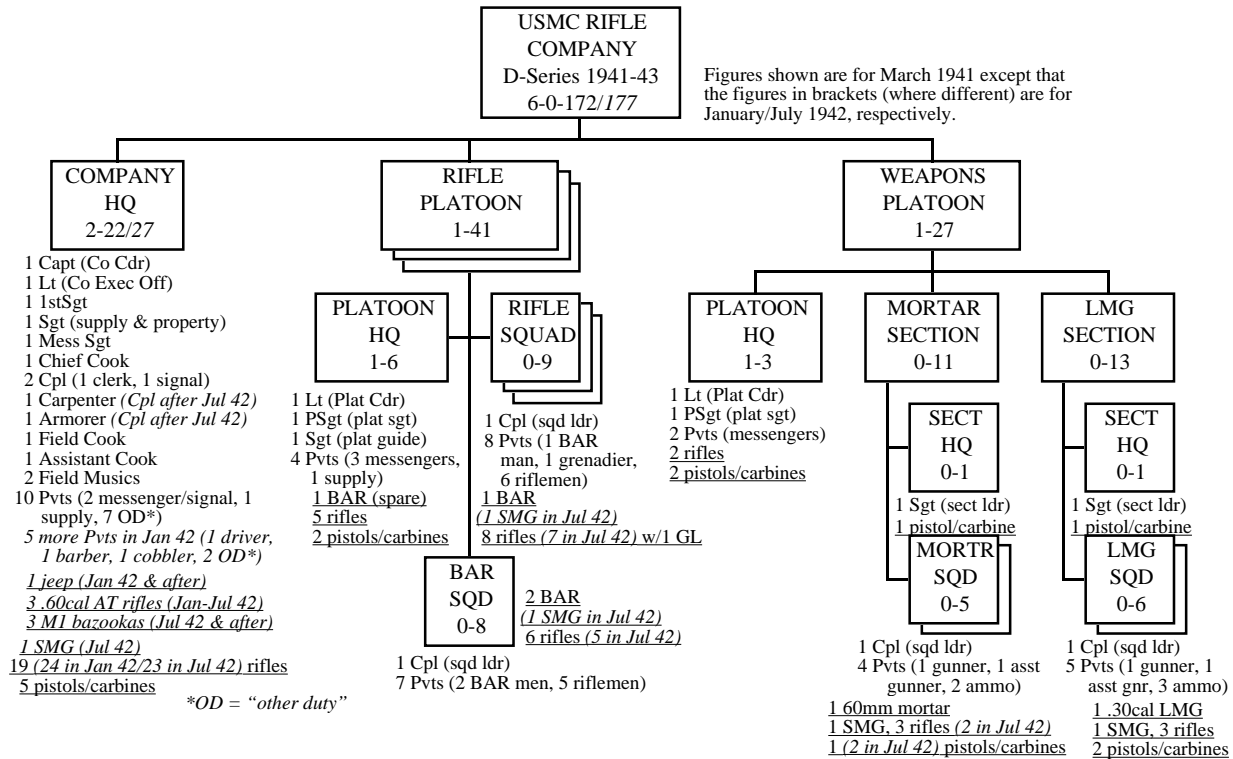


Appendix 5.18



Notes:

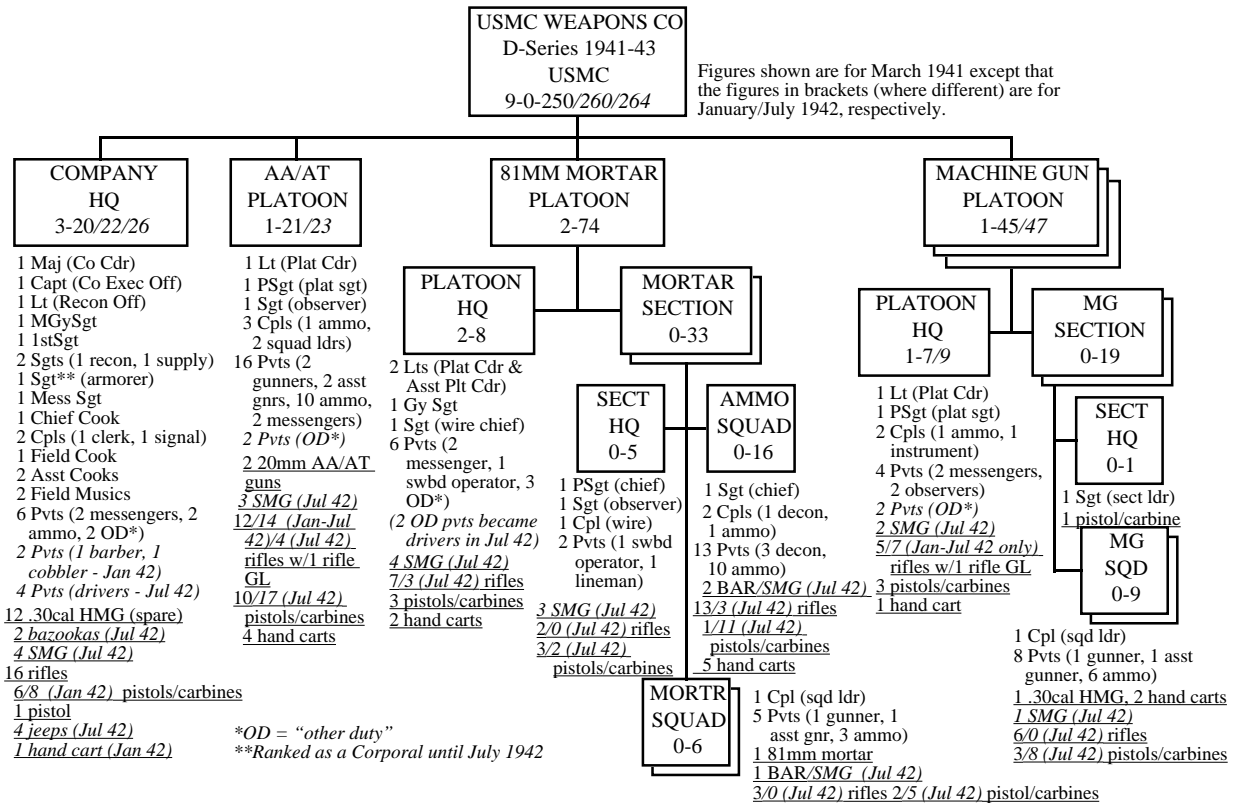
Small Arms: No carbines or M1 rifles were available for Marine Corps units until mid-1943. Until then M1903 rifles replaced M1 rifles and pistols replaced carbines. In March 1941 and January 1942 the only sub-machineguns authorized for a rifle company were for LMG and 60mm mortar squad leaders. These were to have been Thompson guns. With the apparent availability of Reising guns in July 1942 rifle and BAR squad leaders and the company driver were to have exchanged their rifles for sub-machineguns though it is difficult to say to what extent this occurred. Some may have received Thompsons rather than Reising. In general, pistols or carbines were issued to all officers, field musics and other enlisted men ranking above sergeant. They were also issued to mortar and LMG gunners and to LMG assistant gunners. Assistant 60mm mortar gunners were to carry pistols in lieu of rifles beginning in July 1942. One man per rifle squad would have carried a grenade launcher on his rifle.

Other Weapons: No bazookas were available until late 1943. A .60-cal antitank rifle was planned as a substitute but never issued.

Rifle Squads: Until July 1942 the Marine Corps had hoped to expand its rifle squads to a sergeant, a corporal and 11 privates each. BAR squads would have remained the same but platoon headquarters would lose its platoon guide. A rifle platoon would have had an officer and 52 men (a platoon sergeant, three sergeants, four corporals and 44 privates). Each rifle or BAR squad leader would have carried a Thompson sub-machinegun. The number of BAR's would have remained the same.

Source: Marine Corps Table of Organization D-1 "Rifle Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment" (HQMC Washington DC versions dated 28 March 1941, 28 March 41/10 January 1942, and 1 July 1942).

Appendix 5.19



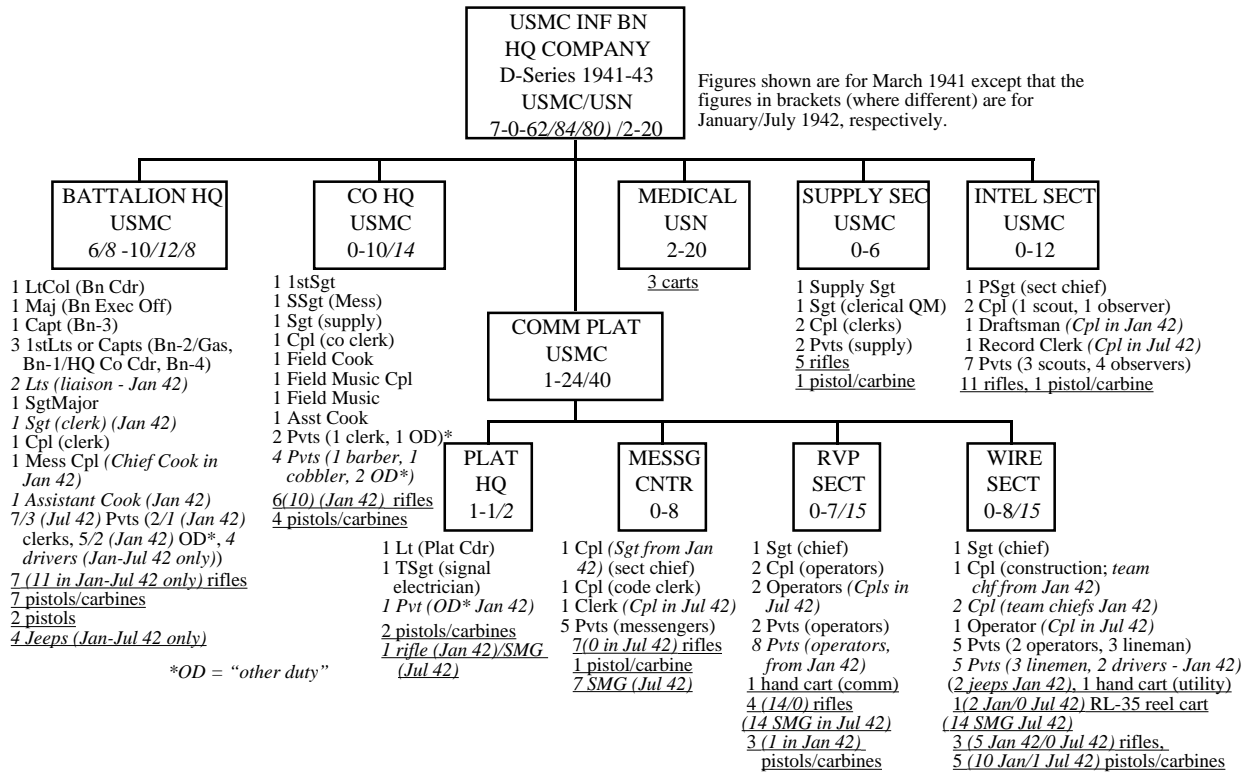
Notes:

Small Arms: No carbines or M1 rifles were available until early to mid-1943 so pistols and M1903 rifles, respectively, were substituted until then. The major (company commander) as a field grade officer would carry a pistol. In January 1942 all company headquarters personnel carried rifles except for the officers, first sergeant, master gunnery sergeant and field musics who were to carry pistols or carbines. In the AA/AT, mortar and machinegun platoons all platoon sergeants (and higher), all section leaders, observers, gunners, assistant gunners and linemen carried pistols or carbines as did machinegun and AA/AT squad leaders, the ammunition sergeants in the mortar platoon, the ammunition corporal in the AA/AT platoon and the decontamination corporals in the machinegun platoons. In the mortar platoon the ammunition and decontamination corporals and the four mortar squad leaders carried BAR's. With the large-scale introduction of sub-machineguns in July 1942, sub-machineguns were to go to all the drivers in the company, the switchboard operators and telephone linemen in the mortar platoon and all the corporals in the company except for the two in company headquarters. In addition all the ammunition and supply (ammo) men in the company (excluding corporals) were to exchange their rifles for pistols or carbines. Finally, the "other duty" privates in the machinegun and AA/AT platoons were to carry grenade launchers on their rifles. How much of this was actually implemented is anyone's guess but it is likely that many if not all the ammunition men retained their rifles and in many cases the mortar squad and ammunition corporals retained their BAR's. At least some sub-machineguns probably were issued. Machinegun platoon and communication personnel probably had priority for them.

Other Weapons: No bazookas were available until late 1943 and no substitute weapons were available either. The dual purpose 20mm antiaircraft and antitank guns never arrived and in battalion weapons companies .50-caliber machineguns were substituted.

Source: Marine Corps Tables of Organization D-2 "81mm Mortar Platoon Weapons Company, Infantry Battalion, Marine Division," D-3 "Weapons Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment" (HQMC Washington DC versions dated 28 March 1941, 28 March 41/10 January 1942, and 1 July 1942).

Appendix 5.20



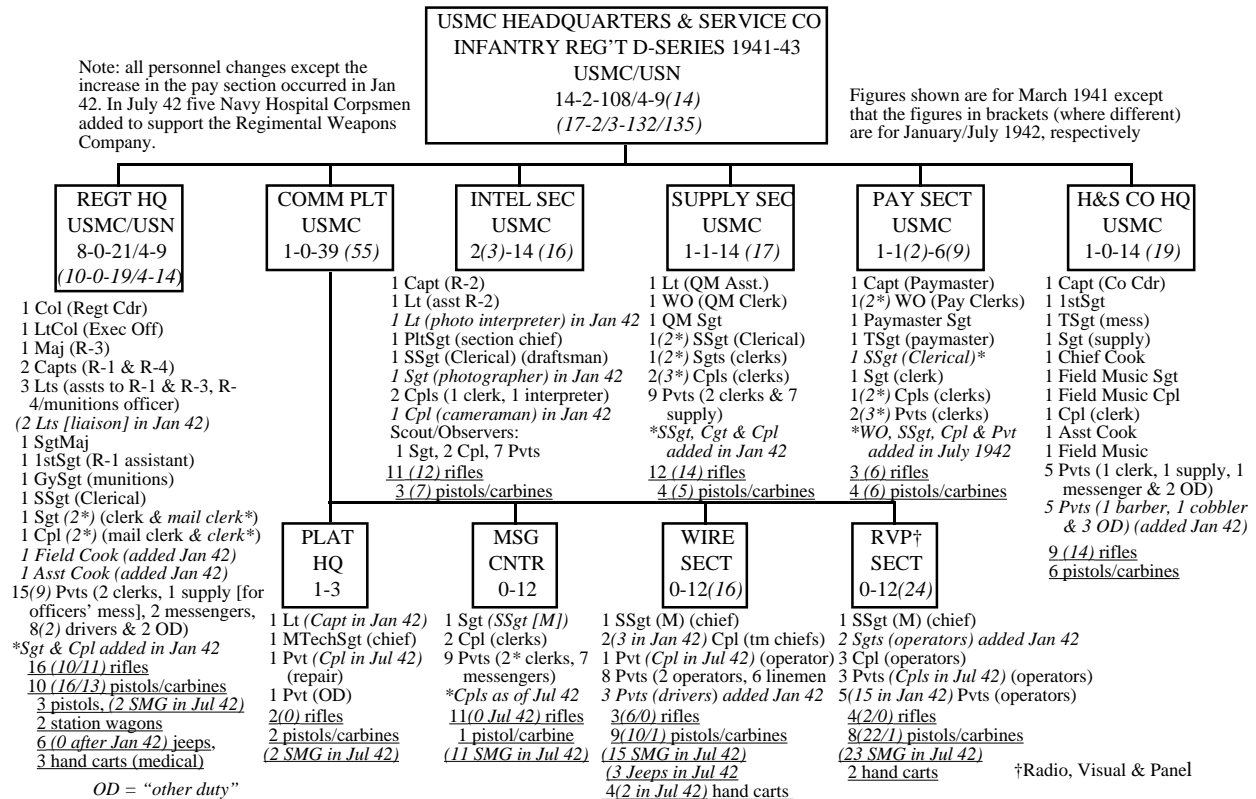
Notes:

Small Arms: Prior to July 1942 Marines ranking as sergeants or below (except field musics) would carry rifles while the officers and the more senior enlisted Marines were to carry pistols or carbines. However the lieutenant colonel and major were to carry pistols even when carbines were available. In July 1942 members of the communication platoon who had previously carried rifles were to exchange them for sub-machineguns. It appears that many, if not all, actually did.

Officer's Mess: The field cook (mess corporal until January 1942) and assistant cook (added in January 1942) in the battalion headquarters section were for a battalion officer's mess.

Source: Marine Corps Table of Organization D-4 "Headquarters Company, Infantry Battalion, Infantry Regiment" (HQMC Washington DC versions dated 28 March 1941, 28 March 41/10 January 1942, and 1 July 1942).

Appendix 5.21



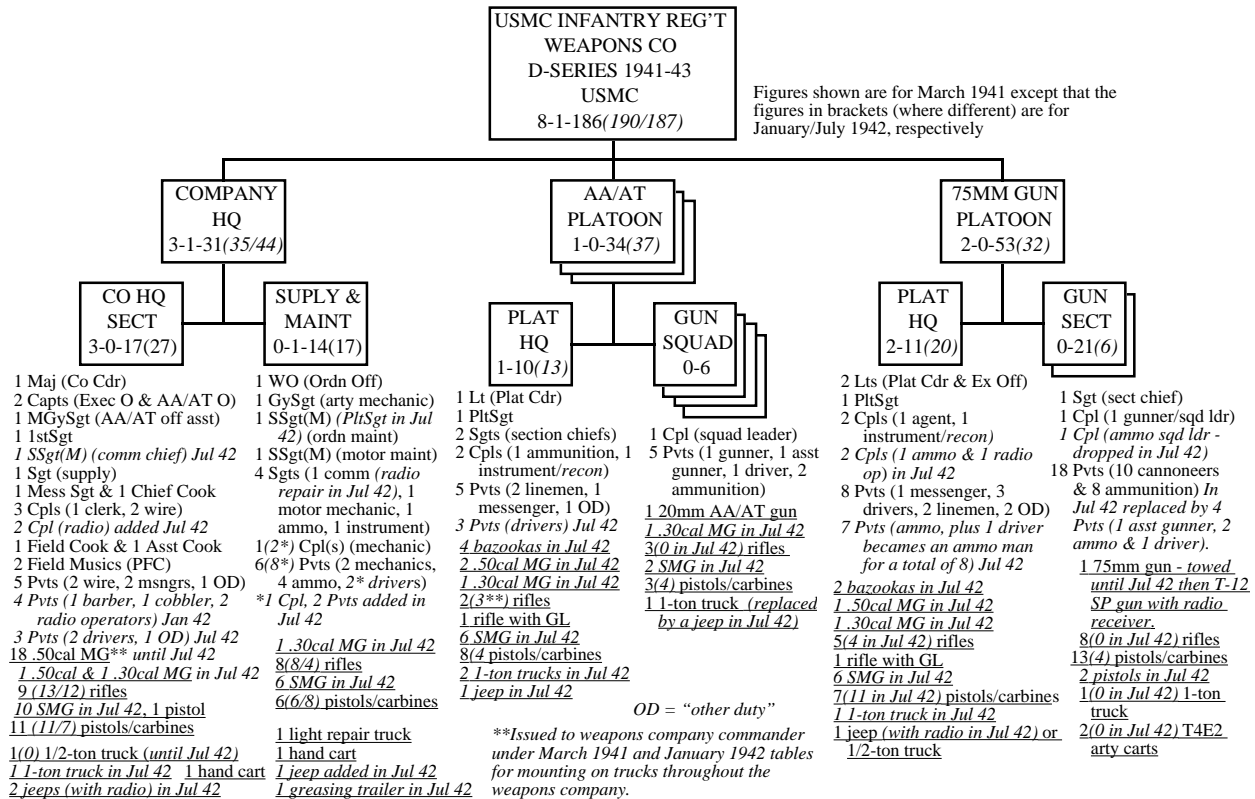
Notes:

Small Arms: Field grade officers (colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors) carried pistols only. Company grade officers (captains and lieutenants), warrant officers, enlisted men ranking higher than sergeant, and field musics were to carry pistols or carbines. Also pistol or carbine-armed were the mail clerk and two drivers in the regimental headquarters and everyone in the wire section of the communication platoon except three switchboard operators and (after January 1942) three drivers. In the RVP section everyone was to carry pistols or carbines except four privates but after January 1942 the number of privates increased to eighteen, all armed with pistols or carbines. Two sergeants, added to the section at the same time carried the only rifles. From July 1942 everyone in the communication platoon except staff sergeants and higher would carry a sub-machinegun. Sub-machineguns would also go to the sergeant and corporal mail clerks in regimental headquarters.

Officer's Mess: A field cook and an assistant cook were added to the regimental headquarters section in January 1942 in order to establish a regimental officer's mess.

Source: Marine Corps Table of Organization D-9 "Headquarters and Service Company, Infantry Regiment" (HQMC Washington DC versions dated 28 March 1941, 28 March 41/10 January 1942, and 1 July 1942).

Appendix 5.22



OD = "other duty"

**Issued to weapons company commander under March 1941 and January 1942 tables for mounting on trucks throughout the weapons company.

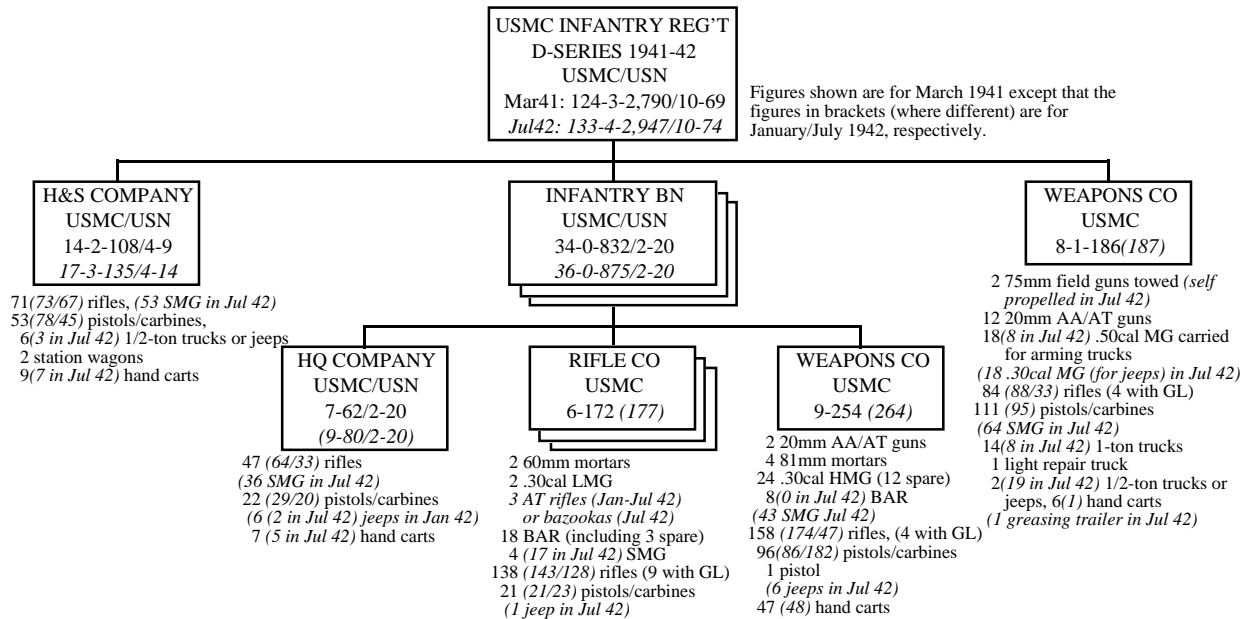
Notes:

Small Arms: All ranks above sergeant were to carry pistols or carbines. The major (company commander) carried a pistol only. The section leaders, squad leaders, ammunition, communication (or wire or agent) and instrument sergeants and corporals, gunners, assistant gunners, field musics, linemen (wire-men), and the ammunition bearers and two cannoneers per gun in the 75mm gun platoon were to also carry pistols or carbines. All others were to carry rifles. After July 1942 sub-machineguns were supposed to go to the four sergeants in the supply and maintenance section and to corporals and privates who were AA/AT squad leaders, ammunition NCO's, radio operators, wire-men, or drivers. All "other duty" privates except for the two in company headquarters would carry rifles with grenade launchers.

Other Weapons: The 20mm AA/AT guns that were supposed to arm the AA/AT platoons never arrived so M3 37mm towed antitank guns were issued instead. The self-propelled 75mm guns were not delivered either so regiments used the towed 75mm guns until the end of 1942. The bazookas never became available until the end of 1943 but there was no substitute available to issue in their place. Since no carbines were available until early 1943 pistols were substituted until then. Until July 1942 the company maintained 18 .50-caliber machineguns for mounting on motor vehicles throughout the regiment as air defense weapons. These guns proved to be too heavy for the lighter vehicles in the regiment so in July 1942 18 .30-caliber LMG replaced ten of the .50-caliber guns. Thereafter each of the one-ton trucks in the weapons company (except the light repair truck) would mount a .50-caliber machinegun and each jeep (except for one radio vehicle in company headquarters) would mount a .30-caliber machinegun. All these were heavily loaded to begin with (especially the trucks towing the 75mm guns) and the extra weight of these weapons and their ammunition did not make matters any better.

Source: Marine Corps Table of Organization D-7 "Weapons Company, Infantry Regiment" (HQMC Washington DC versions dated 28 March 1941, 28 March 41/10 January 1942, and 1 July 1942).

Appendix 5.23



Notes

Source: Marine Corps Table of Organization D-10 "Infantry Regiment, Marine Division" (HQMC Washington DC versions dated 28 March 1941, 28 March 41/10 January 1942, and 1 July 1942).