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HISTORY OF AFHQ

PART TWO

DECEMBER 1942 — DECEMBER 1943

SECTION 4

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Allied forces.

HISTORY OF

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

AND

HEADQUARTERS NATOUSA

LIBRARY
ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

PART II

PERIOD

of the

TUNISIAN, SICILIAN, AND SOUTH ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS

(December 1942 to December 1943)

SECTION 4

LIBRARY
ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

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Chapter XVI

TECHNICAL STAFF ORGANIZATIONS

The last half-century's phenomenal scientific development revolutionized modern warfare, especially that of World War II. It is therefore only fitting that an entire chapter should be devoted to historical accounts of the technical staff organizations at AFHQ.

The medical sections, however, are not included in this chapter. While the functions of the medical services are unquestionably technical, they deal with the care of personnel rather than of equipment and installations and form a non-combatant branch of the forces in the Theater. Consequently it was thought best to reserve the accounts of their AFHQ staff sections for a separate chapter following immediately after this one on the other technical organizations.

Within this chapter the discussions of the ten technical staff organizations are grouped together, regardless of nationality, according to similarity of functions. Thus the British Works, Labour, and Fire services are placed with engineering. On the other hand the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Service (REME) is located with the ordnance sections because its functions are related more to those of the ordnance than to those of the engineering services.

1. Engineer Section AFHQ--NATOUSA

a. Chief Engineers (AFHQ). Brigadier General Donald A. Davison (A) continued his duties as the Engineer

Officer of AFHQ from 1942 until he was assigned to NAAF on 12 March 1943.[1] When the appointment of his successor, Brigadier Bernard K. Young (B), was officially announced later on 11 April, the title of the office was changed from Engineer Officer to that of Chief Engineer (AFHQ).[2] Almost three months later, on 9 July, Brigadier Young was succeeded by Brigadier General Dabney O. Elliot (A)[3] who remained Chief Engineer (AFHQ) throughout the rest of 1943.

In addition to their regular assignments as Chief Engineer (AFHQ), these officers had other duties. General Davison (from 4 February to 12 March) and General Elliot (from 9 July throughout the rest of the year) were each the Chief Engineer for NATOUSA as well.[4] Brigadier Young (from 11 April to 9 July) was also the head of the British engineer services in the Theater.[5]

b. Changes in Functions. The following clarification concerning engineer intelligence matters was announced in January 1943.[6] It then became the responsibility of the Engineer Section (AFHQ):

(1) To provide the appropriate force engineer with intelligence material enabling a detailed engineer plan to be made for contemplated operations.

(2) To provide engineer intelligence

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1. NATOUSA SO No 35, 12 Mar 43.
2. AFHQ GO No 30, 11 Apr 43.
3. AFHQ GO No 41, 9 July 43.
4. NATOUSA GO No 1, 4 Feb 43.
5. See footnote 2 above. D/MS Records of Officers, WO 5430/7/MS, 16 Oct 43.
6. AFHQ Adm Memo No 6, 17 Jan 43.

material on all areas occupied by our troops, particularly on the following subjects: roads, bridges, water supply, and engineer resources and materials.

Other engineer intelligence matters became the responsibility of G-2 (CI IV) and are discussed under G-2 AFHQ above.

When NATOUSA was established on 4 February, it became the responsibility of the Engineer Section (AFHQ):

(1) To have the highest ranking American officer in the AFHQ Section serve as the Chief Engineer (NATOUSA).[7]

(2) To combine American AFHQ and NATOUSA engineer personnel into one engineer section for all American engineer activities in the Theater.[8]

Certain other functions which were added during 1943 included the following:

(1) Fire prevention and fire control methods for American units.[9]

(2) Bomb disposal responsibility for British units.[10]

c. Changes in Organization. The main organizational changes were threefold during 1943:

(1) Expansion of the Section.

---

7. See footnote 4 above.
8. Statement of Capt George C. Atwood (A), Adm Off Engr Sect AFHQ, on 20 Dec 44. Crane Report, Chart No 23, 28 Sep 43.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.

(2) Development of a parallel organization within the Operations Subsection.

(3) Establishment of the Engineer Section (NATOUSA).

The main expansion in the Engineer Section occurred as its Survey Directorate began to take a more active role in the development of many operations within the Theater. Before 1942 had come to an end, the AFHQ Map Store had been established. Several other additions to the Survey Directorate occurred about May 1943 when the following designated agencies came into actual existence:[11]

"A" or Air Survey Section

"D" or Distribution Section

"M" or Map Production Section

"S" or Stores Section

"C" or Control (TRIG) Section

"O" or Organization (Adm) Section

In August the Air Survey Liaison Section was added to the Survey Directorate,[12] and by October two more units had evolved:[13] the Map Records Section and the Air Photo Library. Additions to other engineer subsections took place on dates indicated:

Fire Prevention (A) c. March 1943[14]

---

11. Statements of Cpl D. S. Kenward (B) of Survey Directorate, 29 Dec 44.

12. Monthly Report for Aug 43, Survey Directorate AFHQ.

13. The arrival of the 1601st Map Depot Co made it possible officially to organize the agencies, although the functions of these had been previously performed by miscellaneous members of the Survey Directorate.

14. Statement of M/Sgt Lasky (A), Engr Sect AFHQ, 1 Jan 45.

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Terrain Intelligence 19 August 1943[15]

Bomb Disposal 28 October 1943[16]

Within the Operations Subsection, American and British personnel gradually proceeded to concern themselves with their national affairs, each group under the direction of its own Deputy Chief Engineer (DCE). Necessary co-ordination was always possible between the two nationalities, as the heads of subsections frequently worked in the same offices. This remained particularly true of Operations and Training, Camouflage, and Intelligence which developed into parallel national organizations. Terrain Intelligence served both British and American Intelligence, although its personnel was entirely British.[17] In contrast to this, the Survey Directorate, as it enlarged its organization, developed as an integrated unit. An organization chart for November 1943 appears on the next page for the whole Engineer Section AFHQ.

The constitution of the Engineer Section (NATOUSA) in May 1943[18] was a precautionary measure taken at a time when it was believed that AFHQ and NATOUSA would be established in different locations. However, a physical separation of the two never materialized, and the personnel assigned to Engineer Section NATOUSA worked as a part of the American unit in the Engineer Section AFHQ.

d. Changes in Personnel. A substantial increase in the number of authorized personnel, both British and

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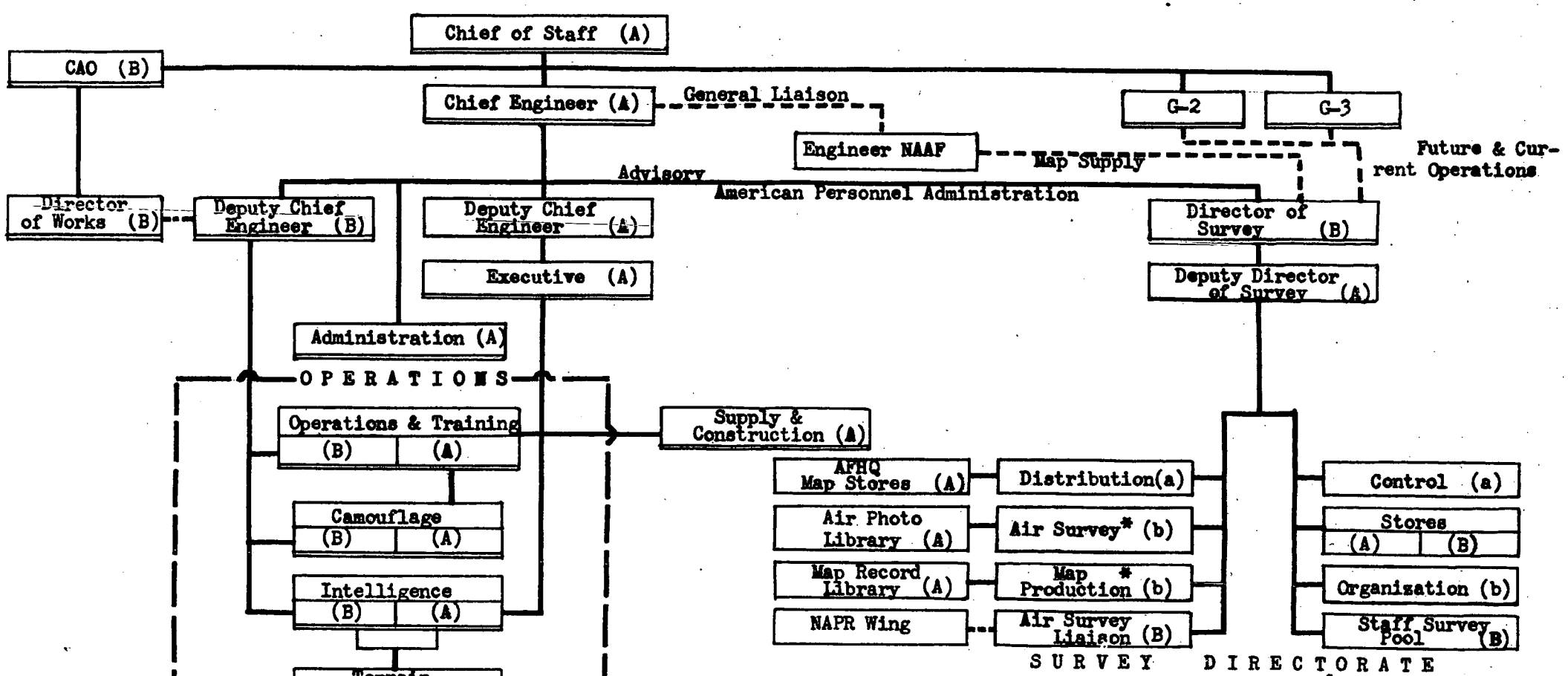
15. Statements of WO Cl I Whitehead (B), Engr Sect AFHQ, 20 Dec 44.
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid. Statement of Lt Col J. H. Beddow (A), Engr Sect AFHQ, 19 Dec 44.
18. NATOUSA GO No 28, 8 May 43.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF ENGINEER SECTION AFHQ
November 1943



American, was made during 1943. Although there never was established a separate table of organization for the Engineer Section NATOUSA, that for the Americans of the Engineer Section AFHQ was increased. As in 1942, this figure continued to include American personnel for the Survey Directorate. Both the British war establishments, one for the Engineer Section AFHQ and the other for the Survey Directorate, increased the authorized personnel and continued with separate establishments. The statistics for authorized Engineer and Survey personnel have been consolidated and are shown in the table below.

OFFICERS

Rank	Am Nov* 42	Am Nov# 43	Br Nov@ 42	Br Dec[x] 43
Brig Gen	1	1	1	2
Col		1	1	1
Lt Col	2	6		3
Maj		5	4	7
Capt	1	5	3	12
1st Lt				1
Totals:	4	18	9	26

WARRANT OFFICERS

CWO			1	1
WOJG			2	3
Totals:			3	4

ENLISTED MEN

Rank	Am Nov* 42	Am Nov# 43	Br Nov@ 42	Br Dec[x] 43
M/Sgt		1		
T/Sgt		2		
S/Sgt		3	1	2
Tec 3		2		
Sgt	1		6	8
Tec 4	2	3		
Cpl			7	9
Tec 5		2		
Pfc		3	6	16
Pvt		2	5	17
Totals:	3	18	25	52

	1942	1943
Total Americans:	7	36
Total British :	37	82
COMBINED TOTALS:	44	118

* In envelope at end of G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O AFHQ Old.

\# Authorized personnel strengths of AFHQ and NATOUSA Sects as of 1 Nov 43, compiled by G-1 MTOUSA, 10 Dec 44.

@ WE Engr Sect, Nov 42, furnished by WO I Whitehead (B), Engr Sect AFHQ, 3 Oct 44. WE Survey, Nov 42, furnished by Cpl Kenward, Survey Directorate, 29 Dec 44.

x WE Engr Sect AFHQ, WE Survey, and Survey Staff Pool, XII/1/4, 1 Dec 43.

2. Works Service (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. The Works Service was established at AFHQ on 1 January 1943 when the personnel of the Service which had been attached to Headquarters 1st Army joined the combined Headquarters.[19]

b. Director of Works (DW). Brigadier A. C. Baillie (B) was appointed Director of Works on 12 October 1942 and continued in that post throughout 1943.[20]

c. Functions. The Works Service was responsible for the execution of all British engineering work behind the areas of army formations and for the provision, supply, and distribution of material and plant, other than unit equipment, required for British engineering work of all kinds in the Theater.[21] The more detailed duties of the Service were:[22]

(1) Acting as consultants on all engineering and constructional matters including electrical power and transmission, mechanical engineering, refrigeration, and water supplies.

(2) Constructing and maintaining camps, installations, and hospitals.

(3) Constructing and repairing roads and bridges.

(4) Repairing dock and harbor installa-

---

19. Statement by Capt Chell (B), Engr Sect AFHQ, on 20 Mar 45.
20. WO Auth MS1/1/738, 31 Oct 42.
21. FSR, vol I, 15 Dec 39, ch XII, sect 80.
22. Ibid. History of Works Directorate (Works AFHQ file: DW/1070).

tions.

(5) Constructing and repairing petrol and oil installations and pipe lines.

(6) Ensuring that civilian installations required for war purposes are kept operating and rehabilitating them if out of action.

(7) Inspecting civilian machinery and plant with a view to their use by the military authorities.

(8) Arranging electrical, mechanical, and water services for military installations.

(9) Compiling intelligence extracts, including geological surveys, for engineering work in specific areas and ports.

(10) Utilizing local resources for the production of engineer stores.

(11) Adjusting War Office contracts to meet local conditions and supervising the contract and finance matters of civilian firms working for the Service.

(12) Making demands on the UNITED KINGDOM for engineer stores required in the Theater.

(13) Supervising engineer stores installations and ensuring the distribution of engineer stores in the Theater.

(14) Controlling and administering the Engineer Services personnel in the Theater.

d. Organization. A chart of the organization of the Works Service at AFHQ is shown on the next page.[23]

e. Personnel. The personnel authorized for the Works Service at AFHQ in October 1942 and December 1943 are shown in the table below.

OFFICERS			WARRANT OFFICERS			OTHER RANKS		
Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43
Brig	1	1	WO I	5	5	S/Sgt	7	7
Col	2	2	WO II	6	6	Sgt	6	5
Lt Col	4	5				Cpl	14	14
Maj	12	11				L/Cpl	22	21
Capt	9	13						
1st Lt	1	1						
Totals:	29	33		11	11		49	47

Total British 1942: 89
Total British 1943: 91

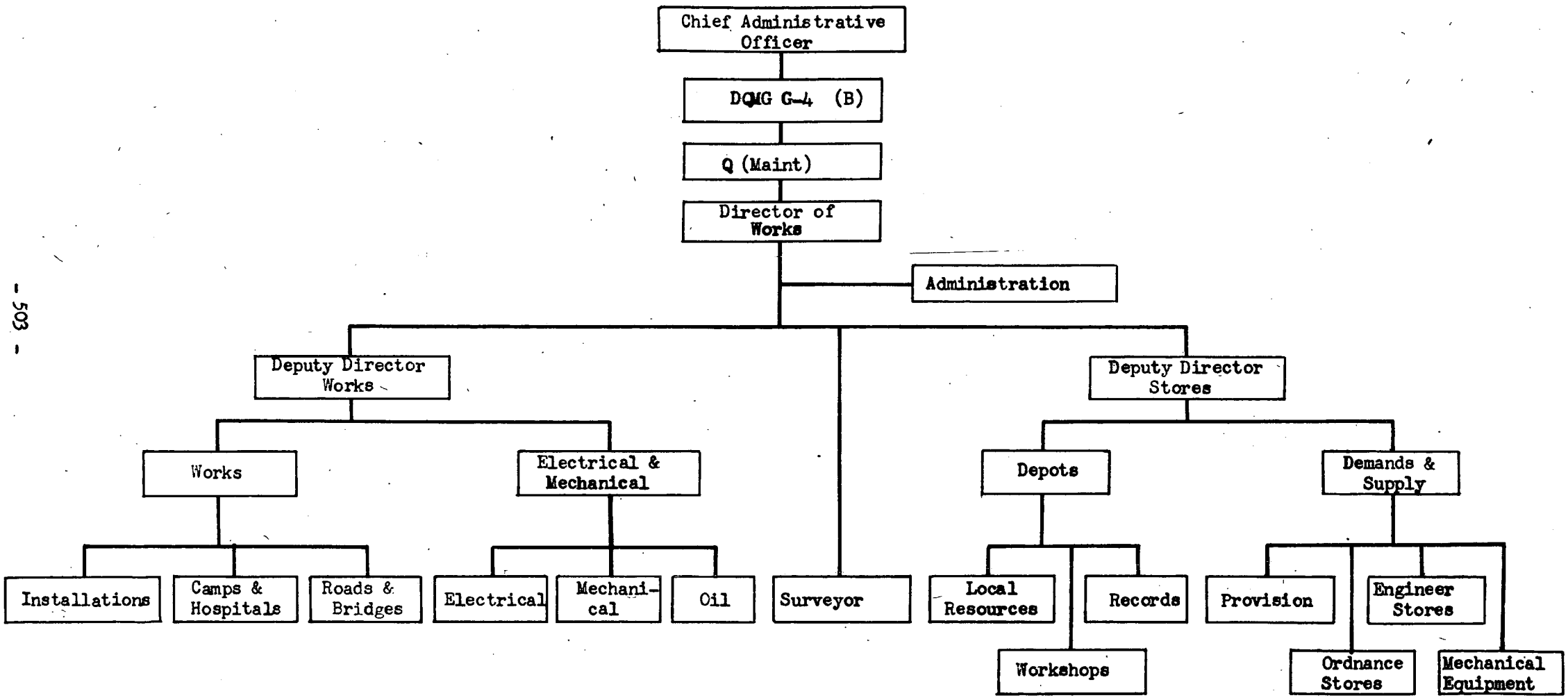
3. Labour Service (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. The Director of Labour was appointed on 17 August 1942 and worked with the Quartermaster Section at Norfolk House.[24] The personnel of the Directorate, however, was with the Hq Increment to 1st Army, and the Labour Service was not implemented fully at AFHQ until these personnel ceased to be under the command of 1st Army on 1 January 1943.[25]

---

23. History of Works Directorate, vol II, app AI (Works AFHQ file: DW/1070).
* WE VIII/374/1, wef 12 Oct 42.
\# WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43 (AG AFHQ file: 321-1 AFHQ).
24. WO Auth MS1/1/347, 27 Aug 42.
25. Statement by Lt Col McAdam, AD Lab, 22 Mar 45.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF WORKS SERVICE (BRITISH) AFHQ
December 1943



b. Director of Labour (D Lab). Colonel A. Innes Irons (B) was designated Director of Labour, Allied Force, on 17 August 1942[26] and was promoted to the rank of brigadier on 12 October 1942.[27] Brigadier Innes Irons continued in that post until he was relieved by Brigadier J. B. Hillary (B) on 20 December 1943.[28]

c. Functions. The D Lab was the advisor to the CAO on all matters affecting labor in the Theater and was responsible for the organization and administration of both military and civil labor of all grades employed by the British authorities.[29] Through his staff at AFHQ and subsidiary headquarters the D Lab was responsible for:[30]

(1) Controlling and administering military pioneer and labor companies.

(2) Posting and promoting personnel of the Pioneer Corps after consultation with the Deputy Military Secretary and GHQ O2E.

(3) Allocating pioneer and labor companies throughout the Theater in accordance with the policies issued by Q (Maint) and the demands of the services.

(4) Ensuring the adequate provision of labor to meet British requirements in the Theater.

(5) Organizing and forming native labor,

---

26. WO Auth MS1/1/347, 27 Aug 42.
27. WO Auth MS1/1/747, 31 Oct 42.
28. WO Auth 116/MS, 30 Dec 43.
29. AFHQ Lab Dir Revised Admin Instr, 1943.
30. Ibid. See also footnote 25 above.

alien pioneer, and prisoner of war companies to meet the demands for current and future operations.

(6) Recruiting and controlling all civilian labor for the British forces in conjunction with the civil authorities.

(7) Co-ordinating rates of pay, allowances, ration scales, and insurance for all grades of civilian labor with the American labor authorities and NAEB.

(8) Planning for future operations and for the replacement of military pioneers in rear areas by civilians.

(9) Ensuring that pioneer and labor units were engaged on legitimate and approved tasks.

(10) Forwarding the necessary records of civilian employees to GHQ O2E.

(11) Paying civilian labor when it was impossible for an employing service to effect such payment.

British, African, colonial, Indian, Italian, and alien pioneer companies were among the units administered by the Labour Service, and the work performed by them, under the supervision of the technical services concerned, included:[31]

(1) Reconstructing docks.

(2) Unloading shipping.

---

31. Ibid.

(3) Clearing stores from docks to depots.

(4) Developing and constructing depots and installations.

(5) Repairing and reconstructing roads, bridges, and railways.

d. Organization. A chart of the organization of the Labour Service at AFHQ in November 1943 is shown on the next page.[32]

e. Personnel. The personnel authorized for the Labour Service at AFHQ in October 1942 and December 1943 are shown in the table below:

OFFICERS			WARRANT OFFICERS			OTHER RANKS		
Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43
Brig	1	1	WO II	4		S/Sgt		1
Lt Col	2	3				Sgt	18	1
Maj	4	1				Cpl		1
Capt	6	2				Pte	3	3
Totals:	13	7		4			21	6

Total British (1942): 38
Total British (1943): 13

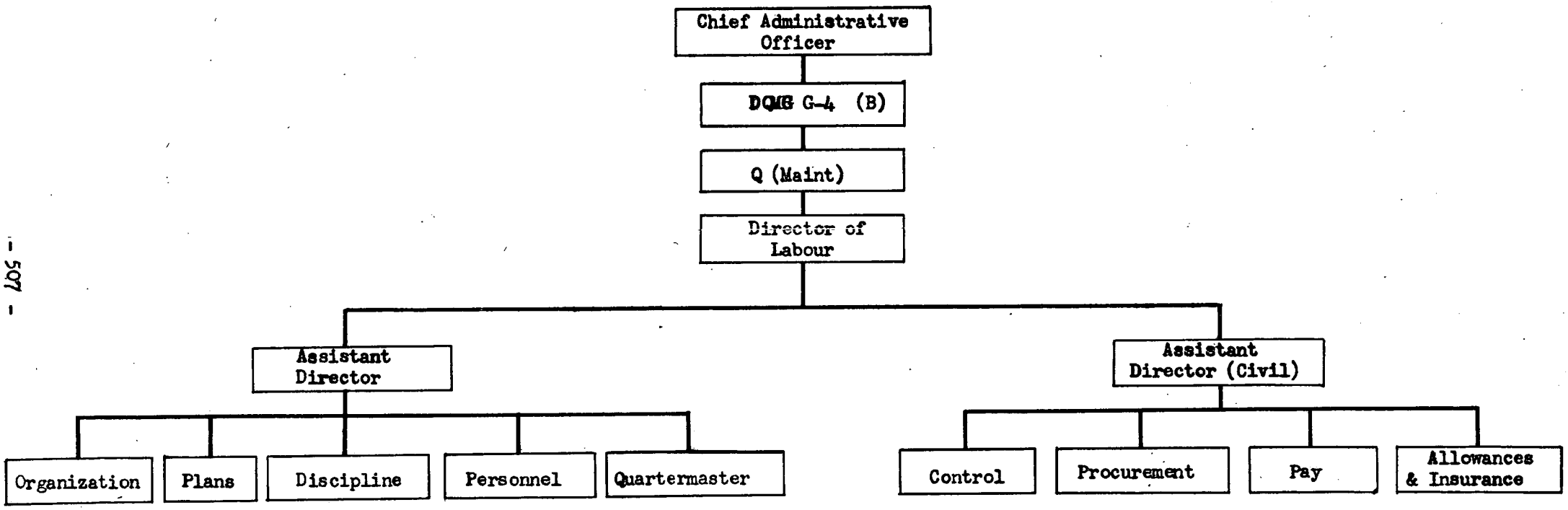
4. Army Fire Service (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. A Fire Officer was appointed to the GHQ Increment 1st Army on 31 August 1942.[33] This

---

32. Statement by Lt Col McAdam, AD Lab, 22 Mar 45.
* WE VIII/374/1, wef 12 Oct 42. (This WE included personnel for the actual supervision of labor).
\# WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43 (AG AFHQ file: 321-1 AFHQ).
33. WO Auth 6423 AG 14 (B), 25 Aug 42.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF LABOUR SERVICE (BRITISH) AFHQ
November 1943



officer remained in ALGIERS and joined AFHQ on 1 January 1943.[34]

b. Inspector of Army Fire Service (B). Captain M. E. Elsom (B), who had been assigned as Fire Officer with the GHQ Increment 1st Army on 31 August 1942,[35] was appointed Inspector of Army Fire Service on 7 October 1942[36] and was promoted to the rank of major on 22 April 1943.[37] Major Elsom was killed on 4 August 1943[38] and was succeeded by Major C. J. F. McClellan (B) on 6 August 1943.[39] Major McClellan was succeeded in turn, on 6 November 1943, by Major F. W. Field (B) who continued in that assignment for the remainder of 1943.[40]

c. Functions. The Inspector of Army Fire Service, who was also the advisor to the British staff branches and services on all matters pertaining to the prevention and control of fires, had the following responsibilities in relation to the British fire-fighting companies in the Theater:[41]

(1) Administration and organization.

(2) Supervision of operations and training.

(3) Advice on the allocation of units to areas.

(4) Advice on fire-fighting equipment

---

34. Statement by Lt Col Field, AD Army Fire Service, 14 Dec 44.
35. See footnote 33 above.
36. WO Auth 6924 AG 14 (B), 2 Oct 42.
37. AFHQ Auth G1/B/5430/16/MS, 27 May 43.
38. See footnote 34 above.
39. AFHQ Auth G1/B/5430/16/MS, 2 Oct 43.
40. WOO 10/44.
41. See footnote 34 above.

available and its distribution.

The Inspector of Army Fire Service also maintained close liaison with the Civil Defense Advisor (later PAD and CD Section) on the following points:[42]

(1) Advice to the heads of French fire services on the meaning of war fire risks.

(2) Investigation of the demands for fire-fighting equipment received from the civil authorities.

(3) Guidance to the French authorities as regards surveys for static water.

(4) Inspection of civilian fire services in important military areas with a view to improving their efficiency.

(5) Arrangements for the disposal of available resources so as to obtain the best possible protection for military purposes.

(6) Co-ordination of fire control schemes for military and civil fire brigades in base areas.

d. Organization. There were no office subdivisions under the Inspector of Army Fire Service at AFHQ, who submitted his recommendations through Q (Maint).[43]

e. Personnel. The personnel authorized for the Army Fire Service at AFHQ in October 1942 and

---

42. Memo from CDA to G-3 Org, 19 Apr 43 (G-3 Org (B) AFHQ file: 281).
43. See footnote 34 above.

December 1943 are shown in the table below:

OFFICERS			OTHER RANKS		
Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43
Maj		1	Cpl	1	1
Capt	1				
Totals:	1	1		1	1

Total British (1942): 2
Total British (1943): 2

5. Chemical Warfare Section AFHQ--NATOUSA

a. Constitution of CWS NATOUSA. In addition to the Chemical Warfare Section AFHQ, a CWS NATOUSA was established when the senior American officer of CWS was designated as the Chief of the corresponding section of NATOUSA on 4 February 1943.[44] The establishment of this purely American organization, consisting of the American component of the CWS AFHQ, was more formally constituted on 8 May of the same year.[45]

b. Chief Chemical Warfare Officer. Colonel Charles S. Shadle (A) continued throughout 1943 to serve as Chief Chemical Warfare Officer of AFHQ and also after 4 February 1943 as Chief Chemical Warfare Officer of NATOUSA.[46]

---

* WE VIII/374/1, wef 12 Oct 42. (Fire officers and advisors who were not part of the AFHQ have been excluded.)

\# WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43 (AG AFHQ file: 321-1 AFHQ).

44. NATOUSA GO No 1, 4 Feb 43, sect V.

45. NATOUSA GO No 28, 8 May 43, sect III.

46. NATOUSA GO No 1, 4 Feb 43. Statement of Capt W. S. Kowal (A) of CWS AFHQ--MTOUSA on 17 Mar 45.

c. Changes in Functions. During 1943 the following functions were added to those performed by CWS AFHQ--NATOUSA during the previous year.[47]

(1) The procurement and supervision of the CWS personnel in the Theater.

(2) The responsibility for the distribution of technical information on area smoke screens.

(3) Co-operation with the Surgeon (AFHQ and NATOUSA) in the prevention and treatment of chemical warfare casualties.

(4) Planning and advising on the smoke protection of port areas.

(5) The procurement of logistical and statistical data on chemical warfare supplies in the Theater.

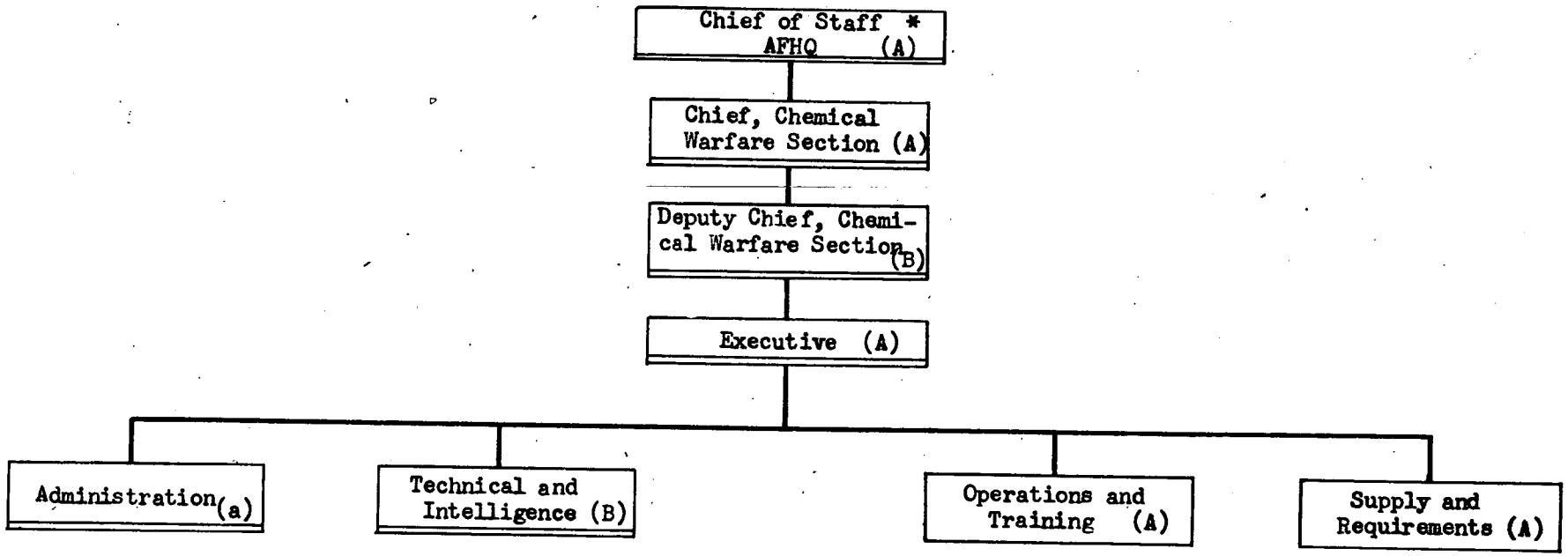
d. Changes in Organization. In February 1943 two new subsections were added to CWS AFHQ--NATOUSA: the Operations and Training Subsection and the Supply and Requirements Subsection.[48] An organizational chart of the Section for November 1943 appears on the next page.[49]

e. Personnel. The authorized personnel strength of CWS AFHQ--NATOUSA for 1943, including a comparison

---

47. Crane Report, Chart No 20, 28 Sep 43.
48. Statements of Capt W. S. Kowal (A) of CWS AFHQ--NATOUSA on 26 Sep 44.
49. Ibid. See also footnote 47 above.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF CHEMICAL WARFARE SECTION AFHQ-NATOUSA
November 1943



LEGEND:

Office or subsection continued from 1942.
(A), (B) American or British office or subsection.
(a) Combined subsection headed by an American.
* In American Theater matters the Chief of CWS came under the jurisdiction of the CofS NATOUSA.

with that of 1942, are shown in the table below.

OFFICERS					ENLISTED MEN				
	Am		Br			Am		Br	
Rank	Nov* 42	Nov# 43	Nov[x] 42	Dec@ 43	Rank	Nov* 42	Nov# 43	Nov[x] 42	Dec@ 43
Col	1	1			M/Sgt		1		
Lt Col	1	1	1	1	S/Sgt	1	1		
Maj		2	1	1	Sgt				1
Capt		1		1	Tec 4	1	1		
					Cpl			1	
					Tec 5		1		
					Pfc				1
					Pvt			1	
Totals:	2	5	2	3		2	4	2	2

	1942	1943
Total Americans:	4	9
Total British :	4	5
COMBINED TOTALS:	8	14

6. Ordnance Section (American) AFHQ--NATOUSA

a. Separation of Ordnance Section (British) and Ordnance Section (American). Although during the planning stages of the TORCH Operation it was thought that AFHQ would probably have one ordnance section when it would finally become established in NORTH AFRICA, this did not materialize as planned. The functions of an American ordnance section bore so little resemblance to those of the British ordnance service that it soon proved impracticable to have one single combined section at AFHQ. Whereas the British ordnance service dealt

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* From table, 19 Nov 42, in envelope in back of G-1 MTOUSA file: T/O AFHQ Old.

\# NATOUSA ltr to Chief CWS and CO Hq Comd AF, 8 July 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 322.095-42).

x WE VIII/374/1, wef 12 Oct 42.

@ WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43 (AG AFHQ file: 321-1).

with the supply aspect of a greater variety of items than did the American ordnance service, the latter had the additional responsibility for the maintenance of American ordnance. Under the British system a separate service, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (REME), was responsible for all matters connected with the repair and maintenance of ordnance supplies. Therefore, on 1 January 1943 the British Ordnance Service was made a separate organization within AFHQ.[50] The remainder of the former Ordnance Section of AFHQ, being altogether American, concerned itself thereafter almost exclusively with American ordnance affairs. Co-ordination between the British Service and the American Section was limited to certain minor functions common to each.

b. Chief Ordnance Officers. After Colonel Elbert L. Ford (A), the first Chief of the Ordnance Section AFHQ, had been assigned to the 5th Army effective 1 February 1943,[51] the next ranking officer of the Section, Colonel David J. Crawford (A), assumed the responsibilities as the Chief Ordnance Officer. This succession was confirmed by 15 February and remained unchanged throughout the rest of 1943.[52] Colonel Crawford was also Chief Ordnance Officer for NATOUSA during the same period.[53]

c. Changes in Functions. The following additions and modifications in functions occurred during 1943:

(1) Co-ordination with the British Ordnance Service on Technical information concerning vehicles, guns, and ammunition.[54]

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50. AFHQ Adm Memo No 24, 31 Dec 42.
51. AFHQ SO No 20, 20 Jan 43.
52. Memo, Ord Sect (A) AFHQ to AG AFHQ, 25 Nov 44 (Ord Sect (A) AFHQ file: 319.1 vol I, Adm, Repts Gen).
53. NATOUSA GO No 1, 4 Feb 43.
54. See footnote 52 above.

(2) Supervision over the exchange of spare parts for vehicles and guns between American and British units.[55]

(3) Supervision over bomb disposal for American units.[56]

(4) Assumption of corresponding functions for the Ordnance Section NATOUSA.[57]

d. Changes in Organization. The organization of the Ordnance Section (American) of AFHQ during 1943 remained unchanged from that of the preceding year. A chart for November 1943 appears on the following page.[58]

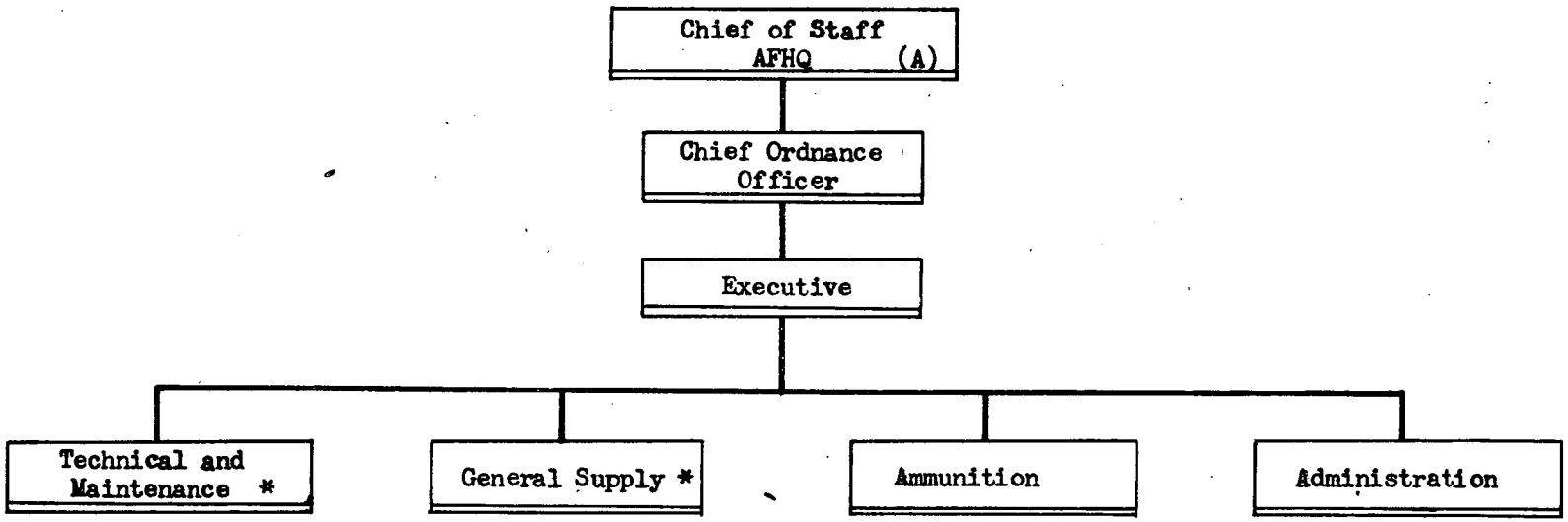
e. Changes in Personnel. The authorized personnel for the Section were greatly increased during 1943. A table has been prepared below to show the comparison of authorized personnel between 1942 and 1943.

OFFICERS			WARRANT OFFICERS			ENLISTED MEN		
Rank	Nov* 42	Nov# 43	Rank	Nov* 42	Nov# 43	Rank	Nov* 42	Nov# 43
Col	1	2	WOJG		1	M/Sgt		1
Lt Col		3				S/Sgt	1	
Maj	2	1				Tec 3	1	2
Capt	2	1				Tec 4		4
1st Lt		1				Cpl	1	
						Tec 5	1	3
						Pvt		1
Totals:	5	8			1		4	11

Total Americans (1942): 9
Total Americans (1943): 20

55. Ibid.
56. An officer was assigned for bomb disposal in Mar 43. (Statement by Lt Col W. H. Connerat of Ord Sect (A), 3 Oct 44.)
57. NATOUSA GO No 1, 4 Feb 43.
58. Crane Report, Chart 38, 28 Sep 43.
* From personnel table of AFHQ, 19 Nov 42, in envelope at back of G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O AFHQ Old.
\# Ltr, Hq NATOUSA to Chief, Ord Sect, Hq NATOUSA and CO Hq Comd, AF, 7 Oct 43 (AG AFHQ file: 200.3-156). This T/O was that used by the Ord Sect (A) AFHQ until the T/O was superseded in 1944. (Statement by Lt F. S. Lindgren of G-1 (A), 12 Jan 44.)

ORGANIZATION CHART OF ORDNANCE SECTION (AMERICAN) AFHQ-NATOUSA
November 1943



NOTE:
* Modifications in the designations of these subsections from 1942 are superficial and do not denote a change in organization.

7. Ordnance Service (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. During the planning stages for the invasion of NORTH AFRICA it was considered that there should be a joint American and British Ordnance Section. This, however, did not prove to be practicable owing to the differences in their systems. The British Ordnance Service at AFHQ was therefore established as a separate, nonintegrated section on 1 January 1943 when the personnel of the Service, which had been attached to the Hq Increment, 1st Army, became a part of the Allied Force Headquarters.[59]

b. Director of Ordnance Services (DOS). Brigadier W. E. C. Pickthall (B) had been appointed the British DOS, Allied Force, on 21 October 1942[60] and continued to hold that appointment until relieved by Major General C. H. Geake (B) on 29 November 1943.[61]

c. Functions. The main reason for separate American and British Ordnance sections was that the Ordnance Service (B) dealt with a much greater variety of stores than its American counterpart. The American Ordnance Section, also, was responsible for repairs which were carried out by a separate British Service, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. British ordnance stores, in addition to ammunition, were divided into the follow-

---

59. AFHQ Staff Memo, No 24, 31 Dec 42. Statement by Maj Bullard, Ord (B) AFHQ, 6 Oct 44.
60. D/MS AFHQ Records, WO Auth, 112/Ord/1478 (AG-8), 15 Oct 42.
61. Ibid., WO Auth, 43220/2/MS2, 23 Nov 43.

ing classes:[62]

(1) Warlike Stores. Armored and load-carrying vehicles, armaments, small arms and infantry weapons, signal stores, engineer stores, radar and wireless, and workshop machinery.

(2) General Stores. Accommodation stores, accouterments, tools, fire-fighting equipment, antigas stores, harness and saddlery, and expendable stores such as timber, oils, paint, and textiles.

(3) Clothing and necessaries.

The Ordnance Service (B), in addition to the provision and supply of ammunition and stores, was responsible for the following duties:[63]

(1) Technical advice to the DQMG (B) on ordnance matters.

(2) Control of the general administration of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps throughout the Theater.

(3) Formation, organization, and control of British ordnance installations.

(4) Forecasts of the requirements of stores and the placing of demands with the War Office according to operations and anticipated developments.

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62. Pamphlet, Army Ordnance Services in the Field, General Organization, April 1944.
63. Ibid. FSR, vol I, 13 Dec 39, sect 82. Crane Report, Chart No 39, 28 Sep 43.

(5) Use of local resources in materials and manufacture.

(6) Economical use of the financial powers granted to the DOS.

(7) Storage, inspection, and repair of ammunition.

(8) Storage and issue, but not provision of RAF bombs and ammunition.

(9) Operation of laundries and mobile baths, and the decontamination of clothing in the event of gas warfare.

(10) Operation of industrial gas units.

(11) Census of controlled stores and vehicles until 15 July 1943 when the responsibility was transferred to Q (AE).[64]

The responsibility for the delivery of fighting stores to the 8th Army was transferred from GHQ MEF to AFHQ in August 1943.[65]

d. Organization. The general staff responsibility for the supervision of Ordnance Service (B) was transferred from Q (Maint) to Q (AE) on 15 July 1943.[66] A chart of the organization of the Ordnance Service (B) at AFHQ in November 1943 is shown on the next page.[67]

e. Personnel. The following table shows the au-

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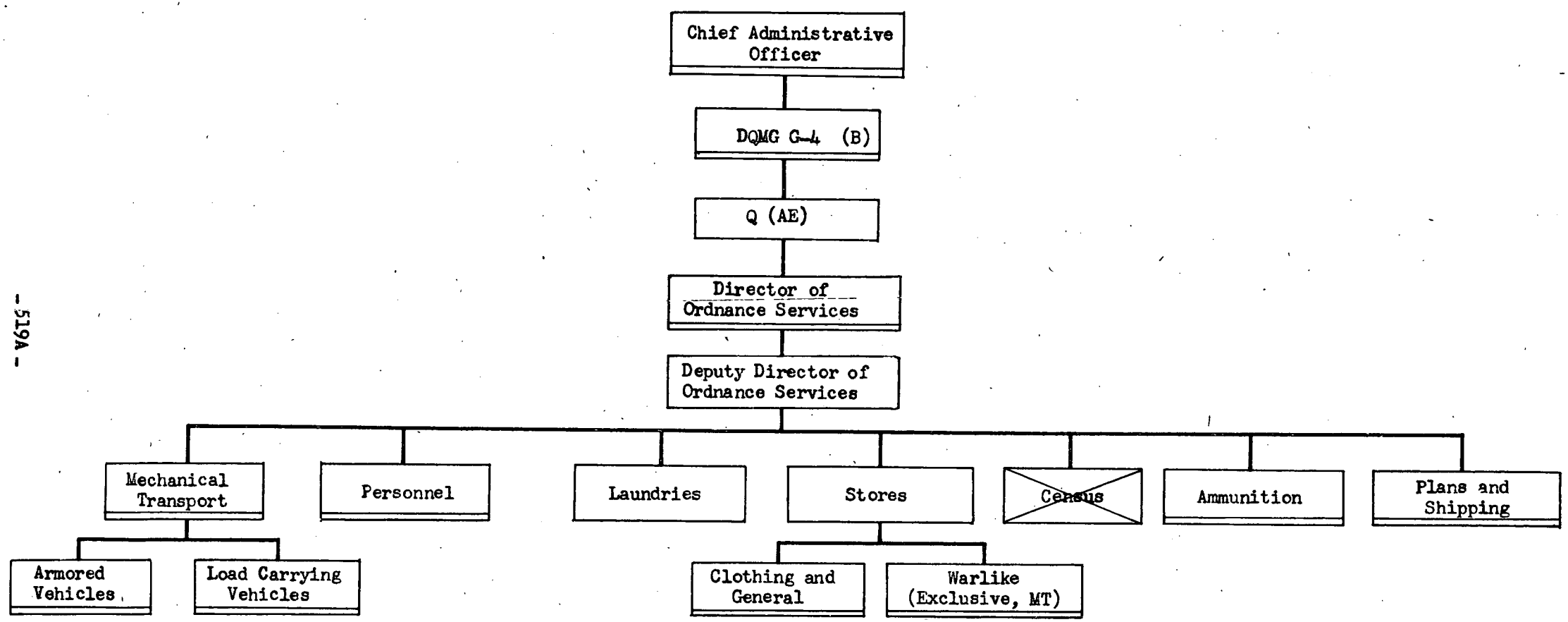
64. AFHQ Staff Memo, No 67, 19 July 43. Ltr, Q (AE) to G-3 Org (B), 28 Aug 43 (Q (AE) AFHQ file: 6000/1/Q (AE)).
65. AFHQ, DOS (B) Order No 8, 28 Aug 43.
66. See footnote 64 above.
67. Crane Report, Chart No 39, 28 Sep 43. Statement by SQMS Wood, Ord (B) AFHQ, 23 Jan 45.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF BRITISH ORDNANCE SERVICE AFHQ
November 1943



LEGEND:

Command

Section dropped out during 1943.

Indicates a subsection in existence in 1942.

thorized personnel for the Ordnance Service (B) on 1 December 1943 at AFHQ:

OFFICERS			WARRANT OFFICERS			OTHER RANKS		
Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43
Maj Gen		1	WO I	1	1	S/Sgt	3	6
Brig	1	1	WO II	2	5	Sgt	4	10
Col	1	3				Cpl	5	14
Lt Col	4	7				L/Cpl	3	12
Maj	7	15				Pte	18	79
Capt	6	21						
1st Lt		1						
Totals:	19	49		3	6		33	121

Total British (1942): 55
Total British (1943): 176

8. Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Service (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. What was to become the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Service (REME) at AFHQ was activated with the assignment of a Deputy Director of Mechanical Engineering (DDME) to the combined Ordnance Section at Norfolk House on 14 August 1942.[68] It was not, however, until 1 January 1943 that REME began to operate fully from AFHQ.[69]

b. Directors of Mechanical Engineering (DME). Colonel R. E. Broadhurst (B), who was appointed DDME Allied Force on 14 August 1942,[70] was upgraded to DME with

---

* WE VIII/374/1, wef 12 Oct 42, including Hq Increment.
\# WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43 (AG AFHQ file: 321-1).
68. WO Auth 112/REME/1/AG 9/21, 4 Sep 42.
69. Statement by Capt Green, REME AFHQ, 26 Mar 45.
70. See footnote 68 above.

the rank of brigadier on 17 October 1942.[71] Brigadier Broadhurst was succeeded by Brigadier D. S. Riddell (B) on 30 November 1942[72] who in turn was succeeded by Brigadier F. A. Hibberd (B) on 28 May 1943.[73] On 9 November 1943 Brigadier Hibberd was likewise succeeded by Major General W. S. Tope (B) who continued as DME for the remainder of the year.[74]

c. Functions. Prior to 1 October 1942 the British Ordnance Service had been responsible for the inspection and repair of equipment in addition to its supply functions.[75] On that date the Ordnance Service was relieved of the responsibility for matters connected with the repair and maintenance of equipment, and REME was established as a separate service in the British army organization from the personnel who had performed these duties under the Ordnance Service. REME was responsible for the recovery, repair, and inspection of all "A" and "B" vehicles, guns, instruments, wireless stores, and other technical equipment used in the British army.[76] The duties of the DME and his staff at AFHQ were as follows:[77]

(1) Administration, organization, and movement of REME personnel and units throughout the Theater.

(2) Assignment and promotion of REME

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71. WO Auth 112/REME/1/AG 21, 17 Oct 42.
72. AFHQ Auth G1/B/430/MS, 9 Jan 43.
73. AFHQ Auth G1/B/5441/MS, 6 June 43.
74. WO Cable 86686 (SSI), 6 Nov 43.
75. ACI's 1605, 1802 of 1942.
76. BQI's AFHQ Annex 30, 28 Feb 43.
77. Ibid. Crane Report, Chart No 31, 28 Sep 43; REME AFHQ Office Instr No 42, 4 Oct 43.

personnel in conjunction with the Deputy Military Secretary and GHQ O2E.

(3) Advice to staff branches, services, and advisors on electrical and mechanical matters of a technical nature.

(4) Liaison with the Executive Planning Section.

(5) Co-ordination of the activities and supervision of the production of REME installations in accordance with the priorities arranged by Q (AE) and Ordnance.

(6) Supervision of the Experimental Section which investigated defects with a view to rectification and developed special services as required by other staff sections and services.

(7) Liaison with RAC, RA, and Infantry Advisors on the manufacture of special equipment and operational modifications.

(8) Liaison with RAC Advisor on all electrical and mechanical problems affecting the RAC.

(9) Preparation, publication, and issue of REME regulations affecting technical equipment.

(10) Promulgation of modifications to equipment and improved maintenance techniques.

(11) Preparation of technical reports on enemy equipment.

(12) Liaison with other staff sections and services to obtain civilian employees and accommodation for REME installations.

(13) Co-ordination of their requirements of stores and spares with the Ordnance Service.

(14) Reports on the crating of vehicles in relation to assembly output and on defects in packing.

(15) Preparation of statistics on REME installation production.

(16) Supervision of the issue and efficient use of machinery in REME installations.

d. Organization. The staff duties in connection with REME were originally performed by Q (Maint). These duties, however, were transferred to Q (AE) when it was established on 15 July 1943.[78] A chart of the organization of REME at AFHQ in November 1943 is shown on the next page.[79]

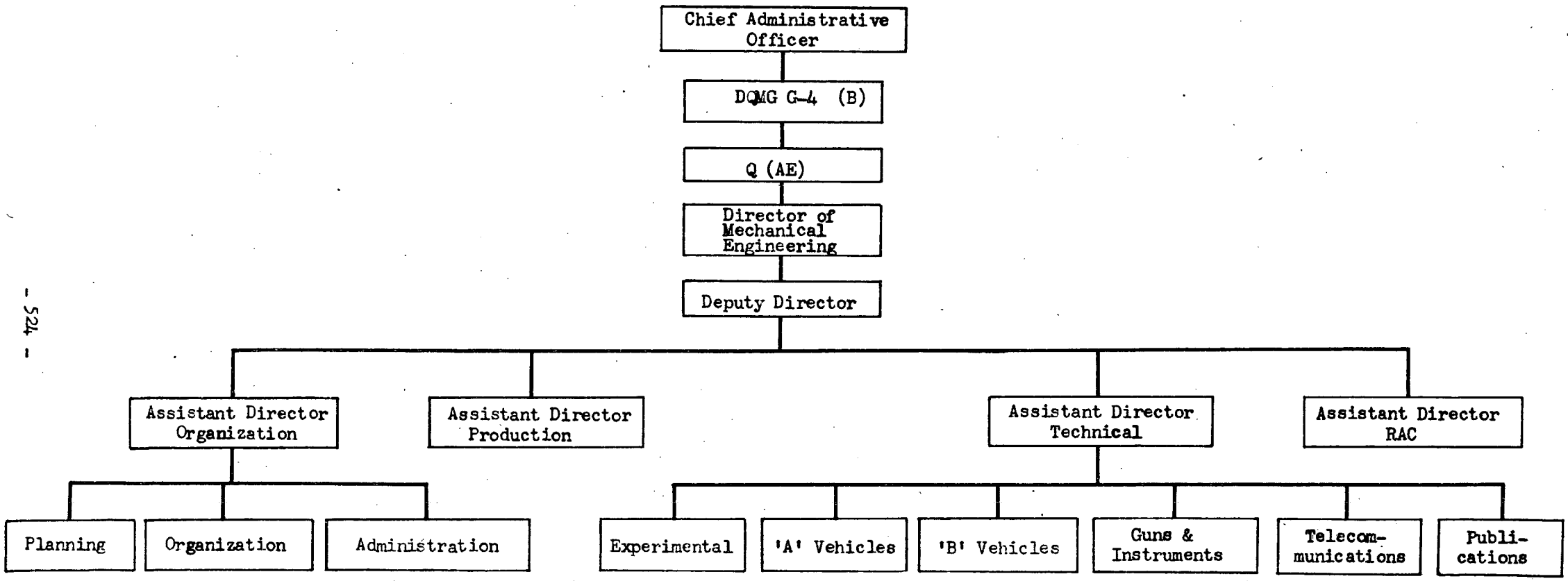
e. Personnel. The personnel authorized for REME at AFHQ in October 1942 and December 1943 are shown in the table below:

OFFICERS			WARRANT OFFICERS			OTHER RANKS		
Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43
Maj Gen		1	WO I	2	2	S/Sgt		2
Brig	1	1	WO II	1	3	Sgt	4	4
Col	1	1				Cpl	2	5
Lt Col	2	4				L/Cpl	2	6
Maj	6	8				Pte	10	25
Capt	5	10						
Lt		2						
Totals:	15	27		3	5		18	42

Total British (1942): 36
Total British (1943): 74

78. AFHQ Staff Memo No 67, 19 July 43.
79. Crane Report, Chart No 31, 28 Sep 43; and memo DME to G-3 Org, 23 Oct 43 (REME AFHQ file: D/1269 pt 7).
* WE VIII/374/1, wef 12 Oct 42.
\# WE XII/1/4 wef 1 Dec 43 (AG AFHQ file: 321-1 AFHQ).

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF ROYAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS SERVICE (BRITISH) AFHQ
November 1943



9. Signal Sections of AFHQ and NATOUSA

a. Chief Signal Officers. After Brigadier General Jerry V. Matejka (A) was ordered to WASHINGTON,[80] Major General Leslie B. Nicholls (B) became the Chief Signal Officer (CSO) of AFHQ effective 1 July 1943[81] and retained that assignment throughout the balance of the year. The position of Deputy Chief Signal Officer (DCSO) changed from Brigadier William A. Scott (B) to Brigadier Edward J. Murphy (B) in mid-March,[82] and then again during 1943 on 4 July when Colonel Terrence J. Tully (A) became DCSO under General Nicholls.[83]

Each of these officers had additional responsibilities to the ones generally associated with their respective positions. Between 4 February and 1 July, General Matejka was also CSO of NATOUSA.[84] Thereafter Colonel Tully acted in that capacity until the appointment of Colonel Lloyd C. Parsons (A) as CSO NATOUSA was announced on 26 August 1943.[85] There were no further changes in the assignment of CSO NATOUSA during 1943. Major General Nicholls and both Brigadiers Scott and Murphy served as CSO (British) in addition to their duties which have been outlined above.

b. Changes of Functions. The development of the

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80. Ltr Order, NATOUSA to CSO AFHQ, 20 June 43 (AG AFHQ file: 201 J. V. Matejka).
81. Ltr No 5350/9/MS, WO to Gen Nicholls, 8 Aug 43.
82. Information furnished by WO Dawton (B), personnel clerk (B) of Sig Sect AFHQ, on 17 Jan 45.
83. AFHQ Staff Memo No 58, 4 July 43. AFHQ GO No 41, 9 July 43.
84. NATOUSA GO No 1, 4 Feb 43.
85. NATOUSA GO No 81, 26 Aug 43.

Signal Section NATOUSA, which was constituted on 8 May 1943,[86] resulted in certain responsibilities of the Signal Section AFHQ being modified during 1943, as the new Section assumed the following functions:[87]

(1) To advise the American Theater Commander on all signal matters of American implication and to co-ordinate in matters of international concern with the Signal Section AFHQ.

(2) In signal supply matters of American forces: to recommend modification in tables of basic allowances, to determine signal policies for SOS NATOUSA, to approve and arrange payment of charges incurred by NATOUSA signal organizations, and to maintain adequate statistical data reflecting the status of Theater signal stocks.

(3) To supervise the American planning, installation, allocation, operation, maintenance, and procedure of radio, long lines, and plant equipment.

(4) To supervise the American repair and salvage facilities and to examine captured enemy signal equipment.

(5) To collect and maintain American Theater data on signal personnel, the location and the employment of signal units, all move-

---

86. NATOUSA GO No 28, 8 May 43.
87. Organizational and Function Chart of Sig Sect NATOUSA, c. 1 Dec 43 (Sig Sect AFHQ, Adm Division files).

ments or transfers involving signal personnel and to make recommendations on all these matters.

(6) To develop schools for the training of signal personnel and code clerks as well as to disseminate training doctrines acquired in combat.

(7) To ensure, in co-ordination with Signal Section AFHQ, the safety and security of all ciphers, codes, and signals handled by American organizations in the Theater.

(8) To assign radio frequencies and call signs allocated by AFHQ and in the Communications Zone to maintain liaison with aircraft warning and radar employing agencies.

(9) In photographic matters: to supervise personnel and operations of Theater photographic laboratories, all training film, and special photographic projects; to establish priorities on photographic supplies, and to control the issue of official war correspondents' identification cards.

(10) To maintain liaison with Allied combatants in all signal matters.

Matters which were either of joint interest or strictly British in character continued to be handled by the AFHQ Section. The first actual shift of these responsibilities to NATOUSA did not occur until late September 1943 at which time the first appreciable transfer of person-

nel was made to the new Section.[88] By 1 December 1943 the Signal Section NATOUSA had become fully organized and was able to perform its functions as outlined above.

c. Changes in the Signal Section AFHQ Organization. The organization of the Signal Section AFHQ remained integrated throughout 1943 as in the previous year. Operational control was established over the personnel in the Signal Service Regiment (A) and the AFHQ Signal Company (B). Another modification of the organization of 1942 developed from the necessity for adequate communication facilities at the Advanced AFHQ. The installing and operating of these installations became the responsibility of a detachment of signal personnel assigned to the Signal Section AFHQ. The addition of an Assistant DCSO directly responsible for a number of miscellaneous subsections made it possible for the American and British Executive Officers to devote a larger portion of their time to policy formulation and administrative supervision pertaining to their national interests. An organizational chart of the Signal Section AFHQ for November 1943 appears on the next page.[89]

d. Changes in the Signal Section AFHQ Personnel. There was an increase in authorized personnel for the Signal Section AFHQ during 1943. In the table below are figures comparing British and American personnel for

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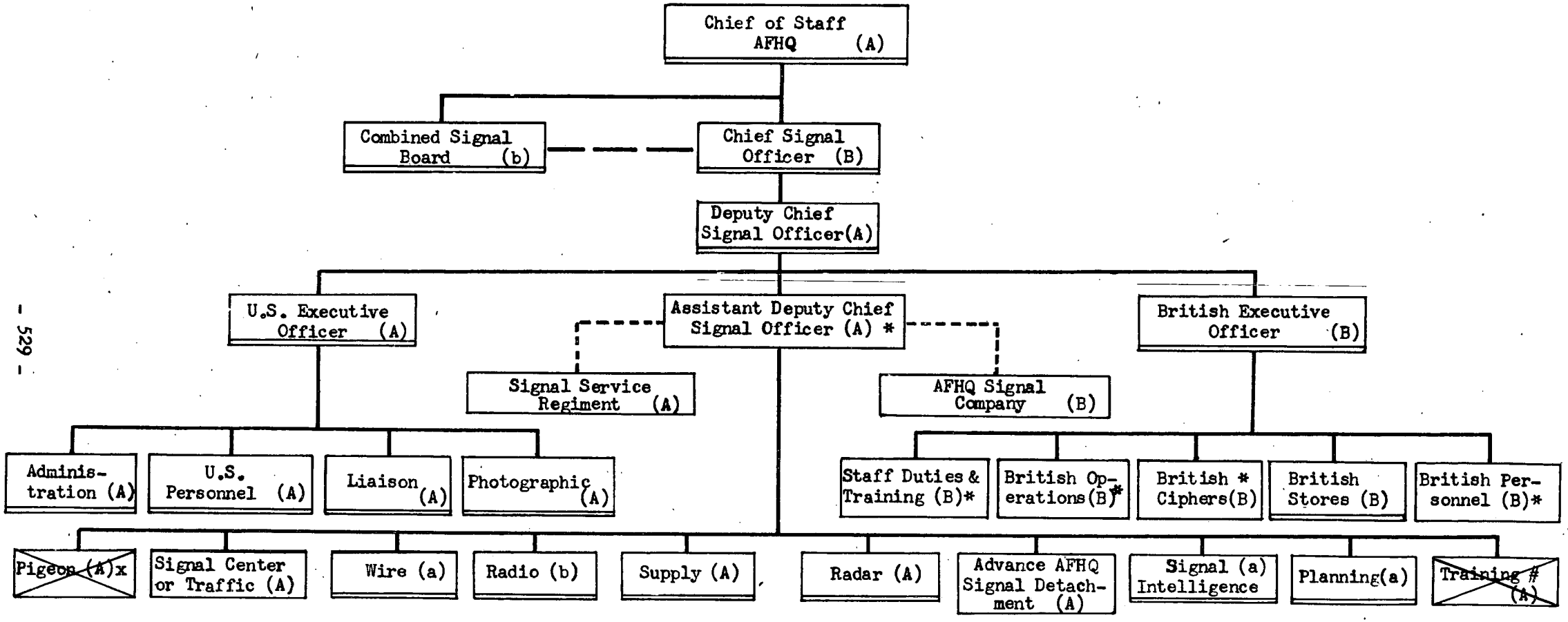
88. Ltr, CSO AFHQ to CSO NATOUSA and DCSO AFHQ, 26 Sep 43 (Sig Sect AFHQ, Adm file: 321.91).
89. Org Chart of Sig Sect AFHQ, 6 Nov 43 (Sig Sect AFHQ, Adm Div files).

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE SIGNAL SECTION AFHQ
November 1943



LEGEND:

Command Channel
Operational Control
Liaison
Office or organization discontinued during 1943.
Office or organization continued from 1942.

NOTES OF EXPLANATION:

* These units had been part of combined units in 1942.
x Pigeon functions were absorbed by U.S. personnel c. April 1943 after this subsection was disbanded as an operating unit. (Information furnished by Col K. Buchak (A), Sig Sect AFHQ on 22 Jan 1945).
\# This unit was transferred in toto to Sig Sect NATOUSA c. Nov 1943.
(A), or (B), indicates the nationality of those in the unit as well as the head of the unit.
(a), or (b), indicates the nationality of the head of an integrated unit.

1942 and 1943.

OFFICERS

Rank	Am Nov* 42	Am Nov# 43	Br Oct^x 42	Br Dec@ 43
Maj Gen				1
Brig Gen	1	1	1	
Col	2	6		1
Lt Col	3	7	2	3
Maj	6	10	5	8
Capt	10	14	2	6
1st Lt	7	9		
2d Lt	13			
Totals:	42	47	10	19

WARRANT OFFICERS

CWO			1	1
Not Specified		3		
Totals:		3	1	1

ENLISTED MEN

Rank	Am Nov* 42	Am Nov# 43	Br Oct^x 42	Br Dec@ 43
M/Sgt	2	7		
T/Sgt	5	6		
S/Sgt	1	3		1
Tec 3	3	10		
Sgt	1		1	1
Tec 4	3	13		
Cpl	1		1	1
Tec 5	3	12		
Pfc	6	2	1	1
Pvt		2	2	6
Totals:	25	55	5	10

	1942	1943
Total Americans:	67	105
Total British :	16	30
COMBINED TOTALS:	83	135

e. Organization of the Signal Section NATOUSA. Although there had been a CSO NATOUSA as early as 4 February,[90] the actual Signal Section NATOUSA was not constituted until 8 May 1943.[91] All during this period the American component of the Signal Section AFHQ served both AFHQ and NATOUSA and continued to do so even until

---

* Table of American Personnel, 19 Nov 42, in envelope at back of G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O AFHQ Old.

\# Ltr, AG AFHQ to CSO AFHQ and CO Hq Comd AF, 14 July 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 200.3/145).

x WE VIII/374/1, wef 12 Oct 42.

@ WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43 (AG AFHQ file: 321-1 AFHQ).

90. See footnote 84 above.

91. See footnote 86 above.

late September 1943 when finally a separate table of organization for the NATOUSA Section was furnished.[92] During the months of October and November several subsections were organized under the CSO NATOUSA, and by the first of December 1943 the separate organization of the Signal Section NATOUSA was similar to that shown in the chart on the next page.[93]

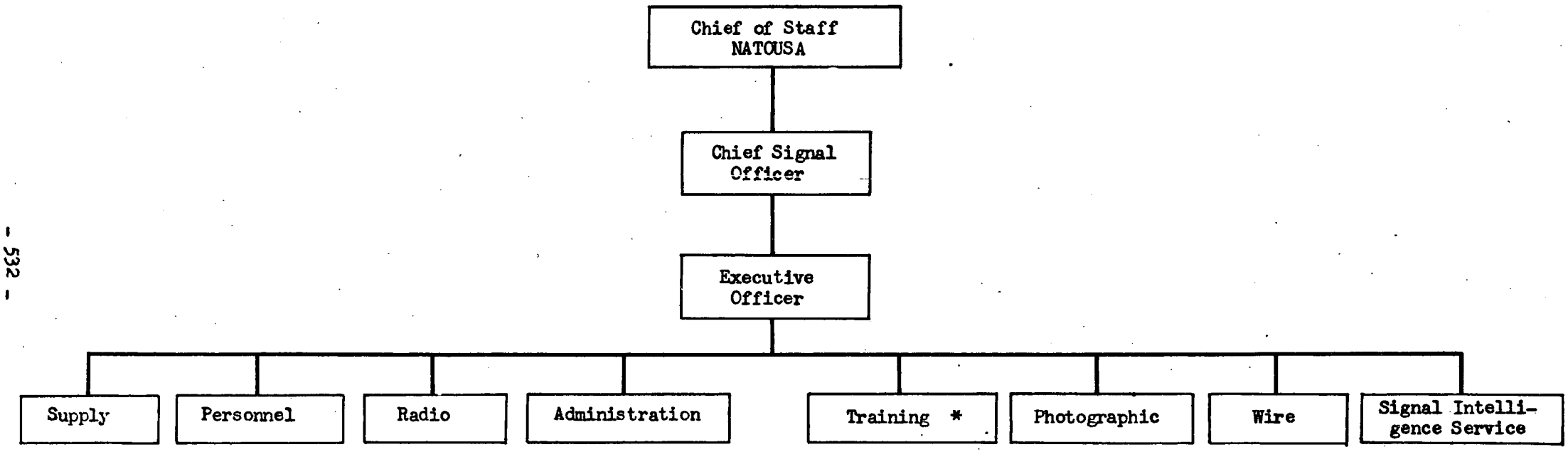
f. Personnel for the Signal Section NATOUSA. The table of organization for the Signal Section NATOUSA was developed with the idea of NATOUSA and AFHQ being in separate locations shortly thereafter.[94] Since this geographical separation appeared imminent, although it failed to materialize during 1943, the two Signal Sections continued to function side by side, each with different personnel. The authorized personnel figures in effect for the Signal Section NATOUSA during November 1943 are shown in the table below.[95]

OFFICERS		WARRANT OFFICERS		ENLISTED MEN	
Rank	Nov 43	Rank	Nov 43	Rank	Nov 43
Col	5	CWO	3	M/Sgt	8
Lt Col	6	WOJG	4	T/Sgt	10
Maj	10			S/Sgt	8
Capt	14			Tec 3	7
1st Lt	9			Tec 4	15
				Tec 5	20
				Pfc	1
Totals:	44		7		69

Total Americans: 120

92. Ltr, AG AFHQ to CSO NATOUSA and CO Hq Comd, AF, 20 Sep 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 200.3/155).
93. Organizational and Functional Chart of Sig Sect NATOUSA, 1 Dec 43 (Sig Sect AFHQ, Adm Div files).
94. Memo, Col Tully to CofS AFHQ and CofS NATOUSA, 15 July 43 (AG AFHQ, Adm Div files).
95. See footnote 92 above.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE SIGNAL SECTION NATOUSA
15 December 1943



NOTE: All personnel is American.

* This subsection had existed as an AFHQ subsection in 1942 and was transferred in toto to NATOUSA c. November 1943.

10. The Combined Signal Board AFHQ

a. Activation. Although it is possible to trace its informal functioning and origin back to 12 August 1942,[96] the Combined Signal Board AFHQ only became established officially as an agency of the Headquarters on 28 February 1943.[97]

b. Chairman. The Chief Signal Officer (CSO) of AFHQ was designated Chairman of the Board. Between 28 February and 1 July 1943, the Chairman was consequently Brigadier General Jerry V. Matejka (A).[98] During the remainder of 1943 Major General Leslie B. Nicholls (B) served as Chairman of the Board.[99]

c. Functions. As set forth in the February directive, the duties of the Combined Signal Board of AFHQ were to:[100]

> (1) Consider and recommend action to be taken within Allied Force in NORTH AFRICA in regard to all matters charged by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Combined Communication Board, Washington, D. C.
>
> (2) Maintain close contact with the following:
>
> (a) Combined Communications Board, Washington, D. C.
>
> (b) Communication Board, Middle East.
>
> (3) Within such limitations as may be placed upon it by the Combined Chiefs of Staff

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96. "Memo for submission to Gen Eisenhower," 13 Aug 42 (SGS AFHQ unprocessed files).
97. AFHQ GO No 22, 28 Feb 43.
98. Ltr Order, NATOUSA to CSO AFHQ, 20 June 43 (AG AFHQ file: 201 J. V. Matejka).
99. Ltr No 5350/9/MS, WO to Gen Nicholls, 8 Aug 43.
100. See footnote 97 above.

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and the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Force, co-ordinate to the greater combined effectiveness of signal agencies of United States, British, and French armed services and civil communication agencies.

(4) Submit with its recommendations to the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Force, all matters which cannot be satisfactorily co-ordinated within the Board itself.

(5) Collect such information, conduct such correspondence, and maintain such records as may be necessary for the performance of the above duties.

Although the directive of February did not include the following, these four functions had been and continued to be those of the Combined Signal Board:[101]

(1) To act as an advisory agency for the different services in the establishment of uniform and co-operative signal policies in the Theater.

(2) To arrange, supervise, and control the restoration, diversion, rehabilitation, repair, and operation of submarine cables in the Theater.

(3) To establish liaison with, and to assist in the development of facilities for the use of, certain Allied commercial carriers: Cable and Wireless Ltd. (B), Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. (A), and RCA Communications Inc. (A).

(4) To maintain close contact with the British Joint Communications Board, London.

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101. Statements of Maj L. R. Engler (A), Secy of Combined Sig Bd AFHQ on 14 Mar 45.

d. Organization and Representation. In February, when the Board was officially established, the organization associated with the Board consisted of four parts: the Chairman, other members, elected members, and the secretaries.[102] The position of the Chairman has been discussed in paragraph b above. The other members consisted of representatives of:

(1) Commanders of the principal subordinate commands in the Allied Force in NORTH AFRICA.

(2) US Army, US Navy, Royal Navy, British Army, and Royal Air Force, if a representative thereof is not included in (1) above.

(3) Commander-in-Chief, French Forces.

The Board obtained its elected members, when these were considered "necessary for the disposal of any matter under consideration by the Board," from appropriate armed forces or civil agencies in NORTH AFRICA. Elected members attended only such meetings as decided upon by the other members and Chairman and remained only for the discussion of the agenda in which they were concerned. There were two full-time Secretaries, one British and one American, who were not members of the Board but performed for it the necessary secretarial duties. Both were carried for personnel accounting purposes during 1943 on allotments for the Signal Section AFHQ.[103]

An organizational chart of the Combined Signal Board for November 1943 will be found on the next page.

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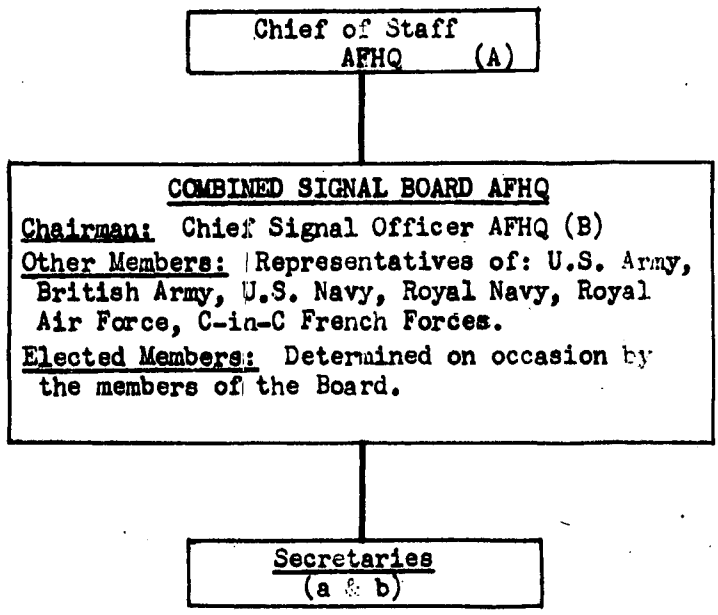
102. See footnote 97 above.
103. See footnote 101 above. There were no separate personnel allotments for the Combined Sig Bd AFHQ during 1943.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE COMBINED SIGNAL BOARD AFHQ
November 1943



LEGEND:

(A),(B) Office held by an American or British officer.

(a & b) Combined heads of sections or offices.

Chapter XVII

MEDICAL STAFF ORGANIZATIONS

While the functions of the medical services are unquestionably technical, the discussions of the medical staff organizations at AFHQ have been reserved for a separate chapter following immediately after that for the other technical staff organizations. This segregation has been adopted because the medical services deal with the care of personnel rather than with that of equipment and installations and also because they form non-combatant branches of the forces in the Theater. Furthermore, at least on the American side, the medical services have had a separate and elaborate historical program of their own. The insertion of this additional chapter will, therefore, help to keep the accounts of their administrative organizations at AFHQ distinct from the other sections, just as their histories remain distinct from those of the other service branches.

A separate section of this chapter is devoted to the British Veterinary and Remount Service at AFHQ in order to match that of the American Medical Section which includes medical care of both humans and animals.

1. Medical Section (British) AFHQ

a. Director of Medical Services (DMS). Major General E. M. Cowell (B) continued to serve as Surgeon AFHQ and DMS (British) throughout the year 1943. Brigadier General Albert W. Kenner (A), the Deputy Surgeon AFHQ

during the pre-invasion and invasion periods, was succeeded by Brigadier General Frederick A. Blesse (A) on 4 July 1943.[1]

b. Changes in Functions. The detailed planning and operations of the medical services with the task forces had been performed under the direct control of the respective task force commanders.[2] On 1 January 1943 a memorandum was issued which made the Surgeon AFHQ responsible for the general administration of all medical services throughout the Theater.[3] The difficulties of a mixed administration immediately became evident, since this memorandum was completely at variance with the American system of administration under which the head of a service with an army or base section was responsible to the commanding general of his formation. This memorandum was therefore revoked, and on 23 January a new memorandum was issued which gave the Surgeon AFHQ separate functions for both the American and British medical services in addition to his responsibility for determining the broad policies of the joint medical services and for advising the C-in-C on all matters pertaining thereto.[4] The duties of the Surgeon AFHQ in relation to the American medical service were:[5]

(1) Developing, establishing, and maintaining simplified and uniform methods of ad-

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1. AFHQ Staff Memo No 58, 4 July 43.
2. Annual Report Med Sect NATOUSA, 1st Sect, 1943, p 2-4.
3. AFHQ Adm Memo No 1, 1 Jan 43.
4. AFHQ Adm Memo No 9, 23 Jan 43.
5. Ibid. FM 100-10, 15 Nov 43, par 16-19.

ministration.

(2) Developing new, improved, or special types of medical supplies and equipment to meet the requirements of the Theater.

(3) Making such technical inspections and calling for such technical reports from subordinate units as were necessary to insure the proper execution of the C-in-C's plans.

(4) Controlling matters of general routine and technical detail by means of conferences and correspondence.

All recommendations which entailed the statement of a new policy or a variation from prescribed methods were issued through the Adjutant General in the name of the C-in-C.[6]

The Surgeon AFHQ in his capacity as the British DMS was responsible to the CAO for the technical and financial methods employed in carrying out the work of the British medical services in the Theater.[7] On matters of administration and technical detail he was authorized to issue instructions to his representatives in lower formations. Through his staff at AFHQ and lower formations the DMS was responsible for:[8]

(1) Supervising the collection, professional care, treatment, and evacuation of British sick and wounded in the Theater.

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6. Min CofS Conf AFHQ No 14, 18 Jan 43.
7. See footnote 4 above. FSR, vol I, 13 Dec 39, sect 62.
8. FSR, vol I, 13 Dec 39, sect 68. Crane Report Chart No 32, 28 Sep 43.

(2) Advising on the distribution of British hospitals and medical units throughout the Theater.

(3) Supervising the operation of British hospitals and medical units.

(4) Investigating the cause of any outbreak of disease among the British troops or local inhabitants in their vicinity.

(5) Advising on all British hygienic and sanitary matters in the Theater and on areas which the British proposed to occupy.

(6) Supervising and co-ordinating the work of the British Dental and Nursing services in the Theater.

(7) Ensuring the supply and replenishment of all British medical equipment and supplies in the Theater.

(8) Preparing reports and furnishing statistics of British casualties in the Theater.

(9) Directing the administration and organization of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the Theater.

c. Changes in Organization. The American component of the Medical Section assumed the additional function of Medical Section NATOUSA with the establishment of the American Theater on 4 February 1943,[9] an account of which is given in the next section of this chapter. This change, however, did not affect the position of the

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9. NATOUSA GO No 1, 4 Feb 43.

DMS as Surgeon AFHQ or the parallel manner in which the combined medical sections were organized. The two sections continued to work in the same rooms until 23 June 1943 when they moved to larger offices. In this new location the sections had independent offices but maintained close liaison by frequent consultations and regular weekly conferences.[10] Two additional Assistant Directors of Medical Services were appointed on 17 June and 8 October 1943 to co-ordinate the work in connection with prisoners of war, to assist in the administration of the British Service, and to deal with Indian personnel;[11] and a number of specialist advisors were also added to the staff during 1943. A chart of the organization of the British Medical Section in November 1943 is shown on the next page.[12]

d. Personnel. The personnel authorized for the British Medical Section at AFHQ were augmented considerably during 1943 to deal with the extra work which arose as a result of the increased size of the British forces and the additional medical units which came under the control of AFHQ from the MIDDLE EAST. A comparison of the establishments for October 1942 and December 1943 is

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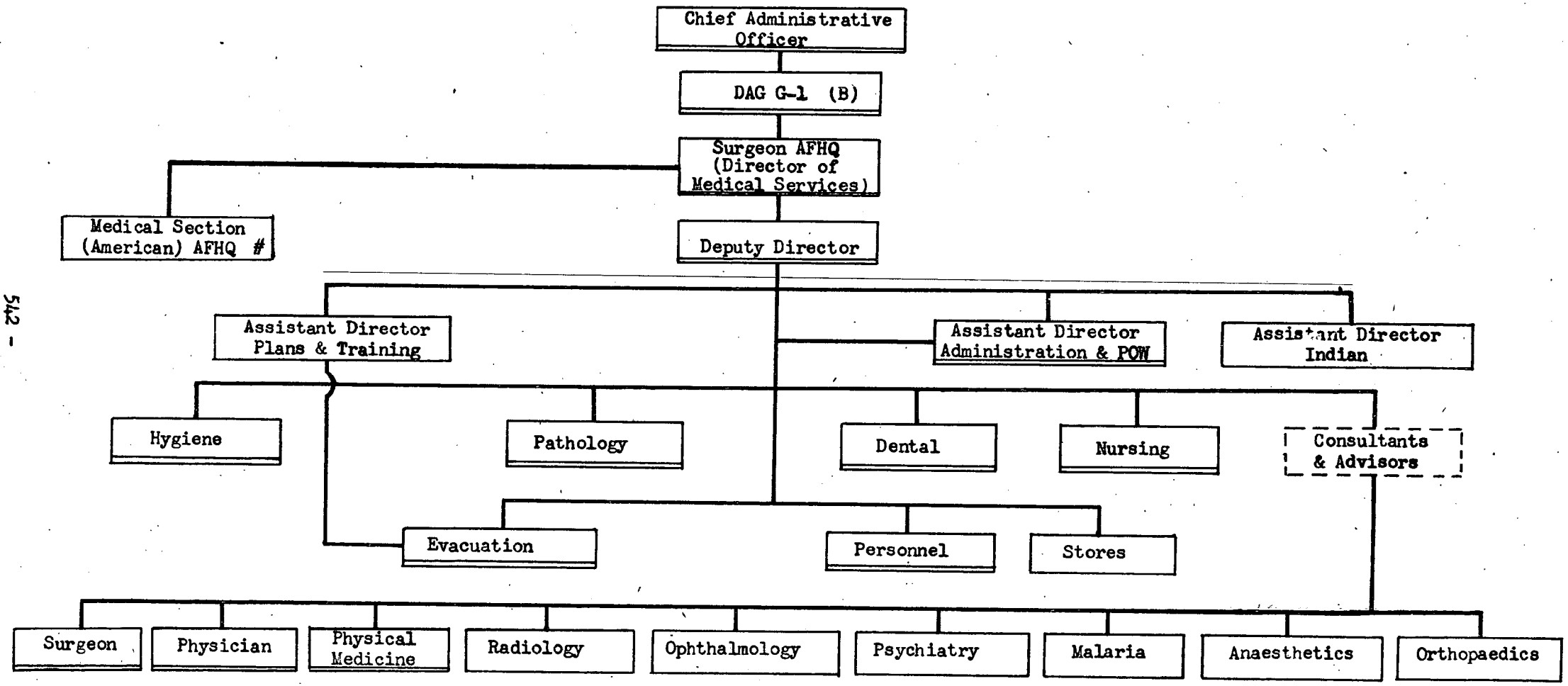
10. Annual Report, Med Sect NATOUSA, 2d Sect, 1943, p 15-16.
11. Min of AFHQ WE Com Mtg No 26, 17 June 43; Amendt No 5 to WE NA/30/2.
12. Crane Report, Chart No 32, 28 Sep 43; statement by SSM Izzett, Med Sect, AFHQ, 28 Mar 45.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF MEDICAL SECTION (BRITISH) AFHQ
November 1943



LEGEND:

[ ] Indicates that the position or section was established in 1942.

\# On NATOUSA matters this Section was responsible directly to the CofS NATOUSA

shown in the table below.

OFFICERS			WARRANT OFFICERS			OTHER RANKS		
Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43
Maj Gen		1	WO I	1	1	S/Sgt		1
Brig	1	1	WO II		1	Sgt	2	5
Col	6	9				Cpl	3	5
Lt Col	2	10				L/Cpl		7
Maj		3				Pte	3	17
Capt		3						
Totals:	9	27		1	2		8	35

Total British (1942): 18
Total British (1943): 64

2. Medical Section (American) AFHQ--NATOUSA

a. Constitution of the Medical Section NATOUSA. During the pre-invasion period the Medical Section AFHQ, although a combined British--American staff section, had already been organized along parallel rather than integrated lines. Upon the establishment of the North African Theater of Operations US Army in February 1943, the American component of the Section also served as a medical section of Headquarters NATOUSA.[13] Its designation, on 8 May 1943, as Medical Section NATOUSA merely formalized this dual role.[14] Throughout 1943 the same organization served as Medical Section NATOUSA and as the American component of the Medical Section AFHQ.

b. Chief of the Medical Section. Major General E.

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* WE VIII/374/1, wef 12 Oct 42.
\# WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43 (AG AFHQ file: 321-1 AFHQ).
13. NATOUSA GO No 1, 4 Feb 43.
14. NATOUSA GO No 28, 8 May 43.

M. Cowell (B) continued to serve as Surgeon (Director of Medical Services) AFHQ throughout 1943. Upon the establishment of NATOUSA on 4 February 1943, Brigadier General A. W. Kenner, as senior American officer in the corresponding AFHQ staff section, also served as Surgeon NATOUSA.[15] On 4 July 1943 Brigadier General Frederick A. Blesse (A) succeeded General Kenner as Deputy Surgeon AFHQ and Surgeon NATOUSA.[16]

c. Changes in Functions. During the pre-invasion period it had been anticipated that the American component of the Medical Section AFHQ would function as a broad policy-forming and co-ordinating agency and that detailed planning and supervision would be decentralized to the field forces. This assumption proved true during the pre-invasion and invasion periods when medical planning and support were the responsibility of the medical staffs of the task force commanders. When, however, AFHQ moved to NORTH AFRICA and assumed direct command of the forces there, it became clear that the American component of the AFHQ Medical Section would have to assume centrally many of these planning and supervisory responsibilities. The British component already had planned to do this and had assumed supervision of all British medical services in the Theater.[17] In particular, with

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15. NATOUSA GO No 1, 4 Feb 43.
16. AFHQ Staff Memo No 58, 4 July 43. AFHQ GO No 41, 9 July 43, sect II.
17. Annual Report of the Medical Section NATOUSA--1943, pp 2-3. Although the British had made comprehensive plans in LONDON for building up their component of the Medical Section, the Americans, for the reason noted above, had made no plans.

the establishment of American base sections directly subordinate to the Theater Headquarters, the American component of the Medical Section became responsible for supervision and administration of their medical staffs.[18] Upon the establishment of NATOUSA on 4 February 1943 the American component assumed the functions of the medical section of a theater headquarters, as outlined in Part I of the AFHQ History.[19] Thereafter the American medical personnel functioned primarily as the Medical Section NATOUSA dealing with American Theater medical matters as defined in Field Service Regulations. Only in combined planning and policy matters did they act as part of the Medical Section AFHQ.

d. Changes in Organization. Because of its greatly increased supervisory functions the Medical Section (American) AFHQ--NATOUSA expanded considerably during 1943. With the arrival of specially qualified personnel, new functional subsections were gradually created to meet advisory and supervisory needs. The organization of the Medical Section (American), as it later developed, is shown by the chart on the following page.[20]

e. Personnel. Similarly, with the growth of the responsibilities of the Medical Section, its personnel expanded to over several times that of the pre-invasion period during 1943. A comparison of personnel author-

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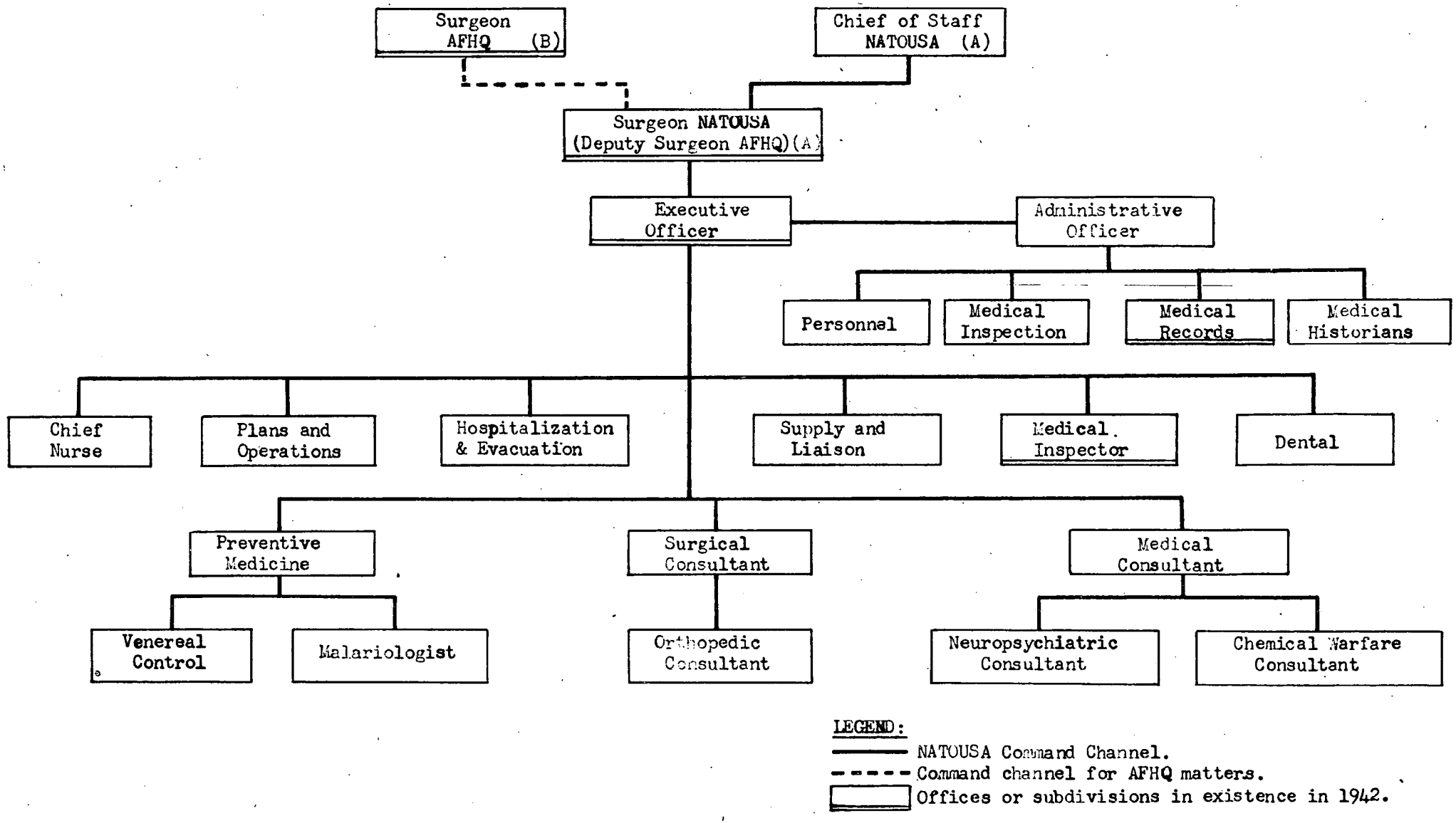
18. Ibid., pp 15-16.
19. History of AFHQ, I, 66-67. AR 40-5, 15 Jan 26, par 2 and 3.
20. Crane Report, Chart No 33, 28 Sep 43. Org Chart of Med Sect AFHQ, 10 Aug 43 (Med Sect AFHQ file: 300-Adm 1943).

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL SECTION (AMERICAN) AFHQ-NATOUSA
August 1943



ized for November 1942 and December 1943 is shown in the table below:

OFFICERS			ENLISTED MEN		
Rank	Nov* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Nov* 42	Dec# 43
Brig Gen		1	M/Sgt	1	1
Col		8	T/Sgt		3
Lt Col	2	9	S/Sgt		2
Maj	2	7	Tec 3	1	2
Capt		4	Sgt	1	2
1st Lt		2	Tec 4		5
2d Lt		1	Cpl	1	
			Tec 5		8
			Pfc		4
			Pvt		3
Totals:	4	32		4	30

Total Americans (1942): 8
Total Americans (1943): 62

3. Veterinary and Remount Services (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. The Veterinary and Remount Services (V&RS) were established at AFHQ on 1 January 1943 when the GHQ Increment to 1st Army became part of the combined Headquarters.[21]

b. Deputy Director (DDV&RS). Major I. MacLaren (B) was designated DADV&RS GHQ Increment on 13 November 1942.[22] He continued in this position at AFHQ after 1 January 1943 until the appointment of Colonel C. H. S.

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* Personnel Table of AFHQ, 19 Nov 42, in envelope at back of G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O AFHQ Old.

\# Memo, AG to SURGEON NATOUSA, 5 Dec 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 211.02-249); AG NATOUSA Ltr 211.02-250 to SURGEON NATOUSA, 5 Dec 43. This includes 1 lt col, 1 maj, and 1 capt of the Army Nurse Corps.

21. Statement by Lt Col Hart, V&RS AFHQ, 29 Mar 45.

22. WO Auth P/57807/4 (V&R), 12 Nov 42.

Townsend (B) as Deputy Director V&RS AFHQ on 18 November 1943.[23] Colonel Townsend remained in this assignment for the rest of that year.

c. Functions. The DDV&RS AFHQ was the advisor to the British staff sections and services on all veterinary and remount matters and was responsible in the Theater for the organization of the Services and the provision of animals.[24]

The responsibilities of the DDV&RS for British formations in the Theater were as follows:[25]

(1) Advice on all veterinary and remount matters.

(2) Maintenance of sufficient animal reserves to meet the requirements of these formations.

(3) Local purchase or requisition of animals.

(4) Disposal of captured animals.

(5) Release of animals to units from remount depots.

(6) Veterinary care of all military animals.

(7) Disposal of all unfit or excess animals.

(8) Provision of veterinary medicines and equipment.

(9) Advice to Supply and Transport and

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23. WO Auth 119/MS, 14 Dec 43.
24. Statement by Lt Col Hart V&RS AFHQ, 30 Mar 45.
25. Ibid. Memo, DCAO FLAMBO to All Concerned, Dec 43 (Ref 98Q).

Ordnance services on technical questions regarding forage and animal equipment.

(10) Departmental control of all veterinary and remount units and their allotment to units or formations, in accordance with operational requirements.

(11) Provision and posting of all veterinary personnel.

(12) Provision of personnel for the inspection of animals slaughtered locally for military consumption.

The Animal Provision Board was formed in November 1943 to co-ordinate all matters affecting the provision of horses and mules for the Allied forces in ITALY and to deal with animal management matters common to these forces.[26] This Board was composed of American and British representatives from the QM Section and V&RS under the direction of the DDV&RS and had the following duties:[27]

(1) Control and co-ordination of the local purchase of all animals available on the Italian mainland.

(2) Preparation of demands on AFHQ for the provision of animals which could not be obtained in ITALY.

(3) General supervision of the arrangements for the disembarkation and reception of animals imported into ITALY.

(4) Implementation of the general admin-

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26. Ibid. Statement by Maj Waite, R&VS AFHQ, 31 Mar 45.

27. Memo, DCAO FLAMBO to All Concerned, Dec 43 (Ref 98Q).

istrative policies formulated by AFHQ Advanced Administrative Echelon.

(5) Allocation to the Allied forces of all animals in base remount depots or obtained by local purchase.

d. Organization. The V&RS originally was represented at AFHQ only by the DADV&RS. However, with the appointment of the DDV&RS, additional officers were introduced, and the ADV&RS 8th Army was brought directly under his command.[28] The work of the Service was done mostly in ITALY, and, to facilitate its organization, the DDV&RS and a staff captain were attached to AFHQ Advanced Administrative Echelon, while the ADV&RS (FLAMBO) was attached to AFHQ.[29] A chart of the organization of the Directorate of the V&RS in November 1943 is shown on the next page.[30]

e. Personnel. A comparison of the personnel authorized for the V&RS at AFHQ in October 1942 and December 1943 is shown in the table below.

OFFICERS			OTHER RANKS		
Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43
Col		1	Sgt		1
Maj	1	1	Cpl		1
Capt		1	Pte	1	2
Totals:	1	3		1	4

Total British (1942): 2
Total British (1943): 7

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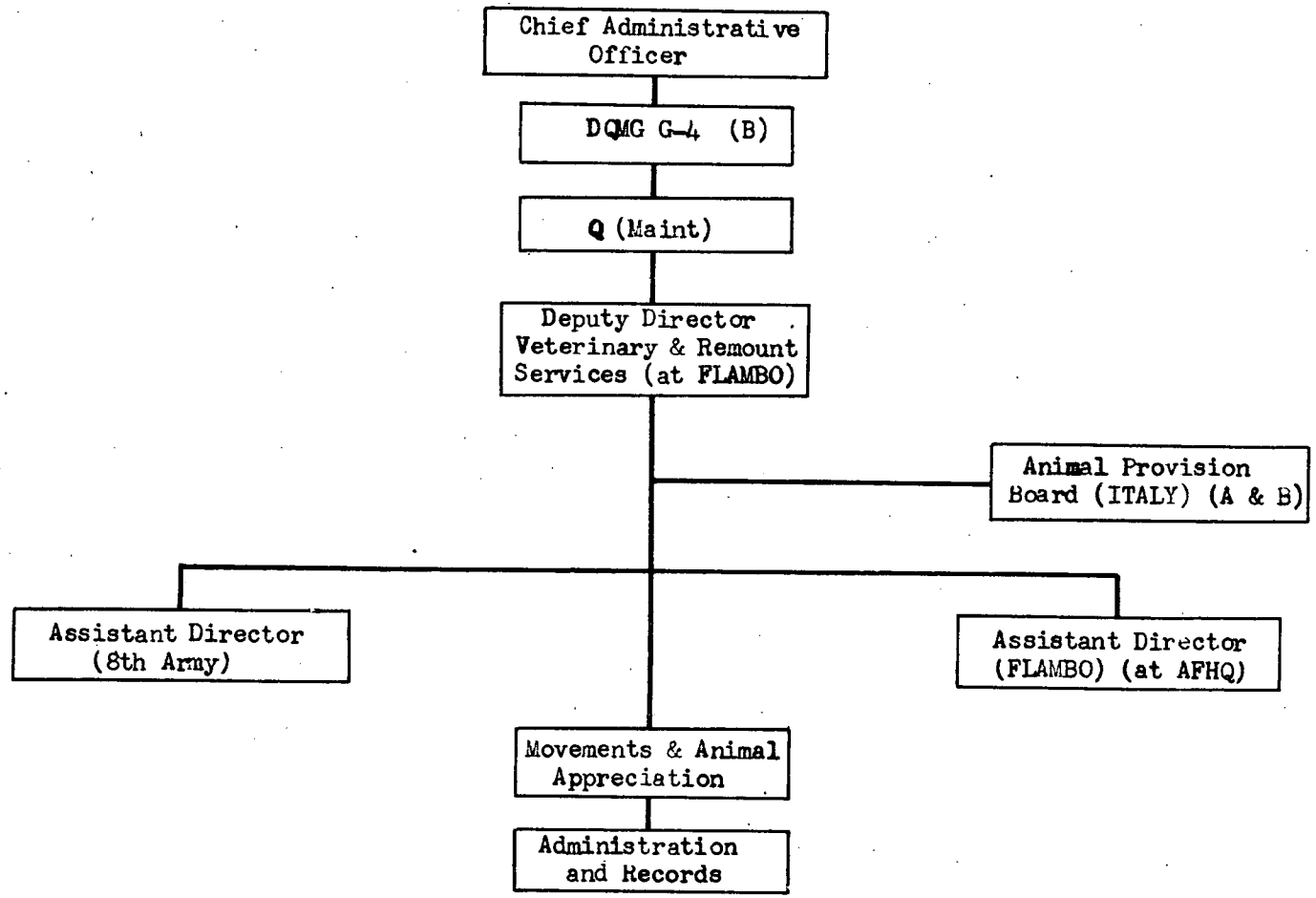
28. See footnote 24 above.
29. Ibid.
30. See footnote 26 above.
* WE VIII/374/1, wef 12 Oct 42.
\# WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43 (AG AFHQ file: 321-1 AFHQ).

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF VETERINARY AND REMOUNT SERVICES AT AFHQ
November 1943



NOTE: (A & B) indicates an integrated organization.

Chapter XVIII

STAFF ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH LAW, MILITARY POLICE, AND INSPECTIONS

An attempt has been made to assemble in this chapter the historical accounts of all staff sections and services which are concerned with military law and police or which are investigative in nature. This category of sections seemed also to include the claims sections which, while concerned with matters of finance, in another sense correspond to an agency of civil law in contrast to the Judge Advocate General sections which are concerned primarily with criminal law. Likewise it seemed entirely appropriate to include the American Inspector General Section here because of its investigative functions.

In conformity with the arrangement in the preceding chapters the corresponding American and British sections are grouped together to complete the functional picture of both nationalities. In the case of the IG Section there was no corresponding British service at the Headquarters or in the Theater.

1. Judge Advocate Section (American)

AFHQ--NATOUSA

a. Establishment of the JA Section NATOUSA. After the establishment of NATOUSA on 4 February 1943 the American JA Section AFHQ also served as the corresponding

NATOUSA staff section.[1] Since the Section's functions were almost entirely those of an American theater section, it was transferred to Headquarters NATOUSA on 8 May 1943.[2]

b. The Judge Advocate (American). Colonel Adam Richmond (A) remained Judge Advocate (American) AFHQ until 14 March 1943.[3] When the North African Theater of Operations US Army was established on 4 February 1943, he also served as JA NATOUSA until 14 March 1943.[4] On 29 July 1943 he was again designated as JA NATOUSA and served in that appointment for the rest of 1943.[5] He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general with effect from 17 March 1943.[6]

c. Functions. The functions of the JA Section NATOUSA, those of an American theater staff section, continued the same as those in 1942.[7] The Section, however, continued to advise the Allied C-in-C on the few

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1. NATOUSA GO No 1, 4 Feb 43.
2. NATOUSA GO No 28, 8 May 43; memo, AG NATOUSA to DTC, 24 Apr 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 321-87); memo, G-1 NATOUSA to DTC, 25 Apr 43 (G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O Hq NATOUSA).
3. NATOUSA SO No 37, 14 Mar 43, par 5.
4. NATOUSA GO No 1, 4 Feb 43.
5. NATOUSA GO No 65, 29 July 43. From 14 Mar to 29 July 43 Col Richmond had been officially relieved of his duties as JA AFHQ--NATOUSA and appointed Asst JAG US Army in charge of the Theater Branch Office of the JAG US Army (see par f. of this sect). Since during this time no JA AFHQ--NATOUSA was appointed, Col Richmond also continued to serve unofficially in his former capacity. However, when the JAG of the Army ruled that both the Theater and WD appointments were too much to be handled by one man, another officer was assigned to the Theater Branch Office, and Col Richmond was reassigned as JA NATOUSA. Statement by Gen Richmond, JAG MTOUSA, 16 Mar 45.
6. WD SO No 92, 2 Apr 43.
7. History of AFHQ, I, 83.

legal matters, mainly questions of international law, which had to be handled on a combined basis.[8]

d. Organization. The organization of the JA Section NATOUSA remained substantially the same as that of the American JA Section AFHQ in 1942.[9]

e. Personnel. A comparison of the authorized personnel of the American JA Section during November 1942 and November 1943 is shown in the table below:

OFFICERS			WARRANT OFFICERS			ENLISTED MEN		
Rank	Nov* 42	Nov# 43	Rank	Nov* 42	Nov# 43	Rank	Nov* 42	Nov# 43
Col	1	3	WOJG		1	M/Sgt		1
Lt Col	1	2				T/Sgt		1
Maj	1					S/Sgt	1	2
						Tec 3		1
						Tec 4	3	
Totals:	3	5			1		4	5

Total Americans (1942): 7
Total Americans (1943): 11

f. Branch Office of the Judge Advocate General US Army in the North African Theater of Operations. The US Army Articles of War require that certain general courts-martial cases, such as those involving death sentences, dishonorable discharge, etc., must be reviewed by the Office of the JAG of the Army before sentence can be ex-

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8. Statement by Gen Richmond, JA MTOUSA, 16 Mar 45.
9. Crane Report, Chart No 58, 28 Sep 43. History of AFHQ, I, 83.
* In personnel table, 19 Nov 42, in envelope at back of G-1 MTOUSA file: T/O AFHQ Old.
\# Memo, AG NATOUSA to JA NATOUSA, 11 Nov 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 321.4-52).

ecuted.[10] To avoid the delay of having all such cases referred to WASHINGTON, the JAG of the Army in March 1943 established in the North African Theater a Branch Office under an Assistant JAG charged with final review of these cases.[11] This Office was under the War Department rather than under the CG NATOUSA and did not assume any of the Theater's functions.

2. Deputy Judge Advocate General (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. The British Deputy Judge Advocate General's Branch at AFHQ was established on 13 November 1942.[12] It was not, however, until 1 January 1943 that it assumed the full responsibility for its duties in the Theater from Hq 1st Army.[13]

b. British Deputy Judge Advocate General (DJAG). Colonel E. D. H. Stocker (B) was appointed British DJAG, Allied Force, on 13 November 1942.[14] He was succeeded on 9 July 1943 by Colonel the Lord Russell of Liverpool (B) who continued in that position for the remainder of 1943.[15]

c. Functions. The British DJAG was the representative of the British Judge Advocate General and as such

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10. Article 50 of US Army AW.
11. Similar Branches were established in other theaters. Col Richmond was Asst JAG in charge of this Branch from its beginning until 28 July 43 when he was replaced by Col E. D. Hoover. NATOUSA Cir No 41, 25 Mar 43; NATOUSA GO No 64, 28 July 43. Statement by Gen Richmond, JA NTOUSA, 16 Mar 45.
12. WO Auth MD/JAG/AS/M, 9 Nov 42.
13. Statement by Lt Sainty, DJAG's Br AFHQ, 2 Apr 45.
14. See footnote 12 above.
15. WO O 36/43.

was the advisor to the Chief Administrative Officer on all matters of law and legal procedure other than contracts, claims, or other questions of civil law.[16]

The duties of the British DJAG and his staff at AFHQ were to:[17]

(1) Advise and assist convening officers upon questions which presented difficulty in connection with proposed proceedings of British courts-martial particularly in regard to the framing of charges and collection of evidence in cases of fraud, indecency, civil, and other offenses of an unfamiliar kind.

(2) Advise and assist British general officers upon legal questions arising in connection with the exercise of summary jurisdiction under Section 47 of the British Army Act.

(3) Advise and assist British general officers and commanders of British formations upon legal questions arising in connection with important courts of inquiry.

(4) Advise, before confirmation of sentences in British courts-martial, on all cases in which the accused is an officer, on all cases where a sentence of death or penal servitude has been imposed, and on any other cases in which confirming officers require pre-confirmation advice.

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16. See footnote 13 above.
17. Ibid.

(5) Advise on review of every case tried by British courts-martial in the Theater.

In addition the British DJAG was in command of the British JAG's Staff Pool which was composed of all the British officers of the JAG's branches in the Theater. The DJAG also was responsible for the allocation of these officers to British formations as and when required.[18]

d. Organization. In November 1943 there were only two officers in the British DJAG's Branch at AFHQ, and all the work was performed by them jointly. There were therefore no separate subsections in the office.[19]

e. Personnel. A comparison of the personnel authorized for the British DJAG's Branch at AFHQ in October 1942 and December 1943 is shown in the table below:

OFFICERS			WARRANT OFFICERS			OTHER RANKS		
Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43
Col	1	1	WO I	1	1	S/Sgt	1	1
Maj	2	2				Sgt		1
Capt	1					Cpl	2	3
Totals:	4	3		1	1		3	5

Total British (1942): 8
Total British (1943): 9

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18. Ibid.
19. Ibid.
* WE VIII/374/1, wef 12 Oct 42.
\# WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43 (AG AFHQ file: 321-1 AFHQ).

3. Claims Section (American) AFHQ--NATOUSA

a. Establishment of Claims Section NATOUSA. After the establishment of Headquarters NATOUSA on 4 February 1943 the Claims Section (American) AFHQ also served as the corresponding NATOUSA staff section.[20] Since this AFHQ Section's functions were purely those of an American theater staff section,[21] it was transferred to Headquarters NATOUSA on 8 May 1943.[22]

b. Chief of the Claims Section. Lieutenant Colonel Mastin G. White (A) continued to serve as Chief of the American Claims Section AFHQ until 8 May 1943 when the Section was removed from the AFHQ staff and put entirely under Hq NATOUSA.[23] He was promoted to colonel on 31 January 1943.[24] Likewise Colonel White served as Chief of the Claims Section NATOUSA from 4 February to 20 September 1943 when he was succeeded by Colonel Charles W. Rooth, the Chief of Section for the remainder of 1943.[25]

c. Functions. No major changes in the functions of the American Claims Section occurred during 1943. In order to consider and make appropriate recommendations on common problems involved in the administration of the British and American claims services, however, a Joint

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20. NATOUSA GO No 1, 4 Feb 43.
21. British claims were handled by the separate British Claims and Hirings Directorate AFHQ.
22. NATOUSA GO No 28, 8 May 43, sect II. Memo, AG to DTC, 24 Apr 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 321-87).
23. NATOUSA GO No 28, 8 May 43, sect II.
24. HQ ETOUSA Ltr of Promotion, 31 Jan 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 201 White MG).
25. NATOUSA GO No 94, 20 Sep 43.

Claims Committee was established on 28 October 1943. It consisted of two members: Brigadier General Adam Richmond, the Judge Advocate General NATOUSA, and Colonel E. R. Cawdron, Vice-President of the British Claims Commission.[26] General Richmond was chosen because the joint problems were primarily legal in nature and also because the Deputy Theater Commander normally referred larger claims problems to him for recommendation.[27] The Joint Committee met at infrequent intervals to discuss joint problems throughout 1943.

d. Organization. During the North African landings two claims commissions to investigate and award claims in the field were assigned to the Eastern and Center Task Forces.[28] When the task forces were inactivated, command of these two commissions was centralized under AFHQ, though they were attached to the newly activated base sections. As new base sections were created with the development of operations, claims commissions were also attached to them from AFHQ. These US claims commissions in NORTH AFRICA operated under the Foreign Claims Act of 2 January 1942, as later amended, and under AR 25-90. Under these regulations the several one-man commissions attached to each base section were empowered to make awards on all claims not exceeding $500. Claims exceeding $500 had to be forwarded to a three-

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26. AFHQ Adm Memo No 72, 28 Oct 43; Min of CofS Conf No 84, 6 Sep 43 (SGS AFHQ file: CofS Confs).
27. Statement by Gen Richmond, JA MTOUSA, 16 Mar 45.
28. AG AFHQ Ltr 150/010-A, 3 Oct 42.

man Major Claims Commission established as part of the Claims Section NATOUSA in ALGIERS. This Commission could make final awards on all claims not exceeding $2,500, but on all claims larger than this it had to forward its recommendations to the Theater Commander for approval. ITALY, however, was not a friendly or neutral area, as defined in the Foreign Claims Act, but occupied enemy territory. Under the Italian Armistice, claims were considered as occupation costs to be paid by the Italian Government. Consequently, after ITALY was invaded, the claims commissions established there operated under WD Ltr AGO (15 Sep 43) OB-S-F-M and under the policy and direction of the Military Governor. Claims processed by British and American claims commissions in the field were reviewed by the Joint Claims Commission and submitted to the Italian Government for payment. Only in the extremely rare cases, where no other method of recompense was available, were direct awards by the US Government made.[29] The organization of the Claims Section NATOUSA in December 1943 is shown by the chart on the following page.[30]

e. Personnel. Because the volume of claims arising in NORTH AFRICA was much greater than had been anticipated before the invasion, the American Claims Section greatly expanded during 1943.[31] A comparison of

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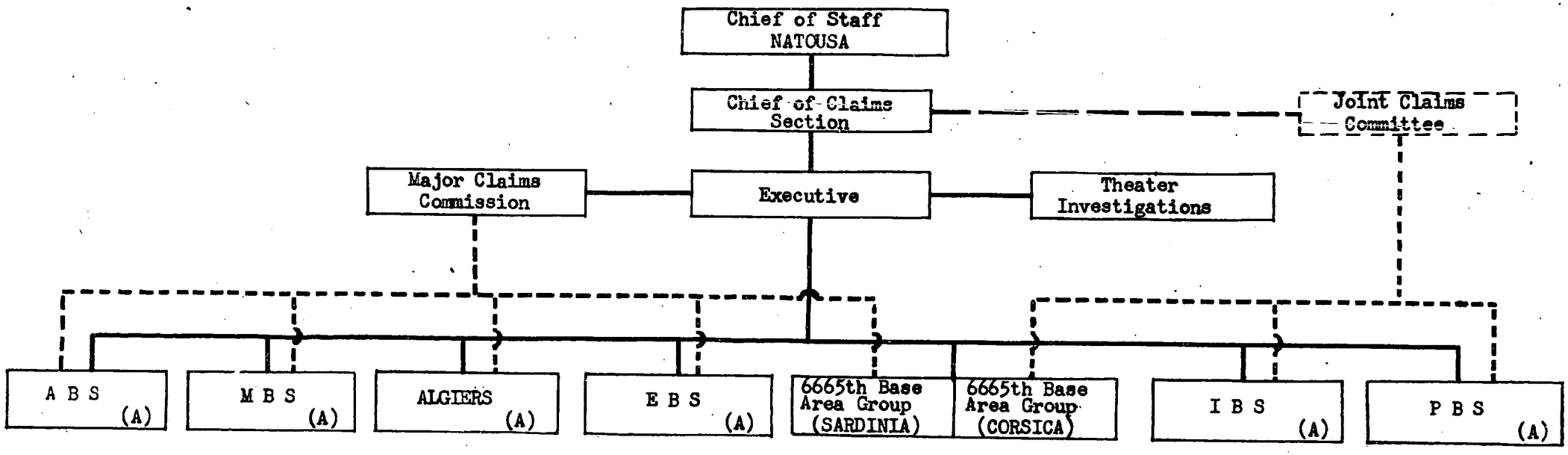
29. Memo, Claims Sect NATOUSA to JAG NATOUSA, 15 Nov 43 (G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O JAG).
30. Chart dated 1 Dec 43 in G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O JAG.
31. Memo, American Claims Sect to G-1 NATOUSA, 13 Feb 43 (G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O JAG).

ORGANIZATION OF CLAIMS SECTION NATOUSA
1 December 1943



LEGEND:
Command
Co-ordination
Review and approval

NOTE: The claims commissions with the base sections were part of the NATOUSA Claims Section and were attached to their respective base section headquarters for administrative and supply purposes only.

its authorized personnel in November 1942 and December 1943 is shown below:

OFFICERS			ENLISTED MEN		
Rank	Nov* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Nov* 42	Dec# 43
Col	1	4	M/Sgt		4
Lt Col	1	5	T/Sgt		5
Maj		19	Tec 3	1	5
Capt	1	18	Tec 4	1	17
			Tec 5		21
			Pfc	3	15
Totals:	3	46		5	67

Total Americans (1942): 8
Total Americans (1943): 113

4. Claims Commission (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. The British Claims Commission for NORTH AFRICA was activated with the designation of the senior British claims officer in the Theater as Vice-President No 2 Claims Commission on 18 September 1942.[32] The Vice-President, with a small staff, was attached to Hq 1st Army during 1942 but remained in ALGIERS with AFHQ when Hq 1st Army moved forward on 1 January 1943.[33] The formal British Claims Commission, with representatives from the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force, was established and held its first meeting on 15 June 1943.[34] The constitution of this commission, however, was not

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* Claims Service T/O, 2 Oct 42 (G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O Claims Section AFHQ Old).

\# Memo, G-1 NATOUSA to AG NATOUSA, 29 Nov 43 (G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O JAG).

32. WO Auth MS1/1/575, 3 Oct 42.

33. Statement by Col J. H. Mote, Claims & Hirings, AFHQ, 1 May 45.

34. Claims Com BNAF, Min of Mtg No 1, 15 June 43.

published officially until 27 August 1943.[35]

b. President and Vice-President. The British Claims Commission in the Theater formed part of the Claims Commission, War Office.[36] Major General H. C. Cole (B), Inspector of Lands and President of the War Office Claims Commission, was also President of the Theater Commission for the period of its existence during 1942 and throughout 1943.[37] Colonel E. R. Cawdron (B) was appointed Vice-President No 2 Claims Commission on 18 September 1942.[38] Colonel Cawdron continued in that position for the remainder of 1942 and throughout 1943. As the senior British claims officer in the Theater he was also Vice-President of the formal Commission and was responsible for the control and direction of the claims personnel who operated in SICILY and ITALY under the title of No 4 Claims Commission.[39] Colonel Cawdron, who was also the Director of Hirings during the whole period,[40] was promoted to the rank of brigadier on 9 December 1943.[41]

c. Functions. The British Claims Commission was established to deal with claims by and against civilians in the Theater arising from accidents, losses, and damage (exclusive of requisition claims) caused by British

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35. AFHQ GRO No 411, 27 Aug 43.
36. See footnote 34 above.
37. Ibid. See also footnote 33 above.
38. WO Auth MS1/1/575, 3 Oct 42.
39. See footnote 35 above. Ltr, ref CH/1/A/19, VP Claims Comm to G-3 Org AFHQ, 26 Nov 43 (G-3 Org AFHQ file: 483/Org 3).
40. History of AFHQ, II, 569-572.
41. WO Auth 822/MS, 18 Mar 44.

forces.[42] The Commission likewise acted as a court of appeal in cases of dispute arising from purchases, hirings, requisitions, etc., which the British troops and services were unable to settle satisfactorily.[43] In addition to dealing with claims concerning the British Army, the Claims Commission was instructed to settle claims relating to the Royal Navy and the RAF.[44]

The detailed functions of the Claims Commission, as published in the order which constituted it, were as follows:[45]

> (1) To deal with claims by or against the British forces in this theater of war arising from:
>
> (a) accidents (including traffic accidents) to persons and property;
>
> (b) pillage, theft, fires;
>
> (c) damage to land and crops caused during training and manoeuvers or at other times;
>
> (d) such other matters as may be referred to it, with the exception of claims arising from requisitions, hirings, purchases, or other contracts and claims by military and civilian staff which fall to be dealt with under regulations.
>
> (2) To advise on measures to minimize accidents and damage.
>
> (3) To report to the President, Claims Commission, War Office, on all claims outside its delegated financial powers.

The Commission was granted initially the authority to settle claims up to the sum of £500 in any one claim.[46]

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42. FSR, vol I, 13 Dec 39, sect 200.
43. Ibid. See footnote 33 above.
44. Claims Com BNAF, Min of Mtg No 1, 15 June 43.
45. AFHQ GRO No 411, 27 Aug 43.
46. See footnote 34 above.

This was increased to £1,250 on 7 July 1943.[47] The Commission delegated this financial authority to an executive committee composed of the Vice-President, the Assistant Director of Hirings, and the Financial Advisor concerned with the particular service interested in the claim.[48]

Claims officers attached to the various formations in the Theater to deal with claims falling within the jurisdiction of the Commission were responsible for their technical duties to the Commission to which they reported directly.[49]

An additional function performed by the Commission in NORTH AFRICA was to settle the amount to be paid in respect of vehicles requisitioned by the British forces.[50] This normally was a function of the Ordnance Service, but was undertaken by the Commission because Colonel Cawdron and his staff were familiar with assessing the value of motor cars in FRANCE with the British Expeditionary Force during 1939-40.[51] By the end of 1943 settlements had been made in cases involving more than 800 vehicles.[52]

The Joint Claims Committee, consisting of the Judge Advocate General NATOUSA and the Vice-President, British Claims Commission, was constituted on 28 October 1943 to co-ordinate American and British claims procedure insofar as their domestic laws permitted.[53] The duties of this

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47. Claims Com BNAF, Min of Mtg No 2, 15 July 43.
48. See footnote 34 above.
49. AFHQ GRO No 411, 27 Aug 43.
50. See footnotes 33 and 34 above.
51. See footnote 33 above.
52. Ibid. See also Claims Com BNAF, Min of Mtgs, 1943.
53. AFHQ Adm Memo No 72, 28 Oct 43.

Committee, defined in the memorandum which constituted it, were as follows:[54]

(1) To consider and make appropriate recommendations in respect of common problems in NORTH AFRICA and enemy-occupied territory.

(2) To study and put into effect, when approved, such instructions for the guidance of the respective British and US claims services when acting under their own domestic laws as will accomplish uniformity in:

(a) the type of claim to be entertained

(b) the basis on which awards to claimants should be computed.

(3) To report its recommendations to superior authority for consideration and instruction on matters of policy.

(4) To study and make recommendations for a joint claims commission in enemy-occupied territory.

(5) To institute and carry to completion such arrangements with the French authorities as are necessary to accomplish the purposes for which the British and US Claims Commissions were established.

d. Organization. The British claims organization in the Theater in November 1943 consisted of three units, each with identical officers as President and Vice-Pres-

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54. Ibid.

ident. These units were: (1) Claims Commission with representatives from the Royal Navy and RAF which operated through a small executive committee; (2) No 2 Claims Commission consisting of army claims personnel in NORTH AFRICA; (3) No 4 Claims Commission consisting of army claims personnel in SICILY and ITALY. The titles of No 2 and No 4 Claims Commissions had been introduced for security reasons prior to the landings in NORTH AFRICA and SICILY respectively, but the personnel of both were responsible for their technical duties to the Claims Commission through the Vice-President.[55] The officers of these two commissions were allocated to headquarters and formations throughout the Theater on a geographical basis and were delegated authority to settle any single claim within certain limited sums according to their position.[56] Under this delegation of financial power the Vice-President was authorized to settle any one claim not exceeding £150.[57] A joint office was shared by the headquarters personnel of the Claims Commission and the Hirings Directorate at AFHQ, and there was no official breakdown of the duties in the office of the Vice-President, Claims Commission, at AFHQ in November 1943.

e. Personnel. The order which constituted the British Claims Commission on 27 August 1943 designated the following members:[58]

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55. Ltr, ref CH/1/A/19, V-P Claims Com to G-3 Org AFHQ, 26 Nov 43 (G-3 Org AFHQ file: 483/Org 3).
56. Ibid. See also footnote 34 above.
57. See footnote 34 above.
58. AFHQ GRO 411, 27 Aug 43.

President: President, Claims Commission, War Office

Vice President: Vice-President, Claims Commission, AFHQ

Financial Advisor

Representative from Naval C-in-C, Mediterranean

Representative from Air C-in-C, Mediterranean

Representative from CAO, AFHQ

Assistant Director of Hirings, AFHQ

Secretary: Claims Commission, AFHQ.

There was no separate establishment for the headquarters of the Claims Commission at AFHQ. The personnel authorized for No 2 and No 4 Claims Commission in the Theater on 1 December 1943 are shown in the table below:

OFFICERS		WARRANT OFFICERS		OTHER RANKS	
Rank	Dec* 43	Rank	Dec* 43	Rank	Dec* 43
Col	1#	WO I	1	S/Sgt	5
Lt Col	5	WO II	6	Sgt	44@
Maj	8			Cpl	4
Capt	31			L/Cpl	27
Lt	24			Pte	60
Totals:	69		7		140

Total British: 216

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* Annex to ltr, ref CH/1/A/19, V-P Claims Commission to G-3 Org AFHQ, 26 Nov 43 (G-3 Org AFHQ file: 482/Org 3).

\# This officer was also D Hgs.

@ Includes 24 interpreters (sgts) for whom civilians might be substituted.

5. No 2 Hirings Directorate (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. The British No 2 Hirings Directorate was activated with the appointment of the Director of Hirings (D Hgs) on 18 September 1942.[59] During 1942 the Directorate was under the command of Hq 1st Army, and it was not until 1 January 1943 that the Directorate became part of AFHQ.[60]

b. Director of Hirings (D Hgs). Colonel E. R. Cawdron (B) was designated the British Director of Hirings on 18 September 1942[61] and, after the transfer of the Directorate to AFHQ on 1 January 1943, continued in that appointment for the entire year. In addition to performing the duties of D Hgs, Colonel Cawdron was the Vice-President (senior officer in the Theater) of the Claims Commission (British) from 18 September 1942 to the end of that year and throughout 1943.[62] Colonel Cawdron was promoted to the rank of brigadier on 9 December 1943.[63]

c. Functions. The D Hgs was the advisor to the CAO on all legal matters connected with the purchase, hire, or requisition of lands and buildings for the British forces and was responsible for the policy and control of British hirings officers allocated to subordinate formations and headquarters in the Theater.[64] The

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59. WO Auth MS1/1/575, 3 Oct 42.
60. Statement by Col J. H. Mote, Claims & Hirings, AFHQ, 30 Apr 45.
61. WO Auth MS1/1/575, 3 Oct 42.
62. Ibid.
63. WO Auth 822/MS, 18 Mar 44.
64. See footnote 60 above. FSR, vol I, 13 Dec 39, sect 72.

duties of the No 2 Hirings Directorate in the Theater were as follows:[65]

(1) Purchase, hire, and requisition of all lands and buildings required by the British services (Navy, Army, and RAF).

(2) Hire and requisition of lands and buildings required by American troops in British areas of the Theater.

(3) Assessment and settlement of compensation and rents in respect of lands and buildings occupied by the British forces.

(4) Approval for payment of all charges for gas and electricity supplied to premises occupied by British forces.

(5) Assessment of damage caused by fire or enemy action to premises occupied by British forces.

(6) Preparation of terms of hirings and schedules of conditions.

(7) Advice to British staff branches and services at AFHQ on all matters dealing with the requisition of chattels and the preparation of schedules of requisitioned chattels when required.

(8) Liaison with the American authorities in regard to the rates to be paid for the hire and requisition of lands and buildings.

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65. Ibid. 1st Army SO (overseas) 531-538, 11 Nov 42. L of C SO 150-156, May 43.

The D Hgs was responsible also for agreeing with the French authorities on the amounts which were to be paid for billeting charges in respect of British officers and other ranks and for ensuring that payments of rents were made on the appropriate quarter days.[66]

d. Organization. The personnel of the British No 2 Hirings Directorate, all of whom were responsible for their technical duties to the D Hgs, were allocated to formations and headquarters throughout the Theater on a geographical basis.[67] Prior to the invasion of SICILY No 4 Hirings Directorate was constituted to deal with matters pertaining to hirings in SICILY and ITALY. This formed part of the normal Directorate, under the same Director, but was so designated for reasons of security.[68] The Hirings Directorate and No 2 Claims Commission (British) shared a joint office, and there was no breakdown of the duties in the office of the Directorate at AFHQ in November 1943.

e. Personnel. There was no separate war establishment for the headquarters staff of the Hirings Directorate at AFHQ. The personnel authorized for No 2 and No 4 Hirings Directorates throughout the Theater on 1 December 1943 is shown in the table below:

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66. See footnote 60 above.
67. Ltr Ref CH/1/A/19A, D Hgs to G-3 Org, 26 Nov 43 (G-3 Org AFHQ file: 483/Org 3).
68. Ibid.

OFFICERS		WARRANT OFFICERS		OTHER RANKS	
Rank	Dec* 43	Rank	Dec* 43	Rank	Dec* 43
Col	2#	WO II	2	S/Sgt	7
Lt Col	3			Sgt	29@
Maj	8			Cpl	6
Capt	29			L/Cpl	3
Lt	16			Pte	49
Totals:	58		2		94

Total British: 154

6. Provost Marshal General Section (American)

AFHQ--NATOUSA

a. Activation. It was decided not to establish an American provost marshal staff section until AFHQ was established as a Theater headquarters in NORTH AFRICA. Until that time the functions of the American Provost Marshal AFHQ were performed by the Headquarters Commandant.[69] A separate American Provost Marshal General Section AFHQ was established on 16 December 1942 to advise the Allied C-in-C on American provost marshal matters and to supervise the execution of provost marshal functions by American units in the Theater.[70] Upon the establishment of NATOUSA on 4 February 1943 the Section also served as the corresponding NATOUSA staff section.

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* Annex to Ltr, CH/1/A/19A, D Hgs to G-3 Org, 26 Nov 43 (G-3 Org AFHQ file: 483/Org 3) excluding batmen, cooks, and drivers.

\# Includes D Hgs who was also V-P Claims Commission.

@ Includes 6 interpreters (sgts) for whom civilians might be substituted.

69. Memo, AFHQ to CG's of Task Forces, 3 Oct 42 (AG AFHQ file: 321-10).

70. AFHQ GO No 29, 16 Dec 42.

Since the Provost Marshal General's functions were purely American in nature, the Section was transferred to Headquarters NATOUSA on 8 May 1943.[71]

b. Provost Marshal General (American). Until a separate American Provost Marshal General Section was established, Colonel John W. Ramsey, Jr. (A), the Headquarters Commandant, also served as Provost Marshal General AFHQ.[72] He was succeeded on 16 December 1942 by Colonel William H. Maglin (A) who served until 31 May 1943[73] when Brigadier General Joseph V. Dillon (A) was appointed Provost Marshal General NATOUSA.[74] General Dillon continued to serve in this assignment throughout the rest of 1943.

c. Functions. The functions of the American Provost Marshal General Section were:[75]

(1) To advise the Theater Commander on all American military police matters.

(2) To exercise general supervision over all American provost matters and conduct inspections to determine that all provost functions are performed in accordance with Theater policies.

(3) To recommend to the Theater Command-

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71. NATOUSA GO No 28, 8 May 43.
72. Memo, AFHQ to CG's of Task Forces, 3 Oct 42 (AG AFHQ file: 321-10). For a short time, 4 to 16 December 1942, he was formally designated PMG AFHQ (AFHQ GO No 22, 4 Dec 42).
73. AFHQ GO No 29, 16 Dec 42.
74. NATOUSA GO No 36, 31 May 43.
75. NATOUSA Adm Memo No 6, 3 May 43.

er the assignment of all American military police, other than those assigned to tactical units, to subordinate commands.

(4) To co-ordinate the utilization of all American military police for the enforcement of police regulations among American troops.

(5) To disseminate such information regarding absentees, deserters, and other matters as may be necessary to the military police.

(6) To take charge of the escort, care, and evacuation of prisoners of war and to exercise general supervision over all American prisoner of war enclosures.

(7) To operate an American branch prisoner of war information bureau.

(8) To exercise general supervision over the enforcement of traffic control regulations.

(9) To supervise the operations of American criminal investigators assigned to the Criminal Investigations Division.

(10) To prepare statistical reports on American military police, traffic, criminal investigations, prisoner of war enclosures, disciplinary training centers, and stockades.

(11) To maintain liaison with civil authorities and other law enforcement agencies.

(12) To perform such other duties, including preparation of a system of identification and control of mass movements of refugees,

as may be directed by the Theater Commander.

d. Organization. In addition to the supervision of American provost matters in the Theater the PMG Section performed two special duties. A Prisoner of War Division supervised the handling of PWs in American custody in the Theater, and from March 1943 a PW Information Bureau processed inquiries about American-held prisoners.[76] In April the supervision of American criminal investigations in the Theater was centralized under a new Criminal Investigation Division.[77] The organization of the PMG Section in September 1943 is shown by the chart on the following page.[78]

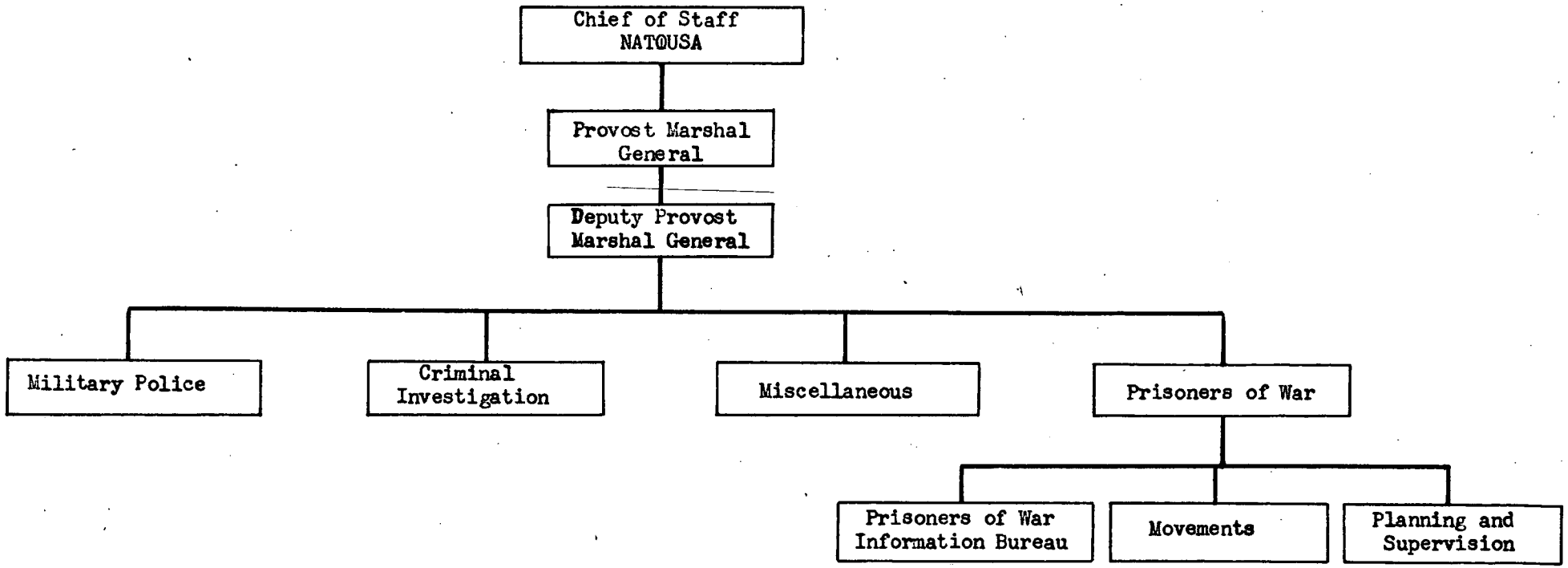
e. Personnel. The allotment of authorized personnel to the American Provost Marshal General Section in effect in November 1943 is shown in the following table:[79]

OFFICERS		WARRANT OFFICERS		ENLISTED MEN	
Rank	Nov 43	Rank	Nov 43	Rank	Nov 43
Gen & Col	3	WOJG	1	M/Sgt	3
Lt Col	4			T/Sgt	3
Maj	4			S/Sgt	5
Capt	3			Tec 3	5
1st Lt	1			Sgt	5
				Tec 4	5
				Tec 5	5
				Pfc	4
Totals:	15		1		35

Total Americans: 51

76. NATOUSA Cir No 27, 4 Mar 43.
77. AG NATOUSA ltr 322.099/071 A-M, 28 Apr 43.
78. Crane Report, Chart No 58, 28 Sep 43.
79. Memo, AG NATOUSA ltr 200.3/144 A-O to PMG NATOUSA, 31 Oct 43.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL SECTION NATOUSA
September 1943



7. Deputy Provost Marshal (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. The office of the British Deputy Provost Marshal (DPM) was designated on 13 November 1942,[80] but the control of British provost matters in the Theater was not taken over by the DPM AFHQ from Hq 1st Army until 1 January 1943.[81]

b. Deputy Provost Marshal (DPM). Lieutenant Colonel N. C. M. Sykes (B) was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal (British), Allied Force, on 13 November 1942.[82] He continued to serve in that post throughout 1943 and was promoted to the rank of colonel on 29 July 1943.[83]

c. Functions. The DPM was the head of the British Provost Service and was responsible for directing and controlling the British Corps of Military Police (CMP) in the Theater. Through his staff at AFHQ and subordinate headquarters the DPM was responsible for all British matters connected with:[84]

(1) Administration of the CMP in the Theater, including appointments of all officers in that corps.

(2) Traffic control in conjunction with G-4 (Mov and Tn).

(3) Control of local inhabitants where the civil authorities had ceased to function

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80. WO Auth 112/MS/2796 AG 178, 6 Nov 42.
81. Statement by Maj Snelson PM (B), 2 Apr 45.
82. See footnote 80 above.
83. WO Auth 119/MS, 30 Nov 43.
84. FSR, vol I, 13 Dec 39, sect 70. Crane Report, Chart No 7, 28 Sep 43.

or did not exist.

(4) Investigation of complaints brought by civilians against soldiers.

(5) Police duties at railways, docks, and installations.

(6) Liaison with the field security police in the detection and prevention of offenses against military security in the field.

(7) Control and policy of special investigation sections.

(8) Dissemination of information regarding absentees and deserters and of their disposal when apprehended.

Co-ordination on matters of provost policy was obtained by meetings at which the American, British, RN, and RAF provost services and French gendarmerie were represented.[85]

A separate section, Hq Special Investigation Branch (Hq SIB), was established on 25 March 1943 to co-ordinate and control the special investigation sections in the Theater under the direction of the DPM.[86] The duties of this branch were as follows:[87]

(1) Collaborating with the civil authorities and with AMG officials.

(2) Arranging with the civil authorities for the arrest and trial of civil offenders who were guilty of crimes against British per-

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85. See footnote 81 above.
86. Min of AFHQ WE Com Mtg No 11, 25 Mar 43.
87. Memos, Col Sykes to G-1 (B) AFHQ, 25 July 43; 4 June 44 (G-3 Org AFHQ file: 382).

sonnel or property and ensuring as far as possible that such offenders were properly punished.

(3) Preparing training curricula for, and ensuring the technical ability of, all SIB personnel.

(4) Supplying technical advice to the staff branches and services at AFHQ on the police aspect of serious crimes.

d. Organization. A chart of the organization of the British office of the DPM at AFHQ in November 1943 is shown on the next page.[88]

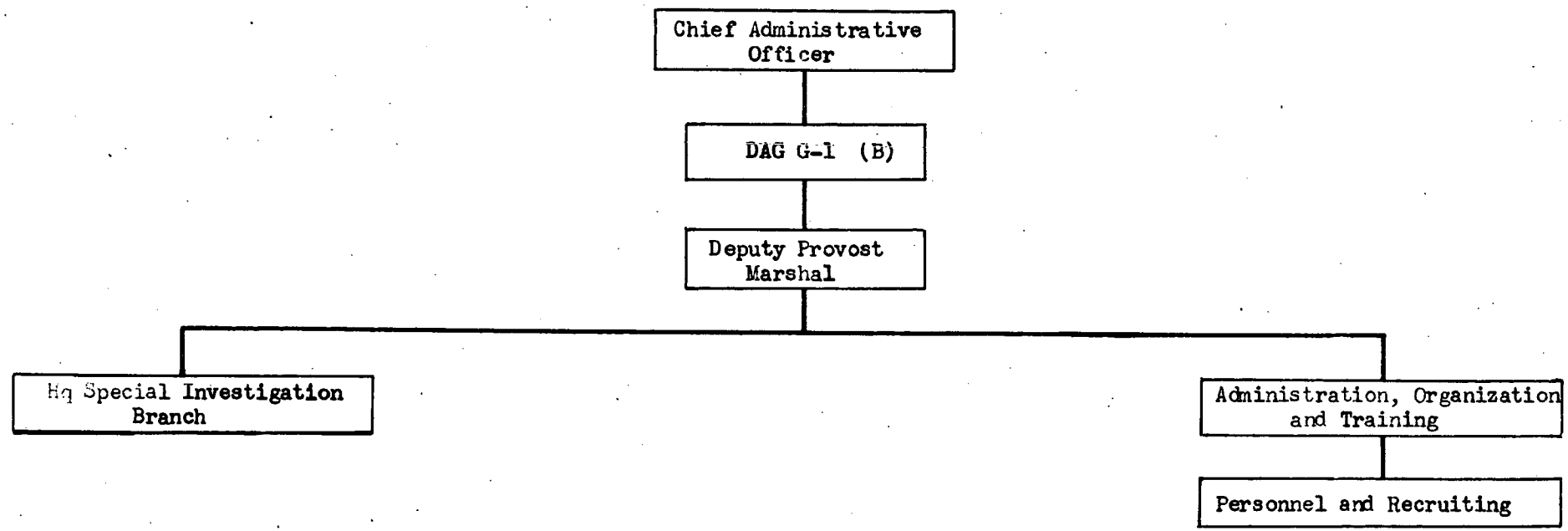
e. Personnel. A comparison of the personnel authorized for the British office of the DPM at AFHQ in October 1942 and in December 1943 is shown in the table below:

OFFICERS			WARRANT OFFICERS			OTHER RANKS		
Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43
Col		1	WO I	1		Sgt		1
Lt Col	1		WO II		1	Cpl	1	2
Maj	1	2				L/Cpl	2	3
Lt		1						
Totals:	2	4		1	1		3	6

Total British (1942): 6
Total British (1943): 11

88. See footnote 81 above.
* WE VIII/374/1, wef 12 Oct 42.
\# WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 42; and AFHQ WE NA/37/1 amended, wef 1 Dec 43.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PROVOST MARSHAL (BRITISH) AFHQ.
November 1943



8. Inspector General Section (American) AFHQ--NATOUSA

a. Activation. The Inspector General Section of AFHQ was established on 9 February 1943 with the arrival of Colonel Milton A. Hill (A).[89] His Section automatically became also the IG Section of NATOUSA by NATOUSA General Order No 1 of 4 February 1943. On 8 May 1943 the Section was discontinued as a part of AFHQ and became solely a NATOUSA special staff section.[90]

b. The Inspectors General AFHQ--NATOUSA. Colonel Milton A. Hill (A) was the Inspector General AFHQ and NATOUSA from 9 February to 26 March 1943.[91] From 26 March to 28 April 1943 Colonel Adrian R. Brian (A) served as Acting Inspector General AFHQ and NATOUSA.[92] He was succeeded by Colonel Herbert S. Clarkson (A) who was Inspector General (American) AFHQ from 28 April to 8 May 1943 and Inspector General NATOUSA for all of 1943 after 27 April.[93] Colonel Clarkson was promoted to the rank of brigadier general with effect from 14 September 1943.[94]

c. Functions. The functions of the Inspector General Section (American) AFHQ and NATOUSA were:[95]

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89. AFHQ SO No 59, 9 Feb 43.
90. NATOUSA GO No 28, 8 May 43.
91. AFHQ SO No 39, 9 Feb 43. AFHQ Ltr Order, 26 Mar 43.
92. Brief biographical sketch of Col Brian in draft History of the IG Sect MTOUSA.
93. NATOUSA GO No 26, 28 Apr 43; ibid., No 28, 8 May 43.
94. WD SO No 280, 7 Oct 43.
95. This statement of functions is based upon the following sources: Memo. IG NATOUSA to All Personnel of IG Sect NATOUSA, subject: "Administrative Policy and Procedure, Office of IG NATOUSA," 11 Sep 44 (IG NATOUSA file: Office Procedure); AR 20-5, 27 May 42, par 2; FM 101-5, 19 Aug 40, par 36.

(1) To plan, conduct, and prepare reports on all inspections, investigations, and special surveys of all American commands, units, systems, transportation, installation, accounts, and non-military agencies in the Theater, as the CG NATOUSA might require.

(2) To study and make reports on special subjects as they applied to the Theater.

(3) To have custody of the records and reports of all inspections, investigations, and surveys conducted within the Theater.

(4) To make a monthly report to the CofS NATOUSA outlining briefly the units and installations inspected and the matters of major importance considered during the inspections.

(5) To make a biannual brief summary report to the CofS NATOUSA of investigations conducted in the Theater during the period and to indicate the general trend of such investigations.

(6) To maintain close liaison with the PMG NATOUSA, PMG SOS NATOUSA, and PM Hq Command AFHQ in order to determine the status of discipline of all American military personnel in the Theater.

d. Organization. The organization of the IG Section NATOUSA in September 1943 is shown by the chart on the next page.[96]

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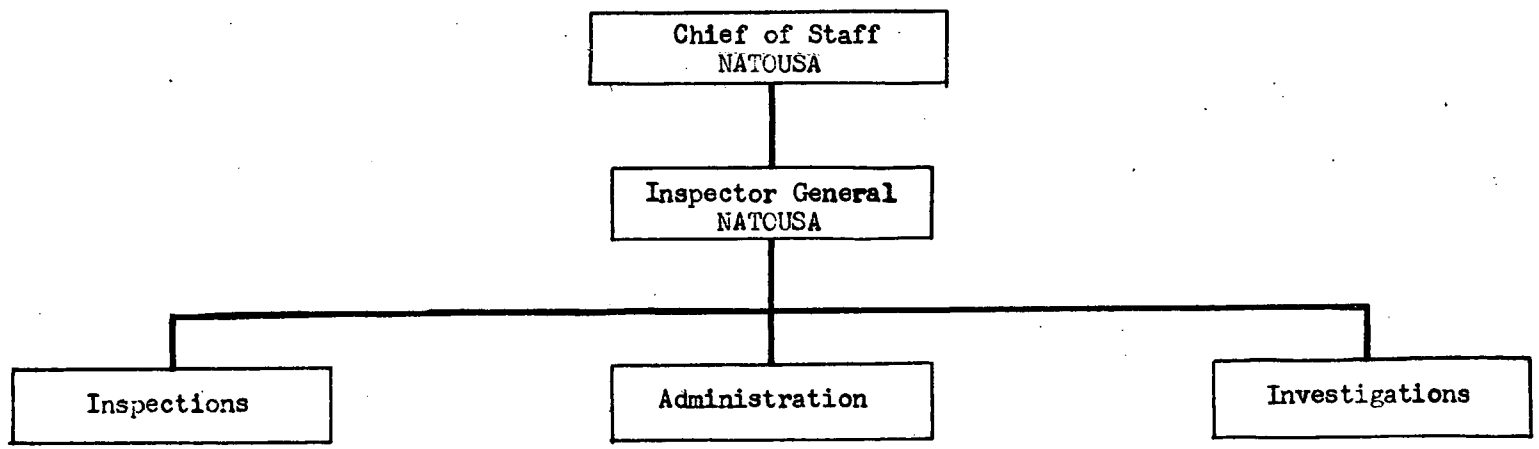
96. Crane Report, Chart No 56, 28 Sep 43.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL SECTION (AMERICAN) NATOUSA
September 1943



e. Personnel. The authorized personnel of the IG Section NATOUSA in November 1943 is shown in the following table:[97]

OFFICERS		WARRANT OFFICERS		ENLISTED MEN	
Rank	Nov 43	Rank	Nov 43	Rank	Nov 43
Gen & Col	4	WOJG	1	M/Sgt	1
Lt Col	3			S/Sgt	3
Maj	2			Tec 3	1
				Tec 4	2
Totals:	9		1		7

Total Americans: 17

97. Ltr, AG NATOUSA to IG NATOUSA, 22 Sep 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 200.3-173).

Chapter XIX

MORALE STAFF ORGANIZATIONS

In this chapter are presented the brief historical accounts of the eight special staff sections and services concerned primarily with the morale of Allied troops in 1943. While morale is considered a personnel problem to be supervised by the G-1 sections, still there were at the Headquarters enough sections and services devoted to this specialized personnel activity to seem to warrant the segregation of their accounts to a chapter separate from that of the other personnel sections (Chapter VIII).

However, three morale activities (The Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack, and the US Army Postal Service) could not be segregated from Chapter VIII because they were directed in 1943 by subsections of G-1 NATOUSA, G-1 (British), and AG NATOUSA respectively. Postal service for troops is acknowledged to be one of the important morale factors in a theater of operations. Consequently the British Army Postal Services, which was a staff organization separate from G-1 (British), has been included in this chapter.

The staff sections in this chapter fall into four groups: religious, postal, entertainment, and canteen (PX). Whenever there are corresponding American and British sections, they are treated seriatim in the same group.

1. Chaplain Section (American) AFHQ--NATOUSA

a. Activation. It was decided during October 1942 that the Chaplain Section AFHQ would be one of the American staff sections of the Headquarters to be established after AFHQ was located in NORTH AFRICA.[1] The first chaplain was assigned to AFHQ on 7 December 1942,[2] but did not take up his duties until 26 December.[3] Until 6 March 1943, when its head was designated "Chief of Chaplains NATOUSA," the Chaplain Section (American) AFHQ performed largely the duties of a unit chaplain at the Headquarters.[4] In another two months its American Theater role became more definite, and consequently the Chaplain Section (American) AFHQ was transferred to Hq NATOUSA on 8 May.[5]

b. Chief of Chaplain Section (American) AFHQ--NATOUSA. Chaplain (Major) Henry F. Ford (A) was assigned to duty as the American chaplain at AFHQ on 7 December 1942[6] and served in that assignment from 26 December 1942 until 24 March 1943.[7] Chaplain Ford also served as Chief of Chaplain Section NATOUSA from 4 February to 24 March 1943.[8] He was promoted to the rank of lieuten-

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1. AFHQ memo to CG's EAF, ETF, CTF, WTF, 12th AF, Hq Comdt, 3 Oct 42 (AG AFHQ file: 321-10).
2. ETOUSA SO No 178, 7 Dec 42.
3. AFHQ SO No 86, 26 Dec 42.
4. NATOUSA GO No 16, 16 Mar 43 and information furnished by Chaplain Sect MTOUSA on 24 Mar 45.
5. NATOUSA GO No 28, 8 May 43.
6. See footnote 2 above.
7. AFHQ SO No 86, 26 Dec 42. NATOUSA GO No 17, 24 Mar 43.
8. NATOUSA GO No 1, 4 Feb 43. This appointment was also confirmed by NATOUSA GO No 16, 16 Mar 43, sect II.

ant colonel on 16 March 1943[9] and eight days later was succeeded by Chaplain (Colonel) Roy H. Parker (A) who served as Chief of Chaplain Section AFHQ--NATOUSA until 8 May 1943 and thereafter for the rest of the year as just Chief of Chaplain Section NATOUSA.[10]

c. Functions. The functions of the American Chaplain Section pertained to the religious, moral, and spiritual activities of the Theater. Specifically these were:[11]

(1) To advise the Theater Commander and his staff regarding religious and moral activities in the Theater.

(2) To supervise the spiritual welfare of the American troops in the Theater.

(3) To conduct religious services, including administration of sacraments.

(4) To supervise and conduct spiritual ministrations to the sick and wounded.

(5) To correspond with relatives of deceased personnel.

(6) To co-ordinate the religious work of various welfare societies.

(7) To supervise and co-ordinate, within the limits prescribed by the Theater Commander, the training and work of the chaplains of subordinate units.

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9. NATOUSA ltr to Chaplain Ford, 16 Mar 43.
10. NATOUSA GO No 17, 24 Mar 43. Information from Chaplain Sect MTOUSA, 24 Mar 45.
11. FM 101-5, 19 Aug 40, par 34. AR 60-5, 19 May 42, par 4.i.

(8) To recommend the assignment and transfer of chaplains.

(9) To provide the services of chaplains for units requiring them.

(10) To prepare estimates of, and to allot, funds for religious activities not specifically charged to other agencies in the Theater.

(11) To receive and examine reports of chaplains of subordinate units and religious and moral activities in the Theater.

(12) To maintain liaison between the Theater Commander and civilian religious groups concerning Theater religious matters.

d. Organization. The organization of the Chaplain Section NATOUSA for November 1943 is shown in the chart on the following page.[12]

e. Personnel. The personnel of the American Chaplain Section AFHQ--NATOUSA has always been at a minimum. Although a personnel authorization for November 1942 was published, it was not filled until the next month. A table has been prepared below to compare the authorizations in effect for November of both 1942 and 1943.

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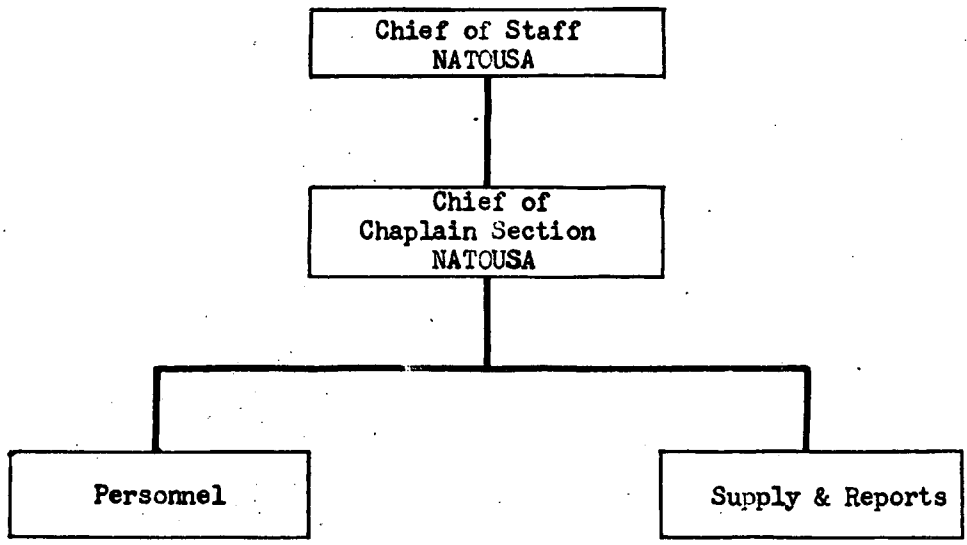
12. Statement by Chaplain (Capt) Sullivan of Chaplain Sect MTOUSA, 25 Mar 45.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE CHAPLAIN SECTION (AMERICAN) AFHQ-NATOUSA
November 1943



OFFICERS			WARRANT OFFICERS			ENLISTED MEN		
Rank	Nov* 42	Nov# 43	Rank	Nov* 43	Nov# 43	Rank	Nov* 42	Nov# 43
Col		1	Grade		1	Sgt	1	
Lt Col		1	not			Tec 4	1	1
Maj	1		specified			Tec 5		2
Capt		1						
Totals:	1	3			1		2	3

Total Americans (1942): 3
Total Americans (1943): 7

2. Chaplains Service (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. The British Deputy Chaplain General (DCG), Allied Force, was designated on 27 November 1942,[13] but the Chaplains Service at AFHQ was not fully operative until the arrival of the DCG in NORTH AFRICA on 3 January 1943.[14]

b. Deputy Chaplain General (DCG). Chaplain 2nd Class A. B. M. Hewson (B) was appointed British Deputy Chaplain General on 27 November 1942[15] and continued in that position throughout the year 1943.

c. Functions. The British Chaplains Service was responsible for the spiritual and moral welfare of the British military personnel in the Theater. The duties of the DCG and his staff at AFHQ were as follows:[16]

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* Authorized Personnel Table for AFHQ (G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O AFHQ Old, in envelope at back of file).

\# AG NATOUSA ltr to Chief Chaplain Sect NATOUSA and CO Hq Comd AF (NATOUSA AG file: 211 Chaplains).

13. WO Auth P/467 (CI Chaplains), 19 Nov 42.

14. Statement by CF 4th Cl Jones, Chaplain Service, 4 Apr 45.

15. See footnote 13 above.

16. FSR, vol I, 13 Dec 39, sect 66.

(1) Administration and organization, including postings, of the Royal Army Chaplains Department exclusive of Roman Catholic chaplains.

(2) Allocation of chaplains, exclusive of Roman Catholic chaplains, to formations and units in the recognized religious denominations according to requirements.

(3) Liaison with the medical service and grave registration units to ensure adequate provision for ministering to the wounded and dying and for conducting burial services.

(4) Supervision of the work of the Royal Army Chaplains Department throughout the Theater.

The administration, organization, and distribution of Roman Catholic chaplains was the responsibility of the Senior Roman Catholic Chaplain who reported directly to G-1 (B) at AFHQ.[17]

d. Organization. A chart of the organization of the Chaplains Service at AFHQ in November 1943 is shown on the next page.[18]

e. Personnel. A comparison of the personnel authorized for the Chaplains Service at AFHQ in October 1942 and December 1943 is shown in the table below:

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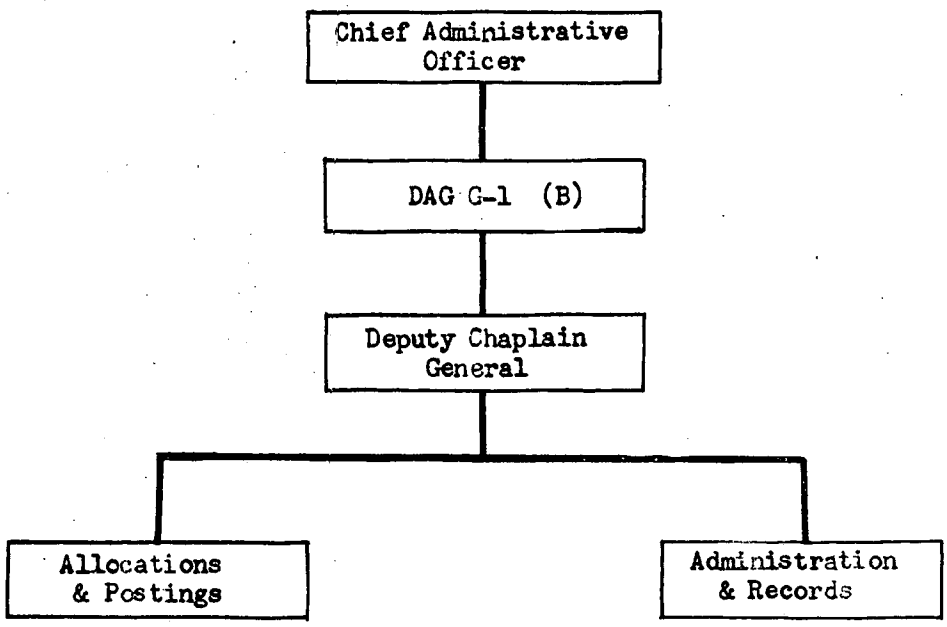
17. See footnote 14 above.
18. Ibid.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CHAPLAINS SERVICE (BRITISH) AFHQ
November 1943



OFFICERS			OTHER RANKS		
Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43
Col	1	1	Cpl	1	1
Lt Col	1	1	Pte	1	1
Capt		1			
Totals:	2	3		2	2

Total British (1942): 4
Total British (1943): 5

3. Army Postal Services (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. The British Army Postal Services (APS) were originally under the command of Hq 1st Army and became part of the combined Headquarters at AFHQ on 1 January 1943.[19]

b. Deputy Director of Army Postal Services (DDAPS). The head of the APS (BNAF), Lieutenant Colonel E. R. Evans (B), who was designated the Assistant Director of Army Postal Services (ADAPS) GHQ Increment 1st Army on 18 July 1942,[20] became ADAPS at AFHQ on 1 January 1943.[21] He was upgraded to the position of DDAPS with the rank of colonel on 20 March 1943[22] and continued in that assignment throughout the rest of the year.

c. Functions. The DDAPS was responsible to the CAO for all functions of the British APS which had the

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* WE VIII/374/1, wef 12 Oct 42.
\# WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43 (AG AFHQ file: 321-1 AFHQ).
19. Statement by Maj Williams, APS, 8 Apr 45.
20. WO Auth MS1/1/78, 18 July 42.
21. WO Auth 430/16/2/MS, 26 Dec 42.
22. AFHQ Auth G1/B/5430/16/MS, 28 June 43.

LIBRARY
ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE

task of establishing and operating a postal system for the transmission of official and private correspondence and parcels for the benefit of the British forces in the Theater.[23] This service involved the following more detailed duties in connection with British matters:[24]

(1) Organization of air and surface mail and parcel services to and from the UNITED KINGDOM, British Empire, allied, and neutral countries.

(2) Mail services within the Theater and between it and other forces.

(3) Acceptance of telegrams in the field and conveyance to the telegraph terminal.

(4) Delivery of telegrams in the field after receipt at the telegraph terminal.

(5) Acceptance and despatch of outgoing airgraphs and delivery of incoming airgraphs.

(6) General control of the processing of both incoming and outgoing airgraphs.

(7) General control of the microgram service to and from the Theater.

(8) Maintenance of supplies of British postage stamps and postal orders at all British army post offices throughout the Theater.

(9) Encashment of postal orders.

(10) Liaison with the postal services of all empire, dominion, and allied forces oper-

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23. FSR, vol I, 13 Dec 39, sect 73.
24. Ibid., and BQIs, annex 21, 6 Feb 43, revised 24 Aug 44.

ating within the Theater.

(11) Liaison with AMG and local civil postal authorities on matters connected with the restoration of civil postal services.

(12) Liaison with G-1 (B) in connection with the addresses to be used by service personnel and with G-2 on matters relating to security and postal censorship.

(13) Arrangements for the delivery of insufficiently addressed mail and mail which could not be readdressed through unit arrangements.

(14) Investigation of complaints and inquiries from units, individuals, and other postal administrations relating to delay and loss of mail.

(15) Payment of compensation in cases of loss or damage to postal packets.

(16) Diversion of posted correspondence to base censors as required.

The DDAPS was also responsible for the technical control of the Canadian Army Postal Services in the Theater.[25]

d. Organization. A chart of the organization of the British APS at AFHQ in November 1943 is shown on the next page.[26]

e. Personnel. The personnel authorized for the

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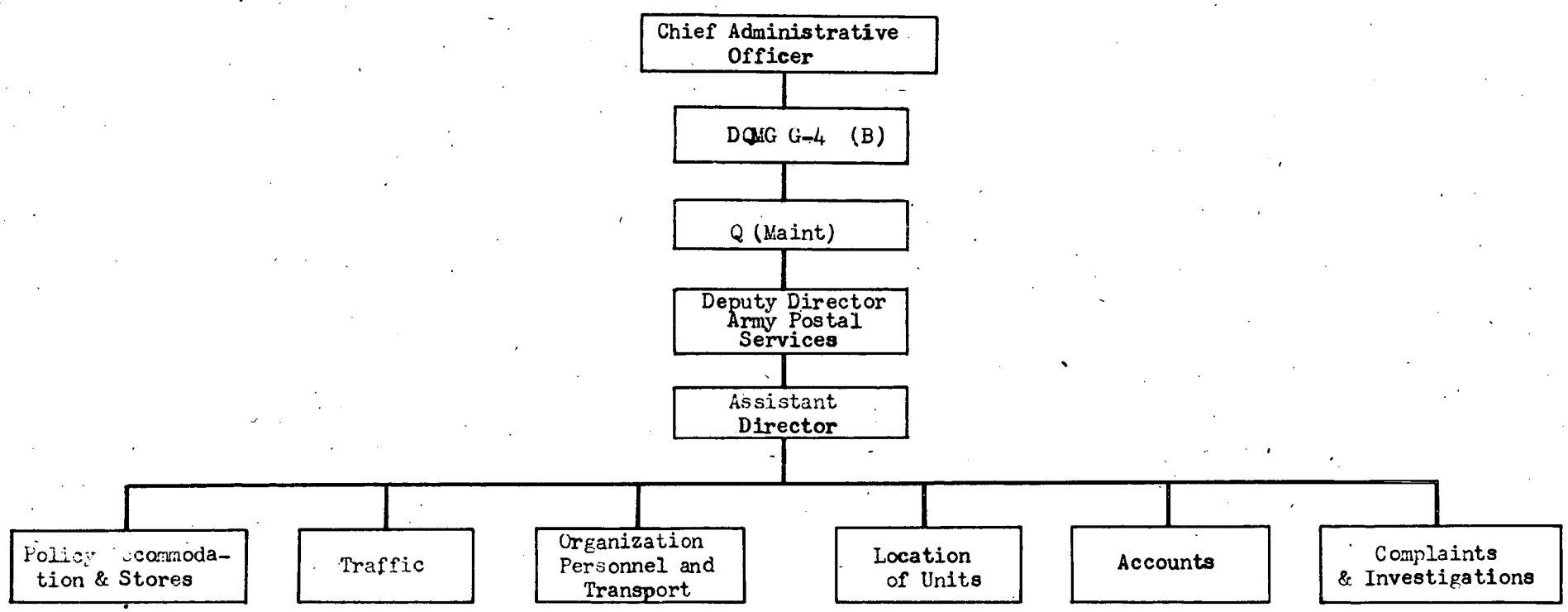
25. Memo, DDAPS to G-3 Org AFHQ, 19 Aug 43 (G-3 Org AFHQ file: 269).
26. See footnote 19 above.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE ARMY POSTAL SERVICES (BRITISH) AFHQ
November 1943



Directorate of APS at AFHQ in 1942 proved inadequate the work involved, and it was necessary to employ additional officers and other ranks who were surplus to the war establishment until it was amended in March 1943.[27] A comparison of the personnel authorized for the Postal Services at AFHQ in October 1942 and December 1943 is shown in the table below:

OFFICERS			WARRANT OFFICERS			OTHER RANKS		
Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43	Rank	Oct* 42	Dec# 43
Col		1	WO II		1	Sgt	1	3
Lt Col	1	1				Cpl		4
Maj		2				L/Cpl		2
Capt	1	2				Pte	2	10
Lt		2						
Totals:	2	8			1		3	19

Total British (1942): 5
Total British (1943): 28

4. Special Service Section (American) AFHQ--NATOUSA

a. Activation. The assignment of its first Chief of Section on 23 October 1942 started the activities of the Special Service Section (American) AFHQ.[28] However, the Section had no appreciable elaboration of organization until after the invasion of NORTH AFRICA and consequently did not function until the new Allied Theater was established. On 8 May 1943 the Special Service Section (American) AFHQ was transferred to Hq NATOUSA, but

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* WE VIII/374/1, wef 12 Oct 42.
\# WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43 (AG AFHQ file: 321-1 AFHQ).
28. AFHQ SO No 34, 23 Oct 42.

in actuality it had served both AFHQ and Hq NATOUSA after 4 February 1943.[29]

b. Chief of Section. The first Chief of the Special Service Section (American) AFHQ, Colonel George E. Ramey (A), served from 23 October to 13 November 1942.[30] His successor, Colonel Maurice J. Meyer (A), became Chief on 18 November and served until 11 March 1943 at which time he was reassigned.[31] Colonel Leon T. David (A) was sent from WASHINGTON to fill the vacancy and was assigned to the Section on 20 April,[32] becoming the Chief of Section upon that date and for the balance of 1943.

The order establishing Hq NATOUSA on 4 February 1943 provided that the senior American officer of an AFHQ staff section should serve also as the chief of corresponding section of Hq NATOUSA.[33] Accordingly, Colonels Meyer and David served successively as Chief, Special Service Section NATOUSA for the respective periods from 4 February to 11 March and from 20 April throughout 1943. The transfer of the AFHQ Section to Hq NATOUSA on 8 May relieved Colonel David of his AFHQ assignment, and thereafter his remaining responsibilities were with the Special Service Section NATOUSA.[34]

c. Functions. The functions of the American Spe-

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29. NATOUSA GO No 1, 4 Feb 43. NATOUSA GO No 28, 8 May 43.
30. See footnote 28 above. ETOUSA SO No 152, 11 Nov 42.
31. AFHQ GO No 17, 18 Nov 42. NATOUSA SO No 34, 11 Mar 43.
32. NATOUSA SO No 74, 20 Apr 43.
33. See footnote 29 above.
34. See footnote 29 above.

cial Service Section were advisory and operational concerning a wide range of morale activities for the American troops in the Theater. These functions included the following:[35]

(1) Advising the American Theater Commander on all special service activities.

(2) Studying special service problems and activities as related to the morale of American troops.

(3) Recommending both training and assignment of special service personnel.

(4) Determining plans for Special Service units and civilian entertainers as well as the functions and activities of the Section.

(5) Preparing estimates on allotments of funds.

(6) Planning and designing recreational facilities and establishments.

(7) Co-ordinating after 16 February 1943 with SOS NATOUSA on the requisition and distribution of special service items of supply.

(8) Stimulating and co-ordinating athletic and physical recreational activities among American troops.

(9) Arranging athletic competitions and exhibitions.

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35. The Crane Report, Chart No 60, 28 Sep 43. See also WD MR No 1-10, 5 Mar 43.

(10) Supervising (until 26 August 1943) the publication and circulation of The Stars and Stripes.[36]

(11) Recommending plans and policies for the use of radio for Special Service functions.

(12) Providing radio programs and operating US Army radio stations.

(13) Co-ordinating activities with Allied special service agencies, as well as with those of the US Navy and the American Red Cross.

(14) Providing plans, policies, and procedures for the presentation of information to troops.

(15) Supervising the presentation of War Department orientation directives.

(16) Providing plans and procedures for soldier education and directing special service officers in their inauguration and conducting of educational activities.

(17) Operating NATOUSA Armed Forces Institute.

(18) Providing plans and methods for both the conservation and maximum use of available library facilities and materials.

(19) Supervising the distribution of

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36. Between 26 August and 18 September 1943, The Stars and Stripes was a separate staff section of Hq NATOUSA. After the latter date this new Section was put under G-1 NATOUSA and was known as G-1 Publications Subsection.

books, newspapers, periodicals, and magazines.

(20) Advising and training special service officers in organizing and promoting theatrical and musical activities which utilize military and/or civilian personnel.

(21) Operating the Overseas Motion Picture Service.

(22) Establishing policy for the distribution of motion picture equipment.

(23) Maintaining liaison with civilian and military motion picture activities for the Allied forces.

d. Organization. Although the Section was originally an AFHQ organization, its functions related purely to American forces. After 8 May 1943, in recognition of this fact, the AFHQ Section was transferred to Hq NATOUSA.[37]

The organization of the Special Service Section developed rapidly during 1943. By September a total of ten major subsections had been created in addition to the nominal co-ordinating and executive positions. An organizational chart of the Section for September 1943 appears on the next page.[38]

e. Personnel. Comparative figures showing authorized personnel in November for both 1942 and 1943 appear in the table below. The figures for 1943 include the al-

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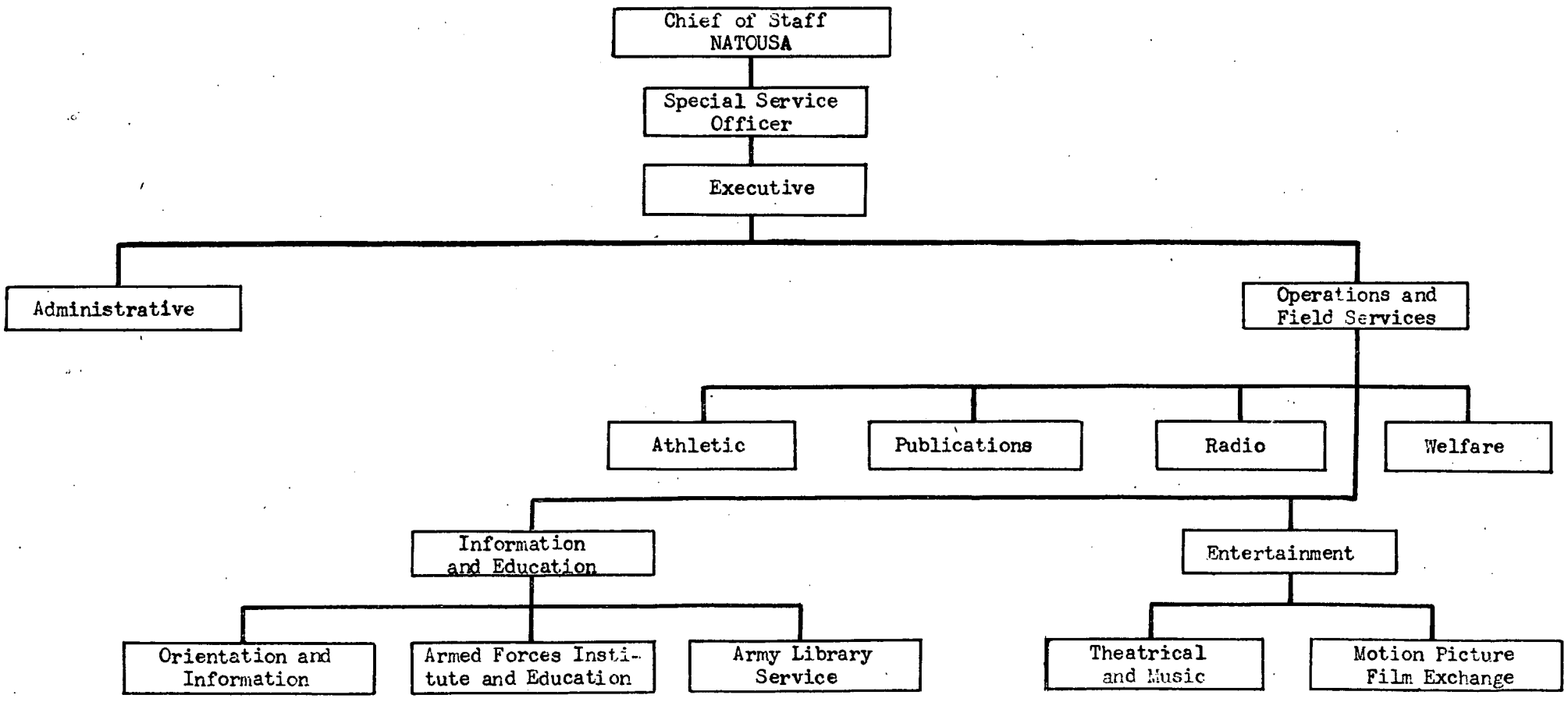
37. See footnote 32 above.
38. The Crane Report, Chart No 60, 28 Sep 43.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE SPECIAL SERVICE SECTION NATOUSA
September 1943



lotment for the American Expeditionary Station.

OFFICERS			WARRANT OFFICERS			ENLISTED MEN		
Rank	Nov* 42	Nov# 43	Rank	Nov* 42	Nov# 43	Rank	Nov* 42	Nov# 43
Col	1	1	CWO		1	M/Sgt		1
Lt Col	1	2	WOJG		3	T/Sgt	1	13
Maj	1	10				S/Sgt		8
Capt	2	14				Tec 3		16
1st Lt		14				Sgt	1	11
2d Lt		3				Tec 4	3	19
						Tec 5		13
						Pfc		7
Totals:	5	44			4		5	88

Total Americans (1942): 10
Total Americans (1943): 136

5. Broadcasting Section (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. Proposals for the establishment of a Broadcasting Section were approved by the AFHQ War Establishment Committee on 9 September 1943.[39] It was not, however, until 10 November 1943 that the personnel were assigned to the Section.[40]

b. Chief Broadcasting Officer. Major F. G. Pedrick-Harvey (B) was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (DAAG) Broadcasting on 10 November 1943.[41] He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel as Chief Broadcasting Officer with effect from 23 November 1943[42]

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* From Personnel Table, 19 Nov 42, in envelope at back of G-1 NATOUSA file: T/O AFHQ Old.

\# Hq NATOUSA Ltr to Chief SS Sect NATOUSA and CO Hq Comd AF, 8 Sep 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 200.3/162 A-0).

39. AFHQ WE Com Mtg No 38, 9 Sep 43.

40. Statement by Lt Col Slessor ADW AFHQ, 12 Apr 45; AFHQ GRO 8/44.

41. AFHQ GRO 8/44.

42. WO Auth 136/MS, 10 Jan 44.

and continued in that assignment for the rest of that year.

c. Functions. There was no British broadcasting station in NORTH AFRICA in 1943, but, through the US Special Services Branch, several hours were allotted weekly to British recorded programs by the American Expeditionary Stations.[43] These recorded programs, however, were not of a high quality, as they arrived at irregular intervals and, frequently, without playing instructions. The Broadcasting Section, when constituted, was given the following duties:[44]

(1) Providing the best possible radio programs for British troops in NORTH AFRICA.

(2) Organizing locally as much "live" broadcasting as possible.

(3) Arranging for the exchange of technical facilities and radio talent with PWB and US Special Services.

(4) Ensuring that recorded program service was exploited to the fullest extent.

(5) Acting as advisor to the BBC on behalf of BNAF.

In addition the Section proceeded to search for the equipment and material which it required to establish a transmitting station of its own.[45]

d. Organization. The Broadcasting Section in Nov-

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43. Statement by Lt Col Slessor ADW AFHQ, 12 Apr 45.
44. Memo, G-1 (B) to G-3 Org AFHQ, 6 Sep 43 (G-3 Org AFHQ file: 497).
45. See footnote 43 above.

ember 1943 had no really developed organization and proved to be the skeleton on which the Section was later built.[46]

e. Personnel. The personnel authorized for the British Broadcasting Section at AFHQ in November 1943 consisted of one major and one private. A captain and a private were authorized also for each broadcasting station.[47]

6. Army Kinema Service (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. Approval was granted by the AFHQ War Establishment Committee for the appointment of a Deputy Assistant Director of Army Kinematography at AFHQ on 20 May 1943.[48] This appointment, however, was not implemented, but a Chief Technical Advisor Army Kinema Service (CTA AKS) AFHQ was designated on 15 September 1943.[49]

b. Chief Technical Advisor. Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Fligelstone (B) was appointed Chief Technical Advisor Army Kinema Service (British) at AFHQ on 15 September 1943[50] and continued in that post for the remainder of the year.

c. Functions. The Department of National Service Entertainment (Dept of NSE) was given the responsibility

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46. Ibid.
47. WE NA/133/1, wef 9 Sep 43.
48. AFHQ WE Com Mtg No 22, 20 May 43.
49. AFHQ GRO No 624, 26 Nov 43.
50. Ibid.

for the provision of all British cinema entertainment for the forces in NORTH AFRICA on 28 May 1943.[51] This responsibility was not revoked officially until 10 December 1943 when an AFHQ GRO was published which defined the separate responsibilities of the Dept of NSE and AKS in relation to British cinema matters in the Theater.[52] The appointment of the CTA AKS in September 1943 provided at AFHQ an officer who was responsible for all AKS units under the command of the Headquarters. The more specific duties of the CTA were:[53]

(1) Advice to British staff branches on all cinema matters.

(2) Advice to the British Director of Military Training on all matters connected with training films.

(3) Distribution and supervision of AKS units in the Theater.

(4) Liaison with the Dept of NSE and American Special Service Section on cinema matters.

d. Organization. There were no separate subsections in the office of the British CTA AKS at AFHQ in November 1943. The CTA was responsible to the DAG G-1 (B) for the operation of the AKS in the Theater.

e. Personnel. The personnel authorized for the office of the British CTA AKS at AFHQ on 1 December 1943

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51. AFHQ GRO No 237, 28 May 43.
52. AFHQ GRO No 654, 10 Dec 43.
53. Ibid.

consisted of one major and one private.[54]

7. Headquarters Expeditionary Force Institutes (British) AFHQ

a. Activation. The Headquarters Expeditionary Force Institutes (Hq EFI) in NORTH AFRICA was originally under the control of Hq 1st Army but was brought under the direct control of AFHQ on 1 January 1943.[55]

b. Commander of Expeditionary Force Institutes (CEFI). Lieutenant Colonel W. N. Hamilton (B) was the Commander of Expeditionary Force Institutes when Hq EFI, AFHQ, was established.[56] He was succeeded on 22 September 1943 by Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Pritchard (B)[57] who continued in that position for the remainder of the year.

c. Functions. CEFI was the advisor to the CAO on matters pertaining to the provision of EFI facilities in the Theater which make available for purchase by British troops articles of food, kit, tobacco, etc., not provided from army funds.[58] Q (Maint), as the staff branch, and the Director of Supply and Transport exercised general supervision of the work of EFI, but CEFI was responsible solely to the headquarters of the Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes (NAAFI) in LONDON for the technical and financial methods adopted by the Theater Institutes.[59] The responsibilities of Hq EFI in relation

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54. WE XII/1/4, wef 1 Dec 43.
55. Statement by Maj Shillady Hq EFI AFHQ, 8 Apr 45.
56. Ibid.
57. WO Auth 5430/16/MS, 8 Oct 43.
58. FSR, vol I, 13 Dec 39, sect 77.
59. AFHQ BQIs Annex 13, 7 Mar 43.

to British matters in the Theater were:[60]

(1) All policy matters in connection with EFI installations and organizations.

(2) Liaison with the S and T Service for matters of supply and transport.

(3) Control of supplies, transport, and accounts for EFI installations.

(4) Claims, hirings, repairs, and alterations in respect of all buildings occupied by EFI establishments.

(5) Supervision of all EFI installations and canteens.

(6) Provision and distribution of canteens, clubs, and other EFI facilities throughout the Theater in accordance with the policy laid down by the staff.

(7) Administration and control of EFI personnel.

d. Organization. A chart of the organization of Hq EFI in November 1943 is shown on the next page.[61]

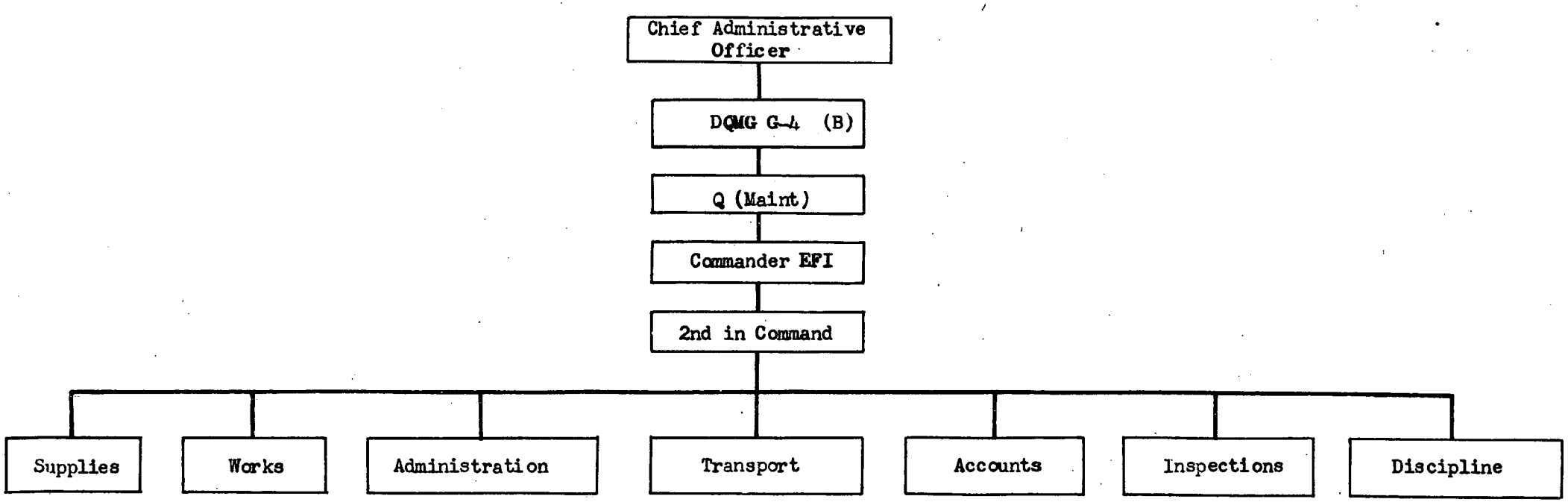
e. Personnel. The personnel authorized for Hq EFI in December 1943 are shown in the table below:

OFFICERS		WARRANT OFFICERS		OTHER RANKS	
Rank	Dec* 43	Rank	Dec* 43	Rank	Dec* 43
Lt Col	1	WO I	1	Sgt	8
Maj	6	WO II	2	Cpl	1
Capt	3			Pte	22
Totals:	10		3		31

Total British (1943): 44

60. Ibid.
61. Chart supplied by Hq EFI AFHQ, 18 Apr 45.
* WE III/70/2, wef 12 Aug 43.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE INSTITUTES (BRITISH) AFHQ
November 1943



8. Army Exchange Service (AES) Section NATOUSA

a. Activation. Early arrangements before the TORCH Operation provided that the Army Exchange Service (AES) Section would not be activated until after a consolidated SOS organization was established in NORTH AFRICA.[62] The appointment of the first Theater Post Exchange Officer on 4 May 1943 started the activities of the Section.[63]

b. Theater Post Exchange Officer. Colonel Oscar W. Hoop (A) was the first Theater Post Exchange Officer and served from 4 May[64] until 20 June 1943. On this latter date he was succeeded by Colonel Henry S. Robertson (A) who continued in that assignment throughout 1943.[65]

c. Functions. The Army Exchange Service (AES) Section, an American organization, was responsible for the supervision of the establishment, operation, and activities of AES within the Theater. AES served American military personnel and others designated by the Theater Commander in carrying out its functions which were:[66]

(1) To purchase from the QMC resale articles and such other articles, including clothing, as may be authorized for sale by

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62. AFHQ memo to CG's EAF, ETF, CTF, WTF, 12th AF, and Hq Comdt, 3 Oct 42 (AG AFHQ file: 321-10).
63. NATOUSA GO No 27, 4 May 43.
64. Ibid.
65. NATOUSA GO No 42, 20 June 43.
66. NATOUSA Cir 130, 6 July 43 (for the first three functions) and the Crane Report, Chart No 54, 28 Sep 43 (for the balance of the functions). See also AR 210-65, 19 Mar 43.

the Quartermaster General.

(2) To determine and publish the rationing allowance and sales prices of all items offered for sale, based on availability of supplies and cost of operations.

(3) To supervise the distribution and sale of authorized QM items, with the exception of those for gratuitous issue approved by the Theater Commander and handled by the QMC.

(4) To co-ordinate with SOS NATOUSA in the procurement, warehousing, transportation, and distribution of QM supplies to be distributed by AES.

(5) To audit accounts of AES establishments.

(6) To analyze AES sales.

(7) To supervise the allocation of AES personnel.

(8) To consolidate routine reports.

d. Organization. The organization of the AES Section, until July 1943, was very simple, consisting of an Army Exchange Service Officer for the Theater without an elaboration of subsections under him. By September, however, the organization had grown, aided principally by the establishment of a regular table of organization. This expanded organization for November 1943 appears on the next page.[67]

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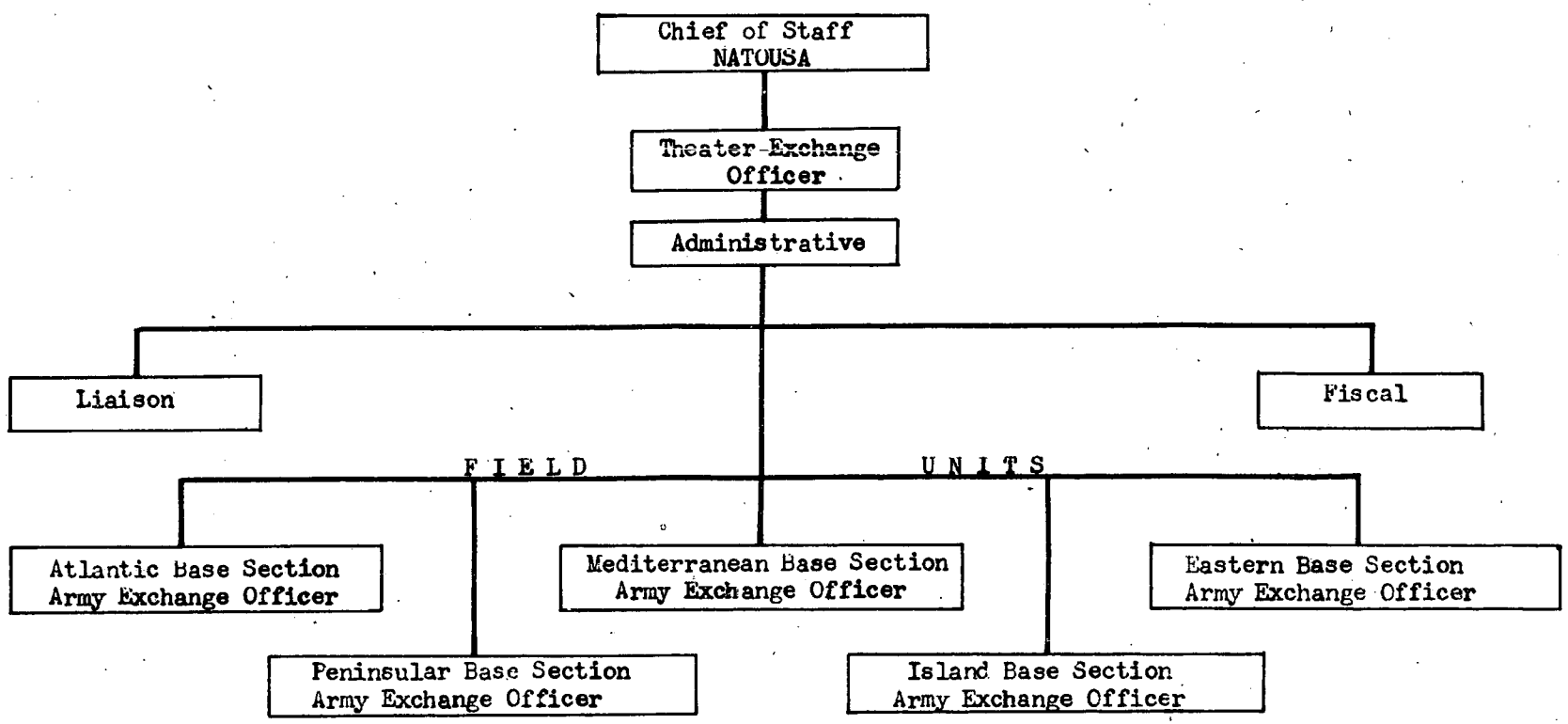
67. The Crane Report, Chart No 54, 28 Sep 43 and information furnished by AES Sect NTOUSA on 23 Mar 45.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE ARMY EXCHANGE SERVICE SECTION NATOUSA
November 1943



e. Personnel. The authorized personnel allotment in effect during November 1943 is shown below:[68]

OFFICERS		WARRANT OFFICERS		ENLISTED MEN	
Rank	Nov 43	Rank	Nov 43	Rank	Nov 43
Col	1	Rank not specified	1	T/Sgt	1
Lt Col	1			Sgt	1
Maj	1			Tec 5	1
Capt	1			Pfc	1
Totals:	4		1		4

Total Americans: 9

68. Hq NATOUSA ltr to AES Sect NATOUSA, 19 July 43 (AG NATOUSA file: 200.3/150).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND CODE DESIGNATIONS USED IN PART II

AAA SL -- Antiaircraft Artillery, Search Light (A)
AA & CD -- Antiaircraft and Coast Defense
AAF -- Army Air Force (A)
ABS -- Atlantic Base Section (A)
ACC -- Allied Control Commission
ACI -- Army Council Instruction (B)
ACofS -- Assistant Chief of Staff
ADAG -- Assistant Deputy Adjutant General (B)
ADAPS -- Assistant Director of Army Postal Services (B)
ADC -- Aide-de-Camp to the King (B)
ADQMG (Maint) -- Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General (Maintenance) (B)
ADV&RS -- Assistant Director of Veterinary and Remount Service (B)
ADW -- Assistant Director Welfare (B)
AES -- Army Exchange Service (A)
AFLRS -- Allied Force Local Resources Section
AG -- Adjutant General (A)
AKS -- Army Kinema Service (B)
AMAIS -- AFHQ--Middle East Administrative Information Section (B)
AMG -- Allied Military Government
AMGOT -- Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory
APB -- Air Priorities Board
APS -- Army Postal Services (B)
APU -- Army Postal Unit (A)
AR -- Army Regulations
AVALANCHE -- Code designation for planned invasion at SALERNO

BARRACUDA -- Code designation for planned invasion at NAPLES
BAYTOWN -- Code designation for planned invasion at REGGIO CALABRIA
BGS(I) -- Brigadier, General Staff (Intelligence) (B)
BMTD -- British Military Training Directorate
BNAF -- British North African Forces (B)
BQI -- British Quartermaster Instructions (B)
BUTTRESS -- Code designation for planned invasion at the GULF OF GIOIA on Toe of ITALY

CA -- Civil Affairs
CA AW -- Coast Artillery, Aircraft Warning
CAO -- Chief Administrative Officer
CA SL -- Coast Artillery, Search Light
CCAO -- Chief Civil Affairs Officer
CCS -- Combined Chiefs of Staff
CDA -- Civil Defense Advisor (A)
CEFI -- Commander of Expeditionary Force Institutes (B)
CEMEC -- Captured Enemy Materiel Executive Committee
CG -- Commanding General (A)
C & H -- Claims & Hirings (B)
CIC -- Counterintelligence Corps (A)

C-in-C -- Commander-in-Chief
CIO -- Chief Intelligence Officer (B)
CIU -- Central Interpretation Unit (B)
CofS -- Chief of Staff
COMNAVNAW -- Commander US Navy, North African Waters
Com Z -- Communications Zone (A)
CSDIC -- Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Center
CSI -- Companion of the Order of the Star of India (B)
CSO -- Chief Signal Officer
CTA -- Chief Technical Advisor
CTF -- Center Task Force in the North African Invasion
CWS -- Chemical Warfare Service or Section
CZ -- Combat Zone (A)

DAAG -- Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (B)
DACofS -- Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff
DADPSS -- Deputy Assistant Director of Printing and Stationery Services (B)
DAG -- Deputy Adjutant General (B)
DCAO -- Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
DCE -- Deputy Chief Engineer
DCG -- Deputy Chaplain General (B)
DDAPS -- Deputy Director Army Postal Services (B)
DDME -- Deputy Director of Mechanical Engineering (B)
DDV&RS -- Deputy Director of Veterinary and Remount Services (B)
DFC -- Distinguished Flying Cross
DGMR -- Director General of Military Railways
D Hgs -- Director of Hirings (B)
DJAG -- Deputy Judge Advocate General (B)
D Lab -- Director of Labour (B)
DME -- Director of Mechanical Engineering (B)
DMS -- Director of Medical Services (B)
D/MS -- Deputy Military Secretary (B)
DMT WO -- Director of Military Training, War Office (B)
DO Ltr -- Demi-official letter (B)
DOS -- Director of Ordnance Services (B)
DPIC -- Deputy Paymaster-in-Chief (B)
DPM -- Deputy Provost Marshal (B)
DQMG -- Deputy Quartermaster General (B)
DSO -- Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (B)
DST -- Director of Supply and Transport (B)
DTC -- Deputy Theater Commander (A)
DW -- Director of Works (B)

EAC Hq -- Eastern Air Command Headquarters
EAF -- Eastern Assault Force in the North African invasion
EBS -- Eastern Base Section (A)
EFI -- Expeditionary Force Institutes (B)
EPS -- Executive Planning Section
ETF -- Eastern Task Force in the North African invasion
ETOUSA -- European Theater of Operations US Army

FATIMA -- Code designation for Allied Military Mission (later ACC)
FINBAT -- Code designation for Tactical Headquarters of Force 141
FLAMBO -- Code designation for AFHQ Advanced Administrative Echelon in ITALY

FORTBASE -- A British supply district for 8th Army
FM -- Field Manual (A)
FSP -- Field Security Personnel (B)
FSR -- Field Service Regulations (A & B)

GANGWAY -- Code designation for planned invasion at NAPLES
GHQ -- General Headquarters (A & B)
GHQ MEF -- General Headquarters, Middle East Forces (B)
GHQ O2E -- General Headquarters, Officer in Charge, 2d Echelon (B)
GCB -- Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (B)
GO -- General Orders
GOBLET -- Code designation for planned invasion on the Instep of ITALY
GOC -- General Officer Commanding (B)
GRO -- General Routine Orders (B)

HUSKY -- Code designation for invasion of SICILY

IAF -- Italian Air Force
IBS -- Island Base Section (A)
IG -- Inspector General (A)
INC -- Information and Censorship
ISLD -- Inter-Service Liaison Detachment (B)
ISSU -- Inter-Services Signal Unit (B)
IWT -- Inland Water Transport (B)

JA -- Judge Advocate (A)
JAG -- Judge Advocate General (A)
JIC -- Joint Intelligence Committee
JICA -- Joint Army-Navy Intelligence Collection Agency (A)
JICANA -- Joint Army-Navy Intelligence Collection Agency, North Africa (A)
JPS -- Joint Planning Staff
JRC -- Joint Rearmament Committee

KBE -- Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire
KCB -- Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (B)
KRs -- King's Regulations (B)

LGA -- Lieutenant General Administration (B)
L of C -- Line of Communication (B)

MAC -- Mediterranean Air Command
MBS -- Mediterranean Base Section (A)
MC -- Military Cross (B)
MEDBO -- Mediterranean Shipping Board
MEF -- Middle East Forces (B)

MG, AA & CD -- Major General, Antiaircraft and Coast Defense
MGS -- Military Government Section
MOSC -- Military Oil Subcommittee
MRS -- Military Railway Service
MRU -- Machine Records Unit (A)
MS -- Military Secretary (B)
MTOUSA -- Mediterranean Theater of Operations US Army
MUSKET -- Code designation for the invasion of the Heel of ITALY
MWT -- Ministry of War Transport (B)

NAAF -- Northwest African Air Forces
NAAFI -- Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes (B)
NAEB -- North African Economic Board
NAPRW -- North African Photographic Reconnaissance Wing
NASBC -- North African Shipping Board
NATOUSA -- North African Theater of Operations US Army
NCXF -- Naval Commander X Force (in the western MEDITERRANEAN during the invasion of NORTH AFRICA)
NSE -- National Service Entertainment (B)
NZEF -- New Zealand Expeditionary Force

O2E -- Officer in Charge, 2d Echelon (B)
OCS -- Officer Candidate School (A)
Org -- Organization

PAD -- Passive Air Defense (B)
PAD & CD -- Passive Air Defense and Civil Defense
PBS -- Peninsular Base Section (A)
PM -- Provost Marshal
PMG -- Provost Marshal General (A)
POL -- Petrol, oil, and lubricants
POLAD -- United States Political Advisor
POW -- Prisoner of war
PRB -- Public Relations Branch
PRI -- President of the Regimental Institute (B)
PTT -- Services des Postes, Telegraphes, et Telephones
PUS -- Permanent Under-Secretary (B)
PW -- Prisoner of war
PWB -- Psychological Warfare Branch
PX -- Army exchange (A)

Q -- Quartermaster (B)
Q (AE) -- Quartermaster (Army Equipment) (B)
"Q" AL -- Air Liaison Section (B)
QM -- Quartermaster (A)
Q (Maint) -- Quartermaster (Maintenance) (B)
QMC -- Quartermaster Corps (A)
Q (Mov) -- Quartermaster (Movements) (B)

RA -- Royal Artillery (B)
RAC -- Royal Armoured Corps (B)
RAF -- Royal Air Force (B)
RAMC -- Royal Army Medical Corps (B)

RAOC -- Royal Army Ordnance Corps (B)
RASC -- Royal Army Service Corps (B)
REME -- Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (B)
RN -- Royal Navy (B)
RWAFF -- Royal West African Frontier Force (B)

SACS -- Supreme Allied Commander's Secretariat (formerly SGS)
S & T -- Supply & Transport (B)
SCU 5 -- Special Communications Unit No 5 (B)
SGS -- Secretary, General Staff
SCAEF -- Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force (northwestern EUROPE)
SHAEF -- Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (northwestern EUROPE)
SIB -- Special Investigation Bureau (B)
SLU -- Special Liaison Unit (B)
SO -- Special Orders (A)
SOE -- Special Operations Executive (B)
SOP -- Standing operating procedure (A)
SOS ETOUSA -- Services of Supply, European Theater of Operations US Army
SOS NATOUSA -- Services of Supply, North African Theater of Operations US Army
SS -- Special Service (A)

TAG -- The Adjutant General (A)
T/BA -- Tables of basic allowances (A)
T/E -- Tables of equipment (A)
T/O -- Tables of organization (A)
Topo -- Topographical
TORCH -- Code designation for invasion of NORTH AFRICA

UDF -- Union Defense Force (South African)
USN -- United States Navy
US POLAD -- United States Political Advisor

V & RS -- Veterinary & Remount Services (B)
VET & REM -- Veterinary and Remount (B)

WAAC -- Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (A) (later WAC)
WAC -- Women's Army Corps (A) (formerly WAAC)
WD -- War Department (A)
WD MR -- War Department Mobilization Regulations (A)
WE -- War Establishment (B)
WO -- War Office (B)
WOO -- War Office Order (B)
WTF -- Western Task Force in the invasion of NORTH AFRICA

XF -- X Force (Allied naval forces in the western MEDITERRANEAN) during the North African invasion

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