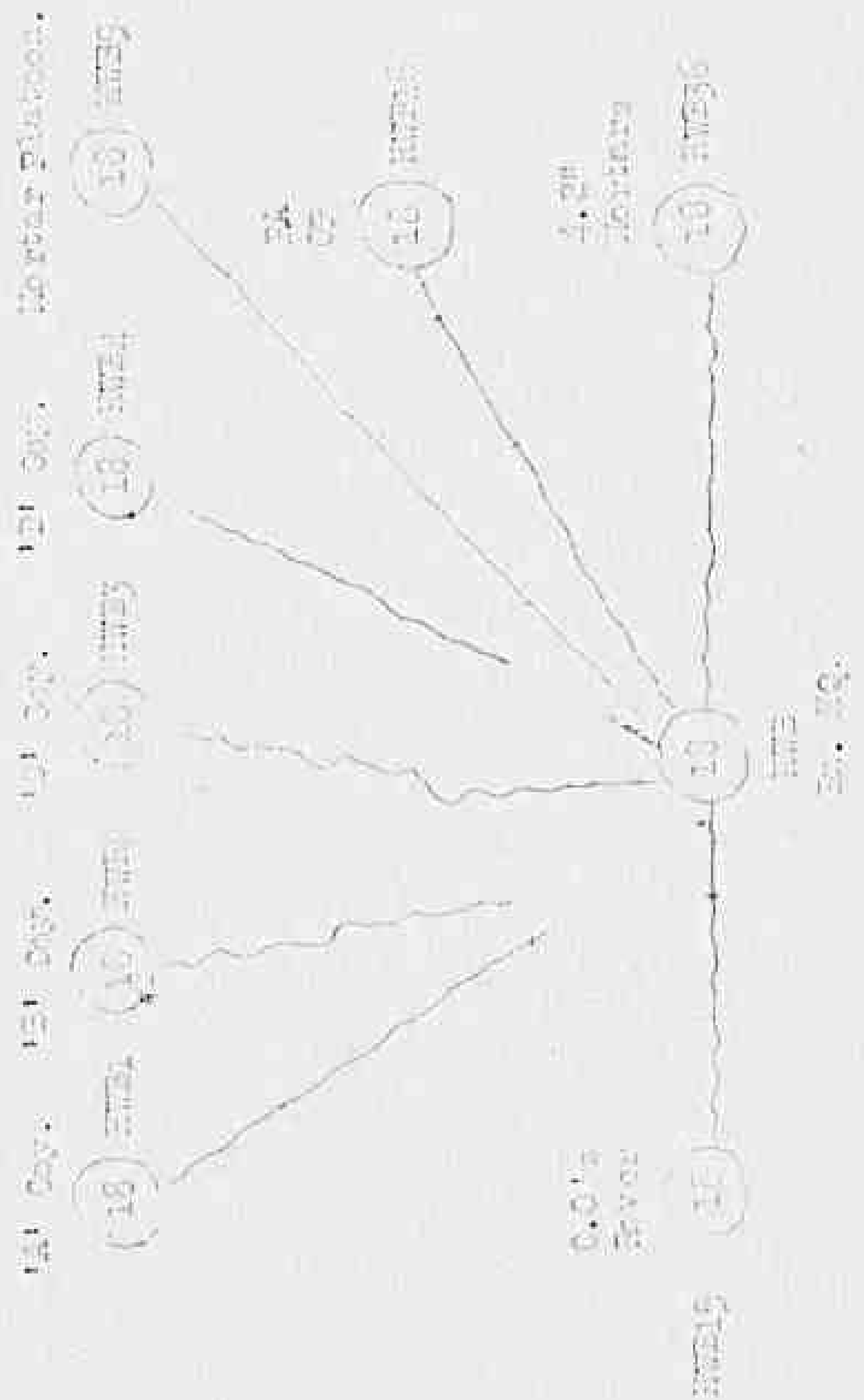
-10-

6. Communication

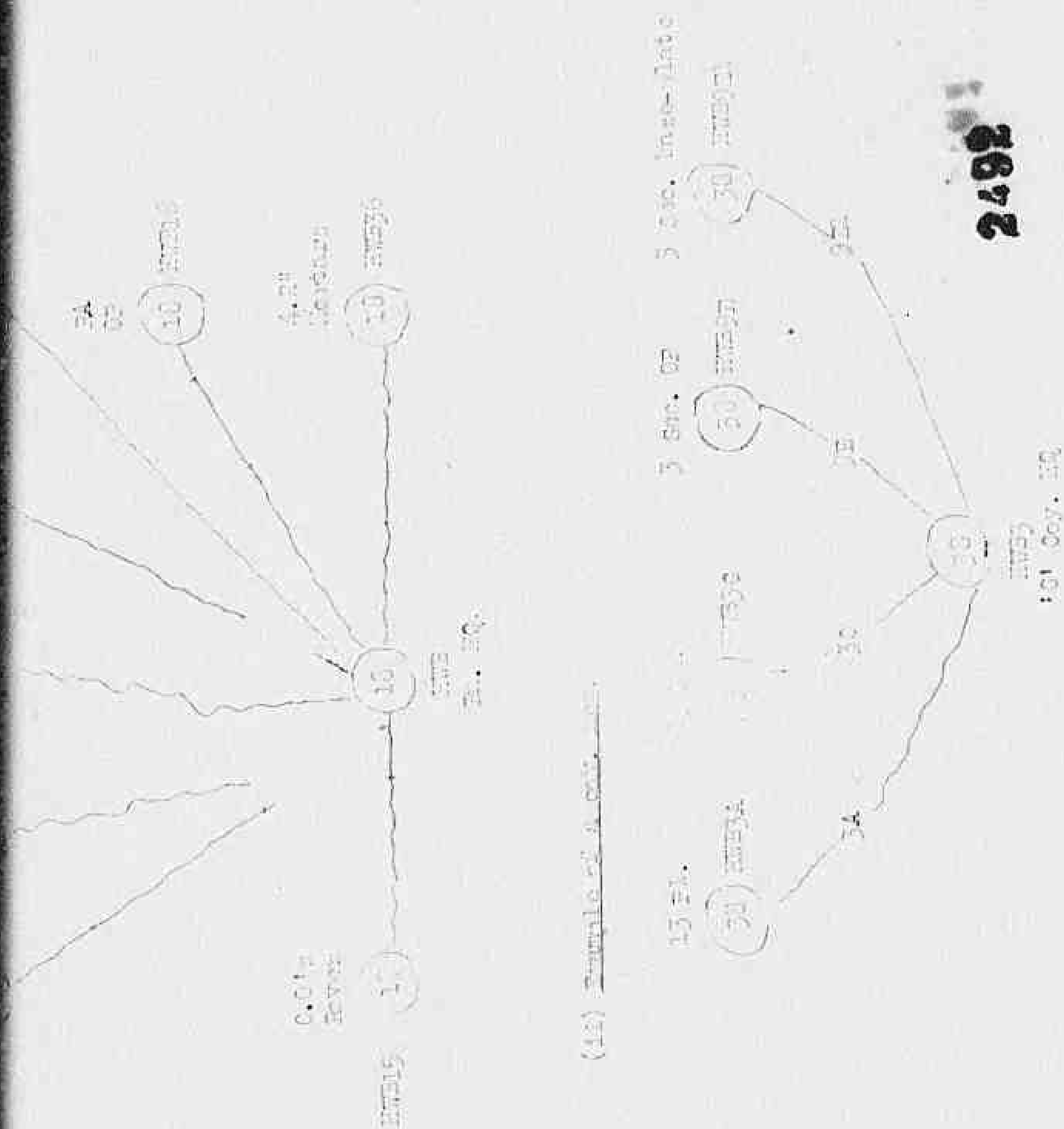
- (a) The Battalion may have only two wireless sets. If two are used, they are known as the "main" and "secondary" sets. The frequency-platoon will normally be on the main set, with the rifle coys, two 3.0's in reserve and the B.A. 3.2's.
- (b) The rifle coys may be addressed to the mortar platoons by B.A. 3.0, or by any of the rifle coys.
- (c) A mortar section under command of a rifle coy may have radio on the coy set.
- (d) Rifle coys may be able to use any of the mortar stations by B.A. 3.0, or any of the rifle platoons.

- (e) Diagrams of the radio system, for use with the examples, are given below:-

(1) Example of a B.A. set



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-11-

7. PA calls for mortar support

Calls for mortar support, are usually made by an officer. They may be passed from a platoon or company headquarters or direct from companies or platoons. The call for support must be acknowledged immediately by the fire controller to show that it has been received. The rifle squad will also require to know that the call has been received. The target, the required acknowledgment of a response is therefore as follows:-

Radio (link sign). 2045. Out.

8. When the CP officer has just correctly identified the target he makes a further acknowledgment with:-

Radio (link sign). 2045 identified. Out.

Discussion will then take place between the CP officer and the fire controller over the radio (or by hand) as will be necessary.

9. If the CP officer is not satisfied with the target he will state:-

Radio (link sign). 2045 not identified. Send corrections. Over.

The rifle squad will reply:-

Radio (link sign). Will. This out.

The procedure outlined above is then carried out until the response "Target identified" has been received from the fire controller. Since further talk may be necessary after the first acknowledgment by the target, no rifle may be used by other sections on the night except in a special case, until the target is identified by the CP officer.

When "Target not identified. Send corrections." has been sent, or when the response "Target identified" has been received, the fire controller, the procedure will be as follows:-

- (a) A rifle is fired as close as possible to the target and its position indicated.

- (b) The rifle commander corrects the target from the rifle target:-

NOTES

101. Call to the new *Journal of Management Education* (*JME*)

As a result, the β values are not directly comparable across the different studies. However, the β values are generally higher for the studies that used the β values to estimate the β values.

- Great
- Countrywide distribution
- Strong history
- Long term value
- High quality
- Low cost

2000-01-01

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 218

WILLIS TOWERS WOODWARD

04/03/2016

785020

16.000.000

[illegible]

July 20, 1910.
Sabb. Evng.

White New white.
Pine, Oak.
(Yellow)
White New Yellow.
Maple & Elm, Poplar, Spruce.

[illegible]

Journal of Management Education

Public Room - 100.
Sentry Station also used for
Instruction.
Entirely too small.
It no longer has adequate subject
in quarters also since World War II.
Oct 29.

2400

100

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[illegible]

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 2. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?
 3. What is the author's attitude towards the subject?
 4. What is the author's tone in writing this passage?
 5. What is the author's main argument?
 6. What is the author's conclusion?
 7. What is the author's recommendation?
 8. What is the author's opinion on the subject?
 9. What is the author's view on the subject?
 10. What is the author's perspective on the subject?

2.4. $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$ is a $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$ -module. $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$ is a $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$ -module.

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1. *Thyridopteryx* *Thyridopteryx*

Hello Miss Mary Ann.
 I ordered from you
 some new flower seeds.
 I'll be sure to mail a large
 box to you soon.
 I'll be sure to mail a large
 box to you soon.
 I'll be sure to mail a large
 box to you soon.

1. Make sure they are
in the box.
 (opens)
 2. Make sure they are
targeted and identified.
 3. Send corrections over.

1971.00. Cont.

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$

2020-2021

Full-time "Day" on call

Edmund Byrne, Jr., 1990-1991

Gratias agere debemus tibi.

Abstract

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$$

Submitted: 2004-07-27, Accepted: 2005-01-20

500.

Pills and Taps out.

(2015-10-29)

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

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• 2002-2003
• 2004-2005
• 2006-2007
• 2008-2009
• 2010-2011
• 2012-2013
• 2014-2015
• 2016-2017
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• 2020-2021
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Explanations:

DATE _____
PAGE _____

DATE: 10-10-2000
PAGE: 0001

17. And you can use the same (24)

...of the ...

2007-2011 Average

Volume 46, No. 1, October 1994
 1994 Edition

Reference: *Large numbers*, p. 107.

1940-1941. 1942.
 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946.
 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950.

2459

785020

15 21. 2023

Radio three Charlie.
Correct. North east three
miles. Looking for it.
Noisy.

Retractive two minutes.
Report now ready. Over.

Radio three Charlie.
Fire, over.

OR

Radio three Charlie.
Wait out (followed
by the order to fire,
which was).

* The words "Report now ready" may be used or not at the discretion
of the rifle commander. (para 10).

10. 21. 2023

(a) Forwarding

In words of this kind it is the responsibility of the rifle
commander not to indicate target which lies within the safety limits,
and of the rifle controller to keep himself informed of the positions
of his own troops. If in doubt, the rifle controller must find out the
position of his own troops. One is to give fire.

(b) Salvo

The first salvo of fire must not be fired as long as the
minutes for the salvo of fire are running safety angle. For tactical
salvo the rifle controller must rely for the report on the indication
sent to him by the rifle commander, but doubtless, then, that he

(At the conclusion of action)
Radio three Charlie.
Ready. Over.

Radio three Charlie.
Fire out.

785020

• (Of train) • "I'm not going to have any more of these accidents." "I'm not going to have any more of these accidents."

10

(iv) Transcribed

Figure 1

2630

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785020

3

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION,
A. C. (M. M. I. A.)
R O M E
Q/23/7
13 August 1945

SUBJECT: Ammunition for 6th I.S. Reg't.
of "Aosta" Division

TO : MINISTRY OF WAR

Reference SMRE letter 4/2019/Serv of 20 July 45.

Authority is given for the release to the 6th I.S. Reg't. "Aosta" Division for training purposes the following amount of ammunition from 111 Detached Artillery Section:

Cartridges, Ball, Machine Rifle, Breda, Cal. 6.5.....5000

Ira V. Fordyce
IRA V. FORDYCE, Capt.,
For Major General
M. M. I. A.

Copy to: "G" Training, MMIA ✓

2487

785020

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INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM
LAND FORCES AND COMMISSION
A.S. (LIMA)

FILE NO: ARTY/1
SUBJECT: Ammunition for Training Purposes
TO : G30II (Training)

DATE: 16 July 45

1. Reference is made to notes on GOC's conference with Col. Purves, Commander 63 Sub-Area, Genoa, 3 July 45. Col. Purves desired to know if an allotment of small arms ammunition could be made to all local Italian units not being disbanded in order to allow them to fire training courses. Stocks of small arms ammunition are plentiful. It would be appreciated if you would tell "Q" what scales you propose to set as a standard, how often courses should be fired, etc.

2. Furthermore, a request has been received for 4 hand grenades per man for Garibaldi Inf. Reg't. for training. We are not authorizing unit holdings of hand grenades at present but for training purposes, if it has your support, the issue might be made.

3. AMIA I/O One District in letter LO/G12 of 11 July, requesting arms and Ammo for 527 Guard Bn, remarked that hardly any of the men had done any firing. This for your info.

JOHN J. WARD,
1st Lt. EAC
Arty. Records

This seems a goodly number. Do you think (in view of their present position) that these are really plenty for training? I should say that 2 per man would be very ample. Even so it comes out at 5,000

This makes a big question. I would say that to produce marksman 300 R.P.M. would be needed to start with. A refresher or 50 R.P.M. - astronomical in the total. However, to do that 100 a year would keep their hands in nicely.

785020

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION,
A. C. (M. M. I. A.)
R O M E
Q/23/7
16 July 1945

SUBJECT: Ammunition for
"Aosta" & "Sabauda" Divisions

TO : MINISTRY OF WAR

1. Reference is made to SMRE letter 4/1383/Serv of 1 July 45.
2. Authority is given for the release to 111 Detached Arty Section for training courses of units of "Aosta" and "Sabauda" Divisions of the following amounts of ammunition from Depots as shown:

<u>DEPOT</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
1302 Arty Directorate	50,000	Cartridges, Ball, Auto. Carb. Cal.9
901 Arty Directorate	50,000	Cartridges, Ball, Auto. Carb. Cal.9

J.W./ac

Ira V. Forde
IRA V. FORDE, Capt.,
For Major General
M. M. I. A.

Copy to: "G" Training MMIA ✓

2485

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