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AFHQ, CIRCULARS, ETC.
OCT. 1943 - APR. 1944

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A.F. H.Q., CIRCULARS, ETC.

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A.F. H.Q., CIRCULARS, ETC.

10000 143 504

THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM OCT 43
TO APR 44
CATALOGUE

RESTRICTED

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

16 April 1944

SUBJECT: Funds

TO: All Personnel

The following is extracted from Circular #47, Headquarters, NATOUSM, dated 5 April 1944: for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I --- TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO AND FROM U.S. TROOPS

Authority to transmit funds by United States personnel from this theater is given under the following conditions:

1. By cable and/or by letter of credit, by individuals in North Africa, provided the rank of sender, designation of unit, and APO number, are not given, through banks in French North Africa designated by the French Authorities as accredited banks." In general, this includes all banks in French North Africa except B.M.C.I. and Banque Worms. There is a charge by the banks for this service.
2. By United States Treasury check, provided the check is drawn under the provisions of Army Regulations, and the indorsement thereon does not disclose any military information of value to the enemy.
3. By United States Postal Money Order. These money orders must carry no more than the signature of the individual or the custodian and the APO number.
4. By Personal Transfer Account Plan. (See Circular Number 17, this headquarters, cs.)

II --- TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO UNITED KINGDOM

U. S. personnel who transfer funds to the United Kingdom will sign a certificate that the funds transferred were derived from their pay and allowances. This certificate will be handed to the remitting banker or party.

III - CURRENCY CONTROL

1. All members of the U.S. armed forces, and persons serving with such forces, including civilians and merchant seamen, excepting duly authorized U.S. Army Disbursing Officers as provided in paragraph 2 below, are forbidden to possess regular U.S. currency as distinguished from yellow seal U.S. currency, or regular British sterling currency as distinguished from British Military Authority currency. In this theater, or dispose thereof otherwise than by exchange as provided in paragraph 2 below.

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1. All members of the U.S. armed forces, and persons serving with such forces, including civilians and merchant seamen, excepting duly authorized U.S. Army Disbursing Officers as provided in paragraph 2 below, are forbidden to possess regular U.S. currency as distinguished from yellow seal U.S. currency, or regular British sterling currency as distinguished from British Military Authority currency; in this theater, or dispose thereof otherwise than by exchange as provided in paragraph 2 below.

2. a. All personnel now assigned to permanent duty in this theater will exchange at the nearest Finance Office all regular U.S. currency in their possession in excess of \$1.00. All regular British sterling currency for local currency within fifteen (15) days from the date of this circular. (20 April)

- 1 -

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b. Personnel described in paragraph 1 above, entering this theater under orders assigning them to permanent duty will exchange at the nearest Finance Office, within seven (7) days after entry, all regular U.S. currency in excess of \$1.00 and all regular British sterling currency for local currency.

c. Personnel described in paragraph 1 above, except merchant seamen, entering the theater on temporary duty will exchange at the nearest Finance Office, within twenty-four (24) hours after entry, all regular U.S. currency in excess of \$1.00 and all regular British sterling currency for local currency. If the period of temporary duty within the theater is of such short duration as to make exchange impracticable, such personnel will declare at the nearest Finance Office the total amount of regular U.S. currency and/or regular British sterling currency in their possession, and obtain from the Finance Officer a certificate stating the amount held. This certificate will be authority for such personnel to have in their possession the amount of regular U.S. currency and/or regular British sterling currency for which issued.

f. Local currency is defined as follows:

(1) In North Africa, Banque de l'Algérie currency, Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale currency, and Bank of France currency of five (5), ten (10), and twenty (20) franc denominations.

(2) In Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia, Allied Military Financial Agency Lire currency; and such Metropolitan Lire currency as may be authorized from time to time by Allied Military Financial Agency.

(3) In Corsica, Bank of France currency of five (5), ten (10), twenty (20), fifty (50), and one hundred (100) franc denominations, and Banque de l'Algérie currency overprinted "TRESOR". (See paragraphs 10 and 11 below.)

3. It will hereafter be the duty of the Commanding General, SOS, MAFUS, to take such action as may be necessary to ascertain that no person upon arrival within the territorial limits of the Communications Zone, MAFUS, by land, sea, or air, has in his possession regular U.S. currency in excess of \$1.00 or regular British sterling currency, and will, where such money is found in the possession of any such person, cause it to be exchanged for the currency described in paragraph 2f, above. Ports of Embarkation in the U.S. and British Isles have been requested to instruct commanding officers of troops aboard transports to have organization commanders collect all money from men in their commands, prior to debarkation in this theater, to be exchanged by said organization commanders at the Finance Office. This practice will facilitate the exchange of money. The Commanding General, SOS, MAFUS, will provide necessary Finance Service for currency exchange, and where conditions warrant, Class "A" or Class "B" agents will be used.

Office, within twenty-four (24) hours after entry, all regular U.S. currency in excess of \$1.00 and all regular British sterling currency for local currency. If the period of temporary duty within the theater is of such short duration as to make exchange impracticable, such personnel will declare at the nearest Finance Office the total amount of regular U.S. currency and/or regular British sterling currency in their possession, and obtain from the Finance Officer a certificate stating the amount held. This certificate will be authority for such personnel to have in their possession the amount of regular U.S. currency and/or regular British sterling currency for which issued.

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(2) In Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia. Allied Military Financial Agency Lire currency, and such Metropolitan Lire currency as may be authorized from time to time by Allied Military Financial Agency.

(3) In Corsica. Bank of France currency of five (5), ten (10), twenty (20), fifty (50), and one hundred (100) franc denominations, and Banque de l'Algérie currency overprinted "TRESCOR". (See paragraphs 10 and 11 below.)

3. It will hereafter be the duty of the Commanding General, 303, MTOUSA, to take such action as may be necessary to ascertain that no person upon arrival within the territorial limits of the Communications Zone, MTOUSA, by land, sea, or air, has in his possession regular U.S. currency in excess of \$1.00 or regular British sterling currency, and will, where such money is found in the possession of any such person, cause it to be exchanged for the currency described in paragraph 2f, above. Ports of Embarkation in the U.S. and British Isles have been requested to instruct commanding officers of troops aboard transports to have organization commanders collect all money from men in their commands, prior to debarkation in this theater, to be exchanged by said organization commanders at the Finance Office. This practice will facilitate the exchange of money. The Commanding General, 303, MTOUSA, will provide necessary Finance Service for currency exchange, and where conditions warrant, Class "A" or Class "B" Agents will be used.

4. The following requirements will be strictly adhered to in the exchange of regular U.S. currency and regular British sterling currency into local currency:

- a. Individual officers will sign the certificate outlined below.
- b. Unit commanders, or commissioned officers acting for unit commanders, must make bulk exchange for personnel of their units.

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c. Current presented for exchange must be accompanied by a certificate signed by the unit commander reading as follows:

I CERTIFY that the regular currency listed below was to the best of my knowledge and belief legitimately brought into the North African Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, by personnel under my jurisdiction.

Regular United States currency, total value \$ _____
Regular British Sterling currency, total value \$ _____

Name	Rank	Organization
Commanding _____		
Unit _____		

5. Prior to departure of troops from this theater, all their local currency and yellow seal U.S. currency will be exchanged for regular U.S. currency. If the volume is so large that sufficient regular U.S. currency is not available, the Commanding Officer, Port of Debarkation at destination, will be notified so that exchange may be made there.

6. Personnel returning to the United States will be instructed to call at the Finance Office at Port of Embarkation, prior to departure, and exchange all local currency or yellow seal U.S. currency for regular U.S. currency. Finance Officers making such exchanges will furnish each individual a certificate in the following form:

I CERTIFY that I have this date paid to _____ who is departing this theater for the United States, per paragraph _____, SO _____, Headquarters _____, the sum of \$ _____ in regular U.S. currency, which represents exchange for local currency or yellow seal U.S. currency.

Name and Rank
Finance Officer

8. No regular U.S. currency will be accepted by Finance Officers from local civilian sources. Regular U.S. currency will only be accepted from U.S. civilian personnel and military personnel who can clearly establish the source from which they received it, such as newly arrived personnel. In doubtful cases, Finance Officers should take such steps as they deem necessary to protect their own interests, and the interest of the United States. Postal Officers, Sales Officers, and Army Exchange Service installations will not accept regular U.S. currency from any source.

9. Yellow seal U.S. currency and U.S. coin will not be used except when authorized for its use is obtained from this headquarters.

10. Circulation of Lira currency, both .L. and Lira normally issued by _____, is prohibited for the occupied countries. In exceptional

Regular British Sterling currency, total value \$

Name	Rank	Organization
Commanding		

5. Prior to departure of troops from this theater, all their local currency and yellow seal U.S. currency will be exchanged for regular U.S. currency. If the volume is so large that sufficient regular U.S. currency is not available, the Commanding Officer, Port of Debarkation at destination, will be notified so that exchange may be made there.

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9. Yellow seal U.S. currency and U.S. coin will not be used except when authorization for its use is obtained from this headquarters.

10. Circulation of Liro currency, both .1. and Liro normally issued by occupied countries, will be restricted to the occupied countries. In exceptional cases where such currency is unavoidably carried out of the area in which it is issued, it will be exchanged at the port of entry only, and will be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the source of such currency and reason for possession outside the Liro area. It will be the responsibility of the Commanding General, SOS, MTOUS, to provide necessary exchange service to prevent Liro currency leaving the area in which it was issued.

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IV -- DRAWING AND ENDORSING CHECKS PAYABLE IN THE UNITED STATES OR THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. Hereafter United States personnel referred to in paragraph 1, Section III hereof, are prohibited from making or indorsing any check, draft, bill of exchange, promissory note or other negotiable instrument or paper drawn on any bank, financial or other institution concerned in any way with financial transactions in the United States or United Kingdom.

2. a. This prohibition shall not apply to:

(1) Checks, money orders or letters of credit indorsed and cashed in accordance with the provisions of Section I, of this circular.

(2) Personal checks drawn against an account within the United States by the personnel referred to in paragraph 1, Section III of this circular in favor of a payee within the United States and sent to the United States through the APO or other official channels.

b. None of these exceptions shall be deemed to authorize any transaction by or on behalf of or pursuant to the direction of a national of a country whose accounts are blocked pursuant to Executive Order of the President of the United States, or involving property in which such a national has or has had an interest. "National" as used herein shall not refer to United States personnel named in paragraph 1, Section III of this circular.

c. Exceptional cases will be referred to this headquarters for action.

V -- CASHING OF TRAVELERS CHECKS AND AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS

1. U.S. Army disbursing officers outside the continental United States are authorized to cash, for military, naval and properly identified civilian personnel of the United States, travelers checks issued by the following institutions:

- a. The American Express Company.
- b. Bank of American National Trust and Savings Association
- c. Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh
- d. National City Bank of New York
- e. Money Orders issued by the American Express Company

By Command of Lieut General NELSON MACFARLANE:

E. J. Chiozza
E. J. CHIOZZA

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c. Exceptional cases will be referred to this headquarters for action.

VERIFICATION OF TRAVELERS CHECKS AND AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS

1. U.S. Army disbursing officers outside the continental United States are authorized to cash, for military, naval and properly identified civilian personnel of the United States, travelers checks issued by the following institutions:

- a. The American Express Company.
- b. Bank of American National Trust and Savings Association
- c. Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh
- d. National City Bank of New York
- e. Money Orders issued by the American Express Company

By Command of Lieut General ALAN MACFARLANE:

E. J. Chiozza
E. J. CHIOZZA
CWO, USA
Asst Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

Folio 6A for action information

- / C.P.S. *pk*
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- / Police *mm* *Do. Ozan*
- / Prisons *pk*
- / Fire & CD *pk*
- / Regn. & Licensing *pk*
- / Adm. Officer *pk*

Remarks:

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HEADQUARTERS
NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 534

RHF:sl

14039
8 April 1944

CIRCULAR)

NUMBER 48)

Medical Treatment of Civilian Employees.....	I
Handling of Enemy Naval Prisoners of War.....	II
Throwing of Articles from Moving Vehicles.....	III
Absence Without Leave and Desertion.....	IV
Establishment of Prisoner of War Information Bureau.....	V

I - MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

The following addition is made to paragraph 1 a, Circular Number 13, this headquarters, cs:

"Civilian technical employees brought to North Africa to serve the United States Army Air Forces under contractual arrangement between the Army Air Forces and civilian contractors are eligible for medical attention as civilian employees brought here from the United States".

II - HANDLING OF ENEMY NAVAL PRISONERS OF WAR

1. Immediately upon capture of enemy naval personnel they will be strictly segregated from other prisoners of war and information regarding their identity and place of custody will be immediately transmitted to the Provost Marshal General's Office, SOS WATOUSA, APO 750, United States Army.

2. Instructions regarding disposition of such prisoners of war will be issued by the Provost Marshal General's Office, upon receipt of notification in accordance with paragraph 1, above.

III - THROWING OF ARTICLES FROM MOVING VEHICLES

1. The practice of throwing cigarettes, candies, and other gifts from moving vehicles of United States convoys has resulted in many people, especially little children, lining the route and running into the road to retrieve gifts thrown to them.

2. A number of cases of children being seriously injured or killed have been attributed to this practice.

3. Unit commanders will issue the necessary instructions to prevent the practice of troops throwing articles from moving vehicles.

IV - ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE AND DESERTION

Paragraph 1 b, Circular Number 36, this headquarters, cs, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

Dropping from Rolls as a Deserter -- No absentee will be dropped from the records of his organization as a deserter except upon conviction for desertion by a court-martial.

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Cir # 48 Hq Natoussa

V - ESTABLISHMENT OF PRISONER OF WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

1. A Prisoner of War Information Bureau is established in the Office of the Provost Marshal General, SOS NATOUSSA. The Bureau is charged with the collection and transmission of information concerning enemy casualties and prisoners of war.

2. The following information concerning enemy casualties and prisoners of war will be promptly collected and transmitted to the Bureau:

a. List of enemy killed in action and those dying in United States custody to include nationality, name, enemy serial number, next of kin, address of next of kin, date and place of death, and place of burial. (Field Emergency QMC Form No. 1-GRS).

b. Number of unidentified enemy dead, including all information which might enable the enemy to identify deceased.

c. Personal effects of enemy dead found on battle field and those dying in United States custody will be turned over to Graves Registration Officer who will forward effects and QMC Form No. 1-GRS to Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

d. Completed PMG Form No. 2 from camps where prisoners of war are processed.

e. Report of Death

f. Report of Escapes and Recapture to include circumstances concerning escape and date of recapture.

g. In cases of death occurring from unusual causes a report of investigation will be submitted through base section commander to Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

3. The address of the Bureau is: Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Office of the Provost Marshal General, SOS NATOUSSA, APO 534, United States Army.

By command of Lieutenant General DEVERS:

OFFICIAL:

DAVID G. BARR
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

H. V. Roberts
H. V. ROBERTS
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

Folio 311 for and by information

J.P.S.

D.C.P.S.

Police

Prisons

Fire & C.D.

Regn. & Licensing

✓ Asst. Officer

Remarks:

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Sec. II Para. 2,
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Sec. II Para. 3A,

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13 MAR 1944

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
AFG 512

14039/PS

Public Safety
5A

15 March 1944

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM

NUMBER

24)

PRECAUTIONS IN HANDLING DANGEROUS CARGO

1. Supply of this theater of operations involves the discharge, loading, moving and storing of explosives, chemicals, and other dangerous stores. Accidents, resulting in serious and unnecessary loss of life and material, have occurred through improper or careless handling of such stores.

2. The following general rules will be rigidly observed:

a. Notification of consignments of dangerous stores will be forwarded through both technical service (Ord, G3, Pet, etc) and Movement and Transportation channels. The Movement and Transportation notification will, in the case of transport by sea, give the exact stowages. Movement and Transportation at destinations are responsible that the staffs and services concerned are advised, and the arrangements for handling and receiving the stores fully coordinated before their arrival.

b. Dangerous stores will not be permitted to accumulate in transportation areas such as ports, freight yards, stations, etc. Port Commandants in British operated ports and Port Commanders in American operated ports are responsible that dangerous stores are cleared quickly from ships to depots outside the port area, under the supervision of qualified representatives of the appropriate service.

c. Ships, rail cars and motor transport carrying dangerous cargo will at all staging points be as widely dispersed as possible.

3. Special instructions concerning the particular problem of handling and transporting toxic chemical agents and toxic chemical filled ammunition or munitions are contained in Administrative Memorandum Number 12, this Headquarters, cs. (20 473.6-4 0-0)

By command of General WILSON:

[Signature]
L. V. ROBERTS,
Colonel, AGO,
Adjutant General.

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- 1 -

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

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☒ Fire & C.D.
☒ Regn. & Licensing
☒ Adm. Officer *W.W.*

Remarks:

File *PA 213*
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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMS. IN
ACTION SHEET

14039
157/10/1949
Date

Suspense _____

FROM	TO
Chief Commissioner	
Deputy Chief Commissioner	
Secretary General	
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION	
Economic Section	
Reg. Control & M.G. Section	
Political Section	
Interior Sub-Commission	
Public Safety Sub-Commission	✓
Public Health Sub-Commission	
Property Control Sub-Comm.	
Legal Sub-Commission.	
Education Sub-Commission	
Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives	
NAVY Sub-Commission	
Land Force Sub-Commission	
AIR	
Telecommunications & Posts	
War Material Disposal S.C.	
PRO	
Liaison Section	
Finance Sub-Commission	
G-1	
G-4	
Adjutant General	
Files	
Personnel	
Publications	
Message Centre	
Miscellaneous	
Pool of Interpreters	
Archives & Ref. Library	
Cables	
HQ. Commandant.	
Sub-Commissions -	

FOR:

Signature _____
 Remarks/Recommendation _____
 Information only _____
 Approval/Disapproval _____
 Appropri to Action _____
 Investigation & Report _____
 Dispatch _____
 Return to Admin. Section _____

REMARKS: _____

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14 MAR 1944

REF/ear

HEADQUARTERS
NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 534

4A/1843

Admin Sec

5 March 1944

CIRCULAR)

NUMBER 25)

CHEMICAL WARFARE

Chemical Warfare Policy	I
Chemical Warfare Training	II
Chemical Warfare Protective Clothing, Equipment and Materials	III
Expendable Supplies for Specialized CWS Uses	IV
Disposition of Chemical Warfare Protective Equipment, Clothing and Materials.	V
Vapor Detector Kits	VI
Chemical Laboratory Facilities	VII
Decontaminating Apparatus	VIII
Chemical Warfare Service Officers	IX

Section I, Circular Number 123; Circular 128; Section II, Circular Number 129; Circular Number 126; and Section I, Circular Number 216, this headquarters, 1943, are rescinded and the following provisions substituted therefor:

I -- CHEMICAL WARFARE POLICY

1. General. - All personnel in this theater will be prepared now to meet defensively and offensively any possible initiation of gas warfare by the enemy.
2. Reference. - For a complete statement of chemical warfare policy for this theater, reference is made to AFHQ Operation Memorandum Number 46, dated 9 February 1944.

II -- CHEMICAL WARFARE TRAINING

3. General. - There is always the possibility that, if faced with a major invasion or imminent military disaster, the Axis forces will order gas to be used. Also, it is known that the enemy is well trained and equipped for protection against chemical agents and is capable of effectively employing these agents against our forces. Therefore, commanders will review the state of training within their commands in all phases of defense against chemical attack and of the offensive use of chemical agents. Particular stress is laid on the fact that regardless of how well trained troops are in the use of other arms, a surprise gas attack could produce a major success for the enemy if our units are not prepared to meet it.

4. Commanders' Responsibility. - Commanders are responsible that chemical warfare training in their organizations is brought up to a high level. Particular attention will be given to the following procedure:

a. Training of all ranks in defense against chemical attack, will be in accordance with standards of proficiency prescribed in FM 21-40. To help achieve these standards, it is directed that:

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- (1) Troops will be trained thoroughly in the use of all of their chemical warfare protective equipment. It is particularly important that each individual be able automatically to adjust his mask properly and quickly, and that he is capable of working and/or fighting with the mask adjusted.
- (2) Masks will be inspected regularly and will be tested in an improvised gas chamber once in every three (3) months.
- (3) Individuals will be thoroughly trained in the identification of chemical agents and in practical first aid measures to be applied immediately after exposure to gas.

b. Unit gas personnel will be properly trained and organized within units at all times. Alternate gas officers and gas non-commissioned officers will be trained so that they can immediately replace regularly appointed personnel who may become casualties or otherwise lost to the unit.

c. Organizations will be trained in the use of smoke and incendiaries, for both defense and offense.

d. A standard operating procedure will be prepared for the gas defense of each unit, and individuals in the unit will be familiarized with this SOP.

e. Attention will be given to the thorough dissemination of latest training principles contained in recent War Department and theater publications. References are as follows:

- (1) FM 21-40, "Defense Against Chemical Attack", dated 7 September 1942, and following changes to this manual:
 - (a) Change No. 1, dated 11 September 1943, which includes:
Prescribed drill for the mask, gas, service, lightweight.
Use of pyrofields.
Use of protective ointment for decontamination of the skin.
Description of nitrogen mustard.
 - (b) Change No. 2, dated 22 December 1943, which includes:
Gas alarms.
Use of protective ointment for decontaminating weapons, gas mask, leather and clothing.
- (2) TM 3-320, "Decontamination", dated 15 November 1943, which covers operation and maintenance of the apparatus, decontaminating, 1st quart.
- (3) TM 3-320, "Use of Smokes and Lacrimators in Training", dated 5 July 1940, and change No. 1 to this manual, dated 17 November 1943.
- (4) TC 49, WD, "Pot. Smoke, Floating, PG, 34", 17 April 1943.
- (5) TC 49, WD, "Use of Smoke, Gas-Resistant", 11, 6 May 1943.

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Hq Matousa

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- (6) TC No. 80, WD, "Grenades," 7 June 1943.
- (7) TC No. 127, WD, "Use, Care, and Preservation of Protective Clothing," 23 November 1943.
- (8) AFHQ Circular No. 78, "Use of Gas Alarms," 30 November 1943.
- (9) Training Memo No. 8, this headquarters, "Training Ammunition Allowances," 24 December 1943.

III -- CHEMICAL WARFARE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS.

S. Protective Clothing (All SM Items)

a. Definitions - "Protective clothing" is clothing which affords protection to the body against chemical agents. There are two types:

- (1) "Permeable" Type - Clothing of standard uniform materials which require impregnation to make them protective against chemical agents. It consists of the articles listed in paragraph 5b (1), below.
- (2) "Impermeable" Type - Clothing made from materials normally resistant to penetration by chemical agents, hence not requiring impregnation to make them protective. A complete set consists of:
 1. Gloves, protective, impermeable (pair)
 2. Suit, protective, impermeable

b. Allowances of Individual Protective Clothing (All Permeable Type)

- (1) Complete set - provided for each individual.*

Jacket, herring bone twill, protective (and)	ea 1
Trousers, herring bone twill, protective (or)	ea 1
Suit, one-piece, herring bone twill, protective	ea 1
Drawers, cotton, protective	ea 1
Undershirt, cotton, protective	ea 1
Socks, wool, light, protective	pr 1
Leggings, dismounted, canvas, protective	pr 1
Hood, wool, protective	ea 1
Gloves, cotton, protective	pr 1
**Shirt, flannel, OD, coat style, protective	ea 1
**Trousers, wool serge, OD, light shade, protective	ea 1
- (2) Additional allowances - per individual.*

Drawers, cotton, protective	ea 2
Undershirt, cotton, protective	ea 2
Gloves, cotton, protective	pr 2
Hood, wool, protective	ea 1

*In addition to all military personnel, includes civilian personnel described in paragraph 18 and 19, AR 600-40, 28 August 1942, and changes thereto.

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**These two items will be supplied instead of herring bone twill jackets and trousers or suits until present theater stocks are exhausted.

c. Allowances of Organizational Protective Clothing

- (1) Permeable type - articles of wear as listed in paragraph 5b(1). As provided by T/E 21 for Chemical Staff Detachments, CWS troops, Separate Battalion Headquarters, Regimental Headquarters and Group Headquarters.
- (2) Impermeable type - as provided by T/E 21 for Chemical Staff Detachments, CWS troops, and one (1) complete set per forty (40) enlisted men (all units).

d. Protective Equipment and Materials.

e. Allowances of Individual Protective Equipment and Materials. - The following items and quantities are authorized per individual. (See * in paragraph 5b above) (supplied by the service indicated):

- (1) Non-expendable items - allowances supersede current T/BA or T/E where there is a difference.

(a) Mask, gas (type as authorized) (CWS) ea 1

NOTE: The standard service gas mask in this theater is now mask, gas, service, lightweight, MS-10-6 or MS-10A1-6. It replaces all old style service masks and diaphragm masks.

The mask, gas, chemical remains standard issue for certain special purposes when provided in current T/BA or T/E. The assault mask and/or training mask may be authorized in addition to lightweight service mask for special operations.

- (2) Expendable items - allowances shown are for initial issue:

Cover, protective, individual (QM)	ea 2
Gintant, protective (CWS)	tube 1
Impregnate, shoe (CWS)	can 1
Eye shields (CWS)	ea 4
PAL Eye Gintant (MFD)	tube 1

b. Allowances of Organizational Protective Equipment and Materials.

- (1) Non-expendable items - As authorized by current T/BA or T/E, all items are provided by CWS except gas casualty kits which are Medical supply items.
- (2) Expendable items - Allowances shown are for initial issue (all are CWS items).

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- (a) Agent, decontaminating, M3 (non-corrosive) (DANC) unit, qt
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per apparatus, decon., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ quart capacity
 - 12 per apparatus, decon., 3 gallon
 - 200 per armored force, maintenance battalion; armored force regiment
- (b) Bleaching material (grade B) (chloride of lime) unit, lb
- 100 per company, troop, battery, or similar unit
 - 1000 per apparatus, decon., P.D.
 - 500 additional chemical storage company, aviation
 - 1000 additional per Army Air Forces squadron
 - 1000 additional per chemical company, air operations; chemical depot company, aviation
 - 3000 additional per chemical decontaminating company
 - 2000 additional per chemical composite company
 - 100 per separate platoon
- (c) Brush, decontaminating, M1 unit, each
- 1 per company, battery or troop
 - 4 per apparatus, decon., P.D.
 - 1 additional per chemical storage company, aviation
 - 5 additional per Army Air Forces squadron; chemical composite company
 - 3 additional chemical company, air operations; chemical depot company, aviation
 - 25 additional per chemical decontamination company
- (d) Crayon, vesicant detector, M7 unit, box of 12
- 1 per company, battery or troop (except armored force and tank destroyer); airplane
 - 2 per company, battery, or troop, armored force and tank destroyer
 - 4 per Army Air Forces squadron
 - 1 per separate platoon
- (e) Disinfectant, gas, mask, M1 unit, 4 ounce bottle
- 1 per company, battery, or troop; Army Air Forces Squadron
 - 1 per separate platoon
- (f) Kit, gas mask, waterproofing, M1 unit, each
- 1 per mask, gas, service, lightweight, when authorized for special operations
- (g) Kit, repair, gas mask, company, M2 unit, each
- 4 per company, battery, or troop; chemical staff detachment; Air Forces squadron
 - 2 per separate platoon
- (h) Paint, liquid vesicant detector, M5 unit, 4 ounce can
- 1 per fuel consuming motor vehicle; airplane

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| (i) | <u>Paper, liquid vesicant detector</u> | <u>unit, book</u> |
| | 2 per company, battery, or troop | |
| | 6 per Army Air Forces squadron | |
| | 1 per separate platoon | |
| (j) | <u>Sacks, gas resistant</u> | <u>unit, each</u> |
| | 1 per two individuals | |

IV -- EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES FOR SPECIALIZED CWS USES

7. In addition to the expendable protective materials for which initial issues are established in paragraph 6, above, CWS Circular No. 1, Allowances of Expendable Supplies, dated 20 June 1943, lists certain other equipment and materials which are for use by CWS units only. Supply and issue of these items will be as follows:

a. Impregnating Materials listed herewith will be drawn by chemical processing companies as required:

Acetylene tetrachloride
Impregnite I
Paraffin, chlorinated

b. Expendable Supplies for Mechanical Smoke Generator, M1, listed in CWS Circular No. 1, are supplied as follows:

Oil, SCF-1 (fog oil) - stocked in CWS depots as Class V item for issue as required.
Alcohol, denatured - to prevent freezing of water in generator, for issue as required.

c. Miscellaneous Items - allowances shown are for initial issue.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| (1) | <u>Indicator, range, 4.2" chemical mortar</u> | <u>unit, each</u> |
| | 1 per 4.2" chemical mortar | |
| | 1 per headquarters, chemical weapons company | |
| | 1 per chemical motorized battalion | |
| (2) | <u>Gloves, solvent, protective</u> | <u>unit, pair</u> |
| | 10 per plant, impregnating, M1 | |

d. No CWS requirements in this theater of the following items, listed in CWS Circular No. 1, for reasons shown:

Agent, decontaminating, simulated, M1A1 (for 2 of 1 only)
Alcohol, F.V. (no M2 impregnating plants in theater)
Carbon tetrachloride (for 2 of 1 only)
Impregnite I, XKCC-3 (no M2 impregnating plants in theater)

e. Class III Petroleum Supplies - the following items listed in CWS Circular No. 1 (for operating impregnating plants and smoke generators) are obtained from normal petrel sources as required:

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Gasoline
Oil, fuel, No. 2 or No. 3 grade - substitute any Diesel fuel or
pool deriv.

V -- DISPOSITION OF CHEMICAL WARFARE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CLOTHING AND MATERIALS

8. The disposition of individual protective equipment and organizational protective equipment will be in accordance with Appendix "5", Operation Memorandum No. 46, AFHQ.

9. Troops (other than Chemical Warfare Service units and chemical staff detachments) arriving in this theater will turn in all chemical warfare protective clothing to base sections or districts at ports of debarkation.

VI -- VAPOR DETECTOR KITS

10. Tests for Defective Kits. - It has come to the attention of this headquarters that the contents of many of the bottles marked "C" in the kit, M4 vapor detector, M4, are defective. Accordingly, it is directed that all vapor detector kits, M4, in the hands of units or in stock in base depots will be tested. The test will be conducted in accordance with the instructions as outlined in the last four sentences of paragraph 4 of the directions for use of the kit. These directions are pasted on the inside of the top cover of the kit. Two tubes only from the bottle marked "A" will be used for the purpose of the test. If, during the course of the test, a blue coloration fails to appear in the tubes taken from the bottle marked "A", the kit is defective and procedure for correction will be as follows:

a. Units. - The entire defective vapor detector kit will be turned into the nearest base section and a new or reconditioned kit will be drawn.

b. Base Sections.

- (1) As far as possible, all defective kits will be reconditioned.
- (2) The test will then be repeated to insure that the kit functions properly.

VII -- CHEMICAL LABORATORY FACILITIES

11. Attention is directed to the presence of a United States Army CWS Laboratory company in this theater. At present, this unit is located in the vicinity of Algiers. The laboratory has facilities for accomplishing reasonably comprehensive chemical and physical analysis, and includes a technical reference library. Units desiring use of these facilities may address communications to: Chemical Officer, Allied Forces Headquarters, APO 512, U. S. Army.

VIII -- DECONTAMINATING APPARATUS

12. Installation and location of apparatus, decontaminating, 1 1/2 quart, on vehicles. 6689

a. General. - During the period of non-gas warfare, the decision as to whether the 1 1/2 quart decontaminating apparatus will be placed on vehicles or held

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in unit supply will be made by authorized commanders. Commanders authorized to make this decision are, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Central Mediterranean Force, commanders under the direct command of Allied Force Headquarters, and commanders of United States base sections. When gas warfare is anticipated or in progress it will be the responsibility of each commanding officer to have all fuel consuming motor vehicles, except motorcycles, in his unit equipped with this apparatus. This also applies to other items of equipment for which the apparatus is authorized. Also each apparatus will be filled with D&WC and kept ready for immediate use.

b. Supply.

- (1) Initially, the complete apparatus with bracket, four extra bolts and filling funnel will be requisitioned directly from CWS depots by the Ordnance unit charged with installing it.
- (2) Replacements will be requisitioned by the unit through normal channels from CWS depots.

c. Installation.

- (1) Ordnance units will install the mounting bracket and empty apparatus at the time of initial assembly or servicing of the newly received vehicle, and will, on requisition, make the same installations on unequipped vehicles in storage and in the hands of troops. The filling funnel will become an item of equipment in the tool box of each vehicle.
- (2) After this initial installation, the apparatus becomes an accessory of the vehicle and Ordnance responsibility ceases except for apparatus installed on vehicles in possession of Ordnance units.

d. Location. - Locations for the installation of the apparatus will be as listed below. (Brackets already installed need not be relocated.)

- (1) TRUCK, 1 ton, 4x4: Immediately to rear of right front seat horizontally mounted against body ledge located as close to center of vehicle as bulge in ledge will permit.
- (2) TRUCK, 3/4 ton, 4x4, Weapons Carrier: Front, left body projection.
- (3) TRUCK, 3/4 ton, 4x4, Command: Inside top, rear trunk compartment.
- (4) TRUCK, 3/4 ton, 4x4, Carryall: Inside between rear windows.
- (5) TRUCK, 3/4 ton, 4x4, Ambulance: Left hand inside panel recess (same as fire extinguisher but on opposite side).
- (6) TRUCK, 1 1/2 ton, 4x4: Behind seat cushion. On panel model, between seats.
- (7) TRUCK, 2 1/2 ton, 6x6, LWB and HWB, Gar: Behind seat cushion.

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- (8) TRUCK, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 6x6, 750-Gallon Gasoline Tanker: Behind seat cushion.
- (9) TRUCK, 4-5 ton, and 5-6 ton, 4x4: Federal model 4-5 ton, 4x4, right rear corner of cab. Autocar 4-5 ton and 5-6 ton model, between driver's seat and side of body.
- (10) TRUCK, 4-ton, 6x6, Cargo: Between seat back division.
- (11) TRUCK, 6-ton, 6x6: Under dash right side.
- (12) TRUCK, $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, Weapons Carrier: On right front seat base.
- (13) TRUCK, $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton, 4x4, Command: Inside top of rear trunk compartment.
- (14) TRUCK, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 4x4, Carryall: Inside between rear windows.
- (15) TRUCK, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 4x4, Ambulance: On left side of body recess.
- (16) TRUCK, Bomb Service, M6: Right cowl panel inside cab.
- (17) TRUCK, Wrecking, Heavy M1: Rear of cab above driver's seat.
- (18) TRACTOR, Heavy, M1: Side of left tool box, back of seat.
- (19) HAIF TRACK & SCOUT CAR: All models inside cowl to the left of the fire extinguisher.
- (20) TANK, Light, M3A1: Inside hull to the left of the driver's seat.
- (21) TANK, Light, M5: Inside hull to the left of the driver's seat.
- (22) TANK, Medium, M4 & M4A1: Left side of hull to rear of driver's seat.
- (23) CARRIAGE, Motor, 3" Gun, M10: Under door of right rear box in crew compartment (same location as fire extinguisher)
- (24) CARRIAGE, Motor, 105mm Howitzer, M7: On inside left trail of gun mount.
- (25) CARRIAGE, Motor, 37mm Gun, M6: Under dash, left front.

c. Operation and Maintenance. - Procedure for operation and maintenance of the apparatus will be in accordance with paragraphs 23 and 25 of TM 3-220, dated 15 November 1943.

13. Reconditioning of Apparatus, Decontaminating, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Quart and 3 Gallon.

a. Salvaging.

- (1) When the decontaminating apparatus and/or any of its auxiliary

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equipment is turned in by an organization for salvage, that organization will be re-issued only the item (s) of equipment necessary to make up a complete set composed of apparatus and auxiliary equipment.

(2) The complete sets of apparatus and auxiliary equipment consist of:

(a) For the apparatus, decontaminating, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ quart.

1. The 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ quart apparatus

2. Bracket

3. Funnel, $\frac{1}{4}$ " spout

(b) For the apparatus, decontaminating, 3 gallon.

1. The 3 gallon apparatus

2. Funnel, large

3. Paddle, wooden

b. Replacing Missing or Lost Components. - If any of the items listed in paragraph 13a.(2) (a) and (b), above, are lost or missing, requisition will be placed upon the appropriate base section for the specific item(s) required to make up a complete set.

14. Miscellaneous Uses of Apparatus, Decontaminating, Powerdriven. - The use of the 400 gallon decontaminating apparatus for purposes other than decontamination has been authorized by TC 101, WD, "Miscellaneous Uses of Decontaminating Apparatus, M3A1 and M4", dated 9 August 1945.

IX -- CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE OFFICERS

15. Chemical officers will not be given additional assignments which will in any way interfere with their normal functions or duties as chemical officers.

By command of Lieutenant General DEVERS:

DAVID G. BARR,
Brigadier General, GSC,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

E. V. Roberts
E. V. ROBERTS,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

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HEADQUARTERS
NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

HEADQUARTERS

14 MAR 1944

A. C. C.

CIRCULAR)

NUMBER 27)

2 March 1944

14039

AMMUNITION AND WEAPONS

General I
 Ammunition II
 Weapons III

The following circulars, this headquarters, 1943, are rescinded and the provisions below substituted therefor:

Section	Circular	Section	Circular
II	60	III	199
III	62	III	204
IV	73	ALL	211
II	91	Per 4, IV	212
II	114	I, VI	220
I	145	I	224
II	158	I	232
III	170	I, II	234
ALL	173	III, V	235
IV	179	I	250
IV	185	II	243
VI	198	I, II	247

I -- GENERAL.1. Reports.

a. Malfunctions Involving Weapons or Ammunition. - Whenever an accident occurs in combat or in training in which ammunition or weapons, the supply of which is an Ordnance Department responsibility, are involved, an immediate preliminary report will be made through technical channels to the Ordnance Officer, SCS, MATOU3A, by the most rapid means available, i.e., cable, radio, telephone, or teletype. It will include the facts called for in paragraph 30, Section VII, AR 750-10, dated 22 January 1944. This preliminary report is not required in accidents involving small arms.

- (1) The preliminary report will be followed as soon as possible by a detailed written report to the Ordnance Officer, SCS, MATOU3A, in accordance with provisions of Section VII of the above mentioned Army Regulation. (In this connection, attention is invited to Section III, Circular Number 411, War Department, 1942.)

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- (2) The immediate transmittal of accurate and complete reports is of vital importance. All commanders concerned will insure that the above instructions are complied with.

II -- AMMUNITION

2. Abandoned ammunition. a. Battlefield clearance of abandoned ammunition, both enemy and allied, entails considerable hazard. General safety precautions are essential to prevent loss of life and destruction of valuable material. The policies outlined in this circular will be followed as closely as possible by troops assigned the task of clearing battlefields of ammunition and explosives.

b. Following are general responsibilities of services for handling and storage of abandoned ammunition and explosives:

- (1) Engineers will clear mine fields and booby-traps except those booby-traps found in ammunition dumps and will destroy all unserviceable mines. Storage of serviceable mines is the responsibility of the Ordnance Department.
- (2) Chemical Warfare personnel will clear or destroy all Chemical Warfare ammunition items normally handled by that service. Storage of serviceable items will be in CWS operated dumps.
- (3) The Ordnance Department will collect and store all serviceable Class V items except those normally handled by CWS. Bomb disposal personnel will deal with all unexploded aircraft bombs and fuses including chemical filled bombs and incendiaries and will clear all booby-traps found in ammunition dumps. Destruction of all unserviceable Class V items except as provided in (1) and (2), above, is the responsibility of the Ordnance Department and will be conducted under technical supervision of bomb disposal personnel.
- (4) Collaboration of all services in carrying out their functions is necessary for proper clearance.

c. The following general rules will be followed in the disposition of abandoned ammunition:

- (1) (a) Enemy mines which have been laid and lifted will be classed as unserviceable and destroyed by engineer personnel. If new types of enemy mines which can be disarmed are discovered in minefields, not more than ten (10) of each new type will be recovered and stacked separately. The exact location and a brief description will be reported promptly to the nearest engineer intelligence officer. This officer will inspect the mines at the earliest opportunity and take the necessary action to send them to the rear for intelligence purposes. If practicable, the main charge in all such mines will be removed prior to shipment.

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- (b) If new types of mines which cannot be disarmed are discovered in minefields, they will be destroyed in place after the preparation of as complete a description of the mine as time and occasion warrants. This description will be forwarded through Engineer Intelligence channels.
- (c) All personnel concerned with the removal of enemy minefields will be on the alert to discover and report any new types of non-metallic mines developed by the enemy.
- (2) United States and British mines which are considered serviceable will be rendered safe and placed in piles of approximately fifteen (15) mines at minimum distances of twenty (20) feet apart as convenient as possible to roads or paths in order that they may be readily located by collecting parties.
- (3) Abandoned ammunition not in original containers will be destroyed.
- (4) No enemy ammunition will be transported until it has been examined by the responsible service and certified safe by a qualified officer.
- (5) Enemy ammunition will be stored in dumps at least one-fourth of a mile from any American dump. No mixed storage of enemy and American ammunition will be permitted.
- (6) Any drums, containers, etc., believed to contain gas, smoke, or chemicals, will be left in place, and location reported to Chemical Warfare Officer. Chemical Warfare personnel will dispose of such items.

d. All personnel taking possession of abandoned material must insure that the material is free from booby-traps or chemical contamination before any attempt is made to handle the material.

e. Attention is directed to the following publications:

- (1) Ordnance Safety Manual, G.O. Form No. 7324 - Regulations covering handling and destruction of ammunition.
- (2) "How to Clear Mines and Booby-Traps", Engineer Section, AFHQ.
- (3) "Notes on German and Italian Imiters, Mines, Prepared Charges and Booby-Traps", No. 1, M.I. 10, War Office, January, 1943.
- (4) Chemical Warfare Service Field Manual - Supply and Field Service, FM 3-19, Chapter 9.
- (5) Unexploded Bombs, Organization and Operation for Disposal, Field Manual 9-40.

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3. Reconnaissance of Unexploded Bombs. a. All incidents of unexploded bombs will be reconnoitered by trained personnel and reported to army, corps, divisional or separate command Ordnance officers for the purpose of disposal, such report to state the exact location, estimated size, type, and danger involved to important installations.

b. (1) Within each brigade, regiment, separate battalion and static installation, a bomb reconnaissance officer will be appointed to instruct officers and non-commissioned officers of lower echelons in bomb reconnaissance and to establish an adequate reporting system within each such unit.

(2) Within each company and platoon, a bomb reconnaissance officer or non-commissioned officer will be appointed to reconnoiter all unexploded bombs, institute necessary safety precautions and report incidents through channels.

c. Bomb disposal units attached or assigned to tactical or static units will be responsible for the training of the bomb reconnaissance officers specified in paragraph 3 (1), above, in the following:

- (1) The recognition of unexploded bombs and accumulations.
- (2) Proper evacuation distances for both buried and unburied bombs.
- (3) General safety rules.

d. The commanding officer of each bomb disposal unit, will submit a report on the progress of the training program outlined herein, bi-monthly, to the Commanding General, this headquarters, through command channels.

4. Basic Ammunition Loads. - Troop units which have drawn a basic ammunition load will retain this basic ammunition load or its equivalent in their possession and carry it when moved except that if the move is by sea, the movement orders will state what types and amounts shall be retained and the disposition of the balance of the basic load.

5. Suspended Ammunition Issues. a. The following listed ammunition items are suspended from issue, and will be withdrawn from service and returned to base section depots:

- (1) All rockets 2.36" AT, MC, of lot numbers DOP 1-23303-3, DOD 1-23303-35, and DOD 1-23303-39, due to premature. These rockets will be modified to the MC42 type and the suffix letter "1" added, at which time the suspension will be lifted.
- (2) Grenades, fragmentation No. 36, with igniter showing black spots of bituminous exudation, or safety fuses with hairy growth or bad discolorations.
- (3) All 60mm mortar ammunition with lot numbers 2-2579-1094-TCOP, KOP-41, and shall BE 49 A2, lot number MC 5-64, due to defective assembly.

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- (4) All 40mm American M2 MK1 (Navy) ammunition assembled with MK21 or MK21 mod. 1 primers due to undependable primer and self-destructing tracer.

b. Base sections will report stocks on hand to the Commanding General, SOS, JATOUSA.

6. Salvage of Ammunition Components. a. The following listed items of ammunition and ammunition components will be returned to the nearest ammunition supply point:

- (1) Unfired rounds of artillery ammunition with cartridge cases damaged so as to be unusable.
- (2) Empty machine gun belts and metallic belt clips.
- (3) M-1 Rifle cartridge clips.
- (4) Magazines and drums for sub-machine guns.
- (5) Metal ammunition boxes, particularly 40mm ammunition boxes.
- (6) Metal clover-leaf bundle ends and tie rods.
- (7) Cartridge storage cases and cartridge cases.

b. Ammunition supply points receiving salvage will segregate fired ammunition from those rounds containing explosive, and clearly mark the packages before forwarding to the base ammunition depot.

c. No serviceable ammunition will be returned for salvage.

7. Recognition Procedures for Fired Cartridge Cases. a. Above 20mm: These will be packed in fibre containers and in suitable boxes for return to the United States for the Chief of Ordnance, marked "Cartridge Cases Above 20mm". In the event that sufficient fibre containers are not available, they will be packed in such a way as to prevent damage in transit.

b. Under 20mm: These will be packed in suitable packing boxes for return to the United States for the Chief of Ordnance, marked "Small Arms Brass".

8. Shipment of Captured Enemy Ammunition. - Shipment of limited quantities of captured ammunition to the United States (and within the theater prior to shipment to the United States) for intelligence, development or experimental purposes is subject to the following provisions:

a. Shipments will be made by the Commanding General, SOS, JATOUSA, or his authorized representative at the request of this Headquarters. In addition, field representatives of this headquarters and senior special staff officers of the services concerned in the zone of contact are authorized to deliver to the nearest base section or other SOS, JATOUSA establishment for subsequent processing and shipment by that headquarters a maximum of five (5) specimens of new

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items not previously encountered. All requests for shipment of captured ammunition will be approved by the chief of the service concerned, this headquarters, and by G(AMMO) AFHQ, before the Commanding General, SAC, JAXON, is requested to make shipments outside the theater.

b. The safety precautions for the handling of abandoned ammunition and explosives prescribed in paragraph 2, above, will be observed except that a maximum of five (5) series of new items not previously encountered and which are not in original containers may be shipped, provided they are certified by a qualified officer as safe for shipment.

c. The Commanding General, SAC, JAXON, will prescribe the safety precautions, method of packing and shipping for each item concerned and will have each individual package certified by a competent officer as safe for shipment prior to loading for movement by common carrier.

III -- REMARKS

9. NO-15A.

1. Change of Firing Instructions for Checking Length of Recoil-90mm Gun. Reference is made to paragraph 11, page 2, Grounds of 15th Service Technical Bulletin 1370-1, pertaining to adjusting the length of recoil for 90mm Gun Recoil Mechanism III and III 1.

(1) Page 10, paragraph b, section III, said bulletin, states that after the throttling valve stop (11475) has been properly set according to available recoil data, the length of recoil should be checked by firing a round at 70° elevation.

(2) Instructions will be issued immediately that the first check round be fired at 0° elevation and not at 70° elevation. This procedure is necessary because there is a possibility of obtaining excessive recoil at 70° elevation and causing considerable damage to the material.

2. Removal of Power Runners. Power runners may be removed from all 90mm AA Guns, III and III 1, in this theater if so desired by the organization.

(1) Power runners will not be removed from the 90mm AA Gun AA Gun 1281 or 128.

(2) Ordnance personnel will be solicited to assist in the removing of the power runners and accomplishing such adjustments as are necessary to place the piece in proper balance. Parts removed will be returned to stock through normal channels to Ordnance depots.

10. 57mm Gun M1.

1. Accident Application of Hand Brakes on 57mm Gun M1 on Carriages. Gun, 57mm M1 and M1 1. - Because of the design and location of the hand brake lever on the 57mm gun carriage, it has been found that the brakes may become

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Accidentally engaged when the weapon is towed through heavy underbrush.

- (1) The forward motion of the carriage through heavy growth produces a constant downward force on the hand brake operating lever. When further resistance by heavier components of the brush produces a force on the end of the hand brake operating lever sufficient to release the locking plunger, the downward force acting on the hand brake lever moves it to the on position and applies the brake.
- (2) A relocation of the hand brake levers on subject carriage is under consideration at the present time. Pending further action on this matter, organizations equipped with this material are instructed to take immediate precautions by prescribing frequent observation of the position of the hand brake lever when moving through brush, to avoid accidental application of brakes and resultant damage to the material.

b. Damaged Elevating Arcs on Gun Carriages. - Numerous instances have been noted by this Headquarters wherein the bronze elevating arcs on the 57mm Gun Carriages and on the British 5-pounder Gun Carriages have been damaged by failure to adjust properly the cradle traveling locks. The heads of the pillow-block pins, which in the traveling position rest in the pillow-block pin sockets, are permitted to develop sufficient looseness so that, when the piece is towed, the motion between tipping and non-tipping parts of the carriage is transmitted directly to the elevating arc and worm. The strain so imposed on the elevating mechanism results in unnecessary wear and in early failure of the bronze elevating arc.

- (1) It is desired that all organizations equipped with the above weapons take immediate steps to check the adjustment of the cradle traveling locks and to correct the adjustment where necessary. Continuous checks will be made to insure that correct adjustment is maintained at all times.
- (2) The traveling locks are adjusted by means of jam nuts located on either side of the pillow-block housing and threaded to the pillow-block pins. The adjustment should be made so that the conical heads of the pillow-block pins seat firmly in the pillow-block pin sockets when the trails are locked in the traveling position. The adjustment should be checked by placing the piece in the traveling position and applying a force alternately upward and downward to the gun barrel near the muzzle end. If there is no perceptible movement between the tipping and non-tipping parts, the adjustment is satisfactory.

11. 105mm Howitzers.

a. Damage by Retainer. - Commanders of units armed with 105mm Howitzers will instruct gun crews to examine the bore or fired cartridge case after each round is fired to insure that the retainer does not remain in the bore.

- (1) Howitzer tubes 105mm are failing at a high rate due to gouges and scars. Experience and preliminary investigations indicate

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that this condition is probably due to the brass shell charge primer coming loose from the cartridge case and lodging in the bore. The succeeding round apparently rides over the disk, thereby causing damage. The gouges caused by this action, although not making a tube immediately unserviceable, will greatly reduce its life.

- (2) The retainer can be identified as a sheet metal disk approximately three inches in diameter which is normally secured to the primer housing in the base of the cartridge case by spring clip action.

5. 105mm Howitzer, Carrier, M31. - Relocation of the stow of the elevating rack of the 105mm Howitzer carriage M31 issued to airborne artillery and infantry cannon companies has been ordered by the Chief of Ordnance. The work will be completed at the earliest practicable date by Ordnance companies. This change will permit the howitzer to be elevated to approximately 45°. Elevations up to 55° can be secured by digging in the trail or by raising the wheels. After a stop has been relocated, the following precautions will be observed by each unit affected.

- (1) The length of recoil should be observed when firing above 45° elevation. Recoil should not exceed thirty-two (32) inches or severe damage may result to the recoil mechanism.
- (2) At elevations above 45° the howitzer may not completely return to battery, if cold, but can easily be pushed into battery by hand.
- (3) It will be necessary to dig a pit to provide clearance for the recoiling parts at elevation greater than 45°.
- (4) When firing at elevation above 50°, the breechblock may strike the handle on the elevating pedestal when the breech is opened. This condition may be avoided by turning the elevating handle one-half turn.
- (5) At elevations greater than 50°, the panoramic telescope cannot be used. Accurate elevations may be obtained by using the gunner's quadrant.
- (6) Zone 5 charge should not be used above 45° elevation. Zone 1, 2, 3, and 4 charges may be fired up to elevations of 55°.

12. Machine Gun, Cal. .50 M2.

a. Care. - Recent information received at this headquarters concerning excessive damage to Browning machine guns, caliber .50, M2, all types, has been traced to the fact that troops are assembling cocking lever pin 18588 into the bolt from the right-hand side. In some guns, due to a combination of tolerance, the gun can be fired in a partially locked position. When this occurs, very serious damages to the gun result.

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b. Effective immediately, all users of the subject gun under this command will exercise great care to insure that the cocking lever pin is assembled from the left-hand side as specified in related technical and training manuals.

13. Miscellaneous.

a. Damage to Inner Tube Bearing Rings on Height Finders M1 and M2. - Wear requiring fifth occasion overhaul of height finders is developing during over-land transportation.

- (1) The height finder inner tube is supported by three sets of double roller bearings near each end of the outer tube. These rollers run in steel bearing ring races, press fitted on the inner tube. The instrument is very heavy and the constant bumping it gets while being transported by truck causes the roller bearings to make deep grooves across the ring race. This wear can be observed by ranging on a target and then using the fine elevation knob. If the field of view jumps roughly instead of moving smoothly, the bearing ring is probably in need of repair.
- (2) It has been found that this wear can be reduced substantially by using salvaged 300x16 jeep casings as a cushion for the carrying case on the truck. Four such casings are placed in a single line and the carrying case loosely set on top and the porter bar roped or wired to one side of the truck.
- (3) It is desired that all antiaircraft organizations having height finders M1 or M2, mount the carrying cases as described in paragraph (2) above. This should help to eliminate a simple trouble which takes at least 200 man hours to correct.

b. Care of Artillery Gas Check Pads. - Consumption of gas check pads in this theater has been excessive. Gas check pads can be expected to last a minimum of 400 to 500 rounds if properly cleaned and carefully handled. Care must be exercised to prevent the pad becoming dented or scuffed. When removed from the obturator spindle, it should be wiped with a clean, oily rag. Gasoline or solvent, dry cleaning should never be used for cleaning. The gas check pad should not be soaked in oil as this will cause softness and deterioration.

c. Care of Fire Control Instruments. - Only authorized Ordnance maintenance personnel will disassemble telescopes, binoculars, or any other type of fire control instruments for adjustment or repair. Equipment of this type which has been submerged in water or is in need of repair should be collected immediately to an Ordnance company so that necessary cleaning and repair may be made before rust or corrosion can set in to such an extent as to render the instrument unserviceable or unrepairable.

d. Artillery Gun Books.

- (1) It is the responsibility of artillery commanders to insure that gun books pertaining to artillery material within their command are maintained up-to-date in accordance with AR 45-50 and

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Instructions contained on the Flyleaf of the Artillery Gun Book 00, Form 5825. Combat statistics on artillery pieces are essential to the supply of adequate replacements and the improving of future designs.

- (2) The artillery gun book will always remain with the gun. Ordnance maintenance units, base shops, and depots have been directed to request that the gun book accompany the gun when it enters their shops. They are responsible for the proper entry of their work therein.
- (3) If the book is lost, a new gun book will be issued by the unit before transfer of the piece to any other organization. The organization transferring the piece should be able to enter more of the past history than the organization receiving the piece for the first time.
- (4) When a gun has been condemned, the authority for condemnation will be entered, signed, and dated by the condemning officer and the book forwarded to the Ordnance Officer, 304, 1010354, for transmittal to the Chief of Ordnance. This includes guns condemned due to wear, accidents, or combat damage.
- (5) Additional instructions are contained on the Flyleaf of each Artillery Gun Book 00, Form 5825, and will be rigidly adhered to.

By command of Lieutenant General DEVERE:

DAVID G. BARE,
Brigadier General, GSC,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:


J. M. ROBERTS,
Colonel, AGO,
Adjutant General.

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ARMED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

GENERAL ORDERS)

21 October 1943

NUMBER 59)

REORGANIZATION IN SICILY

1. Reference is made to Administrative Memorandum No. 66 this headquarters, CE.
2. The following defines the boundary between No. 1 District and Island Base Section Area in SICILY and boundaries between sub-areas in No. 1 District.
3. a. No. 1 District includes the provinces of MESSINA, CATANIA, SIRACUSA, RAGUSA and ENNA.
- b. Island Base Section Area includes the provinces of PALERMO, CANTANISCIATA, AGRIENTO and TRAPANI.
- c. The boundary between No. 1 District and Island Base Section Area is the political boundary between these two groups of provinces.
- d. a. sub-areas in No. 1 District are:
 - (1) 55 Sub-area comprising the provinces of SIRACUSA and RAGUSA.
 - (2) 56 " " " " " CATANIA and ENNA.
 - (3) 59 " " " " " MESSINA.
- b. The boundary between these sub-areas is the political boundary between provinces concerned.

By command of General HENNINGER:

J. M. HENNINGER,
Major General, U.S., Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

2 November 1943

CIRCULAR)

NUMBER 76)

The Use of Enemy Mines, Grenades, or Explosives for Training. I
 Safety Precautions for Transportation of Military Explosives by Rail. II
 United States Military and Naval Aircraft Markings III

I -- THE USE OF ENEMY MINES, GRENADES, OR EXPLOSIVES FOR TRAINING

1. Whenever possible, the main explosive charge in ammunition and trip mechanisms used for instructional purposes should be removed, and only the minimum of each type required for demonstration and research be kept intact.

2. The letters FFE (free from explosive) will be painted in white on all ammunition from which the explosive has been removed.

3. The removal of the explosive from ammunition will only be carried out by qualified officers of the Engineers (U.S.), Royal Engineers (Br) and Ordnance (U.S. and Br.).

II -- SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY EXPLOSIVES BY RAIL1. General

a. By the term "Military Explosives" is meant all ammunition such as shells, cartridges, propelling charges, fuzes, bombs, etc., as well as bulk explosives used for demolitions such as dynamite, bulk TNT, cratering explosive, etc.

b. Accidents with explosives, when not of enemy action, are usually a result of carelessness and failure to observe simple precautions. Lack of intelligent care in handling and transportation of military explosives is resulting in an increasing number of serious and fatal accidents. While it is realized that railway troops have little control over the loading of explosives, there are certain measures which should be observed in transportation by rail.

c. In the United States, and the United Kingdom, rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Ministry of Transport prohibit practices in the operation of trains which may become common and unnoticed in a foreign theater, especially when civilians continue to serve in the operation with the military forces. In the movement of military explosives the safe course should be followed in all cases of individual initiative. Unsafe methods and chance-taking, which result in serious accidents do not contribute to the success of the Allied Armies.

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AFHQ Circular No. 76 (cont'd.)

2. Some Characteristics of Military Explosives

a. Military explosives fall into two classes--High Explosives and Propelling Charges.

b. High Explosives

- (1) High explosives have the property of instantaneous disintegration resulting in heat and intense blast. This intense blast will shatter such materials as rock, steel, etc. High explosives and bombs are used for bursting charges in shells and for demolition work. Those high explosives used for military purposes are the safest available. They will explode accidentally only from intense heat such as a fire, from tampering, or from detonation by other explosives.
- (2) Needless to say comparatively little high explosive is required to cause extensive damage to both life and property when it is considered what one 2,000 pound (1 ton) bomb will accomplish in this respect.
- (3) One important characteristic of high explosives is that detonation (instantaneous disintegration) of one pile of explosive may cause detonation of another pile of explosives nearby. In order to prevent one pile from detonating another, piles are separated as much as possible. No pile should be unnecessarily large. These piles should be set up in groups, with larger areas between groups than between increments of that group. Inert materials such as small arms ammunition, when placed between piles tend to prevent one pile of high explosives from detonating the next.
- (4) The following items commonly transported contain High Explosives:

Complete rounds artillery ammunition
(not small arms ammunition)
Separate artillery shell
Bombs, mines, bulk explosives, detonators.

c. Propelling Charges

- (1) Propelling charges have the characteristics of burning with an intense heat and liberating large volumes of gas. This gas is used to propel the projectile through the barrel of the gun. The most common propelling charge is smokeless powder which is a nitro-cellulose compound.
- (2) A flame is required to initiate burning of a propelling charge. Sometimes a spark will suffice.

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AFHQ Circular No. 79 (cont'd.)

- (3) Propelling charges transported are contained in the following.

All complete rounds of ammunition both artillery and small arms.
Separate propelling charges for artillery rockets.

d. Combinations

- (1) All complete rounds of artillery ammunition contain both high explosives and propelling charges, therefore this ammunition must be handled with the same care as that given to dynamite or TNT.
- (2) Small arms ammunition, although it does not contain any high explosive except in the case, burns only when wood or some other easily combustible substance is used to maintain the kindling temperature of the propelling charge.

e. Detonators, fuses and igniters

- (1) Detonators, fuses, and igniters are extremely sensitive and may be detonated by shock, fire and tampering unless packed and handled with the utmost care.
- (2) Artillery shell fuses, bomb fuses, mine detonators, fuse igniters and all similar devices should be kept separate from all other explosives, handled separately, kept in small piles, and not subjected to shock, intense heat or tampering of any kind.

3. Conclusions

- a. Fire is by far the worst hazard so far as ammunition is concerned. This has been repeatedly proven in practice.
- b. Unauthorized tampering is the other common cause of explosions which must be prevented.

4. Safety Precautions

a. Concentrations of explosives should be kept as small as possible. When practicable, railway wagons or railway cars filled with explosives should be separated by railway cars not containing explosives. This separation is especially desirable where H.E. (High Explosive) is concerned to prevent explosion of one railway car causing detonation of the H.E. in the next.

b. Every possible precaution should be taken to prevent fire. In case of fire, railway cars or wagons containing explosives should be moved immediately from the scene. Some fire precautions follow:

- (1) Railway cars used for transportation of explosives should be steel construction.

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AFHQ Circular No. 76 (cont'd.)

- (2) All trash, oil rags, etc., from which a fire could start must be removed before loading.
- (3) Fire extinguishers, shovels and sand should be available to put out fires.
- (4) Constant vigilance must be maintained in order to prevent fires from overheated brakes.
- (5) Matches, lighters, and smoking must be prohibited in the vicinity of explosives.
- (6) In case of fire, the train should not be stopped in the vicinity of important installations or populated areas. Fire spreads.... Explosions damage and kill.
- (7) Since oil and gasoline are also subject to fire, railway cars or wagons containing these items should be kept away from railway cars containing explosives. If possible, put them on opposite ends of the train in order that they may be disconnected in case of emergency.
- (8) Incendiary munitions may start a fire spontaneously due either to someone tampering with the ammunition or, in the case of White Phosphorus (W.P.) to leakage. For this reason, incendiary munitions must be kept separated from other ammunition to an even greater extent than in the case of gasoline. The following incendiary munitions are used in the service:

Incendiary Bombs, 35, 75
Incendiary Grenades
Smoke Bombs
Smoke Grenades
Smoke Pots
Smoke Shell (75 and 150)
Oil

c. Some explosions are caused by curiosity. For this reason spectators must be kept away when loading and unloading. Guards must be present at all times.

d. When spotted, railway wagons or railway cars containing explosives (and gasoline) should be kept away from the vicinity of buildings, bridges, oil tanks, lumber yards, camps, people, highways, water mains, etc.

e. At times bulk toxic chemical and toxic filled munitions must be transported. The following general precautions pertain:

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AFHQ Circular No. 46 (cont'd.)

- (1) Bulk Chemical Agents: Liquid mustard (H new symbol - HS old symbol) and liquid lewisite (L new symbol - M-1 old symbol) in bulk containers are not fire hazards or explosive hazards in themselves, but shipment should be kept well segregated from petroleum or explosives because of the danger of explosion or fire bursting the containers. When liberated, this gas will cause casualties both by contact and by breathing.
- (2) Toxic Filled Munitions: Artillery shell, mortar shell and aircraft bombs filled with toxic chemicals must also be treated as explosives and must be handled both as explosives and as bulk toxic chemical agents. Since they contain explosives, they should be segregated from shipment of bulk chemical agents if possible.

f. In case of doubt follow the safe course.

Note: Ammunition boxes and crates are marked with the contents. All ammunition above caliber .50 is artillery, a munition which may be H.E. (High Explosive).

III -- UNITED STATES MILITARY AND NAVAL AIRCRAFT MARKINGS

Paragraphs 1 c and 1 d, Section II, Circular Number 60, this headquarters, as, are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

- "1 c For United States Military aircraft the entire design is outlined with a red border, one eighth (1/8) radius wide. For United States Naval aircraft the entire design is outlined with a blue border, one eighth (1/8) radius wide.
- "1 d Color scheme of this design is as follows:

STAR - white
CIRCLE - blue
RECTANGLE - white
BORDER - Red (U.S. Military aircraft)
BORDER - Blue (U.S. Naval aircraft)."

By command of General EISENHOWER:

W.B. SMITH,
Major General, G.S.C., Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:


T.J. DAVIS,
Brigadier General, United States Army,
Adjutant General.

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HEADQUARTERS
NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 534

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AG 000.76/204 SSS-0

3 November 1943

SUBJECT: Report on News and Soldier Publications.

TO : All Concerned.

It is desired that all units, organizations, installations, staff sections, or other agencies publishing "News Sheets" or "Soldier Newspapers", as distinguished from official bulletins, forward two copies of such publications direct to Commanding General, MATOUSA, Attention: Special Service Officer. Use 1st indorsement hereon. The copies of the publications forwarded will be of the one published on the nearest date prior to 10 November 1943.

By command of General WITTMER:

[Signature]
L. B. KING,
Major, AGO,
Vest Adjutant General.

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TO: Commanding General, MATOUSA, APO 534.
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HEADQUARTERS
NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 534

GENERAL ORDERS)

NUMBER 124)

AWARD OF LEGION OF MERIT

4 November 1943

Under authority contained in Section IV, War Department Circular Number 131, dated 7 June 1943, a Legion of Merit medal is awarded in the name of the President to each of the following named individuals:

ROSE E. KEYS, 14011036, Staff Sergeant, Company 488, 88th Armored Medical Battalion, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 15 January 1943 to 8 August 1943. In his capacity as Motor and Maintenance Sergeant during the North African and Sicilian operations, Sergeant Keys did much to reduce mechanical failures. Through exemplary devotion to duty and mechanical ingenuity, he devised improved procedures for the transportation of fuel and tools, which enabled ambulances to operate effectively at long distances from the parent organization, thus contributing materially to the efficiency of medical evacuation. His performance of duties was at all times marked by high qualities of initiative, resourcefulness, and technical ability which reflects credit upon both himself and his organization. Entered service from Laurel, Mississippi.

CHARLES W. MASON, 34506478, Master Sergeant, Headquarters 88th Airborne Division, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the period 9 May to 17 August 1943. As chief clerk of the G-1 Section, Division Headquarters, Master Sergeant Mason, performing functions normally assigned to a commissioned officer, demonstrated marked administrative capabilities in the preparation and execution of plans for the movement of the Division from its permanent station to an overseas base, culminating in combat against the enemy. He applied a wide background of knowledge with an eager willingness to assume greater responsibilities and, by performing these services with outstanding efficiency, he has contributed signally to the success of the division. Entered service from Tarrytown, New York.

GEORGE O. MCCORMICK, 6217998, Master Sergeant, Service Company, 88th Armored Regiment, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services for the period 9 July to 9 August 1943, during the Sicilian campaign. Prior to hostilities in Sicily, Sergeant McCormick sustained a fractured spine and was forced to wear a body cast. However, in order to accompany his unit into combat, he refused hospitalization. As regimental supply sergeant, he worked tirelessly throughout this phase of operations, and succeeded in maintaining supplies for the regiment at an exceedingly high level. His ability, marked by extraordinary fidelity, contributed largely to the success and well-being of his unit, and earned for him the highest admiration and respect. Entered service from Cassette, Georgia.

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JOSEPH E. POTVIN, SIC2041, First Sergeant, Company 4.8 (Truck), Supply Battalion, 4th Armored Division, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from 8 November 1942 to 29 July 1943. In charge of a detachment landing at Safi, French Morocco, on November 8, Sergeant Potvin displayed superior leadership in the control of his men while under hostile fire. His ingenuity aided in the speedy reorganization of the widely separated company after landing. That his organization was able to meet the numerous urgent demands for transportation and during the nine following months of arduous duty, was due in great measure to the efficiency and devotion to duty displayed by Sergeant Potvin. His unflagging and ceaseless efforts in behalf of the enlisted men under him maintained a high level of morale at all times. His conduct and activities have been a constant inspiration to his fellow soldiers. Entered service from New Bedford, Massachusetts.

CHARLES R. BRUCK, 2108963, Warrant Officer, Junior Grade (then Staff Sergeant), 3d Battalion, 4th Armored Regiment, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services for the period 8 November 1942 to 7 August 1943. During the preparation for the landings in North Africa, Warrant Officer Bruck was responsible for water-proofing and preparing over 20 vehicles and tanks for shipment. Upon arrival on the beach in French Morocco, he supervised their de-proofing and repair. He so efficiently performed these functions that they were able to proceed approximately 200 miles with only one mechanical failure. Prior to and during the operations in Sicily, he was again instrumental in the successful preparation, shipment and landing of tanks and vehicles. He worked tirelessly, following the landing, to recover and repair vehicles, frequently while under enemy fire. His valuable services have kept the maximum number of vehicles ready for combat. Entered service from Baltimore, Maryland.

HURTON S. STROUSE, 2110418, Chief Warrant Officer, 4th Battery, 4th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services during the Sicilian campaign from 10 to 22 July 1943. From the time of the landing in Sicily until after the fall of the city of Palermo, Chief Warrant Officer Strouse, in charge of supply for the forward elements, performed his duties in an outstandingly superior manner, under enemy fire and repeated air attacks, with utter disregard for his own safety, convenience, or personal endurance. His untiring devotion to duty kept the 4th Armored Field Artillery Battalion and the attached 4th Armored Field Artillery Battalion and the batteries of the 4th Coast Artillery (Anti-aircraft) Battalion fully supplied with all types of material and equipment at all times. His actions throughout the whole campaign have been a high example to his comrades. Entered service from St. Pleasant, Michigan.

By command of General EISENHOWER:

E. L. FORD,
Brigadier General, GSC,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

H. V. Roberts
H. V. ROBERTS,
Colonel, AGO,
Adjutant General.

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