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**NOT TO BE TAKEN IN FRONT OF
DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS**

2ND. CORPS FIELD SURVEY COY.

**ARMY
TRAINING MEMORANDUM**

No. 24

WAR

SEPTEMBER, 1939

Part I.—Higher Training.

“ II.—General Training.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1939

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THE WAR OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

18th September, 1939.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Army Council to forward the
attached memorandum on training.

A copy of this memorandum is to be issued on the basis of
one for each officer in the Army.

I am,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. CREEDY.

To General Officers,
Commander-in-Chief.

CONTENTS

Covering letter from the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War

PART I.—HIGHER TRAINING

PARA.

Training for War (Troops in Great Britain).....	1
Training of headquarters of formations.....	2
Standing Orders (operations).....	3

PART II.—GENERAL TRAINING

GENERAL

Field-craft	4
Anti-gas training	5
Night training	6
Training of units	7
Training syllabuses (all arms).....	8
Map reference codes.....	9
Protection against air attack and observation.....	10
Digging and Field Defences.....	11
Anti-tank mines carried in mobile echelons.....	12
Practice in towing M.T. vehicles.....	13
Training manuals and pamphlets.....	14

ROYAL ARTILLERY

Lessons of anti-tank trials with 25-pr.....	15
Loads of 8 cwt. W/T trucks in R.H.A. and field artillery regiments.....	16

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Demolition of bridges.....	17
Dannert wire obstacles.....	18

APPENDICES

- I.—Examples of games for training in field-craft.
- II.—Military Training Pamphlets so far published.
- III.—Scales of distribution of Military Training Pamphlets.
- IV.—Guide to training manuals.
- V.—Notes on modifications to Military Training Pamphlet No. 10.

ARMY TRAINING MEMORANDUM No. 24

PART I.—HIGHER TRAINING

1. *Training for War (Troops in Great Britain).*—All training is to be concentrated on training for war. This does not mean that sloppiness or slovenliness can be tolerated in turn-out, in movement or in general bearing. Anything of this nature is bad for discipline and therefore bad for training.

In certain respects training for war is a departure from past peace time practice and the following points are to be noted for guidance:—

Headquarters.—Headquarters must learn to work dispersed. Corps, division and brigade headquarters will not be grouped in one building but dispersed in the towns or areas where they are located. They will all be practised in packing up and moving at short notice and frequently.

Personnel.—Except in training units, where for individual training or administrative reasons large parades may be necessary, battalion or company parades or corresponding parades in other arms will not be held. Units must be capable of moving off smoothly and rapidly from dispersed platoon, troop or section parades as required.

Infantry or other dismounted troops will not move in formed bodies larger than a platoon at any time by day. Companies and battalions will move with gaps between platoons and except in towns will move on the sides of the road, two files on one side, one on the other, leaving the centre clear for transport and other traffic.

Transport.—Transport will never move in head to tail columns by day. Transport on training will move at the density ordered by the formation or unit concerned. Transport carrying out administrative work will normally be despatched at 100-yard intervals and will keep these intervals allowing civilian traffic to move freely between them.

Transport will conform to civil regulations regarding lighting, speed limits and one way traffic.

Transport will not be parked in serried ranks in fields, but will be dispersed under cover round the edges. Where there is no cover it will be widely dispersed in uneven formation.

By night the distances between sub-units, and between vehicles in a column, may have to be reduced. Distances will be as large as the darkness of the night allows.

Guns and transport manœuvring across country by day will move at wide intervals and distances. There should seldom be less than 100 yards between vehicles.

Officers on duty and D.Rs.—Officers on duty and D.Rs. will not break the civil speed law except in cases of real emergency. D.Rs. will in such cases be provided with an emergency order signed by an officer to the effect that "This D.R. is ordered to travel at express speed from (place) to (place) starting at (time) on (date)."

2. *Training of headquarters of formations.*—Headquarters of formations and units training to proceed overseas will carry out an exercise in their war functions once a week. These exercises will range from simple two hour exercises designed to make each member of the staff familiar with his war role to more elaborate exercises which may last a whole day and in which signals will take part.

The rapid issue of operation orders should be frequently practised.

Headquarter staffs will carry out their normal work in respirators on two days in each week. The period of work will be gradually increased from a quarter of an hour to not less than one hour.

3. *Standing orders (operations).*—It is intended to issue specimen standing orders (operations) both for the formation and for the headquarters of corps, divisions and brigades. There will also be orders for corps and divisional artillery.

PART II—GENERAL TRAINING

4. *Field-craft.*

"In war, the fighting man needs many of the instincts of the primitive hunter and the more these are developed the more efficient he will be. Although these qualities are elementary, the conditions of modern life in peace call them into play to a very limited extent. Field-craft must, therefore, form part of the soldier's training and must be commenced at the earliest moment. The soldier must learn to make use of ground, to conceal himself in movement and at rest, to remain motionless for long periods and to see without being seen. He must be accustomed to work in the dark and to sleep in the daylight." Military Training Pamphlet No. 23, Part I, 1939, Sec. 10.

The primitive hunter referred to above had to outwit his quarry. The quarry possessed powers of evasion in quickness of eye, sense of smell and speed of movement, but as a rule had small powers of retaliation. In war the soldier has to outwit his fellow man. Cunning is opposed to cunning and each side has full power of retaliation. The hunter if he failed lost his dinner. The soldier if he fails will lose his life. From highest to lowest, war is a battle of wits. The commander plans to surprise his opponent, the driver of a vehicle tries to outwit the airman, the infantryman seeks a secure and effective fire position from which to develop the fire of his weapon.

Training in field-craft must start from the first moment in a soldier's career. The first essential is to teach the soldier to be

alert, inquisitive and observant and to react quickly and calmly to the unexpected. Sudden questions to test a recruit's alertness or powers of observation can be introduced into all periods of instruction. Later selected lessons from Infantry Training, Chapter VII, and practice in camouflage can be included in a progressive program of training, but such instruction must not become stereotyped or develop into a routine. Moreover care must be taken to impress on the soldier that training in field-craft finds a place in every form of field training and must not be regarded as a separate study. Particularly is this so during the final stages of all training in weapons and movement.

Training in outwitting the human adversary is best achieved in the early stages of field training by pitting one man against another. Each will derive benefit and learn his mistakes from his adversary. As training progresses, however, and takes the form of one sided exercises to teach specific lessons it becomes unprofitable to give the "enemy" a free hand; the officer who sets and directs the exercise in such cases must produce the human reaction of the adversary by his instructions to his controlled enemy.

Training in field-craft offers an opportunity of making all stages of training interesting and varied.

Its value will directly depend on the skill and ingenuity put into problems by those who compose them. This, incidentally, will go far to develop field-craft among junior commanders while engaged in training their sub-units.

Much can be taught by framing small exercises in the form of a game. Some examples of suitable games are given in Appendix I. It is emphasized that these are merely examples of the kind of exercises which can be evolved. It is most undesirable that any standard set of games or exercises should be made.

Similar games can be made up for use indoors on a sand table or cloth model, or in the field and for large or small parties. The basis of every exercise should be a "Battle of Wits."

While it is desirable that these games should be held over unfamiliar country, it will often be possible in the case of infantry and artillery, with the exercise of a little ingenuity, to carry them out on ground either in or near to barracks or camps. Parks in towns may also be suitable.

5. *Anti-gas training.*—Protection against Gas and Air Raids. Pamphlet No. 1, Protection against Gas in the Field, is in the press and copies will be issued shortly.

The object of anti-gas training is to ensure that individuals and units are capable of protecting themselves with the minimum loss of efficiency against all forms of gas attack. To achieve this object, the soldier must be trained to:—

- i. Maintain his personal anti-gas equipment in serviceable condition.
- ii. Carry out his normal duties wearing his anti-gas equipment.
- iii. Recognize the war gases, know how to protect himself against them, and be able to carry out first aid against them.

- iv. Know the duties of a gas sentry, and the warning signs of gas weapons.
- v. Understand the use of the unit equipment issued to his unit.
- vi. Carry out personal decontamination and simple decontamination of his weapons, of vehicles and of ground.

Commanders of all grades must understand how gas is likely to be employed by the enemy so that they can appreciate what risks are involved in any particular set of circumstances and can decide upon the measures necessary for the protection of their commands.

The gas threat will be introduced into all training exercises, tactical and administrative. If gas warfare is resorted to the danger will threaten everyone in the theatre of operations, at all times and in all places.

6. *Night training.*—The great advantage which darkness confers—i.e., concealment from ground and air observation and fire—must be fully exploited. But this result will not be obtained without thorough and regular training in night work. Night training requires special study. It is essential that men should have confidence in their powers at night. The town bred man never knew what it was to be in the dark until he experienced the “black-out”; since then he has been endeavouring to accustom himself to the strange conditions.

If possible, training in night-work should start in daylight with the aid of night glasses or smoked glasses to produce the effect of night. If night glasses are not available, and cannot be improvised, useful training can be carried out in daylight by making the soldier memorize a piece of country and then move across it blindfolded. When men become proficient by day the exercises will be carried out in the dark. The difficulties of the route to be followed must be gradually increased.

Particular attention must be devoted to training in driving by night on roads and across country both with reduced lighting and with no lights. On a dark night driving without lights is very difficult. Aids, such as white lines painted on the roads, white kerbs, etc., will not normally be available in war and consequently recourse must be had to every aid which can be contrived, e.g., dropping the windscreen, a man sitting on a front wing to get a more forward view, or a square of white material attached temporarily to the rear of each vehicle. On very dark nights a man may have to walk in front of each vehicle or group of vehicles. In certain cases it may be possible to arrange aids such as whitened posts, screened lights, tapes on the ground, etc.

Instructions on training in night work are given in *Infantry Training, 1937, Sec. 36*. Instructions on night operations are contained in *Field Service Regulations* and the manuals of the various arms.

7. *Training of Units.*—In certain cases temporary shortage of equipment and lack of range accommodation are causing difficulties in training. Measures to overcome these difficulties include the following:—

- i. All the hours of daylight will be used to run successive classes with the equipment which is available, so that it is in continuous use. Late and early meals will be arranged as necessary.
- ii. A similar principle will be followed with all types of ranges.
- iii. Token vehicles will be used when practicable.
- iv. Attention can be directed to the following subjects in which the soldier must receive a thorough grounding:—

Training of junior leaders.
 Small arms training.
 Fire discipline; indication and recognition.
 Field-craft.
 Field signals.
 Fieldworks (including laying out of work and four hour digging task).
 Defence against aircraft.
 Defence against gas.
 Sentry duties in the field.
 Concealment and camouflage.
 Driving wheeled vehicles.
 Marching, including movement across country by night.
 Elementary infantry tactics.
 Siting and protection of road blocks (for arms concerned).
 Map reading.
 Messages and reports.
 Physical training.
 Drill.
 Short lectures on subjects such as tactics of the arm, of co-operating arms, of the enemy; recognition of allied and enemy personnel, vehicles and aircraft; security of information; anti-aircraft protection; standing orders; mechanized movement; use of field dressing; field hygiene, etc.

8. *Training Syllabuses (All Arms).*—*Some of the training syllabuses were drawn up before the new squad drill was published. As a result the periods allotted to drill are now, in many cases, excessive. All commanders of training units will examine the number of periods devoted to drill and reduce them to the essential minimum.

9. *Map reference codes.*—Copies of map reference code M.C. 1 will be destroyed. No map reference code is to be taken into the field, as nothing practicable has been devised to meet the conflicting requirements of security and simplicity.

(Army Training Memorandum No. 22, para. 16 refers.)

10. *Protection against air attack and observation.*—The following faults were noted during a recent exercise:—

- i. Troops looking upwards at aircraft. This is an elementary way of committing suicide. Young troops must be warned that faces turned upwards attract the attention of observers.
- ii. Unintelligent use of camouflage, *e.g.*, green camouflage on brown heather.
- iii. Failure to move vehicles originally parked in the shade in accordance with the sun.
- iv. Betrayal of battery position to the air by tracks.

11. *Digging and Field Defences.*—To protect themselves against the effect of modern weapons, all units must be able to dig speedily and well. Troops in contact with the enemy or threatened by air attack must be taught to dig themselves in as soon as the tactical situation permits; however exhausted they may be, it is their duty to provide themselves with cover—"sweat saves blood." Constant practice is needed by leaders in planning and organizing work, both to achieve the best results and to ensure that the labour expended is not wasted. During training, when circumstances permit, all digging should be carried out tactically. In some areas it may be possible to set aside ground in which a sector—*e.g.*, for a company—can be gradually developed by successive sub-units under instruction.

In the elementary stages the fieldworks program must be designed in accordance with the standard of training reached. In the later stages the importance of making infantry digging-fit, in the same way as they are made marching-fit, must be remembered.

Attention is drawn to the Manual of Field Engineering, Vol. I (All Arms), 1933, and to Infantry Training, 1937, Appendix IV. The dimensions of the crawl trench, which all infantry will be taught to dig, are contained in the latter. The digging of slit trenches (for protection against bombs and shells in places where it is not required to develop small arms fire) will be included early in the program of training. The making of small splinterproof shelters in trenches will be practised by infantry pioneer platoons. Work is much helped if shovels, as well as other tools, are kept sharp and clean.

12. *Anti-tank mines carried in mobile echelons.*—It has been decided to discard the dummy anti-tank mines.

The number of active anti-tank mines which can be carried in one 3-ton lorry is 77 boxes, each containing 8 mines, or a total of 616 mines.

The number of mines which can be carried in mobile echelons, in place of the active and dummy mines shown in War Establishments, is therefore as follows (in round figures):—

Divisional or Corps Field Park Company.....	1,200	mines
Divisional Ammunition Company.....	1,200	"
Corps Troops Ammunition Company.....	1,200	"
Corps Ammunition Park.....	1,200	"

No amendments will, for the present, be made to War Establishments. Information regarding the numbers of active anti-tank mines which can be carried in vehicles will be included in the Field Service Pocket Book.

13. *Practice in towing M.T. vehicles.*—All drivers must be ready to take another vehicle in tow for a short distance in emergency—for example to pull a broken down vehicle out of a defile in order to leave the road clear. Drivers will, therefore, be given practice in emergency towing.

14. *Training manuals and pamphlets.*—With the exception of certain items already in an advanced stage of publication, the production and revision of training manuals under full Army Council authority will cease. During the war all lessons learnt as the result of active operations in the field will be embodied in Military Training Pamphlets published under the authority of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

The distribution of pamphlets already published, up to No. 22, is shown in Appendix III. The distribution of each pamphlet will in future be printed in the pamphlets itself.

Scales of issue for Army Council publications, if not contained in the book itself, are given in "Manuals, Regulations, etc., Authorized Scales of Issue (1933)." Distribution of books should be made by the Army Forms Depot as soon as the existence of a unit is notified to them. The recent expansion and the raising of new units has resulted in very heavy pressure of work and any units who have received less than the authorized scale should indent on A.F. L 1394 to:—

The Under-Secretary of State (C. 2 (c)),
The War Office,
London, S.W. 1.

This applies also to the distribution of Army Training Memorandum Nos. 22 and 23.

A note on the training manuals with which officers of the various arms should be familiar is given in Appendix IV.

ROYAL ARTILLERY

15. *Lessons of anti-tank trials with 25-pr.*—The following lessons were brought out by a recent demonstration:—

- i. All 25-pr. guns must be so sited in action that they can engage tanks from their positions, otherwise there will be an unjustifiable waste of weapon power.
- ii. Reverse slope positions, where the advantage of grazing fire is obtained, should be sought. Forward slopes are to be avoided. 25-pr. troops should be mutually supporting.

iii. A long field of fire is not necessary. The temptation to open fire too soon should be avoided. A field of fire of over 800 yards is, for this reason, definitely dangerous. Five hundred yards is ample, and in many cases 200 yards will be sufficient. The object is to hit with the first round and with good drill, adequate warning arrangements and "tank preparation"; this can be done.

16. *Loads of 8-cwt. W/T trucks in R.H.A. and field artillery regiments.*—The War Establishments of R.H.A. and field artillery regiments, and the instructions given in Military Training Pamphlet No. 10, were based on No. 1 wireless sets. This enabled five men to be carried in each 8-cwt. truck in addition to the No. 1 wireless set. With No. 11 sets only four men can be carried in each 8-cwt. truck. A modified drill for units in possession of No. 11 sets is given in Appendix V.

The allotment of personnel to W/T trucks shown in War Establishments of medium and heavy regiments and in Military Training Pamphlet No. 17 is based on the carriage of four men to a wireless set in these vehicles. No modifications are necessary in these units when No. 11 sets are received.

ROYAL ENGINEERS

17. *Demolition of bridges.*—In the case of reinforced concrete arch bridges, it will not be possible to destroy the abutments except by deliberate mined charges; to attempt to destroy the abutments by means of camouflet charges will almost certainly lead to failure owing to the peculiar design of the abutments. It must be borne in mind that many modern bridges which appear to be built of masonry or brickwork are in reality reinforced concrete arches with an artificial facing.

18. *Dannert wire obstacles.*—A drill has now been prepared for the construction of Dannert wire obstacles:—

- i. using angle-iron pickets,
- ii. without any pickets,
- iii. adding pickets to a fence originally constructed without any.

This drill will shortly be published as Military Training Pamphlet No. 21A.

EDMUND IRONSIDE,
Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

THE WAR OFFICE,
18th September, 1939.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

EXAMPLES OF GAMES FOR TRAINING IN FIELD-CRAFT

(See paragraph 4)

Example 1.—All arms.

Sniper stalking exercises (individual).—i. The opponents start from behind two ridges some 1,000 yards apart. Each is ordered to occupy a sniper's position to cover all ground in the intervening valley by a certain time and to shoot anyone he sees.

The cover on both sides must be approximately equal. Each man must have a watch. Each will note the time and exact position of the other when he sees him.

Whoever spots the other first wins.

ii. One man lying in the open is pitted against another man who has to move forward through reasonable cover, to a given spot in a given time.

Whoever spots the other first wins.

Example 2.—All arms.

A planned reconnaissance with a given object carried out on a front under enemy observation. This might, for example, take the form of:—

(a) A party of engineers reconnoitring a bridge under enemy fire, or a likely bridging locality for night attack.

(b) Reconnaissance by all arms for an attack.

The enemy in observation should record all they can see.

Example 3.—Royal Armoured Corps.

i. *Light elements of armoured divisions and divisional cavalry regiments:—*

(a) *Reconnaissance.*—Two patrols from opposing sides start from cover one to three miles apart with orders to report if the enemy is present in a given area (the same area for both). Any hostile patrols met with will be driven off or destroyed.

(b) *Conditions.*—A time limit for reporting must be given. The area must be carefully defined. An umpire must accompany each tank.

(c) *Points for marking—*

Method of moving—use of ground and cover.

Crew control by vehicle commanders—i.e., control of driver as to speed and direction, and control of gunner as to keeping weapons pointed in the dangerous direction, and fire orders on meeting the enemy.

Use of blank S.A.A. will enable umpires to decide which patrol brings aimed fire to bear first.

This type of competition gives scope for great variety in the ground chosen, the orders given to each side, and the number of vehicles employed. To start with, one vehicle only on each side should be used. As crew control improves the patrol can be increased to a troop of two and three vehicles, making the game a test for the patrol leader as well as for the crew commanders and crews.

This type of competition can also be carried out as a one-sided game, the director being mounted in a vehicle or on a horse, and representing the enemy.

ii. *Heavy elements of armoured divisions:—*

In the case of heavy elements similar competitions can be carried out, it being assumed that the light elements have already reported the presence of the enemy and the direction in which he is moving. Orders in this case would be to engage the enemy in a certain area.

iii. *Army tanks*.—Competitions on the above lines can be adapted for use by army tank battalions. Sub-unit and tank commanders should reconnoitre a hostile position with a view to locating the probable positions of anti-tank weapons and machine-gun posts and the best lines of approach, an opposing team having previously sited the weapons from the enemy's point of view. The attack can then be carried out.

iv. In the early stages of training and when vehicles are not available, many useful lessons can be taught by adapting such competitions to the sand-table using small and simple vehicle models. Later the competitions can be carried out on the ground as Tactical Exercises Without Troops and finally with token vehicles.

Example 4.—Artillery.

i. *O.P. versus O.P.*—Two opposing O.P. parties are instructed to move from under cover to select and occupy O.P.s on two features some 3,000 yards apart. Each is given the special task of discovering and destroying any hostile O.P.s in the area.

Check is made of time and accuracy of map fixation of opponent when fire is opened.

The above can be varied by allowing:—

- (a) Occupation with the minimum personnel available.
- (b) Ordering O.P. with all instruments to be established.

In the latter case it is essential that the ground is such that this action is reasonable.

ii. *O.P. versus battery leader*.—O.P. is established beforehand. Battery leader has to take a party from A to B without being seen by O.P.

O.P. has to report accurately what it sees, number and types of vehicles, time and place.

In this case O.P. must not know of what battery leader's party is to consist.

Battery leader must be at liberty to draw fire by sending bait off his route.

Example 5.—Infantry.

i. *Reconnoitring patrols*:—

- (a) A reconnaissance exercise can be carried out by small patrols of three or four men or by complete sections. Two patrols are sent out from different sides, where they are under cover, to gain information about a definite object midway between them. Each is warned to evade contact with the enemy but to report strength of any enemy seen. Synchronized watches will be required. Result judged on the report of the patrols which must state exactly what they saw, where they saw it and the time at which they saw it.

- (b) The same game can be carried out at night.

ii. *Fighting patrols*.

- (a) Fighting patrols at night (possibly armed with water pistols) can be pitted against one another.
- (b) *Fighting patrol versus section (day or night)*.—The patrol has to discover if the enemy has any detached posts in front of a known outpost position, if so, where they are and what is their strength. The enemy is represented by a stationary section forming a detached post in front of an outpost line. Its task is to report any enemy movement in a given area.

APPENDIX II

MILITARY TRAINING PAMPHLETS SO FAR PUBLISHED

Nos.

1. Field Drill for Rifle Battalions.
2. Notes on Vehicle Maintenance and Inspection for Fighting Units.
3. Notes on Tactical Handling of the New (1938) Battalion.
4. Notes on Mechanized Cavalry Regiments (now cancelled).
5. Notes on the New Organization of Field and R.H.A. Regiments and their Tactical Handling.
6. Mechanized Movement by Road.
7. Intercommunication in the Field.
8. Notes on the Tactical Handling of Army Tank Battalions. (Cancelled by No. 22, III).
9. Supply in the Field.
10. The Field Artillery Regiment, 1938.
10. (Supp.). Field Artillery (T.A.) Batteries.
11. Drill for Units Equipped with A.F.Vs.
12. Notes on Organization, Training and Employment of a Mechanized Divisional Cavalry Regiment.
13. Notes on the Tactical Handling of the Carrier Platoon in the Attack.
14. The 2-in. Mortar.
15. Notes on Defence. (Provisional.) (Cancelled by No. 23/II.)
16. Notes on the Organization and Tactical Handling of Machine Guns.
17. The Medium Artillery Regiment, 1939.
18. Drill for Foot Guards and Infantry of the Line.
- 18A. Dismounted Drill for the Royal Artillery.
- 18B. Foot Drill for the Royal Army Service Corps.
19. Tactical Handling of Anti-Tank Regiments.
20. Camouflage—Disruptive Painting of Vehicles.
21. Dannert Concertina Wire Obstacles. (Provisional). (With Supplement 21A.)
22. Tactical Handling of Army Tank Battalions.
 - Part I. Crew Drill (not yet ready).
 - II. Battle Drill and Manœuvre.
 - III. Employment.
23. Operations
 - Part I. General Principles, Characteristics of Fighting Troops.
 - II. Defence.
 - IV. Protection.
24. Training of Motor Cyclists.
25. Construction of Gun Emplacements for medium, field and anti-tank artillery (in preparation).

SCALES OF DISTRIBUTION OF MILITARY TRAINING PAMPHLETS

Unit	Pamphlet number																						22				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10 Sup.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18 A	18 B	19	20	21	Pt. II	Pt. III	
Cavalry, Horses—																											
Brigades.....	3	3	5	.....	1	5	5	5	5	5	.....	25	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	5	8	5	.....	5	
Regiments.....	1	5	5	.....	10	5	10	10	5	10	.....	5	5	5	1	5	10	1	2	.....	.....	10	5	15	.....	10	
Yeomanry.....	1	5	5	.....	10	5	10	10	5	10	.....	5	5	5	1	5	10	1	2	.....	.....	10	5	15	.....	10	
Scouts.....	1	5	8	.....	10	5	10	10	5	10	.....	5	5	5	1	5	10	1	2	.....	.....	10	5	15	.....	10	
Royal Artillery Regiments—																											
R.H.A.....	1	5	15	.....	25	5	10	10	5	70	.....	1	15	15	1	10	15	30	4	100	.....	30	30	30	.....	35	
Field.....	1	5	15	.....	25	5	10	10	5	70	50	1	15	15	1	10	15	30	4	100	.....	50	30	30	.....	35	
Army Field.....	1	5	15	.....	25	5	10	10	5	70	50	1	15	15	1	10	15	30	4	100	.....	50	30	30	.....	35	
Medium.....	1	5	15	.....	25	5	19	10	5	30	.....	1	15	15	1	10	10	70	2	100	.....	13	30	30	.....	25	
Heavy.....	1	5	5	.....	5	5	10	10	5	30	.....	1	5	5	1	10	5	30	2	100	.....	10	30	30	.....	10	
Anti-Tank.....	1	5	15	.....	5	5	10	25	5	30	.....	1	15	15	1	10	15	30	2	100	.....	50	30	30	.....	50	
Light Anti-Aircraft.....	1	5	15	.....	5	5	10	10	5	30	.....	1	15	15	1	10	15	30	2	100	.....	15	30	15	.....	10	
Searchlight.....	1	5	5	.....	5	5	10	10	5	30	.....	1	5	5	1	5	5	30	2	100	.....	10	30	15	.....	10	
Survey.....	1	5	2	.....	5	2	10	2	2	8	.....	1	2	2	1	10	5	20	2	100	.....	5	30	15	.....	10	
Light A.A. Batteries R.A.....	1	5	2	.....	5	2	5	2	2	16	.....	1	2	2	1	10	5	5	2	50	.....	3	15	3	.....	10	
Depot, Royal Artillery.....	1	5	25	.....	5	5	3	10	5	30	.....	1	25	25	1	10	5	5	30	300	.....	15	15	5	.....	25	
Anti-Aircraft.....	1	5	5	.....	5	5	10	10	5	30	.....	1	5	5	1	5	5	30	2	100	.....	15	30	15	.....	10	
Royal Engineers—																											
Squadrons.....	5	5	5	.....	2	2	1	2	2	2	.....	1	2	2	1	5	5	1	5	.....	.....	3	30	3	.....	5	
Companies.....	5	5	5	.....	2	2	1	2	2	2	.....	1	2	2	1	5	5	1	5	.....	.....	5	30	5	.....	5	
Searchlight Battalions.....	10	5	10	.....	10	5	5	10	5	10	.....	1	10	2	1	5	5	1	10	.....	.....	10	30	5	.....	10	
Depot, Royal Engineers.....	10	5	10	.....	4	5	5	4	5	4	.....	1	4	10	1	5	5	1	30	.....	.....	5	5	5	.....	25	
Royal Corps of Signals—																											
Corps Signals.....	3	2	5	.....	10	5	4	10	5	5	.....	1	5	5	1	3	5	15	2	.....	.....	10	15	5	.....	10	
Armoured Div. Signals.....	1	5	10	.....	10	5	4	10	5	10	.....	1	10	10	1	5	10	15	2	.....	.....	10	15	5	.....	10	
Motor Div. Signals.....	1	5	10	.....	10	5	4	10	5	10	.....	1	10	10	1	5	10	15	2	.....	.....	10	15	5	.....	6	
A.A. Div. Signals.....	1	5	5	.....	5	4	5	10	4	5	.....	1	5	5	1	5	5	2	2	.....	.....	10	5	5	.....	10	
Div. Signals.....	5	5	10	.....	10	5	4	10	5	10	.....	1	10	10	1	5	10	15	2	.....	.....	10	15	5	.....	30	
A.A. Bde. Signals.....	3	3	5	.....	5	5	4	5	5	5	.....	1	5	5	1	1	5	2	2	.....	.....	5	10	3	.....	5	
Independent Signal Section.....	1	3	5	.....	10	2	1	5	2	10	.....	1	5	5	1	5	2	2	2	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	3	
Command, Area and District Signal Coys., Home and Abroad.....	2	2	2	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	3	
No. 2 Wireless Coy. (Sara- fand).....	1	3	2	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	
H.Qs. and Coys., G.H.Q. Sig- nals.....	1	3	2	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	
Palestine Force Signals.....	1	3	2	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	
Depot Battalion, Royal Corps of Signals.....	1	1	2	.....	5	4	5	5	4	5	.....	1	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	3	.....	15	
Training Battalion, Royal Corps of Signals.....	4	4	4	.....	5	5	5	5	4	4	.....	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	5	.....	.....	10	5	5	.....	25	
Headquarters, Signal Train- ing Centre.....	4	4	5	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	15	5	5	.....	25	
H.Qs. and Companies, L. of C. Signals.....	1	3	2	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	
H.Qs. and Companies, Air Formation Signals.....	1	3	2	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	
Foot Guards and Infantry Battalions—																											
At Home and Abroad, except India, but including Burma	10	10	70	.....	10	5	10	30	5	15	.....	5	10	70	70	15	15	1	75	.....	.....	30	15	75	.....	70	
Machine Gun Battalions.....	10	10	70	.....	10	5	10	10	5	10	.....	5	10	70	70	15	70	1	75	.....	.....	30	25	75	.....	70	
Motor Cycle Battalions.....	10	10	70	.....	10	5	10	10	5	10	.....	5	10	70	70	15	15	1	75	.....	.....	10	25	75	.....	35	
Motor Battalions.....	10	10	70	.....	10	5	10	30	5	15	.....	5	85	70	2	15	15	1	75	.....	.....	30	15	75	.....	70	
Infantry Depots.....	1	1	1	.....	5	2	3	5	2	5	.....	1	2	1	5	3	3	1	25	.....	.....	10	2	10	.....	10	
Guards Depot.....	5	5	5	.....	5	5	5	10	5	10	.....	5	5	5	25	5	5	1	125	.....	.....	25	2	25	.....	50	
Royal Armoured Corps—																											
Heavy Brigades.....	3	3	3	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	5	8	5	.....	2	
Light Brigades.....	3	3	3	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	5	8	5	.....	2	
Heavy Units.....	1	5	10	.....	15	5	10	70	5	15	.....	70	10	10	1	10	15	1	2	.....	.....	30	30	15	.....	30	
Light Units.....	1	5	10	.....	15	5	10	70	5	15	.....	70	10	10	1	10	15	1	2	.....	.....	15	30	15	.....	30	
Depot.....	1	1	10	.....	5	5	3	10	5	5	.....	10	5	10	1	3	5	1	20	.....	.....	10	5	5	.....	10	
Training Centre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	
Cav. Arm'd. Car Regiments.....	1	5	10	.....	10	5	10	10	5	10	.....	70	70	10	1	5	10	1	2	.....	.....	15	30	15	.....	30	
Mechanized Div. Cav. Regi- ments.....	1	5	10	.....	10	5	10	10	5	10	.....	70	5	10	1	5	10	1	2	.....	.....	15	30	15	.....	30	
Cavalry Depot Catterick.....	1	5	10	.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	.....	100	25	10	4	10	10	1	10	.....	.....	15	5	15	.....	10	
Army Tank Battalions, R.T.R.....	1	5	10	.....	15	5	10	70	5	15	.....	70	10	10	1	10	15	1	2	.....	.....	15	20	15	.....	90	
Royal Army Service Corps—																											
Os. C., R.A.S.C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	
M.T. Companies.....	1	1	1	.....	3	2	5	3	2	3	.....	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	5	15	5	.....	3	
Depot.....	1	1	1	.....	3	5	3	3	5	3	.....	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	20	.....	.....	5	2	5	.....	10	
Training Centre.....	4	4	4	.....	4	5	4	4	5	4	.....	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
Training Battalion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
Headquarters—																											
Anti-Aircraft Brigade.....	3	3	3	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	.....	5	8	5	.....	5	
Cavalry Brigades.....	3	3	3	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	5	3	5	.....	5	
Infantry Brigades.....	3	3	3	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	5	3	5	.....	5	
Areas.....	3	3	3	.....	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	.....	5	3	5	.....	5	
Divisional (including A.A.).....	3	3	3		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	2	10	10	10		5