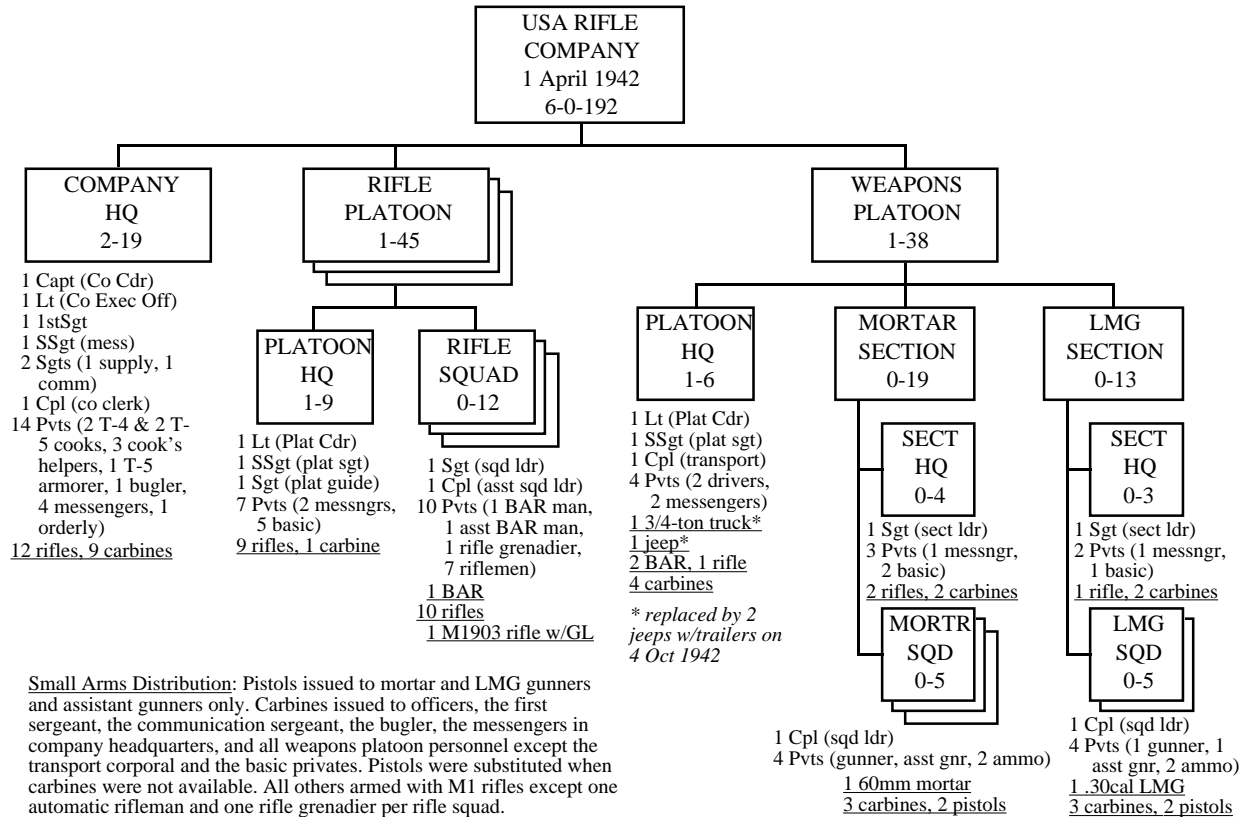


## APPENDIX 5

### 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.

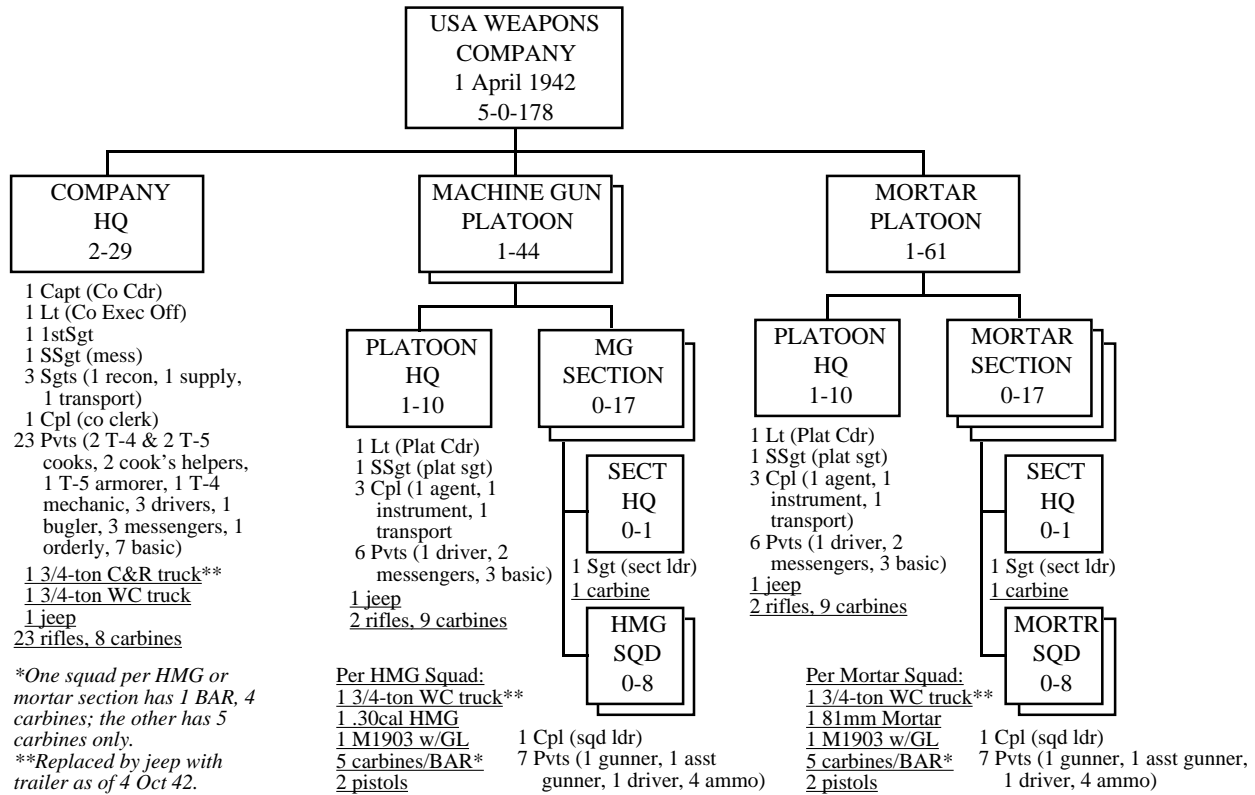
**Notes:**

**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).

Appendix 5.2



Notes:

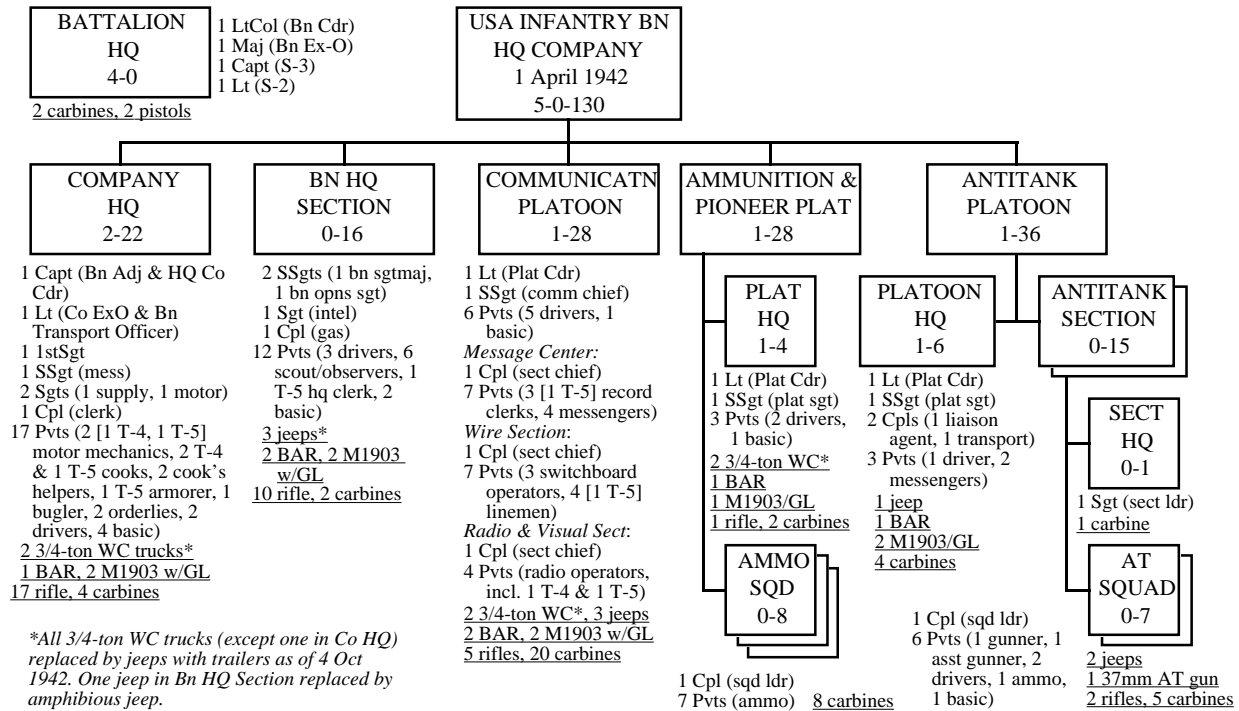
**Vehicles:** Jeeps with trailers replaced most of the company's 3/4-ton trucks on 4 October 1942.

**Small Arms:** All personnel in the company headquarters carried rifles except the officers, the first sergeant, the reconnaissance sergeant, the bugler, and three messengers (who had carbines). All personnel in the machinegun and mortar platoons carried carbines except gunners and assistant gunners (who carried pistols), the drivers and transport corporals in platoon headquarters (who carried M1 rifles) and the mortar and machinegun squad leaders (who carried M1903 rifles with grenade launchers). Also, one driver per mortar or machinegun section carried a BAR.

**Enlisted Ranks:** See the comments under Appendix 5.1. The company's privates included six technicians and 59 PFC.

**Source:** War Department Table of Organization 7-18 "Infantry Heavy Weapons Company" (Washington DC 1 April 1942).

### Appendix 5.3



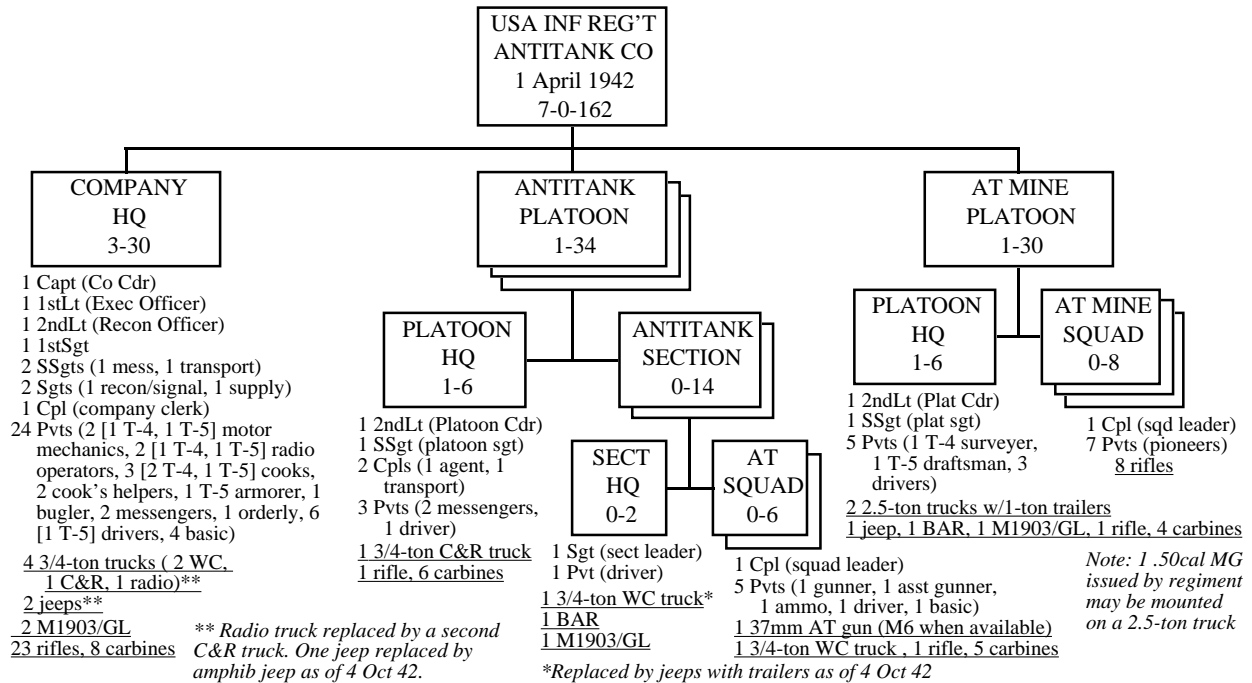
**Notes:**

**Small Arms:** Field grade officers (the major and lieutenant colonel) and the 37mm antitank gunners and assistant gunners carried pistols. All drivers carried either a BAR, or an M1903 rifle with M1 grenade launcher (except for one driver in the communication platoon and the drivers in the 37mm antitank squads who carried M1 rifles). In addition, the company bugler, the headquarters clerk in the battalion headquarters section, and both corporals in the antitank platoon headquarters also carried M1903 rifles with grenade launchers. All other personnel in the company headquarters and the battalion headquarters section carried rifles except the officers, first sergeant, two staff sergeants and motor sergeant (who carried carbines). All personnel in the communication, pioneer and antitank platoons carried except drivers and communication platoon messengers.

**Enlisted Ranks:** See the comments under Appendix 5.1. The company's privates included 11 technicians and 41 PFC.

**Source:** War Department Table of Organization 7-16 "Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Infantry Battalion" (Washington DC 1 April 1942).

## Appendix 5.4



**Notes:**

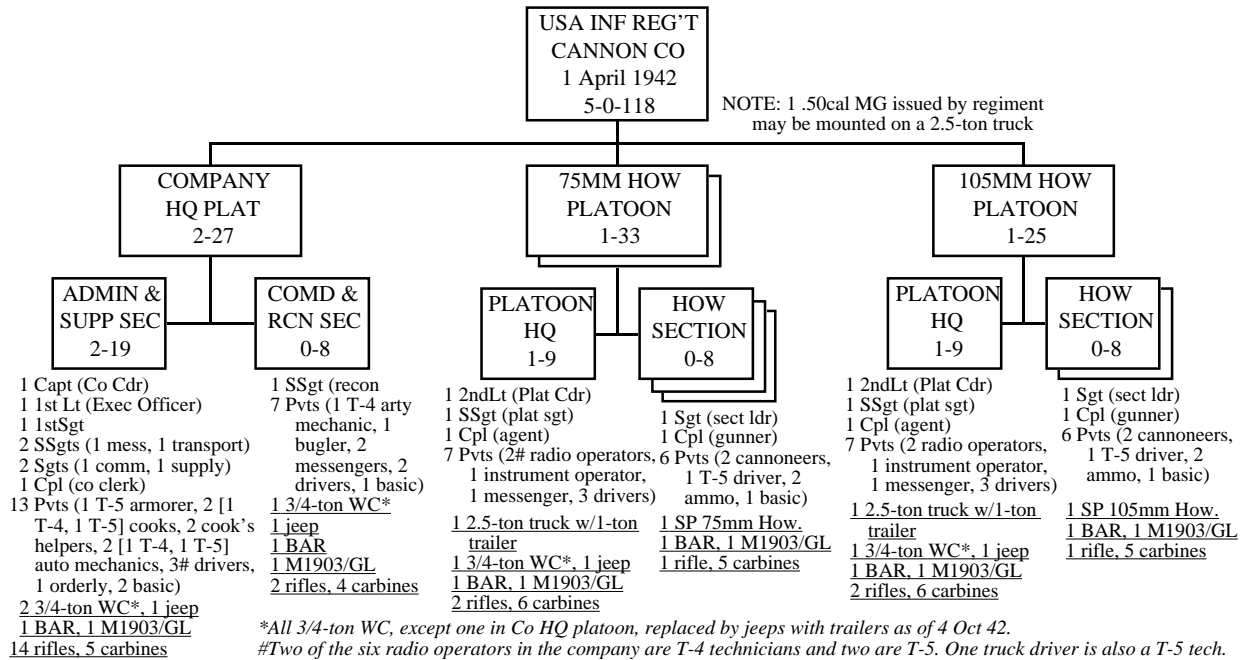
**Weapons:** The company was to receive the M6 37mm gun as soon as it was available. The M6 was the same as the M3 towed gun except that it was bolted to the rear bed on a 3/4-ton (unarmored) truck and could thus serve as a self-propelled weapon. The gun had a bullet-proof shield and could rotate 360 degrees but it could not be dismounted and fired from the ground. The truck was unarmored and the gun normally fired to the rear since the gun could not obtain full depression to the front. The idea was that the gun could open fire from a vantage point and then quickly retreat to avoid enemy counter-fire. In North Africa these vehicles proved to be all but useless since the 37mm gun was too light to be effective at the ranges at which "shoot and scoot" tactics might have been used successfully. Towed 37mm guns could at least be dug in and made much less conspicuous.

**Small Arms:** All company headquarters personnel carried M1 rifles except the officers, first sergeant, reconnaissance sergeant, bugler and messengers (who carried carbines) and the two radio operators (who carried M1903 rifles with grenade launchers). All personnel in the antitank platoons carried carbines except the section leaders (who had M1903 rifles with grenade launchers) and the drivers (who either carried M1 rifles or BAR's). In the antitank mine platoon one driver carried a BAR, a second had an M1903 rifle and the third had an M1 rifle. Other platoon headquarters members carried carbines while the squads carried rifles.

**Enlisted Ranks:** See the comments under Appendix 5.1. The company's privates included 11 technicians and 49 PFC.

**Source:** War Department Table of Organization 7-117 "Infantry Antitank Company" (Washington DC 1 April 1942).

## Appendix 5.5



**Notes:**

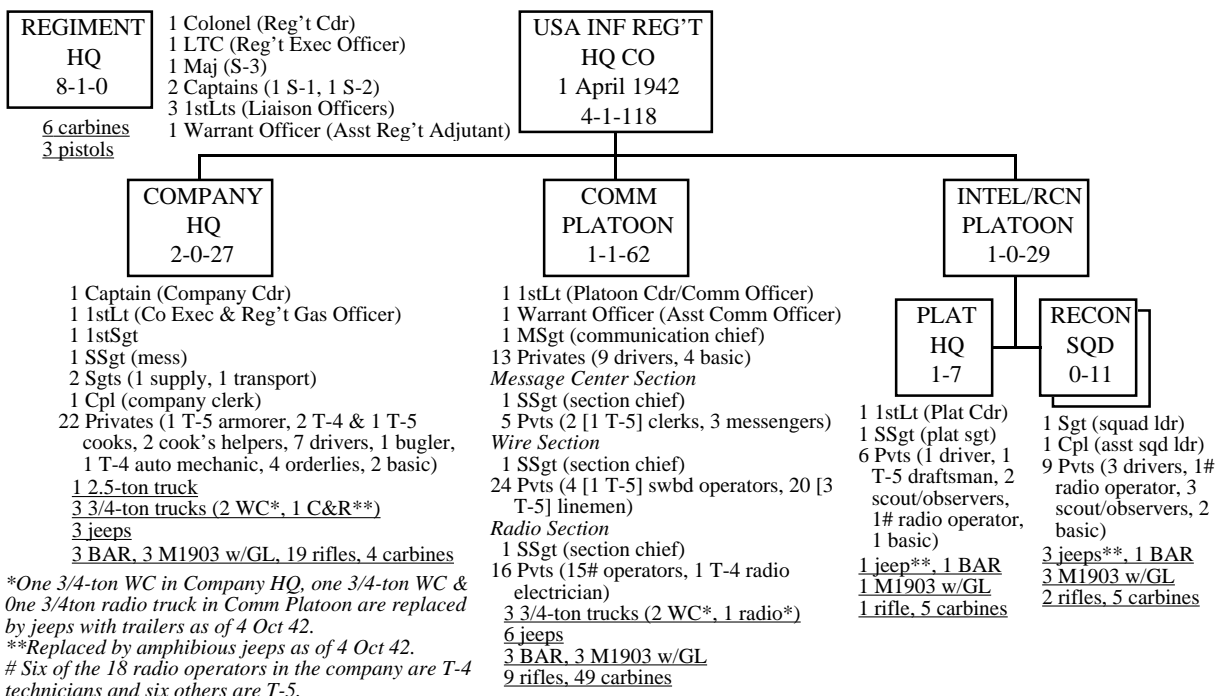
**Weapons:** All "howitzers" were mounted on half-track carriers. The 75mm weapons were usually M1897 field guns rather than actual howitzers and they could serve as antitank as well as artillery weapons. The T-19 105mm howitzer-armed half-tracks were badly overloaded. Each half-track self-propelled weapon could actually accommodate only five members of the eight-man section it was authorized. The two ammunition handlers passed ammunition from the platoon's 2.5-ton truck to their respective section half-track and rode in whatever other vehicle might have space for them. The basic private had no specified duties.

**Small Arms:** BAR issued to one driver each in the administrative and supply section and the command and reconnaissance section of the headquarters platoon, to one driver in each howitzer platoon headquarters and to the driver in each howitzer section. The issue of the M1903 rifles with grenade launchers was the same except that in the howitzer sections the section leaders carried them. All other personnel in the howitzer platoons carried carbines except the basic privates in the howitzer sections and one driver and the corporal (agent) in each platoon headquarters (who had M1 rifles). In the company headquarters platoon the officers, first sergeant, staff sergeant (transport), reconnaissance sergeant, communication sergeant, the bugler and two messengers carried carbines.

**Enlisted Ranks:** See the comments under Appendix 5.1. The company's privates included 19 technicians and 30 PFC.

**Source:** War Department Table of Organization 7-14 "Infantry Cannon Company" (Washington DC 1 April 1942).

## Appendix 5.6



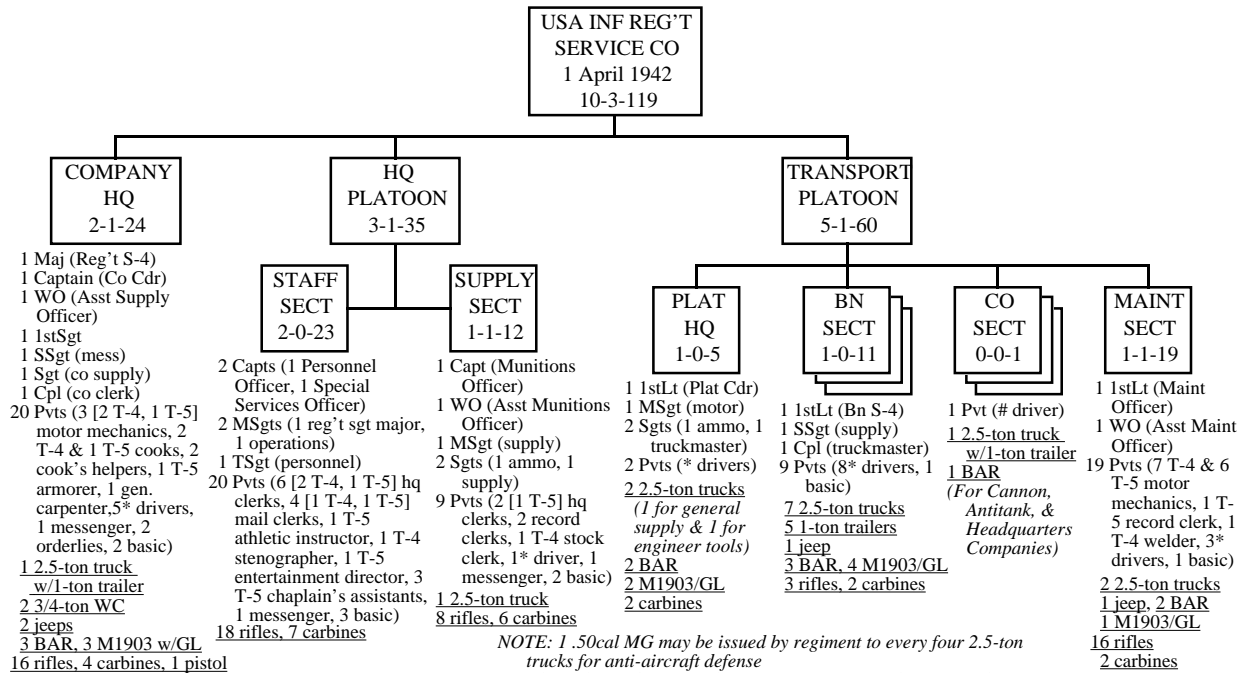
**Notes:**

**Small Arms:** The draftsman in the I&R platoon headquarters and the assistant squad leader in each I&R squad carried M1903 rifles with grenade launchers. All other M1903 rifles and all BAR's issued to truck drivers. In the company headquarters the officers, first sergeant and the bugler carried carbines. Six drivers carried M1903 rifles of BAR's. All other personnel had M1 rifles. In the communication and I&R platoon a total of 10 drivers carried BAR's or M1903 rifles. The assistant I&R squad leaders and the draftsman in the I&R platoon headquarters, also carried M1903 rifles. The two message center clerks and three drivers in the communication platoon and all the basic privates in both platoons carried M1 rifles. All the remaining members of these platoons carried carbines. In the regimental headquarters the field grade officers (colonel, lieutenant colonel and major) carried the pistols.

**Enlisted Ranks:** See the comments under Appendix 5.1. The private men in the company included 24 technicians and 35 PFC.

**Source:** War Department Table of Organization 7-12 "Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Infantry Regiment" (Washington DC 1 April 1942).

## Appendix 5.7



**Notes:**

**Small Arms:** The sergeant (supply) and two drivers in company headquarters, the two sergeants in the transportation platoon headquarters, the corporal and three drivers in each battalion section, and one driver in the maintenance section carried M1903 rifles with grenade launchers. Most of the remaining drivers carried BAR's. All other personnel carried M1 rifles except for officers, warrant officers, master sergeants, technical sergeants, the first sergeant, staff sergeants (supply), the ammunition and supply sergeants in the supply section, the stenographer in the staff section and all messengers. All of these exceptions, other than the major (S-4, who carried a pistol), carried carbines.

**Enlisted Ranks:** See the comments under Appendix 5.1. The private men included 43 technicians and 23 PFC.

**Source:** War Department Table of Organization 7-14 "Service Company, Infantry Regiment" (Washington DC 1 April 1942).