

Identification

NOTES ON DISTINGUISHING COLOURS.

- (a) Except the tk regt, Pz Gren regt and armd recce unit of 24 Pz Div, which will retain their original cav. colour (golden yellow).
- (b) MC bns of armd divs, 22 Air Landing Div, and inf divs (mot) now become armd recce units.

Except Atk units of the Gren regt, which will wear the colour (white) of the arm to which they belong.

Less mtd and cyclist elements. These, previously forming part of the Schnelle Truppen, were transferred to the inf arm w/e 1 Apr. 1943, and retained their original colour (golden yellow).

The cyclist bns now become recce units.

Regt ofrs on the Staff of O.K.W. and O.K.H. now wear the colour of their arm. They are distinguished by a narrow green band on the right cuff, bearing Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (or des Heeres) in aluminium embroidery.

THE GERMAN ARMY

DISTINGUISHING COLOURS WORN BY BRANCHES OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

Panzer - Truppen		Tk units ¹	pink		A tk units ²	pink
		Hy A tk units	pink		Mobile units ³	pink
		Armd recce units (+ letter A)	pink		Armd trains (+ letter E)	pink
		Pz Gren ¹	grass-green		Gren & Fus. (mot)	white
		Recce units, part mech ...	yellow		Recce (cycle) bns ⁴	yellow
		Gren (normal)	white			
		Mtn regts	lt green		Jäger bns	lt green
		Engrs	black		Arty	red
		Sup tps	lt blue		Sigs	lemon
		Smoke tps	maroon		Medical	dark blue
	MT pks (+ letter J)	pink		Provost	orange red	
	Fla bns (+ letters FI)	white		Propaganda	lt grey	
	Army AA arty	red		Tech officers (+ cog-wheel) ...	orange red	
	Officials	dark green		G.S. off ⁵	crimson	

OFFICERS' SHOULDER STRAPS

Leutnant (1 Smoke unit)
= 2nd Lieutenant



Oberleutnant (1 Tank Regt)
= Lieutenant



Hauptmann or Rittmeister (2 Engr Bn)
= Captain



Major (14 Infantry Regt)
= Major



Oberstleutnant (3 Artillery Regt)
= Lieut-Colonel



Oberst (1 Infantry Regt)
= Colonel



N.C.O.'s SHOULDER STRAPS

Unterfeldwebel
(6 Medical unit)
= L sjt



Oberwachtmeister
(17 Recce unit)
= Sqn sjt maj



Feldwebel or
Wachtmeister
(1 Coy 3 Engr Bn.)
= Sjt



Unteroffizier
(1 Troop,
3 Artillery Regt.)
= Cpl or bdr



Piping around shoulder strap denotes arm of service. Silver braid and silver pips on dark green cloth. Numerals on button denote Coy., Tp., or Sqn., while numerals on centre of strap denote Regt. NOTE. No numerals are likely to be met with in forward areas

THE FOLLOWING ARE WORN ON THE LEFT SLEEVE

Oberschütze
= Private with more
than one year's
service



Obergefreiter
= L cpl or L bdr
With six years' service
wears one chevron
and one star



Gefreiter. Acting
L cpl or L bdr



Stabsgefreiter
= Staff L cpl



Coloured backing of shoulder strap denotes arm of service. Reserve officers of any arm of service wear a grey backing below this.

COLLAR BADGES, FIELD SERVICE JACKET

OFFICERS



Grey embroidery. Outer 'spiegel' in colour of service. Tank officer shown.

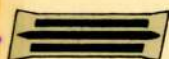
N.C.O.s & O.R.s.

1.



Grey, woven. Outer 'spiegel' in colour of service. Centre 'spiegel' bluish dark-green superseded by No. 2, December 1938

2.



Grey, woven. Outer and centre 'spiegel' bluish dark-green superseded by No. 3, May 1940

3.



Field-grey, woven. Outer and centre 'spiegel' of mouse-grey.

O.R.s pattern is still in common use. The Africa Corps wore a similar badge in blue-grey with outer and centre 'spiegel' of coffee brown.

G.A.F. FIELD-CORPS

The Corps colour is rifle green worn in the form of the usual G.A.F. collar patch.

In the case of O.R.s the various arms are distinguished by coloured edgings to the rifle green collar patch and by coloured piping on the shoulder straps. They are:—

Rifle regiments
"Guard Companies"

Rifle green edging (with black strip between the collar patch and edging) and piping.

Recce and cycle coys

Golden yellow edging and piping.

Arty regts and AA btys

Red edging and piping.

Atk bns

Pink edging and piping.

Engr bns

Black edging and piping.

Sigs bns

Golden brown edging and piping.

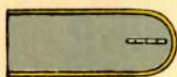
Sup units

Light blue edging and piping.

Officers wear the green collar patch with an edging of aluminium cord, and dull grey shoulder straps with a backing of the distinguishing colour.

N.C.O.s.

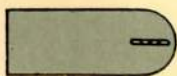
Flieger
= Aircraftman 2



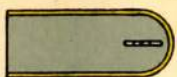
Gefreiter
= Aircraftman 1



Obergefreiter
= Leading aircraftman



Hauptgefreiter
= Leading aircraftman



Unteroffizier
= Corporal



Unterfeldwebel
= Lance-Serjeant



Feldwebel
= Serjeant






























Oberfeldwebel
= Flight-Serjeant



Collar patches:—Colour according to arm of service, with silver wings. Silver braid from Corporal up.

Shoulder straps:—Blue grey, with piping coloured according to arm of service. Silver braid from Corporal up, and silver pips from Serjeant up.

DISTINGUISHING COLOURS WORN BY THE LUFTWAFFE

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"></td> <td>Operational and ground unitsyellow</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"></td> <td>AA artyred</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"></td> <td>Air signals golden brown</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"></td> <td>Medical servicesblue</td> </tr> </table>		Operational and ground unitsyellow		AA artyred		Air signals golden brown		Medical servicesblue	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"></td> <td>Construction unitsblack</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"></td> <td>Engineer corpspink</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"></td> <td>General Staffcarmine</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"></td> <td>Officials.....dark green</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;"></td> <td>Generals.....white</td> </tr> </table>		Construction unitsblack		Engineer corpspink		General Staffcarmine		Officials.....dark green		Generals.....white
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OFFICERS. PATCHES, INSIGNIA, AND SHOULDER STRAPS

Oberst
= Air Commodore
or Group Captain



Generalmajor
= Air Vice-Marshal



Generalleutnant
= Air Marshal

Same as for Generalmajor
But with 2 wings and 1 pip

General Der Flieger
= Air Chief Marshal

Same as for Generalmajor
But with 3 wings and 2 pips

Generaloberst
= Marshal of the
Air Force



Leutnant
= Pilot Officer
Medical services
(Blue)



Oberleutnant
= Flying Officer
Air signals unit
(Brown)



Hauptmann
= Flight-Lieutenant
Flying personnel
(Yellow)



Major
= Squadron Leader
General Staff



Oberstleutnant
= Wing Commander
AA arty
(Red)



Die Rangabzeichen der SA., NSKK., NSFK.

Stabschef/Korpsführer



Gruppenführer



Obersturmbannf.



Sturmführer



Stabsführer



Brigadeführer



Sturmbannführer



Obertruppführer



Rottenführer



Oberführer



Sturmhauptführer



Truppführer



Sturmman



Obergruppenf.



Standartenführer



Obersturmführer



Oberscharführer



SA/
NSKK/ NSFK/Mann

Gruppenfarben: Schwarz Berlin-Ordng., hellblau Hochland, Dunkelblau Hessen, orange Südwest, gelb Schlesien, braun Weltmach, grün Sachsen, weinrot Österreich

Die Rangabzeichen der SS



Reichsführer



Gruppenführer



Obersturmbannf.



Untersturmführer



Unterscharführer



Brigadeführer



Sturmbannführer



Hauptsturmführer



Rottenführer



Oberführer



Hauptsturmführer



Obercharführer



Sturmman



Obergruppenf.



Standartenführer



Obersturmführer



Scharführer



SS-Mann



CORPORAL



2nd. LIEUTENANT



MAJOR - GENERAL



L/SERJEANT



LIEUTENANT



LIEUT. - GENERAL



SERJEANT



CAPTAIN



GENERAL



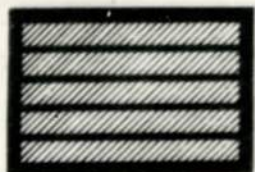
SENIOR S.JT. OR
C.S.M.



MAJOR



'COLONEL - GENERAL'



STAFF S.JT. MAJOR



LIEUT. - COLONEL



FIELD - MARSHAL



BLACK



LIGHT
GREEN



COLONEL



YELLOW



WHITE

4. Abzeichen für besondere Dienststellungen.

Z. 7/2.

Es tragen auf dem rechten Unterärmel:



Sanitätsunterpersonal



Zahlmeisteranwärter



Feuerwerker



Festungs-A-
feldwebel



Schirmmeister
mit Abzeichen für
geprüfte Anwärter



Wulfeldwebel



Brieftaubenmeister



Funkmeister



Waffenunteroffizier



Truppensattlermeister-
anwärter



Hufbeschlagpersonal



Steuermann-
abzeichen
(auf linkem Oberärmel)



Nachrichtenpersonal
(auf linkem Oberärmel)
(ausgen. Nachrichtentruppe)



Heeresbergführer
(auf linker Brust)

R. H. D.

German Designation	English Rendering	Collar Patch	Shoulder Strap.
Arbeitsman	Worker	Plain black cloth	Nil
Vorroman	Foreman	2 narrow vertical stripes in white	Plain brown.
Oberroman	Senior Foreman	above - plus 2 horizontal stripes in white	Brown and narrow silver piping.
Truppführer	Trp. leader	2 broad vertical stripes in white	Brown and black silver piping.
obertruppführer	Senior Trp leader.	2 Broad vertical stripes in white	as above and one silver star
Feldmeister	Superintendent	as above on black velvet	Silver stripes with horizontal black lines.
Oberfeldmeister	Senior superintendent	as above	as above and 1 star
Oberstfeldmeister	1/2 of FBT.	as above	as above and 2 Silver Stars
Arbeitsführer	Sr WK Wash	as above	fleck & silver plaited.
Ober Arbeitsführer	1/2 of Group	as above	as above & 1 silver star

Aic

Aircraft used by German H.F.

Hs Staffeln

Hs 126 - obsolete - similar to Lysander.

F.W. 189 - Twin engine Twin boom

Fieseler Storch (Fi 156) - monoplane - used for
Recce and taking off in short distances.

Me 109 E, F & G - fighter a/c.

FW 190

F Staffeln.

Me 110 twin engine fighter

Ju 88 - twin engine

He 111 - twin engine (used for ph. recce).

Ju 86 P2 - twin engine

FW 200

His Sp. Aircraft.

Ju 87 - can carry out up to three sorties per day
load - 1x750 Kg plus 4x50 Kg.
general purpose or HP bombs.

1 fighter as escort for each tri or Bomber - unless # Superiority

His 129 - twin engine - ground strafing.

1-15 mm 4 other 1-30 mm

2-7.9 mm 1-35 mm

Me 210 & Me 410 - twin engine Lt. fighters.

gen. purpose - 1x1000 Kg & 2x500 Kg

As fighter - 2x13 mm M.B.; 2x20 mm; 2x7.9 M.B.

Do 217

He 177 - four engine bomber

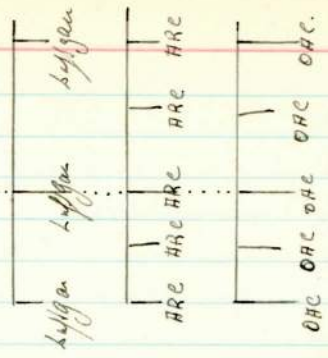
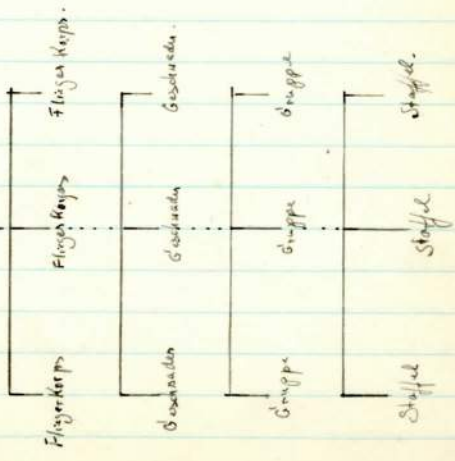
Ju 52

FW 190

Luftflotte.

Operational

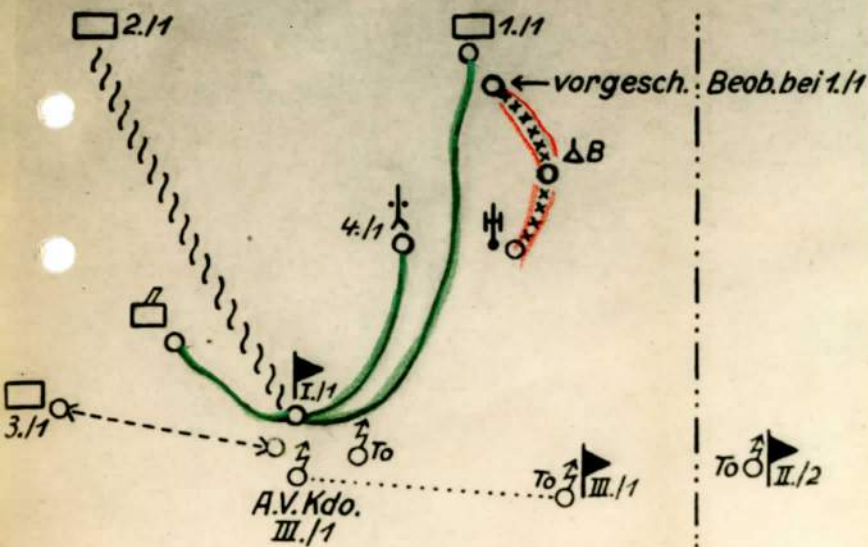
Actm.






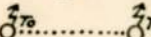

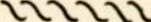
F.R.C. = First Regional Comd.
O.R.C. = Operational Regional Comd.
(looks after Gruppen on air)



IV. Beispiel für die Nachrichtenverbindungen innerhalb eines Bataillons.



Zeichenerklärung zu obiger Skizze*):

-  Nachrichtenverbindung der Infanterie
-  Nachrichtenverbindung der Artillerie
-  Kleinfunksstelle im Netzverkehr
-  Funkslinie mit Tornisterfunksgeräten
-  Winkelverbindung
-  Feldabteilungsverbindung

*) Anm.: Aus Ersparnisgründen sind die Verbindungen in obiger Skizze in schwarz dargestellt.

In bunt werden Nachrichtenverbände der Inf. grün, der Art. rot und der Feldabteilungsverbindung schwarz dargestellt.

II. Die wichtigsten Verkehrszeichen und Verkehrsabfurzungen.

1. Verkehrszeichen.

Die Klammer bedeutet, da das Verkehrszeichen als ein zusammenhangendes Morsezeichen zu geben ist.

Zeichen	Bedeutung	Anwendung
k	Kommen	Aufforderung zum Senden, wenn der ersten Nachricht eine zweite folgt, wenn keine Nachricht mehr vorliegt, handschriftlich wird das Zeichen „—“ geschrieben.
(ar)	Verkehrsende	
(sk)		
(t)	Trennung	
Strich	Verstanden	zum Unterbrechen des Tastens. Mit zugefugter Zahl, z. B. (ob) 2 = 2 Minuten warten. Zu schreiben als W.
(ob)	Wartezeichen	
ii	Wiederholungszeichen	Wenn Nachrichten zweimal hintereinander getastet werden, z. B. ska ii ska ii usw.
(um)	Stellungswechsel von Blinkstellen	Verlegen der Blinkstellen ganz allgemein, gegebenenfalls unter Hinzufugen der Himmelsrichtung, z. B. (um) 34.

2. Verkehrsabfurzungen.

Abfurzung	Bedeutung	Abfurzung	Bedeutung
q b s	Blende groer!	q j b	Nachprufen.
q b s	Blende kleiner!	n	Nein (bzw. „das Folgende wird verneint“).
q z c	Empfangerstorung.	q p r	Nehmen Sie rotes Licht.
q r s	Geben Sie langsamer.	q w g	Ich nehme Rotfilter.
w	Gruppe, Wort.	q w g?	Nehmen Sie Rotfilter.
e r	Nein.	q z p	Sendestorung
e	Ja.	q z c?	Konnen Sie sprechen?
q l s	Licht gut.	q z c	Ich spreche.
q l s	Licht schlecht.	q p w	Nehmen Sie weies Licht.
q w o	Lichtstarke erhohen, Empfang schlecht!	q z z	Welche Blinkstelle ist dort?
q r p	Lichtstarke vermindern.		

3. Abkürzungen (auf Schreibweise achten).

Infanterie-Regiment 1	=	Z.R. 1
Artillerie- " 2	=	A.R. 2
Reiter- " 3	=	R.R. 3
Pionier-Bataillon 4	=	Pi. 4
Nachrichten-Abteilung 5	=	N. 5
Straßfahr-Abteilung 6	=	Sf. 6
I. Bataillon Z.R. 1	=	1./Z.R. 1
II. Abteilung A.R. 2	=	II./A.R. 2
1. Schützenkompanie Z.R. 1	=	1./Z.R. 1
4. (R.G.) Kompanie Z.R. 1	=	4. (R.G.)/Z.R. 1
9. Batterie A.R. 2	=	9./A.R. 2
4. Schwadron R.R. 3	=	4./R.R. 3
2. Kompanie Pi. 3	=	2./Pi. 3
1. " R. 4	=	1./R. 4
3. " Sf. 1	=	3./Sf. 1
Panzer-Regiment 5	=	Pz.R. 5
Panzerabwehr-Abteilung 7	=	Pz.Abw.Abt. 7

II. Schreibweise der Buchstaben bei geschlüsselten Sprüchen.

a	ä	b	c
ch	d	e	f
g	h	i	j
k	l	m	n
o	ö	p	q
r	s	t	ü
ü	v	w	x
	y	z.	
		sch	

b) Sag- und andere Zeichen.

Punkt	(.)	●●●●●●●●
Weisstrich	(.)	—●●●●●—
Doppelpunkt	(:)	●●●●●●●●
Fragezeichen	(?)	●●●●●●●●
Trennungszeichen	(=)	●●●●●●
Bindestrich oder Strich	(—)	●●●●●●
Klammer (vor u. hinter dem eingeklammerten Begriff)	(())	●●●●●●●●
Irrungszeichen		●●●●●●●●
Anführungszeichen	(")	●●●●●●●●
Auslassungszeichen	(')	●●●●●●●●
Bruchstrich	(/)	●●●●●●
Unterstreichungszeichen (vor und hinter dem zu unterstreichenden Begriff)		●●●●●●●●
Bruchtrennungszeichen (zwischen ganzen Zahlen u. Brüchen; ferner außerhalb der Wehrmacht zum Trennen von Buchstaben u. Zahlen innerhalb gemischter Gruppen: 25 a 1 = 25 . — . . . — a . — . . . — 1)		●●●●●●

Gewöhnliches Zeichen. Gefürztes Zeichen.

1	— — — — —	—
2	.. — — — —	.. —
3	... — — —	... —
4 — — —
5 —
6	—	—
7	—	—
8	—	—
9	—	—
0	—	—

NACHRICHTENVERBINDUNGSDIENST.

Morjezeichen und Buchstabiertafel, Ziffern, Satzzeichen.

a) Buchstaben.

a	Anton	••	o	Otto	••••
ä	Ärger	••••	ö	Odipus	•••••
b	Berta	••••	p	Paula	•••••
c	Cäsar	•••••	q	Quelle	•••••
d	Dora	•••	r	Richard	••••
e	Emil	•	s	Siegfried	•••
f	Friedrich	•••••	t	Theodor	••
g	Gustav	••••	ü	Ulrich	••••
h	Heinrich	••••	û	Ubel	•••••
i	Ida	••	v	Viktor	•••••
j	Julius	•••••	w	Wilhelm	••••
k	Konrad	••••	x	Xanthippe	•••••
l	Ludwig	••••	y	Ypsilon	•••••
m	Martha	•••	z	Zeppelin	•••••
n	Nordpol	••			

Situation Maps.

RED: Own & allied troops, mortar fire, arty fire, areas of bomber & fighter attack

BLUE: Enemy, incl areas of mortar & arty fire and areas of aerial attack

BLACK: Topographical features, bldgs, objectives, Shs, axes of adv, Cb etc.

GREEN: Demolitions, craters, minefields, obstacles, rd blocks etc (own & enemy).

BROWN: Traffic routes (unless otherwise specified).

YELLOW: Gas clouds or contaminated areas.

SPECIMEN LAYOUT OF APPRECIATION

APPRECIATION OF SITUATION

by
Brig X, Comd 6 Inf Bde, SECRET
at (place) at hrs. Copy No.
on (date) 1 Jun 43

Ref Maps:-

OBJECT

1. To capture TOBRUK. (Short and to the pt - of "INTENTION" para in OO),

FACTORS

2. Relative Strs)

.....)
.....)
.....)

Therefore)

Put factors in order of importance.

3. Ground)

.....)
.....)
.....)

Therefore)

Do NOT incl any factor from which you can make no useful deduction.

4. Time and Space)

.....)
.....)
.....)

Therefore)

NOTE.

These are only "sample" factors. They will vary on each occasion.

5. Air

.....)

Therefore)

6. Weather

.....)

Therefore)

7.

8.

9.

COURSES OPEN

10. To me

A. _____

Advantages (a)

(b)

Disadvantages (c)

(d)

B. _____

Advantages (a)

(b)

Disadvantages (c)

(d)

- C. _____
- Advantages (a)
 (b)
- Disadvantages (c)
 (d)

(Working up to the best course last).
 (It will often be of value to sum up
 briefly at the end of each course).

11. To Enemy

- D. _____
- E. _____

12. Enemy are more likely to adopt
 Course E. (if Appropriate).

13. I propose to adopt Course C.
(If a SO "Course C is recommended").

PLAN

14.
15.
16.
17.

(Not nearly as much detail as an
 OO, but enough detail to enable a
 trained SO - to write OO from it).

ACK

DISTRIBUTIONSigned.
 Appointment.

Note para numbering as in OO.

Ia - Information which includes study of the enemy's intentions, Order of Battle, defence and rear organization.

Ia(i) Strategy & Tactics in general, Disposition in Western Europe

Ia(ii) Organization, Order of Battle, Weapons and Equipment

Ia(iii) Movement, Supplies, Topographical Int.

Ia

Ia(v) Aerial Reconnaissance

Ib Security, military, as well as civil, espionage and Counter espionage.

Ib(ii)

Ib(iii).

IS - SIGS, Security of wireless as well as interception.

IX - Administration of Intelligence Service.

Ic - Censorship, Publicity and Propaganda

Ip - Press.

SPECIMEN LAYOUT
APPRECIATION OF THE SITUATION

from pt of view of comd First
German Army by... (name, rank
appointment) at .. (place) at
... hrs (date)

FACTORS

1. Relative Strs Factors which in
..... the enemy's view
..... (from infm at his
Therefore disposal) is likely
to affect the
situation.

2. Ground
(a)
Therefore
(b)
Therefore

3.

4.

POSSIBLE GERMAN OBJECTS

8. (a).....	considered
Unlikely since.....	possible in
(b)	light of
Unlikely since.....	factors and
	implications
	above.

PROBABLE GERMAN OBJECTS

9. An object NOT
Likely since.... already given as
"possible" but
which all considered
appears the most
probable.

COURSES OPEN

10. To British Stated in light of
estimated enemy
knowledge (thus
A. _____ admitting of more than
one possible course
Advantages (a) even if most
likely British
(b) course is
(c) known)

Disadvantages(a)
(b).....

B. _____ Most likely
Advantages (a) course best
(b) stated last.

Disadvantages(a)..... It will often
(b)..... be of value
to sum up
briefly after
each course.

11. To Enemy

- A. _____ Arrived at after
B. _____ consideration of
C. _____ factors, their
D. _____ consequences, and
also British
courses of action
that may prove
to be factors.

12. British most
likely to
adopt course
because

(a).....

(b).....

13. Enemy most
likely to
adopt course
because

(a).....

(b).....

Intelligence in ~~Battalion~~ Brigade.

	Bn.	Bde
Establishment:	1 - 10	10
	1 - Sgt.	Sgt.
	6 - Pte.	Cpl. & L/Pl.

Transport.	1 - 15-cwt truck	1 - 15 cwt.
	1 - M/C.	2 - M/C.
	3 - Bicycles	

Have to liaise with supporting arms, viz.

(a) R.A. ① Fd. supp. Hq. Regt. -
Asst. adj. (or duty officer)
Support. fld. battery - G. P.O.
② A/T. - troop commanders.

(b) R.F. - Fld. log - or Sec. commander.

(c) R.A.C. - support. Tank bn - bn T.O.
--- Sqn - Sqn Recce Off.

(d) Recce Rgn - Recce Rgt. T.O.
Vehicles I - order (a) Regiment
II (b) Artillery
III (c) Hqs

G.H.Q., Home Forces, - G.S. INT.

B.C.S. (1)

G.S.O. (1).

grouped as follows under above.

(1) I.a - Intelligence.

(2) Combined Intelligence Sections (C.I.S.)

(3) I.a(v) - Aerial Reconnaissance.

(4) H.P.I.S. - Photographic Sections.

(5) I.b - Field Security

(7) I.S - Signal & Wireless Section

(8) I.X - Administration.

(9) R.E.(1) - Engineer intelligence

(10) C.M.R. - Map room.

(11) Med. Section - R.A.F. Personnel

(12) Air Staff - (Int. Section).

Appreciations -

- (i) Object to be attained.
- (ii) Factors which affect the attainment of object.
- (iii) Course of action open to both sides.
- (iv) The Plans by which the object can best be carried out.

Greenwich mean Time (G.M.T.) = Z

1 hour fast - H
2 .. fast - B
12 - fast - M.

1 hour slow - N
2 hours slow - O
12 hrs slow - Y.

Strength Returns German.

(a) Actual Strength (Iststärke) - total on books.

(b) Ration Strength (Verpflegungsstärke) -
total on books plus attached.

(c) Battle Strength (Gefächtsstärke) - men less
drivers - orderlies - and the like.

Shelling Report.

A - Time from

B - Time to

C - Map ref of observer

D - Area being shelled or bombed

E - Number and nature of guns or aircraft

F - Number and nature of shells or bombs.

G - Damage done

H - Bearing to flash or sound (for shelling only)

Approved by G.....

Approved by RCA.....

REGT	TASK NO	MAP REFS - ENDS OF TASKS				SIG	PRIOR- ITY	Minimum extra fire desired	REMARKS
		Map ref	Ht	Map ref	Ht				

1. Following are standard
unless varied in remarks:

- (a) Authority
 - (i) DF NOT below bde comd
 - (ii) DF (SOS) coy comd
- (b) Rates of fire--all tasks
3 mins rate 5
- (c) One bty per regt may be
lifted from DF tasks only,
for observed shooting.
- (d) All tasks are for both
day and night

2. Priority

- A - engage in all circum-
stances
 - B - engage only if observed
targets NOT visible.
3. (a) Change day to night at
_____ hrs.
- (b) Change night to day at
_____ hrs.

RECONNAISSANCE

1. OBSERVATION CODE.

AAG Anti-aircraft guns.
ABT Airborne troops landed at...
ACT Activity at (only used to denote haphazard movement in a small area)
AER Aerodrome.
ALA All arms (used in conjunction with COL)
AMC Armoured cars.
AMM Ammunition.
ART All artillery, not in action.
ATK Anti-tank teeth or obstacles.
BAG Balloon Barrage.
BDC Bridges under construction.
BDG Bridge.
BIV Bivouac.
BLK Traffic block. To be used in conjunction with OPN or CLO.
BUS "Bus" (as distinct from MET)
CAM Camouflaged.
CAV Mounted men.
CIM Cancel last message.
CLO Closed.
CNO Cannot observe... previously located at (e.g. CNO GNS 356469)
COL Column.
DFP Defended post.
DGR Target dangerously near our own tps.
DIG Digging.
ELS Enemy landing from ships at...
ENG Engine.
FAC Factory.
FCG Facing.
GCB Concentration of hostile batteries in action.
GNF Guns now firing.
GNS Guns in action, but not firing.
HAL Hostile aircraft landing at....
HDT Horse-drawn transport.
HOR Horses.
INF Men.
MER Merchant ships.
MGS Machine guns.
MET Mechanical transport.
NMS No movement seen.
OPN Open.
PAR Parachutists landing at.....

C O D E.

PED Civilian or refugee traffic.
PET Petrol
PDG Pontoon bridge.
RAP Ranging point.
RED Railhead.
RFA, RFB, RFC etc. Reference point A, B, C etc.
RIV River.
ROD Road.
SDG Siding.
SIN Single engine aircraft.
SNU Steam not up (all railway observations will be taken to refer to engines with steam up unless this group follows)
SUB Submarine.
TCH Trench.
TCK Track.
TKV Tracked vehicles.
TMG Target moving.
TNK Tank.
TNT Tent.
TRG Goods trucks.
TRN Railway train (complete with engine)
TRP Passenger coaches.
TWN Multi-engined aircraft.
WAR Warship.
WTS Wireless station.

NOTE :- When it is desired to give the number of objects reported the number will be given before the code letters.

2. INFORMATION CODE.

ASK The following are the tasks in order of priority
ALG New ALG will be at....
HAC How many A/C have you available.
HAS How many sorties have you available.
IMD Is message dropping station working at (indicated by code name or "scrambled" map reference.)
MDN Message dropping station not working at
MDA Message to be dropped at...
NHA Am not hearing aircraft.
RQB Report required by.....
SPI Special instructions.

ESSENTIAL BATTLE MESSAGES











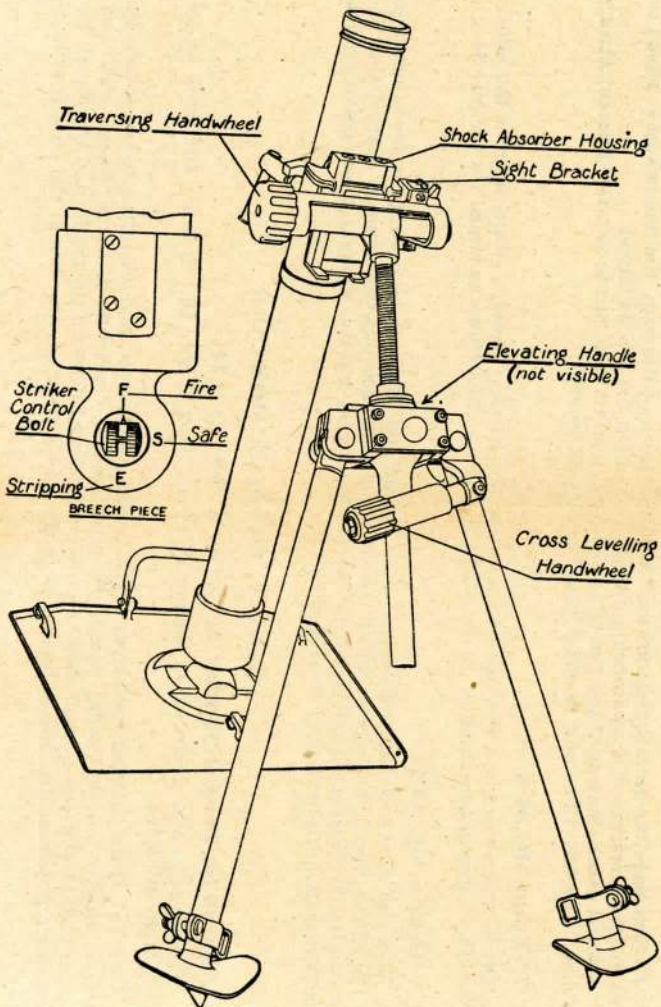
DISPLAY	NO GP	MEANING
	0	OK to land here
	1	We are attacking
	2	DO NOT land or drop here
	3	Require food
	4	Require water
	5	Require Small arms amn.
	6	Require medical Supplies
	7	Require Petrol (Gasoline) oil and Lubricants
	8	Have gained obj.
	9	OK to drop here

FIG 14—8 cm MORTAR 34



To disengage the elevating handwheel from the teeth of the stop, the handwheel is pulled out a short distance, instead of a catch being pressed in as with the MG 34 tripod.

Method of attachment of the gun to the tripod is slightly different to suit the different fittings on the gun. The MG 42 cannot be fired from the MG 34 tripod.

5. 7.92 mm MG 34 S

Of the three new guns, this one resembles the MG 34 most closely. Rate of fire is the same, and minor differences in construction do not affect the users' instructions as issued for the MG 34.

5. 7.92 mm MG 34/41

This gun shows an improvement on both MG 34 and 34 S. A higher rate of fire is obtained by an improved breech mechanism which, however, is still basically the same as that of the MG 34. The gun is well constructed and steady to fire from the bipod, but it is thought possible that production considerations have prevented its adoption.

SECTION 5—GERMAN MORTARS

5. 8 cm (3 in) German mortar 34 (s. Gr. W. 34) (Fig 14)

(This mortar was described in Enemy Weapons, Part I, Sec. 16. A fuller and more up-to-date report is given below.)

(a) This is the German equivalent of the British 3-in mortar, and is constructed on similar general lines, *i.e.*, it is a muzzle loading percussion fired weapon, consisting of barrel, bipod, and baseplate. The German mortar has a small shock absorber introduced between the cradle and the bipod, but the chief difference from the British mortar from the user's point of view lies in the cross levelling gear.

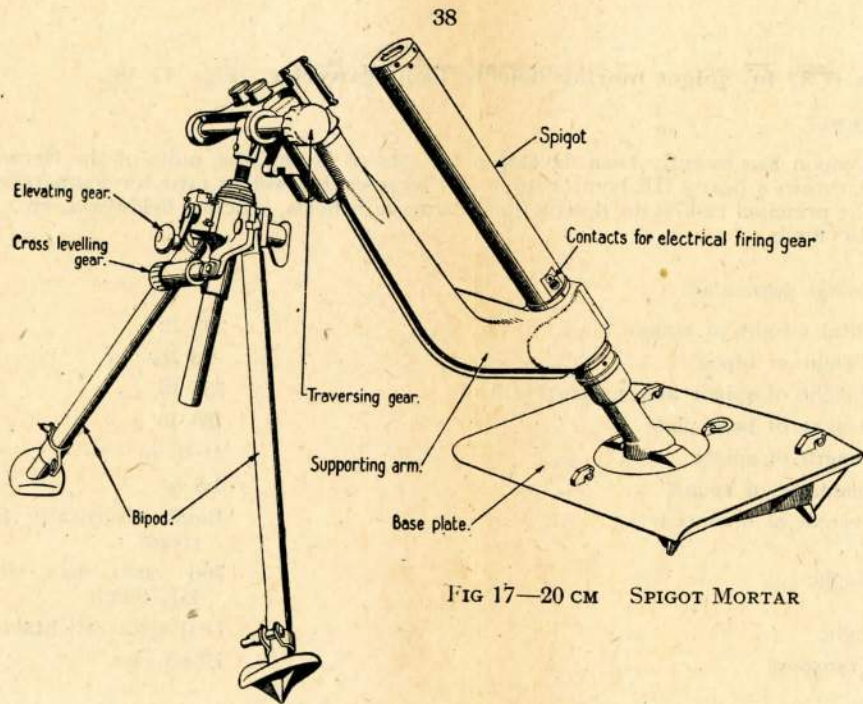


FIG 17—20 CM SPIGOT MORTAR

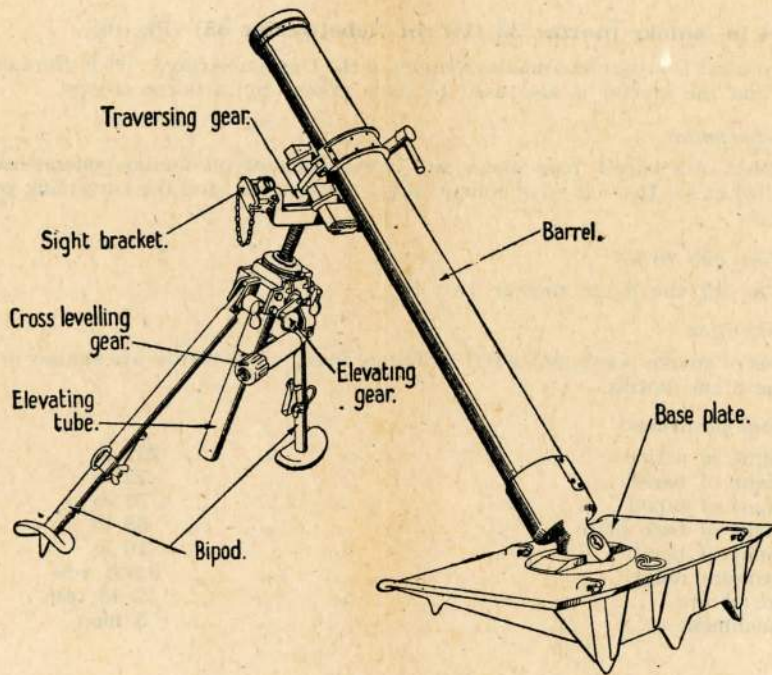


FIG 16—10 cm (4 in) SMOKE MORTAR 35

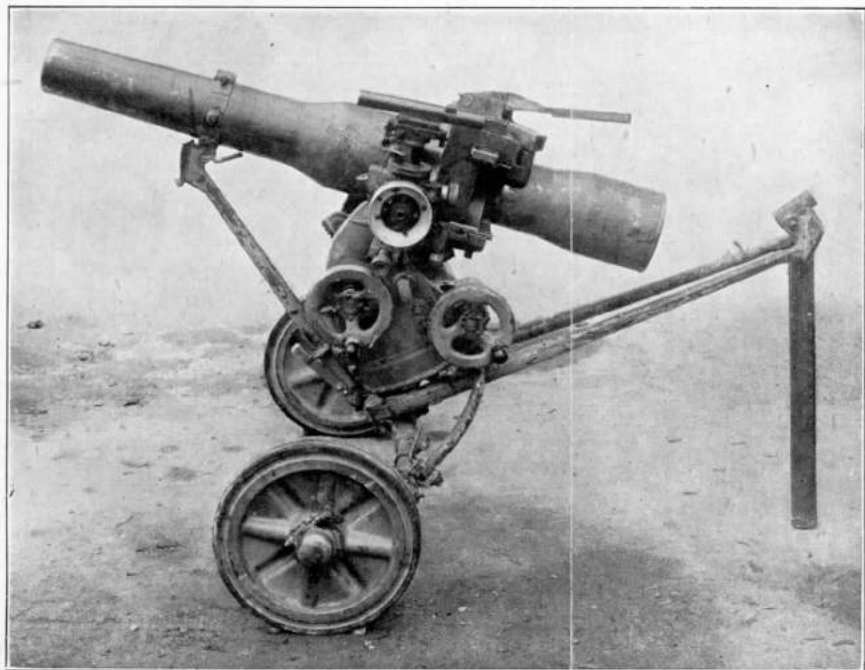


FIG 19—7.5 cm (2.95 in) RECOILLESS AIRBORNE GUN (7.5 cm LG40)

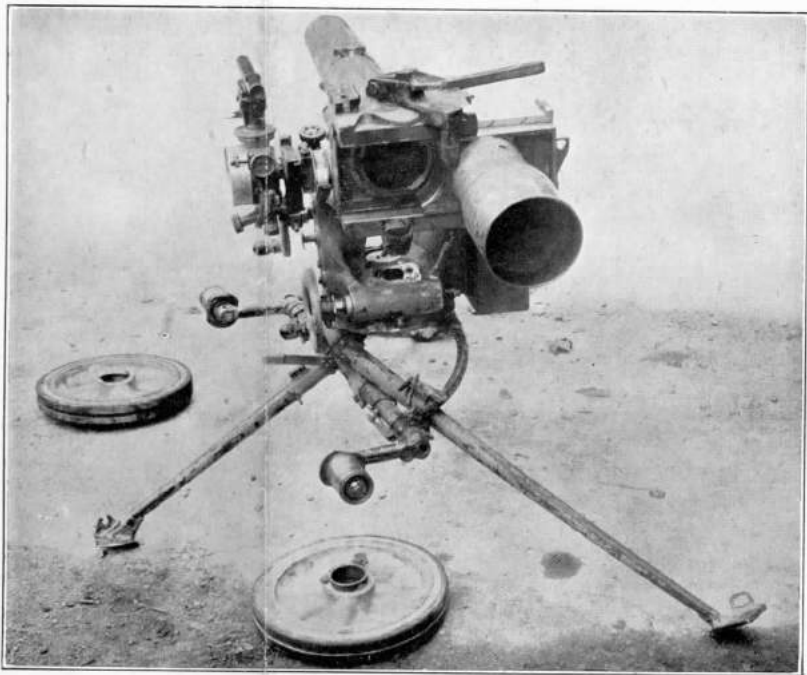


FIG 20—7.5 cm (2.95 in) RECOILLESS AIRBORNE GUN (7.5 cm LG40)

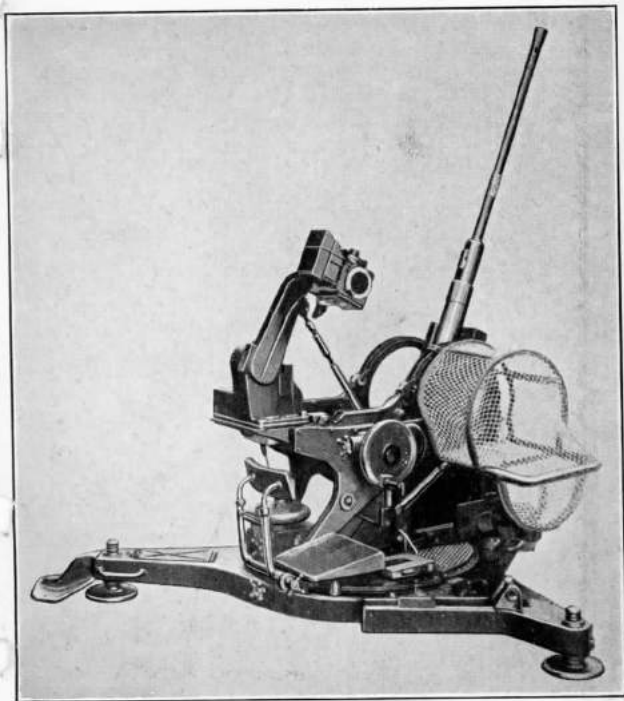


FIG. 6.—2 CM. (.79 IN.) A.A./A. TRK. GUN (2 CM. FLAK 38)

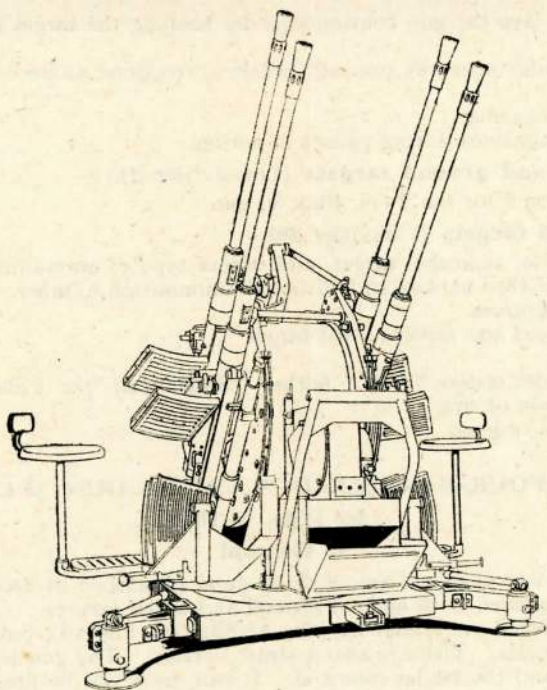


FIG. 9.—2 CM. (.79 IN.) FOUR-BARRELLED A.A./A. TK. GUN (2 CM. FLAKVIERLING 38)

1 opens fire and lays the gun continuously by keeping the target on the cross-wires in the line of sight.

Attachment commander observes fire and orders corrections as necessary. These are set by

3 changes the magazine.

3 and 4 load magazines during pauses in action.

I against aerial and ground targets (Linealvisier 21)

described in Section I for the 2 cm. Flak 30 gun.

II against ground targets (Flakvisier 38)

Attachment commander indicates target, and orders type of ammunition to be used.

5 takes range and then acts as an additional ammunition number.

3 puts on the magazine.

1 lays on the target and reports "On target".

2 sets range.

Attachment commander orders "Fire" (either "Single shot" or "Short bursts") and orders corrections from observation of fire.

2 sets corrections ordered.

CM. (79 in.) FOUR-BARRELLED A.A./A.Tk. GUN (2 CM. Flakvierling 38)

(See Figs. 9-10)

1. General

The Flakvierling consists of four 2 cm. Flak 38 guns (described in Section II) on a quadruple trailer. It may be employed both against ground and aerial targets.

It is normally transported on Trailer 52 (Sd. Ah.52) (see Fig. 10), but may be mounted on other or semi-tracked vehicles. There is also a static version. The gun is normally fired with its wheels on the ground and the trailer removed. It can, however, be fired from the trailer in an emergency, when it has a traverse of 10 degrees at extreme elevation.

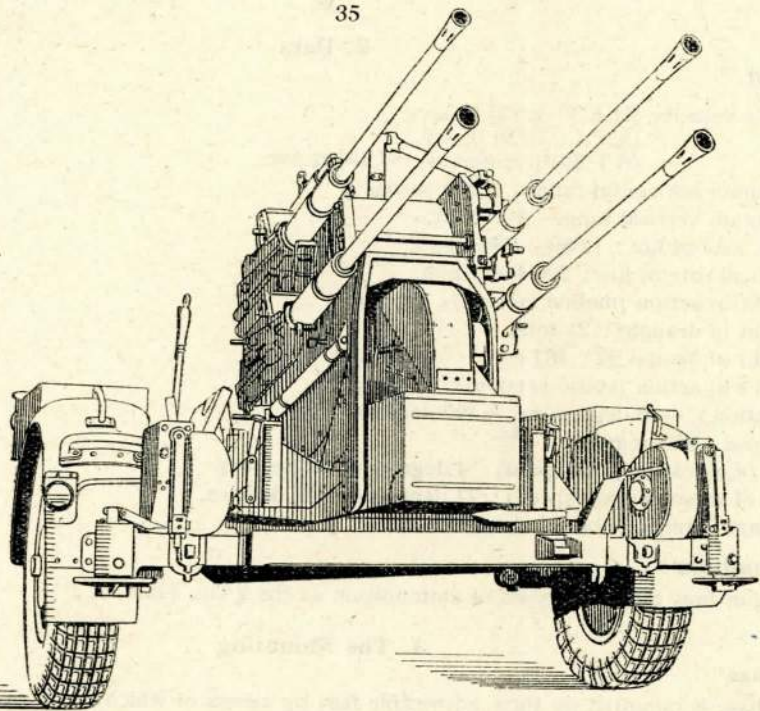


FIG. 10.—2 CM. (.79 IN.) FOUR-BARRELLED A.A./A. TR. GUN (2 CM. FLAKVIERLING 38)
(READY FOR TRANSPORT)

2. Data**i. General**

Muzzle velocity (H.E.) : 2,950 ft./sec.
 (A.P.) : 2,720 ft./sec.
 (A.P.40) (estimated) : 3,250 ft./sec.

Maximum horizontal range : 5,230 yards.
 Maximum vertical range : 12,400 ft.
 Cyclic rate of fire : 1,680-1,980 r.p.m.
 Practical rate of fire : 700-800 r.p.m.
 Weight in action (mobile version) : $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
 Weight in draught : $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
 Weight of Trailer 52 : $16\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
 Weight in action (static version) : $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons.
 Elevation : -10 degrees to +100 degrees.
 Traverse : 360 degrees.
 Rate of elevation (two speed) : 4 degrees or 12 degrees.
 Rate of traverse (two speed) : $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees or $22\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.
 Cooling : Frequent barrel change.

ii. Ammunition

The gun fires the same types of ammunition as the 2 cm. Flak 30.

3. The Mounting**i. The base**

The base is mounted on three adjustable feet by means of which the mounting can be levelled correctly. A spirit level is attached.

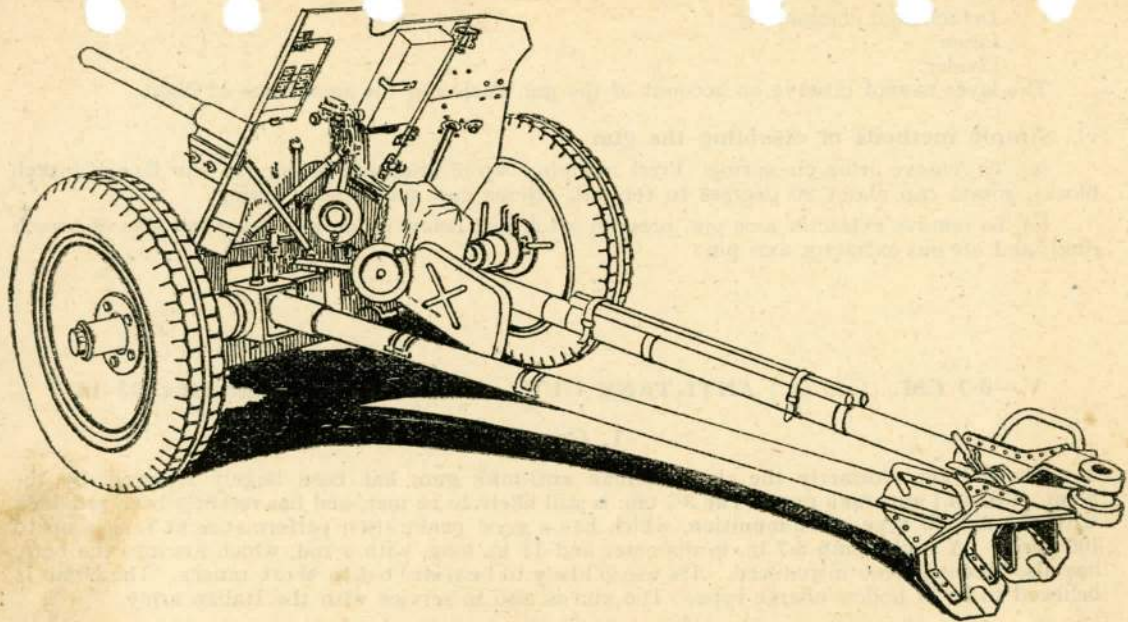


FIG. 13.—3.7 cm. (1.45 in.) A.T.K. GUN (3.7 cm. PAK)

v. **Minimum detachment**

Detachment commander
Layer
Loader.

The layer cannot observe on account of the gun flash and the short time of flight.

vi. **Simple methods of disabling the gun**

(a) To remove firing pin spring. Press retaining cap of firing pin spring (in rear face of breech block), rotate cap about 90 degrees to the left, release cap and remove spring.

(b) To remove extractor axis pin, press in catch just below it (on the upper left side of breech ring), and lift out extractor axis pin.

V.—3.7 CM. (1.45 in.) ANTI-TANK GUN (3.7 CM. PAK). (See Figs. 13-14)

1. General

The 3.7 cm., formerly the chief German anti-tank gun, has been largely replaced by the 5 cm. (1.97 in.) anti-tank gun. The 3.7 cm. is still likely to be met, and has recently been provided with the A.P.40 type of ammunition, which has a good penetration performance at ranges up to 400 yards. A stick bomb 5.7 in. in diameter and 11 in. long, with a rod, which fits into the bore, has also recently been introduced. Its use is likely to be restricted to short ranges. The bomb is believed to be of hollow charge type. The gun is also in service with the Italian army.

The gun is normally towed on its own wheels by a tractor but may also be carried on a lorry. Weighing only 9 cwt. it is a suitable weapon for use by air borne troops.

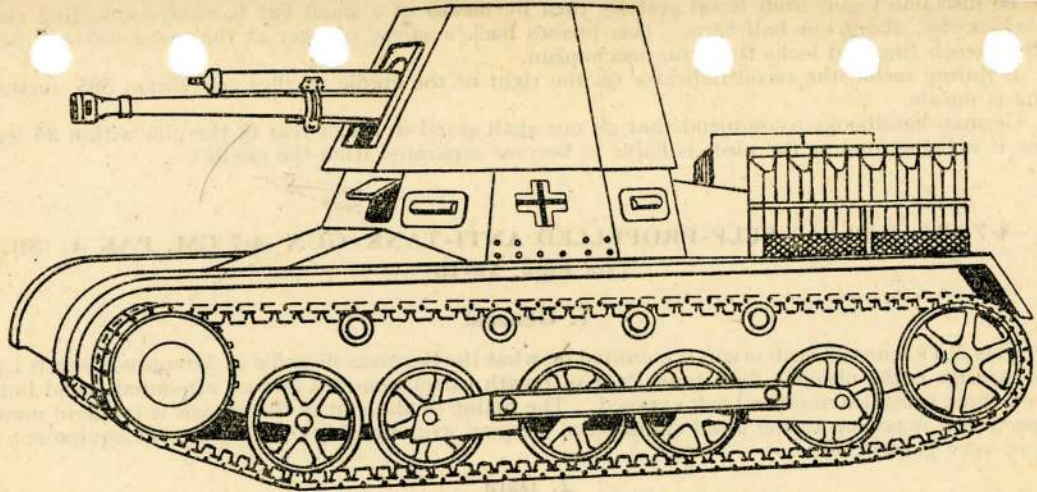


FIG. 15.—4.7 CM. (1.85 IN.) SELF-PROPELLED A.T.K. GUN (4.7 CM. PAK (t) (SFL))

gun from recoil system, turn by means of a small flat bar the connecting ring anti-clockwise, about one-half turn. This presses back a safety plunger at the lower forward face of the recoil ring and locks the firing mechanism.

In during recoil, the recoil indicator on the right of the cradle reaches graduation 595, further firing is unsafe.

German handbooks recommend that no one shall stand in direct rear of the gun within 35 feet when it is being fired as the piece is liable to become separated from the cradle!

VI.—4.7 CM. (1.85 in.) SELF-PROPELLED ANTI-TANK GUN (4.7 CM. PAK (t) (Sfl.))

(See Figs. 15-16)

1. General

This A.Tk. gun of Czech origin is mounted on what the Germans describe as Armoured Chassis I.b. The carriage is the obsolete light tank Pz. Kw. I with turret removed and an armoured shield built up on three sides, leaving the back exposed. The fitting of the gun to the chassis is crude in many respects and is not up to the usual standard of German workmanship or design. The equipment is not in very general use.

2. Data

i. General

Calibre : 4.7 cm. (1.85 in.)
Muzzle velocity (A.P.) : 2,540 ft./sec.
Muzzle velocity (H.E.) : 1,300 ft./sec.
Effective range (H.E.) : 1,100-1,520 yards.

Overall length of gun : 187.5 in.
Traverse : 30 degrees.
Elevation : 12 degrees.
Depression : 8 degrees.

This weapon was introduced in 1941 to replace the 3.7 cm. (1.45 in.) anti-tank gun. It is one of the most effective German anti-tank guns at present in service.

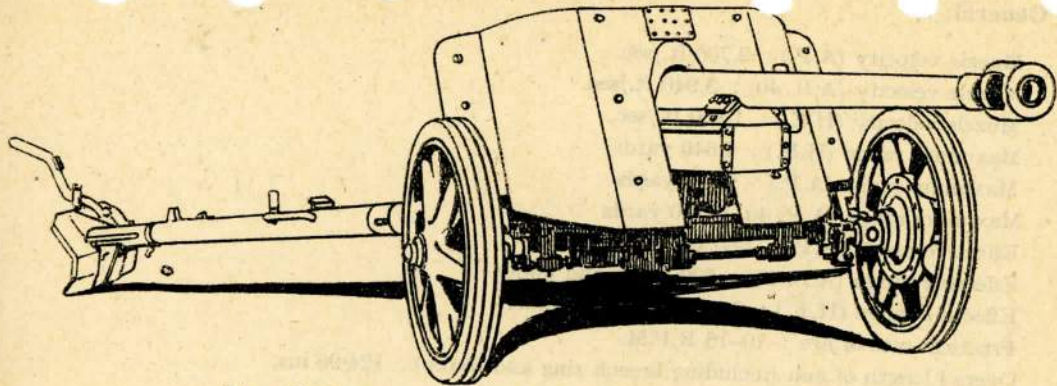


FIG. 17.—5 CM. (1.97 IN.) A.T.K. GUN (5 CM. PAK 38)

It is mounted on a split trail carriage and is normally towed by a semi-tracked tractor. There may also be a self-propelled version. Recently a similar gun, without a muzzle brake and electrically fired instead of by percussion, has been mounted in the latest type of Pz. Kw. III.

2. Data

1. General

Muzzle velocity (A.P.) : 2,700 ft./sec.

Muzzle velocity (A.P. 40) : 3,940 ft./sec.

Muzzle velocity (H.E.) : 1,800 ft./sec.

Maximum range (H.E.) : 2,640 yards

Maximum range (A.P.) : 1,540 yards

Maximum range (A.P. 40) : 770 yards

Effective range (A.P.) : 880 yards and under

Effective range (A.P. 40) : 500 yards and under

Effective range (H.E.) : 2,000 yards and under

Practical rate of fire : 10-15 R.P.M.

Overall length of gun (including breech ring and brake) : 124.96 ins.

Depression : 18 degrees.

Elevation : 27 degrees

Traverse : 65 degrees

Weight (gun and mechanism) : 6 cwt. 26 lb.

Weight of complete equipment : 18 cwt.

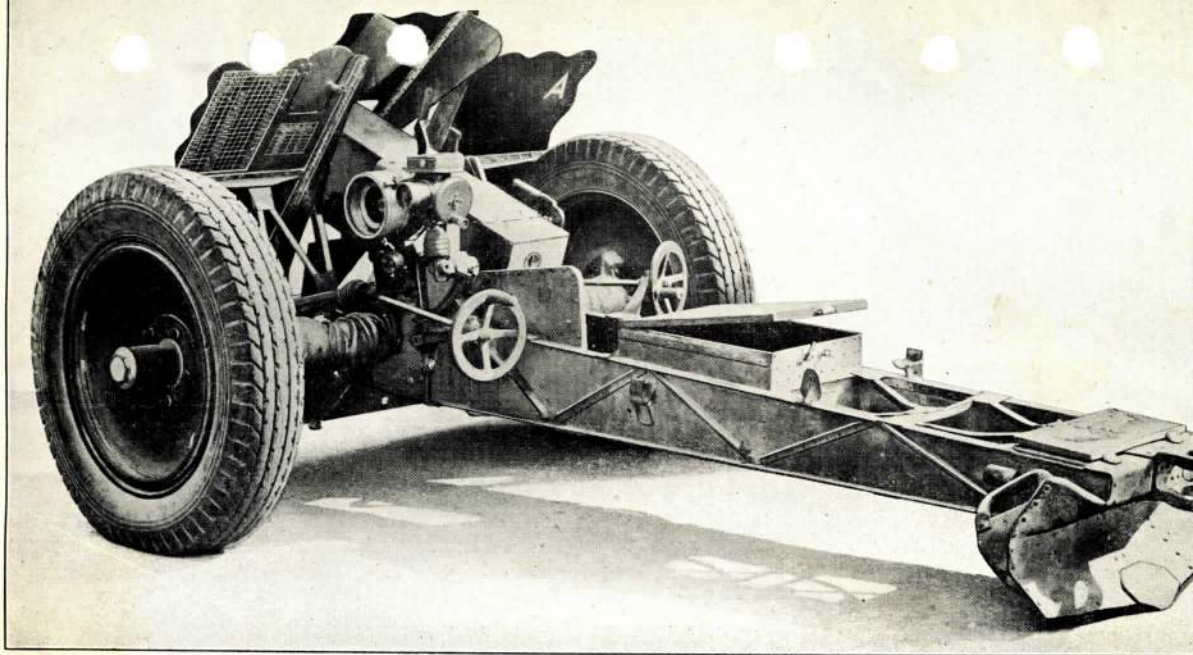


FIG. 1.—7.5 CM. (2.95 IN.) LIGHT INFANTRY HOWITZER (7.5 CM. I.L.G. 18)

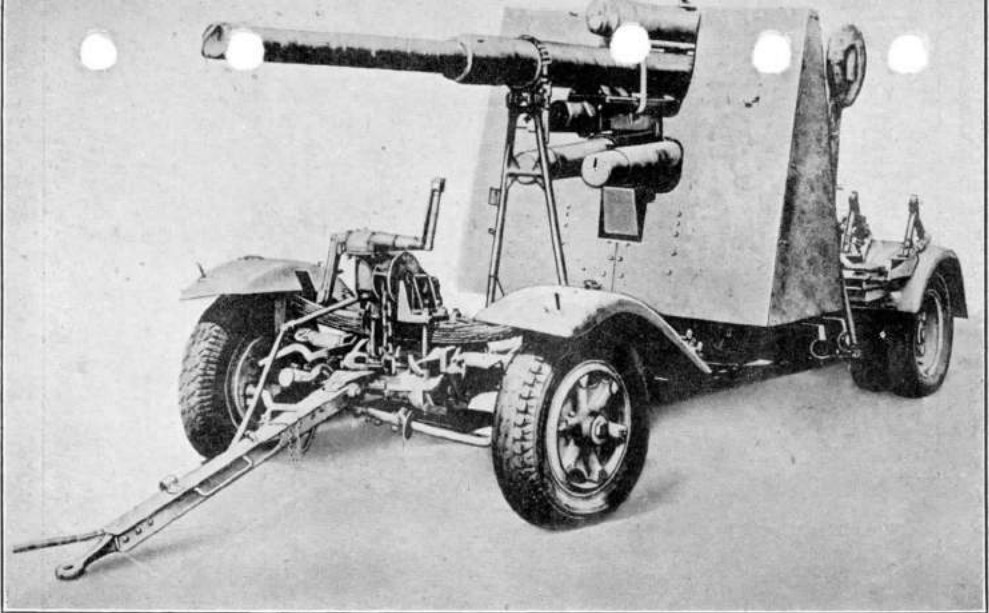


FIG. 10.—8.8 CM. (3.46 IN.) MULTI-PURPOSE GUN (8.8 CM. FLAK 36) IN TRAVELLING POSITION

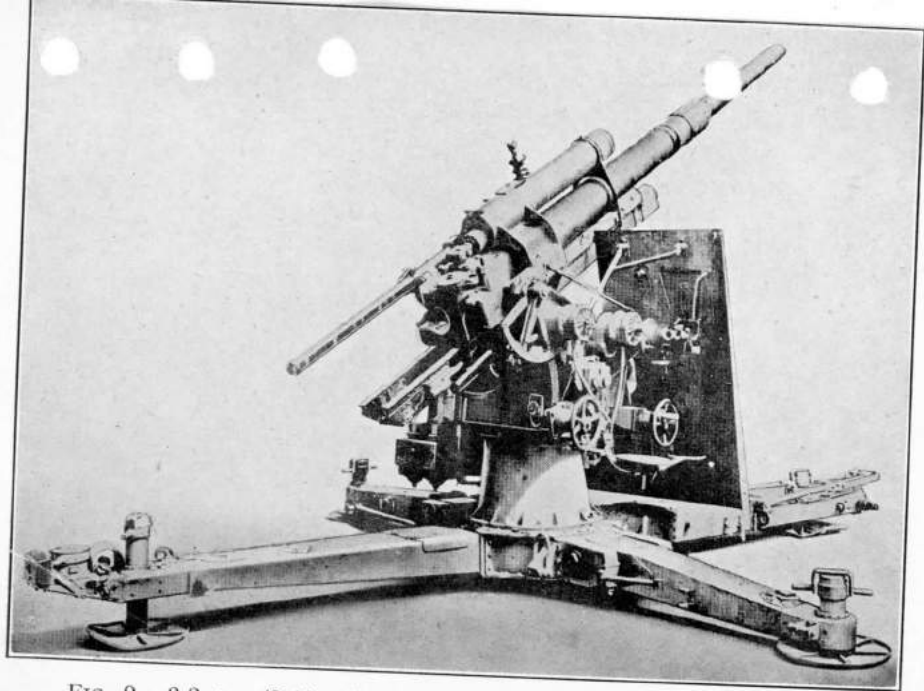
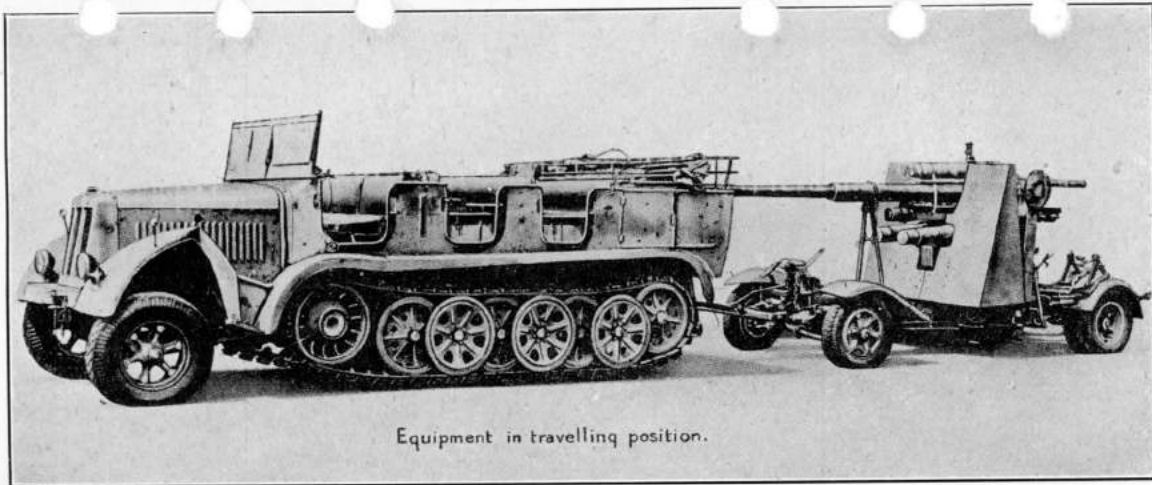


FIG. 9.—8.8 CM. (3.46 IN.) MULTI-PURPOSE GUN (8.8 CM. FLAK 20)



Equipment in travelling position.

FIG. 12.—8.8 CM. (3.46 IN.) MULTI-PURPOSE GUN (8.8 CM. FLAK 36) WITH TRACTOR

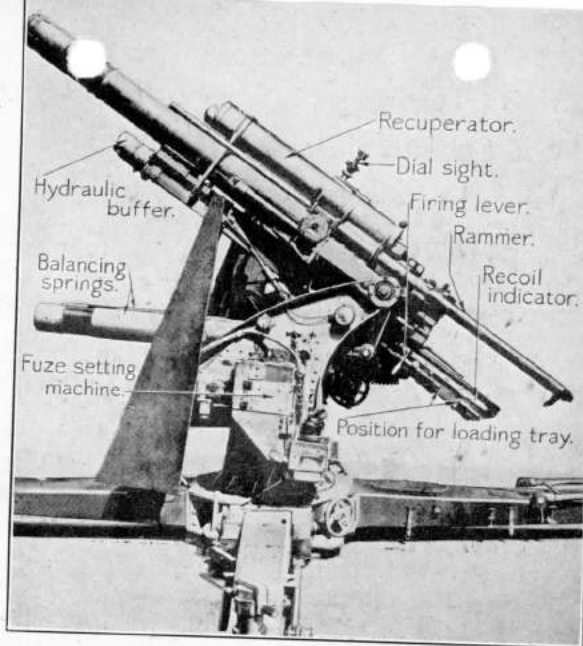


FIG. 11.—8.8 CM. (3.46 IN.) MULTI-PURPOSE GUN (8.8 CM. FLAK 36). DETAIL OF LEFT SIDE

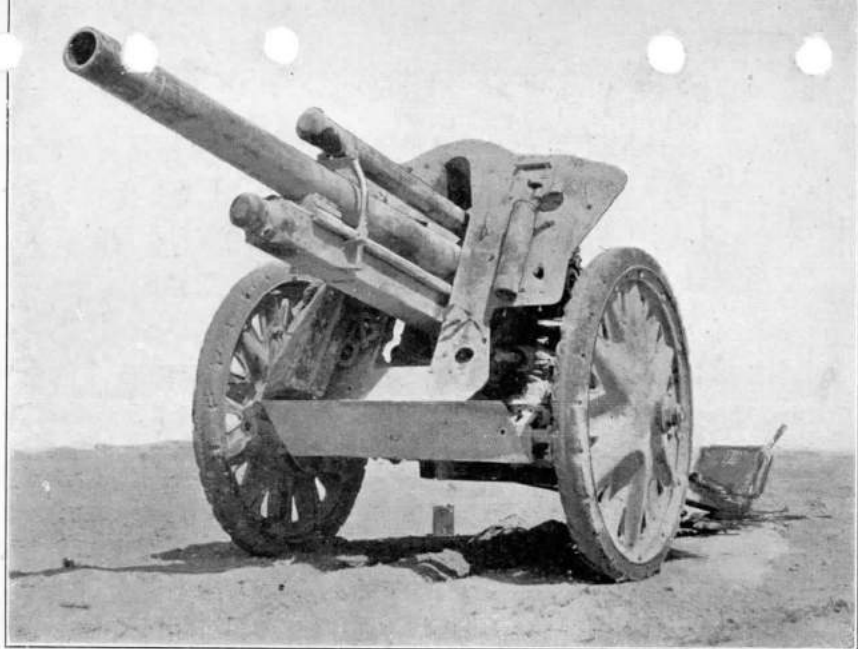


FIG. 20.—10·5 CM. (4·14 IN.) GUN-HOWITZER (10·5 CM. I.F.H.18)

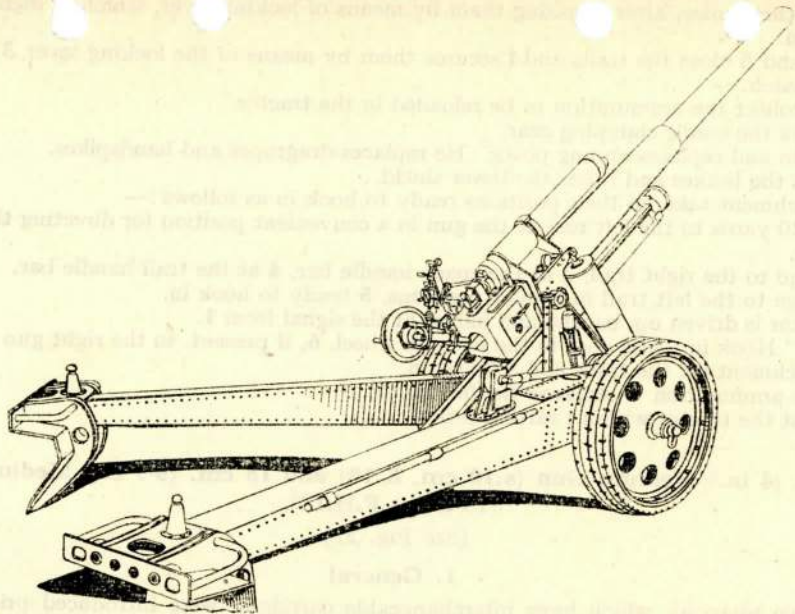


FIG. 27.—15 CM. (5.91 IN.) MEDIUM HOWITZER (15 CM. S.F.H. 18)

1, 2, 4, and 5 go to the trails, 1 and 5 at the left trail, 2 and 4 at the right trail lift the trails up and back the spades, after releasing them by means of locking lever, which then turned back to secure them.

1, 2, 4, and 5 close the trails and 1 secures them by means of the locking lever, 3 releasing the trail locking catch.

5 and 6 collect the ammunition to be reloaded in the tractor.

2 and 3 fix the cradle clamping gear.

4 brings in and replaces aiming posts. He replaces dragropes and handspikes.

2 releases the brakes and raises the lower shield.

The detachment take up their positions ready to hook in as follows :—

1 about 10 yards to the left rear of the gun in a convenient position for directing the movement of the tractor.

2 and 4 go to the right trail, 2 at the spade handle bar, 4 at the trail handle bar.

3 and 5 go to the left trail in similar positions, 5 ready to hook in.

The tractor is driven up, backed and halted at the signal from 1.

1 orders " Hook in " and goes to the left gun wheel, 6, if present, to the right gun wheel.

The detachment lift the trails and 5 hooks in.

All spare ammunition is replaced in the tractor.

All mount the tractor without further orders.

IV.—10 cm. (4 in.) Medium Gun (s.10 cm. K.18) and 15 cm. (5.9 in.) Medium Howitzer (15 cm. s.F.H.18)

(See Fig. 27)

1. General

These two weapons, which have interchangeable carriages, were introduced prior to 1939 as the standard German divisional medium artillery. The s. 10 cm. K.18 (actual calibre 10.5 cm. (4.14 in.)) is, apart from the length of its barrel and the ammunition it fires, identical with the 15 cm.

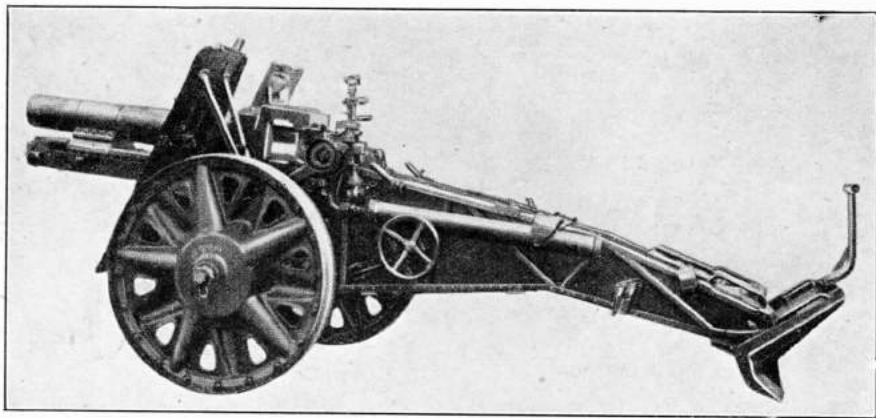


FIG. 28.—15 CM. (5.91 IN.) HEAVY INFANTRY HOWITZER (15 CM. s.I.G.33)

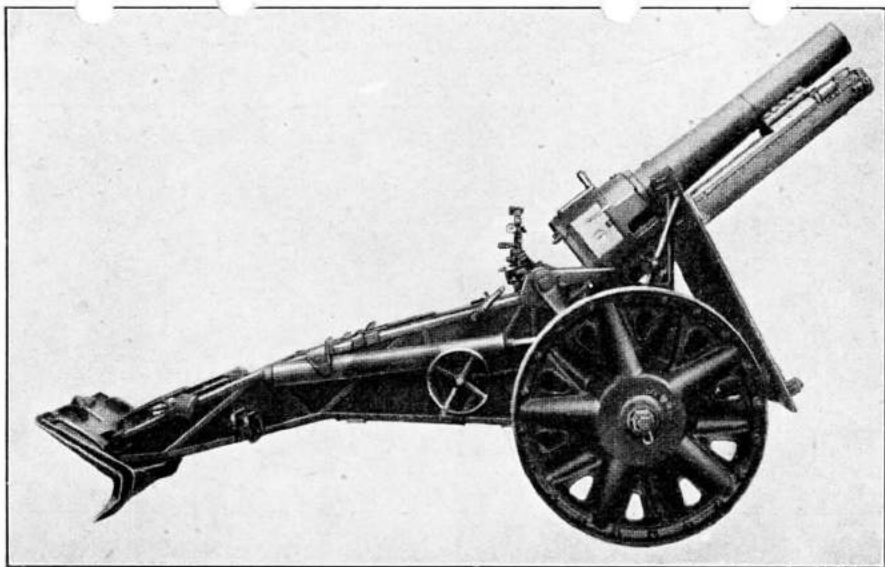


FIG. 29.—15 CM. (5.91 IN.) HEAVY INFANTRY HOWITZER (15 CM. S.I.G.33)

FEED COVER

FEED OPERATING ARM

FEED PAWLS

FEED WAY

FEED ARM
OPERATING STUD

RETURN SPRING

COCKING HANDLE

BARREL CHANGE LEVER

BARREL EXTENSION

PLS. U.S. 7-92 max. dual purpose M.G.--
M.G. 42.

GUN COCKED - FEED COVER OPEN - BARREL PARTLY WITHDRAWN.

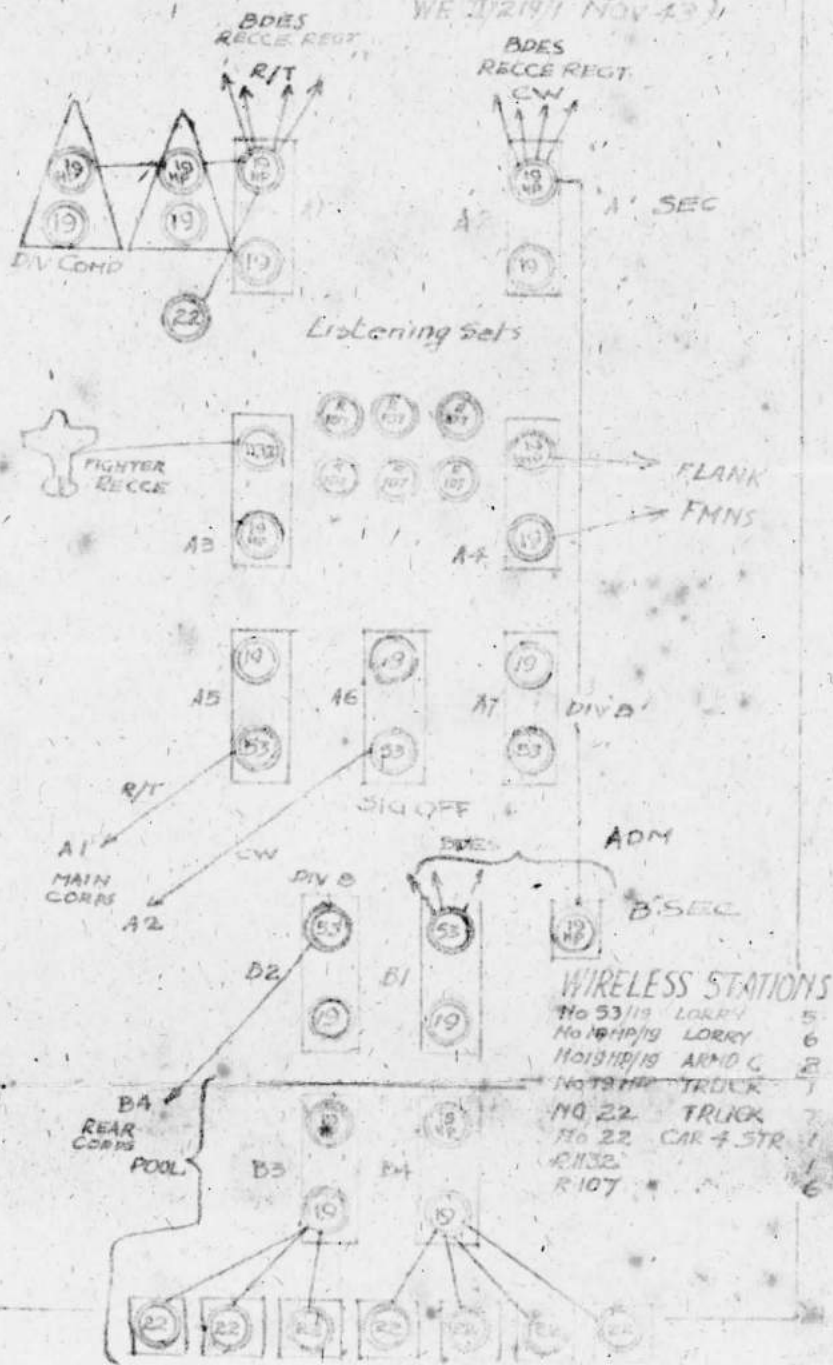
10/1

SECRET

CDN INF DIV SIGS (1943)

(A & B SECS)

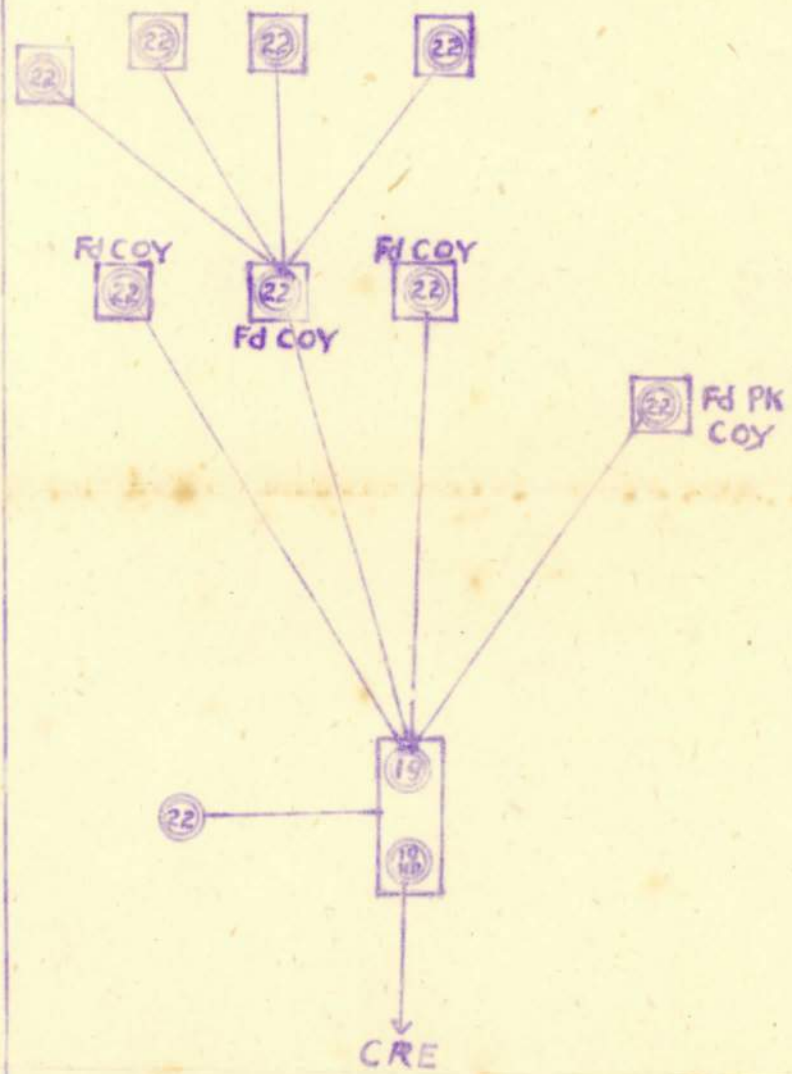
(AGREED BY STANDARDISATION CONFERENCE (SD-43)
WE 12/19/1 NOV 43)



"SECRET"

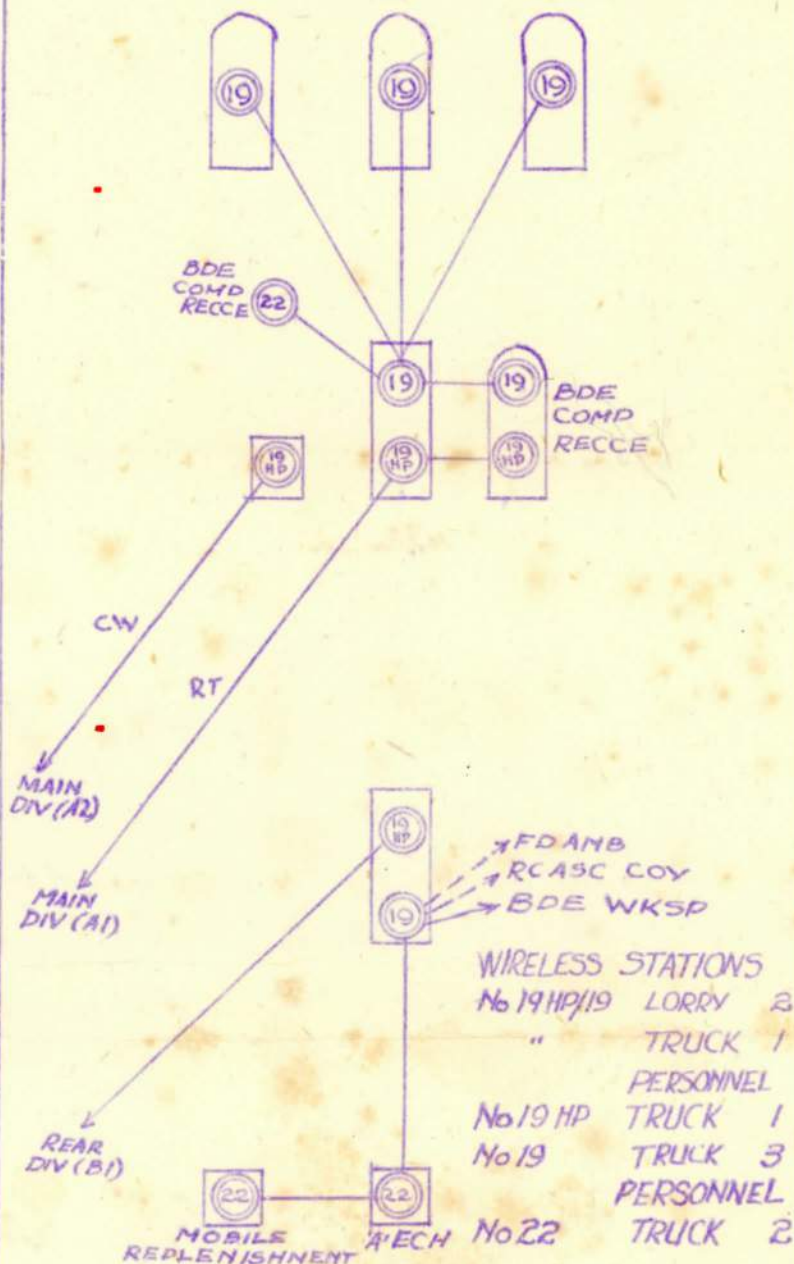
WE L, 219/1 (V43)

CDN INF DIV RCE (N' SEC INF DIV SIGS 1943)

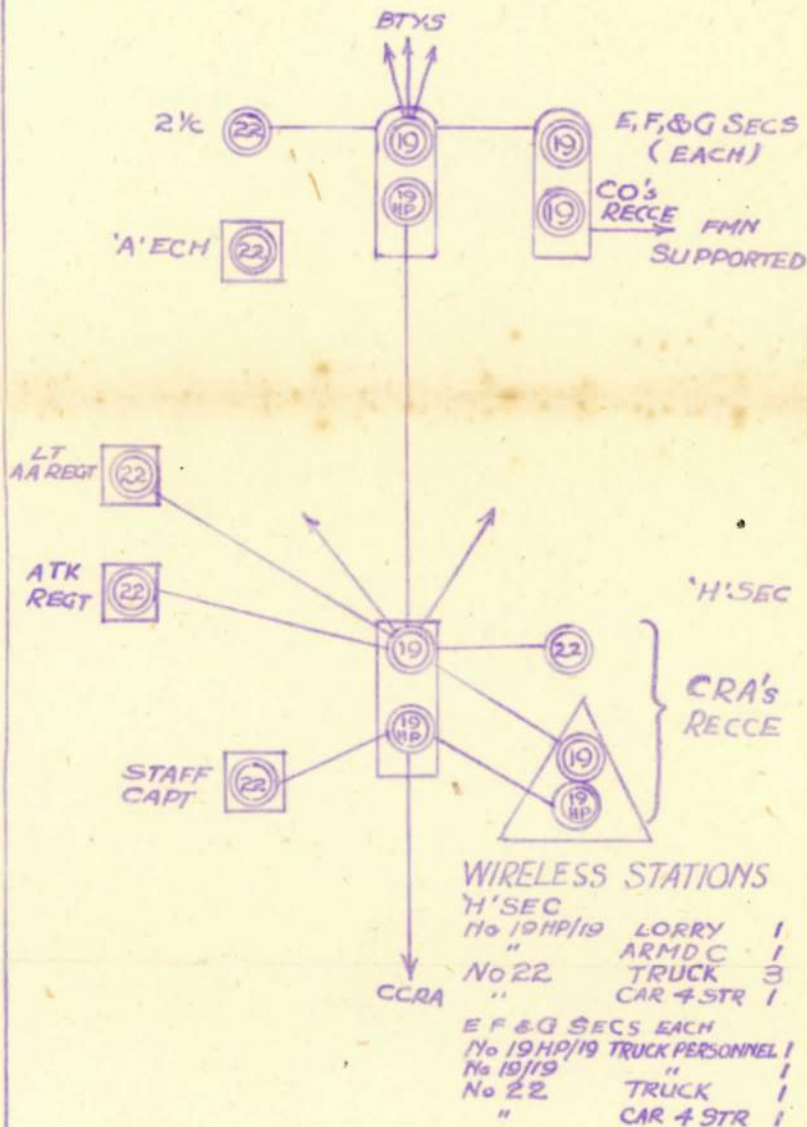


WIRELESS STATIONS
 No 19HP/19 LORRY 1
 No 22 TRUCK 4
 " " CAR 4STR 1

CDN INF BDE SIG SEC
 (J, K, & L SEC INF DIV SIGS 1943)
 WE II/219/1 (NOV 43)



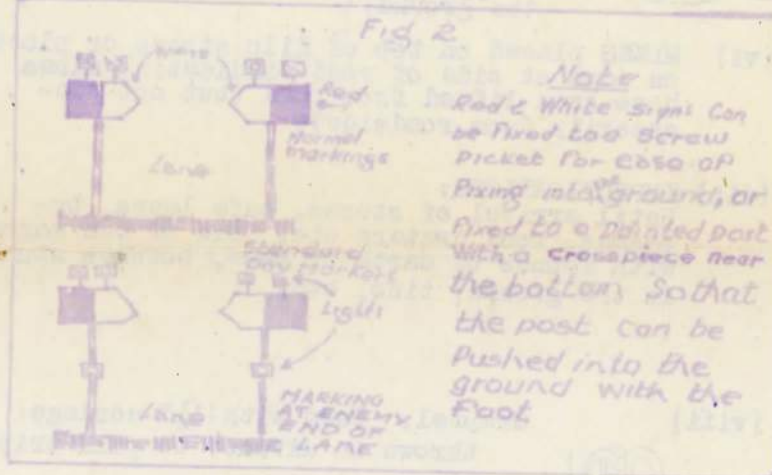
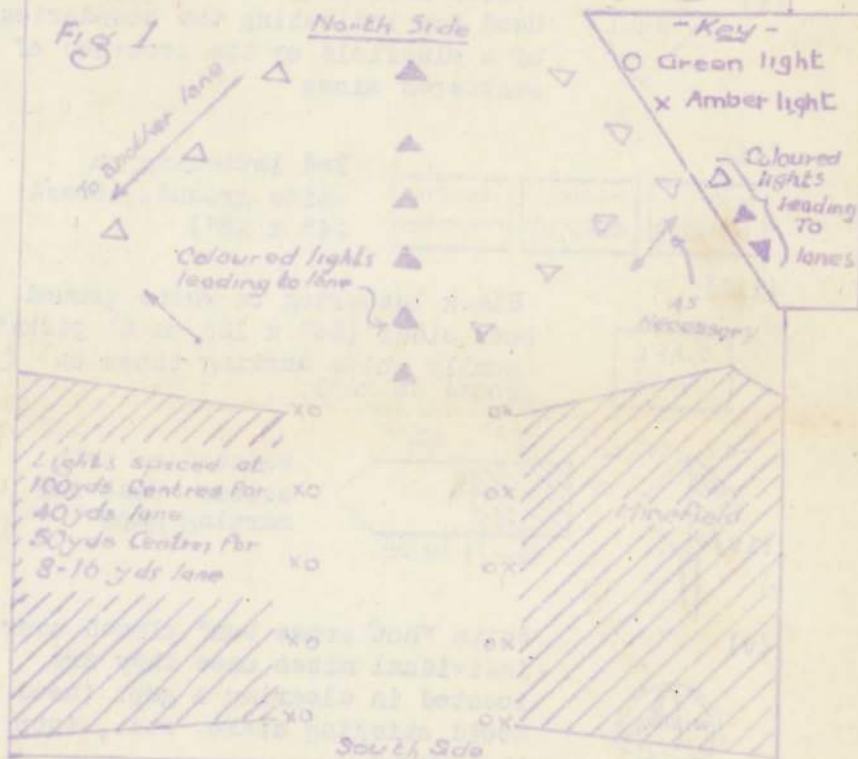
CDN INF DIV RCA
 H, E, F, & G SECS CDN INF DIV SIGS (1943)
 WE II/219/1 (NOV 43)




252

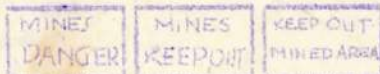
- MARKING MINEFELDS -


Marking Minefields lanes by night

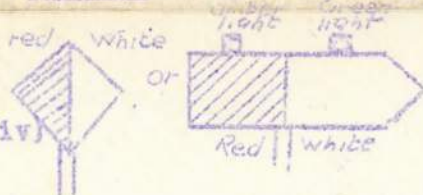



All ranks should be familiar with the following warning signs used by our own leading troops to warn those following of the presence (or absence) of mines.

- (i)  White lettering on black ground. Used for indicating the boundaries of a minefield or the presence of scattered mines

- (ii)  Red lettering on white ground. (board 24" x 12")

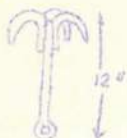
- (iii)  Black lettering on white ground both sides (24" x 12" on 6" picket) usually white marking tapes on ground as well.

- (iv)  Painted on both sides. Used for marking gaps

- (v)  White "hot cross bun" placed over individual mines once they are located in clearing a gap. (used to avoid sticking stake, etc., into the ground)

- (vi) MINES placed on top of Kilo stones or placed on edge at side of road--indicating mines have been lifted from road (but not necessarily from roadside)?

- (vii) IMPROVISATIONS:
Until arrival of stores, safe lanes, by-passes, road craters etc., are of ten marked with mounds of earth or sand, bottles stuck in the ground, tins, etc.

- (viii)  Graymel. Used with 1 1/2" cordage; thrown in advance to pull trip wires

TAB 'A'
RED ARMY

LINE UNITS FACING THE GERMAN EAST FRONT DURING WORLD WAR II

	Rifle Divs	Cav Divs	Tk Divs* & Corps	Mecz Corps	Total Div-size Units	Rifle Brigs	Tank Brigs		Rifle Divs	Cav Divs	Tank Corps	Mecz Corps	Total Div-size Units	Rifle Brigs	Tank Brigs
1941, 22 Jun	55	10	9		74	-	-	1943 Jun	407	28	19	10	464	213	173
Jul	148	9	29		186	-	-	Jul	423	28	26	10	487	196	179
Aug	199	19	26		244	1	-	Aug	445	26	27	10	508	168	179
Sep	187	24	11		222	7	10	Sep	451	27	26	12	516	145	178
Oct	175	30	5		210	19	34	Oct	453	27	26	13	519	133	176
Nov	185	37	6		228	21	40	Nov	455	26	28	14	523	125	173
Dec	221	38	5		264	61	44	Dec	455	26	28	13	522	119	172
1942, Jan	252	42	4		298	73	47	1944 Jan	459	26	27	13	525	115	173
Feb	266	43	2		311	83	53	Feb	459	25	27	13	524	110	163
Mar	276	41	2		319	98	56	Mar	459	25	27	13	524	105	163
Apr	284	39	-		329	104	61	Apr	459	25	27	13	524	95	163
May	287	31	4		322	106	60	May	459	25	28	13	525	94	163
Jun	284	32	9		325	109	72	Jun	460	23	28	13	524	88	163
Jul	314	31	23		368	120	128	Jul	462	23	26	13	524	86	164
Aug	348	35	24		407	146	156	Aug	465	21	25	13	524	84	155
Sep	368	31	24		423	161	166	Sep	477	22	25	13	537	87	156
Oct	369	28	25		422	165	164	Oct	480	22	25	13	540	89	143
Nov	379	29	24		436	192	164	Nov	480	22	25	13	540	89	142
Dec	381	30	23	9	443	213	167	Dec	480	22	25	13	540	89	143
1943, Jan	385	30	23	9	447	225	173	1945 Jan	481	22	25	13	541	90	143
Feb	389	28	23	9	449	237	176	Feb	482	22	25	13	542	90	143
Mar	402	28	19	9	458	237	174	Mar	489	22	25	13	549	88	141
Apr	403	28	20	10	461	231	173	Apr	491	22	25	13	551	88	141
May	407	28	19	10	464	221	173	May	491	22	25	13	551	88	141

*At the beginning of the war, and until March 1942, the Red Army had tank divisions. The division-size tank units, which began appearing after May 1942, were called "corps", as were also the division-size mechanized units which first appeared in December 1942.