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BTU/A/9

ITALIAN TRANSLATIONS OF BRIT PUBNS

June 21, 1945 - Oct. 1945

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10 OCT Recd
536.

Subject: Translation of Training Pamphlets.

Land Forces Sub Commission, A.C.
(M. M. I. A.) ROME.
G/Tsg/13/3.
18 Oct 45.

To: 'P' BL & TU, CESANO.

Attached is copy of translation of Ministry of War letter
in connection with the translating and printing of training pamphlets.

For Action/For Inf.	
32 Inf.	
Date 21/10/45:	A.9

6055

Major General
M. M. I. A.

maior

PR 9
4460

Copy of Translation.

Subject: Translation of Training Pamphlets.

From: Ministry of War

Ref: 3095/T/II/ADD.

To: M.M.I.A.

Date: 13 Oct 45.

Reference G/Trg/41 dated 9 Oct 45.

Position regarding translation and printing of Training Pamphlets:

(a) "Notes on Morale and the Officer"

This publication is being printed (5,000 copies), it will be completed in time to be distributed to the officers who will attend courses on the formation of instructors for recruits.

(b) General physical and combat training:

Part I - translation being completed

Part II - translation has been completed

Part IV - is being translated

Part IX - translation will be started immediately.

(c) Aiming and Firing: translation completed.

The publications which have already been translated, will be sent to CESANO to be checked, as per your instructions.

(sgd. LUZZI



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23

L.H. 92,74 13/10/94

Al. Box 11. 14. July. 3.

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- ~~11~~ - [illegible]
- ~~12~~ - [illegible]
- ~~13~~ - [illegible]
- ~~14~~ - [illegible]
- ~~15~~ - [illegible]

- 1-10-1968
1-11-1968
1-12-1968
1-1-1969

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A *Intermittent exposure to MDMA (10 mg/kg) produces a dose-dependent increase in the number of Fos-positive cells in the nucleus accumbens.*

IL COMANDANTE LA SCUOLA ARTIERI
(Ten. Col. S. Riccio)

60

6453

22

SUBJECT :- Training Pamphlets.

'F' BRITISH LIAISON AND TRAINING UNIT
R.T.C., I.C.F.

Ref : G/A.9/819.

7 October '45.

Land Forces Sub Comm,
A.C. (M.M.I.A.) RCHE.
(For Major MEDLAM).

The Physical Training Pamphlets which were sent for translation and printing are urgently required. Could this work please be speeded up. It is of great importance that they should be ready for the next course which will start on 24 October '45.

W. L. Price

Major GSO II,
Trg & Int Trg,
'F' British Liaison &
Training Unit RTC ICF.

WLP/raw

Internal.
File.
Print.

6052

SUBJECT :- Reproduction of Precis.

'F' BRITISH LIAISON AND TRAINING UNIT
R.T.C., I.G.P.

Ref : G/A.9/797.

27 September '45.

O.C. Scuola Artieri.
(for Colonel FISCARO).

1. This HQ only holds a limited amount of stationery and the office staff at present is greatly reduced.
2. It is therefore not possible to reproduce continually back publications, but only to produce new ones.
3. It is not known whether the Engineer Centre has a duplicator but if it has not it should apply for one and in its bi-monthly indents for stationery include sufficient paper for duplication.
4. It is suggested however that if large numbers of one item are required it is better to have them printed, and included in a book of precis in loose leaf style. This could be done at SARE or at a civilian firm in ROME.
5. However, waxed of Engineering Precis are included in case you can duplicate at PRACCIANO.

W. L. Ric

Major GSO II,

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5. However, waxos of Engineering Precise are included in case you can duplicate at BRACCIANO.

WLP/raw

Internal.

File. ✓

W. L. Rice

Major GSO II,
 Eng & Inf Trg;
 'P' British Liaison &
 Training Unit RHC IAF
 0051

H3-4

A.9.

20

SUBJECT: Training Manuals

LAND FORCES SUB-COM, A.C. (MMA)

G/TRG/13/3

21 Sep 45

TO : 50 ELU
51 ELU
52 ELU
53 ELU
56 ELU
"F" EL & TU

1. Will you please forward your views on the desirability of translating the w/m pamphlets.

Inf Trg Part IV. The Mortar Pl. 1944
Inf Trg Part VI. The Anti Tk Pl. 1943

2. Should you consider that these pamphlets require modification to suit Italian Organization and methods please forward your suggested amendments.

3. Co-ordination of suggested amendments will be done by "F" EL & TU.

[Signature]
for Major General
MMA

WS

*[Handwritten signature]*3964
126

6050

(19)

Subject: Translation of Training Manuals.

LAND FORCES SUB COMMISSION, A.C.
(M. M. I. A.) ROME.
G/TRE/13/3.

14 Sept 45.

To: 'P' British Liaison and Trg Unit, CESANO.

Reference your G/A.9/685 of 11 Aug 45, and our letter of even ref dated 1 Aug 45. ^{Form 12} _{Form 14}

May your views on the desirability of translating the under mentioned pamphlets now be forwarded to this HQ:-

Infantry Training Part IV "The Mortar Platoon, 1944.

" " " VI "The Anti Tank Platoon", 1943.

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

main

WLM/fj4

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

6049

3771

SUBJECT :- Publications.

'P' BRITISH LIAISON AND TRAINING UNIT
R.T.C., I.C.F.

Ref : C/A.2/742.

6 September '45.

O.C., 10 Publications Depot.

1. This Unit is engaged in supervising training Schools and Establishments in the Italian Army.
2. We are urgently in need of a complete set of recent training pamphlets, particularly on Tactical Training subjects and are advised by D.M.T., A.F.H.C. to visit your Depot and obtain our requirements through your index.
3. Major H.W. KING, CSO II Training will be in BARI in the middle of next week (about Sept 13th) and would be obliged for some help in this matter when he calls.

HMK/rsw

Internal.

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Float.

mm
Major CSO II
Training
'P' British Liaison &
Training Unit R.T.C. I.C.F.

6048

5 SEP Recd
371SUBJECT: Publications - Precia.

D.M.T., A.P.H.Q., C.E.P.

Tel: 16282.

PT & Sports Centre UDINE

Copy to: B.L. & Trg Unit R.T.C. ICF c/o
M.I.A.

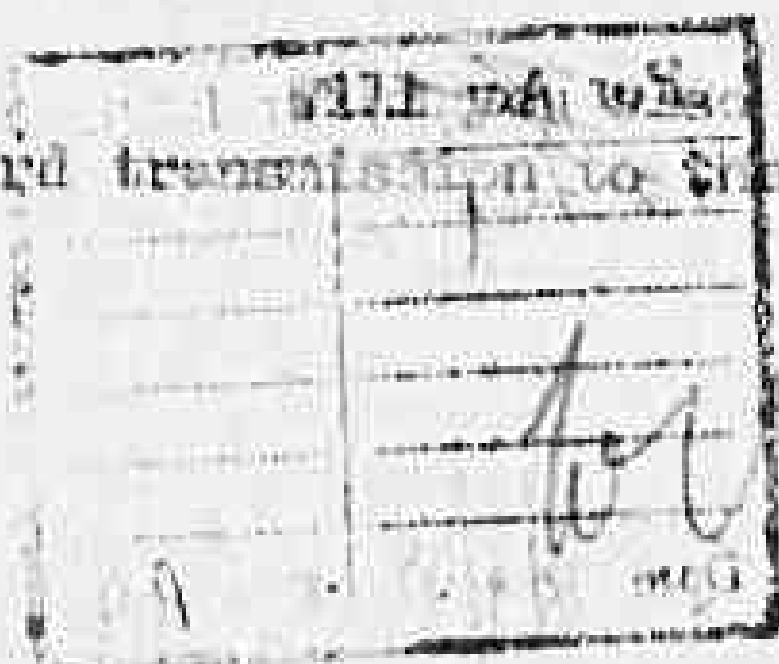
DMT/12/14/MT.2.

1 Sep '45.

Ex alb

1. Will you please despatch, as soon as possible, one complete set of precia issued by you to all students attending courses at the Centre.
2. The package should be addressed to:

Major FRICK,
British Liaison and Trg Unit R.T.C., I.C.F.,
c/o M.I.A.
3. An Italian School of P.T. has just been opened and the precia are required urgently so that they can be translated into Italian and issued to the students.
4. Will you please forward two complete sets to this office for onward transmission to the Greeks who are shortly opening a similar school.



Glox lolo
S.M. SHOCKS, MITH,
Brigadier,
D. M. T.

5457
129

2 SEP 82

For Action/For Info	
G2 Ref.	
Date 9/9/82	AG

5 SEP Recd
368.SUBJECT : Publications.

D.M.T. A.F.H.Q. C.M.F.

Tel : 16950DMT/46/MT.3

31 Aug 45

'F' Brit Liaison & Trg Unit
I.R.T.C., I.C.F.
-----John
15

Ref your G/A.9/724 dated 27 Aug 45.

1. In view of the very large number of publications involved it is strongly recommended that you visit 10 Publications Depot, BARI where you may consult their index and take any publication you find suitable.
2. If you advise 10 Publications Depot of your ETA and intention a few days in advance you will receive every assistance in the matter.

For Action/For Inform.	
G.105 Trg	20/8/45
Date 29/8/45	Ple A 9

Must be done.

f M. S. SHOOSMITH, Capt
S.N. SHOOSMITH,
Brigadier,
D.M.T.

16

3508
TRC

15

SUBJECT :- Training Manuals.

'F' BRITISH LIAISON AND TRAINING UNIT,
R.T.C., I.C.F.

Ref : G/A.9/724.

27 Aug '45.

D.M.T., A.F.H.Q.

1. In the past we have recommended and had translated many of the more suitable Training Manuals and at present there is a fair library available, with continual additions being made.
2. In order to cover the full scope of Manuals available, would you please advise where we could now obtain a full set, including all MTPs and "Tactical Training" matter. The writer is not sure of the best approach, whether to visit 'Publications' or make up a list from their index.
3. This complete library of British Training pamphlets and Manuals would be particularly useful as we can again review what is now suitable for interpretation and addition. This particularly applies to Tactical Training at SIVA where there is a general shortage of reference to a modern outlook.

W. W. W. W. W.
Major GSC II
Training
'F' British Liaison &
Training UNIT RTC ICF.

HWK/raW

Internal.

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Float.

6045

Subject: Translation of Training Manuals.

Land Forces Sub Commission, A.C.
(M. H. I. A.)
ROME.
G/Trg/13/3.

1 Aug 45.

To: 'F' British Liaison & Trg Unit.

1. Will you please give your views on the desirability of having translated the u/m Manuals:-

- (a) Infantry Training Part VI - The Anti Tank Pl. 1943.
- (b) Infantry Training Part IV - The Mortar Pl. 1944.
- (c) F.S.P.B.

2. These manuals would require some modification to make them fit into the present Italian picture, and applicable to present Italian organisation.

3. Translation will be effected by this H.Q. if you will send us suitably modified copies.

4. This H.Q. is always willing to effect translation of any manuals or pamphlets, on any subject whatsoever that you may put forward.

for Major General
M.H.A.

WLM/tja

For	For
ESOM	mm
29/8/45	119

G T 24
2812

22 AUG Recd
310.

13

SUBJECT:- Rr Publications and Instructions

'F' BRITISH LIAISON AND
TRAINING UNIT, RTC ICF

GSO.II (Trg & Inf Trg) (D) Ref: G/A.9/708
Comando Scuola
(For Ten Col SIVO) 21 August, 1945
SIVA
(For Major CHANCE)

Herewith copies of pamphlet on "En
Snipers" passed for information and interest. (3)

6043

HWK/asj

Internal

File

W. W. W.
Major GSO.II
Training,
'F' BRITISH LIAISON AND
TRAINING UNIT, RTC ICF

For Assoc/For Insp.	
G.2 Inf	W. W. W.
Date	F: 194

TACTICAL EMPLOYMENT OF BATTALION SNIPERS

The Battalion Snipers are a small body of most highly trained specialists, hand-picked and difficult to replace.

They should never be employed on patrol work, and should never be linked to a fighting patrol.

They should always be given worthwhile missions based on full information. The primary business of making contact with the enemy and obtaining the preliminary information is the work of patrols and not snipers, except in emergency situations.

Normally snipers should not be used at night, except in strong moonlight. What they achieve by day in the way of obtaining information and inflicting casualties is by night the work of offensive bombing parties, or raiding parties, or harassing fire.

If the sniper's main task is to work by day, when he can best use his primary weapon, the rifle, he must be adept in the use of cover to conceal his movement. If the terrain is open, movement may not be possible, so that he may have to lie up for considerable periods. Almost always the sniper must be in position in his area by first light and will often not leave the area until night has fallen. It follows that he must be an expert mover in darkness and proficient in the use of landmarks, the 'feel' of the terrain in the dark, in compass work, and in the use of the stars; and he must be able to eat hard tack, and do with the minimum of water.

From the time trainees are gathered together, the snipers should be 'mated'. This should be most carefully done. They will, at the outset, be working in pairs, the usual method being that one acts as observer whilst the other is the shot. In each pair each sniper must be equally capable of carrying out each role. Mutual confidence between the two is essential. 'Ill-assorted' pairs must be broken up if the mating was at fault.

The pairs should be constant, but every man should have a reserve 'mate'. The pairs do all work together including range classification where the mate acts as 'observer-coach' to the firer and vice versa.

It is not until the end of the training course that the veteran snipers should be used in

and inflicting casualties is by night the work of offensive bombing parties, or raiding parties, or harassing fire.

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Until the snipers reach the veteran stage they should be used in pairs. This initially will lead to confidence in the 'one-killer game'. Later the veteran sniper may prefer to act alone, thus cutting down the risk of detection by half. Whenever a sniper volunteers to act singly he should be allowed to do so.

By working in pairs, the scope of the battalion snipers is strictly limited, emphasising two points - they must be used only on worthwhile missions, and they may not be able to cover the whole mission of a sniper's screen. This is where the section sniper must relieve the burden on the battalion snipers.

Between missions, the battalion snipers should have preferential treatment. They must not live in F.D.Ls and should be as much in 'rest' areas as possible. They should get good rations, be well equipped as regards clothing, especially canvas shoes; and should have every facility given them to select the same batches of ammunition, to get some firing in to keep rifles merced and eye and hand atuned; and to keep physically and mentally hard and tough. They should be no and all besan-pals of the

3... Intelligence

6042

- 2 -

Intelligence Section, getting Sitreps and the latest activities of patrols and F.D.I. activities. They should have every opportunity given them for reconnaissance both on the ground before they go on a mission, and from all O.Ps. The M.C.O. should be in the confidence of the Commanding Officer, the Adjutant and the Intelligence Officer and "persona grata" with every company and platoon commander.

There are two main uses for the battalion snipers. They are totally different.

The first main mission is to obtain mastery over some particular area. Mastery means a reign of sniping terror so instituted that movement by the enemy by day becomes an impossibility. In this mission, the sniper should calculate all risks and should accept none. He works for his opportunity, and kills without being killed. He makes certain of his opportunity by good observation and deduction, and he makes certain of his kill before taking his shot. Everything is cool and calculated. It may take a considerable time before the upper hand is obtained.

If the jungle is not too thick, but otherwise if good cover is available, the above mission may best be carried out by mobile snipers - they are not tied down to hides, but rather by good use of cover and patient observation, they flit from view-point to view-point, much the same as a king-fisher does. They go on searching for their opportunities. Once the prey is spotted, the stalk and the working into position is the next step, and then the kill is made. In the mobile way of working it is always best to fade-out immediately after the kill, although it may be a good plan to keep the area of the kill still under observation, possibly by the 'mate'. Many times, especially when there is enemy activity in the sniping area, one of the 'pair' will work for position to make the kill, whilst the 'mate' watches the 'back door' or in other words watches the right, left and rear of the killer's line of advance and is ready to engage any enemy appearing there, or call his mate off by pre-arranged signal. Pairs must never move abreast, but always in depth one behind and to a flank of the other.

It is generally advisable to move one at a time and always by bounds. The rear mate can and should move up to the other so that by the next bound or plan is always common knowledge.

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It is generally advisable to move one at a time and always by bounds. The rear mate can and should move up to the other so that by signals or whisper, the next bound or plan is always common knowledge between the two.

Deception and deceit should always be uppermost in mind in the mobile mission, and the principles of the double-bluff well known, and used.

The normal reserve of fire-power for the mobile game of sniping is the hand grenade either A.P., or, on occasion, smoke.

For the mobile mission, the sniper-pair should be given plenty of 'elbow-room' for manoeuvre. The pairs should be thin on the ground and it follows that in enclosed country such a sniper screen cannot be expected to spot all enemy movement towards our own positions. That is not their task. The observation of enemy movement and the reporting of it, although it may be supplemented by the work of the battalion snipers (and very valuable supplementation this may well be), is the task of rifle-company patrol-screens, and the commanding officer must plan accordingly. As already stated snipers should never be linked to patrols, but they may report to forward patrol bases.

/.....A corollary

- 3 -

A corollary to this is that snipers should not carry out 'relief on the ground'. This ties them down too much. To avoid reliefs getting in each other's way it may be necessary for the new relief to enter the sniping area at one-compass point and the old to leave the area at the opposite compass point. The disadvantage of course is that the old relief cannot pass on the latest information. But it does mean that all the snipers are keeping out of each other's way. If they are also out of the way of the fighting and standing patrols, they can thus work on the slogan that "all movement is enemy movement".

To avoid gaps in any 'stranglehold' being created, the overlapping of the time factor is important. As an example the following is given :-

In front of a Jap platoon bunker position on a ridge one pair of snipers are to be in position from first light till dusk. The following instructions are issued :-

"1st pair into position of observation at X on West edge of area of sniping by 0515 hours. Leave East edge of area of sniping not before 1400 hours and not later than 1500 hours."

2nd pair into position of observation at X on West edge of area of sniping not before 1500 hours, not later than 1400 hours."

Here both pairs might be on the ground any time between 1300 hours and 1500 hours, but would for certain both be on the ground at 1400 hours, although separated as far between as the East and West edges of the area of sniping.

The use of the battalion snipers in the mobile role or in gaining the upper hand in a 'no man's land' usually means that they are briefed to carry out the mission 'without accepting casualties'. But there is another use for the snipers which is a very different kettle of fish where the briefing takes the form of the inclusion of the words 'at all costs'.

Either in attack - and generally the attack will be of the fast moving variety of encirclement, sealing off, and infiltration - or in the offensive - defensive - e.g., the holding of a road-block behind the enemy's main force, - a plan may be made which succeeds in general, but in which some slight loophole exists which must be closed. These loopholes are

2nd pair into position of observation at X on West edge of area

of sniping not before 1300 hours, not later than 1400 hours."

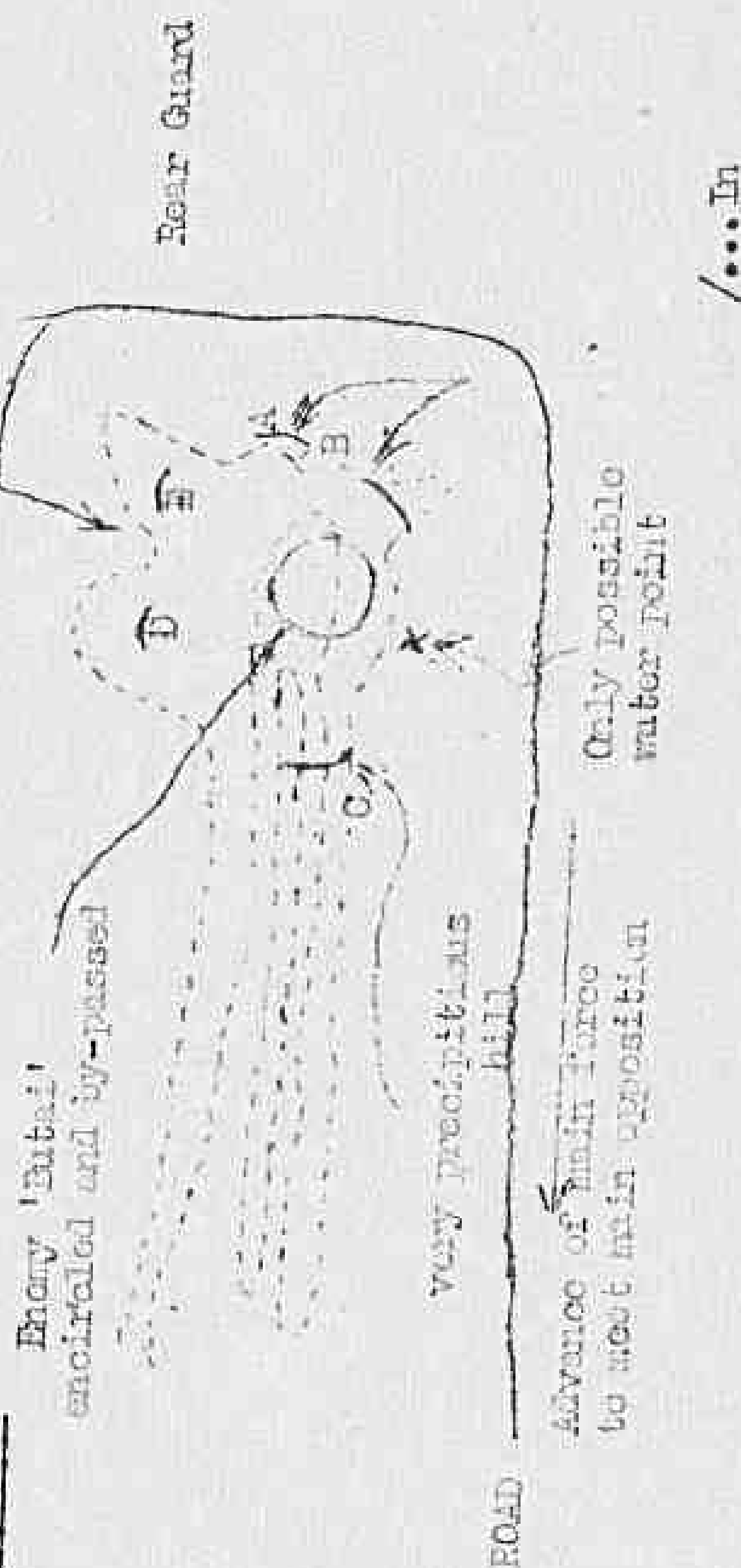
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Here the highly trained snipers came into their own, for it may well be in their power greatly to consummate the success of the whole operation, or greatly to aid in it. Two examples of recent operations illustrate the principles of using the snipers and showing how the 'at all costs' risk must be accepted.

1st EXAMPLE

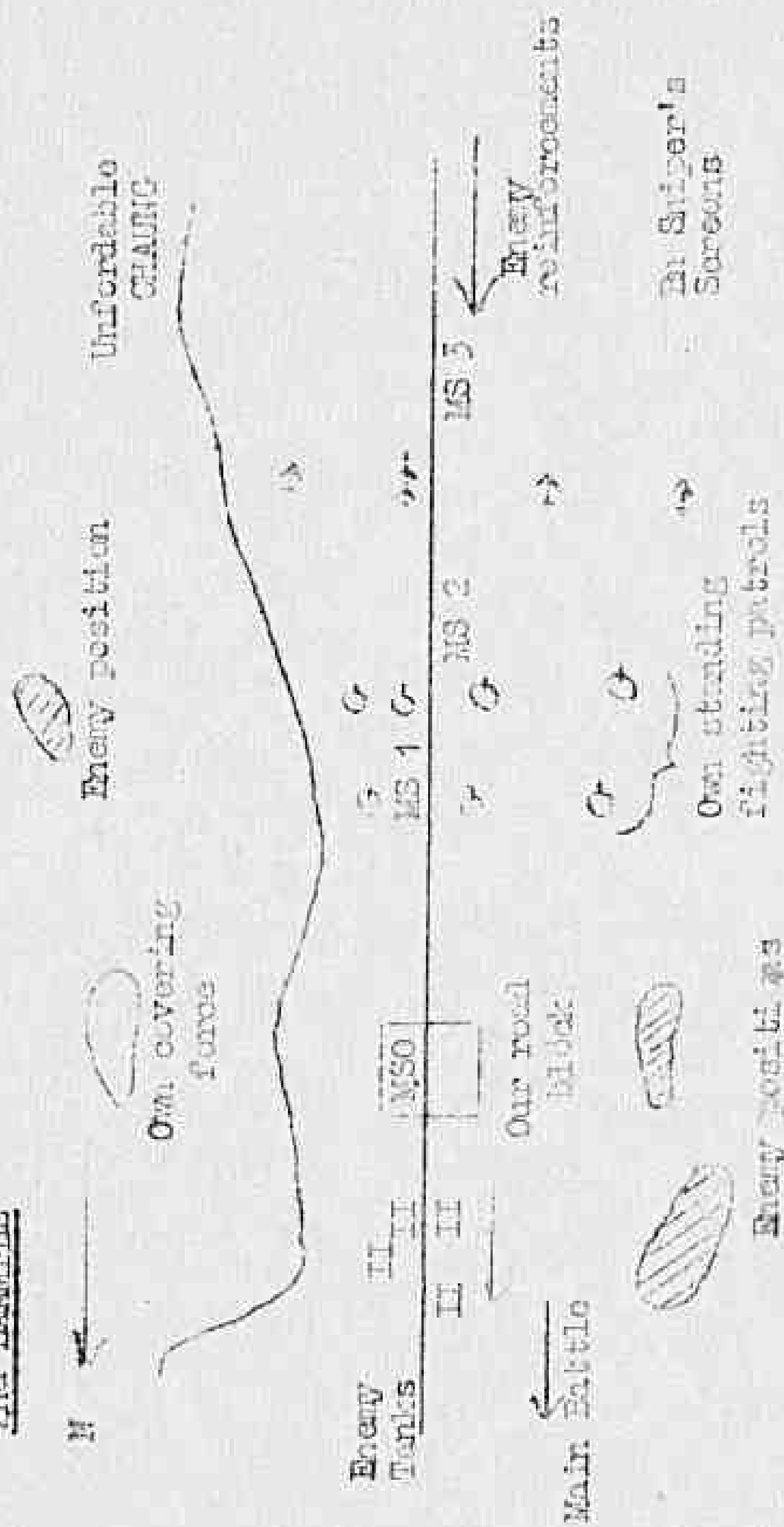


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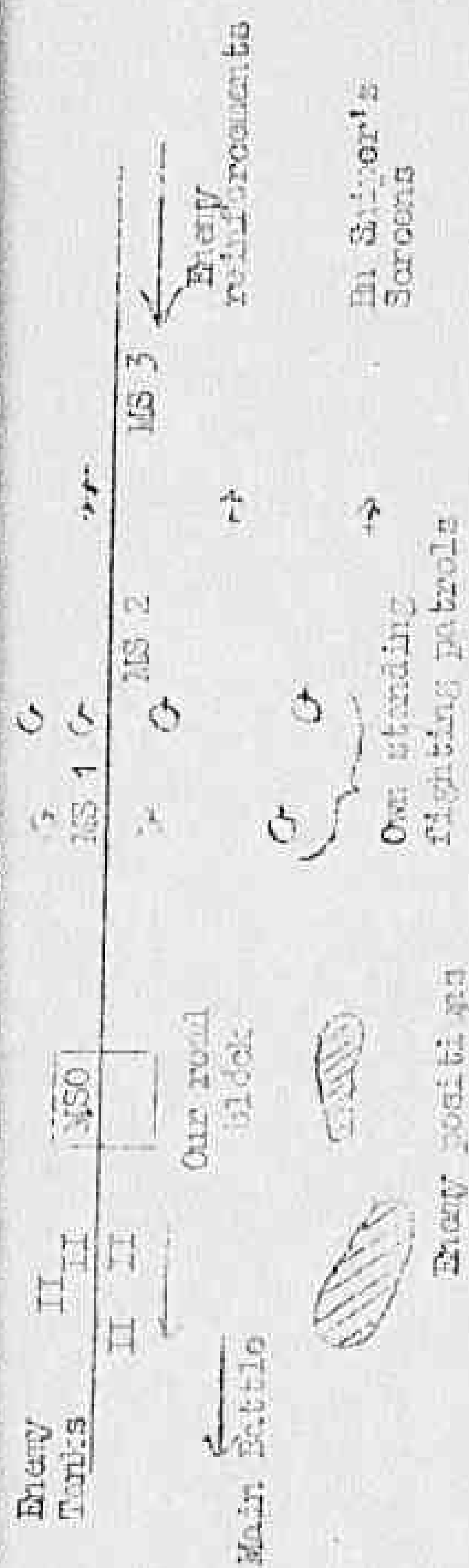
- 4 -

In this example, one battalion attacked the bunkered 'butai' from A and B, one other company closed in from C after the Bn attack was held up but had started the stronghold. Two more platoons were despatched to D and E to complete the encirclement. The gap between B and C was a piece of extremely steep and difficult jungle. The only watering point possible was at X within mortar range from the 'butai'. To close the gap B - C would have used up at least another platoon, which could not be spared. The four sniper pairs of another battalion were ordered to prevent the Japs drawing water at X 'at all costs' for 12 hours. Two Japs were sniped and killed trying to reach X and no further efforts were made by the enemy. We had no casualties. The terrain was unknown and unrec- onnaitred to the snipers when they set out. Time was the essence of the plan. Risks were taken. The 'butai' did not further interfere with our general plan.

2nd EXAMPLE



In this example, M Battalion secured a road block at MS O. Enemy tanks and infantry invested the block from the North and West. Enemy re- inforcements moved up in considerable strength from South. We expected our tanks to break through from the North and link up with us at MS O. To delay the enemy moving up from the South to the greatest possible extent was there- fore vital to the plan.



In this example, M Battalion secured a road block at MS 0. Enemy tanks and infantry invested the block from the North and West. Enemy reinforcements moved up in considerable strength from South. We expected our tanks to break through from the North and link up with us at MS 0. To delay the enemy moving up from the South to the greatest possible extent was therefore vital to the plan.

M Battalion at the road block established a snipers' screen about 3 miles South of their main position. A mile to the rear of the screen, another screen from rifle companies, consisting of fighting patrols, was also established.

The snipers were ordered to disrupt any enemy advancing from MS 5 where the best part of an enemy battalion had already debussed. They were ordered to do so 'at all costs', but when no more was possible to fall back through the standing patrols and return to the road-block base. The snipers held back the enemy for at least 36 hours, the patrols with the aid of artillery fire for another 36 hours, so that the main attack of the enemy from the South was delayed by a handful of men for three precious days.

/... This

- 5 -

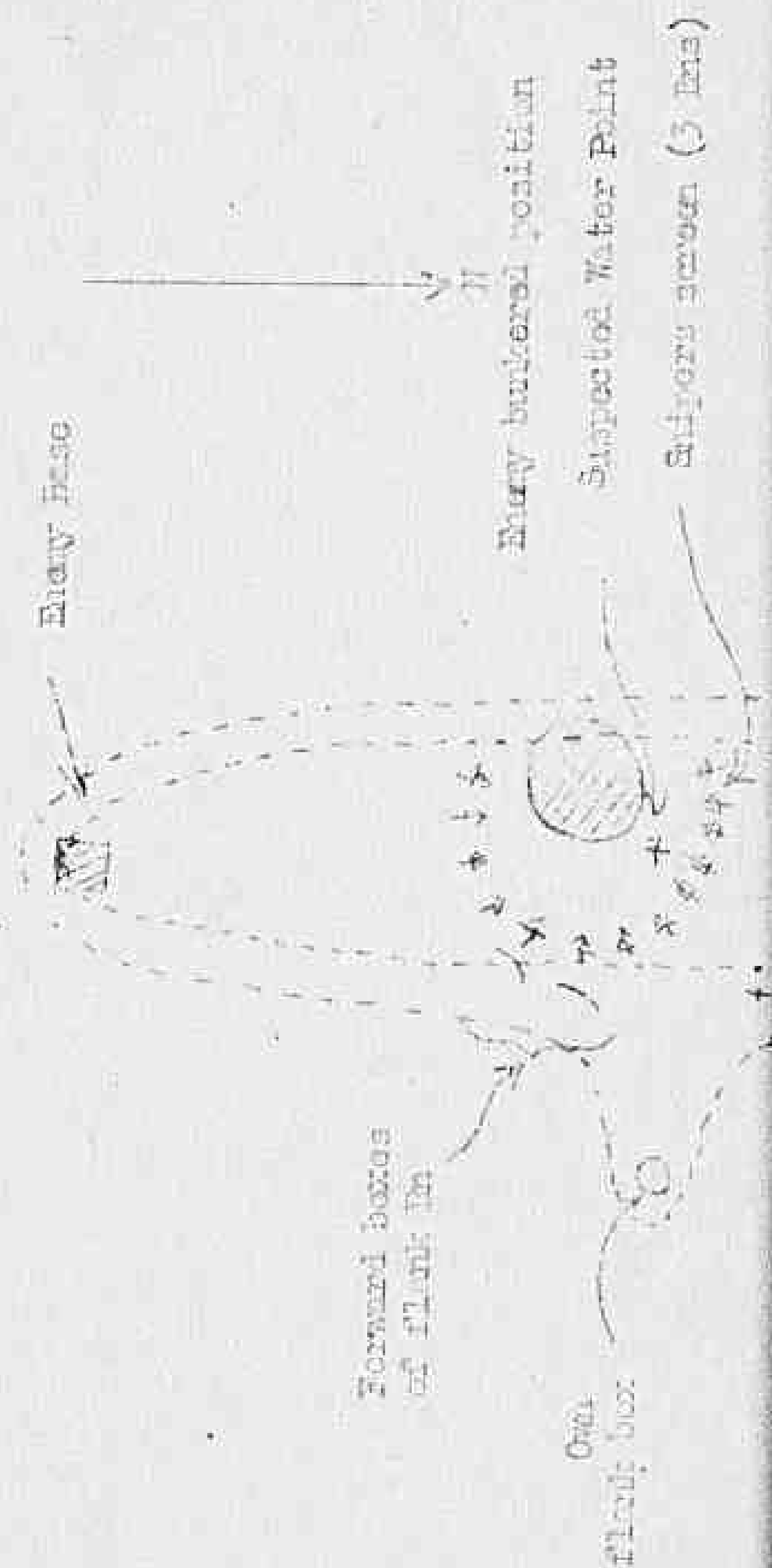
This hold-up undoubtedly shook the enemy's morale badly, and he never succeeded in breaking the road block. Bobby traps laid by the successive lines in giving up areas also helped the delaying tactics.

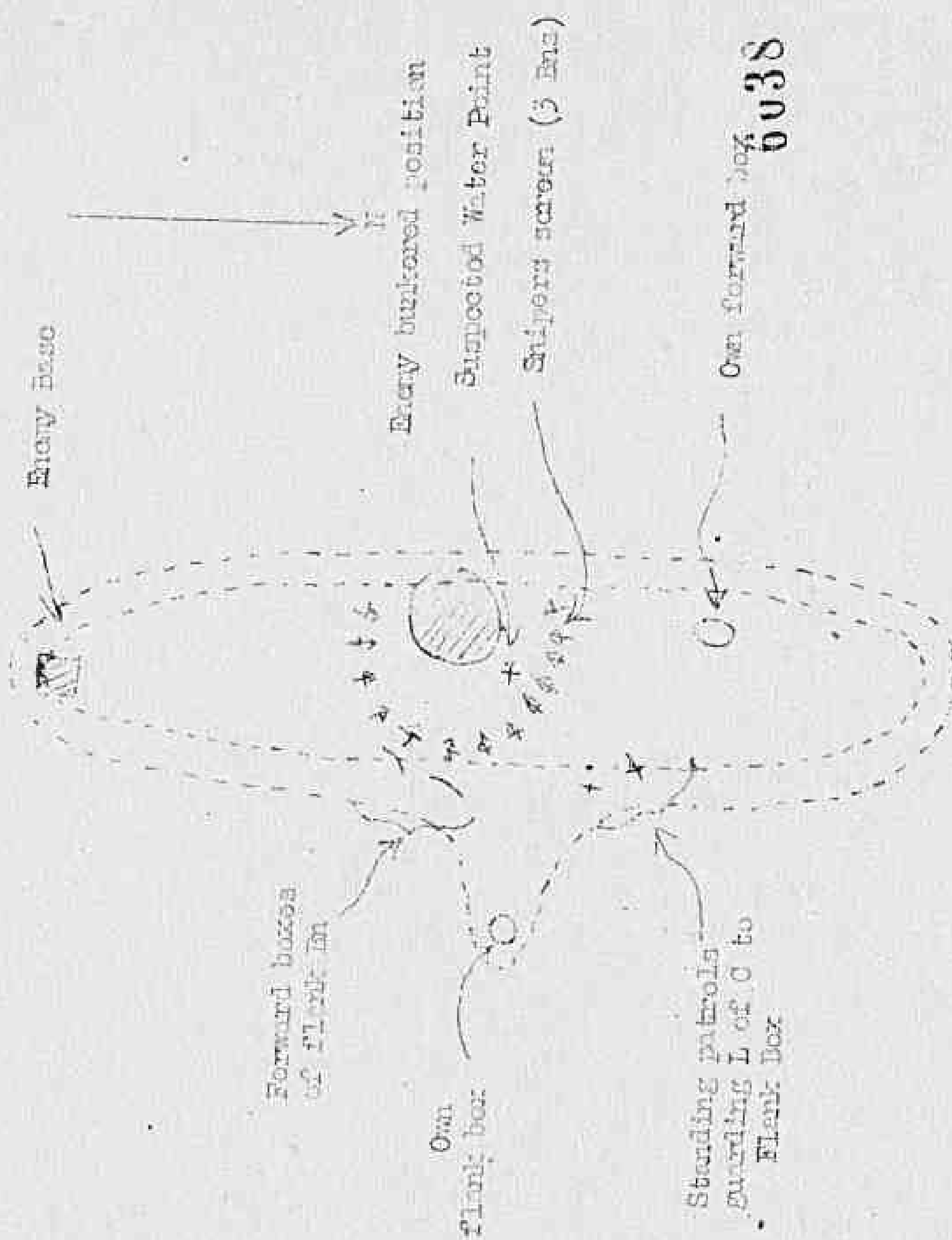
Battalion snipers as a rule should be under the command of the unit commanding officer. They should seldom, if ever, be delegated to the command of a company commander, but the latter can always ask for help if by any chance the enemy have snipers causing a serious situation to our own troops and who have not been successfully dealt with by the company commander's own efforts.

Occasionally, however, battalion snipers may be briefed for a brigade plan in order to obtain a full 'tie-in'.

An example of this, also from recent operations, shows not only this principle, but how the two methods - the 'do not accept casualties' and the 'at all costs' missions - were combined in the one sniper operation.

3rd EXAMPLE



2nd EXAMPLE

Here the sniper screen not accepting casualties to themselves dominated the 'no man's land' on the two possible sides. The enemy were not allowed to work or move by day. Sniper successes - casualties 30 killed, probable killed or wounded 20, own casualties Nil.

/...At X

- 6 -

At X, doubt arose as to whether the enemy in the bunkered position were obtaining their water supply here. A close sniper screen was detailed to prevent the enemy drawing water here 'at all costs'.

In this example, the snipers were working in a 'no man's land' of 250 yards on the flank and 750 yards opposite our own forward bases. But at the same time other snipers were working to the East 5 miles out from base.

When snipers are set the task of working to obtain domination of the battlefield, the commanding officer must not be impatient of success. It is fatal to rush the snipers.

The sniper is a human being - he should be a very good one. When he is put on a mission, whatever it is - 'pull in' or 'pull out' as the phrase may be - those who handle and brief him should remember that he is being put at a tension higher than his fellow soldiers the moment he leaves the base. It is a lone game. He is not one of the crowd. There are difficulties and dangers which he faces unaided to a degree greater than any other member of the battalion. The commanding officer who expects immediate success and success every time is the commanding officer who will destroy the fighting morale of his unit, including his battalion snipers, sooner or later. A sniper, especially if he is buying his experience, and is unescorted by the veteran of the modern battlefield, who is prepared to 'try, try, and try again' is one of the 'unknown and unnamed' heroes, and this must be duly appreciated.

sniper, especially if he is buying his experience, and is unescorted by the veteran of the modern battlefield, who is prepared to 'try, try, and try again' is one of the 'unknown and unsung' heroes, and this must be duly appreciated.

6037

SUBJECT :- Translation of Training Manuals.

BRITISH LIAISON AND TRAINING UNIT
R.T.C., I.C.F.

Ref : G/A.9/685.

11 Aug '45.

Land Forces Sub Comm AG (MIA) ROME.

1. As soon as Major KING (ASC II Training) returns from leave our opinions on the desirability of translations of the manuals mentioned in your G/Trg/13/3 will be forwarded.
2. However, it would seem that in ESSE only about 50% would be worth translation and that only after extensive reworking.
3. As regards Infantry Training Parts IV and VI. These are undoubtedly more suitable but even these will require fairly extensive modification. This HQ is going through other pamphlets with the Italian Training Staff.
4. As it is intended to run a P.T. School, the following manuals are forwarded for translation :-

Basic and Battle Physical Training,
Parts 1, 2, 4 and 10.

Major GSW II
Trg & Inf Trg
British Liaison &
Training Unit RMC ICF

our opinions on the desirability of translations of the manuals mentioned in your G/Trg/13/3 will be forwarded.

2. However, it would seem that in FSEB only about 50% would be worth translation and that only after extensive reworking.

3. As regards Infantry Training Parts IV and VI. These are undoubtedly more suitable but even these will require fairly extensive modification. This HQ is going through other pamphlets with the Italian Training Staff.

4. As it is intended to run a P.T. School, the following manuals are forwarded for translation :-

Basic and Battle Physical Training,
Parts 1, 2, 4 and 10.

WLP/ram

Internal.

File.

Float.

W. L. R. C.
Major GSO II
Trg & Inf Trg
British Liaison &
Training Unit RPO ICF

6036

SUBJECT:- Interpreters

'F' BRITISH LIAISON AND TRAINING UNIT
RTC ICF

Officer i/c Training
RTC ICF

Ref: C/A.9/662

1 August 1945

REPORT

1. At present there would appear to be little to fill the vacancies for interpreters in the Regiments. I consider it is of the utmost importance that each Regiment should have a first class officer or NCO interpreter on its staff.
2. If this vacancy cannot be filled then let it lapse, but at present the interpreter vacancy is used as a loophole in the establishment that can be filled by any otherwise unemployable officer.

WLP/asj

Internal

File
Fleet

D. L. Price
Major GSO.II
Trg & Inf Trg
'F' BRITISH LIAISON &
TRAINING UNIT, RTC ICF

6035

S. I. V. A.
R.T.O. I.C.F.

26 Jul 45.

24
Col W. FIDLEY,
M.M.I.A.

Subject: Man Management.

Herewith one copy of "CURA DEL SOLDATO", being the Italian translation of the syllabus for the Man Management Course for Senior and Junior Officers at S.I.V.A. (MANZIANA).

As a result of close liaison with certain "specialist" officers at CESSANO and MANZIANA I have made some minor revisions in the English original to bring the Subject matter into line with the facilities provided by the Italian Army in the case of Welfare, Messing, and Pay; and also to make it compatible in the Case of Discipline and Military Law.

Each instructor and student on the Man Management Course will have a copy of this publication, and S.M.R.E. is arranging for a generous issue to the Gruppi and Adm Divs.

Field.

R. Newton

Major, R.A.C. (Recoe)
M.M.I.A.

Copy to:

"F" B.L. & T.U.
Col SIVO (CESSANO)

GSO-I(Trg) M.M.I.A.
GSO-II(Trg) M.M.I.A.

KMM 27/8/45.

6034

TARGETS AND TARGET MATERIALSTARGETS FOR OPEN RANGES(a) Classification targets (see Figs 29 and 30)

(1) 4-foot target. - An all-grey paper facing pasted on to a canvas backing 4 feet square. Concentric 1 foot, 2 feet, 3 feet and 4 feet diameter circles are drawn on the grey paper and a brown paper silhouetted figure No.5 is pasted on the grey paper, exactly in the centre of the 2 foot circle. The 1-foot circle is then completed on the fig No.5.

(11) 6-foot target. - An all-grey paper facing, pasted on to a canvas backing 6 feet square. Concentric 3 feet, 4 feet and 6 feet diameter circles are drawn on the grey paper and a brown paper silhouetted figure No.3 is pasted on the grey paper as shown in illustration (Fig 30), i.e., the bottom of the silhouette figure is horizontal and its bottom right corner is 2 feet from both the bottom and the right edges of the 6 foot target.

(b) MG targets. - A large screen, 6 feet by 24 feet, divided into three panels each 8 feet wide; outer panels white paper - centre panel grey paper. Target made up locally.

(c) Field firing targets (see Fig 31). - These are silhouettes of various shapes, consisting of coloured paper facings, pasted on to figure targets; these are supplied cut to shape under DES Contracts, as follows:-

(1) Figure targets - Figs 2, 3, 4A, 5 and 6 (in vaneer or vaneer substitute).

(11) Paper facings for figure targets

- | | | |
|--------|---|--------------------------|
| Fig 2 | Brown or grey paper | } Supplied cut to shape. |
| Fig 3 | Brown paper | |
| Fig 5 | Brown or grey paper | |
| Fig 4A | Four separate pieces of paper cut to shape and coloured brown, grey, flesh, and black respectively. These are pasted on to the figure target as illustrated (Fig 31). | |
| Fig 6 | Paper of any issued colour is cut to shape by range warden and pasted on to the figure target. | |

(c) Figure targets (see Fig 31). - These are silhouettes of various shapes, consisting of coloured paper facings, pasted on to figure targets; these are supplied cut to shape under DES Contracts, as follows:-

(1) Figure targets - Figs 2, 3, 4A, 5 and 6 (in veneer or veneer substitute).

(11) Paper facings for figure targets

Fig 2 Brown or grey paper	} Supplied cut to shape.
Fig 3 Brown paper	
Fig 5 Brown or grey paper	
Fig 4A Four separate pieces of paper cut to shape and coloured brown, grey, flesh, and black respectively. These are pasted on to the figure target as illustrated (Fig 31).	

Fig 6 Paper of any issued colour is cut to shape by range warden and pasted on to the figure target.

(d) Tank target. - This head-on target is illustrated in Fig 32 and is made up locally, according to the dimensions shown, in brown paper on grey paper background.

To fit this tank target on to a standard 6-foot target frame, the dimensions are approximately two-thirds full size and the target should, therefore, be engaged at 200 yards range to correspond with a full-size tank seen from 300 yards range.

An "invisible" coloured is added, as shown for scoring purposes.

TARGETS FOR 30 YARDS AND MINIATURE RANGES.

These may be either open range targets proportionately reduced for use on these two types of ranges (known as "representative targets"), or targets designed specifically for such use.

A representative target is one which is reduced to a fixed proportion of full size according to the ranges at which the full size and the reduced targets are fired. Example - 500/25 refers to a representative target for use at 25 yards range in which the dimensions of all details are one twentieth (25 ÷ 500) of those of the full-size

target/.....

- 2 -

target designed for use at 500 yards range.

The following is a list of the more important targets available for 30 yards and miniature ranges:-

(a) Small target

Representative 200/25 for No.1 rifle.

Representative 200/25 for No.4 rifle (with flip sight only) or Bren; with separate ungummed brown paper Fig No.5

(b) Large target

Representative 500/25 for Bren.

NOTE - Current War Courses do not provide for rifle firing at 500 yards, but 500/25 representative targets for No.1 rifle are available if required.

(c) Silhouette figure targets

(1) Figure target No.2
Representative 200/25 No.1 rifle } Snapshooting (see
200/25 No.4 rifle } Figs 33 and 34).

(11) Figure target No.3

Representative 200/25
300/25
400/25

(111) Figure target No.4A
Representative 200/25
300/25
400/25

(11v) Figure target No.4A
Representative 200/25 }
300/25 } For snapshooting (see Fig 36)
400/25 }

(v) Figure target No.6
Representative 400/25
500/25

(1) Figure target No. 2
Representative 200/25 No. 1 rifle } Snapshooting (see
200/25 No. 4 rifle } Figs 33 and 34).

(11) Figure target No. 3

Representative 200/25
300/25
400/25

(111) Figure target No. 4A
Representative 200/25
300/25
400/25

(111) Figure target No. 4A
Representative 200/25 }
300/25 } Per snapshooting (see Fig 36)
400/25 }

(v) Figure target No. 6
Representative 400/25
500/25

(d) Additional snapshooting target - In addition to the foregoing figures 2 and 4A snapshooting targets, there is a snapshooting target as illustrated in Fig 35, as follows:-

Small and large snapshooting -
Representative 100/25 and
200/20

6032

(e) Target for 1/30 scale shooting - Only one target is issued for this purpose, viz., a silhouette of a tank in black on grey paper, reduced to one thirtieth full size, as follows:-

Target for 1/30th scale shooting on grey paper (2.8 inches long).

Strawboard (10 inches x 18 inches) for same.

(f) Tank target - This is a head-on representative target as follows:-

Head-on tank target - representative 300/25.

(g) Landscape targets - These are paper landscapes each 5 feet long x 2 feet wide, in various colourings, which can be pasted on to canvas or wood frames.

The landscapes/.....

- 3 -

The landscapes are in six series, each series comprising three scenes as follows:-

- (i) English
- (ii) Continental
- (iii) NW Frontier
- (iv) Middle East
- (v) Mediterranean
- (vi) Street Scenes

Miniature reproductions for reference and instructors use are issued on one sheet, containing the full series of 18 landscapes.

(h) AA indoor instruction targets - These are miniature paper silhouettes of planes for use indoors and comprise the four following items:-

- Monoplane climbing.
- Monoplane diving.
- Biplane climbing.
- Biplane diving.

(j) Harmonized LM target - This is a strip of white paper 60 inches by 18 inches on which are a series of four separate small landscapes with correctly positioned silhouettes above. A set of four strips of paper on which the silhouettes only are printed, are available for pasting over silhouettes which have been fired at. Two items, therefore, comprise the target :-

(i) Harmonized LM landscape target (for use on 30 yds ranges).

(ii) Sets of four figure targets for same (silhouettes only on strips of white paper).

(k) MG targets

(i) A 30-inch by 42-inch white paper screen with a 1-inch diameter black aiming mark in the centre. This target is made up locally.

(ii) A white screen 28 inches by 44 inches, having oblique black lines and one horizontal black line (Fig 37).

(iii) An instructional target as illustrated in Fig 38.

by 18 inches on which are a series of four strips with correctly positioned silhouettes above. A set of four strips of paper on which the silhouettes only are printed, are available for pasting over silhouettes which have been fired at. Two items, therefore, comprise the target :-

- (i) Harmonized 'LMC' landscape target (for use on 30 yds ranges).
- (ii) Sets of four figure targets for same (silhouettes only on strips of white paper).

(K) MC targets

- (i) A 30-inch by 42-inch white paper screen with a 1-inch diameter black aiming mark in the centre. This target is made up locally.
- (ii) A white screen 28 inches by 44 inches, having oblique black lines and one horizontal black line (Fig 37).
- (iii) An instructional target as illustrated in Fig 38.
- (iv) 6 pr anti-tank gun sub-calibre targets - The 1/30th scale target (see 6 (e)) is used. If the scale of this target is unsuitable for a particular range, a target of similar design made to the required scale, is prepared locally.

The following additional targets are in DES Contracts, and are obtainable in the normal way, if required:-

FOR 30 YARDS AND MINIATURE RANGES

6031

- (a) Large classification target (6 foot) - representative 500/25.
- (b) Figure, cardboard, crossing man.
- (c) Figure, cardboard, disappearing man.
- (d) No. 3 figure target - representative 600/25.
- (e) No. 1 figure target - representative 400/25, 500/25, 600/25, 800/25, and 1,000/25.
- (f) Mounted man crossing - representative 600/25.
- (g) Mounted man advancing - representative 600/25.
- (h) Machine gun in action - representative 300/25 and 500/25.

(3)/.....

- 4 -

- (j) Infantry in line extended (four figures per target) 1,500/25.
- (k) Pistol target (RAF pattern) - 10 inches by 10 inches, with 3 inch bull, etc.
- (m) Pistol target (RAF pattern) - 32 inches by 36 inches.
- (n) Mr target (RAF pattern) - 32 inches by 36 inches.
- (o) Miniature targets for RAC size 4 1/2 inches by 4 1/16th inches
- (p) AA silhouette patches (PI and IH) - black silhouette of plane on white paper 8 1/2 inches by 4 inches (RAF Vol. V, Plate 63).
- (q) Silhouette tank target (made of cardboard) - representative 300/40.

TARGET PAPERS

For range wardens to prepare target backgrounds, sheets and rolls of coloured papers are available as follows:-

White	In two sizes :-	White	In rolls 26 inches
Black	26 inches by 37 inches.	Black	by 12 yards.
Grey	26 inches by 50 inches.		
Green			
Brown			

PATCHING PAPERS

This material is supplied as follows:-

- (a) Books containing 600 patches, each 1 1/8 inches square in the following colours, viz. white, black, grey, green, brown, and flesh.
- (b) Books containing 100 patches, each 4 inches by 3 inches in white and black only.
- (c) String of white paper 4 1/2 inches by three inches, containing 10 black bullseyes each; to patch items 6 (k) (ill).

MISCELLANEOUS RANGE STORES

For range wardens to prepare target backgrounds, sheets and rolls of coloured papers are available as follows:-

Green
Brown

STANDARDIZING PATIENTS

this material is supplied as follows:-

- (a) Books containing 600 patches, each $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches square in the following colours, viz. white, black, grey, green, brown, and flesh.
- (b) Books containing 100 patches, each 4 inches by 3 inches in white and black only.
- (c) Strings of white paper $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches by three inches, containing 10 black brillseyes each; to patch items 6 (k) (iii).

MISCELLANEOUS RANGE STORIES

With the few exceptions listed below, miscellaneous range stores such as brushes, aiming discs, target frames, timber, hessian canvas, steel falling plates, etc., are an RS supply and are included in the vocabulary of Engineer Stores.

The principal exceptions are :-

• Atkins Cove
• Coolidge Local
• Atkins Drive

Straw for bayonet fighting sacks.
Ash sticks for bayonet training.
Aiming rests.
Bin corrector.
Hydrogen cylinders.
Legs, telescopic, for ILL.
Needles, packing.
Spin yarn.
Telephones and telephone equipment.
Toy balloons.
Tripod rests.

“v3”

Qua

SUBJECT:-

PamphletsInfantry School'F' BRITISH LIAISON AND
TRAINING UNIT, RTO ICF

Ref: G/A.9/586

10 July 1945

1. Herewith Rangefinder pamphlet as requested.
2. It is regretted that it is not possible to get a translation owing to the very limited appeal.
3. 2nd Lieut GUBBIE might spend his spare moments on this.

WLP/anj

Internal
File

WLP
Major GSO.II,
Trg & Inf Trg,
'F' British Liaison and
Training Unit, RTO ICF

6029

SUBJECT:-

Infy Trg Bulletin No. 17

(7)

'F' British Liaison and
Training Unit, RTC ICFMajor SWINERTON, R. Sigs,
152 (It) Signal Trg Centre

Ref: G/A9/587

10 July 1945

Herewith extract from the above mentioned bulletin
for your information.

WLP

WLP/aaJ

Major GSO.II
Trg & Inf Trg
'F' British Liaison and
Training Unit, RTC ICFInternal
File

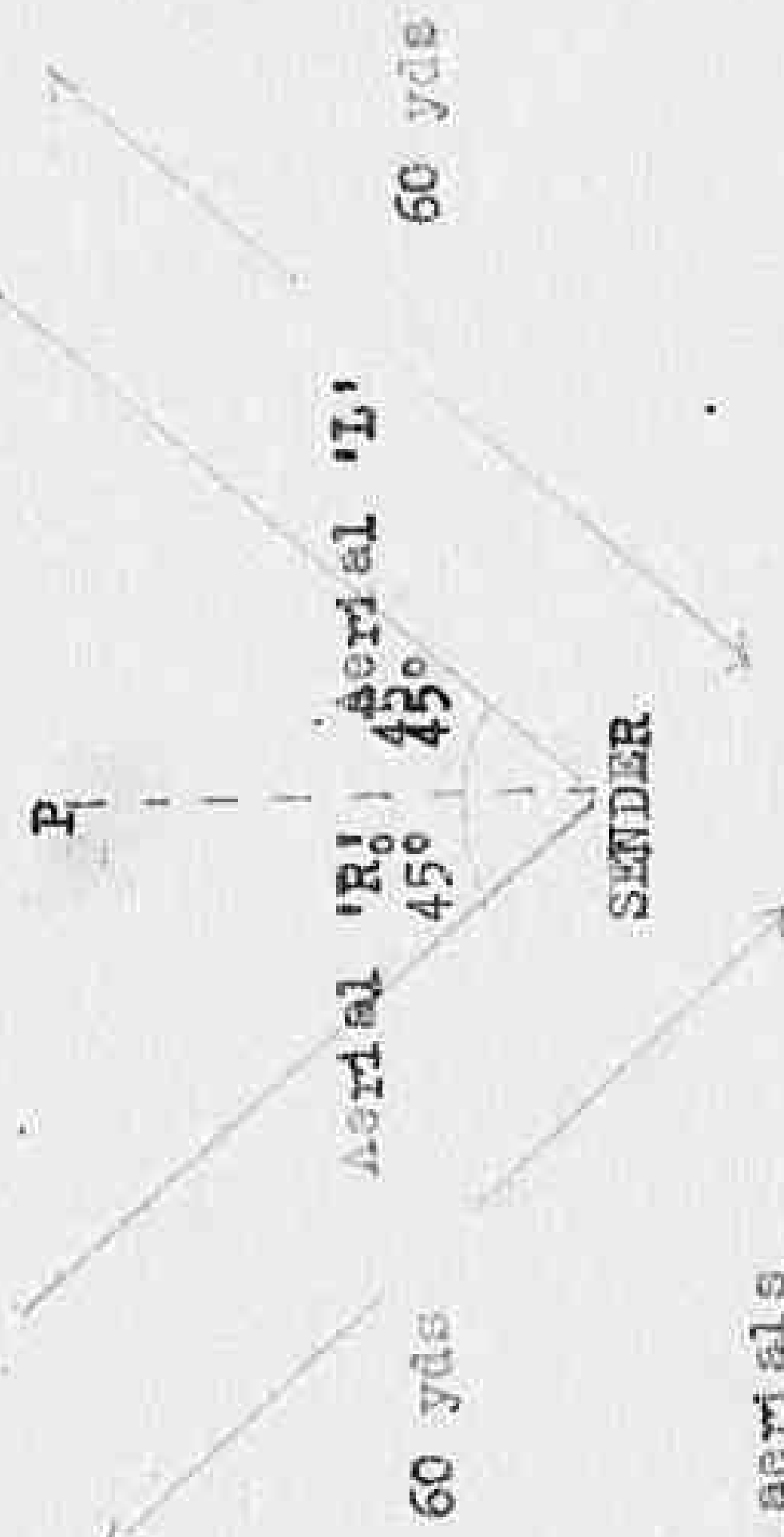
6028

CONFIDENTIAL152(17) Signal Training Centre.Technical Instruction No. 7DIRECTION KEEPING BY WIRELESS.SECTION 1 - GENERALIntroduction

1. These instructions describe a method of ~~training~~ using standard wireless sets to help troops or vehicles to keep direction in darkness, smoke or fog. The method should be regarded as an additional aid to direction keeping and not as supplanting the use of a compass or other means. In its simplest form, as used by the Infantry, the man being guided needs no special equipment beyond a normal forward wireless set (e.g. Wireless set No.18 or No.38). With APV a slight modification of the tank equipment has to be made (see Sec 3 para 7).

2. The method depends on a fixed station sending a series of signals using alternatively each of two ground aeri~~als~~ laid out at right angles. A wireless receiver moving along the bisector of this angle will receive signals from each ground aerial at the same strength. If the set moves right or left of the bisector the signal from the nearer aerial becomes stronger and the other one weaker. A different pre-arranged signal is used for each ground aerial, so that the moving operator knows to which side he has deviated and is able to correct his course back on to the bisector. The method of switching the fixed sender (see Sec 2, para 7 and Sec 3, para 10) from one aerial to the other varies according to the particular application and is described later. Guiding can be controlled for an advance of several thousand yards, depending on the power of the sender. The sender aeri~~als~~ must be laid out accurately so that the bisector lies along the required direction of advance.

signals using alternative receiver moving along the bisector of right angles. A wireless receiver moving along the bisector of this angle will receive signals from each ground aerial at the same strength. If the set moves right or left of the bisector the signal from the nearer aerial becomes stronger and the other one weaker. A different pre-arranged signal is used for each ground aerial, so that the moving operator knows to which side he has deviated and is able to correct his course back on to the bisector. The method of switching the fixed sender (see Sec 2, para 7 and Sec 3, para 10) from one aerial to the other varies according to the particular application and is described later. Guiding can be controlled for an advance of several thousand yards, depending on the power of the sender. The sender aerials must be laid out accurately so that the bisector lies along the required direction of advance.



Laying out aerials

3. The fixed sender must be on the line along which the troops are finally to advance but may be sited some distance in rear of the start line, depending upon the distance over which ~~it~~ ^{it is} required, and the type of set (see Sec 2, para 1 and Sec 3, para 1).

Fairly level ground at least 60 yards square is required, with no trees, overhead wires or buildings within 30 yards of either aerial. The aerials should not be too close to a river bank and the whole site should be of the same nature e.g. of grass or of heath.

A beach wet with sea water is useless and sites should not be chosen within 50 yards of high water mark. Each aerial should be 60 yards in length (assuming the frequency used to be between 6 and 9 Mc/s) and may consist of assault cable, D3 or D5 cable. Equality of length is essential.

To Sheet 2....

Sheet 2.

4. An easy method for two men to lay out the aeriels is as follows:-

- (a) A marking line 42 yards long should be prepared, having a loop at each end.
- (b) No.1 drives in a stout post about 1 foot high at the site of the sender.
- (c) No.2 hitches the marking-line to the post and runs it out to its full extent in the direction of advance.
- (d) Directed by No.1 with a compass, No.2 drives a peg at the limit of the marking-line, exactly on the bearing to the objective and hitches the marking-line by its loop to the peg.
- (e) No.1 secures the two aeriels to the sender post by a turn 6 inches above the ground.
- (f) Returning to the sender post No.2 unhitches the loop of the marking-line, and taking it with him runs out one aerial at 45° to the right of the line of advance until the ends of the aerial and marking-line are reached. Here he drives in a picket, stretches the aerial tight and secures it to the picket by a couple of turns 6 inches above the ground.
- (g) No.2 lays out the second aerial in the same way on the left of the line of advance, using the marking-line to fix the position of the picket.
- (h) No.1 drives 4 pegs with slotted tops equally spaced along each aerial so as to support it 6 inches above ground, taking care that the aeriels are kept straight.
- (i) The sender is placed on the ground as close to the post as possible and centrally along the line OP (see diagram). Alternatively the set may be just below ground level in a trench.

SECTION 2 - INFANTRY USESetting up control station

1. For guiding up to about 1,500 yards from the control station the transmission from a No.38 or No.18 set is adequate. For longer distances No.22 set gives better results.

- couple of turns 6 inches above the ground.
- (g) No. 2 lays out the second aerial in the same way on the left of the line of advance, using the marking-line to fix the position of the picket.
 - (h) No. 1 drives 4 pegs with slotted tops equally spaced along each aerial so as to support it 6 inches above ground, taking care that the aerials are kept straight.
 - (i) The sender is placed on the ground as close to the post as possible and centrally along the line OP (see diagram). Alternatively the set may be just below ground level in a trench.

SECTION 2 - INFANTRY USE

Setting up control station

1. For guiding up to about 1,500 yards from the control station the transmission from a No. 38 or No. 18 set is adequate. For longer distances or under noisy conditions a No. 22 set gives better results up to a maximum range of about three miles. The No. 38 set can still be used for reception if a suitable frequency is chosen for the No. 22 set signals.
2. A two-way switch (or morse key) is required, the centre point being joined to the aerial terminal of the set and the two outer terminals to the right and left ground aerials, so that either of them can be switched to the set. The switch may be mounted on the post at the sender site. All connecting leads must be kept as short as possible and the whole switch must be kept dry. When the set is used in a trench (see Sec 1, para 4 (i)) the post should be on the edge of the trench.
 - (a) If the transmitter is a No. 38 set join centre point **by 26** two-way switch to a plug, which must be inserted in the larger aerial socket.
 - (b) If the transmitter is a No. 18 set connect to the ordinary aerial socket, using the ground aerial plug provided with the set.
 - (c) If the transmitter is a No. 22 set connect to the **ordinary** aerial terminal a 300 or 400 micro-microfarad fixed condenser. No vertical aerial is used and no earth connection is necessary.

To Sheet 3.....

Set 3.

3. Suitable frequencies. - Any of the No. 38 set frequencies 7.3 to 8.9 Mc/s are suitable. If a No. 22 set is guiding troops using a No. 38 set an overlap frequency must, of course, be chosen.

4. Transmitter adjustments -

(a) Set the dial to the desired frequency; no further adjustment is required on a No. 38 set.

(b) On a No. 18 set: adjust the aerial switch and tune to give maximum meter reading (tapping point No. 8 is generally about right).

(c) On a No. 22 set: adjust the aerial condenser to 0° and the main tuning dial to read 060 to 080. The aerial ammeter gives a good reading, about 60 on the top scale, and should be tuned to a maximum (which is rather sharp). The presence of the condenser causes the ammeter to give a reading even when neither aerial is connected.

(d) In (b) or (c) the readings should be the same on both aeri-als: if they are not, check the aerial layout and symmetrical disposition of the set (see Sec 1, para 4 (d)).

5. Procedure at control station. - With the transmitter turned on, the operator switches it alternately to the aeri-als at a rate of about once a second. When connected to aerial R he says, "right" and when to left he says "left left". Note that aerial R lies to the left when facing the objective and aerial L to the right. (see diagram). It is of great importance that the loudness of the two words should be the same and it is found in practice that this is most readily achieved by saying "left left right" in a monotone or even "crooning" it.

6. Procedure of men to be guided. - If he has a No. 38 set carried in the usual way, the 4 ft aerial should be sufficient. He must know the general direction of the advance. He should preferably start on the line OP, but if he starts anywhere within the angle formed by the lines of the aeri-als produced and goes forward, he will be guided on to the bisector. When he tunes his set to the transmitter he will hear the words "left left" "right" alternately but, unless he is on the line OP, one will be louder than the other. All he has to do when he advances is to turn off towards his right if the word "right" is the louder and

5. Procedure at control station. - With the transmitter turned on, the operator switches it alternately to the serials at a rate of about once a second. When connected to serial R he says, "right" and when to left he says "left left". Note that serial R lies to the left when facing the objective and serial L to the right. (see diagram). It is of great importance that the loudness of the two words should be the same and it is found in practice that this is most readily achieved by saying "left left right" in a monotone or even "crooning" it.

6. Procedure of man to be guided. - If he has a No. 38 set carried in the usual way, the 4 ft aerial should be sufficient. He must know the general direction of the advance. He should preferably start on the line OP, but if he starts anywhere within the angle formed by the lines of the serials produced and goes forward, he will be guided on to the bisector. When he tunes his set to the transmitter he will hear the words "left left" "right" alternately but, unless he is on the line OP, one will be louder than the other. All he has to do when he advances is to edge off towards his right if the word "right" is the louder and vice versa, i.e. he has the simple rule of obeying the louder command.

It is easier to estimate the relative strength if he halts for a moment.

Accuracy

7. With a reasonably good set for the transmitter an accuracy better than ± 20 yards at one mile range has been obtained. With the No. 22 sets as transmitter an accuracy of ± 30 yards at three miles should be obtainable. In the vicinity of railway tracks or overhead wires which cross the line of advance, the accuracy of the beam may be affected, but it should be possible to correct any error after getting about 200 yards clear of such conductors.

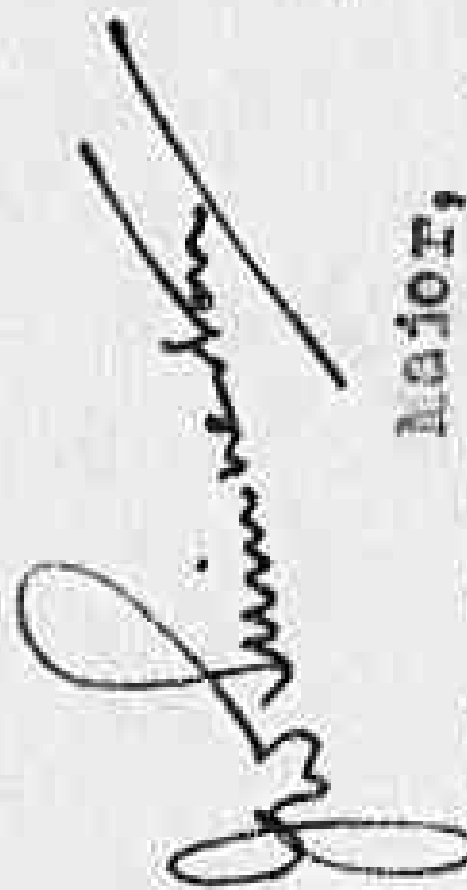
To Sheet 4....

Sr at 4.

8. If possible the accuracy of the beam should be tested before use with a receiver at about 150 yards distant from the fixed station by checking that signals are of equal strength actually on the line of advance. If an appreciable error is found, the aeriels and all equipment should be thoroughly checked.

JWS/TAS

2 July '45


Major,
S.O. R. Signals.

Distribution:-

O.C. 152(It) Signal Training Centre
"P" British Liaison & Training Unit, RAC, IOR.
S.O. R. Signals, MIA
File.

AAW 152	
DAA & DBC	ax
SC-A" & "P"	
PAUSE	
DADOS	
PAUSE	

Col. J. S. Linnerton

Distribution:-

O.O. 152(1t) Signal Training Centre
 "P" British Madson & Training Unit, RTC, ICF. ✓
 S.O. R. Signals, MHA
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AAA & QMG	
DAA & QMG	Oyl
EC "A" & "P"	
GAUSS	
DALTON	
GADME	
G.I. Treggman	
5/7 1945	
File	

2053
 6024

SUBJECT:- Italian Translations of Pr Films

'P' British Liaison and
Training Unit, HCU ICP

Comando Scuola (1)
SIVA (1)
Scuola Artieri (30)
Scuola di Ptr (7)
Scuola Specialisti di Ptr (7)

Ref: C/A.3/512

6 July 1945

Enclosed are copies of notes on "TERRAIN TRACKS
AND ROAD BUILT-UP MATERIALS".

Distribution as indicated.

SNW/03J

Internal
File

[Signature]
Major ICP
SOWS
'P' British Liaison &
Training Unit, HCU ICP

6023

(4)

SUBJECT:- Italian Translations of Dr Pubs

Officer i/c Irg
RTO ICF

1st British Liaison and
Training Unit, RTO ICF

Ref: C/A.9/533

29 June 1945

Please have a copy made of this and sent to
the various Schools and sub-units.

WIP/asj

W. H. C.
Major GSO.II
Irg & Inf Irg
1st British Liaison and
Training Unit, RTO ICF

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SECRETARY GENERAL'S OFFICE

No: 17

Para 407

Direction keeping by wireless
(War Office Infantry Bulletin No.22)

An interesting development on the method of direction keeping by wireless described in W.P.1 Memorandum 387, 25th January, 1944 (a copy of which is at Appendix 'B' for easy reference) has been tried out in UK and is published below.

At the controlling station two wireless sets No.33 are used instead of one and they are tuned to almost the same frequency so that they send out an audible beat note. It is helpful to monitor this note on a separate spare receiver. Long dashes are sent out on one set and dots on the other set, the dots and dashes being transmitted alternately. The actual keying of the sets can be achieved mechanically by using two cams mounted on a rotatable shaft; one cam produces the long dashes on the first set whilst the second cam produces the dots on the second set. If the cams are so adjusted that the dots and dashes slightly overlap each other a continuous note will be heard, by the set which is being guided, when the bearer is moving on the correct line. The switch which is operated by the cams consists of a simple key with the bar connected to both of the 39 sets aerial terminals and with the front and back stops connected to the two ground aeriols respectively.

It was found that this arrangement produced more accurate direction keeping than the method detailed in the above-mentioned memorandum. A few other practical points were also noted during the tests. They are as follows :-

- (a) The two ground aeriols should be of the same length.
- (b) Loops in the aeriols, e.g. round pickets, should be avoided if possible. If they are inevitable they should be made identical in each aerial.
- (c) Where the aeriols come close together at the controlling station, care should be taken to see that they do not touch even though they are insulated.

At the controlling station two wireless sets No. 38 are used instead of one and they are tuned to almost the same frequency so that they send out an audible beat note. It is helpful to monitor this note on a separate spare receiver. Long dashes are sent out on one set and dots on the other set, the dots and dashes being transmitted alternately. The actual keying of the sets can be achieved mechanically by using two cams mounted on a rotatable shaft; one cam produces the long dashes on the first set whilst the second cam produces the dots on the second set. If the cams are so adjusted that the dots and dashes slightly overlap each other a continuous note will be heard, by the set which is being guided, when the bearer is moving on the correct line. The switch which is operated by the cams consists of a simple key with the bar connected to both of the 38 sets aerial terminals and with the front and back stops connected to the two ground aeriels respectively.

It was found that this arrangement produced more accurate direction keeping than the method detailed in the above-mentioned memorandum. A few other practical points were also noted during the tests. They are as follows :-

- (a) The two ground aeriels should be of the same length.
- (b) Loops in the aeriels, e.g. round pickets, should be avoided if possible. If they are inevitable they should be made identical in each aerial.
- (c) Where the aeriels come close together at the controlling station, care should be taken to see that they do not touch even though they are insulated.

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SUBJECT :- Italian Translations of British Publications.

'F' British Liaison and Training Unit.
R.T.C., I.C.F.

Ref G/A.9/531

28 June 45.

Officer i/o Training, RHC ICF.

Please have a copy made of this and sent to the
various Schools and sub-units armed with six pounder guns.

D.L. Price

Major G30 II
Trg and Inf Trg.

'F' British Liaison & Training Unit.

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SECRET

TRAINING BULLETIN No: 17Para 413.6 or Anti-Tank Gun - Alterations in Teaching
(Infantry Heavy Weapons School Monthly Bulletin No. 18)

Two major alterations in teaching, together with reasons for the change, are given below, and should be incorporated into training immediately:-

- (a) Point of Aim - will be the centre of the visible mass inclusive of the turret.

Reasons for change -

- (i) The size of modern tank turrets is such that, given a correct lay, the 90% cone of dispersion of the gun at 800 yards will NOT extend over either side of the turret.
- (ii) This method provides a more suitable aim in cases where a tank is neither completely visible, nor entirely "full down", e.g. when the suspension cannot be seen, but the top half of the superstructure can.
- (iii) In action the natural tendency is to aim at the centre of whatever part of the target is visible, and in many cases it is easier to do this than to exclude the turret.
- (b) Range Corrections - If the opening round misses above or below the target, a correction to range will be entered. The amount of the correction will be such that the next round will have the greatest possible chance of securing a hit.
- (1) The height of the target presented by the average tank is approximately 5 ft (excluding the turret), and a round correct for elevation will have a trajectory which passes between the top and bottom edges of the target. Theoretically, therefore, if the opening round misses, an alteration or range equivalent to the angle subtended at the gun by the height of the target should produce a strike with the next round. But, if the sights have been correctly tested, the gun correctly zeroed, and the layer has laid accurately, the round may have missed the target in elevation for two reasons:-

- (141) In action the natural tendency is to aim at the centre of whatever part of the target is visible, and in many cases it is easier to do this than to exclude the turret.
- (b) Range Corrections - If the opening round misses above or below the target, a correction to range will be ordered. The amount of the correction will be such that the next round will have the greatest possible chance of securing a hit.
- (1) The height of the target presented by the average tank is approximately 5 ft (excluding the turret), and a round correct for elevation will have a trajectory which passes between the top and bottom edges of the target. Theoretically, therefore, if the opening round misses, an alteration or range equivalent to the angle subtended at the gun by the height of the target should produce a strike with the next round. But, if the sights have been correctly tested, the gun correctly zeroed, and the layer has layed accurately, the round may have missed the target in elevation for two reasons:-
- (A) Because the initial range ordered was wrongly estimated.
- (B) Because of the round to round dispersion of the gun.
- The probable error in range estimation and the dispersion of rounds will be greater at long ranges than at short ranges, and these considerations must be taken into account in determining the amount of correction to be ordered.
- (11) Misses at short ranges should be comparatively rare, and correction of the initial range ordered should not normally be necessary except for adjusting the position of the point of impact. At longer ranges, however, although the small angle subtended by the target appears to demand a small correction, the probability of a larger error in range estimation and the greater dispersion of rounds necessitate a bold correction. A suitable compromise which gives the best chances of a hit with the second round must be made.
- (144) The rules for correction to range are, therefore, as follows :-
- (A) If a round passes above or below the target, alter by 200 yds for all ranges.

(B)/.....

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- (B) If this changes "a miss above" into "a miss below", or visa versa, alter by 100 yds.
- (C) When firing at hull-down targets or when it is necessary to adjust the point of impact, a final correction less than 100 yds may be ordered by the use of Ground-line, or "Add 100 - **ground-line**", as usual.

(NOTE: Rounds which are wildly out for elevation must be corrected boldly).

1 L. Face

W. L. Tracey

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SUBJECT:- Amendments to SAT

'P' British Liaison and
Training Unit, RTC ICF

Officer i/o Trg
RTC ICF

Ref: G/A.9/522

27 June 1945

1. Herewith amendments to SAT Pamphlets Nos 1 and 4. Could you please arrange the translation, duplication and distribution to Schools and Regiments.
2. It is regretted that our number of interpreters is so small as to make this impossible.

WLF

Major GSO.II
Trg & Inf Trg
'P' British Liaison &
Training Unit, RTC ICF

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OCCETTO: Liste in allegato.

Al:

Comando 1 Reggimento

Comando 2 Reggimento

Comando Scuola di Fanteria

Maggiore Vignani

'P. BLATU IRAG ICP

21 Giugno 1945

2/A9/508.

1. Si inviano le liste in allegato come guida delle quantità di parti di ricambio etc. si ha diritto ad avere per ciascun tipo di arma.

2. Se non c'è al momento bisogno di un oggetto, non bisogna farne richiesta, si ha conoscenza del fatto che molte armi non hanno il numero giusto di parti di ricambio.

3. Le richieste vanno fatte tramite il comando della Div Picono.

4. La parte più importante nelle richieste è il numero di Catalogo e la denominazione IN INGLESE dell'oggetto che si richiede.

WLP/rc

WLP
Major
CSO II (Inf)

di parti di ricambio etc. si ha diritto ad avere per ciascun tipo di arma.

2. Se non c'è al momento bisogno di un oggetto, non bisogna farne richiesta, si è a conoscenza del fatto che molte armi non hanno il numero giusto di parti di ricambio.
3. Le richieste vanno fatte tramite il comando della Div Piccola.
4. In parte più importante nella richiesta è il numero di Catalogo e la denominazione IN INGLESE dell'oggetto che si richiede.

WLP/rc

WLP
Major
GSO II (Inf)

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