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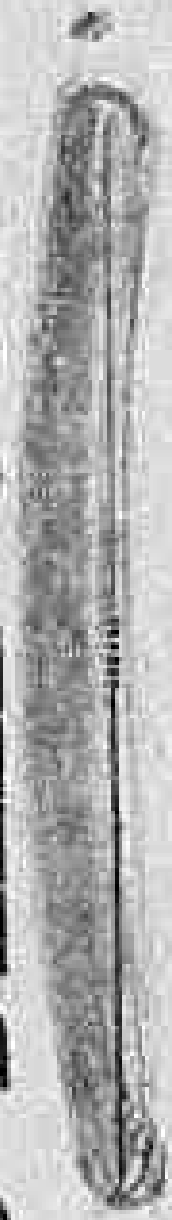
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NO TITLE, S/1354168
JAN.-MAR. 1945

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MINISTERO DELLE CORPORAZIONI



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THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM JAN 1945
TO MAR 1945
CATALOGUE

This non-titled file found among those marked
"Secret-Confidential" in Local Govt HQ files
is a military training record and seems of
little importance.

Certainly it is NOT a Local Govt file. ~~NOT~~

Confidential

3/7/49

N M Harrison
Major

4458

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
CMF
No.3 Platoon (Clerks)
Sections 7, 8, & 9

JC/lp

1 March 1945

Tel.556

SUBJECT: Training Books

TO : S/Sjt. Wright, P. ✓
S/Sjt. Leishman, C.A.
S/Sjt. Harrison, A.R.

Please forward to me not later than 1700 hrs. tomorrow (Friday) your Training Book, completed up to date, for submission to the Platoon Commander.

John Caldecott

J. CALDECOTT
SQMS
Platoon Officer

4437

This is to certify that all men of No.7 Section, No.3 Platoon (Clerks) have completed the training programme as laid down for the week ending 10th February, 1945 with the following exception:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Initials.</u>	<u>Reason for non-completion.</u>
S/1836361	L/Cpl.	HOFMEYER.	D.	Absent with no explanation on 9th February.

10/2/1945

P. G. Wright
S/Sgt.
No.7 Section Commander.

4456

This is to certify that all men of No. 7 Section, No 3 Platoon (Clerks) have completed the training programme as laid down for the week ending 17th February, 1945 with the following exceptions:-

S/6205794.	S/Sgt. WRIGHT, P. G.	Sick on 12th and 14th February.
S/1354168	Sgt. WHITE, W. G.	On leave 14th to 17th February.
S/1836361	L/Cpl HOFMEYER, D.	On CO's parade on 12th February.

17th February, 1945.

P. G. Wright
S/Sgt.
Section Commander
No. 7 Section.

4435

This is to certify that all men of No. 7 Section, No. 3 Platoon (clerks) have completed the training programme as laid down for the week ending 24th February, 1945, with the following exceptions :-

<u>No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Reason for non-completion.</u>
S/13058698	Sgt.	PAPPS. E.A.	Day off on 21st Feb.
S/1836361	L/Cpl.	HOFMEYER. D.	On leave. 20/2 to 24/2.

24th February, 1945.

- R. A. Wright -
S/SGT.
Section Commander.
No. 7 Section.

4434

This is to certify that all men of No. 7 Section have completed the training programme as laid down for the week ending 3rd March 1945 with the following exceptions :-

<u>No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Reason for non-completion.</u>
S/11427589.	L/Cpl.	BOALSBURN. W.	On leave 28/2 to 2/3.
S/1836361.	L/Cpl.	HOMLEY. R. D.	On duty on 28/2.

2nd March, 1945.

P. H. Wright.
S/Sgt.
Section Commander.
No. 7 Section.

4453

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION, CMP
No. 3 Platoon (Clerks)
Sections 7, 8 & 9

Training Programme - March 1945

S/Sjt. Wright, P. ✓
S/Sjt. Leishman, C.A.
S/Sjt. Harrison, A.R.

1. Herewith copy of Amdt. No.1 to Standing Orders, No.3 Platoon (Clerks), and Training Programme for March '45.

2. Instruct all personnel in your Sections to parade with respirators for the 0815 hrs. parade on Monday 5 March '45, and all future Monday parades.

3. The following extract from a letter from the Platoon Commander is notified for information.

"Adverse criticism has been forthcoming, both from within and from outside the Platoon as regards the uninteresting presentation of material by lecturers. The difficulties arising from speakers inexperienced in the subject being covered are fully realised, but there is no reason why lecturers should not make themselves sufficiently acquainted with the subject matter to be delivered to be able to deliver it in a more interesting fashion than merely parrot-wise."

J. Caldecott
J. CALDECOTT
SQMS
Platoon Officer

4432

TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1945
No. 1 COMPANY (CLETS)

<u>Day</u>	<u>Date and</u> <u>Subject</u> <u>5th</u>	<u>Date and</u> <u>Subject</u> <u>12th</u>	<u>Date and</u> <u>Subject</u> <u>19th</u>	<u>Date and</u> <u>Subject</u> <u>26th</u>
Monday	Gas training 7th	Gas training 14th	Gas training 21st	Gas training 28th
Wednesday	ASCA 9th ⁺	ASCA 16th ⁺	ASCA 23rd ⁺	ASCA 30th ⁺
Friday ⁺	Hygiene	Map Reading	Security	PAD & Fire fighting

⁺ In respect of No. 1 Platoon, these dates read Saturday 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st respectively.

NOTES : 1. No lecture will be given on Friday 2nd or Saturday 3rd March.

2. Each lecture in the above programme will be of approximately one half-hour's duration period of study outside lecture hours.

3. Training in the following subjects will be carried out under Section Arrangement Officers and at times which will interfere to the minimum with normal duties :

Feb.
27 1945

4441

TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1945
No. 1 COMPANY (CLEVER)

<u>Date and</u> <u>Subject</u> <u>12th</u>	<u>Date and</u> <u>Subject</u> <u>19th</u>	<u>Date and</u> <u>Subject</u> <u>26th</u>
Gas training <u>14th</u> ARCA	Gas training <u>21st</u> ARCA	Gas training <u>28th</u> ARCA
<u>16th</u> + Map Reading	<u>23rd</u> + Security	<u>30th</u> + PAB & Fire fighting

these dates read Saturday 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st respectively.

given on Friday 2nd or Saturday 3rd March.

The above programs will be of approximately one half-hour's duration and will require the equivalent outside lecture hours.

Following subjects will be carried out under Section Arrangements under the supervision of Platoon
 times which will interfere to the minimum with normal duties :

Physical Training,
 Weapon Training (including Care of Arms),
 Saluting,
 Interior Scenery.

4451

Sgt. Wright

- ① Please study attached notes, & deliver the Hygiene lecture on Monday next.
- ② Please forward your Training Book & certificate.

Calderoth S.M.S.

4450

0322

S. M. S. Caberooty
C.C. Connors Jr.

H Y G I E N E

LECTURE No. 3

FOOD DISEASES AND THEIR PREVENTION

Diseases due to food may result from deficiencies of the essential ingredients in the food or from germs or poisons conveyed to the food.

1. Deficiency Diseases

Vitamins. - An insufficient supply of vitamins in the food results in a general loss of physical fitness and inability to resist infection. In addition, there are certain diseases which are due to a deficiency of some particular vitamin; vitamin A deficiency causes an eye condition called xerophthalmia; vitamin B deficiency causes beri-beri or pellagra; vitamin C deficiency causes scurvy, while deficiency of vitamin D gives rise to rickets and defective teeth. Scurvy and Beri-beri are the two diseases of military importance; the former can be prevented by a supply of fresh fruit and vegetable and the latter by cereals and legumes, but unfortunately these may be difficult to obtain when they are needed most, for example, on active service in a tropical country or in a besieged garrison. In an emergency, fresh fruit and vegetables can be replaced by canned tomatoes and germinated peas and the cereals and legumes by marmite. The method of using germinated pulses is given in Appendix 9.

Salts. - Deficiency in the minerals salts in the body may be caused by excessive sweating, which will result in salt starvation, as it did among the troops besieged in Kut during the Great War.

2. Diseases conveyed by Food.

Poisons. such as arsenic, lead, copper etc. may be present in food as a result of the treatment of raw foods with preservatives, accidental contamination as with rat poisons, or bad methods in canning.

Worms. - Some tape worms pass a stage of their development in the form of cysts embedded in the flesh of animals. These cysts are not destroyed unless the meat is cooked thoroughly so that, when raw or insufficiently cooked meat is eaten, the cysts develop into full grown worms in the human intestine. Pigs are very frequently infected, and the supply of porc bacon or ham to troops must, therefore, be supervised carefully.

Germs are the most common cause of diseases conveyed by food, and especially of tuberculosis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, para typhoid fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, undulant fever and food poisoning group.

The germs may be contained in meat or milk from diseased animals such as tubercular cows, or they may be conveyed to food by flies, dust or contaminated water used for washing utensils, vegetables or other articles, or by the hands

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Unsound or decomposing food, especially meat pastes, sausages and fish, contain germs and may give rise to serious outbreaks of food poisoning, particularly in hot weather when food decomposes rapidly.

Canned food is usually safe and remains sound for a long time provided the tins are not opened. It is convenient for transport and storage, but a diet of canned food is monotonous and lacking in vitamins. Tins which are "blown" rusted or badly dented should be condemned as these conditions indicate that the food is decomposed or that the tin sooner or later will cease to be airtight and then the contents will become contaminated from outside.

- 2 -

Milk is one of the best human foods, but unfortunately it is also one of the most dangerous, as it may not only come from diseased animals, but it also forms an excellent food for germs and is attractive to flies. In hot countries and on active service, fresh milk is so liable to contamination and the difficulties of its transport and storage are so great that the use of condensed milk or dried milk powders is preferable. Dried milk can be reconverted into liquid milk by means of the "iron cow", which is a machine into which dried milk, butter, and water are placed and which then delivers what is, to all intents and purposes, fresh milk.

The process of pasteurizing milk kills the germs of such diseases as diphtheria, tuberculosis, undulant fever, scarlet fever and typhoid fever without destroying the food value, and is therefore recommended for all milk supplied to troops and their families. This process consists of keeping the milk at a temperature of not less than 145 F, and not more than 150 F. for half an hour and then cooling it rapidly to not more than 55 F.

In tropical countries, fresh milk is so liable to pollution that, if it is used, it should first be boiled; boiling, however, reduces its nutritive value and makes it unsuitable for young children, and so the use of dried milk is better. The practice of adulterating milk with possibly contaminated water, especially by native dealers and other receptacles for milk should be sterilized by steam and should be provided with dust-proof covers of a pattern which can be sealed to prevent them being tampered with. When open, receptacles should be kept in glyproof safes or be covered with gauze or other material to keep away flies.

The prevention of the contamination of food by germs can only be assured by rigid sanitary measures, including careful inspection of food supplies, scrupulous cleanliness and protection of the food from the time it is first issued until it is finally consumed.

Cleanliness must be observed by all persons handling food, and in all places where food is stored, prepared and served, such as larders, preparation rooms, kitchens, dining rooms, messes and institutes. Particular attention to cleanliness, especially of their hands and clothing, must be observed by cooks and other employed in the preparation, cooking or handling of food, and they must on no account continue at their duties if suffering from diarrhoea, however slight, or other illness. No one who has suffered from, or is a carrier of, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever or dysentery, or is suffering from or under treatment for venereal disease, may be employed in the preparation, cooking or handling of food. Cookhouses should be kept clean and free from flies, and all tables, cutting-up boards, chopping blocks and cooking utensils must be cleaned thoroughly after use. The practice of cleaning utensils with earth or sand is very dangerous, and ashes from the fire should be provided for this purpose. Suggested sanitary rules for cookhouses are given in Appendix 8.

Satisfactory arrangements must be made for washing up after meals, and a plentiful supply of hot water, soap, soda and cloths should be provided. Arrangements must also be made for the disposal of dirty water, swill and kitchen refuse. ~~Refugee~~ ^{Refugee} ~~side~~ ^{side} sanitation in these matters produces insanitary conditions and the training of cooks.

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Canteens and institutes must be kept under sanitary supervision, and in foreign stations, civilian cafes and restaurants which will not comply with the sanitary regulations of the military authorities should be placed out of bounds to the troops.

The presence of hawkers in barracks, especially abroad, is undesirable and, if allowed they should be licensed, and they, their premises and the foodstuffs they sell should be subject to regular medical inspection.

In foreign stations, the presence of native employees in barracks is always a source of danger of infection; their number should be limited and particular attention paid to their healths, habits and dwellings.

Food should never be kept in rooms or tents where men, live or sleep, near latrines, or anywhere exposed to flies.

The storage of food is not, as a rule, difficult in barracks where

- 3 -

ventilated fly-proof and rat-proof stores and larders are provided, but in camp and on active service these may have to be improvised. Such improvised food safes should be made of wire gauze, muslin or similar material supported on frames; they must cover the food completely and be of sufficient size for the food to be placed inside without touching the sides, so that flies crawling on the outside cannot touch the food. Laying muslin or similar covers directly on the food is useless, as flies can still gain access to the food through the parts of the cover in contact with it. Temporary portable food safes can be made on box form to fold flat, while another simple but effective pattern can be made with wire rings surrounded with muslin as shown in Fig. 13.

Permanent safes should be made of seasoned wood and perforated metal or wire gauze, well-jointed and with close fitting doors; they should provide free cross-ventilation and allow easy access for cleaning the inside, and should be kept clean and in good repair.

Food-safes should be used only for the storage of food; toilet articles, clothing and personal property must never be put into them.

4448

GAS TRAINING.

1. Clean respirators, paying special attention to the face piece. Eye pieces will be cleaned with anti-dim. When cleaned, the face piece will be turned inside out and left hanging for at least one hour.
2.
 - a. Test for correct size.
 - b. Test elastic bands.
 - c. Test for eyes level with eyepiece.
 - d. Test tightness round chin cheeks, temples, forehead.
 - e. Squeeze connecting tube and test for air when satisfied.

3. Type of Gas (1) Choking. To be memorized:

- a. PHOSGENE - Lethal
Non-persistent
Invisible
Smells of musty hay.

- b. CHLORINE - Lethal
Non-persistent
Smells of bleach
Colour: greenish yellow

c. CHLOROPICRIN

Persistent (3 hours)
Affects eyes and lungs.

4. Types of Gases. To be memorized:

a. NOSE GASES

D.M., D.A., and D.C.	Non-persistent	By its effects after 3-5 mins.	Pains in chest, throat, teeth and head in 3-5 mins. Feeling of influenza and depression. Vomiting in severe cases.
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b. TEAR GASES

C.A.P.	Non-persistent	By its effects.	Stinging of eyes, flow of tears, but no damage to eyes.
K.S.K.	Persistent about 2 hours.	Smell of pear drops and effects.	As above.
B.B.C.	Persistent, 3-30 days.	Smell of sour fruit and effects.	As above but more acute.

3. Type of Gas (1) Choking.

To be memorized:

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Persistent (3 hours)
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4. Types of Gases.

To be memorized:

- a. NOSE GASES
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b. TEAR GASES

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As above.
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2 hours.
B.H.C. Persistent. Smell of sour fruit and effects.
3-30 days.

4436

5. Types of Gases

To be memorized:

BLISTER GASES

- Mustard Very persistent. Pale straw to liquid. Eyes turn red, then close. From a few hours dark brown oily liquid. Smell of will case permanent onions. Detectors blindness. turn RED where in skin. No immediate effect. contact with liquid, irritation in about 2 hours

followed by blisters in 8-12 hours. If swallowed stomach pains, vomiting and probable death. Vesour

Eyes. Pain and redness in 4-8 hours. Temporary blindness.
Lungs. No immediate effect, cough 6-8 hours after. Liable to pneumonia
Skin. No immediate effect; irritation in about 12 hours followed by blisters.

6. Types of Cases.

To be memorised.

BULSTER GASES

Lewisite. Very persistent.

Smell of geraniums in crude state. Skin stinging. Detectors turn RED where in contact with liquid

Liquid

Eye. Pain redness, closed in 1 hour. permanent blindness. Skin. Immediate stinging, redness in 15 minutes, blisters in an hour's time and

upwards, If swallowed may cause death.

Vapour

Owing to strong smell and irritation protective measures can be taken at once and there should be no casualties. Redness of skin from half an hour upwards.

7. First Aid for Cases.

To be memorised.

a. Choking Gases.

The casualty is a stretcher case. Should be kept warm, given hot, sweet tea; no alcohol, no smoking. Transferred to Medical Post.

b. Nose Gases

No first aid treatment. Should not be evacuated.

c. Tear Gases

Wash out eyes thoroughly with water. Evacuate only in serious cases.

d. Bulster Gases

Wash out eyes if affected, evacuate immediately. Affected skin should be swabbed and gas ointment applied. If blisters form they should be pricked.

8. Personal Decontamination.

To be memorised.

SEQUENCE :- Can be memorized by the letters C.O.E.C.D.O.

C stands for Cotton Waste.
O Ointment.
E Eyeshields.

upwards. If swallowed no cause death.

Vapour
Owing to strong smell and irritation protective measures can be taken at once and these should be no casualties. Redness of skin from half an hour upwards.

7. First Aid for Gases.
To be memorised.

- a. Choking Gases.
The casualty is a stretcher case. Should be kept warm, given hot, sweet tea; no alcohol, no smoking. Transferred to Medical Post.
- b. Nose Gases
- c. Tear Gases
No first aid treatment. Should not be evacuated.
- d. Prisoner Gases
Wash out eyes thoroughly with water. Evacuate only in serious cases.
Wash out eyes if affected, evacuate immediately. Affected skin should be swabbed and gas ointment applied. If blisters form they should be pricked.

8. Personal Decontamination.

To be memorised.

SEQUENCE :- Can be memorized by the letters C.O.E.C.D.O.

- C stands for Cotton Waste.
- O Ointment.
- E Eyeshields.
- C Clothing & Equipment.
- D Detectors & Weapons.
- O Ointment.

4445

10. Personal Decontamination.

To be memorised:

- (a) C for clothing and equipment. - Remove equipment, blouse and helmet. Swab boots. Remove anklets. Examine trousers and blouse, apply ointment to both sides of the material wherever contamination is detected or suspected, and apply ointment to the skin (where not covered by underclothing) underneath the contaminated parts. Put on blouse.
(Note. - if there is doubt as to whether any contamination on the blouse has not been detected and treated owing to extent of contamination, bad light, grease, dirt or rain, the blouse must be discarded and the jersey worn until a fresh blouse is available. On occasions, the commander on the spot may consider it advisable to order all houses to be discarded.) Examine anklets and equipment, swab off any free liquid and apply ointment to both sides of the material wherever contamination is detected or suspected. Put on anklets and equipment. Remove Garrison from steel helmet; swab helmet; apply ointment to both sides of chinstrap where contaminated; regarrison helmet if necessary. Put on helmet.
- (b) D for detectors and weapons. Swab sleeve detectors and retain them for further use, but if contaminated with a large number of drops they should be discarded and the spare pair taken into use.
- (c) O for ointment. Swab the hands with clean cotton waste and rub fresh ointment vigorously into each hand for 30 seconds.

12. Decontamination of Weapons.

- All ranks are responsible for the decontamination of weapons on their charge.
- (a) Rub as ointment into the hands, leaving a visible film on the hands to give protection when handling contaminated articles.
 - (b) Unless the sling is heavily contaminated it should be left on the rifle, all free liquid being removed with a swab. Rub ointment into both sides of the affected parts of the sling.
 - (c) Remove, by careful swabbing, all free liquid from the rifle. Apply ointment to all contaminated parts, rubbing it well into the woodwork.
 - (d) Wipe off surplus ointment from the hands with cotton waste and then rub more ointment vigorously into each hand for 30 seconds.

13. Decontamination of Vehicle.

- (a) All drivers are responsible for the decontamination of their vehicles.
 - (b) Blister gas itself will not prevent a vehicle being driven.
 - (c) If the driver has been contaminated, his first action will be personal decontamination.
- Contamination of the vehicle should be carried out at the first opportunity.

Free liquid and apply ointment to both sides of the material. Remove contamination is detected or suspected. Put on armbands and equipment. Remove garnish from steel helmet; swab helmet; apply ointment to both sides of chinstrap where contaminated; regarnish helmet if necessary. Put on helmet.

- (B) D for detectors and weapons. Swab sleeve detectors and retain them for further use, but if contaminated with a large number of drops they should be discarded and the spare pair taken into use.
- (c) O for ointment. Swab the hands with clean cotton waste and rub fresh ointment vigorously into each hand for 30 seconds.

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- (d) Wipe off surplus ointment from the hands with cotton waste and then rub more ointment vigorously into each hand for 30 seconds.

13. Decontamination of Vehicle.

- (a) All drivers are responsible for the decontamination of their vehicles.
- (b) Blister gas itself will not prevent a vehicle being driven.
- (c) If the driver has been contaminated, his first action will be personal decontamination.
- (d) Decontamination of the vehicle should be carried out at the first opportunity. It is important to attend to those parts with which personnel or stores are likely to come in contact.

Light Contamination.

- (e) The swabbing of those portions of the vehicle which the driver or other personnel are likely to touch (e.g. steering wheel, controls, starting handle, door, handle, tailboard) will generally suffice.
- (f) The patch of detector paint should be swabbed and, at the first opportunity when the engine is cool, repainted with the paint carried on the vehicle. (If a brush is not available the paint can be applied with a rag.)

14. Heavy Contamination.

All drivers are responsible for the decontamination of their vehicles.

- (a) Deal first with the woodwork, swabbing off the free liquid using a sandbag or rag moistened with petrol. Mix on the shovel a small quantity of bleach paste to a thick creamy consistency and apply it to the affected portion by means of a

- sandbag or rag.
- (b) Deal next with the mudguard, swabbing off the free liquid using a sandbag or rag moistened with petrol. No belach paste on metal parts.
 - (c) Free liquid (if any) on the hood and tyre should be swabbed off using a sandbag or rag moistened with petrol, the remainder being left to weather.
 - (d) If the seats are contaminated they should be swabbed and then either turned upside down or covered with a cape.
 - (e) Finally, burn or bury the used swabs.

0334

4443

H.Q. ALLIED COMMISSION
No. 3 Platoon (Clerks)
Sections 7, 8 & 9

8 February 1945

TO: S/Sjt. Wright ✓
S/Sjt. Leishman
S/Sjt. Harrison

1. Attention is directed to para. 2 (b) of Standing Orders issued in connection with the Training Programme.

2. Please forward the Training Book in respect of your Section, together with the weekly certificate, to me in Room 37, 6th floor Annexe, by 1200 hrs. on Saturday of each week, commencing 9 February 1945.

3. You are reminded that training in the subjects not covered by the programme of lectures will be carried out under Section arrangements, and your Training Book and certificate should be completed accordingly. The subjects are:-

Kit check,
Physical training,
Weapon training (including care of arms),
Saluting,
Interior Economy.

J. Caldecott
J. CALDECOTT SQMS
Platoon Officer

1-1-2

CURRENT
CIVIL AFFAIRS LECTURE

LESSON NOTES

1. The attached Lesson Notes have been written after careful study of the Army Bureau of Current Affairs pamphlet 'Brush up for City Street'.
2. In order to create interest a Black Board should be used and the two main thoughts of the lesson emphasized.
3. If time allows the platoon should be encouraged to ask questions.
4. If questions are asked that cannot be given an immediate answer the lecturer should make a note of the question and promise that an answer will be given at the next civil affairs lecture. Indifferent answers should not be given.
5. The following questions might be asked.

Question.

- (A) Who will be the educational instructor during the Interim period?

Answer.

1. The Unit Educational Officer.
2. The Area Educational Staff.
3. Civilian lecturers serving on Regional Committees etc.

(B) Question.

Can I sit any University Exam while overseas?

Answer.

Yes. London Matriculation in two parts.

Part I English and Maths

Part II ~~There are~~ subjects to be chosen by the candidate.

Three

(C) Question.

Will there be any other road leading to the University, the Civil Service or the College?

Answer.

Yes - The Forces Prelim.

(D) Question

Can I take a correspondence course while in the Army.

1 4443

→ 2 -

Answer.

Yes There are many correspondence courses that are specially arranged for men and women in the Forces. E.G. The War Office Correspondence Course which is run in conjunction with University College, Cambridge.

6. The writer will be pleased to help anybody in this quest for conquest.

CURRENT AFFAIRS LECTUREWHAT PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE FOR CIVVY STREET?INTRODUCTION

That is a question that we are continually asking ourselves. The war has meant more to some than to others. It has meant more giving to some of us than to others and we are rightly concerned about what preparations are being made to fit us once more for civvy street.

Before war was declared the majority of us were serving our apprenticeship in the workshops and factories or perhaps we were in the middle of a University or college course. How can we be expected to go back to the joiner's shop, the foundry or the class room without at least a refresher course?

AIM

The aim of this lecture is to pass on some information that will help to answer the question of what preparations are being made for civvy street.

MESSAGE

The first thought that I wish to develop is:- Some of us have received more out of the Army than others - and on the contrary some have given more.

Let me expound this thought by the use of a Balance Sheet.

On the left hand side we will show any Credit Balances and on the right hand side any Debit Balances.

CREDIT BALANCES

1. Better health -

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2. Better knowledge of men.
3. New Friends.
4. Self discipline and self reliance.
5. Visits to various parts of the world.
6. Economic Security.
7. New kinds of skill.

DISADVANTAGES.

1. Separation from home.
2. Anxiety about domestic life.
3. Sense of frustration.
4. Restricted Freedom.
5. Arrears of education.
6. Loss money.
7. Loss of skill in civilian job.

Now that looks alright on paper or on a black board but it still does not answer our question:-

What preparations are being made for civvy street?

Many of us are inclined to think, in our more serious moods, that service in the army represents so many 'lost years'. We feel it has swallowed up three, four or five years of our life. There's a finality about the passage of time, a fatalness which can become oppression when it takes possession of our minds. They seem to be 'the years that the locust hath eaten'. Our sense of this loss of time depends very much upon what we were doing, or preparing to do, when we joined the Army. War interrupts and transforms

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some lives more than others. To some the Army is a great university of experience and learning, to others it is merely a job and to others a desert place.

The Army has certainly put the clock back for some of us but on the contrary 'lost time' has many qualifications and compensations. It is possible that the Army has speeded up your capacity to learn and when you leave the Army you will find learning your job much easier than you imagined. No man can lay down a law and say:- 'It takes 3 years to learn so and so'. The apprentice when he has finished his apprenticeship still continues to learn something new about his craft. The student when he has finished with the class room and the examination has not finished his studies.

That leads me to the second thought. When will the opportunity come for us to begin 'making up for lost time'.

The principles and the procedure which are to determine our release from the Army are:-

1. After the defeat of Germany there will be a release of those men who won't be needed to polish off Japan, or to mount guard in occupied Europe. We shall have partial but not total demobilisation. But we mustn't confuse 'half time' with the final whistle.
2. Men will leave the Army, as they came into the Army by instalments. There can no more be mass demobilisation than there can be mass mobilisation. Just as arrangements have to be made to equip and train us for war, so similar arrangements must be made to equip and train us for peace. We can't clock-on for peace until we are clocked-off from war.
3. Those who stay on in the Army, either for active service or awaiting their turn for release, will be the Interim Army.

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It is during the interim period that the days of preparation must be dealt with seriously. For some demobilisation by instalments will be, in many ways an irksome affair for those who aren't at the head of the queue. What will Army life be like during the waiting period? Training for military operations will be over for men due to go out. Maintenance of military fitness will continue - for reasons of discipline and comfort. That will not - however - fill the soldier's day. It has, therefore, been proposed to use some of the 'surplus time' to prepare the soldier for life in civvy street. The Army will see to it that all men and women awaiting release are given some kind of preliminary training which will come in useful when they leave the Army to learn a trade. It will teach them the alphabet of industry and commerce so that men and women can go out and learn the language.

The plan that has been drawn up for Army Education during demobilisation has eight basic features.

1. It will be compulsory - that is to say it will be an obligatory part of the working time-table. - If you need prompting in the reasons why, here are some of them: Education is to be compulsory because it is vital. That fact has already been recognised in the Army - e.g., by such items as ABGA and B.W.P. Henceforward it is to be given even more emphasis and more time. If education is essential training, then it must go into the time-table like all other forms of training. If you want to be certain that men are to get the opportunities the Army is planning for them, then it must arrange these opportunities in working-time. Finally, we should remember that this scheme is compulsory in a two-way sense. It is no less obligatory on the War Office to provide and maintain the scheme than it is on the Army to use it.

2. It will have variety. Troops will have a reasonably

44. 6

- 5 -

wide choice in what they want to study. They can't have every preference, but they'll get a range wide enough to cover most general interests.

3. It won't affect demobilisation. Whether a soldier is learning something - or teaching his comrades something - he won't thereby lose his place in the Demob. queue. He'll go when his turn comes, even if he is half-way through translating into French that classic and poignant enquiry, 'where is the pen of my squire?'.

4. It will dovetail into Army organisation. The new scheme will not cut across or in any way interfere with military organisation. It will fit into the existing pattern of Army administration and procedure.

5. It will be co-educational. Where the subjects of study are common to men and women the students will not be segregated by sex.

6. It won't have a 'D Day'. The scheme will not go into operation at 'H Hour' on 'D Day'. Formations will 'lay on' the scheme at different times, according to what part of the world they are in and what their other circumstances are (e.g., static, operational).

7. It will keep close to civilian facilities - because those facilities are so often just what the Army wants and partly because, having had experience of what the civilian system can provide, soldiers will use it after the war.

8. It will grow out of what exists in the Army already. Through AABCA and B.W.P. as well as through many other provisions, the Army has got the hang of education. What now exists is to be extended and adapted to meet the changed interests and lives of the Demob. Period.

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The second basic feature ^{out} outlined the fact that 'troops will have a reasonably wide choice in what they want to study'. Therefore after close consideration of how best to cope with the Army's diversity of educational needs the War Office has classified them into six broad categories:-

1. Technology.

Under this heading there will be courses likely to suit men who have an interest in mechanical or electrical engineering, or who are thinking of becoming, let us say, fitters or mechanics. This heading will also include courses in building construction, designed to attract men who fancy some such trade as plastering, bricklaying or plumbing. None of the many courses under this heading will train or qualify a man for a job - but they will at least teach him the elements of the subject and thus save him time if and when (after leaving the Army) he decides to go all out for preparing himself for a trade.

2. General Science.

There is a whole host of occupations which are all the better conducted for knowing the rudiments of science. If a soldier, for instance, is attracted by the idea of going into the rising chemical industries, such as plastics, he ought to know the scientific principles behind the processes of manufacture. If he contemplates farming, he should know something of the scientific basis of agriculture, e.g., the chemistry of manures, the biology of soils, stock and crops. Brewing and baking, again, are trades which require a knowledge of chemistry - and the list could be lengthened by a page or more.

Many soldiers will select this category because they know they will need some simple mathematics or technical drawing in the jobs they expect to get; while men and women who intend to go in for medicine or surveying or

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draughtsmanship will also decide to choose their subjects 'from this group'. Even apart from a 'professional' interest in science, soldiers will find a value in science as an approach to problems of society and industry.

3. Home, Health, Hobbies

This very wide section of the curriculum is intended to meet many different needs. It will suit the soldier who is interested, let us say, in gardening or poultry-keeping. It will attract the auxiliary who (whether for domestic or professional purposes) wants to begin learning to cook or bring up children or to nurse. It will include handyman's courses, first-aid, home-furnishing, dressmaking.

4. Man and Society

Many thousands of men and women in the Army have developed since the war began, a concern about current affairs and social problems. Having argued the case so often about the world's woes and the world's hopes, they would like to study more deeply some of the background to these problems. That background is a very complex one. It can be approached, for example, through economics or through human geography. It can be examined in its historical or psychological aspects. It is a field of inquiry, which can often be fruitfully explored through the literature of Britain or France or Germany. Some people will prefer to examine it from a religious or philosophical point of view. It may not be possible to give a soldier the exact lines of approach to this field which he prefers to all others, but if his interest is centered in these problems of Man and Society, he is likely under this heading to find courses which will enlarge his knowledge and sharpen his appetite.

5. Courses and the Professions

In this category courses will be arranged for men and women:

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(for example) who want to make serious study of business organization or prepare to enter the Civil Service or local government. Soldiers who have decided to go in for law or medicine or teaching will also be provided for in this category, and others who ultimately want to become let us say, journalists or salesmen or bank officers or estate managers, will equally find ^{something} to suit them under this heading.

6. Arts and Crafts.

The sixth broadfield of choice is intended for those who whether for private or professional interest want to familiarize themselves with drawing or painting or musical appreciation. Men and women who hope to go in for printing or design or architecture or teaching will all find something in this category to provide the first principles of their special need or interest.

It is from these six that each soldier and auxiliary will be provided, according to his or her interest and abilities, with a course of study during the time before they leave the Army.

To those who ask the question what preparations are being made for civvy street? the answer is provided that you are willing to put the same determination into your preparation for civvy street as you put into defeating the German Army in Africa and other places, then, when the day for the D-Day arrives you will be in a position to take your place in the workshop, the factory, the class-room or the office as a workman unshamed.

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H.Q. Allied Commission
No. 3 Platoon (Clerks)
Sections 7, 8 & 9

3 February 1945

TO: S/Sjt. Wright ✓
S/Sjt. Leishman
S/Sjt. Harrison

Attempts to secure sufficient chairs for all personnel attending the morning training lectures have proved unsuccessful. You will therefore issue instructions to all members of your sections below the rank of serjeant to bring chairs with them to the Conference Room from their places of employment, where such are within the Ministry of Corporations Building.

J. Caldecott.
J. CALDECOTT, SQMS,
Platoon Officer

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
No. 3 Platoon (Clerks)
Section 7, 8 and 9

30 January 1945

SUBJECT: Training

TO : S/Sjt. Wright ✓
S/Sjt. Leishman
S/Sjt. Harrison

1. The following instructions are forwarded in amplification of No. 3 Platoon Standing Orders, copy of which has already been delivered to you.
2. You will, as soon as possible, contact the personnel in your Section, and acquaint them with as much of the Standing Orders as is necessary.
3. You will obtain a S.O. Book 129 and prepare a Training Book in the form laid down in Appendix A.
4. Orders to your Sections will be issued verbally; no written instructions to personnel will be issued by Section Commanders.
5. Remember to ensure that all personnel in your Section attending training lectures are provided with notebooks and pencils.
6. Strict compliance with Standing Orders is expected; you will take the necessary disciplinary action against any personnel in your Section failing to comply.

J. Caldecott.

J. CALDECOTT, SQMS,
Platoon Officer.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

SIF

No. 3 Platoon (Clerks)

29 January 1945.

STANDING ORDERS

1. ORGANIZATION

No. 3 Platoon (Clerks) consists of 9 Sections with 3 Platoon Officers each supervising and in immediate charge of the training of 3 Sections.

2. TRAINING

(a) Platoon Officers

Platoon Officers are:

SQMS Iark, F. V. L. (1/c Sections 1, 2 and 3),
 SQMS Brain, A. T. (1/c Sections 4, 5 and 6),
 SQMS Caldwell, J. (1/c Sections 7, 8 and 9).

They will be responsible to the Platoon Commander for the supervision and completion of training, in accordance with training programme of the 3 Sections under their command; for discipline, and for the accuracy of all returns submitted in respect of their Sections and the personnel thereof.

On Saturday of each week, Platoon Officers will examine the Training Books maintained by their Section Commanders. A specimen page of the Training Book is attached hereto as Appendix "A". They will examine same and endorse in evidence of their agreement with the accuracy of the entries therein. At the same time they will obtain from Section Commanders a certificate stating that training has been completed by the personnel of their Section in accordance with the programme and the details required contained in the Training Book.

Platoon Officers will render to the Platoon Commander not later than 12.00 hours on the last day of each month a certificate in the following form:

"This is to certify that all men of Section No. 3 have completed the training programme as laid down for the month of With the following exceptions:

2. DUTIES

(a) Platoon Officers

Platoon Officers are:

SMS Lark, E. V. L. (1/c Sections 1, 2 and 3),

SMS Bruin, A. I. (1/c Sections 4, 5 and 6),

SMS Caldecott, J. (1/c Sections 7, 8 and 9).

They will be responsible to the Platoon Commander for the supervision and completion of training, in accordance with training programme, of the 3 Sections under their command; for discipline, and for the accuracy of all returns submitted in respect of their Sections and the personnel thereof.

On Saturday of each week, Platoon Officers will examine the Training Books maintained by their Section Commanders. A specimen page of the Training Book is attached hereto as Appendix "A". They will examine same and endorse in evidence of their agreement with the accuracy of the entries therein. At the same time they will obtain from Section Commanders a certificate stating that training has been completed by the personnel of their Section in accordance with the programme and the detailed record contained in the Training Book.

Platoon Officers will render to the Platoon Commander not later than 12.00 hours on the last day of each month a certificate in the following form:

"This is to certify that all men of Section No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, have completed the training programme as laid down for the month of

With the following exceptions:

No. Rank Name Initials Reason for non-completion "

Platoon Officers will act in turn as Duty Officer at training lectures and, on the day of tour of duty, will sign the Platoon Monthly Book as evidence of the accuracy of the entries therein. Duty roster will be as laid down by the Platoon Commander.

In the absence of the Platoon Officer the senior Section Commander of the 3 Sections for which the Platoon Officer is normally responsible will assume duty as Platoon Officer.

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(a) Section Commanders

Section Commanders will be the senior NCO in each Section and are:

Section No. 1	Sgt. Davis, R.A.
Section No. 2	Sgt. Thorpe, E.
Section No. 3	Sgt. Green, S.
Section No. 4	Sgt. Brayshaw, H.E.
Section No. 5	Sgt. Cookson, J.
Section No. 6	Sgt. Hall, T.J.
Section No. 7	Sgt. Wright, P.
Section No. 8	Sgt. Leishman, G.A.
Section No. 9	Sgt. Harrison, A.R.

Section Commanders are responsible to the Platoon Commander through their Platoon Officer for discipline in their respective Sections, and for the implementation of instructions issued by the Platoon Commander or Platoon Officers.

They will maintain a Training Book in which will be entered a record of the training performed by the men in their Section (See Appendix "A"). This book will be available for inspection at all times by the Platoon Commander or Platoon Officers.

Section Commanders will render a weekly certificate (in form similar to that rendered by Platoon Officers to the Platoon Commander - see sub-para. (a) above) stating that training has been completed by the personnel of their Section in accordance with the programme and the detailed record contained in the Training Book. Time and day of rendition will be at the discretion of Platoon Officers.

In the absence of the Section Commander the next senior NCO in the Section will assume command.

(c) Platoon Sergeant

Senior NCOs will perform a weekly tour of duty as Platoon Sergeant in accordance with a roster to be maintained by the Platoon Commander.

The Platoon Sergeant will carry out such instructions as may be given to him by the Platoon Commander or by the Platoon Officers.

He will maintain the Platoon Nominal Roll Book in which will be recorded attendances at the ~~ex. M.~~ ^{ex. M.} services on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and which will be signed at each parade by the Duty Officer, and be available for inspection by the OC, ~~Platoon Commander~~ ^{Platoon Commander or} Platoon Officers.

He will collect from Platoon Officers by not later than 12.00 hrs. on the last day of each month their Monthly Certificates to the Platoon Commander, and therefrom he will prepare a certificate (in similar form) by 09.00 hrs. on the last of the month for signature by the Platoon Commander and rendition to OC, ~~Platoon Commander~~ ^{Nº1 Company (Clerks)}.

They will maintain a Training Book in which will be entered a record of the training performed by the men in their Section (See Appendix "A"). This book will be available for inspection at all times by the Platoon Commander or Platoon Officers.

Section Commanders will render a weekly certificate (in form similar to that rendered by Platoon Officers to the Platoon Commander - see sub-part (a) above) stating the training has been completed by the personnel of their Section in accordance with the programme and the detailed record contained in the Training Book. Time and day of rendition will be at the discretion of Platoon Officers.

In the absence of the Section Commander the next senior NCO in the Section will assume command.

(c) Platoon Sergeant

Senior NCOs will perform a weekly tour of duty as Platoon Sergeant in accordance with a roster to be maintained by the Platoon Commander.

The Platoon Sergeant will carry out such instructions as may be given to him by the Platoon Commander or by the Platoon Officers.

He will maintain the Platoon Kominal Roll Book in which will be recorded attendances at the ~~platoon~~ parades on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and which will be signed at each parade by the Duty Officer, and be available for inspection by the CO, ~~Platoon Commander~~ Nº1 Company (Clerks) Platoon Officers.

He will collect from Platoon Officers by not later than 12.00 hrs. on the last day of each month their Monthly Certificates to the Platoon Commander, and therefrom he will prepare a certificate (in similar form) by 09.00 hrs. on the 1st of the month for signature by the Platoon Commander and rendition to CO, ~~Platoon Commander~~ Nº1 Company (Clerks).

3. DISCIPLINE

In the event of the need for disciplinary action, charges will be supported by documentary evidence and will be delivered by the Section Commander concerned to the Platoon Sergeant who will transmit to the Platoon Officer concerned. Platoon Officers will consult the Platoon Commander in respect of all cases where disciplinary action is considered necessary.

4. Method of Instruction

(a) General

Monthly Training Programmes will be as approved by Company Commander, No. 1 Company (Clerks).

Training lectures will be delivered in the Main Conference Hall, 3rd Floor, Ministry of Cooperations Building, from 08.45 hrs to 08.45 hrs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, commencing Monday 5 March 1945. All persons attending training lectures will provide themselves with writing materials for the purpose of taking notes.

There will be NO SICKING in the Conference Room.

Training not covered by training lectures will be carried out under Section arrangements under the supervision of Platoon Officers, at times which will interfere to the minimum with normal duties.

(b) Preparation of Lectures

Personnel of the three Clerks Platoons will follow the same basic programme.

The three lecture periods referred to in sub-para 4(a) above will each require the equivalent period of study outside lecture hours.

Platoon Officers will be responsible for the preparation of subject material and for provision of lecturers in accordance with separate instructions to be issued by the Platoon Commander. The material should cover a lecture of a minimum duration of 20 minutes and a maximum duration of 30 minutes. Subject material will be typed in triplicate and will be delivered to the Platoon Commander at least 72 hours before the lecture is to be given.

Lecturers will be allowed the maximum possible time and a minimum of one hour during working hours for the preparation of their subject.

W. W. W. W. W.
Commanding,
No. 3 Platoon (Clerks).

DISTRIBUTION:

Company Commander, No. 1 Company (Clerks) (2)
O.C. British Detachment (thru O.C. No. 1 Coy.) (1)

Training not covered by training lectures will be carried out under Section arrangements under the supervision of Platoon Officers, at times which will interfere to the minimum with normal duties.

(b) Preparation of Lectures

Personnel of the three Clerks Platoons will follow the same basic programme.

The three lecture periods referred to in sub-para 4(a) above will each require the equivalent period of study outside lecture hours.

Platoon Officers will be responsible for the preparation of subject material and for provision of lecture material in accordance with separate instructions to be issued by the Platoon Commander. The material should cover a lecture of a minimum duration of 20 minutes and a maximum duration of 30 minutes. Subject material will be typed in triplicate and will be delivered to the Platoon Commander at least 72 hours before the lecture is to be given.

Lecturers will be allowed the maximum possible time and a minimum of one hour during working hours for the preparation of their subject.

W. C. Long, Esq.
A.S.M.

Commanding,
No. 3 Platoon (Clerks).

DISTRIBUTION:

Company Commander, No. 1 Company (Clerks) (2)
C.O. British Detachment (thru C.O. No. 1 Coy.) (1)
Platoon Officers (1 each)
Section Commanders (1 each)
Platoon Sergeant (1)
Sparcs (6)

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

CIE

No. 3 PLATOON (CLERKS)

Amendment No. 1 to Standing Orders, No. 3 Platoon (Clerks)

1. Page 2, Para 2(b), Against Section No. 1, ✓
Delete : S/Sgt. Packham, P.F.
Substitute: Sjt. Davy, R.A.
2. Page 2, Para 2(c), Third Sub-Paragraph
Delete : 07.45 hrs
Substitute: 08.15 hrs ✓
Delete : O.C. British Detachment
Substitute: O.C. No. 1 Company (Clerks).
3. Page 2, Para 2(c) Fourth sub-paragraph ✓
Delete : O.C. British Detachment
Substitute: O.C. No. 1 Company (Clerks).
4. Substitute ~~delete~~ ^{delete} page 3 for existing page 3.

R. M. Chingden

P.S.M.

Commanding,
No. 3 Platoon (Clerks).

DISTRIBUTION:

Company Commander, No. 1 Company (Clerks) (2)
 O.C. British Detachment (thru O.C. No. 1 Coy.) (1)
 Platoon Officers (1 each)
 Section Commanders (1 each)
 Platoon serjeant (1)
 Spares (6)

4. Method of Instruction

(a) General

Monthly Training Programmes will be as approved by OG, British Detachment.

Training lectures will be delivered in the Main Conference Hall, 3rd Floor, Ministry of Corporations Building, from 07.45 hrs. to 08.45 hrs. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, commencing Friday, 2 February 1945. All persons attending training lectures will provide themselves with writing materials for the purpose of taking notes.

There will be NO SMOKING in the Conference Room.

Training not covered by training lectures will be carried out under Section arrangements under the supervision of Platoon Officers, at times which will interfere to the minimum with normal duties.

(b) Preparation of Lectures

Personnel of the three Clerks Platoons will follow the same basic programmes.

The three lecture periods referred to in sub-para. 4(a) above will each be divided into two one half-hour periods, permitting six lectures per week, each requiring the equivalent period of study outside lecture hours.

Platoon Officers of Sections 1, 2 and 3 and Sections 4, 5 and 6 will be responsible for the preparation of subject material for one lecture each on a subject to be notified by the Platoon Commander. The material should cover a lecture of a minimum duration of 20 minutes and a maximum duration of 30 minutes. Platoon Officers will also be responsible for the provision of a lecturer in the subject covered (preferably the person responsible for preparing the subject matter). Subject material will be typed in triplicate and will be delivered to the Platoon Commander at least 48 hours before the lecture is to be given.

Platoon Officer of Section 7, 8 and 9 will be responsible for the provision of two lecturers to deliver lectures on subjects other than those covered in the preceding paragraph. Subject matter will be provided by the Platoon Commander, and will be transmitted to the Platoon Officer as early as possible in order that the lecturers may familiarize themselves completely with the matter to be covered.

Lecturers will be allowed the maximum possible time and a minimum of one hour during working hours for the preparation of their subject.

shd
R. H. Angerault

0356

(b) Preparation of Lectures

Personnel of the three Clarke Platoons will follow the same basic programme.

The three lecture periods referred to in sub-para. 4(a) above will each be divided into two one half-hour periods, permitting six lectures per week, each requiring the equivalent period of study outside lecture hours.

Platoon Officers of Sections 1, 2 and 3 and Sections 4, 5 and 6 will be responsible for the preparation of subject material for one lecture each on a subject to be notified by the Platoon Commander. The material should cover a lecture of a minimum duration of 20 minutes and a maximum duration of 30 minutes. Platoon Officers will also be responsible for the provision of a lecturer in the subject covered (preferably the person responsible for preparing the subject matter). Subject material will be typed in triplicate and will be delivered to the Platoon Commander at least 48 hours before the lecture is to be given.

Platoon Officer of Section 7, 8 and 9 will be responsible for the provision of two lecturers to deliver lectures on subjects other than those covered in the preceding paragraph. Subject matter will be provided by the Platoon Commander, and will be transmitted to the Platoon Officer as early as possible in order that the lecturers may familiarize themselves completely with the matter to be covered.

Lecturers will be allowed the maximum possible time and a minimum of one hour during working hours for the preparation of their subject.

R. A. Anguval
Platoon Commander, S.S.M.
No. 3 platoon (Clerks).

Swelled

Distribution:

- CO, British Detachment {2}
- Platoon Officers {1 each}
- Section Commanders {1 each}
- Platoon Sergeant (6).
- Sparos

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SPECIMEN PAGE IN TRAINING BOOK
TO BE MAINTAINED BY SECTION COMMANDERS

Week ending

[illegible]

NOTE:- Dates when the required weekly period of training in each subject has been completed will be entered in the appropriate square.

(Signature) 4426

(Date)

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1945 - CLERKS' COMPANY

<u>Days of Month and Dates</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Monday 5, 12, 19, 26 Feb.	<u>5 Feb.</u> Gas Training Hygiene
Wednesday 7, 14, 21, 28 Feb.	<u>7 Feb.</u> Map Reading Security
Friday 9, 16, 23 Feb.	<u>2 Feb.</u> Organization of Clerks Training. <u>9 Feb.</u> ABCA FAD and Fire-fighting

- NOTES:-
1. Training in the following subjects will be carried out under Section arrangements under the supervision of Platoon Officers and at times which will interfere to the minimum with normal duties:-

Kit check
Physical Training,
Weapon training (including care of arms),
Saluting,
Interior Economy.

Training in the above subjects will total a period of 2 hours per week.

2. Each lecture will be of approximately one half-hour's duration and will require the equivalent period of study outside lecture hours.

PLATOON COMMANDER

SSM, Angibault, P.H.L.

PLATOON OFFICER AND DEPUTY PLATOON COMMANDER

SIMS Lark, F.V.L.

No. 1 Section

S/Sgt. Packham, P.F.
Sgt. Davy, R.A.
L/Cpl. Bush, T.G.
L/Cpl. Daniels, R.
L/Cpl. Cartnell, A.
Pte. Durkin, J.

No. 2 Section

S/Sgt. Thorpe, E.	Food	- HQ AC
Sgt. Matthews, W.R.	Finance	" "
Sgt. May, A.D.	"	" "
L/Cpl. Bastable, C.C.	P.W. & U.	" "
Pte. Cragg, A.	"	" "

No. 3 Section

Sgt. Green, C.	Transportation - HQ AC	
Sgt. Hooton, B.	"	"
Cpl. Hills, G. F.	"	"
L/Cpl. Horton, C. C.	Finance (Prop. C.) Bca.	del Lav.
L/Cpl. Johnson, T. J.	Economic Sect.	- HQ AC
Pte. Nash, E	Transportation	- HQ AC

PLATOON OFFICER AND DEPUTY PLATOON COMMANDER

SQMS Drain, N.T.

No. 4 Section

S/Sgt. Brayshaw H. F.
Sgt. Culloity M.
Sgt. Rhind J.
Cpl. Gibbons C. T.
L/Cpl. Scott W. C.

No. 5 Section

Sgt. Cookson J.	Br. Ord. Rm. - Canova
L/Cpl. Bailey F.L.	" "
L/Cpl. Cannon H.T.	" "
Wm. Therley A.H.	" "

No. 6 Section

Sgt. Hall T. J.	Br. Ord. M.	-	Genova
L/Cpl. Bowman H.	"	"	"
Pte. Crouch J.	"	"	"

No. 3 Section

Sgt. Green, C. Transportation - HQ AC
 Sgt. Hooton, B. " "
 Cpl. Hills, G.F. Finance (Prop. C.) Rea. del Lav.
 L/Cpl. Horton, C.G. Economic Sect. - HQ AC
 L/Cpl. Johnson, T.J. Transportation - HQ AC
 Pte. Nash, B

PLATOON OFFICER AND DEPUTY PLATOON COMMANDER

Sgt. Brain, A.T.

No. 4 Section

S/Sgt. Brayshaw H.F.
 Sgt. Gulletty M.
 Sgt. Rhind J.
 Cpl. Gibbons C.T.
 L/Cpl. Scott W.C.

Finance - Sgt. d'Italia
 " " " "
 " " " "

No. 5 Section

Sgt. Jackson J. Br. Ord. Rm. - Genova
 L/Cpl. Bailey F.L. " "
 L/Cpl. Gannon R.T. " "
 Dvr. Thorley A.H.

No. 6 Section

Sgt. Hall T.J. Br. Ord. Rm. - Genova
 L/Cpl. Bowman E. " "
 Pte. Crauch J.

PLATOON OFFICER AND DEPUTY PLATOON COMMANDER

Sgt. Caldecott, J.

No. 7 Section

S/Sgt. Wright, P. Local Govt.
 Sgt. Papps, E.A. Legal
 Sgt. White, W.C. " "
 L/Cpl. Boardman, W. " "
 L/Cpl. Hofmeyer, D.

No. 8 Section

S/Sgt. Leishman C.A. Civil Affairs
 Cpl. Wilson, J. " "
 Cpl. Robinson, E.E. Public S. 44224
 L/Cpl. Root, Civil Affairs
 L/Cpl. Lisberg, J.S. Public S.

No. 9 Section

S/Sgt. Harrison, A.P. Public Health
 L/Cpl. Giles, E.D. Commerce
 L/Cpl. Kiddler, R.L. " "
 L/Cpl. Reeves, R. Public Health

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