

VERBAL MESSAGES.

When it is impossible to send a message in writing a man must be sent to deliver it verbally.

The Section leader should :—

- (i) Make the message short.
- (ii) Select an intelligent man to take the message.
- (iii) Dictate it slowly and clearly.
- (iv) Make the man repeat it until the Section leader is satisfied that it will be delivered accurately.
- (v) Tell the man where he is to take the message.

PATROLS.

There are three kinds :—

- (i) Reconnoitring.
- (ii) Fighting.
- (iii) Standing.

RECONNOITRING PATROL.

This may be sent out for the purpose of :—

(a) **Protection.**—The movements and actions of this patrol will depend on the force it is protecting.

Tasks (i) To give warning of enemy troops and prevent the main force being surprised.

(ii) Watch flanks during movement.

(iii) Sent out from outposts to see if enemy has worked forward.

(b) **Obtaining Information.**—This patrol has no main force to protect, therefore, the leader decides its movements and actions.

Any information obtained is useless unless sent back in time to be acted upon.

ORDERS TO PATROL LEADER.

Information. (i) enemy ; (ii) own troops—forward posts, other patrols out.

Given definite task. Time to go out and return. Route out and back and how to be recognised on return. Other bodies of our own troops in vicinity given this information.

Preparations.—Patrol leader should study ground, make plans, note likely observation points, covered routes, suitable bounds, landmarks, obstacles and places at which he might be ambushed.

Give orders as to equipment to be carried. Any papers, letters, etc., which might give information to the enemy to be left behind.

Approach to Objective.—Approach from flank or rear if possible. Avoid isolated cover and prominent points which the enemy is likely to be watching. Select suitable observation points. If necessary use scouts. As each bound is reached, select next bound and line of advance to it.

Keep in mind that the task is to obtain information and return with it. Have one man in rear of patrol who can get back with information in case of ambush. Avoid enemy posts and patrols.

Strength. Usually a Section. Responsible for its own protection.

Withdrawal. By bounds. Part of the patrol sent back to a fire position, while the remainder are prepared to cover this movement by fire.

NIGHT PATROL.

Move by steady pace, not bounds. Absolute silence—no rattle from equipment. Frequent short halts to make certain of route and for control. Keep to side of roads and low ground. Avoid sky lines and ridges.

The most suitable formation to adopt is file with the leader and two men forward and one man in rear. Interval between men is dependant on degree of darkness.

FIGHTING PATROL.

Tasks.—

- (i) Delay enemy during a withdrawal.
- (ii) Act as covering parties in defence.
- (iii) Capture prisoners and secure indentifications.
- (iv) To harass the enemy or to cover a demolition party.

Strength.—Fighting patrols must be prepared to act offensively, and to deal with enemy patrols.

Commanded by an officer and consists of a platoon, possibly armed with L.M.G. and grenades.

STANDING PATROL.

Tasks.—

- (i) Occupy positions vital to the enemy as a preliminary to attack.
- (ii) Watch approaches which the enemy is expected to use.
- (iii) Keep under observation likely enemy assembling points.

A standing patrol differs from a defensive post. The former may be required to change position or withdraw, whilst the latter must hold its position to the last.

Orders to Patrol Leader.—Given definite task. To try and delay the enemy advance or to withdraw. Route out and back. How often to send back reports. How he is to be recognised on returning.

Approach to Objective.—As for reconnoitring patrol.

Selecting Position.—Avoid ground which will allow enemy to approach unseen. A covered line of withdrawal should be available.

The position should allow a good field of fire in order to prevent the enemy getting to close quarters. Patrol carefully concealed. Sentries posted and close enough to patrol to give the alarm. Orders given whether sentries will challenge or open fire on the enemy.

ROAD BLOCKS.

CONSTRUCTION AND SITING.

1. Arrange to block all the road. Carts filled with stones and overturned. Side of cart which becomes top when overturned should be wired previously. Trestles wired. Select suitable position, just round a corner from direction of expected enemy advance—surprise. Block

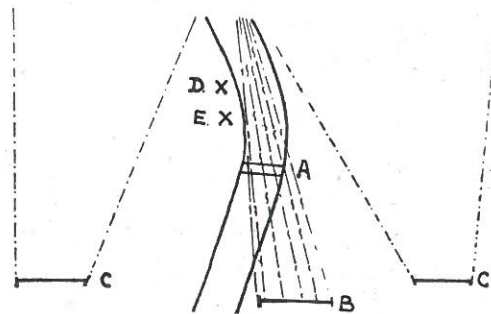
covered by fire from a flank. Arrange also defensive posts to protect against surprise from flanks. Make use of existing cover, e.g., banks, ditches, sunken roads.

If trenches are dug they must be camouflaged and have covered lines of approach to them, if possible. Avoid positions in open fields or places where tracks will be made by men moving to and from posts. Tracks easily detected by aircraft.

Ensure that all weapons are so sited as to be able to cover all ground allotted to them.

Men posted under cover **beyond** block—armed with grenades to throw at tyres or tracks of vehicles. Riflemen in similar positions to shoot enemy attempting to dismount and to assist in withdrawing grenade men if necessary.

DIAGRAM OF SUGGESTED LAY-OUT OF POST.



- A. Road block. B. Post covering block. C. Posts covering flanks.
D. Grenade men. E. Rifleman. The position of D. and E. will depend on cover available field of fire.

2. Manning the Post.

Section Commander's orders.

INFORMATION.—(a) Enemy. (b) Own troops.

INTENTION.—To hold the road block until ordered to withdraw.

METHOD.—Placing out of riflemen and grenade men. When fire is to be opened. Action of grenade men in case they are to be withdrawn. Covering fire from posts.

ADMINISTRATIVE.—Arrangements regarding food, water, equipment, regimental aid post, etc. Sanitary arrangements.

INTERCOMMUNICATION.—Position of Company and Platoon Headquarters. Routes for runners. Liaison with neighbouring Section.

3. ROUTINE IN POST.

Duty roster arranged and sentries posted.

Remainder concealed until required for action.

Equipment, arms, etc., inspected daily.

No man to leave post without permission.

By night.—Sentries doubled—in touch with each other and able to warn the Section silently.

No lighting of matches or smoking. Section "stand to" an hour before dusk and dawn.

4. **Duties of Sentries.**—Report anything suspicious. Remain motionless and keep concealed. Keep alert and not to lie down at night. Challenge **ALL** persons at night.

5. Method of Challenging.

If anyone approaches, the post sentry will immediately warn the post—Section "stand to" ready to fire.

Cover with rifle—**safety catch back.**

Allow the person or party to approach close enough to ensure that the Sections fire, if required, will be effective.

Order "Halt—Hands up" just loud enough to be heard.

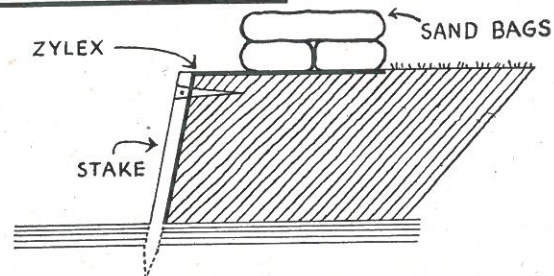
If this is obeyed order the person or Commander of the party to advance and give account of himself.

If the order "Halt" is not obeyed, challenge again.

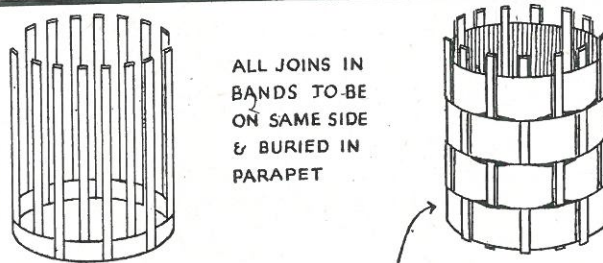
If he does not halt—**FIRE.**

Some Practical Field Hints

TRENCH REVETMENTS



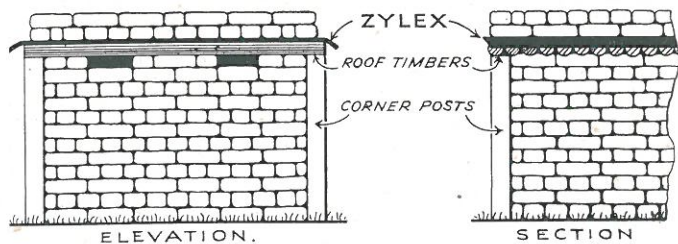
GABIONS MADE WITH ZYLEX OR PLUVEX



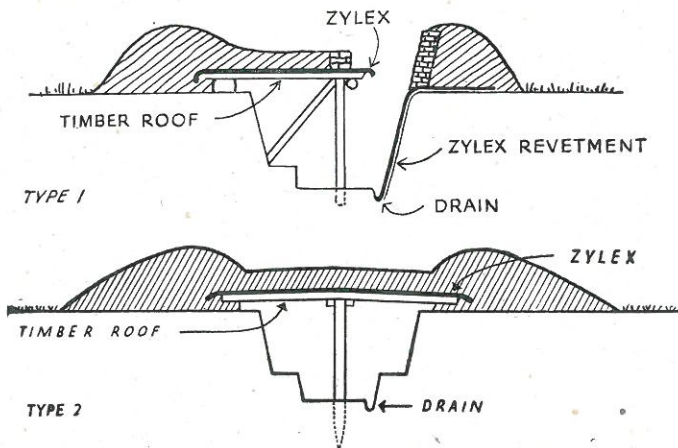
ALL JOINS IN
BANDS TO BE
ON SAME SIDE
& BURIED IN
PARAPET

USE FOUR 9" STRIPS OF ZYLEX OR PLUVEX

WATERPROOFING FIREPOSTS



WATERPROOFING LOW COMMAND REDOUBTS



Suggested Field uses for Ruberoid Roofing, Reinforced Zylex Felt or Pluvex Felt.

For making emergency ground sheets 6' x 3'.

★ ★ ★

Warm waterproof flooring for ablution huts or shower baths, laid over concrete or boards.

★ ★ ★

Water troughings and drains ; bent to a half round in lengths of 24 yards and suitable widths, laid in earth or supported by wood struts at intervals.

★ ★ ★

Stretched on wood frames to form camouflage screens.

★ ★ ★

Mineral surfaced Ruberoid Roofing can be laid directly on the earth to form paths to tents, hutments or camp kitchens, overcoming the mud trouble.

★ ★ ★

Can also be used for tent floors where wood is not obtainable.

★ ★ ★

First aid stretchers and beds can be improvised by securely nailing Zylex to stout poles.

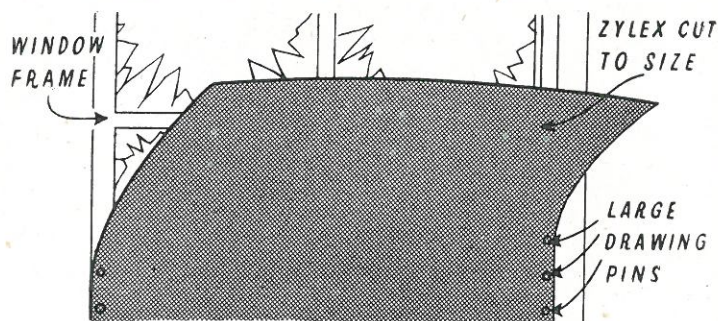
NOTE :—These materials can be readily jointed with a blow lamp flame. Reinforced Zylex has a hessian foundation rendering it untearable.

ZYLEX reinforced FELT

for repairing windows broken by blast

After an extensive air raid, glass and labour will be virtually unobtainable. In accordance with A.R.P. Memorandum No. 12, you should be prepared with an emergency screen. Get a roll of Zylex Reinforced Felt now. When needed, it can be cut to any size and fastened to the window frame as illustrated.

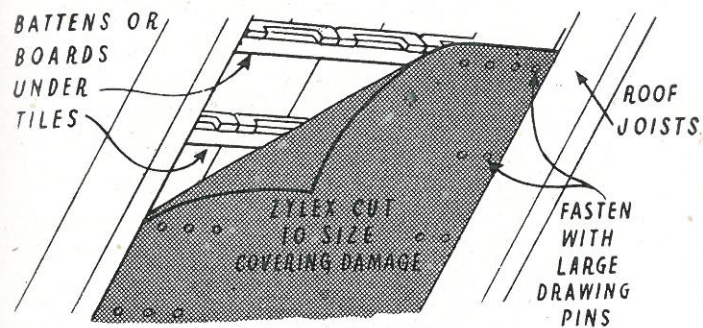
From Ironmongers and Builders' Merchants everywhere.



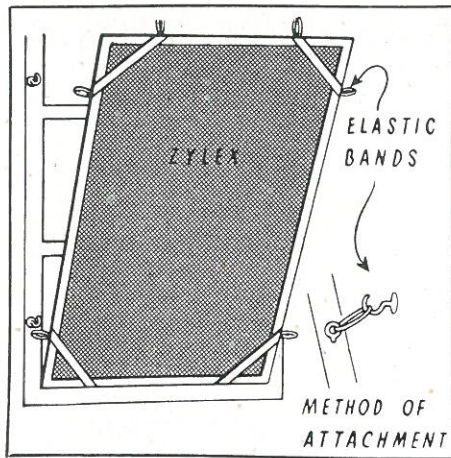
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Temporary repairs to damaged roofs with ZYLEX reinforced FELT

Minor damage to roofs must be expected. Temporary repairs can be made from inside by cutting Zylex to the required size and fastening in the manner shown. Start by tucking in as far as possible under the tiles. Other methods will arise to meet individual circumstances but the principle will be to stop rain water from damaging ceilings until permanent repairs can be effected.



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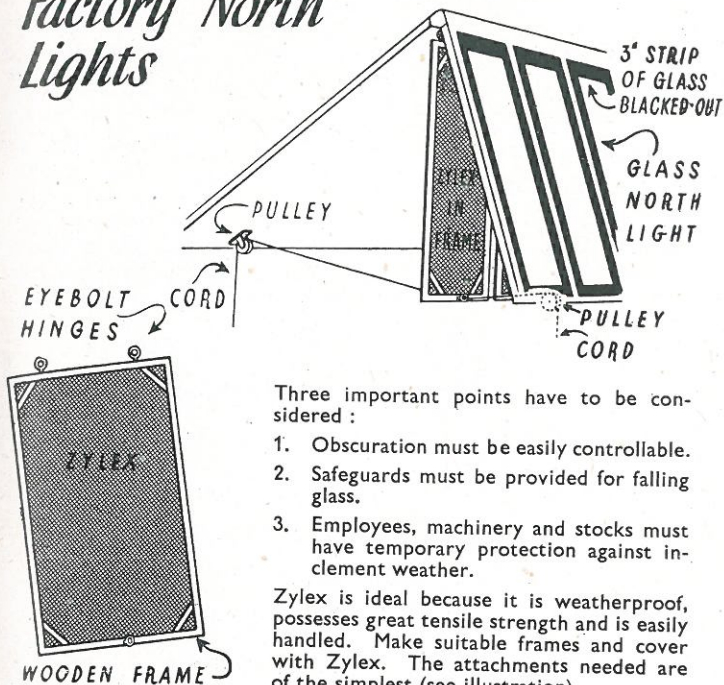
ZYLEX REINFORCED FELT

*for screens
to stop
flying
glass*



A.R.P. Memorandum No. 12 emphasizes the importance of having suitable weather-resisting screens to stop flying glass. About 85 per cent. of casualties are due to negligence in this respect. The screen should yield sufficiently to offset the blast. Stout elastic (such as an old inner tube cut up) attached to the frame as indicated, serves the purpose admirably. Prepare the frame now so that it can be placed in position at a moment's notice.

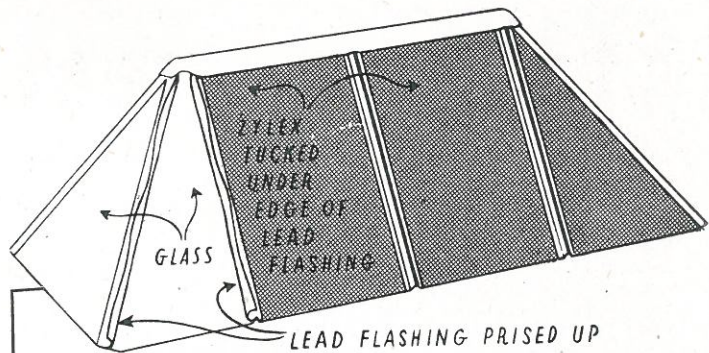
ZYLEX reinforced FELT *for adjustable screens for Factory North Lights*



Three important points have to be considered :

1. Obscuration must be easily controllable.
2. Safeguards must be provided for falling glass.
3. Employees, machinery and stocks must have temporary protection against inclement weather.

Zylex is ideal because it is weatherproof, possesses great tensile strength and is easily handled. Make suitable frames and cover with Zylex. The attachments needed are of the simplest (see illustration).



ZYLEX reinforced FELT to protect Lantern Light Windows

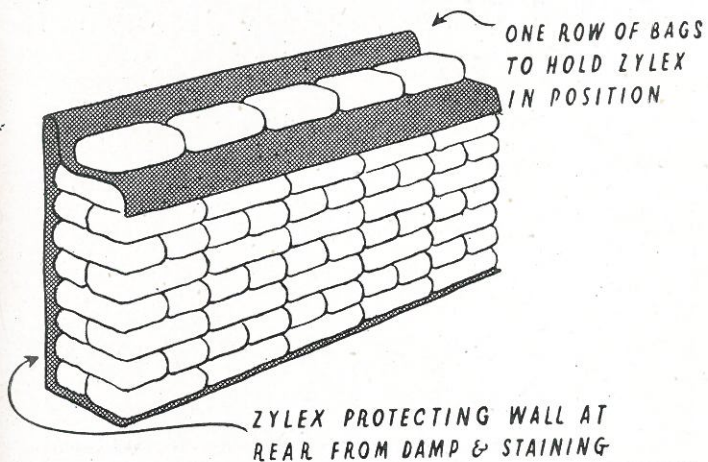
Zylex Reinforced Felt is first cut to length of individual lights, after allowing 3 inches for tucking to underside of glass at foot. Lift lead flashings at top and sides and insert Zylex, then replace lead flashing, so making a thoroughly weatherproof obscuration screen.

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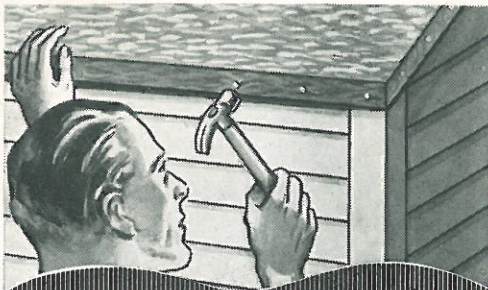
ZYLEX reinforced FELT to protect Sandbags from damage

When rain water settles at the top of a sandbag barricade and penetrates between the bags, rotting soon takes place and the barricade becomes a source of danger and a nuisance to pedestrians.

Cut Zylex to a length sufficient for base, back and turnover at top. One row of bags at top will hold the Zylex in position, as shown in illustration.



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Everyman's a
Handyman with
PLUVEX

A **PLUVEX** roof will give years of **GUARANTEED** satisfaction without trouble or cost. You buy **PLUVEX** all ready to lay—no painting or tarring to be done. Wherever you keep poultry, tools and implements, or wherever you want it warm and dry in the worst of weather, you want a **PLUVEX** roof.

From Ironmongers and Builders' Merchants everywhere.

PLUVEX **ROOF**
FELT

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RUBEROID ROOFING

The best and most reliable roof protection for all types of buildings—industrial, commercial, agricultural and military.

Successfully used in every climate for the past 50 years throughout the World.

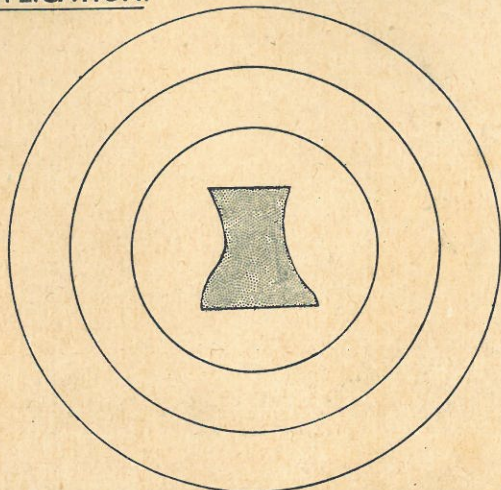
THE RUBEROID CO., LTD.
MEADOW MILLS
STONEHOUSE, GLOS.

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RETAIN FOR YOUR NEXT SHOOT

GROUP APPLICATION.

Date



Scoring :- Bull 4 Inner 3 Magpie 2 Outer 1

Detail No. Target No.

Group in **ORDER OF SHOTS.**

1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	SCORE

Score

Name

Rank Pl. Coy.

..... *O/C. Butts*

NOTE FAULTS ON BACK.