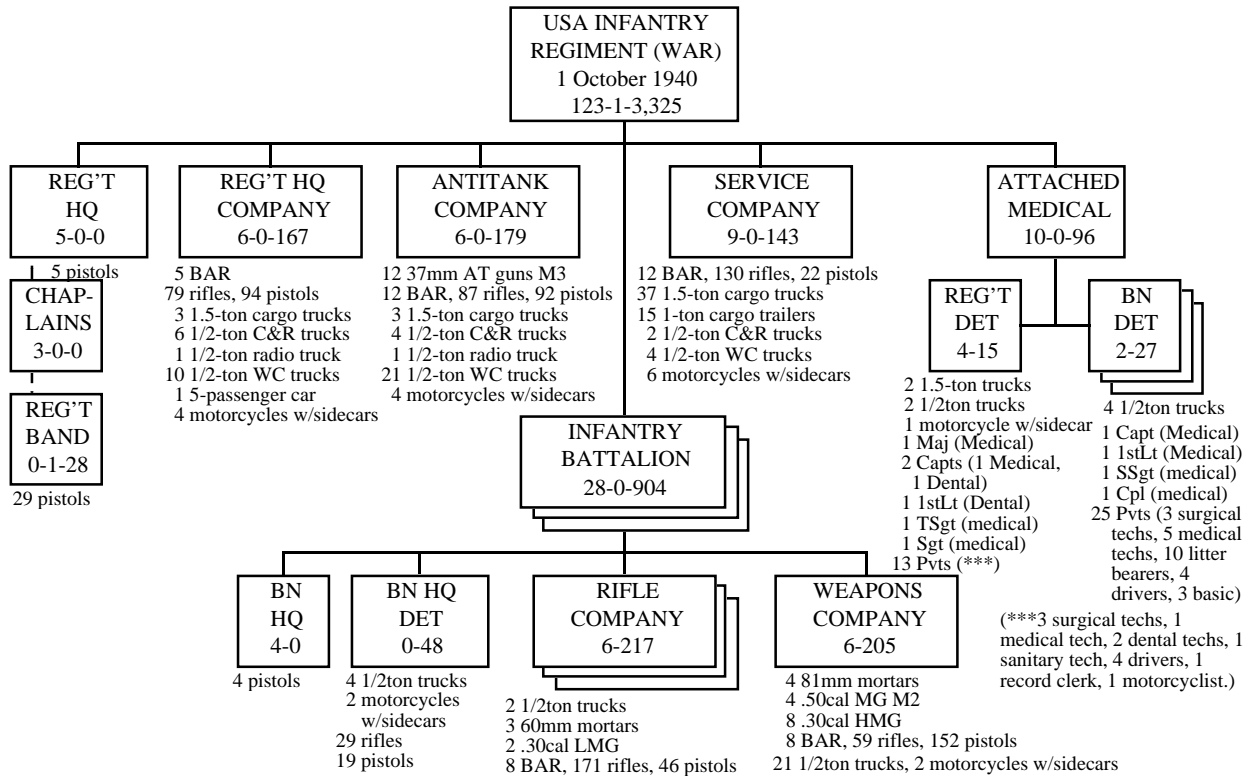


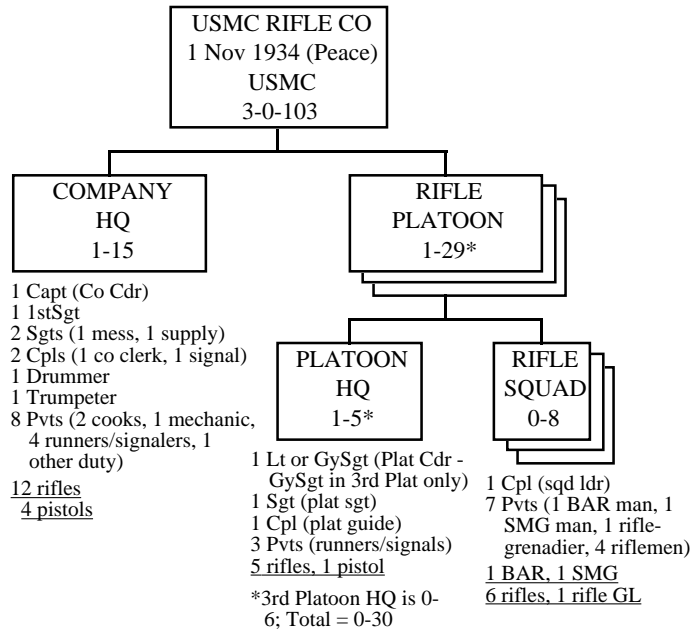
Appendix 4.12



Notes:

Source: US Army Adjutant General T/O 7-11 "Infantry Regiment, Rifle" (Washington DC 1 October 1940).

Appendix 4.13

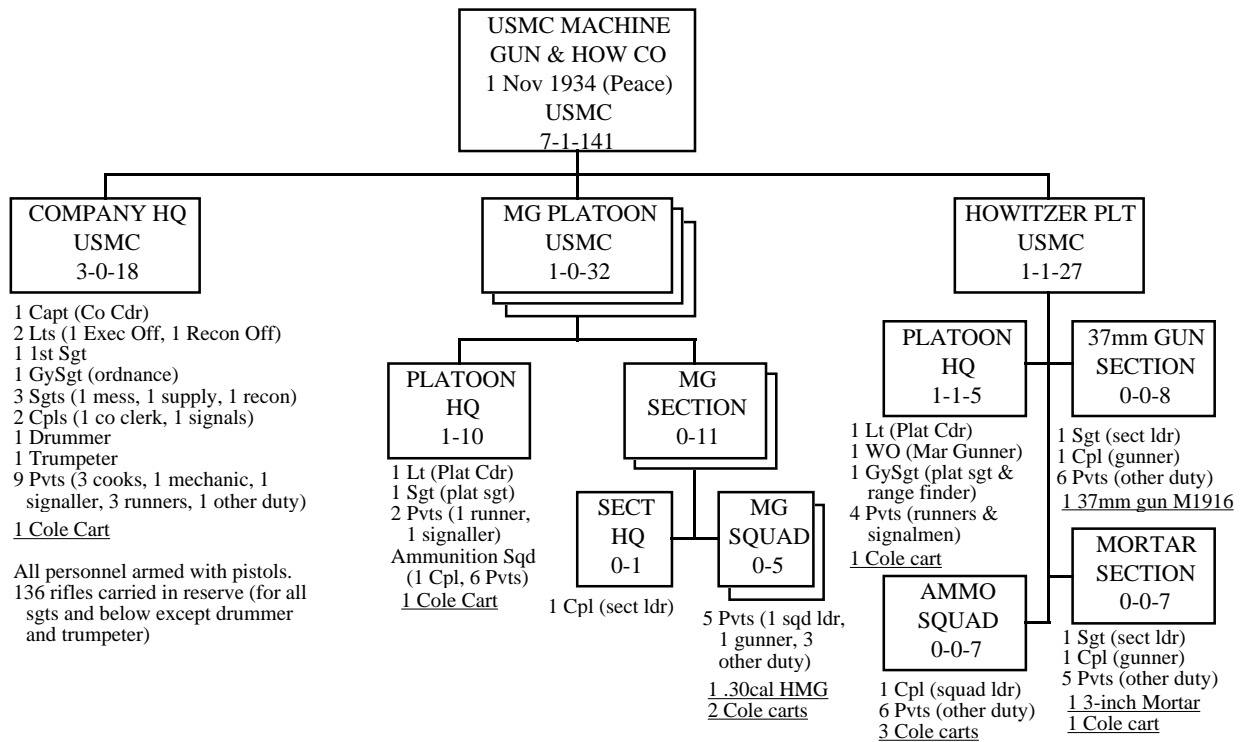


Notes:

Small Arms: Officers, the first sergeant and the drummer and trumpeter (formerly field musics) carried pistols.

Source: USMC Organization Table 1P "Rifle Company, Marine Infantry Battalion (peace strength)" (Washington DC 1 Nov. 1934).

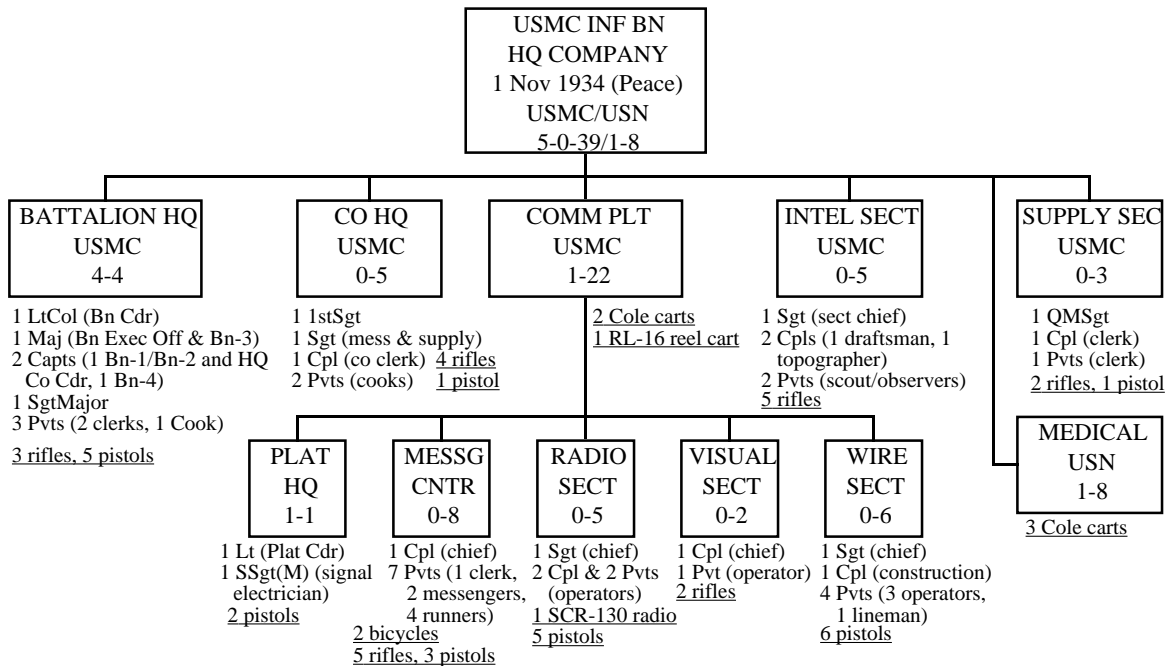
Appendix 4.14



Notes:

Source: USMC Organization Table 3P, "Machinegun and Howitzer Company (peace strength)" (Washington DC 1 Nov. 1934).

Appendix 4.15

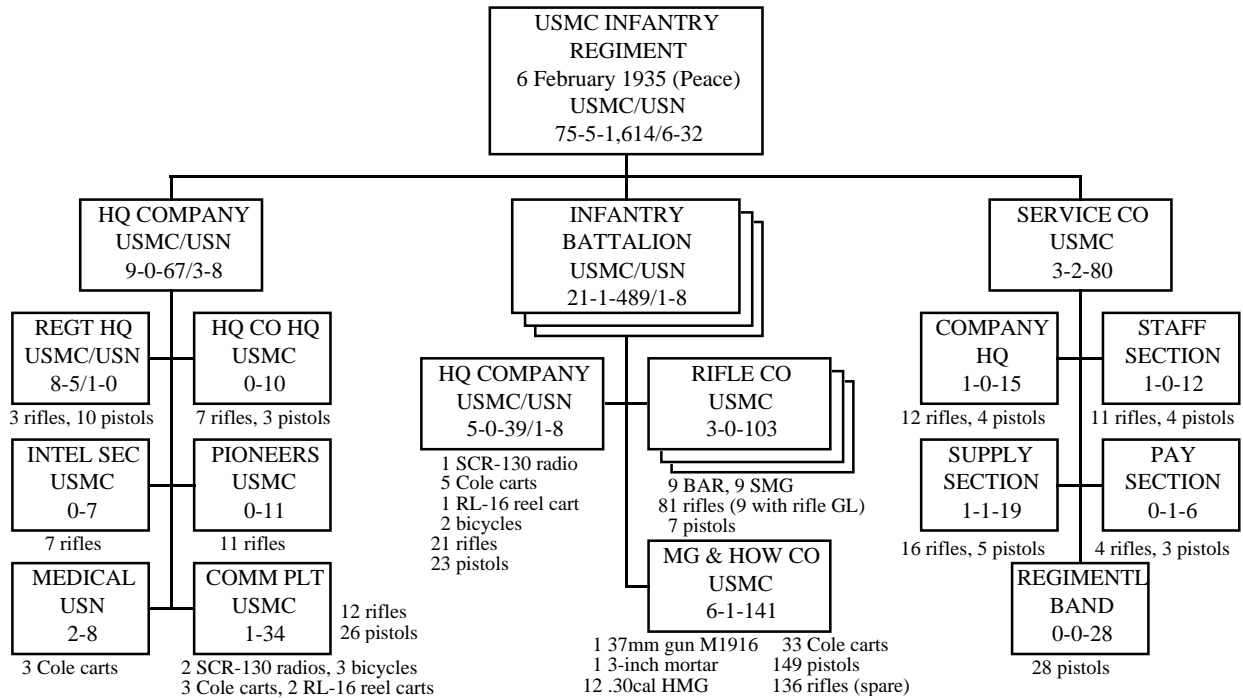


Notes:

Small Arms: In the communication platoon the visual section and the clerk and four runners in the message center carried rifles.

Source: USMC Organization Table 4P "Headquarters Company, Marine Infantry Battalion (peace strength)" (Washington DC 1 Nov. 1934).

Appendix 4.16



Notes:

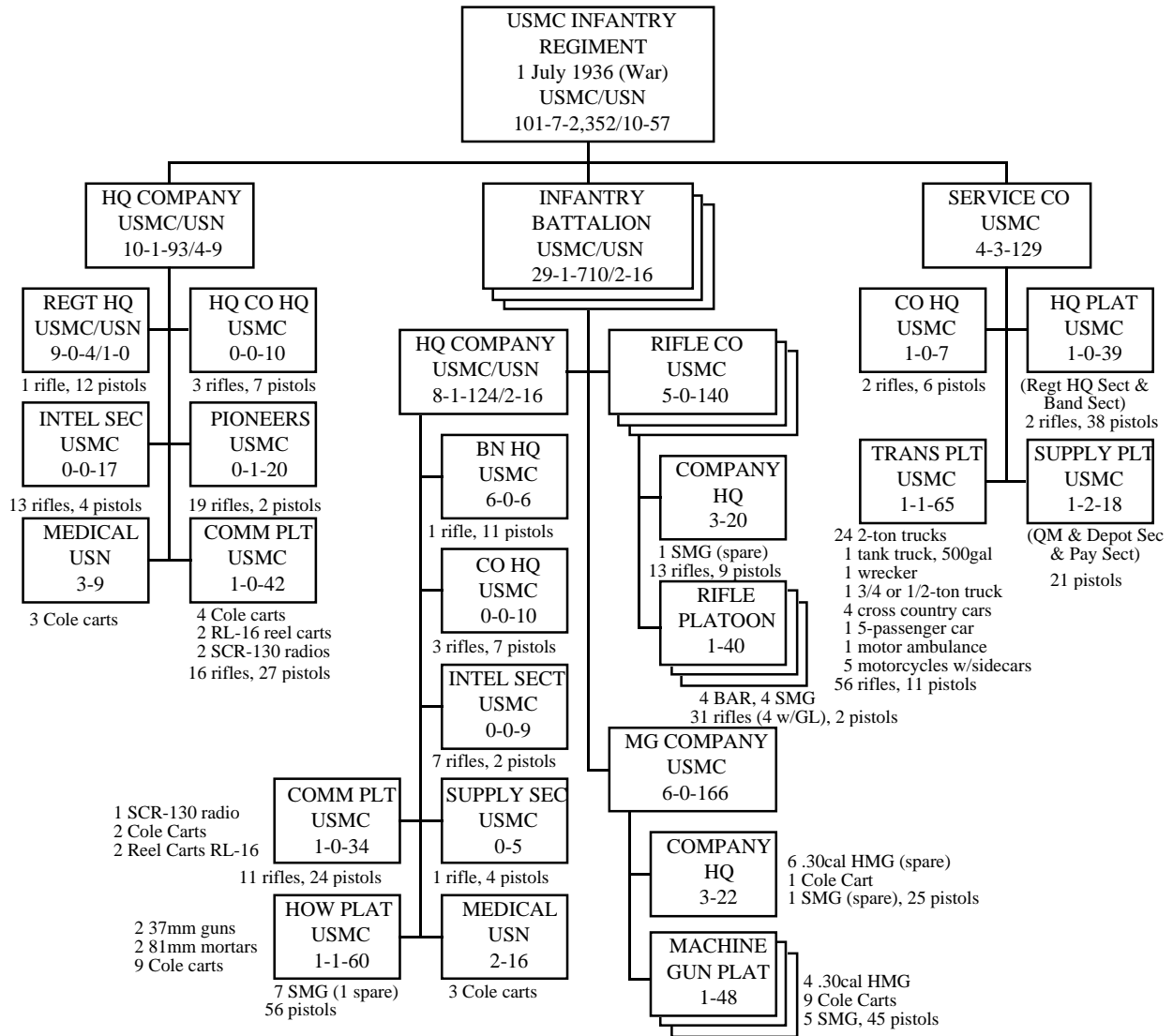
Regimental Headquarters: In peacetime this was supposed to include (but almost never did) the colonel, lieutenant colonel, and a major serving as machinegun, howitzer, and munitions officer. Captains served as adjutant (R-1), intelligence officer (R-2), operations officer (R-3) and supply officer (R-4). There was also a paymaster (captain), a sergeant major, a munitions sergeant (since there was no supply section in the headquarters company), two cooks, a spare (other duty) private, and the chaplain (a Naval officer). The adjutant (R-1) also served as the headquarters company commander.

Service Company: The R-4 commanded this unit even though he was part of the regimental headquarters (and is included with that section in the diagram above). The officer shown with the service company headquarters is actually a first lieutenant commissary officer. The service company did not include any organic motor transportation. That was to be attached to it on an “as needed” basis. Attached motor transport units could be separate motor transport sections, platoons or companies. A section (12 men) was built around four trucks or three-ton Holt tractors with cargo trailers. It would also have a 1/2-ton truck, a five-passenger automobile, a water trailers, a motorcycle (with or without a sidecar), and an ambulance. A platoon (with a warrant officer and 38 men) would have 12 trucks or tractors plus four each of the other types. A company (with a captain, a lieutenant, a warrant officer, and 85 men) included 24 trucks or tractors, eight each of most other types, plus fuel, machine shop, and wrecker trucks.

Small Arms: In general, Marines ranking as sergeants or below (except for drummers and trumpeters, who would soon revert to being called “field musics” again) would carry rifles. Officers, senior enlisted men, most communication personnel (other than runners, clerks, and visual signalmen), musicians, and machinegun and howitzer company personnel would carry pistols.

Source: USMC Organization Tables 6P “Service Company, Marine Infantry Regiment (peace strength),” 7 P “Headquarters Company, Marine Infantry Regiment (peace strength)” and 9P “Marine Infantry Regiment (Peace Strength)” (all Washington, DC 6 Feb 1935).

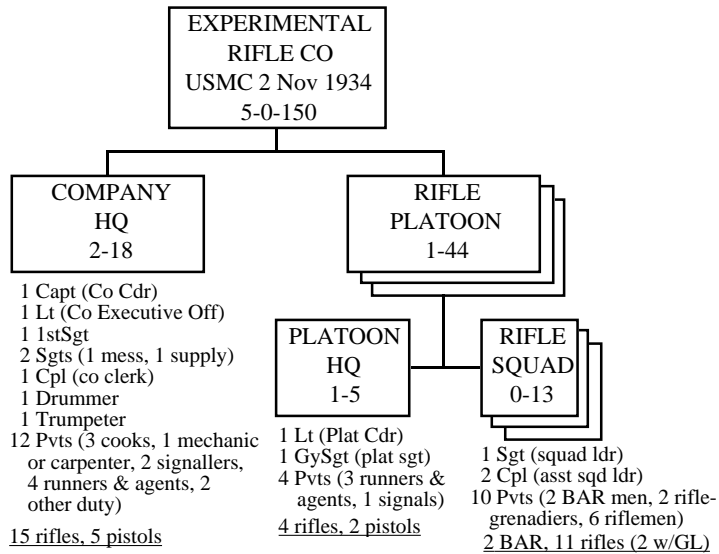
Appendix 4.17



Notes:

Source: USMC Organization Tables, "Marine Infantry Regiment, Marine Brigade (War Strength)" Table No. 21W and subordinate organizations (Wash. DC 1 July 1936).

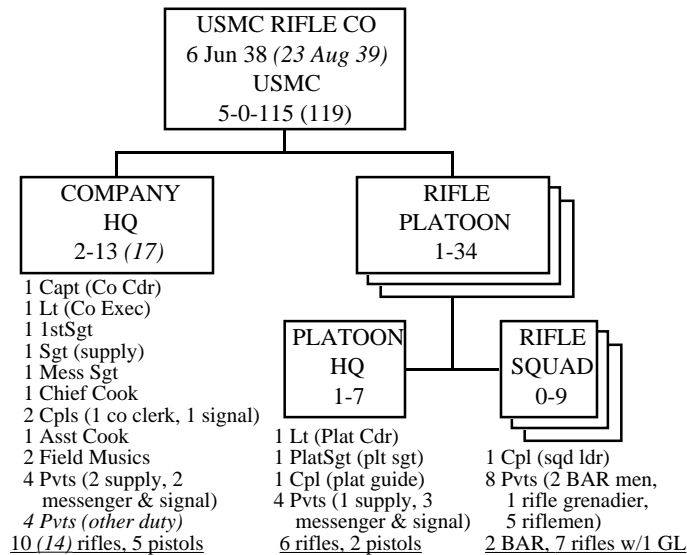
Appendix 4.18



Notes:

Source: Letter from the Major General Commandant to the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force dated 2 November 1934 on "Experimental Rifle Co (War)" Ellsdran File 2385-30, Copy in the Marine Corps Historical Center Washington DC.

Appendix 4.19



Notes:

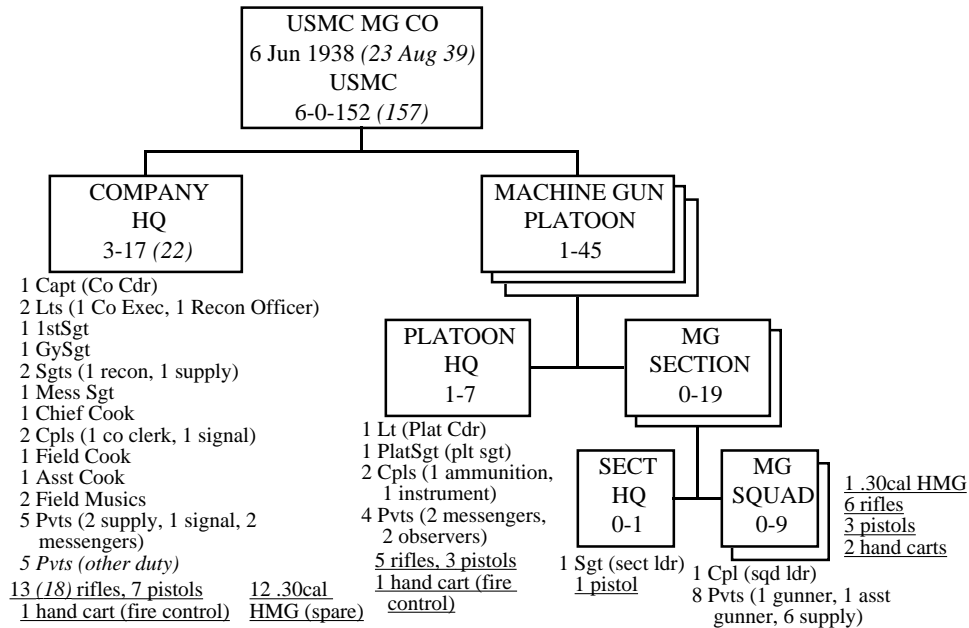
The company was authorized four additional "other duty" privates (in wartime only) as of 23 August 1939. A mess corporal could serve as a substitute for the mess sergeant in company headquarters.

Peacetime Manning: Rifle squads were reduced to eight men each. Only one platoon per company would have a guide. Each platoon headquarters would probably lose two privates as well. Company headquarters would lose its executive officer and its mess sergeant and cooks would join a consolidated battalion mess.

Small Arms: Pistols are issued to officers, the first sergeant, the platoon sergeants and the field musics.

Source: USMC Organization Table No. 1, "Rifle Company, Marine Infantry Battalion" (Washington DC 6 June 1938 updated 23 Aug 1939).

Appendix 4.20



Notes:

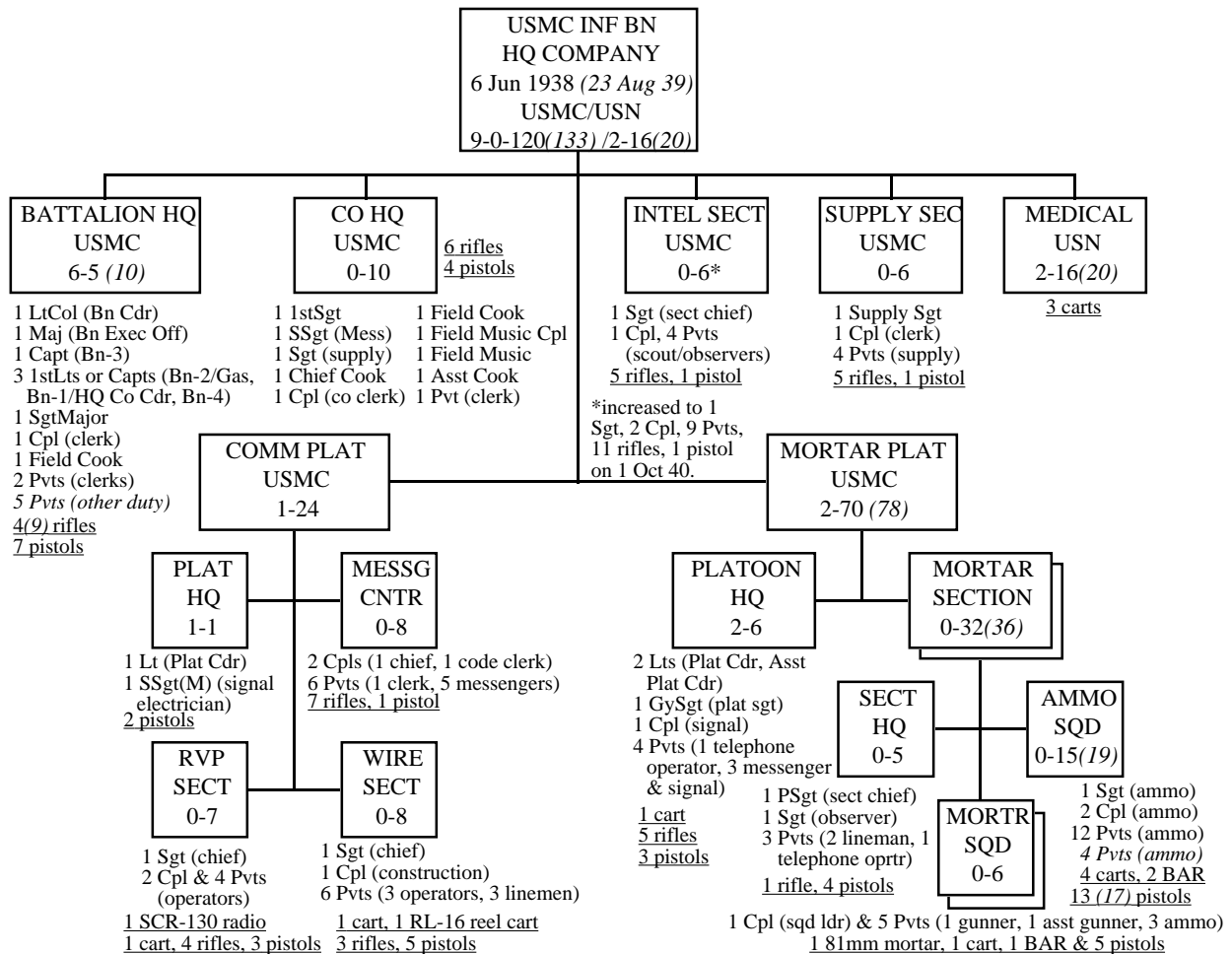
The company was authorized (in wartime only) five additional “other duty” privates as of 23 August 1939. A mess corporal could serve as a substitute for the mess sergeant in company headquarters.

Peacetime Manning: Only two platoons were actually manned. Even in those platoons, the squads were reduced to eight men each and platoon headquarters lost both its corporals and two privates. Company headquarters lost its executive and reconnaissance officers, its mess sergeant and cooks (transferred to a consolidated battalion mess) and at least two other enlisted men (probably the signal corporal and a private).

Small Arms: Officers, the first sergeant, the gunnery sergeant, the platoon sergeants, field musics, instrument corporals, machinegun section and squad leaders and machinegun gunners and assistant gunners carry pistols.

Source: USMC Organization Table No. 2, “Machinegun Company, Marine Infantry Battalion” (Washington DC 6 June 1938 updated 23 Aug 1939).

Appendix 4.21



Notes:

Five "other duty privates added to company headquarters and four additional ammunition bearers authorized for each section of the mortar platoon on 23 August 1939. The Intelligence section was augmented as on 1 October 1940.

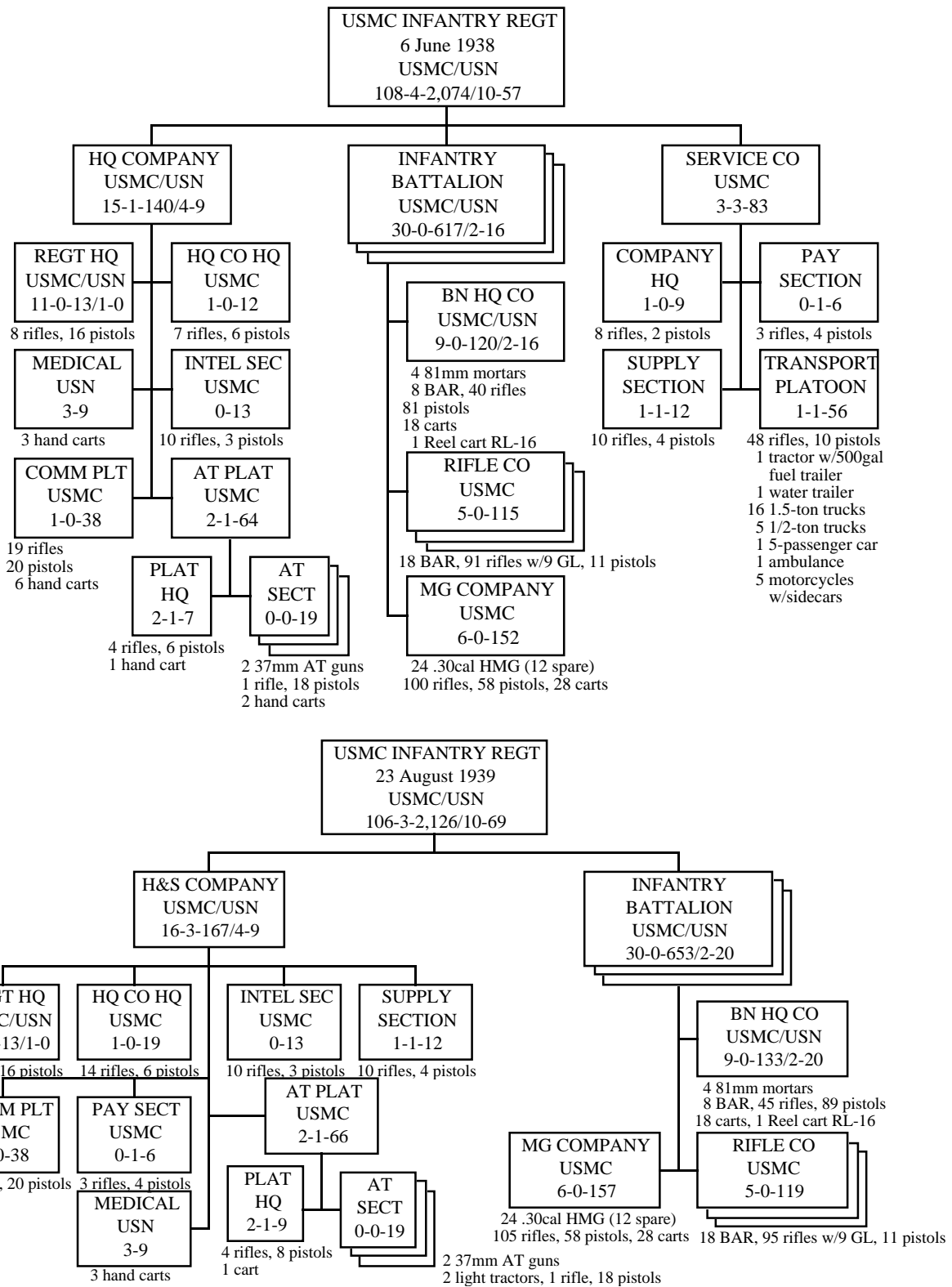
Intelligence Section: This section was originally designed to man a battalion-level observation post. Its expansion on 1 October 1940 added a scout element of one corporal and three privates that could attach a trained scout to each rifle company in the battalion. It also received another private to act as a draftsman and still another to serve as a clerk and recorder.

Peacetime Manning: The mortar platoon was reduced to a training unit with an officer, a warrant officer and 36 men. Each mortar squad would have five men and an ammunition squad would have only three. A section headquarters would have a sergeant and two privates. The communication platoon would only lose its lieutenant and two privates. The supply section would have the supply sergeant and one clerk. The intelligence section would consist of just a corporal and two privates. Headquarters company headquarters would include a mess sergeant, two chief cooks, two field cooks, and two assistant cooks to feed the whole battalion but no field musics. Battalion headquarters would get four officers, a sergeant major, and two clerks (a corporal and a private).

Small Arms: All officers, the sergeant major, the staff sergeant (mess), supply sergeant, the intelligence section chief, and the field musics carry pistols. In the communication platoon the telephone operators in the wire section, the privates (radio operators) in the RVP section and all message center personnel except the section chief carry rifles. In the mortar platoon, the signal corporal, the messengers and the telephone operators carry rifles. The mortar squad leaders and the ammunition corporals carry BAR's. All other personnel carry pistols.

Source: USMC Organization Table No. 3 "Mortar Platoon, Headquarters Company, Marine Infantry Battalion;" No. 4, "Communication Platoon, Headquarters Company, Marine Infantry Battalion;" and No. 5 "Headquarters Company, Marine Infantry Battalion" (all Washington DC 6 June 1938 updated 23 Aug 1939 and 1 October 1940).

Appendix 4.22

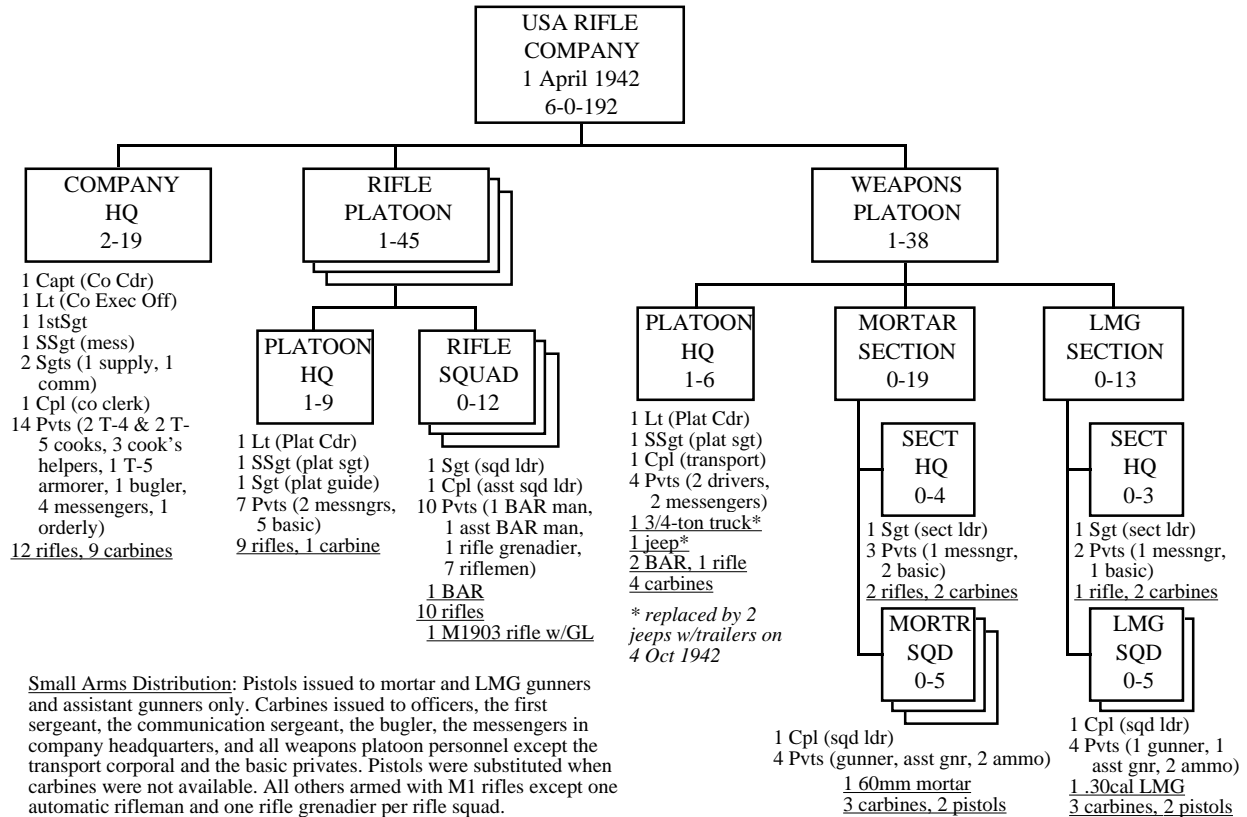


Notes:

Source: USMC Organization Table No. 10, "Marine Infantry Regiment, Infantry Brigade" (Washington DC 6 June 1938 and 23 Aug 1939).

APPENDIX 5

Appendix 5.1



Small Arms Distribution: Pistols issued to mortar and LMG gunners and assistant gunners only. Carbines issued to officers, the first sergeant, the communication sergeant, the bugler, the messengers in company headquarters, and all weapons platoon personnel except the transport corporal and the basic privates. Pistols were substituted when carbines were not available. All others armed with M1 rifles except one automatic rifleman and one rifle grenadier per rifle squad.

Notes:

Vehicles: Two jeeps with trailers replaced the company's 3/4-ton truck and jeep (without trailer) on 4 October 1942.

Enlisted Ranks: Just as before the war, the company first sergeant was merely the senior sergeant in the company and the tables of organization did not specify his actual rank. The company's privates included five soldiers with technician ratings and 66 PFC. The T-4 technicians were equivalent to sergeants without command authority (they wore a "T" under a set of sergeant's stripes) and the T-5 technicians corresponded to corporals. The Army no longer used the T-6 rating since there was no functional difference between this rank and that of PFC.

Source: War Department Table of Organization 7-17 "Infantry Rifle Company" (Washington DC 1 April 1942).