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DIRECTIVES & REPORTS

(258)
359

Jan. 16, 1945 - Apr. 4, 1945

17691

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/PRNG NO. 785020

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(FBI)

DIRECTIVES, REPORTS

Handwritten notes and signatures, including "A", "J. Edgar Hoover", and "11/14".

THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM /an

to Abel 1915

CATALOGUE.

OPENED 16 JAN 45

CLOSED

On Meeting at M.M.I.A. on 4 April 1945.

MEMORANDUM.

To: Major A.M.G. Selam, R.A.
Major H.H. King, Foresters.
Major G.L. Price, M. Staff.
Major E. Huntington, Kings Own.
Major J.C. Blackland, R.E.

17. M.M. D.M. D.M.

Ref: A.C. 1/1/227

4 April 1945.

1. As a result of the meeting at M.M.I.A. on 4 April, the following points of general interest to Officers were discussed.

Transport:

Although it is intended to make application for the revised War Establishment for B.M.I. (inclusive of B.M.I.), also very considerable time is likely to elapse before this comes before the W.B.C., and thereafter before it is implemented.

In the meantime, we are unlikely to receive any additional transport over that already allotted to us, nor are we likely to get any replacements of vehicles, which wear out. With the present state of the roads leading to CHALCO and MATHAM, the wear and tear on vehicles is tremendous, and every officer must ensure that the machine possible care is exercised by every driver. The transport position is already intensely serious, and if a couple of vehicles go out of action, the administration and training staff will become immobilised.

Special Battalions corresponding with Groups.

Lieut-Col. Howard, senior M.M.I.A. Liaison Officer, has suggested in a Memorandum that R.E.C. should be so organised as to have a Battalion named after, trained by Officers of; and produce drafts only for, each of the Groups. For a number of reasons this is not practicable and M.M.I.A. have turned it down. However, M.M.I.A. do wish the following special categories to be kept isolated as far as possible:-

- (a) The CHALCO (of which there are two Bns. in a Gruppo)
- (b) The MATHAM (of which there is 1 Bn. in a Gruppo).
- (c) ALTY. (Of which there are two Bns. in a Gruppo).
- (d) PARACHUTIST. (of which there are three Bns. in a Gruppo).
- (e) SAN MADO. (Naval personnel). (Of which there are three Bns. in a Gruppo).

1. As a result of the meeting at M.M.I.A. on 4 April, the following points of general interest to Officers were discussed.

Transport:

Although it is intended to make application for the revised War Establishment for B.M.U. (inclusive of M.M.I.A.), some very considerable time is likely to elapse before this comes before the M.M.C., and thereafter, before it is implemented.

In the meantime, we are unlikely to receive any additional transport over that already allotted to us, nor are we likely to get any replacements of vehicles, which wear out. With the present state of the roads leading to OSMANO and MARZIAN, the wear and tear on vehicles is tremendous, and every officer must ensure that the maximum possible care is exercised by every driver. The transport position is already intensely serious, and if a couple of vehicles go out of action, the administration and training staff will become immobilised.

Special Battalions corresponding with Groups.

Lieut-Col. Howard, senior M.M.I.A. Liaison Officer, has suggested in a Memorandum that R.I.G. should be so organized as to have a Battalion raised after training by Officers of; and produce drafts only for, each of the Groups. For a number of reasons this is not practicable and M.M.I.A. have turned it down. However, M.M.I.A. do wish the following special categories to be kept isolated as far as possible :-

- (a) The GRAMATINI (of which there are two Bns. in a Gruppo)
- (b) The HERACLIUS (of which there is 1 Bn. in a Gruppo).
- (c) ALPINI. (Of which there are two Bns. in a Gruppo).
- (d) PARADISI. (Of which there are three Bns. in a Gruppo).
- (e) SAN MARCO. (Naval personnel). (Of which there are three Bns. in a Gruppo).

359

G.I.I.D.F.U. will consider how best these special categories can be isolated throughout their period of training, and submit his suggestions to A & V. as soon as convenient. It should be noted that there will be no special category of ARUNTI.

Training Equipment.

G.I. Training Unit letter HQV/31/242 of undated April 1945, raises several points in connection with Training Equipment; in particular, the issue of responsibility. It was laid down that responsibility is absolutely an Italian one, provided that no Vouchers for all training stores issued, such Vouchers being signed by a responsible Italian Officer. These Vouchers are subsequently collected and the Accounting Department of A.P.M.Q. debits the Italian Account with the cost of the Training Equipment. No responsibility for training equipment lies with any British Officer, unless training equipment has, in any case, been issued without a Voucher. Will U.F.C. please ascertain if Vouchers

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are held for all training equipment issued, and, if this is not the case, take steps to secure vouchers to cover themselves against ultimate responsibility.

Captain Westwood made certain suggestions for the more efficient operation and supervision of training equipment. Will C.H. P.H. look into this again, in the light of this information, and prepare a short memorandum for submission to M.H.A., if he still considers that a British Warrant Officer is required.

Dating of Letters.

It is noted that it is a normal staff practice to leave the date of letters untyped, and it is presumably the responsibility of the Officer signing the letters to fill in the date. This is not being done, and hence letters are continually being sent out undated. Will Officers please ensure that the date is invariably filled in, not only on the original, but also on all the copies, and in this connection it should be noted that copies should invariably be initialled by the Officer signing the original.

WWS/ab.

Internal.

Flout (2)
File.

W. H. A.
Lieut-Col. R.A.

785020

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 312

AP 441

RHF/jam

: : : : :
: SECRET :
: Auth: SAC/ :
: Initials: RHF :
: 1 April 1945 :
: : : : :

AG 091.711/033 GGT-0

1 April 1945

SUBJECT: Command and Administration - PICENO Italian Combat Force Rft
Training Centre

TO : President, Allied Commission
FOR: Land Forces Sub Commission, NMIA
Commanding General, Rome Area Allied Command
Officer Commanding, "F" British Liaison Unit
Officer Commanding, 10th Training Team RA
Officer Commanding, "G" British Training Unit
Officer Commanding, "H" British Training Increment.

Letter this headquarters, file and subject as above, dated 24
March 1945, is amended as follows:

a. The last sentence of paragraph c is deleted and the following
substituted therefor:

"The Land Forces Sub Commission, AC (NMIA) will channel all
demands for non-controlled training stores through Area
Headquarters. Demands for Staff-Controlled training equip-
ment will be forwarded to DMT, AFHQ".

b. The title of the first unit listed in Appendix "A" should
read "PICENO", not "PINCENO".

BY COMMAND OF FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER:

R. H. FUESE
R. H. FUESE
Captain, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - En Addressee	1 - G-3 (Ops)	1 - DMT
1 - Hq 15th Army Gp	1 - G-3 (Trg)	1 - Mod (B)
1 - Hq 5th Army, Br Iner.	1 - G-3 (Org-P)	1 - Ord (B)
1 - Hq Eighth Army	1 - G-3 (Org) Foreign	1 - EME (B)
1 - Hq No 1 District	1 - G-4 (B)	1 - PM (B)
1 - Hq No 2 District	1 - G-4 (M & Tn)	1 - Postal (B)
1 - Hq No 3 District	1 - G(Maint)	2 - AG Records
1 - DMT	1 - G(AE)	1 - AG M & D
1 - G-1 (B)	1 - Fld Arty	
1 - G-2 (B)	1 - Engr (B)	
1 - Sigs (B)	1 - Hq Inf	

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PLATE 103

1 APR 1945

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

SECRET
Auth: SAC MI
Initials:
24 March 1945
24 March 1945

AG 091.711/033 GCT-0

SUBJECT: Command and Administration - PICHIO Italian Combat Force Rft
Trg Centre

TO: President, Allied Commission,
FOR: Land Forces Sub-Commission (MMIA)
Commanding General, Rome Area Allied Command
Officer-in-Charge, "F" British Liaison Unit
Officer-in-Charge, 10th Training Team RA
Officer-in-Charge, "G" British Training Unit
Officer-in-Charge, "H" British Training Increment

Command and administration of the PICENO Italian Combat Force
RPT Training Centre at CEBMO will be as follows:

a. All British and Italian units of the FICENO Italian Combat Force Reinforcement Training Centre, as in the Order of Battle at Appendix "A" attached, will be under operational command of this headquarters. In a case of operational emergency, the Area Headquarters, at present Headquarters Rome Area Allied Command, may call on such Italian troops as "F" British Liaison Unit consider can be made available without prejudice to the immediate requirements of Italian Combat Groups.

b. For training, organization, rft policy and movement, this headquarters will deal with the British Liaison Unit through Land Forces Sub-Commission, AC (AMIA). Control of British units within the Training Centre will be exercised by Officer Commanding, British Liaison Unit. "G" British Training Unit will deal direct with Land Forces Sub-Commission, AC (AMIA) only on training matters for service units other than those of the Combat Force.

c. All units on the Order of Battle at Appendix "A" will be under full administrative command of the Area Headquarters, at present Headquarters Rome Area Allied Command, through "F" BLD, except as in paragraph d. below. The British Liaison Unit will deal with the Area Headquarters on matters of accommodation and equipment, except where training policy is involved. The Land Forces Sub-Commission, AO (LMA) will channel all demands for training equipment through Area Headquarters.

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CORRECTED COPY
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Ltr AFHQ, file AG 091.711/033 OCT-O, dtd 24 Mar 45 (cont'd).

d. All Italian Units in Appendix 'A' will deal direct with SMRE, under supervision Land Forces Sub-Commission AC(MIA), in all purely Italian administrative matters. Paragraph 8 of letter, this headquarters, file AG 091.711/169 OCT-O, Subject: "Command and Administration of Italian Army", dated 16 November 1944 refers.

BY COMMAND OF FIELD MARCHAL ALEXANDER:

R. H. Freese

R. H. FREESE
Captain, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

1 Incl
Appendix 'A'

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - En addressoc	1 - Q(Maint)
1 - Hq 15 Army Group	1 - Q(AE)
1 - Hq Fifth Army Brit Incr	1 - Pld Arty Sec
1 - Hq Eighth Army	1 - Engr(B)
1 - Hq 1 Dist	1 - Sigs(B)
1 - Hq 2 Dist	1 - IR(Inf)
1 - Hq 3 Dist	1 - DST
1 - IWT	1 - Mod(B)
1 - G-1(B)	1 - ORD(B)
1 - G-2(B)	1 - EME(B)
1 - G-3(OPS)	1 - PM(B)
1 - G-3 (TRG)	1 - Postal (B)
1 - G-3 (Org-B)	2 - AG Records
1 - G-3 (Org)Foreign	1 - AG M & D
1 - G-4(B)	
1 - G-4(M&M)	

SECRET

Appendix 'A' to AFHQ letter AG 091.711/031 607-0
Dated 24 March 1945

PICENO Italian Combat Force Rft Tng Centro
ORDER OF BATTLE

HQ Piceno Italian Combat Force Rft Tng Centro
'F' British Liaison Unit
'H' British Training Increment
152 Italian Increment to BLU
152 Italian Bation and POL Depot
152 Italian Clothing Store
152 Italian Fd Hyg Soc
1500 Italian Independent Amb Pl
152 Italian Mech Engr Pl
152 Italian LAD
HQ 152 Italian Provost Coy (Carabinieri)
155 Italian Provost Sec (Duty)
319 Italian Provost Sec (Training)
198 Italian Provost Sec (Holding)
HQ 1 Italian Reception Regt.
HQ 1 Italian Reception Bn.
HQ 2 Italian Reception Bn
HQ 3 Italian Reception Bn
HQ 2 Italian Inf Rfts Regt
HQ 1 Italian Inf Rfts Bn
HQ 2 Italian Inf Rfts Bn
HQ 3 Italian Inf Rfts Bn
HQ 3 Italian Composite Rft Regt
4 Italian Arty Rfts Depot
152 Italian Arty School
HQ 6 Italian Mixed Rfts Bn
HQ 5 Italian Engr Rft Bn
152 Italian Fd Engineering School
152 Italian Combat Force Signal Tng Centro
HQ 6 Italian Mech Engrs Rft Coy
HQ 152 Italian Tng Schools
152 Italian Inf School
152 Italian Instructors School, All Arms
152 Italian Driving & Maint School (comp 2 GT Coy)
152 Italian Mechanics School

Attached

119 Italian Fd Bakery
83 Italian Fd Hospital
10 British Training Team RA
'C' British Tng Unit

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CORRECTED COPY
DESTROY ALL OTHERSALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

: : : : :
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 : Auth: JAC M :
 : Initials: :
 : 24 March 1945 :
 : : : : :
 : 24 March 1945 :

AG 091.711/033 GCT-O

SUBJECT: Command and Administration - PICENO Italian Combat Force Rft
Trg Centre

TO: President, Allied Commission,
 FOR: Land Forces Sub-Commission (LMA)
 Commanding General, Rome Area Allied Command
 Officer-in-Charge, "F" British Liaison Unit
 Officer-in-Charge, 10th Training Team RA
 Officer-in-Charge, "G" British Training Unit
 Officer-in-Charge, "H" British Training Increment

Command and administration of the PICENO Italian Combat Force
Rft Training Centre at CESANO will be as follows:

a. All British and Italian units of the PICENO Italian Combat Force Reinforcement Training Centre, as in the Order of Battle at Appendix "A" attached, will be under operational command of this headquarters. In a case of operational emergency, the Area Headquarters, at present Headquarters Rome Area Allied Command, may call on such Italian troops as "F" British Liaison Unit consider can be made available without prejudice to the immediate requirements of Italian Combat Groups.

b. For training, organization, rft policy and movement, this headquarters will deal with the British Liaison Unit through Land Forces Sub-Commission, AC (LMA). Control of British units within the Training Centre will be exercised by Officer Commanding, British Liaison Unit. "G" British Training Unit will deal direct with Land Forces Sub-Commission, AC (LMA) only on training matters for service units other than those of the Combat Force.

c. All units on the Order of Battle at Appendix "A" will be under full administrative command of the Area Headquarters, at present Headquarters Rome Area Allied Command, through "F" BLU, except as in paragraph d, below. The British Liaison Unit will deal with the Area Headquarters on matters of accommodation and equipment, except where training policy is involved. The Land Forces Sub-Commission, AC (LMA) will channel all demands for training equipment through Area Headquarters.

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DESTROY ALL OTHERS**SECRET**

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Ltr AFHQ, file AG 091.711/033 OCT-O, dtd 24 Mar 45 (cont'd).

d. All Italian Units in Appendix 'A' will deal direct with SMRE, under supervision Land Forces Sub-Commission AC(134A), in all purely Italian administrative matters. Paragraph 8 of letter, this headquarters, file AG 091.711/169 OCT-O, Subject: "Command and Administration of Italian Army", dated 16 November 1944 refers.

BY COMMAND OF FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER:



R. H. FRIESE
Captain, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

1 Incl
Appendix 'A'

DISTRIBUTION:

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1 - Hq 15 Army Group	1 - Q(AX)
1 - Hq Fifth Army Brit Iner	1 - Fld Arty Sec
1 - Hq Eighth Army	1 - Engr(B)
1 - Hq 1 Dist	1 - Sig(B)
1 - Hq 2 Dist	1 - HQ(Inf)
1 - Hq 3 Dist	1 - DST
1 - DMT	1 - Mod(B)
1 - G-1(B)	1 - CRD(B)
1 - G-2(B)	1 - EME(B)
1 - G-3(OPS)	1 - PM(B)
1 - G-3 (TRG)	1 - Postal (B)
1 - G-3 (Gr-B)	2 - AG Records
1 - G-3 (Gr)Foreign	1 - AG M & D
1 - G-4(B)	
1 - G-4(M&tn)	

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Appendix 'A' to AFHQ letter AG 001.711/033 OCT-0
 Dated 24 March 1945

PICENO Italian Combat Force Rft Trg Centro
ORDER OF BATTLE

HQ Pinceno Italian Combat Force Rft Trg Centro
 'F' British Liaison Unit
 'H' British Training Increment
 152 Italian Increment to BIU
 152 Italian Ration and POL Depot
 152 Italian Clothing Store
 152 Italian Fd Hvy Sec
 1500 Italian Independent Amb Pl
 152 Italian Mech Engr Pl
 152 Italian LAD
 HQ 152 Italian Provost Coy (Carabinieri)
 155 Italian Provost Sec (Duty)
 319 Italian Provost Sec (Training)
 198 Italian Provost Sec (Holding)
 HQ 1 Italian Reception Regt.
 HQ 1 Italian Reception Bn.
 HQ 2 Italian Reception Bn
 HQ 3 Italian Reception Bn
 HQ 2 Italian Inf Rfts Regt
 HQ 1 Italian Inf Rfts Bn
 HQ 2 Italian Inf Rfts Bn
 HQ 3 Italian Inf Rfts Bn
 HQ 3 Italian Composite Rft Regt
 4 Italian Arty Rfts Depot
 152 Italian Arty School
 HQ 6 Italian Mixed Rfts Bn
 HQ 5 Italian Engr Rft Bn
 152 Italian Fd Engineering School
 152 Italian Combat Force Signal Trg Centro
 HQ 6 Italian Mech Engrs Rft Coy
 HQ 152 Italian Trg Schools
 152 Italian Inf School
 152 Italian Instructors School, All Arms
 152 Italian Driving & Maint School (temp 2 OT Coy)
 152 Italian Mechanics School

Attached

319 Italian Fd Bakery
 83 Italian Fd Hospital
 10 British Training Team RA
 'C' British Trg Unit

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25 MAR 1945

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY TRAINING
ARMY DAY

301:1966

HD/405011

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HQ 15 Army Group
Hq 1st Army
Hq 2nd Army
Hq 3rd Army
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BQ Qm Base Mt Op
BQ 27 1st Base
BQ 5 SA Armel Mt Hse Op
BQ 8 1st Mt Camp
BQ 11 1st Mt Camp
BQ 16 1st Mt Camp
BQ Polish Adv Base
BQ Camp
BQ Intelligence Dry Centre
BQ Indian Inf Specialist School
BQ AGC
BQ HSC 217
BQ 30 217

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2007-2008

Opinion

Available for the first time

1 - 3 Tm (Maurice) (3 copies for G. F. Board)

The attached notes on Plaza Warfords are from
of the 1713 1719.

SECTION 476 MAY 6, 1906. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY. WASHINGTON, D. C.

estimating the use of Flume-Transoms will be based on the 30 meter.

100/100

100 CAMEO
100 Intelligence Dry Canteen
100 Indian Inf Specialist School
100 AFG
100 PTO LTF
100 56 DUT

(Plaintiff), Reg. # -
at The University
Department of
Director, University of
Health Center
Quality Control
Control Room

These notes have been copied: even reported experience with these weapons in 2 Army Corps and 79 Army Div notes.

Excluding in the use of Plato-Thoreau will be based on these factors.

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352

ME/84/54

20 Mar 45.

Some Notes on the Characteristics and Tactical Handling of Flame-

Throwers

1. - General Considerations

Introduction

1. Flame-throwers are now weapons of war. Experience of their use is so limited that no firm doctrine can be laid down as yet. The following notes have been compiled from user experience and should be read in conjunction with Army Training Instruction No 10 "Flame-throwers", 1944.

2. Flame operators must have detailed knowledge of the construction and operation of flame-throwers, but commanders responsible for their tactical handling also need sufficient technical information to enable them to appreciate fully the capabilities and limitations of these weapons. Staff Officers too require to know the various problems peculiar to these weapons as flame-throwers may be allocated to any formation within the theatre.

Description

3. Three types of flame-throwers are at present available. These are:-

Crocodile	-	Tank borne
Wasp	-	Carrier borne
Lifeguard	-	Manpack

The main characteristics of these are discussed in Section II and tactical employment in Section III. Tables of principal details are at Appendices 'A' and 'B'.

1. Flame-throwers are new weapons of war. Experience of their use is so limited that no firm doctrine can be laid down as yet. The following notes have been compiled from user experience and should be read in conjunction with Army Training Instruction No 10 "Flame-throwers", 1944.
2. Flame operators must have detailed knowledge of the construction and operation of flame-throwers, but commanders responsible for their tactical handling also need sufficient technical information to enable them to appreciate fully the capabilities and limitations of these weapons. Staff Officers too require to know the various problems peculiar to these weapons as flame-throwers may be allocated to any formation within the theatre.

Description

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Crocodile	-	Tank borne
Wasp	-	Carrier borne
Lifeguard	-	Manpack

The main characteristics of these are discussed in Section II and tactical employment in Section III. Tables of principal details are at Appendices 'A' and 'B'.

4. The principle of a flame-thrower is that inflammable fuel is projected from a gun by means of gas under pressure. The fuel is ignited electrically as it leaves the gun, and a rod-like jet of burning fuel travels through the air to the target area. This breaks up on striking the ground and scatters sticky blobs which continue to burn for several minutes. These adhere to whatever they hit and are very difficult to extinguish. The fuel will burn even on water.

Its thickened nature allows it to be ricocheted to splash round corners, into pillboxes, weapon pits, behind cover, etc, and thus it may be brought against troops who have protection against the fire of normal weapons.

Effects of Flame

5. The principal effect of flame is moral. Man's normal fear of fire is great and it has been found that the enemy will not stand up to flame. They either crouch in their positions, run, or surrender. In many actions the mere sight of approaching flame, even when out of range, has had a demoralizing effect on the enemy; and often enemy outside the target area have shown considerable disinclination to disclose their locations, until flame throwers have left the vicinity. If surprise is achieved the effect on morale is even greater.

6. Once flame has passed or died down determined troops will recover quickly. FOLLOWING DEPARTURE, THEREFORE, MUST BE MADE IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE DEMORALIZING EFFECTS OF THE FLAME WEAR OFF.

7. The killing effect of flame remains. Troops caught in open defenses and saturated with flame are killed; those in pillboxes or other enclosed spaces which are smothered with flame may be asphyxiated. The moral effect of flame is rated higher than its lethal effect since experience has shown that the German hates flame and will not wait to face it.

8. The burning fuel with ignites any dry, inflammable material, e.g. woods or buildings. Its incendiary value is greatest against buildings. If it falls on deep or non-inflammable objects, it will die out when the fuel has been consumed.

Range

either overrun in their positions, run, or surrender. In many actions the mere sight of approaching flame, even when out of range, has had a demoralizing effect on the enemy; and often enemy outside the target area have shown considerable disinclination to disclose their locations, until flame throwers have left the vicinity. If surprise is achieved the effect on morale is even greater.

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7. The killing effect of flame remains. Troops caught in open defenses and entangled with flame are killed; those in pillboxes or other enclosed spaces which are smothered with flame may be asphyxiated. The moral effect of flame is rated higher than its lethal effect since experience has shown that the German hates flame and will not wait to face it.

8. The burning fuel with ignites any dry, inflammable material, e.g. woods or buildings. Its incendiary value is greatest against buildings. If it falls on damp or non-inflammable objects, it will die out when the fuel has been consumed.

Range

9. Flame-throwers are short-range weapons. The accepted definition of their "range" must be understood. This is the distance from the gun to the centre of the main bulk of the burning fuel and is often referred to as the "maximum effective range". It is, of course, less than the maximum range and should not be confused with this.

10. The maximum effective range of the weapons are as follows: -

Crocodile	-	115 yards
Wasp	-	80 yards
Lifeguard	-	30 yards

Fuel Capacity

11. The amount of fuel carried by the Crocodile is sufficient for 100 - 120 shots; and the user experience has shown that merely has a complete fill been expended in any one particular action. However, with the Wasp and the LIFEGUARD, the limited amount of fuel carried determines the amount of flaming possible; the bulk of the fuel should be retained for use on the main target area and not used too liberally during the approach.

Once the fuel is expended the flame-thrower must come out of battle to refuel if further flaming is required, but the Crocodile or Wasp may be required for use in a gun tank or carrier role. If continuity of flame is required, flame-throwers must be used in successive echelons.

Use of Flame-throwers by Night

12. The psychological effect of flame is greatly increased by night. The effect is spectacular and terrifying. Although both flame throwers and popping up Infantry may be silhouetted against the flame, the great moral effect obtained reduces the risk which may arise from this. The importance of choosing readily recognizable targets and lines of approach is greater than by day.

Organization of flame throwing units in this theatre

13. Crocodiles

The present organization in this theatre is two squadrons to each Crocodile regiment. Each squadron is divided into self-contained half-squadrons

been expended in any one particular action. However, with the WSP and the LIFEWAY, the limited amount of fuel carried determines the amount of firing possible; the bulk of the fuel should be retained for use on the main target area and not used too liberally during the approach.

Once the fuel is exhausted the flame-thrower must come out of battle to refuel if further flaming is required, but the Crocodile or Wasp may be required for use in a gun tank or carrier role. If continuity of flame is required, flame-throwers must be used in successive echelons.

Use of Flame-throwers by night

12. The psychological effect of flame is greatly increased by night. The effect is spectacular and terrifying. Although both flame throwers and mopping up Infantry may be silhouetted against the flame, the great moral effect obtained reduces the risk which may arise from this. The importance of choosing readily recognisable targets and lines of approach is greater than by day.

Organization of flame throwing units in this theatre

13. Crocodiles

The present organization in this theatre is two squadrons to each Crocodile regiment. Each squadron is divided into self-contained half-squadrons of two troops; and each troop contains four Crocodiles. Thus each squadron contains 16 flame tanks and has in addition 4 CS tanks in ~~squadron~~ headquarters.

14. Wasps

Wasp flame-throwers become part of the normal armament of the Infantry. Provision is being made on the overall basis of four per Infantry battalion, but formations commanders may decide to mass the flame-throwers, e.g. as part of the brigade support group.

15. Lifelines

Lifeline flares-throwers are being provided on the basis of four per Infantry battalion.

II - Characteristics of Flame-Throwers at present in use

CROCODILE

General

16. (a) The Crocodile flame-throwing tank consists of the Churchill Mk VII tank, towing a 6½ ton trailer which contains 400 gallons of fuel and five pressure cylinders. The tank retains its main armament but the hull gun is replaced by the flame gun. The trailer which is connected to the tank by a universal towing link is armoured to withstand SA armour piercing ammunition; and by a simple mechanism operated inside the tank may be jettisoned if necessary.

(b) Five cylinders will normally expend one fill of fuel, but less or the through leaks, through pressuring up for actions which are cancelled or postponed, etc means, however, that considerably more than four bottles are required for each fill of fuel. A careful check of pressure is therefore always necessary.

(c) The maximum effective range of the Crocodile is 115 yards. The armour of the tank affords protection for it to be brought within flame range of the target. Its main armament enables it to be used in a normal tank role and to protect itself on its approach to flame range and during flaming.

Tactical Limitations

17. (a) The forward movements of the Crocodile are not hampered by the

18. (a) The Crocodile flame-throwing tank consists of the Churchill Mk VII tank, towing a 6½ ton trailer which contains 480 gallons of fuel and five pressure cylinders. The tank retains its main armament but the hull Beta is replaced by the flame gun. The trailer which is connected to the tank by a universal towing link is armoured to withstand SA armour piercing ammunition; and by a simple mechanism operated inside the tank may be jettisoned if necessary.

(b) Five cylinders will normally expend one fill of fuel, but loss of gas through leaks, through pressuring up for actions which are cancelled or postponed, etc means, however, that considerably more than four bottles are required for each fill of fuel. A careful check of pressure is therefore always necessary.

(c) The maximum effective range of the Crocodile is 115 yards. The armour of the tank affords protection for it to be brought within flame range of the target. Its main armament enables it to be used in a normal tank role and to protect itself on its approach to flame range and during fleeing.

Tactical limitations

17. (a) The forward movements of the Crocodile are not hampered by the trailer but, the turning angle is limited to 87 degrees and reversing becomes difficult. Good driving and intelligent command by the ³⁴⁸ commander can reduce the disadvantages considerably. But, the value of the Crocodile is restricted in places such as village streets and ridges in woods. The lack of elevation of the flame gun prevents its use against upper stories of houses.

(b) The aim of the trailer makes the Crosshairs easily recognizable. It is not sufficiently armoured to permit its use in our own barrage.

Technical Limitations

18. (a) Range The maximum effective range of 115 yards, may under favourable conditions e.g. with a following wind, be increased considerably. To avoid too optimistic planning, however, this figure should be used. Crosshairs materially effect ranges as well as accuracy.

(b) Pressurizing-up Thirty minutes are required to prepare the tank for flame action. Five minutes of these are required for a firing test of the gun, which is essential before any action since it tends to become sticky. Unless this is done

there is a chance that the gun will fail to produce flame at the critical moment. The efficiency of the gun depends on the pressure in the trailer and, however good the maintenance, leaks are likely to develop in the high-pressure lines and fuel valves. Pressurizing-up must not, therefore, be done until shortly before the action, otherwise efficiency may be reduced. It can be done only at rest and the crews are exposed while doing so and must have their tools. Pressure cannot be depended on for more than four hours.

(c) Refilling Once a trailer has been used it takes two hours to refill it. Reserves of fuel and nitrogen are available in unit transport and rear echelons. Refilling of bottles over a long L of C requires special attention.

19. Workshops

Maintenance of the high-pressure

which materially affect ranges as well as accuracy.

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(c) Refilling Once a trailer has been used it takes two hours to refill it. Reserves of fuel and nitrogen are available in unit transport and near echelons. Refilling of bottles over a long L of C requires special attention.

19. Workshops

Maintenance of the high-pressure system involved in the Crocodile

presents problems unknown to the ordinary tank brigade works. If Crocodiles are to be employed, as is often the case, away from their parent unit, detachments from their own workshops, who have experience of their particular problems must accompany them.

WASP

General

20. (a) The carrier borne flame-thrower in use in this theatre is the Wasp Mk IIC. It has a maximum effective range of 80 yards and is capable of about 20 shots of one second duration. Operating pressure is provided by two carbon dioxide pressure-bottles carried in the left, rear well. One of these is sufficient to exhaust one fill of fuel, which is carried in a 75 gallon tank mounted externally on the back of the carrier.

(b) The external carriage of the fuel tank permits the carriage of the normal crew of three - driver, flame gunner, and another - who may operate 112, 2-in mortar, three grenades, etc. The space in the other rear well of the carrier may be used for carrying ammunition. The carrier may then be used in its normal role without the necessity for removing the flame equipment.

Tactical considerations

21. The carrier is vulnerable, especially to overhead fire, but its speed and manoeuvrability reduce this disadvantage considerably. Its low silhouette and quieter approach will often permit it to advance undetected, thus achieving greater surprise than the tank flame-thrower. The fact that the gun is fired from the carrier, coupled with the short range, makes it necessary that the carrier should be brought into closer contact with the enemy than it would be in its normal role.

Technical considerations

22. (a) The external carriage of the fuel-tanks eliminates the maintenance

of these is sufficient to exhaust one fill of fuel, which is carried in a 75 gallon tank mounted externally on the back of the carrier.

(b) The external carriage of the fuel tank permits the carriage of the normal crew of three - driver, flame thrower, and another - who may operate 120, 2-in mortar, three grenades, etc. The space in the other rear wall of the carrier may be used for carrying ammunition. The carrier may thus be used in its normal role without the necessity for removing the flame equipment.

Tactical considerations

21. The carrier is vulnerable, especially to overhead fire, but its speed and maneuverability reduce this disadvantage considerably. Its low silhouette and faster approach will often permit it to advance undetected, thus achieving greater surprise than the tank flame-thrower. The fact that the gun is fired from the carrier, coupled with the short range, makes it necessary that the carrier should be brought into closer contact with the enemy than it should be in its normal role.

Technical considerations

22. (a) The external carriage of the fuel-tanks eliminates the maintenance difficulties experienced in earlier models.

346

(b) Although the amount of flame on a target is restricted by the comparatively small amount of fuel carried, with reserves of fuel well forward it may often be possible for a Weap to leave the immediate battle area, refuel and return to action. A period of ten minutes is needed to refill the tanks and change the pressure-bottles.

(c) Possible methods of ensuring rapid refuelling are:-

- (i) The establishment of dumps well forward, using 3 ton, 15 cwt or universal carriers as transport.
- (ii) Fuel held in trucks of carrier platoon and moved forward, as any other ammunition.
- (iii) Fuel brought forward in 20 cwt trailers, drawn by flatbed carriers, to a suitable refuelling point.

LIFEBOAT

25. Tactical consideration

This equipment weighs 64 lbs, is carried and operated by one man and renders him in daylight distinguishable from the ordinary Infantry soldier. The equipment makes it difficult for him to use cover as efficiently as an ordinary rifleman.

2a. The Lifeboat has a maximum effective range of 30 - 35 yards. It must be used against specific targets, i.e. enemy strong points, defended enclosed areas; and may well be employed in co-operation with assault R.L. The capacity of the tank is four gallons. When this has been expended the bearer must withdraw with his equipment.

25. To ensure successful operation the equipment requires careful checking that it is in working order. It is, therefore, not suitable as a weapon of opportunity and planned attacks are necessary. The object of the planning must be to give every protection to the Lifeboat operator as his approach to the target.

23. Tactical consideration

This equipment weighs 64 lbs, is carried and operated by one man and renders him in daylight distinguishable from the ordinary Infantry soldier. The equipment makes it difficult for him to use cover as efficiently as an ordinary rifleman.

24. The Lifobucy has a maximum effective range of 30 - 35 yards. It must be used against specific targets, i.e. enemy strong points, defended enclosed areas; and may well be employed in co-operation with assault R.B. The capacity of the tanks is four gallons. When this has been expended the bearer must withdraw with his equipment.

25. To ensure successful operation the equipment requires careful checking that it is in working order. It is, therefore, not suitable as a weapon of opportunity and planned attacks are necessary. The object of the planning must be to give every protection to the Lifobucy operator on his approach to the target.

III - Employment of Tank-borne and Carrier-borne

Flame-Throwers

345

General

26. From a comparison of the characteristics of Crocodile and Wasp flame-throwers, it is obvious that their employment must be determined by the particular conditions obtaining at the moment; e.g. type and strength of enemy defences, the nature of the terrain and the resources available.

The uses and tactical handling of both types will be considered together in the following paragraphs.

Main considerations

27. The main points to be considered are:-

(a) As flame-throwers are short-range weapons, full fire support of other weapons is required both during approach to flame range and during flaming. Neglect of this leads to high casualties among flame-throwers.

(b) A measure of "cut off" fire is necessary to destroy enemy who may leave their defenses on the approach of flame.

(c) Infantry must arrive on target area immediately flaming ceases. Plans for actions depending on the use of flame must be built round the flame-throwers. These will vary in complexity from those of "set piece" attacks to the simpler and swifter plans for engaging opportunity targets.

28. Flame-thrower tasks must be specific and form an integral part of the plan for the attack. The searching power of the weapons means that they may be allotted tasks which are not suitable for other weapons. Their power lies in their ability to make the enemy leave his defensive positions.

29. The requirement of specific targets and planned fire support does not mean that flame-throwers cannot be used at short notice for tasks which may occur during an attack but rather that, however hurriedly they are used, their tasks must be planned.

- (c) as flame-throwers are short-range weapons, full fire support of other weapons is required both during approach to flame range and during flaming. Neglect of this leads to high casualties among flame-throwers.
- (d) A measure of "out off" fire is necessary to destroy enemy who may leave their defenses on the approach of flame.
- (e) Infantry must arrive on target area immediately flaming ceases.
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30. The requirement of specific targets and planned fire support does not mean that flame-throwers cannot be used at short notice for tasks which may occur during an attack but rather that, however hurriedly they are used, their tasks must be planned.

344

In such a case support from fresh infantry is necessary, e.g. reserve platoon or company, since it is impracticable to make a plan with infantry pinned to the ground.

31. In the defence, the most suitable role for flame-throwers is counter-attack. Specific, planned tasks are again necessary. The objective, route and fire position can be reconnoitred beforehand; and the flame-throwers should be used when the enemy's fire potential is at its lowest.

The time necessary to prepare a flame-thrower for action, e.g. preheating, etc., must always be remembered when such a plan is made. This, coupled with the difficulty of refueling, make their employment in static defensive positions of doubtful value.

Selection of Targets

12. Targets should be selected to take the maximum advantage of the special characteristics of flame. They should, therefore, be those which are difficult to deal with by the use of other weapons. The various types of targets against which flame can be used effectively are discussed below. Selection of targets must be made by the commander in conjunction with the flame commander. Only in this way can it be ensured that the targets selected are suitable for flame and are also within the capabilities of the flame-throwers available. When targets for the flame-throwers are being selected, there must be such that freedom of movement of the tanks is possible. Room is required for the tanks to turn round or move to a flank when their part in the action is complete. Reconnaissance of the target area and of lines of approach should be as extensive as possible and should be carried out by Infantry and flame commanders together. This reconnaissance should be carried out to the lowest possible level.

(a) Field Fortifications

Field fortifications can be made untenable by scattering with flame. Fuel projected through weapon slits may burn the occupants or fill the fortification with smoke. Burning fuel on the outside of the

special characteristics of flame. They should, therefore, be those which are difficult to deal with by the use of other weapons. The various types of targets against which flame can be used effectively are discussed below.

Selection of targets must be made by the commander in conjunction with the flame commander. Only in this way can it be ensured that the targets selected are suitable for flame and are also within the capabilities of the flame-throwers available. When targets for tank flame-throwers are being selected, those must be such that freedom of movement of the tanks is possible. Room is required for the tanks to turn round or move to a flank when their part in the action is complete. Reconnaissance of the target area and of lines of approach should be as extensive as possible and should be carried out by Infantry and flame commanders together. This reconnaissance should be carried out to the lowest possible level.

(a) Field fortifications

Field fortifications can be made untamable by murthering with flame. Fuel projected through weapon apertures may burn the occupants or fill the fortification with smoke. Burning fuel on the outside of the ventilators will produce intolerable heat and suffocation. The elaborate defences which surround such fortifications, however, often make it impossible for flame-throwers to come within range without carefully organised support.

(b) Fortified Buildings

Fortified buildings in defended villages and towns can be attacked in the same way as pillboxes. The inflammability of the houses makes them specially vulnerable. If Orsoodillo flame-throwers are to be used in streets, the limitations caused by the trailer must be considered.

The speed and rapid turning-power of Wasps, on the other hand, means that they are not so handicapped by the lack of overboard cover as the particularly vulnerable to attack from the upper storeys of buildings.

(c) Defence in the open

Any type of open defence is particularly vulnerable to flame attack. When there are within range flame gunners can use a variety of methods to bring burning particles on to the defences. Against such defences on-ladder fire is most effective.

(d) Natural cover, hedgerows, etc.

Bushes, hedgerows, standing crops, etc, provide little protection against flames. Only the densest foliage will prevent the penetration of fuel and even then, if such cover is dry, the case with which it is set alight makes positions in it untenable. Flame-throwers have been used with good effect against positions along the hedgerows of Normandy.

(e) River-Crossings

Provided suitable lines of approach for flame-throwers and some degree of cover are available they may be used against enemy positions on the far side of a narrow river or canal. They will score out enemy dug in on the reverse slope of a raised canal bank.

Method of Employment

33. (a) Number employed

The size and strength of the objectives will govern the number of flame-throwers required for any operation. Specific flags must be selected and as objectives are reached the flags must be

methods to bring burning particles on to the defenders. Against such defenses enfilade fire is most effective.

(d) Natural cover, hedgerows, etc.

Bushes, hedgerows, standing crops, etc, provide little protection against flame. Only the densest foliage will prevent the penetration of fuel and even then, if such cover is dry, the area with which it is set alight makes positions in it untenable. Flame-throwers have been used with good effect against positions along the hedgerows of Normandy.

(e) River-Crossings

Provided suitable lines of approach for flame-throwers and some degree of cover are available they may be used against enemy positions on the far side of a narrow river or canal. They will search out enemy dug in on the reverse slope of a raised canal bank.

Method of Employment

33. (a) Order employed

The size and strength of the objectives will govern the number of flame-throwers required for any operation. Specific flags must be selected and an adequate number of flame-throwers allotted to get full flame effect on them. Mechanical breakdowns, minefields, etc all tend to diminish the number of flame-throwers which arrive on the target. In general, tank flame-throwers should not be used normally in less than half squadrons, and troops in sections of three as a minimum; although on occasions a single troop may be used effectively. Troops require training in squadron or section attack, in order to ensure co-ordination and to avoid flanking each other. The fuel capacity of the flame-throwers must be considered, in order to decide if sufficient flame is available.

It may be necessary to have a reserve of flame-throwers to follow up after the first wave has expended its fuel. In practice it has been found that only on rare occasions has a Crocodile expended its full fuel capacity.

(b) Fire Support

The fullest possible fire support consistent with the strength of the enemy positions will be given. This will include direct fire support to neutralized anti-tank and anti-air fire and indirect support against enemy artillery and mortar fire. Smoke, too, should be used liberally to isolate the target from supporting positions and to blind the enemy during clearing-in. Mortar smoke has proved particularly useful for this. This fire support must be continued while the flame-throwers are in action, to prevent cancellation from fire from enemy positions outside the flame target area. Any fire from such positions is certain to be concentrated on the flame-throwers.

(c) Cover

In choosing lines of approach to firing positions the greatest attention should be given to cover. Carrier-borne flame-throwers, by virtue of their low silhouette, are better able to take advantage of cover than tank-borne.

Infantry for Clearing-In

3. WHEN USE OF FLAMES MUST BE FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY INFANTRY FOR CLEARING-IN. Little resistance can be expected from the enemy during the first few minutes following the flaming. During this 15-20 following Infantry must be moving up even while the flames are burning on the ground. Troops inexperienced in flaming will be reluctant to do this but they must be so trained because unless Infantry are on the spot immediately behind the flames

enemy artillery and mortar fire. Smoke, too, should be used liberally to isolate the target from supporting positions and to blind the enemy during closing-in. Mortar smoke has proved particularly useful for this. This fire support must be continued while the flame-throwers are in action, to prevent cessation from fire from enemy positions outside the flame target area. Any fire from such positions is certain to be concentrated on the flame-throwers.

(c) Cover

In choosing lines of approach to firing positions the greatest attention should be given to cover. Carrier-borne flame-throwers, by virtue of their low silhouette, are better able to take advantage of cover than tank-borne.

Infantry for Hopping-up

3. WHEN USE OF FLAME MUST BE FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY INFANTRY FOR HOPPING-UP.

Little resistance can be expected from the enemy during the first few minutes following the flaming. During this ³⁴following Infantry must be hopping up even while the flame is burning on the ground. Troops inexperienced in flame may well be reluctant to do this but they must be so trained because unless Infantry are on the spot immediately half the value of flame is lost. The flame is dangerous while it is in the air but once it is on the ground men can walk through it without harm provided large puddles are avoided. Similarly, if flame is used to support a river crossing, assault boats must be driven through the flame while it is still burning on the surface of the water.

35. "Out off" fire

Once flanking begins the enemy will endeavour to escape. All possible escape routes must be covered by fire which may be from Infantry platoons or from the flame-throwers themselves. If direct SA fire is not possible mortar and artillery fire should be used. Small arms fire from the flame-throwers will increase the number of casualties produced.

36. after flanking

Unless required for moral tank or carrier roles, flame-throwers should not remain on the target area. They should return to a rally point out of enemy mortar range where, in the case of Waspes, rapid refuelling may enable them to become available for further flanking.

37. Rehearsal

The value of rehearsal, particularly before "out-of-the-attack" attacks, cannot be over-estimated. In this way the Infantry see the probable effect of the flame on the target, and crews and Infantry are practiced in co-operation of tasks. The closer the tie-up between Infantry and supporting flame-throwers, the better. Simple signals to indicate the completion of flanking must be pre-arranged, so that there may be the least delay before the Infantry go in.

Co-operation with Infantry

38. Tank-borne flame-throwers

(a) The general principles of MFR No 63 apply with flame-throwing tanks as with ordinary tanks. Non flame-throwing tanks should be in support of the flame tanks. Contact between flankers has been mentioned above. During the attack a liaison officer with a 3/2 net from the tank flame-throwers must

36. After Flaming

Unless required for normal tank or carrier roles, flame-throwers should not remain on the target area. They should return to a rally point out of enemy mortar range where, in the case of Wazys, rapid refuelling may enable them to become available for further flaming.

37. References

The value of rehearsal, particularly before "set-piece" attacks, cannot be over-estimated. In this way the Infantry see the probable effect of the flame on the target, and crews and Infantry are practiced in co-operation of tasks. The closer the tie-up between Infantry and supporting flame-throwers, the better. Simple signals to indicate the completion of flaming must be pre-arranged, so that there may be the least delay before the Infantry go in.

Co-operation with Infantry

38. Tank-borne flame-throwers

340

(a) The general principles of ATP No 63 apply with flame-throwing tanks as with ordinary tanks. Non flame-throwing tanks should be in support of the flame tanks. Contact between commanders has been mentioned above. During the attack a liaison officer with a M/T set from the tank flame-throwers must always accompany the Infantry commander, in order that he may have constant contact with the flame tanks. The use of "load-shedders" should be considered.

(b) Composition of columns

This will depend to a large extent on the nature of the ground and the strength of enemy defences. Where manoeuvrability is restricted, the flame tanks will operate generally in support of Infantry against targets, instead of leading the assault in more open conditions.

When heavy defensive fire is expected, ordinary tanks may be required to operate in support of flame tanks. The depth of the objective will determine the number of waves of flame tanks required.

(c) Axis of advance

On occasions the flame tanks may have to work on a separate axis of advance from that of the Infantry. This may be necessary because of unsuitable ground for maneuver, or to make the most suitable approach for flanking. As separate axes of advance complicate the covering fire plan and the co-ordination of the arrival of the Infantry and the flame tanks on the objective, they should be avoided whenever possible.

(d) Follow-up Infantry

As has been stated in para 26, Infantry must be available on the objective to mop up and annihilate immediately fleeing forces. Their late arrival will result in the recovery of the enemy and either difficulty in setting up or the necessity of mounting a fresh attack; their absence will mean that the flame effort is wasted. Infantry accompanying flame tanks must not be allowed to deviate from their main task which is mopping up.

Carrier-borne fire throwers

(a) If used as part of the Infantry battalion these constitute an immediate reserve of flame in the hands of the Infantry battalion commander. The same principles apply, however. They are liable to be called forward frequently during an attack to assist forward companies held up by enemy fire positions. In every case, however, close co-operation between the rifle companies and carriers is essential.

(b) The following General tactical drill has been found to be

firing. As separate units of advance companies the covering fire plan and the co-ordination of the arrival of the Infantry and the flame tanks on the objective, they should be avoided whenever possible.

(d) Follow-up Infantry

As has been stated in para B, Infantry must be available on the objective to mop up and consolidate immediately firing ceases. Their late arrival will result in the recovery of the enemy and either difficulty in mopping up or the necessity of mounting a fresh attack; their absence will mean that the flame effect is wasted. Infantry accompanying flame tanks must not be allowed to deviate from their main task which is mopping up.

Carrier-borne Flame-troops

(a) If used as part of the Infantry battalion these constitute an immediate reserve of flame in the hands of the Infantry battalion commander. The same principles apply, however. They are liable to be called forward frequently during an attack to assist forward companies held up by enemy fire positions. In every case, however, close co-operation between the rifle companies and carriers is essential.

339

(b) The following general tactical drill has been found to be successful:

- (1) Position in readiness; flame carriers should be in position well forward where the flame and company commanders can rendezvous. The Infantry representative can then supply the following information: locations and strength of enemy defences, locations of enemy supporting fire positions, and positions of own troops.

- (ii) Reconnaissance by flame commander.
- (iii) Flame plan covering: target area with routes to and from it, covering-fire plan, positions of own troops, cease firing and rally back signals, rally point, refuelling point.

338

1-1

Appendix 'A' to DE/84/ME1
dated 20 Mar 45.

PLANE THEORING EQUIPMENT

	LITERATURE	WASP	CHOCOLATE
1. Official nomenclature	PT Portable No 2 Mk II	PT Transportable Mk II C	PT Trailer No 1 Mk I
2. Vehicle	Wasp	Iron Carrier	Armoured trailer drawn by Churchill Mk VII
3. Weight	29 lbs empty 64 lbs filled	10 cwt empty	5 tons empty 6 1/2 tons filled
4. Gun: Elevation Depression Arc of fire Nozzle and flow rate Ignition	Hand controlled Projector Electric (battery and burner) Non-electric catalytic igniter may soon be issued	25° 14° 50° E. 3.7 gals/sec Electric (spark and petrol)	20° 10° 65° E. 3.7 gals/sec Electric (spark and petrol)
Duration of shot	1 sec normal	1 sec normal	1 1/2 sec normal
5. Range	50 yards	80 yards	115 yards
6. Capacity	4 gals	75 gals	400 gals
7. Fuel	PTT Lights No 1	PTT Heavy No 1	PTT Heavy No 1
8. Propellant gas used	Hydrogen (light)	Special Carbon	337 Hydrogen (inert)

2. Vehicle	Manpack	Bren Carrier	Armored trailer drawn by Churchill Mk VII
3. Weight	29 lbs empty 64 lbs filled	10 cwt empty	5 tons empty 5½ tons filled
4. Gun	Elevation Depression arc of fire Muzzle and flow rate Ignition	Hand controlled Projector 25° 14° 50° B. 5.7 gals/sec Electric (spark and petrol)	20° 10° 55° B. 5.7 gals/sec Electric (spark and petrol)
	Duration of shot	1 sec normal	1½ sec normal
5. Range	50 yards	80 yards	115 yards
6. Capacity	4 gals	75 gals	400 gals
7. Fuel	PTF light No 1	PTF Heavy No 1	PTF Heavy No 1
8. Propellant gas Name	Hydrogen (light inflammable gas)	Special Carbon dioxide	337 Nitrogen (inert gas)
Working pressure	150 lbs/sq in	250 lbs/sq in	300 lbs/sq in
9. Number of charged bottles carried on equipment	One	Two	Pivo
10. Publications	Handbook, Rept Scale, Parts List	Parts List. Handbook.	Illustrated Parts List. Handbook.
	for PT Portable No 2 Mk II	for PT Trans- portable Mk III	for PT Trailer No 1 Mk I

Appendix 'B' to DMS/SA/AM
dated 20 Mar 45.

FLAME-THROWER FUEL

General

1. The thickened flame-thrower fuel consists essentially of petrol which has been made viscous by addition of a small proportion of certain chemicals.
2. Thickened fuels ignite easily, but when projected from flame-throwers, do not burn so rapidly in flight through the air as do normal fuel oils. They present the great advantage of producing a good fire of variable duration on the target.

Grades

3. The grades of flame-thrower fuels, the marking of containers, together with the equipment for which they are provided, and the temperature ranges within which they may be used are as follows:-

Marking	Colour of upper half of drum	Colour of bottom half of drum	Weapon	Temp Range in degrees Fahrenheit	Climate
i. PTF Lt No 1	Yellow	Green	} Lifebuy	30 - 90	European Tropical
ii. PTF Lt No 2	Yellow	red		50 - 120	
iii. PTF Hy No 1	black	Green	} Crocodile	30 - 50	European Tropical
iv. PTF Hy No 2	black	red		50 - 120	

Containers

4. The 3 gallon drum is the normal container. This is 22 1/2" dia., 26 gauge double seam with 2 1/2" gas threaded screw bung. The drum has an orifice of approx 3" and this removes the necessity for a filling funnel.

do not burn so readily in flight through the air as do normal fuel oils. They possess the great advantage of producing a good fire of variable duration on the target.

Grades

3. The grades of flame-thrower fuels, the marking of containers, together with the equipment for which they are provided, and the temperature ranges within which they may be used are as follows:-

Marking	Colour of upper half of drum	Colour of bottom half of drum	Weapon	Temp Range in Degrees Fahrenheit	Climate
i. PTF Lt No 1	Yellow	Green	Machine } No 1	30 - 80	European Tropical
ii. PTF Lt No 2	Yellow	Red		50 - 120	
iii. PTF Hy No 1	Black	Green	Machine } No 2	30 - 80	European Tropical
iv. PTF Hy No 2	Black	Red		50 - 120	

Containers

1. The 5 gallon drum is the normal container. This is 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, 20 gauge double seam with 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " gas thread screw bung. The drum has an orifice of approx 3" and this removes the necessity for a filling funnel.

5. Early issues of PT fuel were filled into a 40 gallon container. The colour scheme for identification is as shown in para 3 above. The colours are painted in two equal halves on each of the end plates, the drum itself being black.

6. Load table for flame fuel is the same as for normal fuel.

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-2 APR 1945

A2

REF:al

9

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 612

CORRECTED COPY
DESTROY ALL OTHERS

APR 1
: **SECRET** :
: Auth: SAU ET :
: Initials: :
: 24 March 1945 :
: 24 March 1945 :

AG 091.711/033 GCT-0

SUBJECT: Command and Administration - PICENO Italian Combat Force Rft
Trg Centre

TO: President, Allied Commission,
FOR: Land Forces Sub-Commission (LMIA)
Commanding General, Rome Area Allied Command
Officer-in-Charge, "F" British Liaison Unit
Officer-in-Charge, 10th Training Team RA
Officer-in-Charge, "G" British Training Unit
Officer-in-Charge, "H" British Training Increment

Command and administration of the PICENO Italian Combat Force
Rft Training Centre at CESANO will be as follows:

a. All British and Italian units of the PICENO Italian Combat Force
Reinforcement Training Centre, as in the Order of Battle at Appendix "A"
attached, will be under operational command of this headquarters. In a
case of operational emergency, the Area Headquarters, at present Head-
quarters Rome Area Allied Command, may call on such Italian troops as "F"
British Liaison Unit consider can be made available without prejudice to
the immediate requirements of Italian Combat Groups.

b. For training, organization, rft, policy and movement, this head-
quarters will deal with the British Liaison Unit through Land Forces Sub-
Commission, AC (LMIA). Control of British units within the Training Centre
will be exercised by Officer Commanding, British Liaison Unit. "G" British
Training Unit will deal direct with Land Forces Sub-Commission, AC (LMIA)
only on training matters for service units other than those of the Combat
Force.

c. All units on the Order of Battle at Appendix "A" will be under full
administrative command of the Area Headquarters, at present Headquarters
Rome Area Allied Command, through "F" BLU, except as in paragraph d, below.
The British Liaison Unit will deal with the Area Headquarters on matters of
accommodation and equipment, except where training policy is involved. The
Land Forces Sub-Commission, AC (LMIA) will channel all demands for training
equipment through Area Headquarters.

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DESTROY ALL OTHERS

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Ltr AFHQ, file AG 091.711/033 OCT-O, dtd 24 Mar 45 (cont'd).

d. All Italian Units in Appendix 'A' will deal direct with SMRE, under supervision Land Forces Sub-Commission AG(MMIA), in all purely Italian administrative matters. Paragraph 8 of letter, this headquarters, file AG 091.711/169 OCT-O, Subject: "Command and Administration of Italian Army", dated 16 November 1944 refers.

BY COMMAND OF FIELD MARCHAL ALEXANDER:

R. H. Freese

R. H. FREESE
Captain, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

1 Incl
Appendix 'A'

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - En addressee	1 - Q(Maint)
1 - Hq 15 Army Group	1 - Q(AE)
1 - Hq Fifth Army Brit Incr	1 - Fld Arty Sec
1 - Hq Eighth Army	1 - Engr(B)
1 - Hq 1 Dist	1 - Sigs(B)
1 - Hq 2 Dist	1 - HQ(Inf)
1 - Hq 3 Dist	1 - DST
1 - INT	1 - Mod(B)
1 - G-1(B)	1 - ORD(B)
1 - G-2(B)	1 - EME(B)
1 - G-3(OPS)	1 - PM(B)
1 - G-3 (TRG)	1 - Postal (B)
1 - G-3 (Org-B)	2 - AG Records
1 - G-3 (Org)Foreign	1 - AG M & D
1 - G-4(B)	
1 - G-4(Actn)	

SECRET

Appendix 'A' to AFHQ letter AG 091.711/033 GCT-0
Dated 24 March 1945

PICERO Italian Combat Force Rft Trg Centro
ORDER OF BATTLE

HQ Pinceno Italian Combat Force Rft Trg Centro
'F' British Liaison Unit
'H' British Training Increment
152 Italian Increment to BLU
152 Italian Ration and POL Depot
152 Italian Clothing Store
152 Italian Fd Hyg Sec
1500 Italian Independent Amb Pl
152 Italian Mech Engr Pl
152 Italian LAD
HQ 152 Italian Provost Coy (Carabinieri)
155 Italian Provost Sec (Duty)
319 Italian Provost Sec (Training)
198 Italian Provost Sec (Holding)
HQ 1 Italian Reception Regt.
HQ 1 Italian Reception Bn.
HQ 2 Italian Reception Bn
HQ 3 Italian Reception Bn
HQ 1 Italian Inf Rfts Regt
HQ 1 Italian Inf Rfts Bn
HQ 2 Italian Inf Rfts Bn
HQ 3 Italian Inf Rfts Bn
HQ 3 Italian Composite Rft Regt
4 Italian Arty Rfts Depot
152 Italian Arty School
HQ 6 Italian Mixed Rfts Bn
HQ 5 Italian Engr Rft Bn
152 Italian Fd Engineering School
152 Italian Combat Force Signal Trg Centro
HQ 6 Italian Mech Engrs Rft Coy
HQ 152 Italian Trg Schools
152 Italian Inf School
152 Italian Instructors School, All Arms
152 Italian Driving & Maint School (temp 2 GT Coy)
152 Italian Mechanics School

Attached

317 Italian Fd Bakery
83 Italian Fd Hospital
10 British Training Team RA
'G' British Trg Unit

SECRET

334

Inclosure #1

SECRET

785020

Copy to: U.C.,
R.T.C., I.C.P.

1. R.C., R.T.C., I.C.P. is responsible for all administration matters in respect of all Italian units in the R.T.C., I.C.P., or attached.

2. British Officers of this Headquarters working with Italian Units will advise the Italian C.O. of such Units on administration as necessary, and may ensure that proper provision action is taken by the Italian C.O. for such stores etc. as are required, but all such action must be through the correct channels.

3. The proper channels for Conference stores are :-

(i) Italian Unit Inmate on

(ii) R.T.C., I.C.P., who approve the inmate and obtain D.A.D.O.S. counter signature.

(iii) R.T.C., I.C.P. returns inmate to

(iv) Unit, who issues from R.T.C. Storehouse.

Officers will ensure that the above procedure is always followed. Should officers consider that action is being unnecessarily delayed, they will report the matter to D.A.D. & Q.H.S., who will take it up on staff channels with the Chief of Staff, R.T.C., I.C.P., but it is emphasized that all provision action must be taken through Italian channels and no store cuts through British channels are permitted.

5. D.A.D.O.S. - your OMB/12/23 of 26 March 45 refers.

333

AMB/13.

Informal.
File
Plant

L. H. J. J. J.

Major A. J.
14th & 15th.

SECRET

17

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

(A2)

G II TRG.

AP 230

20 MAR 1945

13 March 1945

(15)

SUBJECT: Training of Italians in Gas Warfare - Directive.

TO : 15 Army Group
56 P.L.U.
Italian Reinforcement Trg Centre, CESANO.
ISMA (for onward transmission to SMRE).

WIP

1. Italian personnel of the Combat Groups and the Rft Trg Centre Italian Combat Force will be trained in defense against gas warfare to the standard required for British soldiers as outlined in "Gas Training, 1942" section 2 para 1. This training will be included in the normal training programmes of all ranks.
2. The scale of personal anti-gas equipment will be as shown at Appendix 'A'.
3. (a) A special course is being organised at the Chemical Warfare School CWS to train the necessary instructors.
(b) Personnel to attend this course will be drawn from Combat Groups and the Reinforcement Training Centre ICF.
(c) The number of vacancies allotted to each Combat Group and the Rft Trg Centre will be forwarded later together with joining instructions.
(d) A small trg team consisting of one officer and two senior NCOs is being formed and will be available to Combat Groups w.e.f. a date to be announced later.
4. On return to their units the Instructors trained at the CWS will organise cadres of Junior leaders who will be trained to give unit instruction.
5. All respirators will be tested in a gas chamber as soon as possible after issue.
6. Extracts from "Gas Training 1942" are being translated and will be issued, when available, to all instructors.

332

By Command of Field Marshal ALEXANDER

W. D. MORGAN

Lieut.-Gen.,
Chief of Staff.

Copy to: CW Section, AFHQ
D.M.T.
5 each addressee

Dist
Action G II Trg
DADAS

SECRET

SECRET

Appendix 'A'

PERSONAL ANTI-GAS EQUIPMENT

The following personal anti-gas equipment must be carried by the man or in the vehicle in which he usually travels. It should accompany him if he becomes a casualty.

Respirator, complete	1
Ointment, (No3 or 5), 2 oz tin	1
Eyeshields	6
Cape	1
Cotton waste, oz	1
Detectors, gas, ground, pads of	
25 (Officers and NCOs only)	1

SECRET

(A2) (16)

EXERCISE DISCRETION WITH THE FOLLOWING:

1. A petition involving that is found to involve a, b, c, and the following are to be included in the following work of all in - 1000 hours. It is recommended to and within which the amount of all the number of military including a, b, c.
2. The act of this will discuss the work of all including including those and including documents included by a, b, c, to the United States.
3. The act of this military work shall be of a, b, c, and including, and will have direct access to Inspector General of including a, b, c, and all matters other than including all will work in some form which and through the work.
4. The act will be responsible for the following actions:
 - a. To review and control military operations included, including to include including of the Italian 1000 hours, October and October. It will extend the military including documents to include, October and October and include including is covered in the 1000 hours of a, b, c.
 - b. To control and work of including documents with the United States, and to act in the following manner to a, b, c, in the following manner.
5. Examination of the military including the in connection with the above are as follows:
 - a. The Examination of the military of the Italian 1000 hours and including
 - i. a. Including.

3. The fact that these members have been in the U.S. for many years, and will have already been to Germany, is a factor in favor of their being granted the same treatment as other U.S. citizens who have been in Germany for many years.

4. The fact that these members have been in the U.S. for many years, and will have already been to Germany, is a factor in favor of their being granted the same treatment as other U.S. citizens who have been in Germany for many years.

5. To advise and obtain better relations between the U.S. and Germany, it is suggested that the U.S. should consider the U.S. citizens who have been in Germany for many years, and will have already been to Germany, as a factor in favor of their being granted the same treatment as other U.S. citizens who have been in Germany for many years.

6. To obtain the best of relations between the U.S. and Germany, it is suggested that the U.S. should consider the U.S. citizens who have been in Germany for many years, and will have already been to Germany, as a factor in favor of their being granted the same treatment as other U.S. citizens who have been in Germany for many years.

7. To obtain the best of relations between the U.S. and Germany, it is suggested that the U.S. should consider the U.S. citizens who have been in Germany for many years, and will have already been to Germany, as a factor in favor of their being granted the same treatment as other U.S. citizens who have been in Germany for many years.

8. To obtain the best of relations between the U.S. and Germany, it is suggested that the U.S. should consider the U.S. citizens who have been in Germany for many years, and will have already been to Germany, as a factor in favor of their being granted the same treatment as other U.S. citizens who have been in Germany for many years.

1. -

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9. -

Page 2

Section 2.1.1.1

1. ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

- a. - Contract of existing home state health services
- b. - Types of housing equipment and services
- c. - Housing services

6. The data will be responsible for local administration and provision of health services and will provide a L.O. with the program including both the state and federal.

7. Services provided and L.O.'s of the national program will be available to assist the L.O. in local administrative and coordination.

330

7. Service personnel and U.S.O. in the Pacific Region will be available on credit to U.S.O. for local administration and coordination.

There are many other interesting things to see in the city, and the people are very friendly and helpful. The weather is very good, and the food is delicious. I had a very good time, and I will be back soon.

1. The Commission on the Status of Women, established in 1946, was the first international body to deal with the status of women. It was created by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

usually on the
classified in

(a) Individuals under 18 years of age are not eligible for membership.

(a) *Estimated value: \$100 million* (estimated value of the property of the company)

(b) The Bureau also is not under any obligation to conduct an investigation, but tends to be more inclined to do so.

(15) (a) The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the following areas:

1. Background - Summary of the case, including the date of the incident, the location, and the names of the parties involved.

[illegible]

326

[illegible]

6. Proposals. In order to give proper attention, provision should be made, before and between countries is submitted. This should be given with each proposal. The proposal should have the same attention. That have company, attention given about this. In these studies, the study, now with company will be very high volume this is not as much as. Companies should each have an area of the very attention to them, so that the classification will be their responsibility. Companies must provide careful attention that at the location should be checked.

7. General Information. At the present, a certain proportion of the general information (classification) there to be used as they submit the. This must be carefully monitored by the company and company's location, and best to a standard. In case as all the other information, any company and classification, this will ensure attention, as that all companies are used during training course for working only.

8. Proposals. Company's location are entirely responsible for all including in these proposals, and the proportion of proposals. Proposals should be responsible for the collection of location, attention of location and the organization. All proposals in company proposals will be fully prepared of about two day in advance, the location with their own resources and all information will be current time all the equipment they need for such period will be there to present as the place time will provide.

9. Proposals. It must be understood that at this stage when a such person is about making the information, this person can only be achieved if every member and the person in the study of study, before and after. At this stage, they must be in their job all their working hours.

John

with.
Proposals

10/1/68

including in their curriculum, and the preparation of personnel. Various
institutions are responsible for the application of teaching, although of teaching
methods that emphasize inquiry. As persons in inquiry professions will be fully
responsible of their own inquiry, the development of their own professional
and all consequences must be aware that all the responsibility they need for each person
will be their own responsibility as they might take that place.

1. Responsibility. It must be emphasized that if this stage then a vast
extension in their teaching the teachers, that mission may only be achieved if every
teacher and his or her in his or her inquiry of their, body and spirit. If this stage,
they must be on their job and their values must be.

John Doe

and
responsibility

SUBJECT :- Training Directive

~~SECRET~~

Main HQ EIGHTH ARMY
T/8/Trg

1001A

13 Feb 45

Please forward the attached Training Directive requested by the Training Centre at CESSANO, when GSO.I(Trg) EIGHTH ARMY visited it on 10 Feb.

HSP/PSA:

Following to see: _____

Major Dawson

" Price

Capt Blackland

Major G. ...

H.S. Phillips

Lt Col

Lieut-General,
GOC EIGHTH ARMY.

327

1001A

CONFIDENTIAL
10

CONFIDENTIAL
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY TRAINING
AMHQ GAE

701116872

AMHQ/27/AMHQ

7 Nov 45.

SUBJECT: Man Management.

50 RLJ
51 RLJ
52 RLJ
53 RLJ
56 RLJ

1 Col B.C.F. 7. MIA (MIO) 2

Copy to:- G 3 Fm (Det) AMHQ
G 3 Fm (Det) 15 Army Gr (Det)
MIA (5)

General.

1. It is evident from reports of the first editions of COMSTA Op and from the observation of training of the officer group that it is in man management and leadership that the Italian officer and NCO is most lacking.
2. This is a result of which, I am sure, you are fully aware but I make no apology for emphasizing it, as until it can improve the standard of man management within the Grouped we can not hope to produce men fit to take their place alongside the Allies in the line.
3. These notes are therefore an attempt to analyze the problem and to offer some suggestions which will help to improve this vital aspect of soldiering.

The Problem.

It must first be realized that the Italian personnel characteristics as affected by Fascism do not produce the same relationship between officer and men as is found in the armies of the Democratic nations.

For this reason the Italian officer does not understand the necessity of looking after his men, and similarly, the men does not expect it.

The problem therefore is not to improve existing conditions but to

55 214
56 214

Col S.C.V. W. W. W. (W. W. W.)

Copy to: 5 3 Div (Dr) AMV
5 3 Div (Dr) AMV
WCA 5

General.

1. It is evident from reports of the first editions of GREGGIA Op and from the observation of training of the officer GREGG that it is in men management and leadership that the Italian Officer and COO is most lacking.
2. This is a fault of which, I am sure, you are fully aware but I make no apology for emphasizing it, as until it can improve the standard of men management within the GREGG in our set hope to produce down file to take their place alongside the Allies in the line.
3. These notes are therefore an attempt to analyze the problem and to offer some suggestions which will help to improve this vital aspect of soldiering.

The Problem.

It must first be realized that the Italian military characteristics are affected by problems in not produce the same relationship between officer and man as is found in the armies of the Democratic nations.

For this reason the Italian officer does not understand the necessity of looking after his man, and similarly, the man does not respect it.

The problem therefore is not to improve something which already exists, but to persuade the Italian officer that our system of men management and the relationship between our officers and men is sound and does in fact produce better results.

Psychological aspect.

5. To put this idea across is not as easy task particularly during war time and before considering the methods by which we can do it, it is essential to study the psychological aspect.

The Italian Nation is a defeated nation, and therefore suffers from an inferiority complex. It is essential that we do everything in our power to get the army back on its feet and engender in all ranks a pride in themselves and their army.

Any attempt therefore to point out faults or change customs must be most tactfully put if we are to achieve any results.

It is quite useless to attempt to drag them into it and the object can be achieved only if the Italians will adopt it of their own free will.

Suggested methods.

6. Logically we must start at the top and work down. The first step is therefore to persuade the senior officers - who and in coming - that a moral drive on our movement is necessary. This could be done by the following means.

- (a) Arranging attachments of Italian senior officers to selected British units in order that they may do for themselves.
- (b) By discussion between British officers of the IMA and Italian officers.
- (c) Obtaining assistance of HQs to prove the importance of personal hygiene and sanitation.
- (d) To persuade senior Italian officers to take a personal and active interest in the welfare of their men.
- (e) Officers of the IMA must accompany Italian officers during visits of inspection to cook houses, canteens etc.

7. As soon as the senior officers have been converted, you are over the first hurdle. The next big task is to see that a sense of the urgency of this is passed on by the Italian to the junior officers and NCOs. It must be impressed on them that each of them and NCO must personally play an active part in this.

All lectures and discussions are useless unless all concerned will put into action what they have learnt from discussions and talks.

The following are some ways in which this can be done:-

- (a) By the example and supervision of senior Italian officers and officers of the IMA.
- (b) Special lectures and discussions and films.

6. Logically we must start at the top and work down. The first step is therefore to persuade the senior officers - RMs and Jm comds - that a special drive on senior management is necessary. This could be done by the following steps.

- (a) Arranging attendance of Italian senior officers to selected British units in order that they may see for themselves.
- (b) By discussion between British officers of the RMIs and Italian officers.
- (c) Obtaining assistance of RMs to present the importance of personal hygiene and sanitation.
- (d) To persuade senior Italian officers to take a personal and active interest in the welfare of their men.
- (e) Officers of the RMU must accompany Italian officers during visits for inspection to cook houses, canteens etc.

7. As soon as the senior officers have been contacted, you are over the first fence. The next big task is to see that a sense of the urgency of this is passed on by the Italians to the junior officers and RMs. It must be impressed on them that each officer and RMU must personally play an active part in this.

All lectures and discussions are endless unless all concerned will put into action that they have learnt from discussions and talks.

The following are some ways in which this can be done:-

- (a) By the example and supervision of senior Italian officers and officers of the RMU.
- (b) Special lectures and discussions and films.
- (c) As to this latter is a copy of the pamphlet "The Officer and Fighting Efficiency". This will be found useful as a basis for discussion and it may be worth while to have extracts translated so that each officer and RMU may have a reminder of his responsibilities towards his men.
- (d) All exercises and TEFs must include problems designed to bring out and prove beyond argument the importance of personal hygiene and unit management, etc.

* Pamphlet will follow.

- 3 -

8. Reinforcement efforts at the RMC will be dealt with in the new year. Special periods on all tactical and ad. courses will be allotted to the subject.

Special emphasis will be laid on leadership and team management in the junior leaders courses.

Exception of lead and lead team management etc should be circumscribed by rules from time to time to assist in driving the learners home.

9. These notes are in no way a comprehensive review on the subject, and no doubt you will be able to think of many other ways of analyzing the subject.

I wish you to give this your immediate attention and I would like to hear in due course what steps you are taking to deal with the problem.

I wish also a special paragraph to be included in the Progress Reports, indicating what progress you are achieving.

H. G. Kendring

10000/10

10000/10

2. These notes are in no way a comprehensive picture on the subject, and no doubt you will be able to pick up any other items of relevance to the subject.

I wish you to give your immediate attention and I would like to have in two weeks what steps you are taking to deal with the problem.

I wish also a special paragraph to be included in the Progress Reports, indicating what success you are achieving.

13000/24

Dr. H.
D.M.S.

H. Kennington

324

6:26 PM
 (A7)
 (9)

SUBJECT: British Training Post for the Arabian Army.

DIRECTORATE OF MILITARY TRAINING
 AFHQ CMB

Ref: 11667

202/27/1/123

2 Feb 45.

To: All Concerned.

Ref 122/57/1/123 dated 27 Jan 45.

Para 1-5 should be amended to read as follows:-

who control the work of Training Institutions with the Combat Groups and to act in an advisory capacity to them in training matters.

Note: As soon as a Grouped Major is posted to a formation, that formation will be responsible for the training of the Group, and will therefore take over control of the Training Institution from 1.1.45.

V.R. Bennett Ltd
 10.1.45

122/27/1/123

HQ AFHQ
 HQ Infantry AFHQ
 HQ AFHQ
 O.S.O. AFHQ
 D.S.I.
 Provost
 G-2
 I.O.S.

HQ 50 MIL CMB
 HQ 51 MIL CMB
 HQ 52 MIL CMB
 HQ 53 MIL CMB
 HQ 54 MIL CMB
 HQ 55 MIL CMB
 HQ 56 MIL CMB
 HQ 57 MIL CMB
 HQ 58 MIL CMB
 HQ 59 MIL CMB
 HQ 60 MIL CMB

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DRAFT ONLY

SECRET

(72)

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C.M.F. TRAINING INSTRUCTION No. 110 NOV 1944.

file

TRANSITION TO GUERRILLA WARFARE.

Some considerations to be borne in mind for training for operations against the German army breaking up into separate formations supported by partisans and thereafter into guerrilla warfare.

I

C.M. J.C. File.

TRANSITION TO GUERRILLA WARFARE.

Some considerations to be borne in mind for training for operations against the German army breaking up into separate formations supported by partisans and thereafter into guerilla warfare.

I
C.M.I.C. File.

372

1. OBJECT.

These notes are written to provide officers with a reminder of some respects in which more fluid and guerrilla warfare, expected in future, may be expected to differ from our operations hitherto, in order to help in training for this phase.

Many of the points noted are contained in training manuals and pamphlets already issued by War Office and are already well known to regular officers with pre-war training. A large proportion of the present Army has had no particular training or experience of warfare of this nature, and it is important at present to introduce training to prepare them for it

SECTION I. - POSSIBLE TRANSITION TO GUERRILLA WARFARE

2. When the enemy armies in N. ITALY are ordered to withdraw, or break up under attack, we have to be ready to follow energetically to complete their destruction. Germany, under a despot exercising absolute power, has neither Monarchy nor Parliament to make overtures for peace. Whatever course for peace may be in the minds of the German people, the S.S. are likely to prevent a declaration of peace being effective and to compel the army to go on fighting to disintegration, and as many as possible of the German people to join the remnants in guerrilla warfare. In the first phase we shall probably be fighting organized and equipped formations or the remnants of these. This is likely to be the case in Northern ITALY. Later, in GERMANY and

officers with pre-war training. A large proportion of the present Army has had no particular training or experience of warfare of this nature, and it is important at present to introduce training to prepare them for it.

SECTION I. - POSSIBLE TRANSITION TO GUERRILLA WARFARE.

2. When the enemy armies in N. ITALY are ordered to withdraw, or crack up under attack, we have to be ready to follow energetically to complete their destruction. Germany, under a despot exercising absolute power, has neither Monarchy nor Parliament to make overtures for peace. Whatever desire for peace may be in the minds of the German people, the S.S. are likely to prevent a declaration of peace being effective and to compel the Army to go on fighting to disintegration, and as many as possible of the German people to join the remnants in guerrilla warfare. In the first phase we shall probably be fighting organised and equipped formations or the remnants of these. This is likely to be the case in Northern ITALY. Later, in GERMANY and AUSTRIA, these armed formations (or their remnants), will absorb into their fight the German "Hose Guard" (Volkssturm), and many civilians of all ages and both sexes. The latter (particularly the young and many women) will act in many cases, of their own free will and patriotism; probably in many cases they will sabotage and help in the fighting from terror of what the S.S. will do to them, their families and their homes if they refuse.

Against such an enemy the British Army has not fought for many years.

- 2

3. ENEMY METHODS.

We have to think that are the methods. So long as they remain cohesive, enemy formations of all arms will probably stand as such to hold positions calculated to delay the advance of our forces into INDIA. When driven from these withdrawing into hills, wooded or other difficult areas, they will operate through irregular and partisan groups, well-armed and with an adequate supply of explosives and mines, to sabotage certain areas and to harry and interrupt our communications, administrative installations, warehouses, etc. They will be helped by any of the civilians not actually fighting with them. They will enforce a "no-armed carrier" policy, and in addition, like all partisans, will ultimately need to seek to get supplies and arms often by raiding our depots and transport columns.

SECTION 2 - TRAINING FOR GUERRILLA WARFARE.

4. TRAINING TO APPLY NORMAL SOUND PRINCIPLES TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF GUERRILLA WARFARE.

Generally speaking, only a few regular officers and GIs in this Force will have had active experience of guerrilla warfare. These must remember that warfare against a disintegrated German army will not be like former guerrilla or police work in INDIA, PALESTINE, or INDIA.

There is no mystery or "hoax" about it. Troops with sound normal training, with courage and determination are sure to defeat guerrillas if they apply their training to the problem. There is need however of this stage to

troops and to harry and interrupt our communications, administrative installations, aerodromes, etc. They will be helped by any of the civilians not actually fighting with them. They will enforce a "scorched earth" policy, and in addition, like all partisans, will ultimately need to seek to get supplies and arms often by raiding our depots and transport columns.

SECTION 2 - TRAINING FOR GUERRILLA WARFARE.

4. TRAINING TO APPLY NORMAL SOUND PRINCIPLES TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF GUERRILLA WARFARE.

Generally speaking, only a few regular officers and ORs in this Force will have had active experience of guerrilla warfare. These must remember that warfare against a disintegrated German army will not be like former guerrilla or police work in Ireland, Palestine, or India.

There is no mystery or "hoodoo" about it. Troops with sound normal training, with courage and determination are sure to defeat guerrillas if they apply their training to the problems. There is need however at this stage to find time for thought and training to what is probably before us. On our degree of readiness for this phase will depend whether it is a hard but comparatively short clean-up or a long-drawn-out, tiresome business as in SOUTH AFRICA 1900 - 1. We have resources and equipment which, properly used by well trained troops, can make it short and decisive - if we train for it.

5. MORE JUNIOR OFFICERS WILL HAVE GREATER RESPONSIBILITIES AND MUST BE TRAINED READY FOR THEM

In smaller forces operating independently, junior officers, especially of infantry, have to do and decide for themselves much that is done for them by higher commanders in armies fighting large-scale operations. Many battalion and company commanders with much combatant experience in the war up to now will need to be trained for this, to plan for themselves, to apply sound principles of warfare with common sense, continuously ready to act soundly with confidence at any moment, i.e. to have thought it out, planned and organized ahead so as not to be caught in perplexity by anything unexpected in such operations.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THIS TRAINING.

It is a task of CADC in the next two or three months to get student officers of all arms up to potential battalion command thinking and working out the problems of the next phase as it affects their unit, so as to be ready to help their commanders to prepare their units by the Spring. Students at the Tactical Schools should be urged to take the initiative in this and ask their unit commanders to let them work at this with their companies in any rest or reserve intervals available.

Reinforcement Training Depots will bear this pamphlet in mind in training reinforcement officers and use and give special attention to thorough teaching of guards and security duties and problems of moving and living in an actively hostile country. Men must be taught not to be sloppy-minded but hard with the enemy.

If we are to have our forces on their toes unit and sub-unit

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It is a task of GTC in the next two or three months to get student officers of all arms up to potential battalion command, thinking and working out the problems of the next phase as it affects their unit, so as to be ready to help their commanders to prepare their units by the Spring. Students at the Tactical Schools should be urged to take the initiative in this and ask their unit commanders to let them work at this with their companies in any rest or reserve intervals available.

Reinforcement Training Depots will bear this pamphlet in mind in training reinforcement officers and men and give special attention to thorough teaching of guards and security duties and problems of moving and living in an actively hostile country. Men must be taught not to be sloppy-minded but hard with the enemy.

If we are to have our forces on their toes unit and sub-unit commanders will require to hold detailed cloth-model and map discussions and exercises about it, getting down with imagination to details of possible future independent operations. Even the job of a section searching a house in a hostile township for partisans or arms, or the collection of hostages and holding them, is an operation needing forethought, demonstration and rehearsal with junior leaders and their men.

Formations on this front will be busy driving back and broadening up KASSERLING's Army, but this may not be very long before operations develop gradually into the more fluid stage. As with other operations hitherto for which we have trained, the more thought and intensive realistic training that is put into this whenever possible in the next few weeks, the less will be the likelihood of muddled and protracted operations with consequent waste of time and lives.

SECTION 2 - SOME POINTS WHERE THERE IS A
NEED FOR NEW PROBLEMS.

7. NEED FOR IMMEDIATE CARE FOR SECURITY.

It is laid down in P.S.R. II that the security of his force must at all times be the first responsibility of every commander. Perhaps unfortunately the word has come to have a specialized narrow meaning of measures to ensure security. The need for constant care for operational security, i.e. care to avoid defeat by surprise, has hitherto generally been the preoccupation of forward troops and higher commanders.

Insecurity is the all-pervasive element in which guerrilla warfare is fought. The coming phase will force every officer and man to bear constantly in mind the need to ensure safety against surprise. This requires incessant forethought whether in front or rear, by day as well as by night, and applies down to the individual storeman and vehicle driver. Sub-unit commanders of arms other than infantry and of administrative units need training to ensure their own protection at all times with their own personnel and not rely on getting infantry for protection.

7. NEED FOR LINEAR AND CARE FOR SECURITY.

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8. STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION OF SMALLER FORCES TO OPERATE INDEPENDENTLY.

One lesson of past experiences of guerrilla warfare is the danger of dispersing strength into columns not strong enough to ensure doing the job. In such warfare it is astonishing how much one has to send to deal with what appears little; and also how much trouble and progressive liability can be caused by deceiving oneself and stumbling on too little, (in PALESTINE).

At Appendix A, furnished German (G2) sources are instructions and experiences from German formations as a result of operations against guerrillas and partisans in RUSSIA. These should be read carefully remembering that our enemy is likely to be better armed and organized and more skillful than RUSSIAN partisans. They are of special interest in indicating how even against weaker opposition the Germans found it necessary to avoid dispersion and use forces larger than we in the past have at times employed.

Since the earlier operations of First Army in U. S. RICA, any force less than an infantry brigade has rarely had to operate in this theatre in close country without:-

- (1) other forces operating on or near its flanks,
- and (2) the resources of higher formations to back it up in the shape of divisional and corps artillery, armored support when needed, reliable flow forward of ammunition and supplies.

In fluid guerrilla operations this will often fit be the case. The commander of a force sent off to operate independently will have to plan his moves and his operations within the limits of what supporting arms, ammunition and supplies he can take with him and can protect. He has to reckon on an inseparable gap between his force and those in rear or in other arms.

Particularly does this affect the proportion of infantry needed in independent columns. Unless a column is strong enough, not only to do its job, but to secure its base and area of operations while it does it, a determined enemy can cause much loss and delay with much less damage to himself.

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9. SHALLER INDEPENDENT FORCES AND TASKS LIKELY TO BE SET THEM.

An officer detailed for a task in such operations will be the commander of a force of suitable strength and composition; (over this he may be consulted). Orders given him will probably involve moving his force for considerable distances through probably hostile country to an area where information indicates existing or likely enemy resistance. He may be told to "seek and destroy" the enemy in that area, to "secure" an area, or both.

"To secure" means to be so entirely in operational control of that area that it may be counted on as a safe base for further operations.

Within that area the smaller units or even sub-units may have to establish small secure bases or "keeps" from which smaller columns operate on local tasks.

He may be told to "follow up and destroy" the withdrawing enemy. (The last task may necessitate using all his force and a possible securing the base area. German experience advises not using, to "follow up", the force used to secure the base of operations). This task he himself has to translate into orders for movement, objectives, etc.

10. NECESSITY FOR ORGANISING COLLECTION AND SIFTING OF INFORMATION,

In our operations hitherto, in addition to information they collect and pass on themselves, unit officers have usually had passed to them a good deal of information about enemy dispositions and strengths. In guerrilla warfare the information you have on these points will never be complete, or in fact very reliable. If you will have to organise sifting your own information, from all sorts of sources, the I.O. work becomes very much bigger; you have to check it, to sift what is reliable, from a mass of inaccurate and deliberately misleading information. If you want help in getting information from the air you must know how to get the air to work. Where the enemy is today, he very probably won't be by the time you get there.

There will be a need for interpreters, and they will require to be trained, fed and transported and guarded. It must be remembered that there may be any enemy agents on the spot then, and that such as are not will be recruited

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There will be a need for interpreters, and they will require to be trained, fed and transported and guarded. It must be remembered that there may be many enemy agents amongst them, and that such as are not will be regarded by the enemy as traitors to be shot at the earliest possible moment. Informers, if there are any, may bring useful information, in which case they should be protected after the information has been proved correct. They may bring deliberately false information or the information that they guess ^{will be} ~~will be~~ hope for. In these cases the informer is either an enemy or a fool and should be dealt with accordingly, but in all cases information must be cross checked whenever possible. The source of information must be quoted in passing it on so that its value can be assessed truly.

11-11-47

Order to whom Civil Affairs officers ~~will be guided~~ by them in their own spheres, but it will be, at any rate initially for the Military Commander to take the appropriate decisions.

The means adopted by enemy troops and civilians to collect their own information will often be those now applied by us when used by partisans acting for us and our allies. It will prove extremely difficult to prevent soldiers passing apparently worthless information to civilians who seem friendly, especially women and more especially children. Increases in traffic density on roads, the delivery of stores and equipment, visits of Senior Officers etc. will all pass to enemy headquarters by seemingly harmless acts of civilians. Ringing of church bells, wearing of certain dress, attendance at church, cutting and chalking of signs on trees and buildings, carts with essential furniture, ambulances - the means adopted by desperate people to warn their soldiers are endless in their variety and danger. Movement of civil populace must be cut to a minimum and even then controlled as to distance and time.

11. TRAINING THE PEOPLE

In our operations so far, the enemy stands to fight, and the plan to attack him is made by formation commanders. In guerrilla warfare it may often prove one of the main difficulties ~~to fix~~ him when found, i.e., to make it impossible for him to slip away before you can make your plan, attack and destroy him. This has to be done even by commanders of small forces. To prevent a guerrilla force from being able to slip away uncaught needs special measures, thought out and included when the plan is made.

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SECTION IV.

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION IN OFFICERS WHO MAY BE DETACHED TO COMMAND
SMALL INDEPENDENT FORCES IN GUERRILLA WARFARE.

12. Thinking ahead and preparing.

Your superior commander will have kept you enough in the picture for you to appreciate when the stage of guerrilla operations is likely to be reached and when you may possibly be called on to operate in small columns. Apart from training your troops for such operations, there are other preparations you may be able to put in hand, e.g., divided metal or wire covers for lorries against grenades; having intelligence officers busy about collecting available information; special instructions and measures about security of information; collecting the necessary reserve of ammunition and supplies, etc. The possibilities of quick incorporation of detachments of other troops into your own command should be thought out and plans made for the necessary R Sig increment to control them so that you will be in a position not to be delayed when the time comes by having to think these things out then.

13. Appreciation and Plan.

When the time comes you will receive either operation instructions or operation orders. It is more than ever important that, with your commander, you make quite sure that you understand exactly the task he sets you. Do not dash to issue orders until you have clearly appreciated the

for you to appreciate when the stage of guerrilla operations is likely to be reached and when you may possibly be called on to operate in small columns. Apart from training your troops for such operations, there are other preparations you may be able to put in hand, e.g., divided metal or wire covers for lorries against grenades; having intelligence officers busy about collecting available information; special instructions and measures about security of information; collecting the necessary reserve of ammunition and supplies, etc. The possibilities of quick incorporation of detachments of other troops into your own command should be thought out and plans made for the necessary R Sig increment to control them so that you will be in a position not to be delayed when the time comes by having to think these things out then.

13. Appreciation and Plan.

When the time comes you will receive either operation instructions or operation orders. It is more than ever important that, with your commander, you make quite sure that you understand exactly the task he sets you. Do not dash to issue orders until you have clearly appreciated the situation and arrived at your plan. The factors to be considered are largely the same as you have considered in operations hitherto, but they need to be considered perhaps more carefully as the responsibility is yours. If time allows, it is wise to jot down your appreciation in notes ²⁴⁶so as to arrive at a balanced decision. Working a training exercise or an exercise operation instruction (with German maps) will help you to prepare yourself for this

The ground factors may have to be considered largely off a map, as affecting your route, and the areas where skilled guerrillas are likely to seek to use ground and defiles to set against your advantages of superior forces. In considering relative strengths you must judge how much you can do with the force available, and must be prepared to deal with an enemy not less in strength than is indicated by the best information available. Your cohesive force with co-operating arms, used aright, should be of more value than at least an equal number of partisans, if you can bring them to a fight.

Time and space have to be considered carefully. In fluid operations mobility is a battle winner. Excessive caution against the fear of mines or ambush may defeat your object; yet mobility without proper care for security may mean bad trouble. This is a difficult problem. Proper information and proper dispositions with well-trained troops should enable mobility to be properly exploited. Work out what space your column will cover, and plan your moves, whether by day or night, to arrive where you expect to operate at the right time of day or night. Arriving with surprise during the night can often give you considerable advantages in the way of initiative. Considering the courses open to yourself will affect choice of route and a possible selection of the part of the area allotted you choose to deal with first. In considering the courses open to the enemy, consider what resources he has available, and give him credit for being led by well-trained and daring officers.

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Your appreciation must finish with a decision on a definite general plan for your operation, and in particular for a plan for the first step, clearly stated for your staff to issue orders.

You will want the advantage of surprise. While certain preparations may be made ahead, the orders to move off on such a task should be issued as late as is consistent with all concerned being able to issue their orders

right down to the troops. It is at this stage that neglect of security may prejudice your success, and a warning about this should be issued to all ranks. Any conference about the operation should be as full as possible when you have made your plan firm yourself. Although minor adjustments may be found necessary at the conference, the plan should be clear before the conference or order group.

SECTION V.

MEMORANDA FOR OPERATION ORDERS FOR INDEPENDENT OUTPOSTS IN GUERRILLA WARFARE.

14. INFORMATION

Information of the estimated strength and location of the enemy may not be very certain: Give it as such. Information of locations and tasks of other forces of our own should be kept to what is essential for your subordinates, and they warned not to broadcast.

A number of special points, not usual in operation orders hitherto, (e.g. names of any known collaborators whose information and help can be counted on; names of civilians known to be active hostiles; particulars of any local resources, whether of army or civilian materials; likely landing strips, digging; details of bridges, buildings etc. in area), can probably be obtained from "I" sources. They are useful and necessary, but, to keep your order clear, such details are probably best put into an Intelligence Summary (as an Appendix to your order) and issued only to those officers

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312

15. INTENTION.

Orders given you may include a clear-cut intention and definite task. They are likely more often to be in the nature of operation instructions. On these you will have to appreciate your task, and clearly to state your own

intention for the first task you set your force. This may well be to move to an area, to secure an area, to seek and destroy the enemy in an area, to follow and destroy, or even to occupy a position to prevent the enemy doing something.

16. MOVING

(a) Composition of Force.

We have got used to having a lot of "essential" extras with units, e.g. bullock carts, caravans, SP arty, supporting tank sub-units, numerous OP parties "unofficial" extra cars, etc. The more you take the more you will have to protect; and protection will use up a large part of your force. Cut all you can. You will want as many infantry as you can get. Armour is especially valuable if you can get any. For reconnaissance, armoured cars, turretless light tanks, tanks, scout cars, jeeps and carriers are preferable in that order. You will need less artillery than you have been getting in support hitherto, but you must however have enough artillery to give you the advantage over the guerrilla enemy. Infantry junior leaders have again to realise how much they can be confident of doing with the fire power available in a battalion group.

You will need a proportion of the div support battalion, both MEs and 4.2" mortars. You will need some sappers and pioneers if available (civil labour will not be available as in Italy), with just enough equipment to remove obstacles and build improvised timber bridges, but they cannot as a rule carry enough for serious bridging in anything less than a brigade

We have got used to having a lot of "essential" extras with units, e.g. bulldozers, carevans, SP arty, supporting tank sub-units, numerous OP parties "unofficial" extra cars, etc. The more you take the more you will have to protect; and protection will use up a large part of your force. Out all you can. You will want as many infantry as you can get. Armour is especially valuable if you can get any. For reconnaissance, armoured cars, turretless light tanks, tanks, scout cars, jeeps and carriers are preferable in that order. You will need less artillery than you have been getting in support hitherto, but you must however have enough artillery to give you the advantage over the guerilla enemy. Infantry junior leaders have again to realise how much they can be confident of doing with the fire power available in a Battalion group.

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You will have to carry an echelon of ammunition and supplies. This will probably mean extra transport and an adequate escort on each vehicle. You will probably need a detachment of 2 SIGs with you to augment

your own. You will need an A.L.O with a small air liaison party with
set.

(b) Organization of the Column.

The advance guard must be able to move quickly between bounds and must be strong enough not to be rebuffed. Armour is invaluable for this, but remember that tanks do not draw the necessary infantry fire from ambushers; tanks go to ground when tanks are near. The interval between advance guard, and main body must be small enough to prevent your advance guard getting destroyed in detail or having a road block established behind it. Vulnerable bridges or defiles must not be left unwatched until the force is over complete. If there is any fighting on the way, even by small parties, quick "topping up" will be necessary; therefore have enough infantry ready quickly to debus, well ahead in the main column.

Remember rearwards will again become quite essential if you are to be secure.

(c) Method of moving to area.

(1) While speed of movement helps surprise, it must always be limited by ensuring security of movement. Picketing, as in frontier warfare, delays it too much, but measures have to be taken to secure dangerous defiles and movement.

(ii) Vehicles should have covers rolled up and alert all-round observation "eyes" blaze on duty looking all round. This means in each a sentry-group of three men with loaded weapons at instant

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(ii) Vehicles should have covers rolled up and alert all-round observation -- "eyes" always on duty looking all round. This means in each a sentry-group of three men with loaded weapons at instant readiness, and grenades close at hand ready to deal with road ambush parties. This applies equally to your echelon vehicles.

(iii) Officers or reconnaissance (including commanding officers and Generals) must have a mobile escort detailed to them whenever they move out of sight of the force. Neglect of this proved costly in PALESTINE and IRELAND. Wire stretched across roads is a well-known partisan method; have wire-cutters issued to the escort. Jeeps will need "wire shears" as

carried by the Americans, these need fixing before the move is possible.

(iv) Intercommunication on the move is necessary, but radio silence except in case of emergency, is desirable whenever you can afford it. The enemy are Germans.

(2) After arrival in the area.

Get the posts, burgomaster, and local policemen into custody under your hand at once. Establish a HQ where best for local protection without taking masses of men for guards: use wire. Have notices and orders in German ready prepared.

Issue and enforce strict orders against fraternisation with inhabitants - and this includes children.

If the inhabitants are hostile, take hostages. This is NOT barbarous, and will certainly be essential in Germany. Otherwise the terror exercised by the SS and partisans will force the inhabitants to operate under their orders against yours. Against the Germans we shall have to be hard - as hard as they have been, if we are not to have to fight German civilians for a long period. It is not necessary to kill the hostages: removal to a concentration camp may be necessary at times.

Confiscate all transport, impose a curfew and take steps to make it effective. Control of the curfew is best ensured by patrols moving about at irregular intervals - preferably a party on foot supported by an armed car. Order a state of readiness at short notice for troops at all times. Millet in larger billets each with a wide-awake guard over it. Sentries should be hidden, and not moving about.

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Church bells and other possible signalling aids should be controlled and pigeons confiscated. Live stock collected from outlying farms into pounds helps to starve guerrillas.

(c) Scolding out the enemy.

Although RAF and Air CP can help, this is essentially a matter for organized search by patrols. Two or more AFVs with some infantry

is the ideal, if you can afford it. The enemy will certainly have anti-tank grenades and panzerfausts, so do not use ATs unsupported. These patrols move over the roads and tracks by defined circuits. The fact that they have found nothing does not, however, ensure security in the sector. Troops following them may find road blocks set up, parties coming out of the hills, fields, houses or woods to ambush, mines on roads etc., so before an area is really regarded as secure, it has, in the unit, to be combed by infantry.

Thereafter steps have to be taken to keep it clear. To do this over any area may take a lot of men and time; therefore it will often be advisable first to search several sectors quickly by road and track patrols to find ⁱⁿ if any one sector there are any special signs of an enemy established in any strength; and then go straight in with a force and clean up and secure that sector first.

(f) Attacking the enemy when found.

The proportion of your force which you can use to attack the enemy is limited by two vital necessities :-

(i) You must, if possible, have some force, even if only small mobile parties, to "fix" the enemy, i.e. to secure places to flanks or rear from which he might slip away and avoid your attack.

(ii) You must keep a reserve to deal with the forces you will not have found, which may be watching to cut in on your flank or rear.

(g) "Fixing" the enemy.

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(ii) You must keep a reserve to deal with the forces you will NOT have found, which may be watching to cut in on your flank or rear.

(g) "Fixing" the Enemy.

Whatever your haste to attack the enemy, you must take enough time to "fix" him before you attack, and to secure the extra precise information necessary for planning your attack. This takes troops. Your RE detachment (using their own and enemy mines and booby traps) may possibly be of assistance for this in hindering the enemy slipping

away by preparing (immediately) as the German engineer has shown us he can) may defile from which he is likely to escape. Mines and booby traps slow down movement. The enemy has not felt this much yet; he must. Your supports must remember the need for carefully recording these and ensuring that quick and exact information of them is passed out to your troops.

Guerrillas are very apt to disappear and slip off into the wilderness or become peaceful civilians when they see attack coming. Action to fix them needs to be taken quickly.

(h) Air Co-operation.

Our air superiority can give you many advantages in such operations and make them quicker and less difficult; but you must know how to organize this. Air recon and air photos will help you to save much ground patrolling getting general locations of the enemy and his movements; but you must know how to brief recon and ask exactly for the right photos and must ask well ahead.

Air bombardment and ground strafing can help you to fix, isolate and destroy any enemy in position. "Fire blitzes" can bolt them from cover. For this you must know how to keep your ALO in the picture. You must ask for one before you start. You must know how to coordinate the air effort exactly in time and place with your own.

The dropping of real parachutists if available, - or of dummies with fire-simulating devices - can help an enterprising commander to deceive the enemy and bolt him into traps. Discuss this well ahead with your ALO. A training study exercise with an ALO will

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An air CE needs little landing space but you must arrange
to move, protect, and maintain the party. Air can save many dangerous ground moves for messengers and supplies if you have an ALO prepared and protected in your area.

17. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Supplies.

Over this many officers in junior ranks will need to be trained to do for themselves some thinking which has hitherto been done for them by the staff. First, you cannot be sure that your own and supply echelon will arrive with the force. Therefore, load in vehicles with fighting troops, three to four days' rations, and remember these need demolishing beforehand.) If the force is less than a battalion there will be no quartermaster with his organisation, and the company may have to function independently for a period. Therefore the Coy 2 i/c and Transport Officer will have to be prepared to forage and provide for all needs. It is far from certain that road communication with the HQ formation will be regularly maintained; therefore arrange to build up a stock if the force is likely to be stationary in the area.

Administrative vehicles will need escorts; therefore you can afford these convoys only at intervals. Do not risk all trucks going back for stuff. Local resources in the way of food and transport must be used. No Staff or In 2 i/c must know what his powers are to requisition; he will need an escort of troops to prevent stuff being hidden or moved and to secure possession of what is required.

(b) Organisation.

A force of the size of a Brigade Group will probably need one Coy of a RA Art. It is not fair to your wounded to trust their evacuation to isolated ambulances running the gauntlet of desperate Arab

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(b) Casualties.

A force of the size of a Brigade Group will probably need one Coy of a RA Amb. It is not fair to your wounded to trust their evacuation to isolated ambulances running the gauntlet of desperate Nazi functions. AIDB or local medical post should be established (inside protection), and casualties evacuated only when escorted convoys move. If a MO is not available with a small force, there must be a medical orderly with supplies, and you must use powers to requisition the services of a local doctor and hospital facilities.

(c) Prisoners.

Many POW and suspects will be collected: also will be

wounded. They will need feeding, guarding, and evacuating. This takes troops specially detailed. It has been found useful in past guerrilla operations to put such people into impressed local transport for evacuation and to make them move at the head of a returning convoy. It is important to get them back away from where they can cause trouble before their numbers are too great. Some officer has to be detailed to record their particulars. Do not trust the local police to take charge of them, or allow contact between them and the civil population.

(d) Labour.

In Italy we have come to rely a lot on auxiliary civilian labour. This cannot be counted upon in hostile country. Any people put to work will need adequate guards and supervision.

18. INTERCOMMUNICATION.

Use line if you must, but remember it is always tapped and will almost inevitably be cut, when you will have to weigh up value of attempted repair and maintenance against the likely loss of linemen's lives. Local police held responsible for patrolling, and punished severely for any interruption, may add to this worry but it does not make line communication secure.

R/T and P/T and pigeon are likely to be the only reliable means of intercommunication. If our officers and company signallers must be "monitored" to ensure the signal security.

Charging sets must be provided before you start out.

Never send this alone. An armoured car (or better) if you have

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R/T and V/T and pigeon are likely to be the only reliable means of intercommunication. Your Officers and company signallers must be "monitored" to ensure due signal security.

Charging sets must be provided before you start out.

Never send IRs alone. An armoured car (or better two if you have them) or an intercom aircraft affords the best method of sending written messages. Send them only when their importance justifies it. The ground-air intercommunication code will be very valuable (do you know it?), and a dropping station, easily recognisable, or an air intercommunication IR should be set up and guarded. Ensure depriving the enemy of the use of the civil telephone. Take the exchange under guard.

M. T. DIRECTORATE
Nov 44.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

EXTRACTS FROM ARMY INTELLIGENCE REPORTS
"GERMAN PARTISANS IN OPERATIONS AGAINST YUGOSLAV GUERRILLAS"

Nov 64.

1. ACTIONS AGAINST PARTISANS.

(Int Notes No. 49, 7 March 1944)

(a) 171 Pns In An Yugoslav Vln And Environs.

(1) Order of March (L.E.)

Vehicles would move at 50 m intervals, with L.E.s in readiness. On the few occasions where signs were attacked in the march, the Partisans always singled out the leading vehicle. The whole convoy would then stop and the attackers were engaged.

(2) Task of unit in action against Partisans.

Unit was employed in searching large or small areas for Partisans, and in sending out patrols after sets of signals had been reported. On the first task, signs might be employed singly, or the unit might be employed as a whole, and in the case of large-scale action might collaborate with other units or the whole Div.

The searching of an area serving as a hiding place for Partisans would be effected in the following way. Positions would be built along three of the four roads enclosing the area, and manned by two. A body of men would then advance diagonally from the fourth side, driving the Partisans in the opposite direction towards the edges where their own casualties were posted.

None of the prisoners remembered having seen any captured Partisans hanged and stated that those captured by their unit were always sent to a concentration camp and thence to Germany.

(3) Disposition of Signs on March on Duty.

Signs were usually located within not more than 5 km of one another. When stationed in villages, signs would build weapon pits in the strategically important places controlling access. L.E.s would then be placed in position and manned day and night, and the village street patrolled at the same time. Where possible, the men were billeted in empty houses of which there were a great many; the proportion of the able-bodied population who had joined the Partisans was so high that it was a rare sight to see a young villager.

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(b) III Bn 721 Lt Bst in Yugoslavia.

(1) Tactics.

III Bn would establish its HQ in the town in the night, and the unit might be kept away anything up to 2-3 days. All day HQs and 2nd line troops were kept in the town at all times, but the strongpoints established at strategic points round the town were occupied with the full force of the fighting personnel. If possible the strongpoints were

established on high ground 500 - 1,000 m from the perimeter of the town, but sometimes the strongpoint would be established in the last house on the outskirts of the town.

All towns in YUGOSLAVIA thus occupied were completely surrounded by a double apron wire fence with concertina wire in between. The wire was protected by "gs" and "ap" mines.

The heavy weapons in the in were always sub-allocated before commencement of operations.

(2) Protection for I.F. Convoys in YUGOSLAVIA.

Four personnel carrying vehicles (Mercedes or Ford) provided protection for a convoy of ten trucks. No. 1 vehicle carried 1 LfE and crew, No. 2 vehicle carried 1-1 1/2 rifle secs, and towed an A.Tk gun firing LfE, No. 3 vehicle carried rifle secs and towed an A Tk gun firing LfE, and No. 4 vehicle carried 3 LfEs and crews.

No. 1 vehicle was at the head of the convoy, Nos 2 and 3 within the column; No. 4 usually brought up the rear.

II. GERMAN USE OF BATTLE GROUPS AGAINST THE YUGOSLAV PARTISANS. (Int Notes No. 59 15 May 1944)

The following information was given by Pz from 114 Ls Div who had been with the division almost continuously since its formation.

1. General.

The conditions of fighting in YUGOSLAVIA, where small self-contained mobile groups are the best weapon for combating Partisan activity lead naturally to the extensive use of battle groups. About 25% of the available strength of any unit drawn into a battle group always had to be left behind to protect the unit garrison station from partisan attack. There were never more than three groups formed from the division at any one time, and usually less.

4. Order of March of Battle Groups and Functions of Units.

The battle groups advanced on the Partisans in the following manner.

Tanks and/or recon elements (if either were included) went forward as advance guards and to recon. If they found any Partisan strongpoints they attacked them and softened them up for the infantry that followed. Collaborationist troops (Chetniks, Ustachis, etc) were also employed forward as a screen if they formed part of a group that did not comprise tanks or a recon unit.

One or two cols of inf immediately followed the forward elements on the road, depending on the size of the group. The engineers

1 LTB and crew, No. 2 vehicle carried 1-1 1/2 rifle axes, and towed an A.T.K. gun firing 12, No. 3 vehicle carried rifle axes and towed an A.T.K. gun firing 12, and No. 4 vehicle carried 3 LTBs and crews.

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One or two coys of inf immediately followed the forward elements on the road, depending on the size of the group. The engineers followed in the rear with the M.F. column and acted as protection for it, besides performing their normal engineer duties. Artillery too, stayed in the rear but moved to various points depending on its task. If more than one troop took part in the operation, each troop was in a different section of the column.

The infantry companies supporting the forward elements acted as protection for the entire group and had the task of clearing out isolated Partisan groups from the territory traversed. They moved about 5 to 6 kms on either side of the road and tried to keep in visual contact with the main column (presumably from higher ground).

The battle group headquarters, with HQ Coy, were in the van, and kept to the road.

5. Conclusion.

The success attending these operations has been rather variable. Sometimes little difficulty was encountered in driving the Partisans out of the town they held, or clearing a bit of country they dominated. At other times, the groups got into tight corners and only managed to extricate themselves with the help of reinforcements or at the cost of appreciable casualties.

At the end of the operation, the battle groups withdrew, leaving collaborationist troops to garrison the area cleared.

III GERMAN MEASURES IN DEALING WITH PARTISANS.

Introduction.

The following notes are extracts from a Heeres-Druckveranschiffung brought into force 1 Dec 42. The publication opens with a description of the causes and methods of partisan warfare, and lays down the necessity for a carefully organized system for getting information of partisan bands, their movements, strength, rallying points and helpers among the inhabitants. It advocates the use of agents planted in different localities, if necessary actually working with the guerrillas, interrogation of captured partisans and deserters, wireless intercept and aerial reconnaissance.

The type of unit recommended for dealing with partisans is the Jagdkommando (a number were identified in Russia) "which fight partisans bands using partisan methods and cunning. Operations in civilian clothes, simulating rival bands, may also be considered." The book then goes on to deal with the -

Object of Operations (paras 38 - 47)

To ensure the destruction of the enemy it is necessary to surround the whole area of operations swiftly and suddenly. To this end the following measures must be taken.

- (1) Concentration of troops as far as possible from the area in question, to well disclosing the intention to the enemy.
- (2) Converging approach of the forces engaged (which should be motorized, as far as the terrain permits, for the final and decisive encirclement) in such a way that the encirclement is achieved simultaneously at all points. All columns must reach their allotted sectors in time to establish touch with each other and prepare their positions by daylight.

When encirclement has been achieved, then the ring is to be drawn tighter by converging attacks in different sectors. Special offensive groups should be employed to form smaller encirclements so that the whole area is split up into smaller areas, which are then wiped up in a series of minor actions. Further tightening of the trap should not take place till these areas have been completely cleared.

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When encirclement has been achieved, then the ring is to be drawn tighter by converging attacks in different sectors. Special offensive groups should be employed to form smaller encirclements so that the whole area is split up into smaller areas, which are then mopped up in a series of minor actions. Further tightening of the trap should not take place till these areas have been totally cleared.

Where these smaller encirclements are to take place depends on the topography (easily blocked sectors, good fields of fire). In taking up such positions, it must be borne in mind that the enemy generally attempts to break out in close country, darkness or fog. Troops should establish strong points in these blocking lines. Heavily threatened sectors should, so far as possible, be strengthened by roughly laid minefields and wire. If these are not available each strongpoint must quickly create a belt of felled trees for its protection. When the enemy attempts to break out, strict fire discipline must be maintained. Fronture fire gives him the

best chance of withdrawal. But at incurring real losses. Forward units will take no action in the event of break through except to report back, since the partisans often put in their best men to force a penetration in order to divert the systematic advance of our troops from the main partisan body. Correspondingly, deserters' statements to the effect that the main body has already broken out must be treated with reserve.

In moving up a surrounded area, cutting out all possible paths and tracks in the (usually) close country will only occasionally lead to an encounter with the enemy. It has been proven better to drive ahead with a strong attacking column, forming with the units following up smaller encirclements, which can then be properly searched from all sides.

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A weak opponent must be attacked at once; hesitation only gives him a chance to disappear without trace. A strong opponent should be pinned down frontally, while outflanking attacks are executed. In such attacks, the enveloping movement must be made as wide as possible, for since the enemy always reckons with envelopment, premature closing in by our troops may easily lead them into ambushes.

If the encirclement does not succeed, pursuit is rarely worth undertaking, since the enemy generally flees into country familiar to him, abandoning weapons and equipment. It is better to institute fresh reconnaissance and start the whole operation again.

Conduct of Winter Operations

The principles outlined above apply in proportion. The deciding factor is always surprise. It is not easy to achieve as the enemy disposes of an excellent intelligence service. Thus approach by night, avoidance of villages and movement off roads may be necessary.

Jaegerbattalions

These must be recruited in all L of C Divisions and Rear Areas from the best and fittest men. Belonging to a Jaegerbattalion is an honour. These units must not be left out of consideration as regards equipment, training and welfare. As many local inhabitants as possible, if reliable and specially worth training, should be enlisted. Normal strength is about one platoon. Locals with a good knowledge of the country should be attached. The fire superiority of the unit over the partisans should be established by generous allotment of rifles, machine pistols, semi-automatic rifles, etc. It must be made independent of field cooks and requisitioning by the issue of rations sufficient for 14 days. To enable the unit to operate in any type of country, food and ammunition should be carried on pack animals. In winter Jaegerbattalions must be equipped with skis, snow shoes, winter camouflage and clothing.

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Conduct of Major Operations.

The principles outlined above apply in proportion. The deciding factor is always surprise. It is not easy to achieve as the enemy disposes of an excellent intelligence service. Thus approach by night, avoidance of villages and movement off roads may be necessary.

Jagdkommandos.

These must be recruited in all of C Divisions and Rear Areas from the best and fittest men. Belonging to a Jagdkommando is an honour. These units must not be left out of consideration as regards equipment, training and welfare. As many local inhabitants as possible, if reliable and specially worth training, should be enlisted. Normal strength is about one platoon. Locals with a good knowledge of the country should be attached. The fire superiority of the unit over the partisans should be established by generous allotment of MGs, machine pistols, semi-automatic rifles, etc. It must be made independent of field cookers and requisitioning by the issue of rations sufficient for 14 days. To enable the unit to operate in any type of country, food and ammunition should be carried on pack animals. In winter Jagdkommandos must be equipped with skis, snow shoes, winter overalls and clothing.

The Jagdkommandos' method of fighting is exactly like the ⁹⁰²partisans'.

- (1) It marches by night to its allotted sector of operations, to avoid being betrayed or warning the enemy. By day it vanishes inconspicuously into wooded country away from villages, so that the inhabitants do not become aware of its presence or its outposts.
- (2) After careful reconnaissance, traps will be laid for the enemy wherever he may be expected to appear, e.g. on roads where he generally lays mines by night, or on the fringes of woods or in the vicinity of villages, where he goes for food and shelter.

(3.) Jagdkommandos kill every partisan caught. Battle is not joined with an enemy in superior strength. In this case word should be passed at once to headquarters, for the despatch of a stronger force, while the Jagdkommando remains to report on the enemy's movements.

(4) This type of fighting requires great patience. It is sometimes necessary to stick it out for several days and nights in the same place, till the enemy falls into the trap set.

(5) If surprise effect has been lost, for example, through chance contact with the inhabitants, then, if discovery can no longer be prevented the locality must be left. Similarly, after a successful attack, the neighbourhood should be evacuated.

Jagdkommandos should be relieved, if possible, of all sentry duties and constructional work and, utilising experience gained, apply themselves only to fighting partisans. Each operation should be preceded by fresh training and at the first fall of snow, winter exercises should be started.

IV. GERMAN POINTS OF VIEW ON ANTI-PARTISAN WARFARE (ITALY)

Three prisoners captured from an Anti-Partisan unit organised by 362 Division received special instruction at a divisional school and have given the following information on the training and methods employed.

A. TRAINING

The school which the PIs attended had a threefold purpose: a) to acquaint the men with existing partisan methods, b) to teach them how to detect and deal with the partisans properly and effectively so that c) German activities would not be hampered. The training was not primarily designed to destroy Partisans. On the contrary, the platoon was to simulate organised action, large scale action, if possible, to scare partisans back into the hills where they could do little or no damage. In short, the platoon's ultimate function was to clear and make safe for German vehicles and soldiers all necessary routes of communications and supply.

One PI, the OC Anti-Partisan Pl, 2nd Lt STUMI, claims that similar operations have been successful in the past as Italian partisans are very apt to scatter when they first see organised troops obviously sent out to find and apprehend them. Instead of waiting to determine the strength of the approaching troops, the partisans scatter to hide even though they outnumber the Germans by far. By using such small units, the German High Command hopes to conserve some of its depleted manpower, and to keep supply routes open and safe.

In addition to rendering the partisans aimless by causing them to disperse, the Germans have employed other methods to discourage and hamper partisan activities.

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In addition to rendering the partisans harmless by causing them to disperse, the Germans have employed other methods to discourage and hamper partisan activities.

B. ANTI-PARTISAN ACTIONS.

1. Whenever possible hostages, such as parents or sisters of partisan leaders or of well-known partisans, are taken, 2nd Lt STUMI claims that these hostages are not mistreated but held only for the purpose of exchange with the partisan sought. PW admits, however, that he has heard of atrocities committed against these hostages but places all blame for these atrocities on SS units.

2. A regular order of battle of partisan band activities and locations is kept by all Divisions G-2s. All information obtained on the various partisan bands, is passed on through intelligence channels up to the Army G-2 and likewise down to lower echelons. It is the duty of the Anti-Partisan Platoon to obtain information on partisan activities.
3. All civilians in small villages are watched closely and interrogated often as to the location of certain partisan bands and to future operations planned by these bands. Without realizing it, civilians have many times given very valuable information on partisan activities.
4. Churches are watched closely as it is known that they are used by partisans as observation posts and that sometimes, the Church bells are used to give signals.
5. All persons carrying flash lights and all persons displaying any light at night are immediately arrested.
6. erstwhile Fascists, used as agents, join partisan bands with the ulterior motive of knowing the Germans informed of partisan locations and operations. Many agents have gained the confidence of some partisan leaders with an apparently honest admission that they were Fascist in the past but with the false claim that they wish to make up for their past, by joining and fighting together with the partisans. Many of these Fascists have been killed in two attempts to join, but a few have thus far been successful.
7. Sometimes English-speaking Germans, posing as escaped Allied Prisoners of War, join partisan bands, with the hope, as they say, of crossing the front lines. Instead, they operate as agents.
8. All public buildings are watched closely, for the partisans have been noted to use decorative flags as a means to give signals.

9. CLASSIFICATION OF PARTISANS.

2nd Lt STUAI who made it clear that he was abiding by WEHRMAHR Regulations (NOT SS) claimed that when partisans are captured or arrested they are classified into two groups:

1. Partisani: Those who bear arms against Germans.
2. Partisan
helders: Those who do NOT bear arms against the Germans yet associate with the partisans.

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1. Partisans: Those who bear arms against Germans.
2. Partisan Helpers: Those who do NOT bear arms against the Germans yet associate with the partisans.

In either case the anti-Partisan Platoon does not shoot the partisans or the partisan-helper. In every case all those arrested are delivered to the FELDGERICHTE, who interrogate and dispose of them. If they are found to be partisans they are arrested as Prisoners of War. If they are found to be partisan helpers, they are given prison terms or sent to Germany where they will be forced to work. In the event that German deserters are arrested, they are court-martialed for the desertion, and following the court-martial, they are executed.

Germans found in German uniforms fighting or otherwise engaged in anti-German activities are shot and killed on the spot without court-martial.

SUBJECT: British Training Unit.

RESTRICTED

A2

LAND FORCES SUP-COM. A.C.
(M.S.I.A.)

S/C/29/10/A
2 February 45

TO : Ministry of War.

1. Attached for your information is the directive issued by the Director of Military Training on the duties of the British Training Unit (B.T.U.).
2. Colonel S.C.W.W. NSA has been appointed to command the British Training Unit.

W. P. ...
Colonel
Major General
M.S.I.A.

Copy Col. S.C.W.W. NSA

DMT/29/10/A
2 Feb 45

SUBJECT: British Training Unit for the Italian Army.

DIRECTORATE OF MILITARY TRAINING

AFHQ CEF

201/1167

105/101/11

27 Jan 45.

To: All Concerned.

1. A British Training Unit is formed to assist D.M.T. and the Inspector General of Training S.M.E.E. in the training work of all IR - III forces. It is responsible to and works under the direction of the Director of Military Training C.M.F.
2. The Col i/c Unit will direct the work of all British training teams and training increments attached by D.M.T. to the Italian Army.
3. The Unit may move wherever and direct on training matters with Army Gp and Districts, and will have direct access to Inspector General of Training S.M.E.E. In all matters other than training it will work in close touch with and through the M.M.A.

4. The Unit will be responsible for the following duties:-

- a. To advise and assist Italian Inspector General Training, to organize training at the Italian Art Depot, Centres and Schools. It will control the British training increments to Schools, Centres and Depots, and ensure training is carried out on the lines laid down by D.M.T.

b. To control the British training increments with the District

General and to act in an advisory capacity to D.M.T. on training matters.
NOTE - As soon as a further group under command is formed, the formation will be notified for the training of the group and will then be sent to the training increment from D.M.T.
c. Detailed duties of the British Training Unit in connection with the above are as follows:-

1. The Organization of Training at the Italian Art Depots and Schools.

1. Instructors.
2. Provision of Training equipment

(105/101/11)
201/1167

1. A British Training Unit is formed to assist D.M.F. and the Inspector General of Training S.M.F. in the training work of all BR - III forces. It is responsible to and works under the direction of the Director of Military Training S.M.F.

2. The Unit will direct the work of all British Training Teams and Training Instruments attached to D.M.F. to the Italian Army.

3. The Unit may where necessary deal direct on training matters with the Army Gp and D.M.F., and will have direct access to Inspector General of Training S.M.F. In all matters other than training it will work in close touch with and through HQ MIA.

4. The Unit will be responsible for the following duties:-

A. To advise and assist Italian Inspector General Training in organized training at the Italian Eff Depot, Centres and Schools. It will control the British Training Instruments to Schools, Centres and Depots, and ensure training is carried out on the lines laid down by D.M.F.

B. To control the work of Training Instruments with the Combat

Groups, and to act as an advisory committee to D.M.F. on training matters.

NOTE - *as a further point under committee training, the formation will be desirable for the training of the Italian Army and will depend on the need of the Army Government from D.M.F.*

5. Duties of the British Training Unit in connection with the above are as follows:-

A. The Organization of Training at the Italian Eff Depot and Schools.

1. Instructors.
2. Provision of Training equipment
3. Provision of Training material
4. Allotment of vacancies
5. Training areas
6. Training accommodation
7. Control of British Training Instructors to Schools and Depots
8. Arranging with MIA for the transmission and issues of training publications.

Training Memorandum No. 1 for the IRRMD.

Summary.

The following memorandum is written to assist instructors at the Training Depot in the initial period following its formation. It is to serve as a guide. It should be clear that the actual allotment of times etc will depend on :-

- i) The number of instructors.
 - ii) The Irg Areas at their disposal.
 - iii) The time available, which should never be reduced below 3 weeks.
- When the programmes are prepared care must be taken that :-
- i) Instructors are notified and given programmes
 - ii) Lists of stores etc., required for the different periods are given to the people whose duty it is to provide them, with the times at which they are wanted.
 - iii) The periods allotted for various subjects are carefully balanced to give the right amount of Gun Drill and the right proportion of other subjects.
 - iv) The system for keeping individual try records of the progress of each Student is systematic and well organized.

Field.
19 Jan 45.

R A Del.

Commanding 10 The Essex R.A. (for Italian Force)
Lt Col, G.S.

(172)

(6)

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- ii) Lists of stores etc., required for the different periods are given to the people whose duty it is to provide them, with the times at which they are wanted.
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Field
19 Jan 45.

R A Datta

According to Ttg from H.A. (for Italian Rec
16 Oct 45.

296

The Program.

Before commencing a course of instruction very careful thought should be given to the course program, insuring that each lesson is in the correct sequence. For personnel who have already completed their preliminary military training the course should be of at least 3 weeks duration. The number of students for each should not exceed 25; instructors in charge of this task the course more difficult to handle and decrease the value of instruction. Attached at Appendix 'A' is a suggested program for Army Tank Gunners and the following suggestions are made to assist instructors in the preparation of their lessons.

Instructors should arrange their program to give:-

- i) Individual training i.e. lessons that each student is fully conversant with all duties in the gun on that day, printing a unit he may take his leave in any gun team without upsetting the efficiency of that team.

- ii) Collective training i.e. gun team working together particularly the No. 1, loader and link numbers. Best team work is not possible unless each member of the team is proficient in his own job.

Individual Training.

1. Gun Drill. The various orders of command should be clear, defined and the action of each member of the gun team clearly explained followed by a demonstration. The students should then be practiced until proficient. When a drill involves a long sequence of events your explanation should be split into parts, also your demonstration and the equal practice in these parts before attempting the complete drill e.g. Order into action. Insure that each student must learn all the duties on the gun and therefore the detachment should be changed round so that all get the opportunity to practice. When possible having vehicles should be used with the guns to make the drill more realistic.

2. Fundamental. It is necessary that before attempting gun drill, the students should have sufficient about the gun to be able to recognize the parts referred to during the gun drill period. This can be covered quite adequately in the time allowed in the first lesson of the course.

All instruction in equipment where possible should be carried out using the actual stripped model.

The sequence of instruction recommended is

- i) Description of the parts - with names.
- ii) The function of the parts and
- iii) Assembly of the parts and revision.
- iv) Questions.

All available instructors should be used in the training of the students.

- 14) Collective training i.e. gun team working together particularly the No. 1, loader and link numbers. Each team work in pairs possible unless each member of the team is proficient in his own job.

Individual Training.

1. Gun Drill. The various words of command should be clear, distinct and the action of each member of the gun team clearly indicated followed by a demonstration. The students should then be practiced until proficient. Then a drill involves a long sequence of events per explanation should be split into parts, also your demonstration and the squad practiced in these parts before attempting the complete drill e.g. Loading into action. Remember that each student must learn all the duties on the gun and therefore the detachment should be changed round so that all get the opportunity to practice. When possible transfer vehicles should be used with the guns to make the drill more realistic.

2. Equipment. It is necessary that before attempting gun drill, the students should know sufficient about the gun to be able to recognize the parts referred to during the gun drill periods. This can be covered quite adequately in the time allowed in the first learning of the course.

All instruction in equipment where possible should be carried out using the actual stripped model.

The sequence of instruction recommended is

- i) Description of the parts - with names.
- ii) The function of the parts and
- iii) Assembly of the parts and revision.
- iv) Questions.

All available instructors should be used - dividing the class into small squads. This will naturally depend upon the amount of equipment available, but with intelligent use of equipment available and blackboard sketches adequate instruction is normally possible. A series of small squads on equipment instruction is to be preferred to a large class of students with one instructor.

No effort should be made to allow each student to handle the equipment and practice dismantling and assembling.

The best students will endeavor to remember the names of the parts, but this is not vitally important provided the student is fully conversant with the function of the part.

3. Fire Discipline: Environment of Targets. Good fire discipline is of paramount importance to anti-tank gunners and it is recognized that at least ten hours be spent describing the method of fire control and the target work. It is an essential function of gun drill and must be provided on all subsequent gun drill periods. Special attention should be given to the clock system of target indication and all students fully conversant with its use. Booklet - Fire Discipline and Gun Drill issued by Italian M.O.W. refers.

Some reference should be made to the type of target to be engaged by anti-tank guns and the various effective range:-

- 3) In the primary role (a) moving targets
(b) kill from stationary target
- 4) In the necessary role (a) Destruction of shell will depend on
by direct fire.
(b) Neutralization of shell may
strong points - automatic weapons etc

1. Task description. It is recommended that the first period of instruction on this subject should be employed in describing the main characteristics of:

- a) Strong points
- b) Fixed tanks.

Each country has some characteristic "weapon" to its own arsenal fighting vehicles. These should be stressed and constantly referred to in all other instruction on this subject. Subsequent lessons may be directed to individual vehicles both army and allied. Care should be exercised to avoid unnecessary shell details. Instruction should be confined to the main recognition features. Also good use of blackboard sketches, all diagrams and pictures from current publications.

5. Exercises & Learning. Within the function of the eight booklet and open sight with the aid of the strategic model. Instructions to the use of silhouette allowing the students to examine these sets to become thoroughly familiar with them. Self-made blackboard sketches will greatly facilitate a clear understanding. This lesson should be given early in the course to enable intelligent use to be made of the slides in subsequent run drill periods.

6. Application of loads
a. Summary. It is essential that all students understand the correct application of load and elevation and the simple rules for initial load and load and range correction. This lesson should be given as a practical exercise as possible. Individual details and theory should be explained, but the covering should be clearly outlined i.e. types of the target and the necessity to "lay down" of the target, the unit of load, the correct use of the target - direct and indirect aiming, ball down targets etc. Instructions by blackboard sketches, various loads on target. The students should be notified in the practical application of load and range, on all subsequent gun drill periods. See booklet entitled "Theory of loads" issued by L.A.F. (Ref: L.A.F. 2000).

7. Application of loads. This is very essential for the production of training of loads in accuracy and consistency. Individual records should be kept and the training continued until the learners reach the required standard of proficiency. The following sequence of training is recommended:-

- i) Accuracy - Point of Aim. Using a "load" modified by the instructor to fire a group of 5 rounds on a stationary target in elevation and elevation (or depression) after the target after each round.
- ii) Consistency (a) Using same load to fire a group of five rounds on a moving target.
(b) Using a left or right load to fire a group of five rounds on a moving target.

individuals, while both carry out their duties. They should be expected to avoid unnecessary still detail. Instruction should be confined to the main two position features. Like good use of blackboard sketches, well chosen and pictures from current publications.

5. Right of Layman. Explain the function of the right breast and open sight with the left of the straightened. Demonstrate the use of telescopes allowing the students to examine these parts to become thoroughly familiar with them. Enlarged blackboard sketches will greatly facilitate a clear understanding. This lecture should be given early in the course to enable intelligent use to be made of the sights in subsequent gun drill periods.

6. Amplification of Left & Elevation. It is essential that all students understand the correct application of lead and observation and the simple rules for initial lead and lead and other corrections. This lecture should be given as practical and simple as possible. Instructors should not be swayed by the necessity to give details of the target, the unit of lead, the approach etc. Demonstrate by blackboard sketches, various leads in target. The students should be notified in the practical details of lead and range, on all subsequent gun drill periods. See pamphlet entitled "Theory of Leads" issued by R.A.F. (Training Notes).

7. Limiting Range. This is very essential for the preliminary training of laymen in accuracy and consistency. Individual records should be kept and the training continued until the laymen reach the required standard of proficiency. The following sequence of training is recommended:-

1) Accuracy - Point of Aim. Using a "Lead" supplied by the instructor to fire a group of 5 rounds in a stationary target transverse and elevation (or depression) off the target after each round.

2) Consistency (a) Using zero lead to fire a group of five rounds on a moving target.

(b) Using a Left or Right lead to fire a group of five rounds on a moving target.

In all their practice the students to be shot at in the group.

When using the moving target the motion should be smooth and not jerky.

Instructors should watch carefully for laying faults and criticize constructively errors in line and observation and point out the probable cause with a view to improvement in subsequent practices.

3) Sequence of Laying

Zero point of aim etc.

Advantages. The 125 Miniature Range is recommended for 2 year training; details of which can be obtained from the R.A.F. (Training Notes).

Notes: No attempt should be made to instruct Nos 1 on this sequence in lead and range correction - it is purely a training device for laying.

3. Amplification. In addition to the essential description of the type of ammunition used with Anti Tank guns, emphasis should be made on "Burst and Fragmentation" and correct storage of ammunition. The use of R.A.F. with and without tanko bombs fitted to the guns should be carefully explained.

Pamphlet - "Notes on Shooting III with Anti Tank Guns" issued by R.A.F. (Training Notes) refers.

2. Shooting and Marksmanship - A very essential part of the anti-tank course is marksmanship. A lecture can be given on the various types of weapons, their uses, but the best training is purely a question of practice. The following method of training is recommended.

First a class is given in the training area which will demonstrate the various movements of the various types of weapons. The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons. If there are no other means of identifying them, points in the manual must be used. By looking at the points to make out a course along which a vehicle may be driven at various speeds. A small chart (in duplicate) should be made indicating the various types of weapons, also the direction of travel and speed of the vehicle. These charts are for the instructor's use only.

Procedure: (i) The vehicle carrying the instructor instructor with two or three of the charts, will proceed to the first point. (ii) The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons. (iii) The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons. (iv) The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons.

(v) The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons. (vi) The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons. (vii) The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons. (viii) The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons.

This procedure will continue until the chart is completed and students are given a lecture on the chart. The chart should be made in a second time to allow the students to compare the correct answers with the actual performance of the vehicle.

The chart should be checked frequently with new runs and different speeds.

10. Right Positioning and Zoning - Students should be given a lecture on the various types of weapons. The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons. The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons.

Right Positioning and Zoning - Students should be given a lecture on the various types of weapons. The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons. The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons.

11. The Guide - This is a useful and interesting form of training for the students. There are many ways of conducting these but the instructor should be given a lecture on the various types of weapons. The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons. The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons.

Collective Training

(1) Target Selection - This is a very important part of the anti-tank course. The instructor should be given a lecture on the various types of weapons. The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons. The instructor will give a lecture on the various types of weapons.

of the chart, will proceed to point No. 1 on chart until signals to move on.
 (11) The instructor at the gun position (with students only of the chart) will now ask the students to collect the range. Each student will keep a written record of his answer.
 (12) At a given signal from the instructor the vehicle will move on to point No. 2 at angle indicated on the chart - when the vehicle has attained this speed the instructor will signal with a flag.
 (13) The students will now be asked to estimate the range.

This procedure will continue until the circuit is completed and students answers compared with the chart. The circuit should be made a second time to allow the students to recheck the correct answers with the actual performance of the vehicle.

The circuit should be changed frequently with new ranges and different angles.
 10. Flight Practice by Zephyr:- accurate eight, twelve and twelve in the intensity necessary for accurate shooting. All students should be taught the correct procedure as described in attached sheet at Fortida, & having been instructed by all the teams (Canadian Forces).
 Eight practice should be practiced on convenient, in drill position and answer should be carried at all full charge condition in the range.

11. The Gun:- This is a useful and interesting form of revision by the students for the students. There are two ways of conducting them but the instructor should be satisfied the qualitative spirit should be, superior to the interest of the students.

Collective Practice

(1) Target Allocation:- This incorporates the correct use of the clock method of target allocation and should be practical during an drill revision periods. Targets can be described by letter code or other suitable objects scattered in groups in front of the gun. No. 1, first numbers and layers should be trained together as a team. Practice may be carried out between an individual range - a convenient size cloth label of a piece of countryside with small road tanks placed in groups in various parts of the landscape. Small model can easily be used from used suitably mounted to allow traversing and elevating.

The practice. The No. 1 will also have an ink indicator the clock code to his link No. The No. 1 will then indicate a target using the clock reference and the stretched drill and the link number will traverse the 'gun' on to the target as described. The instructor will check each sequence and correct the fault and errors of the team. The groups of targets can be altered at will to give variety to the practice.

294

(11) Platoon. An excellent and simple method of training No. 1 and link numbers in initial orders and load and range corrections. This may be carried out during an drill revision periods or inside using the blackboard.

(12) From Attachment. This is an essential preliminary to full charge firing on the range. It should be conducted in the same way as full charge firing, with the exception that the loading number will load the gun from magazine charged with .303 tracer ammunition.

The range to the targets should not be greater than 400 yards. The recommended range is 100 yards using a target A' x 15" travelling at a speed of 12 m.p.h. The recommended sequence of training is as follows:-

- (1) General observation - at a known range and a known target.
- (2) Target training - at a known range and a known target.
- (3) Target training - at a known range and a known target.
- (4) Target training - at a known range and a known target.

This practice will afford the first opportunity of target observation and all personnel should be present and take part. Target observation is a very important part of the training and should be practical on every available occasion.

Targets may be classified in accordance with the following 'Target types' issued by R.A.F. (Italian Forces).

Only one target should be used with No. 1 during target training. It is recommended for Nos. 1 to correct fire on to the target if the target is inaccurate or inconsistent.

(14) Target training - The final test of target training. The personnel should be able to identify as accurately as possible the position of the target and carry out the action.

The sequence of training will be the same as for the standard unit i.e.

- (1) General observation
- (2) Target training
- (3) Target training
- (4) Target training

In all target practice target training should be carefully supervised and controlled by the instructor and no target should be carried out in accordance with the drill and down in practice: 'Sight training and down' issued by the R.A.F. (Italian Forces).

The success of this practice will depend largely upon the facilities available on the range. In order to carry out the necessary training indicated above many targets will be required. For the first part of the practice i.e. target training, the target should be run at a direct approach at a known range from the target at about 400 to 500 yards. The target should be speeded at a constant speed of 12 m.p.h. For the second practice, in addition to the direct approach, an approach at an angle should be practised. In addition, also at a known range from the target, the target should be speeded at a constant speed of 12 m.p.h. to 1500 yards. This will afford excellent practice for the personnel in target selection and target indication. Instructors should explain the distinction between each action, analysing the air faults. The criteria should not be a running commentary of the target. This is a waste of time and is not constructive. Good practice to the air faults of the targets of the detachment pay particular attention to the personnel for targets, i.e. target's faults.

For 1 arrow in every 100 in target, the target observation.

Sights out of alignment etc.

These standards are being put in the target which is practised in target observation and question on their target down of an instructor. This must not interfere with the work of the target training. Instructors should have been in the target.

Only one target should be used with No. 1 during team training. It is acceptable for No. 1 to correct fire on to the target if the target is inaccurate or inconsistent.

(iv) Full Team Training:- The final test of good training. The practice should be made as realistic as possible as regards the organization of positions and order into action.

The sequence of training will be the same as for team attachment A.O.

(a) Team training

In all range practical night training should be carefully supervised and checked by the instructor. The training should be carried out in accordance with the drill book in position. "Night Training" (No. 2) issued by the R.A. (Italian Force).

The success of this practice will depend largely upon the facilities available on the range. In order to carry out the necessary training in the Italian Force many targets will be required. For the first part of the practice i.e. layover consistency, the target should be run in a direct course at a distance from the gun of about 400 to 500 yds. The target should be fixed at a constant speed of 70 m.p.h. For the second practice, in addition to the direct course, an irregular course involving targets as practice should be included, also stationary targets to, requirement full down target should be positioned at various ranges from 600 to 1500 yds in range. This will allow excellent practice for the gun link machine in target selection and target identification. Instructors should criticize the detachment after each series, analyzing the main faults. The criticisms should not be a running commentary of the shoot. This is a waste of time and is not constructive. Critics should report to the main faults of the sections of the detachment paying particular attention to the main faults, i.e. Layover's faults.

Not 1 error in range and last criticism, but target observation.

Sights at of alignment etc.

These students not taking part in the shoot should be positioned in target observation and questioned on their observations by an instructor. This must not interfere with the work of the gun detachment. Instructors should always keep an analysis board on which his own observations of the detachment are recorded and used as an aid to correct during the criticism. Excellent value is obtained by students from constructive criticism.

Targets:- The class of the targets should be as follows:-

1. Direct and indirect courses (800 yds x 5ft 6 ins high).
2. Full down targets 5ft long x 2ft 6 ins high.

Layover Tests. Layover may be observed in accordance with section 4 of appendix "Night Time Layover Test" issued by the R.A. (Italian Force), (Italian Force).

Safety. The safety limits of the range should be clearly marked and explained to the students before commencing the practice. A Safety Officer should be made available for each gun to ensure that no rounds are fired outside the safety limits.

Handling. In action there will often be the need for handling the gun in and out of position and it is therefore desirable that the student should have

-3-

that training in the practical application of interpretation and ideal presentation over difficult terrain and obstacles. A satisfactory picture is easily prepared and should include such obstacles as - ditching - steep short slopes - closely spaced trees, wet ground, etc.

Conclusion. Whilst the program in Appendix (1) is intended to illustrate a well rounded course of instruction for student officers, the actual time spent on any particular subject will vary according to the needs of the students. It is this reason a certain number of "extra" periods should be set aside for "extra" training in the students' needs of the post.

Dehr
R.A.

MAIA.
28 Jan 55.

Outstanding to Mr. [Name] (for it is [Name])
Lt Col, R.A.

Dehn
RA

At O.D. S.C.
According to the State Dept. (for it is in process)

10014.
25 Jan 65.

293

Training Memorandum No. 1 for the DEPOT.

GENERAL.

The following memorandum is written to assist instructors at the Training Depot in the initial period following its formation. It is to serve as a guide. It should be clear that the actual allotment of time etc will depend on :-

- i) The number of instructors.
- ii) The Reg Areas at their disposal.
- iii) The time available, which should NEVER be reduced below 3 weeks.

When the programmes are prepared care must be taken that :-

- i) Instructors are notified and given programmes
- ii) Issues of stores etc., required for the different periods are given to the people whose duty it is to provide them, with the times at which they are wanted.
- iii) The periods allotted for various subjects are carefully balanced to give the right amount of gun drill and the right proportion of other subjects.
- iv) The system for keeping individual try records of the progress of each student is systematic and well organised.

J. A. Dyer.

Maid,
19 Jan 45.

Lt Col, G.S.
Commanding 10 Reg Para B.A. (ex Italian Divs)

11) The time available, which should never be reduced below 3 weeks.

When the programmes are prepared care must be taken that :-

- i) Instructors are notified and given programmes
- ii) Lists of stores etc., required for the different periods are given to the people whose duty it is to provide them, with the times at which they are wanted.
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R A Del.

1st Col, G.S.
Commanding 10 Trg Bn R.A. (for Italian Forces)

Field.
15 Jan 45.

[illegible]

此書係清康熙年間所刻，其內容多屬當時之政治、經濟、文化等之記載。全書共計一百卷，分爲經史子集四部。其中經部佔二十卷，史部佔三十卷，子部佔四十卷，集部佔十卷。此書之編纂，旨在彙集當時之重要文獻，以供後人參考。其體例嚴整，文字清晰，實為研究清初歷史之重要資料。

卷之五

2. Intelligence - a general knowledge of the culture of the whole society and knowledge of the world in which we live.

5. Personal Details How to eliminate stress through breathing & healthy diet and lifestyle.

1. Unstable - no competition between us the nation of the majority and the
minority. The student should know some

any law to fill the vacuum.

b) H_2O bei 100°C: $\Delta H_{\text{Vap}} = 40.7 \text{ kJ/mol}$

Miss Gurne on Social and the Gov. for this lecture, which always produces most interesting results. She has almost as completely triumphed as of the Jewish High School, the board secured them 10, the board currently attended, the other having standing to its current position with the League. They attended to the Jewish High School and may be allowed in position. Like the act of a ship of state inside the League has to make to clarify any previous difficulties. It was since the system of the Jewish education both at League High and Auto-Plan should be organized by lettering the students into tracks the Jewish League.

111

7. Unlikely to be a good investment

Software personnel will be held for the segment of the state to be submitted. The software should involve a single but comprehensive lecture on each of the control units at the state Department of Education. The software should be submitted by 10:00 a.m. on the day of the submission. The software should be submitted by 10:00 a.m. on the day of the submission.

1998

This Bureau should be given after the student has acquired a sound knowledge of the subject. It should be in the form of questions and answers.

Dr. Unger and Department of History

It is noted but not considered for a significant no more than 100 days
are furnished and considered and it is more than 100 days in request the more than 100 days
may be no considered.

• *Indigobatis affinis* (Forsk.)

Also the value of the α is important in determining the value of the β .

6. Observation - correct

This is obviously a subject the importance of which cannot be too highly stressed. Paragraph No. 26 - AIM says precisely a suitable means for instructing and correcting students is observation. This, then, is the correct procedure. They take notes and after the training point the following procedure would be indicated in the text. Indicate an imaginary target, for example, beyond the training point, degree of approach 50% and, after the No. 1 has entered fully ahead behind him and give him instructions such as "aim your gun" and watch his reactions with the following block.

Alternatively this can be done in the lecture room by holding up a model plane and having attached a piece of cotton wool on the end of the stick, move this stick in the appropriate direction to the flight of the plane thus giving former observations. The No. 1 must then show "lower leading hand" or "eyes" by 100% (2 o'clock) view, according to his reactions.

7. Tactical move of a Tiger

It is frequently found that although a former seems to have his cup run with his own "emotion", he has little idea how the move of a Tiger is explained or put across into effect. It is thought therefore that a lecture on the subject might be useful. This can be made interesting by presenting the student with a block and indicating to them the area in which the Tiger is deployed, and the area to which it is required to move. Then by a series of movements on a map of conditions created by the Tiger, the student's imagination of events can be guided.

8. Aircraft recognition

This has not been included in the programme and if there is no time for its inclusion either by extending the 3 weeks or by looking on this subject as the following programme could be adopted. Each evening plan up as a permanent position a collection of a similar type of aircraft e.g. Spitfire, Mustang, etc. and instruct students to study them. When the following morning spend 10 minutes in discussing the various planes. This should always be preceded by a lecture on the various parts of an aircraft recognition with hints on the best methods of identifying aircraft.

9. Infer skills

This is always an instructive way to spend a set afternoon towards the end of the course. Create a competitive spirit by dividing the students into two and asking a question to a student in the first half. If he answers correctly - 1 point, if he answers incorrectly ask a student in the 2nd half. If he cannot answer ask for a volunteer from the 1st half. If all fail the instructor should supply the answer and make sure that it is understood by all. This is both amusing and instructive. Attached as Appendix 'B' is a list of questions (by no means exhaustive) which have been used with effect by the Royal Artillery Regt. Home.

10. Summary

1. Course and Administration

Course and Administration of all Artillery equipment is of primary importance for the correct ~~and~~ ^{proper} functioning, equally so with the 10 mm. machine gun which is of firing at 100 R.P.M.

10 hours have been allotted to this, and apart from teaching students the

6. Admission Examination

This has not been included in the program and if there is no time for the evaluation either by entering the 3 units or by collecting the data subjects the following procedures could be applied. Each student who is a graduate receives a certificate of a similar type of admission exam. Students who are in the 4th and 5th years of study then. Then the following records are made in the admission examination to plan. This should always be presented by a lecture in the following principles of aircraft recognition with hints on the best methods of identifying aircraft.

7. Before class

This is always an instructive way to open a unit and often times the end of the course. Create a competitive spirit by dividing the students into two and asking a question to a student in the first half. If he answers correctly - 1 point. If he answers incorrectly ask a student in the 2nd half. If he cannot answer ask for a volunteer from the 1st half. If all fail the instructor should easily the correct answer and make sure that it is understood by all. This is both amusing and instructive. Attached as appendix 'B' is a list of questions (by no means exhaustive) which have been used with effect by the Royal Artillery for years.

Drill

1. Drill and maintenance

Care and maintenance of all Artillery equipment is of primary importance for its correct ~~and~~ operation, equally so with the 40 mm. automatic Gun which is of firing at 100 r.p.m.

14. hours have been allotted to this, and apart from handling students the constant instruction for all visiting parties, the periods can be utilized for maintenance on mechanism and Gun drill i.e. the first hour is devoted to the beginning of each period and 100 of 1000 at the end.

2. Inspection of equipment

Two hours have been allocated for the handling of maintenance of equipment as a drill as laid down in the 40 mm Gun Drill 1943.

3. Training and class

Two for students know the capabilities of their tractor. As the 40 mm tractor is the sole means of transport from point 'A' to point 'B' and consequently has to reach the Gun in and out of difficult places, it is considered that to spend a period on the instruction would not be wasted. All the preparation necessary is to find a small hill or field into which the Gun can be directed, both up to the back and the front of the tractor. In order to give the students an insight to the high which they may expect, this period could, with advantage be combined with the final layout of the Gun site i.e. instruction, Gun position, Gun direction, Gun direction, Gun direction.

7. *Mytilus*

1st. Work.

DATE AND TIME	0830 - 0930	0930 - 1030	1100 - 1200	1200 - 1300	1300 - 1900
0830-0930	Typing letters giving capabilities of org.	Detailed description of carriage.	See Bill - in & out of action - close time. Supplying.	Detailed description -	See Bill - full off, of action -
0930-1030	See Bill - Load, Load, Supplying	Load, Load, Unload	Reconnaissance - branch, Supplying.		Care and maintenance
1030-1100	Reconnaissance -		See Bill -		Reconnaissance -
1100-1200	Reconnaissance -		Reconnaissance -		See Bill -
1200-1300	Reconnaissance -		Care and maintenance		See Bill -
1300-1900	Reconnaissance -		Full action of model and was out of		Reconnaissance -
1900-2000	See Bill	1 - In and out of action 2 - Load, Load, Unload 3 - Reconnaissance of targets 4 - Reconnaissance of targets 5 - Reconnaissance of targets	1 - Reconnaissance of targets 2 - Reconnaissance of targets 3 - Reconnaissance of targets 4 - Reconnaissance of targets	1 - Reconnaissance of targets 2 - Reconnaissance of targets 3 - Reconnaissance of targets 4 - Reconnaissance of targets	1 - Reconnaissance of targets 2 - Reconnaissance of targets 3 - Reconnaissance of targets 4 - Reconnaissance of targets
Total	11	11	11	11	11

2007/06/01

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Page 111 - Detachment 100 -
101st Air, Chicago, Ill. & 102nd
of 101st - New York.

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Interlocking = into-locken

RECEIVED -
Discipline and Government

12/11/21 -
CIVIL SERVICE

FALL 2000

Small-Angle X-ray Scattering (SAXS) is a technique used to study the structure of materials at the nanoscale. It involves scattering X-rays from a sample and measuring the intensity of the scattered rays as a function of the scattering angle. The resulting data can be used to determine the size, shape, and distribution of nanoscale structures within the sample.

1942/1943 } 1 - Hundred of Fire Bombed 2
 } 2 - " " " " " " " " 3
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and

INDEX

APPENDIX "A"

SCHEDULE OF TRAINING FOR INFANTRY BATTALIONS

2nd 1990

DAY AND HOUR	0800 - 0930	0930 - 1030	1100 - 1200	1200 - 1300	1400 - 1500																																																
MONDAY	1st Drill - Change Barrels.		1st Drill - Recon and Occupation of Area.		1st Drill - Pursuit.																																																
TUESDAY	1st Drill - Engagement of Tanks.		1st Drill - Ambush - 250 & 251 Area.		1st Drill - Landing.																																																
WEDNESDAY	1st Drill - Inspection of Equipment.		1st Drill - Observations of Troops and Organization.		1st Drill - Recon.																																																
THURSDAY	1st Drill - Recon of All Units.		1st Drill - Inspection of Troop & Troop Organization.		1st Drill - Recon.																																																
FRIDAY	1st Drill - Recon of All Units.		1st Drill - Recon of Troop of a Troop.		1st Drill - Recon.																																																
SATURDAY	1st Drill - Recon of All Units.		Recon and Maintenance of Equipment.		1st Drill - Recon.																																																
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GENERAL "A"Duration - 5 weeksREQUIREMENTS FOR TRAINING PERSONNEL2nd week288
282

1100 - 1200

1200 - 1300

1300 - 1400

1400 - 1500

1500 - 1600

Lecture

LectureReview and Organization
of Rifle.Lecture

Engagement of Tanks with 40 mm.

28

Type of Tank.

LectureDuration - 250 & 251
RiflePractical

Line 10.

Action of Equipment.

LectureObservation of Ammunition
and Corrections.PracticalTarget and Launch
Demonstration.

Type of All Rifle.

LectureDuration -
Primer & Trigger
Composition.Lecture

Division including Information.

Type of All Rifle.

Lecture

Tactical Role of a Troop.

LectureDuration -
Review complete, findings,
Care and Maintenance.

Type of All Rifle.

Care and Maintenance of Equipment.

282 282

1 Lecture	1 Lecture	1 Lecture	1 Lecture	1 Lecture	1 Lecture
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK

See page (blank)

DAY OF WEEK.	0800 - 0900	0900 - 1030	1100 - 1200	1200 - 1300	1400 - 1500
MONDAY	<u>See Drill</u> - Final Revision.		<u>See Appendix 10</u>		Case and notes
TUESDAY	<u>How to Assemble</u> - Drill order if transport possible		AIR CO-ORDINATION - NIGHT LANDING PRACTICE		
WEDNESDAY	AIR CO-ORDINATION - NIGHT LANDING PRACTICE		HILL TO HILL		
THURSDAY	FIRING AT PRACTICE CAMP AGAINST TOWED TARGET				
FRIDAY	FIRING AT PRACTICE CAMP AGAINST TOWED TARGET				ENTRANCE TO CAMP
SATURDAY	Care and Maintenance of Equipment after firing and preparation for the next day.				CAMP
SUNDAY	<u>See Drill</u> 1 Revision 2 Total 3	<u>See Appendix 10</u> 1 Case & maintenance 3 2 before beds Total 5	AIR CO-ORDINATION 1 drill 2 Firing 3 Review & concepts above		

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

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STATION 10

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0800 - 1000

1000 - 1200

1200 - 1300

1300 - 1400

1400 - 1600

287

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STATION 10

1. That is an approach angle and give us example how an approach angle changes.
2. Why do some of our rounds "self-destruct" after 7 seconds and some after 12 seconds.
3. Why is the control longer than the other two.
4. Define the direction of auto-kill.
5. What is the travel velocity of the 40 mm.
6. What is the clock hour angle and what does it indicate as we see the target.
7. Why must the breach block be open when we want to change barrels.
8. If the No 3, at the shooting, observes tracer going high, what must he do and why.
9. The ammunition is jammed in the auto-loader. What indication will there be.
10. Under what circumstances do we fire against tanks at roadside fire.
11. At what angle must we elevate the gun to fill the buffer correctly.
12. What part of the mechanism regulates the runner at auto-kill.
13. Between the front of the auto-loader and the rear of the launching there is a space of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The gun recoils approximately 7 inches. Why then does not the rear of the launching hit against the front of the auto-loader when the gun recoils.
14. What part of the breach mechanism opens the breach block on recoil.
15. What will happen if the top cover plate is open when we fire.
16. How do we hear that the valve adjusting gun cut is correctly regulated.
17. Why must we release the runner spring when we change the barrel.
18. Why are the extractors made in two separate parts.
19. What is the job of the right check lever.
20. When does the No 3 enter "charge" at eye-directing control.
21. Is it true to say that when the breach block is closed it indicates a "red alert" if the gun does not fire and why.
22. If our gun stops firing with the breach block closed, the runner forward and gun fixed with the fuse changed is found on the loading tray or in the destructor tube, what is the cause.
23. Why do we put the loading lever in the middle position when we wish to load.
24. What happens in the breach mechanism on the fire-on.

10. Under what circumstances do we fire against targets at intermediate range.
11. At what angles must we elevate the gun to fill the better accurately.
12. What part of the mechanism regulates the range at intermediate.
13. Between the front of the sight-sighting and the rear of the breech there is a space of approximately 1/2 inches. The gun recoils approximately 7 inches. Why then does not the rear of the breech hit against the front of the sight-sighting when the gun recoils.
14. What part of the breech mechanism opens the breech block on recoil.
15. What will happen if the top cover plate is open when we fire.
16. How do we know that the valve adjusting gun out is correctly regulated.
17. Why must we release the range spring when we change the barrel.
18. Why are the extractors made in two separate parts.
19. What is the job of the right check lever.
20. When does the No 3 order "charge" at eye-directing control.
21. Is it true to say that when the breech block is closed it is called a "breech"?
22. If our gun stops firing with the breech block closed, the range forward and the round with the fuse dropped is found on the loading tray or in the deflector tray, what is the cause.
23. Why do we put the loading lever in the middle position when we wish to load.
24. What happens in the breech mechanism on the No 4.
25. What is the work of the slider in the No 4 gun.
26. Why does the No 4 fall back the loading lever when the gun stops firing (recoils)?
27. Explain the easiest method of estimating the approach angle.
28. What must No 4 do when he observes 2000 rounds before the crossing point and why.
29. What does a 2000 round indicate after the crossing point.
30. What is the work of the safety plunger in the breech ring.

REMARKS: (P. 12-12-1964)

What is the definition of "short" shot?

12. They are the feed cylinders placed at the front of the sub-machine to allow small lateral movement.

13. Is it possible to continue to fire the gun when the shock absorber spring breaks, and if so why?

14. With what type of target is the approach angle of 0 used why?

15. What is the first movement of the lower mechanism on reload?

16. After how long do we change the oil in the buffer?

17. Why is it dangerous to unlock the loading handle when the wheels are off the ground?

18. Give three different cases when No 1 orders "Reload now" at night - What time?

19. How is a round forced into the loading tray whilst the gun is firing?

20. With an airplane flying directly towards the gun, how many lines of sight rounds can be observed?

21. What information can the No 2 give when the sighter release lever, and how and why?

22. If we have suspension in the sub-machine, and we wish to release the trigger, what must we do?

23. What must No 2 when he observes for low round and why (eye-height)?

24. What lubricant is required for the action of the loading tray?

25. What must No 1 do if he observes a high round and why (sighting table)?

26. What is the accident which is always dangerous for a directly approaching target which has passed overhead (stiffing wheel)?

27. What is the job of the three small balls in the 351 frame?

28. What lubricant is required for the guides in the traverse ring?

29. Where do the instructions come when they are not holding the traverse blank down?

30. Before bringing the gun into action, what is the most important thing for the No 1 to look for?

1. That these witnesses state that the 1 witness "Colon Davis" at 10:15 AM, saw a small crowd enter the building very quiet and that the gun is firing with an occasional firing directly towards the gun, but very few of night sounds can be observed.

2. That information on the No 2 given with the substance police report, and that they had no observation in the subject's case, and in which to witness the source, that that must be 1 when he observes for low sound and very (approximate).

3. That information is required for the status of the building target.

4. That must be 1 as if he observes a high sound and very (approximate).

5. That is the witness method to change the location for a directly approaching target which has passed overhead (approximate).

6. That is the job of the three small balls in the 101 zone.

7. That information is required for the status in the house area.

8. That is the information that when they are not holding the house blind door.

9. That is the information that is the most important thing for the 101 zone.

~~11.10~~

SUBJECT: Training Directive.

DIRECTORATE OF MILITARY TRAINING

AFHQ GMP

Tel: 16950

DMT/87/MT1

26 Jan 45.

(A2) (5)
(E)

- British Training Unit (c/o MMTA) -

Copy to: - MMTA

1. You will by now have received the Training Directive giving you your charter and the HQs with whom you may deal direct. I would like to emphasize that you may deal direct with the Director of Training at S.M.R.E. but that all other dealings with S.M.R.E. must be made through M.M.I.A.

This I have discussed and agreed with M.M.I.A.

H.P. /

2. As soon as the Centre is well on its feet I want you to establish your ~~training~~ in ROME so as to be in close touch with the Italian D.M.T., and also to encourage the Centre to fend for itself. *See Training will help you find an office in Rome for Pilsley.*

In due course I would like you to let me know when you think you can move.

3. *Good luck with a big job.*

A.G. Kennington

AGE/mt

Brig.
D.M.T.

284

BRITISH Training Unit for the Italian Army.

MEMORANDUM OF MILITARY TRAINING
ARMY ACT

10/1/66

10/1/66

27 Jan 65.

To: All Concerned.

1. A British Training Unit is formed to assist D.M.T. and the Inspector General of Training S.A.M.S. in the training work of all BA - III forces. It is responsible to and works under the direction of the Director of Military Training C.M.P.
2. The Col i/c Unit will direct the work of all British Training Teams and Training Increments attached by D.M.T. to the Italian Army.
3. The Unit may where necessary to direct on training matters with 15 Army or Army Districts, and will have direct access to Inspector General of Training S.A.M.S. In all matters other than training it will work in close touch with and through HQ MIA.
4. The Unit will be responsible for the following duties:-
 - A. To advise and assist Italian Inspector General Training, to organize training at the Italian Mt Depots, Centres and Subunits. It will control the British Training Increments to Subunits, Centres and Depots, and where training is carried out in the lines will down by D.M.T.
 - B. To control the work of Training Increments with the Combat Groups, and to act in an advisory capacity to S.A.M.S. on training matters.
 - C. Detailed duties of the British Training Unit in connection with the above are as follows:-

- A. The Organization of Training at the Italian Mt Depots and Subunits.

785020

To: All Concerned.

1. A British Training Unit is formed to assist D.M.T. and the Inspector General of Training S.M.R.E. in the training work of all BR - III forces. It is responsible to and works under the direction of the Director of Military Training C.M.F.
2. The G.O. 1/2 Unit will direct the work of all British Training Teams and Training Increments attached by D.M.T. to the Italian Army.
3. The Unit may where necessary G.O. 1 direct on training matters with 15 Army G. and Districts, and will have direct access to Inspector General of Training S.M.R.E. In all matters other than training it will work in close touch with and through HQ S.M.T.
4. The Unit will be responsible for the following duties:-
 - a. To advise and assist Italian Inspector General Training, to organize training of the Italian Air Depots, Centres and Schools. It will control the British Training Increments to Schools, Centres and Depots, and ensure training is carried out on the lines laid down by D.M.T.

5. To control the work of Training Increments with the Combat Groups, and to act in an advisory capacity to S.M.T. on training matters.
6. Detailed duties of the British Training Unit in connection with the above are as follows:-

A. The Organization of Training of the Italian Air Force Depots and Schools.

1. Instructors.
2. Provision of Training equipment.
3. Provision of Training administration.
4. Allotment of vacancies.
5. Training areas.
6. Training accommodation.
7. Control of British Training from the Schools and Depots.
8. Arranging with S.M.T. for the translation and issues of training publications.

283

Subject: Training

Del S.C.W.S. RAA

To: Commander R.T.O. I.C.P.

SUBJECT

1. The following notes are to suggest a few training periods requiring little or no equipment, which may be of use until the proper equipment arrives. While some of the periods will be a little out of the sequence of instruction this is preferable to having men doing nothing.

SUBJECT TO BE TACHT

2. Periods may be divided up as follows:-

- (a) Drill.
- (b) Physical Training.
- (c) Weapon Training.
- (d) Field-craft
- (e) Minor Tactical Training.
- (f) General Subjects and Military Procedure.

Below are a few general remarks on each:-

(a) Drill

Is of paramount importance to the new recruit and nearly half the total periods require no arms. If men are taught how to march, salute, etc., much time will be saved when equipment arrives. RCOs and selected soldier can be practiced in communication drill.

(b) Physical Training

Besides the ordinary exercises, this should include marches, road walks and runs. Simple obstacle courses can be constructed and periods of un-armed combat introduced. The provision of a few logs and ropes would add variety to the training.

will be a little out of the sequence of instruction this is preferable to having them doing nothing.

SUBJECTS TO BE TAUGHT

2. Periods may be divided up as follows:-

- (a) Drill.
- (b) Physical Training.
- (c) Weapon Training.
- (d) Field-craft
- (e) Minor Tactical Training.
- (f) General Subjects and Military Procedure.

Below are a few general remarks on each:-

(a) Drill

Is of paramount importance to the new recruit and nearly half the total periods require no arms. If men are taught how to march, salute, etc., much time will be saved when equipment arrives. HCs and selected soldier can be practised in communication drill.

(b) Physical Training

Besides the ordinary exercises, this should include marches, road walks and runs. Simple obstacle courses can be constructed and periods of un-armed combat introduced. The provision of a few logs and ropes would add variety to the training.

(c) Weapon Training

Judging distance, indication and recognition of targets require little training stores, and can easily be done.

2.-(Contd)

- 2 -

(d) Field-craft

Training in the following subjects might be carried out :-

- (i) Observation Training.
- (ii) Crawling and Crossing Obstacles.
- (iii) Night Movement and Keeping Direction.
- (iv) Individual Stalks.
- (v) Personal Camouflage and Concealment.
- (vi) Section Formations and Field Signals.
- (vii) Selection of Line of Advance.

(e) Minor Tactical Training

This will apply mainly to Officers and NCOs re-called to the Colours. Lectures on Organisations, Sand Table Exercises and T.R.P.'s can be given on the various phases of Platoon and Company Tactics and Battle Procedures. For Junior Officers and NCOs practise in the issue of orders. If picks and shovels are available construction of weapon pits can be done.

(f) General Subjects and Military Procedure

This include :-

- (i) First Aid and carriage of wounded.
- (ii) Verbal and written messages.
- (iii) Semaphore and Morse for re-called signallers and selected personnel.
- (iv) For Officer and NCOs map reading and Field Sketching and reconnaissance reports.
- (v) In addition Lectures on Military Discipline, organisation, pay and conditions of service and other general lectures can be given.

- (vi) Section Formations and Field Signals.
- (vii) Selection of Lines of Advance.

(e) Minor Tactical Training

This will apply mainly to Officers and NCOs re-called to the Colours. Lectures on Organisations, Sand Table Exercises and T.C.M.'s can be given on the various phases of Platoon and Company Tactics and Battle Procedure. For Junior Officers and NCOs practise in the issue of orders. If picks and shovels are available construction of weapon pits can be done.

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- (v) In addition Lectures on Military Discipline, organisation, Pay and conditions of service and other general lectures can be given.

INTRODUCTION OF EQUIPMENT

3. Once Training starts properly it is difficult to find men for fatigues and much useful work can be done on construction of Barges, Targets, Assault Course and provision of Training Equipment such of which in any case will have to be improvised.

20 Jan 43

D.L. Price Maj 280
for
Col.

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A7
SUBJECT :- Initial Comments on Italian Army R.T.C.

TO :- DIRECTOR MILITARY TRAINING

Jan 45

GENERAL

1. The following notes are in no way an official report on progress but a general survey of the problems and ramifications inherent on such a vast enterprise. Even with the greatest will and a realisation of the urgency of the project it is apparent that it will take a comparatively long time before the Centre and Schools are running smoothly and approaching the British Standard.

At the end of the first week I am able to appreciate the problems involved and what has to be done.

It is a pity that the premature dumping of five thousand men should have happened before any arrangements were made for their reception and it was only the timely arrival of some clothing that prevented desertion on a larger scale.

For example men were brought from SICILY in open cattle trucks in the snow, without any warm clothing or bedding and none available on arrival.

The most satisfactory and important feature is that the whole area and barrack accommodation are most suitable for training. Ranges and battle areas can be found, country is suitable for Tactical Exercises and all Schools and Training Regiments are within a reasonable distance of each other.

With enterprise and enthusiasm the Italian Army can make this project an outstanding success, but it has been impressed on me in many ways that the British Officers of the D.M.T. will have to exert a guiding and to a large extent, directing hand.

I have no doubt in my mind that the problems involved are much too great for the Italians to compete with by themselves. I have had a continuous stream of Senior Italian Officers since my arrival all wishing directives on their duties. These have

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I have no doubt in my mind that the problems involved are much too great for the Italians to compete with by themselves,

I have had a continuous stream of Senior Italian Officers since my arrival all wishing directives on their duties. These have been given verbally but the necessary Training Memoranda and Course Programmes are being prepared to give the Italians something to work on. However I have made it quite clear that the Italian Staff must do their own recess and prepare their own schemes after which they will be vetted by the British.

1. (Contd)

I am doing all in my power to get accommodation ready to receive British Staff Officers. At the moment I have a GSO II and GSO III who are making valiant and successful efforts to cope with the more pressing problems but the Full Staff is required urgently. I hope accommodation will be ready for them in two or three days. In addition to Officers, Clerks and Office Equipment are an immediate necessity.

LOCATION AND SUITABILITY OF SITES OF SCHOOLS

2. (a) CESAMO

The following Training Units and School will be located at CESAMO :-

(1) No 1 Reception Regiment

At present consists of five coys of 400 men each. This area may suitably be called NORTH Barracks. Training Areas are nearby and there is one decent Barrack Square; two places for 30 yard Ranges and two 600 yard Ranges have already been reced. I am hoping to get a bulldozer to assist in building these Ranges as a first priority. All the above Ranges are within ten minutes walk of either the Reception Regiment or the Reinforcement Regiment.

In the NORTH Barracks area is also located The Infantry School. A very suitable building has been allotted and there should be little difficulty in finding Mortar and Battle practice areas. Initially the Rifle Ranges mentioned in preceding paragraph will be used but further Ranges are required and should not be difficult to find.

(11)

No 2 Reinforcement Regiment (Infantry)

The whole of this Regiment is to be housed in an enormous building suitably called the COMB. This Barracks is roughly in the Centre of the CESAMO area and there is plenty of room for personnel and the necessary store

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(111)

No 3 Reinforcement Regiment

278

In effect the main part of this Regiment will be at BRACCIANO and only the HQ and EME portions will be at CESANO.

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(iv)

The D and M School

Located at the South end of the Factory Area. There is a good asphalt road available for driving instruction and space for sufficient Class Rooms. In addition there has been some damage to buildings through bombing. From a Training point of view I am satisfied the area is suitable.

(v)

The Mechanics School

Located at the North end of the Factory Area. There are a number of large scale buildings with cement floors. The roofs are missing in most places and a lot of labour will be required to put them right, but when this is finished there should be a suitable Mechanics School.

(vi)

Headquarters, Offices etc

All Hqs, Offices and Messes should be suitably housed. There is plenty of room. Refugees are occupying many good buildings and it is hoped that alternative accommodation will be found for them.

(b)

BRACCIANO

Both the Engineer and Signal Centres and Schools are located at BRACCIANO. I have only had a cursory recon of the area but from reports I gather it is satisfactory. From an engineer point of view it should be, from a signal point of view it is.

(c)

MAZZIANA

The Instructors School could not be better placed from a training point of view. The country is most suitable for Tactical Exercises and there should be little difficulty in finding suitable Ranges and Battle practise areas. A few extra huts are to be put up to give extra sleeping accommodation.

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277

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TRAINING

3. At the moment I gather we will have the Infantry Soldier for a period of eight weeks. After considering the problem I think that the best answer is to allot three weeks to The Reception Regiment where basic training can be installed and five weeks to the Reinforcement Regiment. With this object in view I have issued a Training Memorandum and Programme for the first three weeks. I have been requested to do this by the Commandant R.T.C. I expect this procedure will have to be repeated for all Regiments and Schools initially but the main object i.e., that the Italians should run their own show, will constantly be kept in view.

The Commander R.A.A.C. gave me a trace showing the relevant boundaries of R.T.C. area, RA Ranges and RAC Experimental Area. This clarifies the whole area situation and will not affect training as required by D.M.T.

At the moment it is proposed that 7 A.G.R.A. Ranges should also be used by the Artillery School.

I gather there will be no difficulty about this and it would seem to be the best solution.

INSTRUCTORS AND EQUIPMENT

4. The success of the whole enterprise depends on the quality of the Instructors and I believe S.M.H.E. are well aware of the importance of this.

The early arrival of Training Equipment is another essential, so that the recruits already here will not become discouraged.

The Commanders of the Instructors and Infantry Schools are well known to me and the Commander of Engineers I have met. All these Officers are of a high Italian Standard and if the same Standard is kept up there should be little to worry about.

I believe if all put their maximum effort into this undertaking it will be a success.

W. R.

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19 Jan 45

W. R. S.
Col S.O.W. 2178

DMT, KICICF, *Handwritten notes and stamps*

SUBJECT: Italian Combat Groups - British Directives. CONFIDENTIAL.

File A10

Land Forces Sub Com, A.G.
(M.M.L.A.)
S/G/29/33
13 Jan 45.

To: Ministry of War (2 copies)

copy to:	50 B.L.U.	6 copies.
	51 B.L.U.	6 "
	52 B.L.U.	6 "
	53 B.L.U.	6 "
	56 B.L.U.	6 "
	F.T.C. (Maj GILARDI)	10 copies.
	A.F.H.C.	20 "
	15 Army Group	20 "
	R.F.T.	10 "
	1 District	4 "
	2 "	1 "
	3 "	3 "

att



1. In continuation of my S/G/29/33 dated 16 Jan 45, herewith the following British Directives for Italian Combat Groups, for necessary action:

No 13	Reinforcements
No 20	Ordnance Equipment.
No 21	Supplies, Ammunition and P.O.La

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spares 50.

W. P. D. ... Colonel
for Major General.
M.M.L.A.

*File copy. Ex. 10000 with 10
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CONFIDENTIAL

ITALIAN COMBAT FORCE

BRITISH DIRECTIVE No. 13 - REINFORCEMENTS

1. The provision, accommodation, training and allocation of reinforcements of all kinds for Combat Groups is the responsibility of SMKE within the terms of this Directive and with such help from MEIA as is required. The object at all times will be to keep Groups up to their approved strength with well-trained men of the required types without waste of manpower or material.
2. The Reinforcement Training Centre is located at CESANO station (15 miles N. W. of MOGA).
3. All reinforcements for Combat Groups will be held on the strength of the Reinforcement Centre and will not exceed 15% of the authorised strength of the Combat Troops.
 4. The Reinforcement Centre will be responsible for:-
 - (a) Testing, selection and allocation of suitable personnel to appropriate units within the Depot, according to their territorial, physical, technical or personnel qualifications for the various arms of the service and in suitable proportions to meet expected requirements.
 - (b) Documentation and administration in accordance with Italian Army Regulations.
 - (c) Equipment and clothing, in accordance with scales approved for the Combat Force.
 - (d) Training in basic, combat or technical duties, in accordance with standards laid down by Allied Comis (through the Allied Director of Military Training D.M.T.).
 - (e) Allocation to units in accordance with deficiencies reported.
6. Unit Commanders will inform Group HQ weekly by means of a strength state on the prescribed schedule of their deficiencies as follows:-
 - (a) Killed or died - from date of death.

within the terms of this Directive and with such help from MIA as is required. The object at all times will be to keep Groups up to their approved strength with well-trained men of the required types without waste of manpower or material.

2. The Reinforcement Training Centre is located at CESAMO station (18 miles N. W. of Rome).
3. All reinforcements for Combat Groups will be held on the strength of the Reinforcement Centre and will not exceed 15% of the authorized strength of the Combat Troops.
4. The Reinforcement Centre will be responsible for:-
 - (a) Testing, selection and allocation of suitable personnel to appropriate units within the Depot, according to their territorial physical, technical or personal qualifications for the various arms of the service and in suitable proportions to meet expected requirements.
 - (b) Documentation and administration in accordance with Italian Army Regulations.
 - (c) Equipment and clothing, in accordance with scales approved for the Combat Force.
 - (d) Training in basic, combat or technical duties, in accordance with standards laid down by Allied Comds (through the Allied Director of Military Training D.M.T.).
 - (e) Allocation to units in accordance with deficiencies reported.
5. Unit Commanders will inform Group HQ weekly by means of a strength state on the prescribed specifics of their deficiencies as follows:-
 - (a) Killed or died - from date of death.
 - (b) Wounded or sick - after 15 days or as soon as evacuated from the Group Field Hospital Area.
 - (c) Missing or absent - after 15 days absence.
 - (d) Permanently posted away from unit - from date of posting.

Reinforcements are not to be demanded to replace men on courses or away on temporary duty or attachment, or otherwise absent under 15 days.

Strength States and Deficiencies from units will be consolidated at Group HQ and sent weekly (on Saturdays) by quickest means to the R.T.O., copies being sent to S.M.R.E. and to the HQ concerned. Special demands in the case of heavy casualties may be made at any time.

- 2 -

7. The R.T.C. Commander will normally supply the reinforcements demanded without further authority as far as he is able. If there are not enough available reinforcements he will apply (through his Liaison Officer) to M.M.I.a. for a decision on priorities.
 8. Movement of reinforcements from R.T.C. to units will be the responsibility of M.M.I.a. Liaison Officer at the R.T.C. who will receive instructions on this matter from HQ M.M.I.a. Transit Groups may be established in forward areas to facilitate this. Normally a basic allocation of 500 men per Group per week will be allotted on railways to cover anticipated demands; extra rail or road transport being provided as necessary.
 9. The number of reinforcement held in the R.T.C. will be shown each week on a statement to be sent by the R.T.C. Commander to S.M.P.E. and to the Liaison Officer for forwarding to M.M.I.a. This will form the basis for enlistment for further men and will show the numbers of reinforcements:-
 - (a) authorized.
 - (b) present
 - (c) available for posting.
 - (d) received during past week.
 - (e) despatched during past week.
- It will be similar in form to that used by units and Group HQ for demanding reinforcements.
10. Replacement of the R.T.C. is the responsibility of the Ministry of War after such consultations with M.M.I.a. regarding recalls, and calling up as are decided to maintain the authorized holding of reinforcements. In planning for this, consideration will be given to the anticipated savings due to all causes, to returns from hospital, imprisonment or other absence, and to the yield of various districts, so that strength may be maintained without exceeding the authorized ceiling.

9. Movement of reinforcements from R.F.C. to units will be the responsibility of M.M.I.A. Liaison Officer at the R.F.C. who will receive instructions on this matter from HQ Main. Transit Camps may be established in forward areas to facilitate this. Normally, basic allocation of 900 men per Group per week will be allotted in railways to cover anticipated demands; extra rail or road transport being provided as necessary.

9. The number of reinforcement held in the R.F.C. will be shown each week on a statement to be sent by the R.F.C. Commander to S.M.A.G. and to the Liaison Officer for forwarding to M.M.I.A. This will form the basis for enlistment for further men and will show the numbers of reinforcements:-

- (a) authorized.
- (b) present
- (c) available for posting.
- (d) received during past week.
- (e) despatched during past week.

It will be similar in form to that used by units and Group HQ for demanding reinforcements.

10. Supplement of the R.F.C. is the responsibility of the Ministry of War after such consultations with Main regarding recalls, and calling up as are needed to maintain the authorized holding of reinforcements. In planning for this, consideration will be given to the anticipated wastage due to all causes, to returns from hospital, injury, desertion or other absence, and to the yield of various districts, so that strength may be maintained without exceeding the authorized ceiling.

CONFIDENTIALITALIAN COMBAT FORCE.REPLACEMENTS FOR THE ITALIAN EQUIPMENT.1. COMBAT FORCE.

Each Combat Group (C.G.) has an Ordnance Park which is responsible for supplying (and replacing parts to) all vehicles, guns and technical equipment. In addition there is an Ordnance 'Depot' through which are obtained all supplies of clothing and General stores. Stocks of technical spares are held in the Field Park in approved scales which may not be exceeded. There is a small holding of Clothing and General Stores in the 'Depot'.

Replacements for spares and replacements when received are either put into existing holdings or passed to a larger Ordnance unit or installation for supply. Infantry and communications on Ordnance vehicles are sent to British Army authorities outside the Combat Group will be sent by or through the British Ordnance Officer (B.A.O.O.) on the Staff of the C.G. This officer is responsible for the technical supervision of all Ordnance Supply matters.

2. EQUIPMENT OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Combat Group personnel and units will be clothed and equipped in accordance with scales laid down in 'General Equipment Lists for an Italian Combat Group', which are common to all units, and 'Special Equipment Lists' which show scales of Special Equipment for particular units.

3. METHOD OF REPLACEMENT.

- (a). Controlled Stores. (published list is held by D.A.D.C.).
- Stores of controlled stores such as vehicles, guns, wireless sets etc., must be reported to D.A.D.C.S. daily as they occur. A certificate to the effect that equipment is beyond local repair, signed by a B.A.O.O. officer, must accompany subsequent incidents. D.A.D.C.S. publishes lists, amended from time to time as necessary, showing controlled stores which must be so reported.

(b). Non-controlled Stores.

M.O. spares, wireless and signal spares and gun spares are obtainable from the Ordnance Field Park on production of the appropriate part.

(c). General.

Name of clothing and equipment will be replaced when they are worn out or are destroyed by enemy action. Replacements must be submitted by units in Army Para C 977, in triplicate. These should be in bulk and renewed monthly. A list of stores to be replaced must be submitted by the B.A.O.O. of the C.G.

2. ENTITLEMENT OF ORDINANCE STORES.

Combat Group personnel and units will be clothed and equipped in accordance with copies held down in General Equipment lists for an Italian Combat Group, which are common to all units, and 'Special Equipment Lists' which show copies of Special Equipment for particular units.

3. METHOD OF REPLACEMENT.

(a). Controlled Stores. (Published list is held by D.A.D.O.S.).

Losses of controlled stores such as vehicles, guns, wireless sets, etc., must be reported to D.A.D.O.S. daily as they occur. A certificate to the effect that equipment is beyond local repair, signed by a D.A.D.O.S. officer, must accompany subsequent Indents. D.A.D.O.S. publishes lists, amended from time to time as necessary, showing controlled stores which must be so reported.

(b). Non-controlled Stores.

N.C. stores, wireless and signal stores and gun spares are obtainable from the Ordnance Field Park on production of the unserviceable part.

(c). General.

Losses of clothing and equipment will be replaced when they are worn out or are destroyed by enemy action. Indents must be submitted by units on Army Form 997, in triplicate. These should be in bulk and rendered monthly. A list of stores to be indented for in bulk is published by D.A.D.O.S. of S.I.E. through whom all indents must be passed. Clothing and General stores are obtained through the D.A.D.O.S. 'Depy'.

272

4. GENERAL.

D.A.D.O.S. publishes instructions as necessary giving detailed instructions, e.g. when bulk indents must be rendered, lists of various controlled stores etc. He acts as adviser in all matters of supply of Ordnance Equipment and should be consulted in any case of doubt.

5. CONSUMPTION.

General stores (other than clothing) which become unserviceable will be sent to the Ordnance 'Depy' for examination. Such stores may be consumed only in the authority of the British D.A.D.O.S. or his representative. Clothing may be consumed by the Officer Commanding unit, and will be returned to D.A.D.O.S. 'Depy' when replaced.

CONFIDENTIAL

ITALIAN COMBAT FORCE

BRITISH DIRECTIVE No. 11 - SUPPLIES, ADMINISTRATION & POL.

1. ORGANISATION WITHIN GROUPS

(a) Each Combat Group is allotted one Supply and Transport Company (Trasporti e rifornimenti) for the carriage and delivery to units of the Group of the vehicles, ammunition and petrol and lubricants, and also to hold certain reserves of certain commodities. This transport is known as 2nd Line Transport.

(b) The Supply and Transport Company is organized as follows:-

- i. Company H.Q. 3 Transport Platoons, each of 30-35 ton vehicles, subdivided into 5 Sections, each of 6-8 ton vehicles.
- ii. 2 Composite Platoons containing the technical and other personnel needed for the receipt, handling, storage, issue and accounting of rations, ammunition and petrol and lubricants.

One platoon will always operate with the Company. The second platoon is to reinforce existing Allied installations and may therefore be detached from the Company, although remaining under command.

- iii. 3 Relief Driver Increments of which 1 R.D.I. is allotted to each Transport Platoon and contains personnel for duty as relief drivers and also for loading duties.

(c) A Workshop Platoon of the Mechanical Engineer Company is attached containing the mobile equipment and technical personnel necessary to repair and maintain the vehicles of the Company, plus any other vehicles which may be affiliated to the Company for maintenance, e.g. Vehicles of Division HQ.

(d) In addition each Combat Group is supported by a small Field Bakery intended as an increment to Allied field bakeries, but capable of operating independently.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMANDER

The Officer Commanding the Supply and Transport Company is responsible:-

- (a) To the Group Commander for the operation, administration and general and technical efficiency of his unit.

(b) The Supply and Transport Company is organized as follows:-

1. Company H.Q. 3 Transport Platoons, each of 20-3 ton vehicles, subdivided into 3 Sections, each of 5-3 ton vans.
- ii. 1 Composite Platoon containing the technical and other personnel needed for the receipt, handling, storage, issue and accounting of rations, ammunition and petrol and lubricants.

One platoon will always operate with the Company. The Second Platoon is to reinforce existing allied installations and any therefore be detached from the Company, although remaining under command.

- iv. 3 Relief Driver increments of which 1 E.D.I. is allotted to each Transport Platoon and contains personnel for duty as relief drivers and also for loading duties.

(c) A Workshop Platoon of the Mechanical Engineer Company is attached containing the mobile equipment and technical personnel necessary to repair and maintain the vehicles of the Company, plus any other vehicles which may be affiliated to the Company for maintenance, e.g. Vehicles of Division Hq.

(d) In addition each Combat Group is supported by a small Field Bakery intended as an increment to allied field bakeries, but capable of operating independently.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMANDER

The Officer Commanding the Supply and Transport Company is responsible:-

(a) To the Group Commander for the operation, administration and general and technical efficiency of his unit.

(b) To advise the Group Commander on technical matters connected with the operation of his service, e.g. Vehicle Landings, handling of rations, stores and handling of ammunition and petrol, carriage of troops by M.T. etc.

(c) To administer his service within the Group in accordance with the policy and technical instructions issued by higher command.

3. SUPPLY & MAINTENANCE IN FORWARD AREAS

(a) Reserves

1. Each unit in the Group holds certain authorized reserves of rations, ammunition and P.M. known as Unit or 1st. Line Reserves.

- 2 -

ii. The supply and transport company holds other authorized reserves of rations etc. known as 2nd. Line Reserves.

iii. Further reserves are held at every link of the supply chain.

(b) Principle of Replenishment

The principle is that anything expended by a unit, is replaced from the 1st. Line reserve, which in turn is replenished from the 2nd Line reserve held by the Supply and Transport Company. The latter then restores its authorized reserve holdings by drawing from its own source of supply.

(c) Transport

Transport in the forward areas may normally fall into three classes:-

i. The transport of the fighting units known as 1st Line transport.

ii. The Supply and Transport Company, known as 2nd Line transport.

iii. A Transport Pool which may be formed under Army command.

These three classes operate as follows:-

1st Line Transport. Carries everything the unit needs to fight and live and transports replenishable supplies received from 2nd Line transport.

2nd Line Transport. Responsible for transport between the point at which delivery is made to 1st Line transport and the point at which the supply and transport company draws what it needs to maintain the Division.

Army Transport Pool. Responsible for transport of supplies forward from the Line of Communication Terminal to the point at which the Supply and Transport Company takes delivery.

4. THE SUPPLY SYSTEM - BACK TO 2ND LINE

i. Supplies of all commodities from the base normally arrive daily at the Terminal of the L of C transportation system at a point called the R.R.D. where they are put on 2nd Line Transport.

(c) Transport

Transport in the forward areas may normally fall into three classes:-

- i. The transport of the fighting units known as 1st Line transport.
- ii. The Supply and Transport Company, known as 2nd Line transport.
- iii. A Transport Pool which may be formed under Army command.

These three classes operate as follows:-

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1st Line Transport. | Carries everything the unit needs to fight and live and transports replenishment supplies received from 2nd Line transport. |
| 2nd Line Transport. | Responsible for transport between the point at which delivery is made to 1st Line transport and the point at which the supply and transport company draws what it needs to maintain the Division. |
| Army Transport Pool. | Responsible for transport of supplies forward from the Lines of Communication Terminal to the point at which the Supply and Transport Company takes delivery. |

4. THE SUPPLY SYSTEM - BACK TO 2ND LINE

- i. Supplied of all commodities from the Base normally arrive daily at the Terminal of the L of C transportation system at a point called the H.E.D., which may be a Rail, Road or Sea - HEAD, dependent upon the means of transportation employed.
 - ii. At the Head is established a Maintenance Area known as the Rail/Road/Sea Head Maintenance Area.
- Under suitable operational conditions the Supply and Transport Company draws its requirements direct from this Maintenance Area, on a Time Table.
- iii. In Mobile Operations and where the Rail Head Maintenance Area is too far back a Forward Maintenance Area may be established under Corps Control from which the Supply and Transport Company would draw its requirements.

- 3 -

iv. If no Forward Maintenance Area is established and the Rail-head Maintenance Area is too far back to enable the supply and transport company to drive direct then the requirements of the supply and transport company will be taken forward by the Army Transport Pool to an agreed point known as the Refilling Point, where they will be transferred to the supply and transport company.

5. THE SUPPLY SYSTEM - AND LINE TO UNITS

i. Where the distances between the forward units and the supply and transport company is not great, e.g. not more than about 10-15 km., let line vehicles from units may come back to the supply and transport company to drive what is required.

ii. Where this distance is more than 15 km. it is normal for the supply and transport company to carry supplies to within easy reach of the forward units.

When this is done transfers of supplies from End Line Vehicles to let line vehicles are effected at definite and reference locations known as POINTS.

There are normally separate POINTS as follows:-

(a) ammunition points

Normally hold ammunition of all types to a scale laid down by the staff and whilst established remains open 24 hours a day.

as vehicles of the supply and transport company at the A.P. are emptied they are automatically replaced by full vehicles from the company location.

(b) petrol points

Normally hold a fixed amount of P.O.L. and are usually established daily for a definite period (usually about 2 hours).

Forward units collect P.O.L. in their own let line Transport.

(c) supply points

Batons, mail, and other small stores are normally taken to Supply points daily in easily and transport company vehicles as previously prepared detail loads for each unit, which normally collect in its own let line transport.

Supply points, like Petrol points, are normally established

270

11. Where this distance is more than 10 km. it is normal for the supply and transport company to carry supplies to within easy reach of the forward units.

When this is done transfers of supplies from End Line Vehicles to 1st Line Vehicles are effected at definite and reference locations known as POINTS.

There are normally separate POINTS as follows:-

(a) ammunition points

Normally hold ammunition of all types to a scale laid down by the staff and whilst established remains open 24 hours a day.

As vehicles of the supply and transport company at the A.P. are refilled they are automatically replenished by full vehicles from the company location.

(b) Petrol Points

Normally hold a fixed amount of P.O.L. and are usually established daily for a definite period (usually about 2 hours).

Forward units collect P.O.L. in their own 1st Line Transport.

(c) Supply Points

Rations, mail, and other small stores are normally taken to Supply points daily in supply and transport company vehicles as previously prepared detail loads for each unit, which normally collects in its own 1st Line transport.

Supply points, like Petrol Points, are normally established 270 to remain open for a definite period.

6. DETAILED SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT

(a) Rations

On Day "D"

i. The unit makes out a ration indent three days ahead, and hands it to the supply and transport company representative when the unit goes to collect rations indented for previously.

ii. The supply and transport company summarizes all units' indents and sends a copy of this summary to the Maintenance

area from which the company draws its requirements. This acts as a demand on the Maintenance Area.

On Day "D" plus 1

i. The supply and transport company vehicles go to the Maintenance Area (or Refilling Point) and draw the rations demanded on Day "D". These are issued in bulk by the Maintenance Area based on the summary demand.

ii. The supply and transport company vehicles go back to the company location, or other suitable location, and break down the bulk received from the Maintenance Area into separate parcels for each unit, based on the units' demands.

This process is known as Breaking Bulk and the point at which the work is done is known as the Bulk Breaking Point.

On Day "D" plus 2

i. The supply and transport company delivers the rations to the various units at an agreed map reference location known as a Supply Point. Units' 1st Line vehicles come to this Point and draw their rations, or

ii. Units' 1st Line vehicles come to the supply and transport company location itself and receive their rations there, if more convenient.

On Day "D" plus 3

The units eat the rations.

(b) Patrol

A unit does not indent in advance for POL but sends daily to the Patrol point (see para 2.4.11 (b)), sufficient vehicles to draw in bulk what POL is needed to refill vehicle/tanks and restore the 1st Line Reserve. An estimate of the Groups probable requirements should be obtained by the Company Commander from the Composites Branch at the Group HQ. This will enable the Company Commander to know how many vehicles he needs to send to the Patrol point.

(c) Ammunition

i. A unit does not normally demand ammunition in advance.

Ammunition levels are established as stated in para 5 and a unit can draw what it needs at any time.

This process is known as Breaking Bulk and the point at which the work is done is known as the Bulk Breaking Point.

On Day "D" plus 2

- i. The supply and transport company delivers the rations to the various units at an agreed map reference location known as a Supply Point. Units' 1st Line vehicles come to this point and draw their rations, or
- ii. Units' 1st Line vehicles come to the supply and transport company location itself and receive their rations there, if more convenient.

On Day "D" plus 3

The units eat the rations.

(e) Refuel

A unit does not submit in advance for POL but sends daily to the Refuel Point (see para 5(ii) (b)), sufficient vehicles to draw in bulk what POL is needed to refuel vehicles/tanks and restore the 1st Line Reserve. An estimate of the Groups probable requirements should be obtained by the Company Commander from the Communications Branch at the Group HQ. This will enable the Company Commander to know how many vehicles he need to send to the Refuel Point.

(e) Ammunition

- i. A unit does not normally demand ammunition in advance.

Ammunition Points are established as stated in para 5 and a unit can draw what it needs at any time.

In emergency any unit can draw ammunition from any Ammunition Point.

- ii. If expenditure of artillery ammunition is expected to be heavy, gun ammunition may be dumped in quantity at, or close to, gun positions by the Second Line Company (even assisted by Army Pool Transport if necessary). This process is known as a Dumping programme.

7. MISCELLANEOUS STORIES

Forage; fuel for lighting, heating and cooking; disinfectants; water sterilization chemicals; extra rations for invalids; mail; parcels; small engineer stores; small expensed stores; extra stores; water, where necessary, and reserves of clothing etc are carried and delivered to forward units by the supply and transport company in accordance with the general principles and system outlined in the foregoing paragraphs.

8. CARRIAGE OF LOADS BY MOTOR TRANSPORT

The supply and transport company of the Combat Group does not consist of a number of vehicles allocated to specific purposes. It is, in effect, a pool of transport which divisions or higher formation Commanders may use for any required task.

One of the more frequent uses is to lift marching personnel, in regard to which the following points should be noted:-

(a) The transport platoon of 30 vehicles will carry the marching personnel of an infantry battalion.

(b) The following division of responsibilities governs arrangements for the movement of troops by M.T.

i. The Group HQ Staff is responsible for issuing complete orders for the move, which will include the running speed; density of vehicles on the road; halts; routes; traffic control posts etc. and for nominating an officer to command the column.

ii. The Supply and transport company is responsible for providing the necessary vehicles; arrival at embarking points at the right time and in the right order of vehicles; serial numbering of all vehicles and for the move; providing spare vehicles; making arrangements to deal with breakdowns; march discipline.

iii. The appointed column Commander is the leading authority in all matters during the move, but will avoid interference with the technical matters concerning the operation of the transport and will consult the officer in charge of the vehicles on all points affecting their proper operation.

iv. The officer in charge of the vehicles is responsible for technical control; march discipline; dealing with breakdowns; and maintaining correct speeds and density.

consist of a number of vehicles allocated to specific purposes. It is, in effect, a pool of transport which divisional or higher formation Commanders may use for any required task.

One of the more frequent uses is to lift marching personnel, in regard to which the following points should be noted:-

(a) The transport platoon of 30 vehicles will carry the marching personnel of an Infantry battalion.

(b) The following division of responsibilities governs arrangements for the movement of troops by M.T.

i. The Group HQ Staff is responsible for issuing complete orders for the move, which will include the running speed; density of vehicles on the road; halts; routes; traffic control posts etc. and for nominating an officer to command the column.

ii. The supply and transport company is responsible for providing the necessary vehicles; arrival at assembly points at the right time and in the right order of vehicles; serial numbering of all vehicles and for the move; providing spare vehicles; making arrangements to deal with breakdowns; march discipline.

iii. The appointed Column Commander is the leading authority in all matters during the move, but will avoid interference with the technical matters concerning the operation of the transport and will consult the officer in charge of the vehicles on all points affecting their proper operation.

iv. The officer in charge of the vehicles is responsible for technical control; march discipline; dealing with breakdowns; and maintaining correct speeds and density. He is NOT responsible for leading the column to its correct destination. This responsibility lies with the appointed Column Commander.

v. The officer in charge of the vehicles has not relinquished his duty immediately troops have been debussed, but remains under command of Column Commander until the latter states that the move is completed. If, however, or previous dispersal orders have been issued, the officer in charge of the vehicles will remain under command the Column Commander until such orders are received.

Lt. Col.

M. K. I. S.

SUBJECT: Italian Combat Groups - British Directives.CONFIDENTIAL.Land Forces Sub Com, A.C.
(M.E.I.A.)

5/6/29/33

18 Jan 45.

To: Ministry of War (2 copies)

copy to:	50 B.L.U.	6 copies.
	51 B.L.U.	6 "
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	1 District	4 "
	2 "	1 "
	3 "	3 "

1. In continuation of my 5/6/29/33 dated 16 Jan 45, herewith the following British Directives for Italian Combat Groups, for necessary action:

No 13	Reinforcements
No 20	Ordnance Equipment.
No 21	Supplies, Ammunition and P.O.L.

enc. 13.
sign
apart 50.

W. P. D. S. G. Colonel

for Major General. 268
M.E.I.A.

CONFIDENTIALITALIAN COMBAT FORCEBRITISH DIRECTIVE NO. 13 - REINFORCEMENTS

1. The provision, accommodation, training and allocation of reinforcements of all kinds for Combat Groups is the responsibility of SARE within the terms of this Directive and with such help from MILA as is required. The object at all times will be to keep Groups up to their approved strength with well-trained men of the required types without waste of manpower or material.
2. The Reinforcement Training Centre is located at CESANO station (15 miles N. W. of KOMS).
3. All reinforcements for Combat Groups will be held on the strength of the Reinforcement Centre and will not exceed 15% of the authorised strength of the Combat Troops.
4. The Reinforcement Centre will be responsible for:-
 - (a) Testing, selection and allocation of suitable personnel to appropriate units within the Depot, according to their territorial physical, technical or personnel qualifications for the various arms of the service and in suitable proportions to meet expected requirements.
 - (b) Documentation and administration in accordance with Italian Army Regulations.
 - (c) Equipment and clothing, in accordance with scales approved for the Combat Force.
 - (d) Training in basic, combat or technical duties, in accordance with standards laid down by Allied Comds (through the Allied Director of Military Training D.M.T.).
 - (e) Allocation to units in accordance with deficiencies reported.
5. Unit Commanders will inform Group HQ weekly by means of a strength state on the prescribed specimen of their deficiencies as follows:-
 - (a) Killed or died - from date of death.
 - (b) Wounded or sick - after 15 days or as soon as evacuated from

- strength with well-trained men of the required types without waste of manpower or material.
2. The Reinforcement Training Centre is located at CIESANO station (15 miles S. W. of ROMA).
3. All reinforcements for Combat Groups will be held on the strength of the Reinforcement Centre and will not exceed 15% of the authorised strength of the Combat Troops.
4. The Reinforcement Centre will be responsible for:-
- (a) Testing, selection and allocation of suitable personnel to appropriate units within the Depot, according to their territorial, physical, technical or personal qualifications for the various arms of the service and in suitable proportions to meet expected requirements.
 - (b) Documentation and administration in accordance with Italian Army Regulations.
 - (c) Equipment and clothing, in accordance with scales approved for the Combat Force.
 - (d) Training in basic, combat or technical duties, in accordance with standards laid down by Allied Comds (through the Allied Director of Military Training D.M.T.)
 - (e) Allocation to units in accordance with deficiencies reported.
5. Unit Commanders will inform Group HQ weekly by means of a strength state on the prescribed speeches of their deficiencies as follows:-
- (a) Killed or died - from date of death.
 - (b) Wounded or sick - after 15 days or as soon as evacuated from the Group Field Hospital Area.
 - (c) Missing or absent - after 15 days absence.
 - (d) Permanently posted away from unit - from date of posting.

Reinforcements are not to be demanded to replace men on courses or away on temporary duty or attachment, or otherwise absent under 15 days.

6. Strength States and Deficiencies from units will be consolidated at Group HQ and sent weekly (on Saturdays) by quickest means to the R.T.C., copies being sent to S.M.H.A. and to the H.Q. concerned. Special demands in the case of heavy casualties may be made at any time.

- 2 -

7. The R.T.C. Commander will normally supply the reinforcements demanded without further authority as far as he is able. If there are not enough available reinforcements he will apply (through his Liaison Officer) to M.H.I.A. for a decision in priority.
8. Movement of reinforcements from R.T.C. to units will be the responsibility of M.H.I.A. Liaison Officer at the R.T.C. who will receive instructions on this matter from HQ M.H.A. Transit Groups may be established in forward areas to facilitate this. Normally a basic allocation of 200 men per Group per week will be allotted in railways to cover anticipated demands; extra rail or road transport being provided as necessary.
9. The number of reinforcement held in the R.T.C. will be shown each week on a statement to be sent by the R.T.C. Commander to M.H.I.A. and to the Liaison Officer for forwarding to M.H.I.A. This will form the basis for enlistment for further men and will show the numbers of reinforcements:-
 - (a) authorized.
 - (b) present
 - (c) available for posting.
 - (d) received during past week.
 - (e) dispatched during past week.It will be similar in form to that used by units and Group HQ for demanding reinforcements.
10. Replenishment of the R.T.C. is the responsibility of the Ministry of War after such consultations with M.H.A. regarding recalls, and calling up as are needed to maintain the authorized holding of reinforcements. In planning for this, consideration will be given to the anticipated wastage due to all causes, to returns from hospital, imprisonment or other absence, and to the yield of various districts, so that strength may be maintained without exceeding the authorized ceiling.

266

ITALIAN COMBAT FORCEGENERAL INSTRUCTIONS No. 25. ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT.1. RESPONSIBILITIES.

Each Combat Group P.G. has an Ordnance Field Park which is responsible for supplying (and replacing parts to) all vehicles, guns and technical equipment. In addition there is an Ordnance 'Dump' through which are obtained all supplies of clothing and General stores. Stocks of technical spares are held in the Field Park on approved scales which may not be exceeded. There is a small holding of clothing and General Stores in the 'Dump'.

Indents for spares and replacement when received are either met from existing holding or passed to a larger Ordnance unit or installation for supply. Indents and correspondence on Ordnance matters addressed to British Army authorities outside the Combat Group will be sent by or through the British Ordnance Officer (B.A.O.O.S.) on the Staff of the P.G. This officer is responsible for the technical supervision of all Ordnance supply matters.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Combat Group personnel and units will be clothed and equipped in accordance with scales laid down in 'Normal Equipment Lists' for an Italian Combat Group, which are common to all units, and 'Special Equipment Lists' which show scales of Special Equipment for particular units.

3. METHOD OF REPLACEMENT.(a). Controlled Stores. (published list to hold by P.A.M.S.).

Stores of controlled stores such as vehicles, guns, wireless sets, etc., must be reported to B.A.O.O.S. daily as they occur. A certificate to the effect that equipment is beyond local repair, signed by a B.A.O.S. officer, must accompany subsequent indents. B.A.O.S. publishes lists, available from time to time as necessary, showing controlled stores which must be so reported.

(b). Non-controlled Stores.

M.F. spares, wireless and signal spares and gun spares are obtainable from the Ordnance Field Park on production of the appropriate part.

(c). General.

Items of clothing and equipment will be replaced when they are worn out or are destroyed by enemy action. Indents must be submitted by units on Army Form 497, in triplicate. These should be in ink and rendered monthly. A list of stores to be submitted for inclusion is published by B.A.O.S. of P.G. 11.

for supply. Indents and orders sent to Ordnance must be addressed to British Army authorities outside the Cabinet Group will be sent by or through the British Ordnance Office (B.L.O.O.) on the Staff of the B.L.O. This officer is responsible for the technical supervision of all Ordnance Supply matters.

2. REQUIREMENT OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Cabinet Group personnel and units will be clothed and equipped in accordance with tables laid down in 'Normal Equipment Lists' for an Italian Combat Group, which are common to all units, and 'Special Equipment Lists' which show scales of Special Equipment for particular units.

3. METHOD OF REPORTING.

(a). Controlled Stores. (published list is held by B.L.O.O.).

Losses of controlled stores such as vehicles, guns, wirelens etc (tn), must be reported to B.L.O.O. daily as they occur. A certificate to the effect that equipment is beyond local repair, signed by a B.L.O.O. officer, must accompany subsequent indents. B.L.O.O. publishes lists, amended from time to time as necessary, showing controlled stores which must be so reported.

(b). Non-controlled Stores.

M.C. stores, wirelens and signal stores and gun spares are obtainable from the Ordnance Field Park on production of the un-convertible part.

(c). General.

Issues of clothing and equipment will be replaced when they are worn out or are destroyed by enemy action. Indents must be submitted by units in Army Form G 997, in triplicate. These should be in bulk and rendered monthly. A list of stores to be indented for in bulk is published by B.L.O.O. of B.L.O. through which all indents must be passed. Clothing and General stores are obtained through the B.L.O.O. 'Dep'.

(d). General.

B.L.O.O. publishes instructions on necessary firing detailed instructions, e.g. when bulk indents must be rendered, lists of various controlled stores etc. He acts as adviser on all matters of supply of Ordnance Equipment and should be consulted in any case of doubt.

4. REQUIREMENTS.

General stores (other than clothing) which become unavailable will be sent to the Ordnance 'Dep' for consideration. Such stores may be obtained only on the authority of the British B.L.O.O. or his representative. Clothing may be obtained by the Officer Commanding unit, and will be returned to B.L.O.O. 'Dep' when overland.

CONFIDENTIAL

ITALIAN COMBAT FORCE

BRITISH DIRECTION NO. 21 - SUPPLIES, AMMUNITION & POL.

1. ORGANISATION WITHIN GROUPS

(a) Each Combat Group is allotted one Supply and Transport Company (Transport & reinforcement) for the carriage and delivery to units of the Group of the rations, ammunition and petrol and lubricants, and also to hold certain reserves of certain commodities. This transport is known as End Link Transport.

(b) The Supply and Transport Company is organised as follows:-

- i. Company H.Q. 3 Transport Platoons, each of 30-35 ton vehicles, subdivided into 3 Sections, each of 6-8 ton vehs.
- ii. 2 Composite Platoons containing the technical and other personnel needed for the receipt, handling, storage, issue and accounting of rations, ammunition and petrol and lubricants.

One Platoon will always operate with the Company. The Second Platoon is to reinforce existing Allied installations and may therefore be detached from the Company, although remaining under command.

- iv. 3 Motor Driver Elements of which 1 R.D.I. is allotted to each Transport Platoon and contains personnel for duty as relief drivers and also for loading duties.

(c) A Workshop Platoon of the Mechanical Engineer Company is attached containing the mobile equipment and technical personnel necessary to repair and maintain the vehicles of the Company, plus any other vehicles which may be affiliated to the Company for maintenance, e.g. Vehicles of Division HQ.

(d) In addition each Combat Group is supported by a small Field Bakery intended as an increment to allied field bakeries, but capable of operating independently.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMANDER

The Officer Commanding the Supply and Transport Company is responsible:-

- (a) To the Group Commander for the operation, administration and general and technical efficiency of his unit.

(b) The Supply and Transport Company is organized as follows:-

- i. Company H.Q. 3 Transport Platoons, each of 30-35 ton vehicles, subdivided into 5 Sections, each of 5-3 ton vels.
- ii. 2 Composite Platoons containing the technical and other personnel needed for the receipt, handling, storage, issue and accounting of rations, ammunition and petrol and lubricants.

One platoon will always operate with the Company. The Second Platoon is to reinforce existing allied installations and may therefore be detached from the Company, although remaining under command.

- iv. 3 Relief Driver Elements of which 1 R.D.L. is allotted to each Transport Platoon and contains personnel for duty as relief drivers and also for loading duties.

(e) A Workshop Platoon of the Mechanical Engineer Company is attached containing the mobile equipment and technical personnel necessary to repair and maintain the vehicles of the Company, plus any other vehicles which may be affiliated to the Company for maintenance, e.g. Vehicles of Division Hq.

(d) In addition each Combat Group is supported by a small Field Bakery intended as an increment to allied field bakeries, but capable of operating independently.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMANDER

The Officer Commanding the Supply and Transport Company is responsible:-

- (a) To the Group Commander for the operation, administration and general and technical efficiency of his unit.
- (b) To advise the Group Commander on technical matters connected with the operation of his service, e.g. Vehicle loadings, handling of rations, storage and handling of ammunition and petrol, carriage of troops by M.T. etc.
- (c) To administer his service within the Group in accordance with the policy and technical instructions issued by higher command.

3. SUPPLY & EQUIPMENT IN FORWARD AREAS

(a) Reserves

1. Each unit in the Group holds certain authorized reserves of rations, ammunition and POL known as Unit or Ist. Line Reserves.

264

- 2 -

ii. The supply and transport company holds other authorized reserves of munitions etc. known as 2nd. Line Reserves.

iii. Further reserves are held at every link of the supply chain.

(b) Principle of Replenishment

The principle is that anything expended by a unit, is replaced from the 1st. Line Reserve, which in turn is replenished from the 2nd Line Reserve held by the Supply and Transport Company. The latter then restores its authorized reserve holdings by drawing from its own source of supply.

(c) Transport

Transport in the forward areas may normally fall into three classes:-

i. The transport of the fighting units known as 1st Line transport.

ii. The Supply and Transport Company, known as 2nd Line transport.

iii. A Transport Pool which may be formed under army command.

These three classes operate as follows:-

1st Line Transport.

Carries everything the unit needs to fight and live and transports replenishment supplies received from 2nd Line transport.

2nd Line Transport.

Responsible for transport between the point at which delivery is made to 1st Line transport and the point at which the supply and transport company draws what is needed to maintain the Division.

Army Transport Pool.

Responsible for transport of supplies forward from the Line of Communication Terminal to the point at which the Supply and Transport Company takes delivery.

4. THE SUPPLY SYSTEM - BACK TO 2ND LINE

i. Supplies of all commodities from the Base normally arrive daily at the Terminal of the Line of Communication system as a

(a) Transport

Transport in the forward areas may normally fall into three classes:-

- i. The transport of the fighting units known as 1st Line transport.
- ii. The Supply and Transport Company, known as 2nd Line transport.
- iii. A Transport Pool which may be formed under Army command.

These three classes operate as follows:-

1st Line Transport. Carries everything the unit needs to fight and live and transports replenishment supplies received from 2nd Line transport.

2nd Line Transport. Responsible for transport between the point at which delivery is made to 1st Line transport and the point at which the supply and transport company draws what it needs to maintain the Division.

Army Transport Pool. Responsible for transport of supplies forward from the Line of Communication Terminal to the point at which the Supply and Transport Company takes delivery.

4. THE SUPPLY SYSTEM - BACK TO THE LINE

- i. Supplies of all commodities from the Base normally arrive daily at the Terminal of the L of C transportation system at a point called the HEAD, which may be a Rail, Road or Sea - HEAD, dependent upon the means of transportation employed.

- ii. At the Head is established a Maintenance Area known as the Rail/Road/Sea Head Maintenance Area.

Under suitable operational conditions the Supply and Transport Company draws its requirements direct from this Maintenance Area, on a Turn Table.

- iii. In Mobile Operations and where the Rail Head Maintenance Area is too far back a Forward Maintenance Area may be established under Corps Control from which the Supply and Transport Company would draw its requirements.

- 3 -

iv. If no forward Maintenance Area is established and the Rail-head Maintenance area is too far back to enable the supply and transport company to draw direct from the requirements of the supply and transport company will be taken forward by the Army Transport Pool to an agreed point known as the Refilling Point, where they will be transferred to the supply and transport company.

5. THE SUPPLY SYSTEM - END LINE TO UNITS

i. Where the distances between the forward units and the supply and transport company is not great, e.g. not more than about 10-15 km., let line vehicles from units may come back to the supply and transport company to draw what is required.

ii. Where this distance is more than 15 km. it is normal for the supply and transport company to carry supplies to within easy reach of the forward units.

When this is done transfers of supplies from End Line Vehicles to let Line vehicles are effected at definite map reference locations known as POINTS.

There are normally separate POINTS as follows:-

(a) ammunition points

Normally held ammunition of all types to a scale laid down by the staff and whilst established remains open 24 hours a day.

as vehicles of the supply and transport company at the A.P. are emptied they are automatically replenished by full vehicles from the company location.

(b) Petrol Points

Normally held a fixed amount of P.O.L. and are usually established daily for a definite period (usually about 2 hours).

Forward units collect P.O.L. in their own let Line Transport.

(c) Supply Points

Batteries, mail, and other small stores are normally taken to Supply points daily in supply and transport company vehicles or previously prepared detail loads for each unit, which normally collect in its own let Line transport.

ii. Where this distance is more than 10 km. it is normal for the supply and transport company to carry supplies to within easy reach of the forward units.

When this is done transfers of supplies from end line vehicles to last line vehicles are effected at definite and reference locations known as POINTS.

There are normally separate POINTS as follows:-

(a) Ammunition Points

Normally hold ammunition of all types to a scale laid down by the staff and whilst established remains open 24 hours a day.

as vehicles of the supply and transport company at the A.P. are emptied they are automatically replaced by full vehicles from the company location.

(b) Petrol Points

Normally hold a fixed amount of P.O.L. and are usually established daily for a definite period (usually about 2 hours).

Forward units collect P.O.L. in their own last line transport.

(c) Supply Points

Rations, fuel, and other small stores are normally taken to supply points daily in supply and transport company vehicles as previously prepared detail loads for each unit, which normally collects in its own last line transport.

Supply points, like petrol points, are normally established to remain open for a definite period.

6. DETAILED SUPPLY AGREEMENTS

(a) Rations

On Day up

i. The unit makes out a ration indent three days ahead, and hands it to the supply and transport company representative when the unit goes to collect rations indented for previously.

ii. The supply and transport company summarizes all units' indents and sends a copy of this summary to the Maintenance

area from which the company draws its requirements. This note is a demand on the Maintenance area.

On Day WP plus 1

i. The supply and transport company vehicles go to the Maintenance area (or Refilling Point) and draw the rations demanded on Day WP. Rations are issued in bulk by the Maintenance area based on the summary demand.

ii. The supply and transport company vehicles go back to the company location, or other suitable location, and break down the bulk received from the Maintenance area into separate parcels for each unit, based on the units' indents.

This process is known as Breaking Bulk and the point at which the work is done is known as the Bulk Breaking Point.

On Day WP plus 2

i. The supply and transport company delivers the rations to the various units at an agreed way reference location known as a Supply Point. Units' lat line vehicles come to this point and draw their rations, or

ii. Units' lat line vehicles come to the supply and transport company location itself and receive their rations there, if more convenient.

On Day WP plus 3

The units eat the rations.

(b) Petrol

A unit does not indent in advance for POL but sends daily to the Petrol point (see para 5.11) (b)), sufficient vehicles to draw in bulk what POL is needed to refill vehicles/tanks and restore the lat line reserve. An estimate of the Grains probable requirements should be obtained by the Company Commander from the Commissariat Branch at the Group HQ. This will enable the Company Commander to know how many vehicles he needs to send to the Petrol Point.

(c) ammunition

i. A unit does not normally demand ammunition in advance.

Ammunition Points are established as stated in para 5 and a unit can draw what it needs at any time.

This process is known as Breaking Bulk and the point at which the work is done is known as the Bulk Breaking Point.

On Day "E" plus 2

i. The supply and transport company delivers the rations to the various units at an agreed and reference location known as a Supply Point. Units' 1st Line vehicles come to this Point and draw their rations, or

ii. Units' 1st Line vehicles come to the supply and transport company location itself and receive their rations there, if more convenient.

On Day "F" plus 3

The units eat the rations.

(b) Petrol

A unit does not indent in advance for POL but sends daily to the Petrol Point (see para F(1)(b)), sufficient vehicles to draw in bulk what POL is needed to refill vehicle tanks and restore the 1st Line Reserve. An estimate of the Groups probable requirements should be obtained by the Company Commander from the Commissariat Branch at the Group HQ. This will enable the Company Commander to know how many vehicles he needs to send to the Petrol Point.

(c) ammunition

i. A unit does not normally demand ammunition in advance.

Ammunition points are established as stated in para 5 and a unit can draw what it needs at any time.

In emergency any unit can draw ammunition from any Ammunition Point.

ii. If expenditure of artillery ammunition is expected to be heavy, an ammunition may be dumped in quantity at, or close to, gun positions by the Second Line Company (even assisted by Army Pool Transport if necessary). This process is known as a Dumping programme.

7. MISCELLANEOUS STORES

Forage; fuel for lighting, heating and cooking; disinfectants; water sterilization chemicals; extra rations for invalids; mail; parcels; small engineer stores; small ordnance stores; medical stores; water, where necessary, and reserves of clothing etc are carried and delivered to forward units by the supply and transport company in accordance with the general principles and system outlined in the foregoing paragraphs.

8. CARRIAGE OF GROUPS BY MOTOR TRANSPORT

The supply and transport company of the Combat Group does not consist of a number of vehicles allocated to specific purposes. It is, in effect, a pool of transport which divisional or higher formation Commanders may use for any required task.

One of the more frequent uses is to lift marching personnel, in regard to which the following points should be noted:-

(a) The transport platoon of 30 vehicles will carry the marching personnel of an Infantry battalion.

(b) The following division of responsibilities governs arrangements for the movement of troops by M.T.

- i. The Group HQ Staff is responsible for issuing complete orders for the move, which will include the running speed; density of vehicles on the road; halts; routes; traffic control posts etc. and for nominating an officer to command the column.
- ii. The supply and transport company is responsible for providing the necessary vehicles; arrival at assembling points at the right time and in the right order of vehicles; serial numbering of all vehicles and for the move; providing spare vehicles; making arrangements to deal with breakdowns; march discipline.
- iii. The appointed column Commander is the leading authority in all matters during the move, but will avoid interference with the technical matters concerning the operation of the transport and will consult the officer in charge of the vehicles on all points affecting their proper operation.
- iv. The officer in charge of the vehicles is responsible for technical control; march discipline; dealing with breakdowns; and maintaining correct speeds and density.

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iii. The appointed column commander is the leading authority in all matters during the move, but will avoid interference with the technical matters governing the operation of the transport and will consult the officer in charge of the vehicles on all points affecting their proper operation.

iv. The officer in charge of the vehicles is responsible for technical control; march discipline; dealing with breakdowns; and maintaining correct speeds and density. He is NOT responsible for leading the column to its correct destination. This responsibility lies with the appointed column commander.

v. The officer in charge of the vehicles has not exempted his duty immediately troops have been debussed, but remains under command of column commander until the latter states that the move is completed. If, however, a previous dispersal order has been issued, the officer in charge of the vehicles will remain under command the column commander until such orders are received.

Lt. Col.
M. M. I. A.

SUBJECT: Italian Combat Groups - British Directives.

CONFIDENTIAL

Land Forces Sub Com. A.C.
(M.M.I.A.)
3/2/29/33
16 Jan 45.

To: Ministry of War (5 copies).

copy to:	50 HQ	6 copies.
	51 BLU	"
	52 BLU	"
	53 BLU	"
	54 BLU	"
	R.T.C. (Maj. GILLARD)	10 copies.
	A.F.H.Q.	20
	15 Army Group	20
	D.M.T.	10
	1 Dist	4
	2 Dist	1
	3 Dist	3

To assist Italian Officers of Combat Groups in understanding British methods a series of British Directives is being sent you for translation, printing and issue to officers concerned.

The intention and scope of these Directives and an index to those which will be issued are given in Directive No 1 attached.

Directives Nos 1, 2 and 3 are sent herewith, the remainder will follow when ready.

The whole series should be uniformly printed on small sheets suitable for filing and carrying in the field on the loose-leaf principle.

M.M.I.A. will be supplied with 5 'proof' copies of each Directive when reproduced in Italian, before issue, so that the translation may be checked.

261

Major General.
(1912)

two, 32,
stop,
station, 50

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Directives Nos 1, 2 and 3 are sent herewith, the remainder will follow when ready. —

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M.B.I.A. will be supplied with 3 "proof" copies of each Directive when reproduced in Italian, before 1950, so that the translation may be checked.

56 HUN	(Maj GELADY) 10 copies.
57 HUN	" "
58 HUN	" "
H.T.C.	" "
A.F.H.C.	" "
16 Army Group	" "
D.M.T.	" "
1 Dist	20
2 Dist	20
3 Dist	20
4 Dist	4
5 Dist	1
6 Dist	3

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ITALIAN COMBAT FORCES

BRITISH DIRECTIVE No. 1 - GENERAL - SCOPE.

(Issued by M.H.I.A.)

1. OBJECT OF BRITISH DIRECTIVES.

Now that the Italian Army is cooperating with the Allied Forces in combat and is receiving arms, ammunition and equipment from them, it is necessary to coordinate its methods of training and administration with those of the Allies so as to make cooperation really effective. For this reason short Directives are being prepared by Allied Headquarters.

2. SCOPE OF DIRECTIVES.

Directives will be confined to Basic Principles and are intended to introduce into the Italian system only such changes as are needed to ensure uniformity essential to the achievement of the object in view.

Directives will deal with the following subjects: -

- (a) Organisation - The strength, composition and functions of units.
- (b) Training - The purpose, method and standard required of technical, tactical and administrative training of individuals and units.
- (c) Administration - The provision, distribution and use of:
 - Self-sufficiency Administration
 - Medical Services Supplies.
 - Personal Services Equipment
 - Accommodation Transportation.

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- (a) Organization - The strength, composition and functions of units.
- (b) Training - The purpose, method and standard required of technical, tactical and administrative training of individuals and units.
- (c) Administration - The provision, distribution and use of:

Reinforcements	Ammunition
Medical Services	Supplies.
Personnel Services	Equipment
Accommodation	Transportation.

3. USE OF DIRECTIVES.

Directives will be translated by the Ministry of War and made known to all officers of the Combat Force; relevant parts may also be communicated to commanders of other formations and units of the Italian Army if considered applicable.

- 4. AN INDEX TO DIRECTIVES (as far as at present contemplated) is as follows:

continued sheet 2...

Table 2

ITALIAN COMBAT BRANCH

BRITISH DIRECTIVES - INDEX

1.	General - Corps.
2.	Organization.
3.	Command and Liaison.
4.	Operations.
5.	Intelligence and Security.
6.	Training.
7.	Infantry.
8.	Artillery.
9.	Field Engineers.
10.	Signals.
11.	
12.	Communications.
13.	Reinforcements.
14.	Medical Services.
15.	Postal Services.
16.	Welfare.
17.	
18.	Movement.
19.	Administration.
20.	Equipment.
21.	Supplies.
22.	Mechanical Engineering.

5.	Intelligence and Security.
6.	Training.
7.	Infantry.
8.	Artillery.
9.	Field Engineers.
10.	Signals.
11.	
12.	Cavalry.
13.	Reinforcements.
14.	Medical Services.
15.	Personal Services.
16.	Welfare.
17.	
18.	Movement.
19.	Ammunition.
20.	Equipment.
21.	Supplies.
22.	Mechanical Engineers.
23.	Military Police (CC.BS)
24.	Standing Orders.
25.	Map References.
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	

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ITALIAN COMBAT FORCE.

REVIEW DIRECTIVE No. 2 (ORGANIZATION)

Issued by M.M.I.C.

1. All Units of the Combat Force will be organized in accordance with the authorized and published War Establishments (Organized).
2. The numbers of officers and men in units will NOT exceed those authorized. Units will be maintained at as near full strength as possible, in accordance with the directive on REINFORCEMENTS. Personnel from sources outside the authorized strength of the Combat Force are NOT to be attached to Combat Force units without Allied (M.M.I.C.) approval.
3. (a) The function of the various fighting units will follow normal Italian practice with such modifications as are from time to time ordered to ensure uniformity in action with Allied Forces.
(b) The functions of services units and administrative personnel, especially those concerned with the distribution, replacement, recovery and repair of equipment must necessarily be modified to a greater extent to conform to Allied procedure.
4. Basic modifications will be made known in the appropriate directives and through British Liaison Officers of the Services concerned. In outline they are as follows:-
(a) Military Police (M.P.) are primarily to enforce discipline and control traffic. Traffic control and sign posting methods will be those taught at the British C.E.F. School.
(b) Medical Sections (Sezioni Sanitarie) as Italian equipment is being used and sick and wounded will be evacuated through Italian Hospitals, Italian procedure will remain unchanged. Medical stores will be replaced through British Quartermasters in accordance with the Directive on Medical Services.
(c) The officer commanding the Ordnance Field Park (Deposito Mobili) will be responsible for the supply and replacement of guns, vehicles and technical material within the Italian Army in the responsibility of the user services. Materials Officer will similarly be responsible for clothing and general stores. Method of demanding replacements will be laid down in the Ordnance Directive.
(d) The C.O. Mechanical Engineer (Officina Meccanica) will be responsible for the recovery and repair to all vehicles, machinery and technical equipment to the best of his facilities permit. Major repairs or replacements outside his power will be referred to British (M.M.I.C.)

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- (b) The functions of service units and administrative personnel, especially those concerned with the distribution, replacement, recovery and repair of equipment must necessarily be modified to a greater extent to conform to Allied procedure.
4. Basic modifications will be made known in the appropriate directives and through British Liaison Officers of the Services concerned. In outline they are as follows:-
 - (a) Military Police (M.P.) are primarily to enforce discipline and control traffic. Traffic control and sign posting methods will be those taught at the British C.M.S. School.
 - (b) Medical Sections (Sanzioni Sanita) as Italian equipment is being used and which and wounded will be evacuated through Italian hospitals, Italian procedure will remain unchanged. Medical stores will be replaced through British Channels in accordance with the Directive on Medical Services.
 - (c) The officer commanding the Ordnance Field Park (Deposito Mobilo) will be responsible for the supply and replacement of gun, vehicles and technical material which in the Italian Army is the responsibility of the user service. Materials Officer will similarly be responsible for clothing and general stores. Method of descending replacements will be laid down in the ordinance directive.
 - (d) The C.C. Mechanical Engineer (Officina meccanica) will be responsible for the recovery and repairs to all vehicles, machinery and technical equipment so far as his facilities permit. Motor repair or replacement outside his power will be referred to British (3rd Engineer Workshops) through the Staff Captain (P.M.E.S.) of the D.M. and in the manner laid down in the directive on Mechanical Engineer Services.
 - (e) The Supply and Transport Coy (Trasporti e rifornimenti) will be responsible for:-
 - (i) Supply of ration, petrol oil and fuel and forage.
 - (ii) Transport of all supplies, stores and ammunition outside the scope of unit.
 The load-carrying vehicles of this Coy may be used by the Group Commander for carrying personnel or material as necessary within the terms laid down in the Supply and Transport Directive.
5. Auxiliary Units of Italian personnel are provided to augment the British Services behind the fighting zone. They will be organized and will function on the same principles as above.
6. Reinforcements will be obtained, limited, equipped and posted to units in accordance with the Directive on Reinforcements.

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ITALIAN COMBAT FORCE

BRITISH DIRECTIVE No. 3 - COMMAND and LIAISON

(Issued by M.M.I.A.)

1. Italian Combat Groups will operate under Allied Command, for all purposes except Internal Administration, as soon as their reorganisation is complete. Being organized on a Divisional basis, they will normally be placed (either singly or together) under command of a British Corps in the forward area or of a British District in rear. They may, however, be used as part of any formation or in any way considered advisable by the Allied C. in C.
2. Auxiliary Units of the Combat Force will similarly be placed under orders of appropriate Allied HQ or temporarily attached to Combat Groups if the administrative situation requires it.
3. Internal Administration, which means the control of matters affecting units or personnel in their role as an integral part of the Italian Army, will be the direct responsibility of the Ministry of War; any questions in which the Allies are concerned being dealt with by or through M.M.I.A.
4. A British Liaison Unit (BLU) is appointed to the HQ of each Combat Gp to act as the channel of communication in both directions for all matters between the Group Commander and Allied Headquarters. The officer in charge of the BLU will be responsible for passing all orders from appropriate Allied commanders to his Group Commander. Where action required is indicated in general terms only, or by a statement of policy, the OI/c BLU will be responsible for defining or amplifying the general orders so as to ensure attainment of their object. In this respect the OI/c BLU is a Staff Officer of the Allied Commander concerned and orders coming through him will be regarded as having the authority of that Allied Commander.
5. Administrative Services are so represented in the BLU by appropriate officers; technical matters pertaining to such services will be dealt with by these officers acting as the channel of communication between Allied and Italian services in these matters.
6. A MMA Liaison Officer is attached to each BLU, and is the channel of communication and adviser on all matters of internal administration (as defined in para 5). His decisions will be regarded as having the authority of the Director MMA.

2108