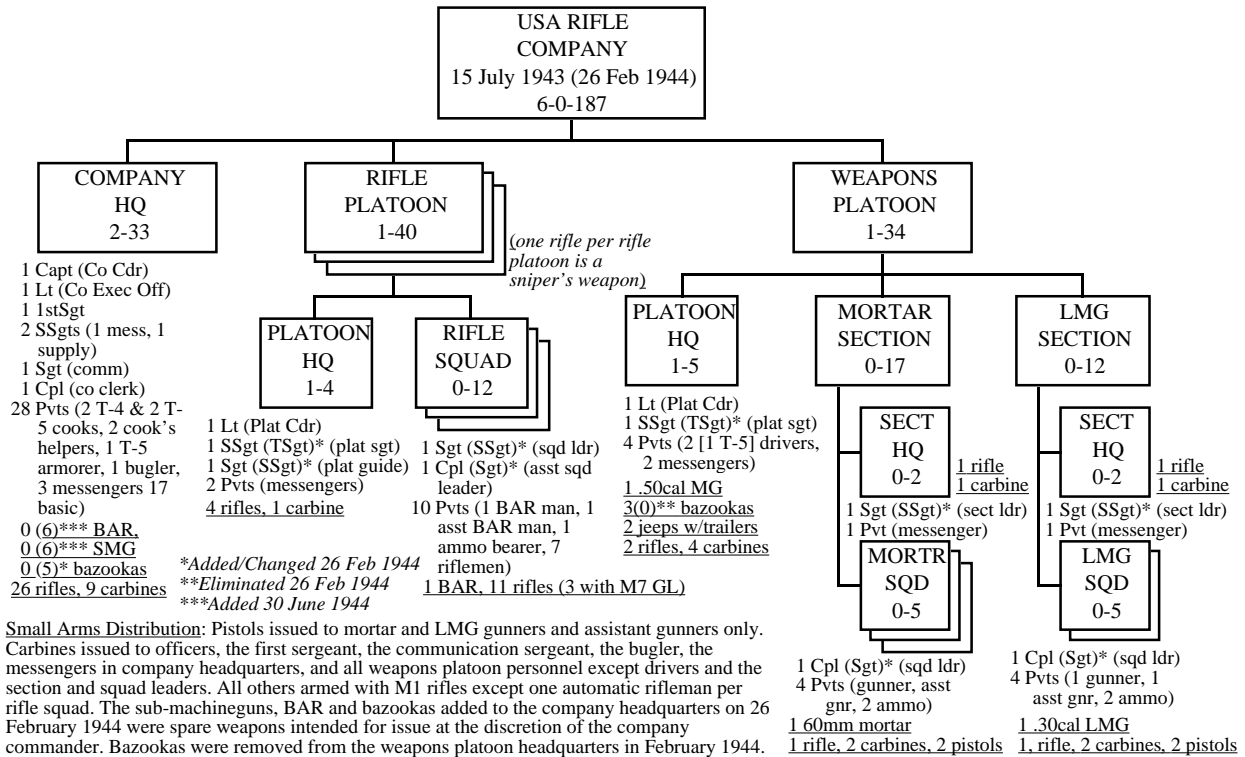


Appendix 5.10



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 drivers and the section and squad leaders. All others armed with M1 rifles except one automatic rifleman per rifle squad. The sub-machineguns, BAR and bazookas added to the company headquarters on 26 February 1944 were spare weapons intended for issue at the discretion of the company commander. Bazookas were removed from the weapons platoon headquarters in February 1944.

Notes:

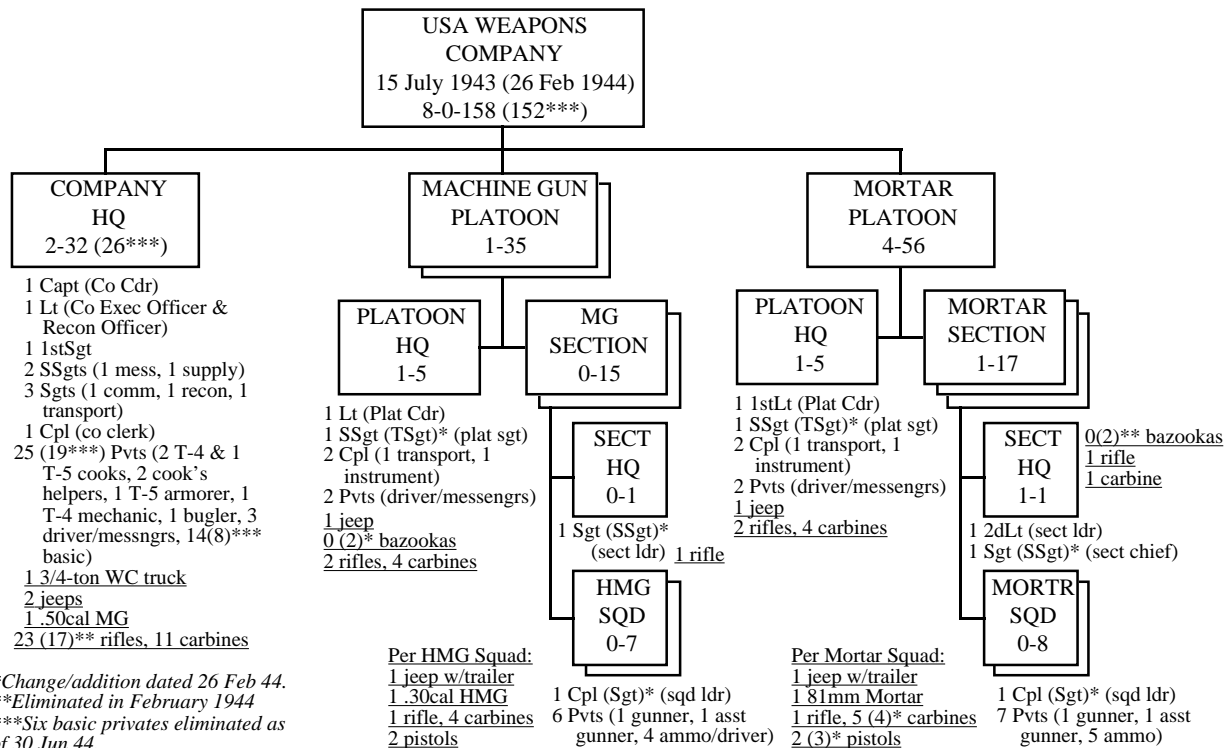
Weapons: By February 1944, up to three riflemen per rifle squad carried M7 grenade launchers for their rifles. The M7 launcher plus the new M1C sniper rifle (issued to one marksman in each rifle platoon) meant that the M1903 rifle could be retired both as a grenade launcher and a sniper's weapon (though, due to their accuracy and popularity with the sniper community many M1903A4 sniper rifles remained in service through the Korean War).

Enlisted Ranks: See the comments under Appendix 5.1. On 26 February 1944, assistant rifle squad leaders and mortar and LMG squad leaders increased in rank from corporal to sergeant. Rifle squad leaders increased in rank from sergeant to staff sergeant. Platoon sergeants increased in rank from staff sergeant to technical sergeant. The company's private included six technicians and 64 PFC (104 PFC after February 1944).

Communication Equipment: For its own internal radio communication requirements the company had six SCR-536 hand-held radios and normally issued one to each rifle or weapons platoon commander, one to the company commander and one to company headquarters. The company's parent battalion communication would supply one SCR-300 man-pack radio (without an operator) for communication with battalion headquarters. Wire equipment was less extensive and included two CE-11 reels with phones attached, enough to communicate with an observation post. The battalion communication platoon would provide sufficient equipment to enable wire communication between company and battalion headquarters. A rifle company would also have five signal lamps, three panel sets (for signaling aircraft) and five flag sets (for semaphore).

Source: War Department Table of Organization 7-17 "Infantry Rifle Company" (Washington DC 15 July 1943 and 26 February 1944 plus changes dated 30 June 1944).

Appendix 5.11



Notes:

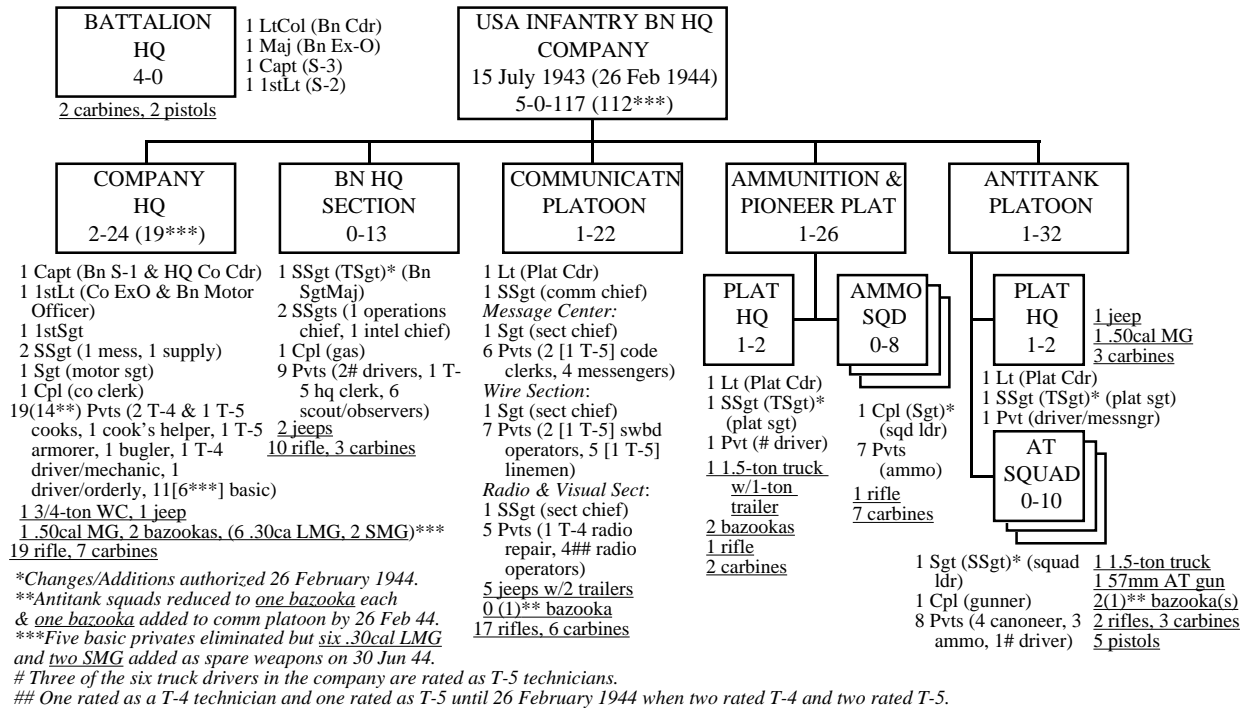
Small Arms: In the company headquarters all personnel carry rifles except the officers, first sergeant, the mess and supply staff sergeants, the communication and reconnaissance sergeants, the armorer and the three messengers who carry carbines. In the machinegun and mortar platoons all personnel carry carbines except mortar and machinegun gunners and assistant gunners who carry pistols and squad leaders, sergeant or staff sergeant section leaders or chiefs and the transport and instrument corporals who carry rifles. After 26 February 1944 one ammunition bearer per mortar squad carried a pistol in lieu of a carbine.

Enlisted Ranks: See the comments under Appendix 5.1. On 26 February 1944 the Army increased the machinegun and mortar squad leaders from corporal to sergeant; section leaders or chiefs from sergeant to staff sergeant and platoon sergeants from staff sergeant to technical sergeant. The privates in the company included five technicians and 48 PFC (79 PFC after February 1944).

Communication Equipment: For its own internal radio communication requirements the company had six SCR-536 "hand-held" radios. It normally issued one to each machinegun platoon and two or three to the mortar platoon and kept one or two at company headquarters. The company's parent battalion communication platoon would supply one SCR-300 man-pack radio (without an operator) for communication with battalion headquarters. The company did not have any field telephone equipment of its own but the battalion communication platoon would at least have ensured that the weapons company headquarters had a telephone connection with battalion headquarters. The company also had four signal lamps plus flag and panel sets.

Source: War Department Table of Organization 7-18 "Infantry Heavy Weapons Company" (Washington DC 15 July 1943 and 26 February 1944 plus changes dated 30 June 1944).

Appendix 5.12



Notes:

The .50-caliber machinegun shown with the antitank platoon headquarters was intended for mounting on one of the antitank squad trucks to provide convoy anti-aircraft defense.

Small Arms: In the battalion headquarters, the company headquarters, the battalion headquarters section and the communication platoon the lieutenant colonel and major carried pistols and the other officers, the first sergeant, all staff sergeants (except the message center chief) and technical sergeants, the bugler, the orderly, and all messengers carried carbines. All others carried rifles. In the pioneer and antitank platoons antitank gunners and cannoneers carried pistols. Squad leaders and drivers (except for the driver/messenger in the antitank platoon headquarters) carried rifles. All other personnel carried carbines.

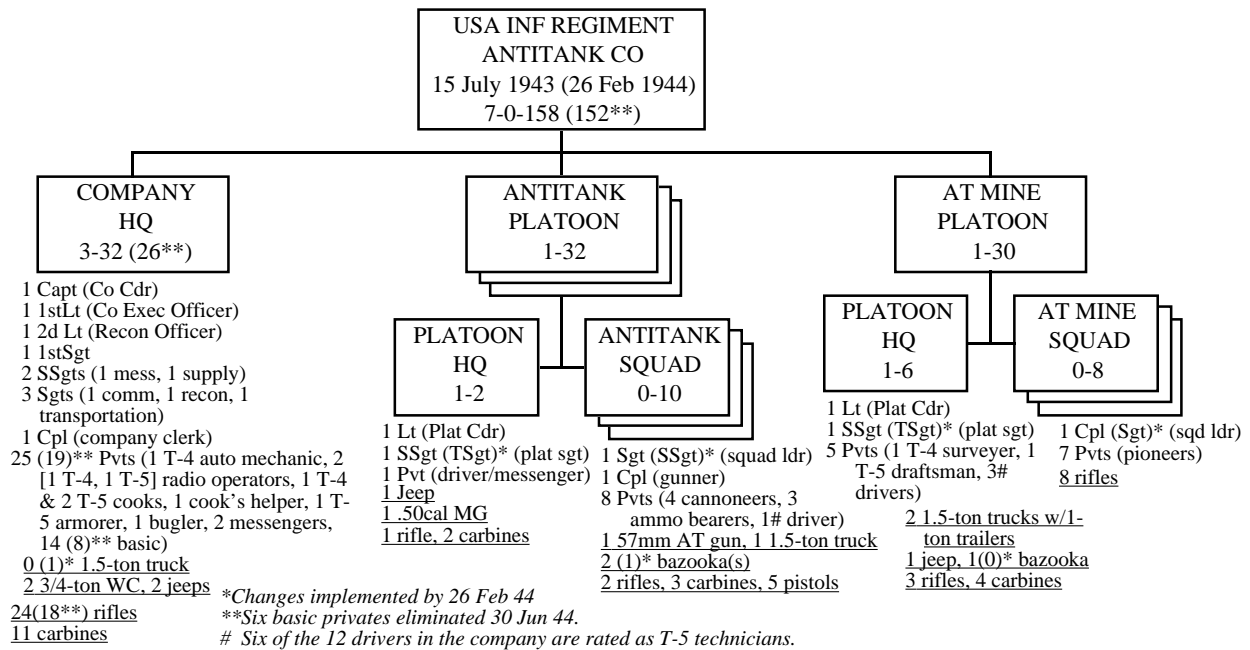
Additional Duties: One T-4 cook ran the battalion officers' mess. The mechanic in company headquarters also drove the 3/4-ton truck. The orderly also drove the jeep. Five communication platoon personnel as designated by the platoon commander (but probably including three of the messengers) also drove the platoon's five jeeps. The driver in each antitank squad was also an ammunition bearer.

Communication Equipment: The radio section of the communication platoon held one long-range SCR-284 (probably the ground version but carried in a jeep) and six SCR-300 man-pack radios. Two men manned the SCR-284, which communicated with higher headquarters. The SCR-300's were for the battalion's internal tactical net. The radio section manned two of them and issued the other four to the rifle and heavy weapons company headquarters. Wire and telephone equipment included eight CE-11 reel equipments (with phones), eight EE-8 telephones, a BD-71 switchboard and a TG-5 telegraph set. Two signal lamps and flag sets were also available.

Enlisted Ranks: See the comments under Appendix 5.1. On 26 February 1944 the battalion sergeant major and the antitank and pioneer platoon sergeants were increased in rank from staff sergeant to technical sergeant. Antitank squad leaders rose from sergeant to staff sergeant and pioneer squad leaders rose from corporal to sergeants. Of the company's private men 15 were technicians (17 after 26 February 1944) and 34 were PFC (55 were PFC after February 1944).

Source: War Department Table of Organization 7-16 "Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Infantry Battalion" (Washington DC 15 July 1943 and 26 February 1944 plus changes dated 30 June 1944)

Appendix 5.13



Notes:

The .50-caliber machinegun in each antitank platoon headquarters was intended for mounting on one on the antitank squad trucks to provide convoy anti-aircraft defense. In February 1944 the War Department reduced the total number of bazookas in the company from seven to three. This was mainly to put more bazookas in the rifle companies (where they were most needed) without increasing the total number of bazookas in the regiment.

Small Arms: In the company headquarters the officers, the first sergeant, the staff sergeants, the reconnaissance and communication sergeants, the bugler and the two messengers carried carbines. All others carried rifles. In the antitank and antitank mine platoons, the gunners and cannoneers carried pistols. Drivers, antitank squad leaders, and members of the antitank mine squads carried rifles. All others carried carbines.

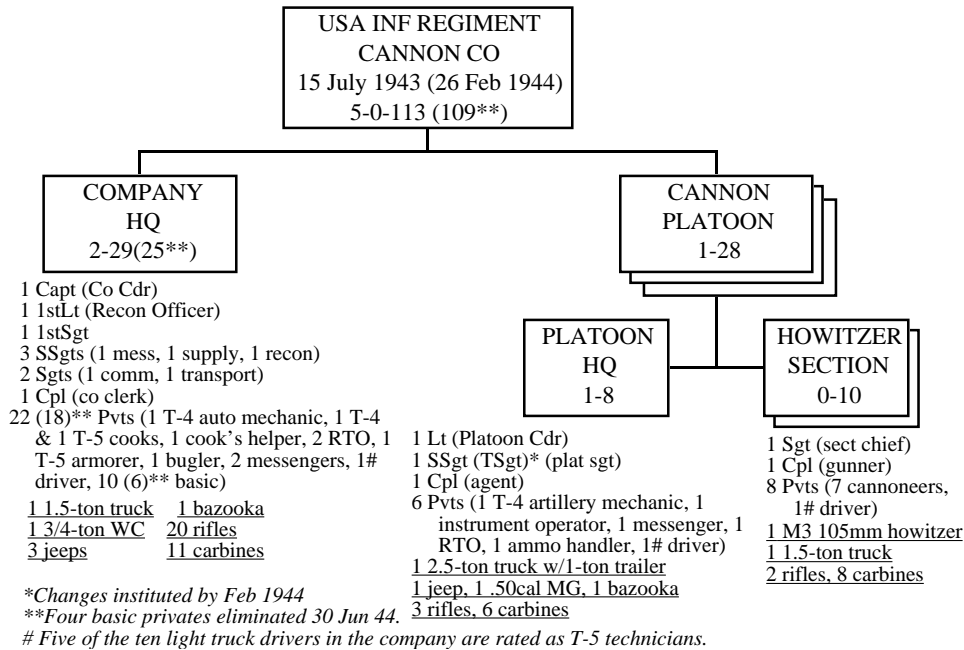
Additional Duties: In the company headquarters the bugler and auto mechanic also drove 3/4-ton trucks. The two messengers also drove jeeps. The drivers in the antitank squads also served as ammunition handlers.

Communication Equipment: For communication with higher headquarters the company operated one SCR-284 long-range radio mounted in a 3/4-ton truck (driven by the bugler) and operated by the company's two radio operators. For inter-communication among its subordinate elements the company also had five SCR-300 man-pack radios. The company headquarters and each platoon headquarters would employ one of these radios. The company's wire and telephone equipment included 12 CE-11 reel units (with phones attached). There were also two flag sets and 15 panel sets.

Enlisted Ranks: See the comments under Appendix 5.1. On 26 February 1944 the authorized rank of antitank mine squad leaders was raised from corporal to sergeant. Antitank squad leaders rose from sergeant to staff sergeant and platoon sergeants went from staff sergeant to technical sergeant. The company's private men included 15 technicians and 49 PFC (80 PFC after February 1944).

Source: War Department Table of Organization 7-117 "Infantry Antitank Company" (Washington DC 15 July 1943 and 26 February 1944 plus changes dated 30 June 1944).

Appendix 5.14



Notes:

The cannon platoons were largely the same as they had been in March 1943 when they were part of the regimental headquarters company. However the War Department increased each howitzer section from eight men to ten and added an RTO to the platoon headquarters.

Weapons: The cannon company used the M3 105mm howitzer, rather than the M2A1 used by the infantry division's artillery. Originally intended for use by airborne troops the M3 fired the same projectiles as the M2A1 but only to a maximum range of just under 7,600 meters vice the 11,160-meter range of the M2A1. However the M3 howitzer weighed only half as much as the M2A1 or about 2,500 pounds in action vice nearly 5,000. This enabled it to be towed by a 1.5-ton truck, a much more economical and less conspicuous vehicle. Though the original concept for the cannon company called for weapons capable of direct fire in support of the infantry neither the M2A1 nor the M3 was well suited for such a role. In combat the M3's generally served as conventional (if short-ranged) indirect fire artillery, just like the M2A1's with division artillery.

Small Arms: In the company headquarters the officers, the first sergeant, the reconnaissance staff sergeant, the communication and transport sergeants, the bugler, the two messengers and the two radio-telephone operators (RTO) carried carbines. All others carried rifles. In the howitzer platoons section chiefs, the corporal (agent) in each platoon headquarters, the artillery mechanics and the drivers all carried rifles. All others carried carbines.

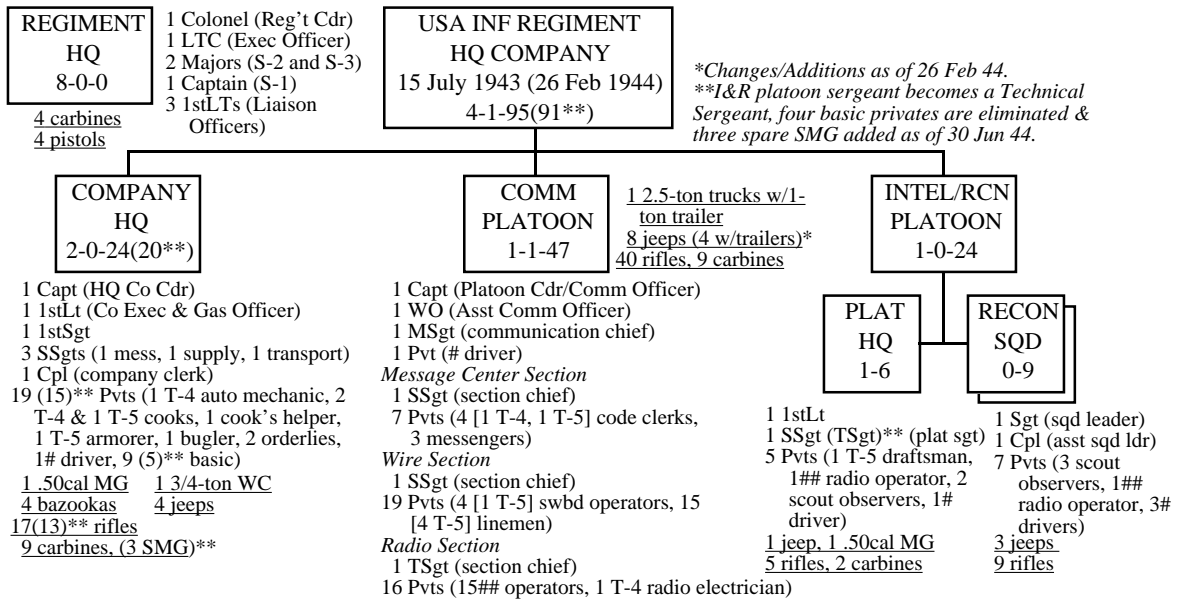
Additional Duties: Messengers and the bugler also drove jeeps. The auto mechanic also drove the company's 3/4-ton truck.

Communication Equipment: The company's five radio-telephone operators (RTO) operated its five SCR-300 man-pack radios. There was no other radio equipment but telephone equipment included 12 CE-11 reel equipments with phones, six EE-8 telephones and a BD-71 switchboard. Each gun section had two signal lamps and one more lamp was at company headquarters.

Enlisted Ranks: See the comments under Appendix 5.1. From 26 February 1944 the howitzer platoon sergeants were to rank as technical sergeants rather than staff sergeants. The company's private men included 12 technicians and 33 PFC (55 after February 1944).

Source: War Department Table of Organization 7-14 "Infantry Cannon Company" (Washington DC 15 July 1943 and 26 February 1944 plus changes dated 30 June 1944); for data on M2A1 and M3 105mm howitzers see Ian V. Hogg, *British and American Field Artillery of World War II* (New York, Hippocrene Books 1978) pp. 59-63.

Appendix 5.15



Note: One T-4 cook is for the regimental officer's mess.

Three of the nine light truck drivers in the company are rated as T-5 technicians.

Until 24 February 1944, six of the 18 radio operators in the company are rated as T-4 technicians and six are rated as T-5. After 24 February 1944, eight radio operators are rated T-4 and ten are rated T-5.

Notes:

Small Arms: Field grade officers (majors and higher) carried pistols. All other officers, the warrant officer, the first sergeant, the master sergeant, the technical sergeant, all staff sergeants, the bugler, the messengers, and the orderlies carried carbines. All others had rifles.

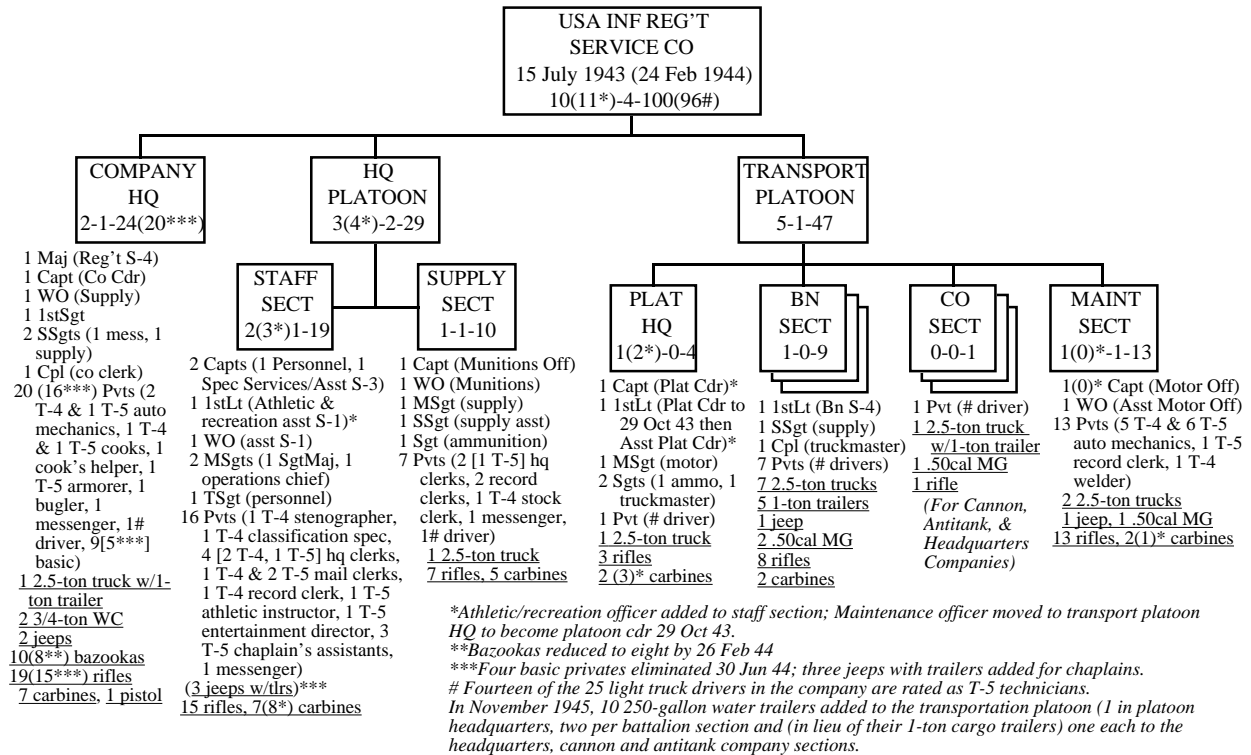
Additional Duties: One T-4 cook runs the regimental officers' mess. The bugler and the two orderlies drive three of the company headquarters jeeps. The auto mechanic also operates the 3/4-ton truck. The communication platoon commander designates personnel who will operate the platoon's jeeps as an additional duty.

Communication Equipment: The communication platoon has six SCR-284 long-range radio (probably in the ground version but carried by jeeps), two M-94 encryption devices, and eight SCR-300 man-pack radios. The I&R platoon has four SCR-300 (including one per squad) and three signal lamps. The communication platoon also had 12 EE-8 telephones, 8 CE-11 reel equipments, two BD-72 switchboards and four TG-5 telegraph sets.

Enlisted Ranks: See the comments under Appendix 5.1. Interestingly enough there were no rank changes among the non-commissioned officers in the regimental headquarters company on 26 February 1944. However among the private men the number of technicians increased from 29 to 35 (the additional technicians were previously unrated radio operators) though the number of PFC actually declined from 22 to 19.

Source: War Department Table of Organization 7-12 "Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Infantry Regiment" (Washington DC 15 July 1943 and 26 February 1944 plus changes dated 30 June 1944)

Appendix 5.16



Notes:

Small Arms: The major carried the only pistol. The other officers, warrant officers, first sergeant, master sergeants, the technical sergeant, all staff sergeants, the bugler and the messengers all carried carbines. All others carried rifles.

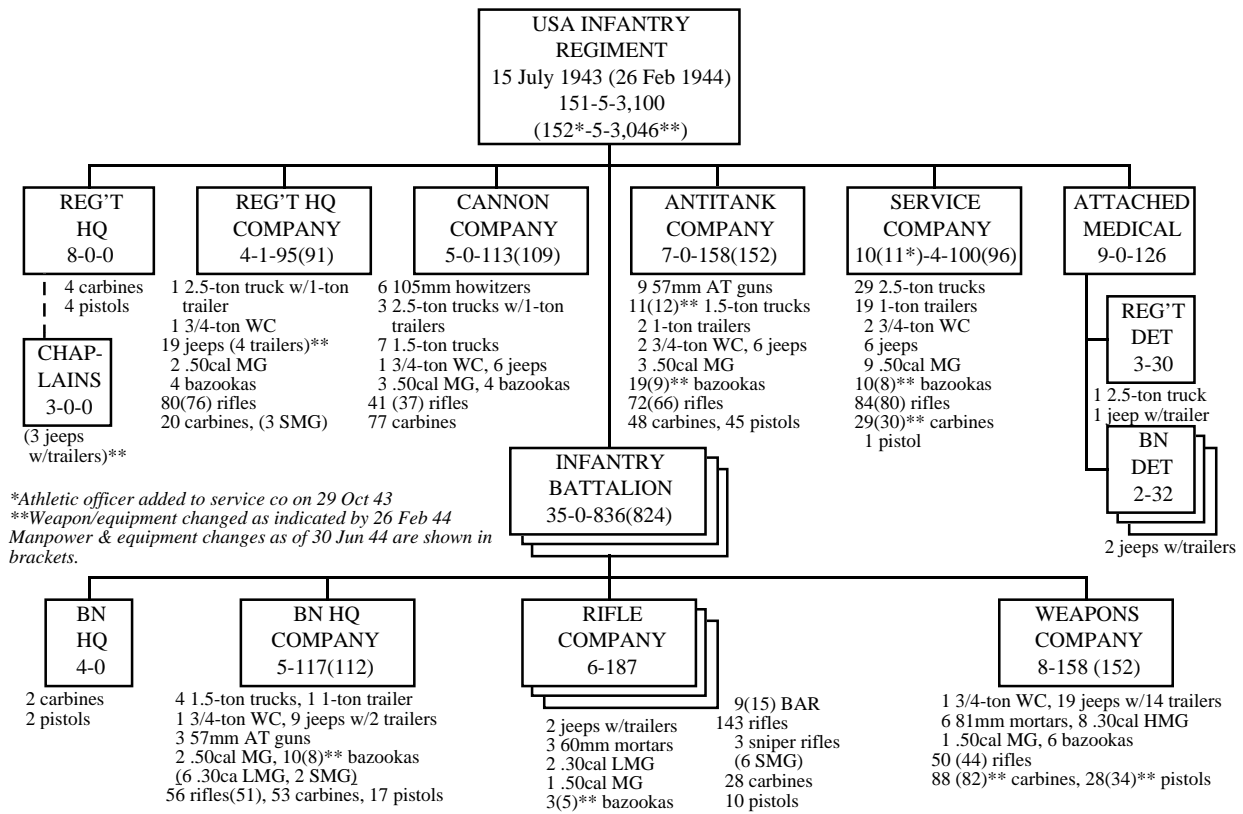
Additional Duties: The corporal truck-masters in the battalion sections and the bugler and the messenger in company headquarters also drove jeeps. Two auto mechanics (one T-4 and one T-5) in company headquarters also drove 3/4-ton weapons carrier (WC) trucks. The three jeeps that the War Department added to the staff section of the headquarters platoon were for the use of the three regimental chaplains and were driven by the chaplain's assistants.

Communication Equipment: The service company had only two flag sects and 16 panel sets. It had no radio or telephone equipment at all, though it could probably obtain this equipment as needed from the regimental communication platoon.

Enlisted Ranks: See the comments under Appendix 5.1. As in the regimental headquarters company the reorganization of 26 February did not affect the ranks of service company non-commissioned officers. It did not affect the private men either. The number of technicians remained at 49 and there were only 12 PFC.

Source: War Department Table of Organization 7-13 "Service Company, Infantry Regiment" (Washington DC 15 July 1943 and 26 February 1944 plus changes dated 30 June 1944)

Appendix 5.17



*Athletic officer added to service co on 29 Oct 43
**Weapon/equipment changed as indicated by 26 Feb 44
Manpower & equipment changes as of 30 Jun 44 are shown in brackets.

Notes:

Attached Medical:

Regimental Detachment: Had one major (regimental surgeon), two captains or first lieutenants (both dental), a technical sergeant (medical), a sergeant (medical), 10 surgical technicians (including three company medics for the cannon company and three for the antitank company), one podiatrist (T-4), one medical technician, two dental technicians (T-5), one sanitary technician, one record clerk (T-5) who also drove a jeep, one truck driver, and 11 basic privates.

Each Battalion Detachment: Had two captains or first lieutenant, one staff sergeant (medical), one corporal (medical), 14 surgical technicians (including three company medics for each rifle or weapons company), four medical technicians (of whom two also drive the section jeeps) and 12 litter bearers (three squads of four).

Out of 52 surgical technicians in the medical detachment, nine ranked as T-3 (staff sergeant equivalent) technicians, nine were T-4 (sergeant equivalent) and 17 were T-5 (corporal equivalent). Out 13 medical technicians two ranked as T-4 and three as T-5.

The reorganization of 26 February 1944 did not affect the infantry regimental medical detachment.

Source: War Department Table of Organization 7-11 "Infantry Regiment" (Washington DC 15 July 1943 and 26 February 1944 plus changes dated 30 June 1944).