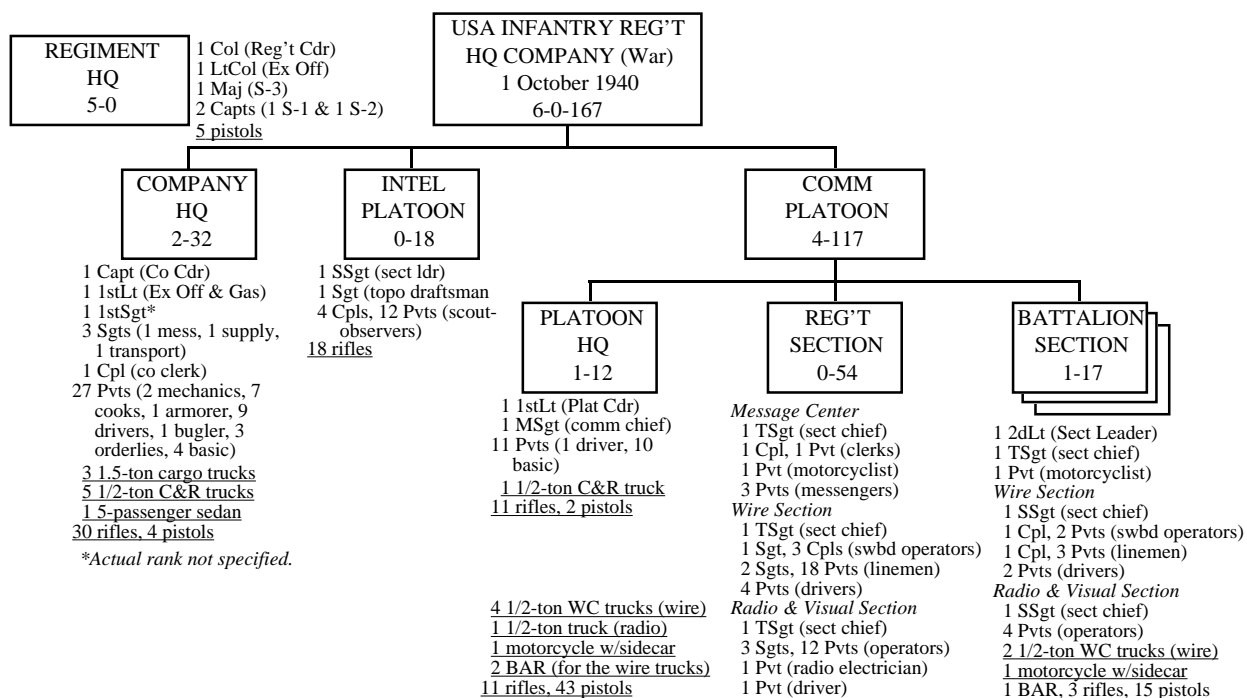


## Appendix 4.9



**Notes:**

Changes to the Communication Platoon since December 1938: Platoon headquarters augmented by 10 basic privates. Each battalion section receives one more driver. The regimental section receives six more telephone linemen to support the new antitank company and three additional drivers.

Radio Equipment: The regimental section has one truck-mounted long-range SCR-245 (added since 1938), two SCR-171, two SCR-131 and two (man-pack) SCR-195. Each battalion section has one SCR-131 and two SCR-195.

Small Arms Distribution: In the headquarters company headquarters and the communication platoon headquarters the officers, the first sergeant, the communication chief and the bugler carried pistols. All personnel in the regimental and three battalion sections of the communication platoon carried pistols except drivers, motorcyclists, messengers, and clerks. Company elements include a total of five BAR for use as additional weapons to protect the company's motor vehicles from air attack.

Enlisted Ranks: Up to 51 (later reduced to 42) privates in the company could rank as PFC. Two cooks, one motor mechanic, eight radio operators and one radio electrician were rated T-3. Two more cooks, the armorer (actually the armorer-artificer), one motor mechanic and eight radio operators rated as T-4 (the other three cooks were actually cook's helpers). Two motorcyclists, 11 drivers, one message center clerk, eight radio operators, 15 telephone linemen and six scout-observers were T-5. The other two motorcyclists, 10 drivers, 12 telephone linemen, six switchboard operators and six scout-observers rated as T-6.

Source: US Army Adjutant General Table of Organization T/O 7-12 "Infantry Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Regiment Rifle" (Washington DC 1 October 1940).