

you will be called on for possibly 4 or 5 LnOs, that some officers will be sick and that you'll lose others, etc., etc.—and then having to work 24 hours every day—it really becomes quite a problem.

We run lateral lines between firing batteries and lateral lines between battery headquarters, so we have a chance to keep in communication with the pieces. We use the radios. Each battery keeps an up-to-the-minute firing chart the same as FDC, and we keep them informed of the corrections. Any battery CO can take over and operate as a FDC if necessary. The BC can fire his own battery if fires are cleared through the FDC. We usually register the center battery on a "close in" and "far out" check point each day, and every time a new Metro Message comes in work a new set of corrections using an old VE. If the batteries are far apart or one battery is far to one

flank, then of course we must register each battery. You get the idea!

You *must* be at least 3 deep in everything, otherwise you cannot operate day in and day out for 24 hours a day. If anything happened (and things *do* happen) then you would really be in a hell of a fix. Replacements are not so well trained as combat-seasoned losses and lack experience, so you will get little more than basics. Constant training must go on even while in combat. It's a hell of a job, I assure you. So far, my battalion is the best battalion I have ever seen. Morale is high, *esprit de corps* is excellent, men and officers know their stuff, no trouble with VD or lice, little sickness, courtesy grand (by the way—saluting is done even in combat) —and all this in spite of the fact that "Old Jerry" has given us some real "shellacking" on many occasions.

Know Your Enemies' Weapons

CAPTURED ARTILLERY IN GERMAN USE

FRENCH

| <i>German Name</i> | <i>Original Nomenclature</i> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2.5-cm Pak 34 (f) | 25 Mle 1934 |
| 2.5-cm Pak 113 (f) | 25 Mle 1937 |
| 3.7-cm Kw.K.143 (f) | 37 SA de char Mle 1938 |
| 3.7-cm Kw.K.144 (f) | 37 SA de char Mle 1918 |
| 4.7-cm Kw.K.173 (f) | 47 de char Mle 1935 |
| 4.7-cm Pak 181 (f) | 47 Mle 1937 |
| 4.7-cm Pak 183 (f) | 47 Mle 1939 |
| 7.5-cm K.231 (f) | 75 Mle 1897 |
| 7.5-cm K.232 (f) | 75 Mle 1897/33 |
| 7.5-cm Geb.K.238 (f) | 75 Mle 1928 |
| 7.5-cm Kw.K.251 (f) | frz S.A. |
| 10.5-cm K.331 (f) | 105 L Mle 1913 |
| 10.5-cm K.332 (f) | 105 L Mle 1936S |
| 10.5-cm I.F.H.324 (f) | 105 C 1934 S |
| 10.5-cm I.F.H.325 (f) | 105 C 1935 B |
| 14.5-cm K.405 (f) | 145 Mle 1916 |
| 15.5-cm s.F.H.414 (f) | 155 C Mle 1917 |
| 15.5-cm s.F.H.415 (f) | 155 C Mle 1915C |
| 15.5-cm K.416 (f) | 155 L Mle 1917 |
| 15.5-cm K.417 (f) | frz G.P.F. CA |
| 15.5-cm K.418 (f) | 155 G.P.F. |
| 15.5-cm K.419 (f) | 155 G.P.F.-T |
| 15.5-cm K.420 (f) | 155 Mle 1916 |
| 15.5-cm K.422 (f) | 155 L Mle 1877-1914 |
| 15.5-cm K.425 (f) | 155 L Mle 1918 |
| 15.5-cm K. G.P.F. (f) Ortsfest | |
| 16.4-cm K.(E) 453 (f) | 164 Mle |
| 16.4-cm K.(E) 454 (f) | 164 Mle 93/96 |
| 19.4-cm K.70/93 (E) (f) | 194 Mle 70/93 |
| 19.4-cm K.G.P.F. (f) | 194 G.P.F. |
| 19.4-cm K.485 (f) (Sfl) | 194 G.P.F. sur chenilles |
| 22-cm Morser 531 (f) | 220 C Mle 1916 |
| 22-cm K.532 (f) | 220 L Mle 1917 |
| 24-cm K.(E) 557 (f) | 240 Mle 93/96 M |
| 27.4-cm K.(E) 592 (f) | 274 Mle 17 |
| 28-cm Mrs.601 (f) | Mortier 280 14/16 |
| 28-cm Mrs.602 (f) | Mortier 280 sur chenilles |
| 32-cm K.(E) 657 (f) | 320 Mle 70/84 or 70/93 |
| 34-cm K.-G1-(E) 673 (f) | 340 Mle 12 (à Glissement) |
| 34-cm K.-W-(E) 674 (f) | 340 Mle 12 (à Berceau) |
| 37-cm H.(E) 711 (f) | 370 Mle 1915 |
| 37-cm K.(E) 714 (f) | 370 Mle 75/79 |
| 40-cm H.(E) 752 (f) | 400 Mle 1915/16 |
| 52-cm H.(E) 871 (f) | 520 Mle 18 |

RUSSIAN

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 4.5-cm Pak 36 (r) | russ 37 |
| 4.5-cm Pak 184/1 (r) | russ 37 |
| 7.62-cm Pak 36 (r) | (converted) russ 36 |
| 7.62-cm I.K.H. 290/1 (r) | russ 27 |
| 7.62-cm F.K.295 (r) | russ 02/30L/60 |
| 7.62-cm F.K.295/1 (r) | russ 02, 30L/30 |
| 7.62-cm F.K.296 (r) | russ 36 |
| 7.62-cm F.K.297 (r) | russ 39 |
| 7.62-cm K.307 (r) | russ 38 |
| 10.7-cm K.352 (r) | russ 10/30 |
| 12.2-cm I.F.H.388 (r) | russ 10/30 |
| 12.2-cm K.390/1 (r) | russ 31 |
| 12.2-cm K.390/2 (r) | russ 31/37 |
| 12.2-cm s.F.H.396 (r) | russ 38 |
| 15.2-cm K.H.433/1 (r) | russ 37 |
| 15.2-cm K.H.433/2 (r) | russ 10/34 |
| 15.2-cm s.F.H.433 (r) | russ 38 |
| 15.2-cm s.F.H.445 (r) | russ 09/30 |
| 15.1-cm Kw.H.450 (r) | russ 38/40 |

JUGOSLAV

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 7.5-cm F.K.239/1 (j) | jug 04 Kp. |
| 7.5-cm F.K.239/2 (j) | jug 04 Schn. |
| 7.5-cm F.K.249 (j) | jug 12 |
| 7.5-cm F.K.284 (j) | jug 7 and 7A |
| 7.65-cm F.K.300 (j) | jug 5/8 Sk. |
| 7.65-cm F.K.303 (j) | jug 17 |
| 7.65-cm F.K.304 (j) | jug 28 |
| 10-cm I.F.H.316 (j) | jug 14/19 |
| 10-cm I.F.H.317 (j) | jug 28 Sk. |
| 10.5-cm K.339 (j) | jug 36 Sk. |
| 15-cm K.403 (j) | jug 28 Sk. |
| 22-cm Mrs.538 (j) | jug 28 |

DUTCH

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 7.5-cm F.K.243 (h) | holl L/30 |
| 10.5-cm K.335 (h) | holl 27B |

BELGIAN

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 7.5-cm F.K.234 (b) | belg G.P.H.(I) |
| 7.5-cm F.K.235 (b) | belg 06 TR |
| 7.5-cm F.K.23 G (b) | belg.160.P.III |
| 12-cm K.370 (b) Ortsfest | belg 31 |

CZECHOSLOVAK

German Name

- 3.7-cm Kw.K.M.34 (t)
- 3.7-cm Kw.K.M.38 (t)
- 3.7-cm Pak 34 (t)
- 3.7-cm Pak 37 (t)
- 4.7-cm Pak 36 (t)
- 4.7-cm Pak (t) Kfz.
- 4.7-cm Pak (t) Sfl.
- 4.7-cm Pak (K) 36 (t)
- 7.65-cm F.K. 5/8 (t)
- 7.65-cm F.K.17 (t)
- 8-cm I.F.H.30 (t)
- 8-cm F.K.M.30 (t)
- 8.35-cm Flak 22 (t)
- 10-cm I.F.H.14/19 (t)
- 10-cm I.F.H.30 (t)
- 10.5-cm Geb.H. (t)
- 10.5-cm s.K.35 (t)
- 15-cm s.F.H.14/16 (t)
- 15-cm s.F.H.25 (t)
- 15-cm s.F.H.37 (t)



Among the spoils of Normandy we are finding many an obscure weapon. To date this one is not definitely identified, even by true experts. Says one of them, "It is probably a French piece of around 155-mm—possibly a Peteux. The carriage appears of late World War I vintage with possible more recent modification (even by the Germans). It could be a Maginot Line fortification unit, put on wheels, etc. I feel sure it is not German in origin."

- 15-cm K.15 (t)
- 15-cm K.15/16 (t)
- kz. 21-cm Mrs. (t)
- s.24-cm K. (t)
- 30.5-cm Mrs. (t)

POLISH

German Name

- 7.5-cm F.K.97 (p)
- 7.5-cm F.K.02/26 (p)
- 10-cm I.F.H.14/19 (p)
- 10.5-cm K.13 (p)
- 10.5-cm K.29 (p)
- 15.5-cm s.F.H.17 (p)
- 22-cm Mrs.M.32 (p)

AUSTRIAN

- 7.65-cm F.K.5/8 (ö)
- 7.65-cm F.K.17 (ö)
- 8-cm I.F.K.18 (ö)
- 10-cm I.F.H.14 (ö)
- 10-cm I.F.H.14/37 (ö)
- 10-cm Geb.H.16 (ö)

Since the very start of the war, the Germans have been making maximum use of every serviceable piece of artillery on which they could lay their hands. These have been adopted, adapted, modified, remounted on AT carriages and tanks, enlarged in their powder chambers—in short, put to every conceivable use. This not only illustrates German ingenuity,

but indicates the rather sad state of her own artillery production: many of these weapons, although fine in their day, are now at least obsolescent. They are still being used against the Allies, however. We hope that this list of captured weapons in German use will be of direct help to troops in the field, particularly as an aid to battlefield intelligence.

FIREWORKS ON THE FOURTH

By Harold Denny

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WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES, IN FRANCE, JULY 4.—The bright spot of today's fighting was a Fourth of July celebration arranged by Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley at the expense of the Germans.

By Gen. Bradley's order, every available piece of artillery—some hundreds of them—fired one shell at its specific target in the German positions precisely at noon. This fire was in addition to the normal artillery activity. General Bradley himself pulled the lanyard of one field piece.

I was climbing to Hill 131 when this salvo went off. First one gun let go, then all along the front its brothers roared, their echoes reverberating through the valleys. A few seconds later their bursting shells shook the hillsides where the Germans were holding back our infantry with machine guns and mortars. What the Germans made of this sudden salvo more than sixty miles broad can only be guessed.

[The Americans followed the salvo by firing thousands of pamphlets explaining to the Germans that this was the Americans' way of celebrating Independence Day and asking the Germans how they liked it, The United Press reported.]

On the sector that I watched our artillery did not leave it at



"The Fourth" in France, 1944

that but kept banging all afternoon to smooth the way for our infantry. Again today it was largely hedge fighting, with little chance for active air support because of the breast-to-breast character of the fighting.

The most spectacular single action of the present drive was capture of Hill 131 at one bound yesterday. Hill 131 was the best place from which to watch today's crawling advance toward La Haye. It gave a view over a great expanse of some of the most beautiful country in the world—dark green wooded hills and valleys, marked here and there by steeples and clusters of gray stone homes around them. It was marked, too, by black puffs of bursting projectiles and white mushrooming phosphorous shells.