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Extracts "B" from a German Document

ENTITLED

WEAPONS OF CLOSE COMBAT.

(1st January, 1917.)

DESTRUCTION OF OBSTACLES.

41. In an emergency, when other explosives are not available, hand grenades can be used for the destruction of obstacles. They are not suitable for mining.

42. A lane through a wire entanglement can be cleared by means of a "long" charge. For this purpose, a number of the cylinders of the stick grenade should be made fast to a pole or narrow plank corresponding in length to the depth of the entanglement. There should be about six inches interval between the cylinders. All the openings of the cylinders must be in the same direction (see Fig. 9).

To ensure detonation, there must be a detonator in each cylinder. It should be wedged in securely by means of a wooden match.

The charge should be carried up by two men crawling on their hands and knees, and pushed or thrown into the entanglement. The charge is prepared for firing by screwing on the wooden handle, with the detonator in it, to the last cylinder (see Fig. 9). It is fired from cover by means of long string.

43. A "concentrated" charge can be made up by securing the cylinders of six stick grenades round a complete grenade. It is unnecessary in this case for every cylinder to have a detonator (see Fig. 10).

One man should crawl up to the obstacle that is to be destroyed. He should then arm the grenade, pull the cord and throw the charge into the middle of the obstacle.

Fig. 9.

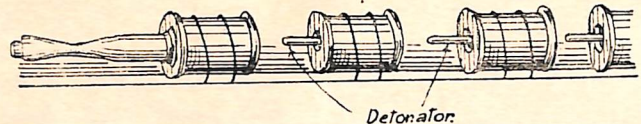
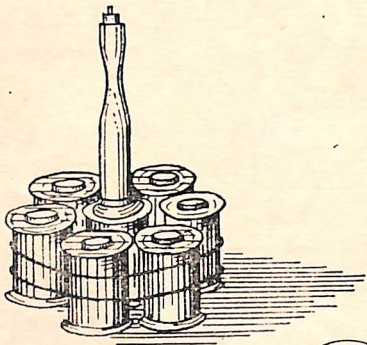


Fig. 10.



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GENERAL STAFF (INTELLIGENCE),
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

23rd May, 1917.

Extracts "A" from a German Document,
ENTITLED
WEAPONS OF CLOSE COMBAT.
(1st January, 1917.)

**BOMBING PRACTICES.**

38. For working along trenches, the practices should take place first in straight trenches, then in wavy ones, and finally in zig-zag ones and in connected shell holes.

The practices can be arranged in the following manner:—

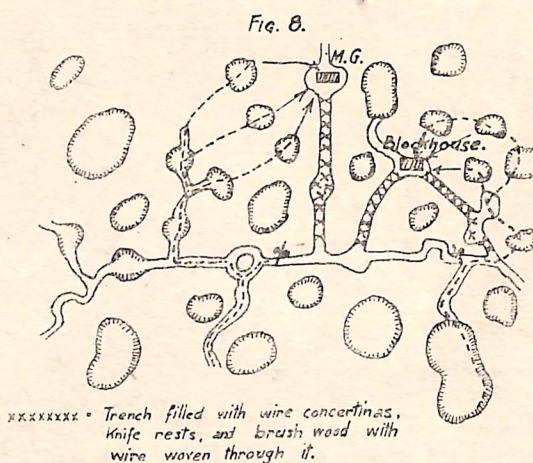
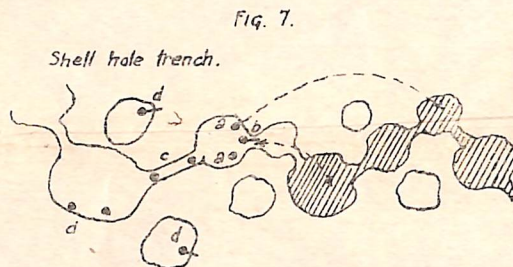
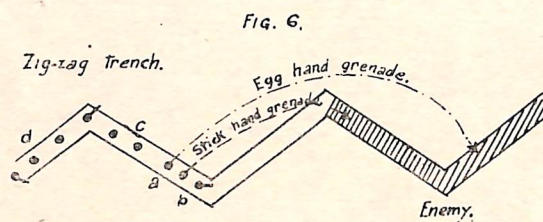
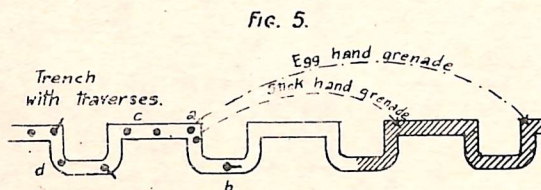
For the distribution of the group, see Figs. 5, 6 and 7.

Only the two bombers, "a," throw; one throws stick grenades over two traverses, the other throws egg grenades farther into the enemy's trench, so as to interfere with his supply of grenades. The group commander, "b," observes the throwing, standing to a flank, and gives direction and range. He also guards the group against a hostile rush, armed with a rifle or pistol. The connecting files, "c," pass the hand grenades forward. The rest of the men in the group, at "d," are carriers; they stand near the traverse behind the bombers; two of them, armed with rifles or pistols, guard the flanks from a hostile attack. If the enemy's grenades fall into the trench, the men are so far apart that they have room to get clear.

The exercise can be carried out with two parties, with umpires. When casualties are adjudged, the spare men must take over the duties of the numbers who have fallen out. Every man of the group must be trained in all duties.

39. Attack of a blockhouse or machine gun emplacement.—For this exercise the ground must be prepared as in Fig. 8.

Whilst a machine gun or 1 or 2 snipers keep up an uninterrupted fire on the loopholes of the objective, the remaining men of the group, making use of the ground and shell holes, work round towards the flanks and rear of the enemy, until they get within bombing distance. They then bombard the loopholes and entrance with grenades until the enemy is disabled and the objective can be captured.



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