

# Battlefront: WWII

## British & Commonwealth TO&Es v1.03

### 14th Army

#### October 1943 to August 1945

#### (Burma Frontier Theatre of Operations)

*By R Mark Davies*

These Tables of Organisation & Equipment (TO&Es) are intended to help the **Battlefront: WWII** player construct a realistic miniature force for British Imperial and Commonwealth forces in Northeast India and Burma 1944-45. They are constructed in exactly the same manner as the US, Soviet and German TO&Es provided with the **Battlefront: WWII** Rulebook. See Page 57 of the Rulebook for a guidance on how to read and use the TO&Es.

Note that these TO&Es only cover the period from Lieutenant-General Slim's appointment to command 14th Army in October 1943 to the Japanese surrender in August 1945. Following further research, a TO&E will also be published for the period 1942 to 1943.

These TO&Es are intended to complement the forthcoming **Battlefront: WWII Far East & Pacific Card Supplement** and incorporate the new unit card numbers (these have the prefix '14A-'). However, it is possible to find the occasional vehicle here that is not covered by the new supplement. Units marked 'BR-' may be found in the **Late War Supplement**, **Blitzkrieg Supplement** and units marked 'BR-P' or 'CA-P' can be found in the Prototype Card Database on the website Extras Page.

Please feel free to cut and paste any part of these TO&Es to help you build your own scenarios, but copyright remains that of Fire & Fury Games.

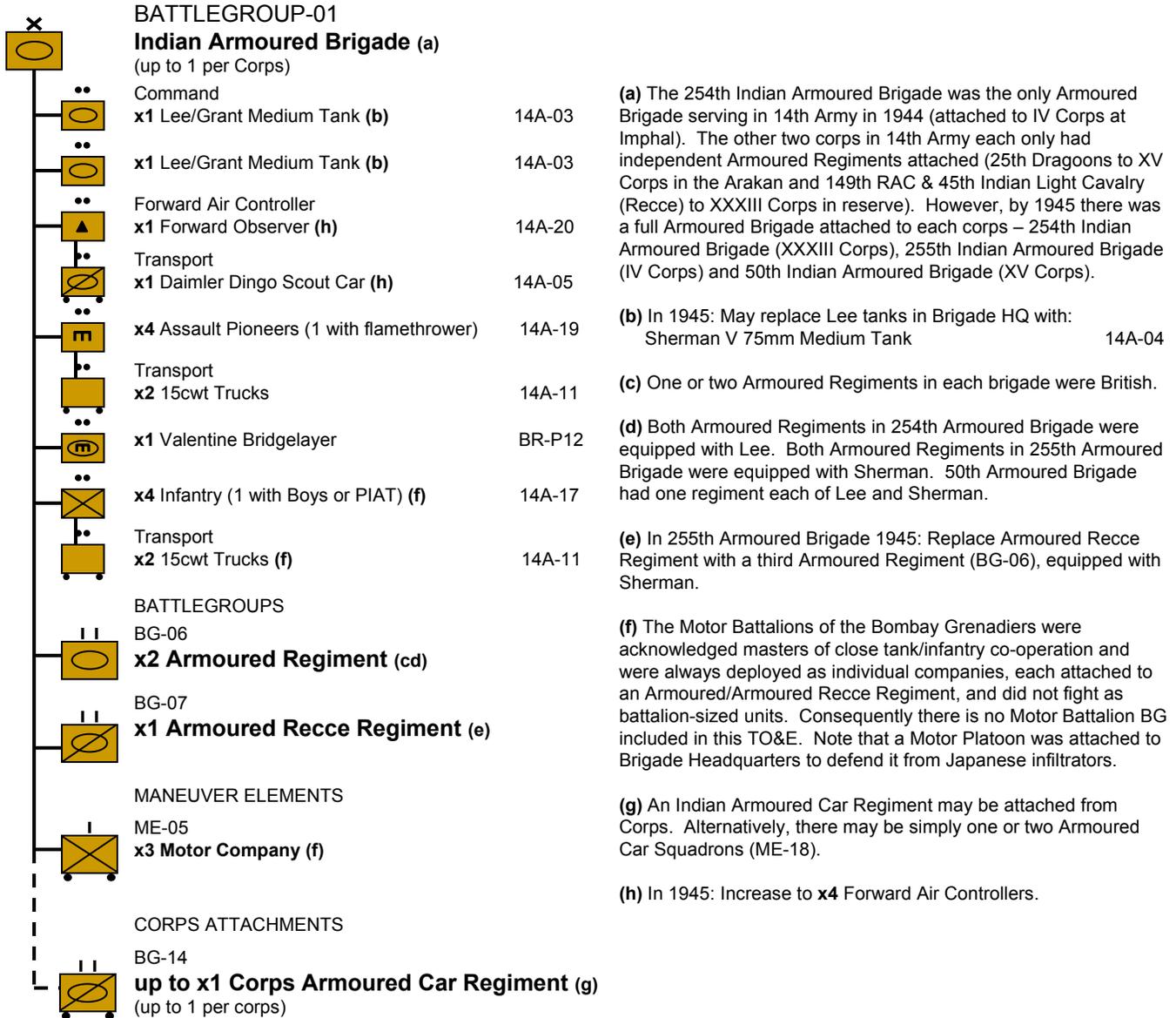
### The Commonwealth Forces In 14th Army

The term 'Commonwealth' as used in World War 2 is a fairly loose 'catch-all' for the alliance of nationalities that fought using largely British doctrine, tactics and equipment; who were not necessarily countries actually belonging to the British Empire/Commonwealth. However, 14th Army consisted of true Imperial and Commonwealth contingents; from Britain, India, Burma, West Africa and East Africa. It is also worth noting that the 'Indian' Army also contained diverse, ethnically non-Indian contingents such as Gurkhas, Baluchis, Pathans, etc. However, as they were officially part of the Indian Army, they are all grouped here as 'Indian'.

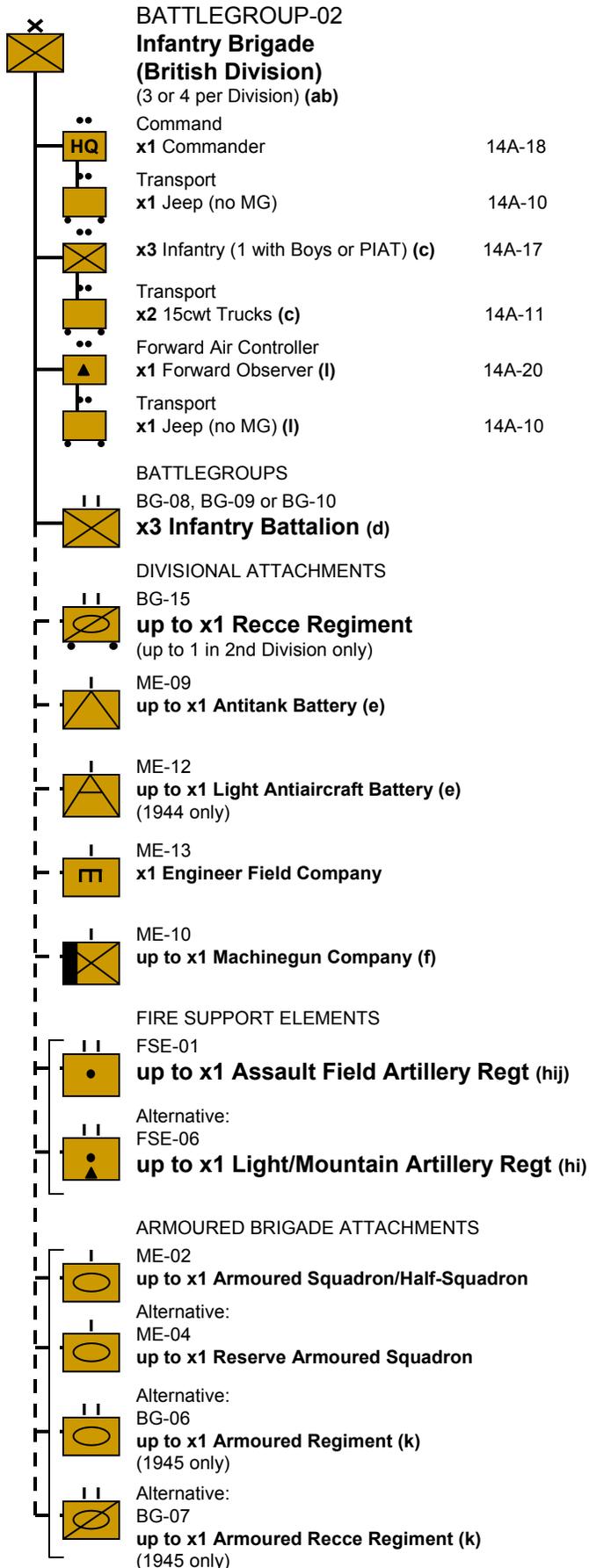
We have only listed forces and types of formations that were a part of 14th Army on the Burma Frontier. I have not therefore, listed the other various formations that were present in India. For example, the Indian Army contained a number of reserve formations, including Armoured Divisions and even an Airborne Division – none of which saw action (with the exception of 152 (2/3rd Gurkha) Para Battalion during the capture of Rangoon). Many of these formations were earmarked for planned seaborne assaults against Burma or Malaya and contained large quantities of heavy equipment and armoured vehicles, whereas the formations within 14th Army were very much lightened for jungle and mountain operations. As a suggestion; if the player wishes to use these forces in a hypothetical scenario, use the 15th Army Group (Italy) TO&Es, though use only 1943 organisations and equipment (Shermans may also be replaced with Stuart or Lee tanks, while all Churchills listed should be replaced with Valentines for India).

Note also that in May 1945, following the capture of Rangoon, the 14th Army was split in two, with one half taking the designation '12th Army'. Consequently, 12th Army was comprised almost entirely of formations that had fought with 14th Army and therefore, this list actually caters for both the 12th and 14th Armies. Be that as it may, major operations by Commonwealth forces in the Burma theatre virtually ceased with the fall of Rangoon. The Japanese surrender in August came before further offensive operations could be mounted.

# 14th Army Battlegroup 01



# 14th Army Battlegroup 02



(a) This Battlegroup covers the brigades of the 2nd and 36th (British) Infantry Divisions (note that 36th Division was designated Indian until its transfer to 14th Army in mid-1944). Both divisions were initially held back in India as 'Assault Divisions' (with an increased scale of heavy weapons and armoured vehicles) in preparation for projected amphibious assaults against Burma or Malaya. However, a lack of sufficient landing craft caused by operations in Normandy, the Mediterranean and the Pacific, resulted in a change of plans and these divisions were instead transferred to 14th Army with the scale of heavy equipment reduced to better suit jungle and mountain warfare.

(b) 2nd Division was a very strong formation. Its main combat elements were three British brigades, an Indian brigade and a Recce Regiment. Combat Support elements were three Assault Field Artillery Regiments, an Indian Mountain Artillery Regiment, a Light AA/AT Regiment, a Machinegun Battalion and three Engineer Field Companies. 36th Division was considerably lighter; its main combat elements were two British brigades and one Indian brigade, supported by two Assault Field Artillery Regiments, a Machinegun Company and three Engineer Field Companies. Note that there is no appreciable difference at Brigade-level between Indian and British Brigades in these divisions, though at Battalion-level, there were some organisational differences caused by different approaches taken to jungle-fighting.

(c) In 2nd Division: Increase HQ Defence Force to **x6** Infantry and replace trucks with:  
**x6 Universal Carrier (with MG)** 14A-08

(d) Use BG-08 for British battalions of 36th Division and BG-09 for British battalions of 2nd Division. Use BG-10 for all Indian battalions in these divisions. One of the battalions in an Indian Brigade was usually British.

(e) Each division initially had a combined Light Antiaircraft/Antitank Regiment, with two batteries of each type. However, the Antiaircraft Batteries were disbanded in late 1944, thus creating a pure Antitank Regiment of three batteries.

(f) While 2nd Division had a divisional Machinegun Battalion of three MG Companies, 36th Division had only a single independent MG Company.

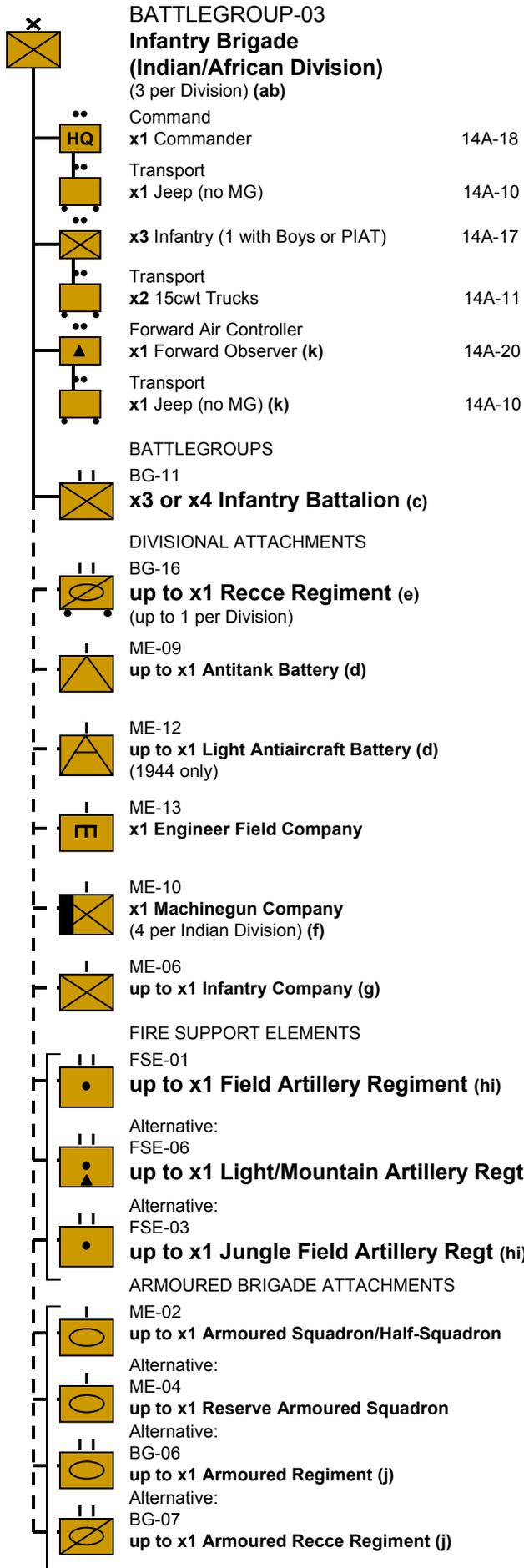
(h) 2nd Division had three Assault Field Regiments, plus a Light/Mountain Regiment. 36th Division initially only had two Assault Field Regiments, but added a Light/Mountain Regiment in 1945. The relative lack of artillery when compared to other British theatres of war, added to the fact that the artillery often found it extremely difficult to follow up and advance, means that artillery support should often be extremely limited in 14th Army scenarios.

(i) The Artillery Regiment would allocate one battery as direct support to each Infantry Battalion. Therefore, each Infantry Battalion will be accompanied by **x2** FOs (this assumes that the brigade is supported by a full regiment of artillery, which was not always possible – see note (h) above).

(j) In 1945: May upgrade to Field Artillery Regiments by replacing the 3.7-inch battery in each regiment with 25pdrs. Although this upgrade improves firepower, it does rather limit mobility and tactical options for these regiments.

(k) Considerably more armour was available in 1945, with the addition of the 50th and 255th Armoured Brigades to 14th Army

(l) In 1945: Increase to **x4** Forward Air Controllers.



# 14th Army Battlegroup 03

(a) This Battlegroup covers the brigades of the 5th Indian, 7th Indian, 17th Indian, 19th Indian, 20th Indian, 23rd Indian, 25th Indian, 26th Indian, 11th (East African), 81st (West African) and 82nd (West African) Divisions; all of whom served under 14th Army for some time from 1944-45.

(b) The 81st (West African) Division had its 3rd West African Brigade detached, operating as Chindits (use the Chindit Brigade TO&E (BG-04) for this brigade). Some other divisions also detached brigades, but unlike 3rd West African Brigade, they retained standard Infantry Brigade organisation during their period of detachment.

(c) One of the battalions in an Indian Brigade was often British. In which case, there could be either two or three Indian battalions brigaded with it. Purely Indian-manned brigades were always of three battalions. African brigades were always of three African battalions.

(d) Indian and African Divisions each initially had a combined Light Antiaircraft/Antitank Regiment, with two batteries of each type. However, the Antiaircraft Batteries were disbanded in late 1944, thus creating a pure Antitank Regiment of three batteries. However, 5th Indian Division disbanded its Antitank and Antiaircraft Batteries simultaneously, while the 23rd and 25th Indian Divisions brought no such assets to Burma at all. The 26th Indian Division had no such assets until June 1945, when a full Antitank Regiment of three batteries was added to the division.

(e) Some Divisions had no Recce Regiment, while others did not necessarily deploy it to Burma. I have so far only been able to confirm the existence of Recce Regiments in the 19th Indian, 25th Indian, 11th (East African), 81st (West African) and 82nd (West African) Divisions. The 5th Indian and 26th Indian Divisions definitely had no Recce Regiment in 1944 and both relied heavily upon the 81st (West African) Recce Regiment.

(f) While Indian Divisions most certainly had a divisional Machinegun Battalion of four MG Companies. It would seem that MG Battalions were not formed in the African divisions until September 1944, though it is not clear if Vickers MMG units (such as independent companies) were present in these divisions prior to this date.

(g) Each Indian Division had an extra Infantry Battalion attached directly to Divisional HQ. This battalion provided extra security for HQ, rear-echelon and artillery elements, thus freeing up the front-line battalions, who would normally provide men for such tasks. This became doubly important in Burma, where the nature of the terrain enabled the Japanese to engage the flanks and rear of a division with relative ease.

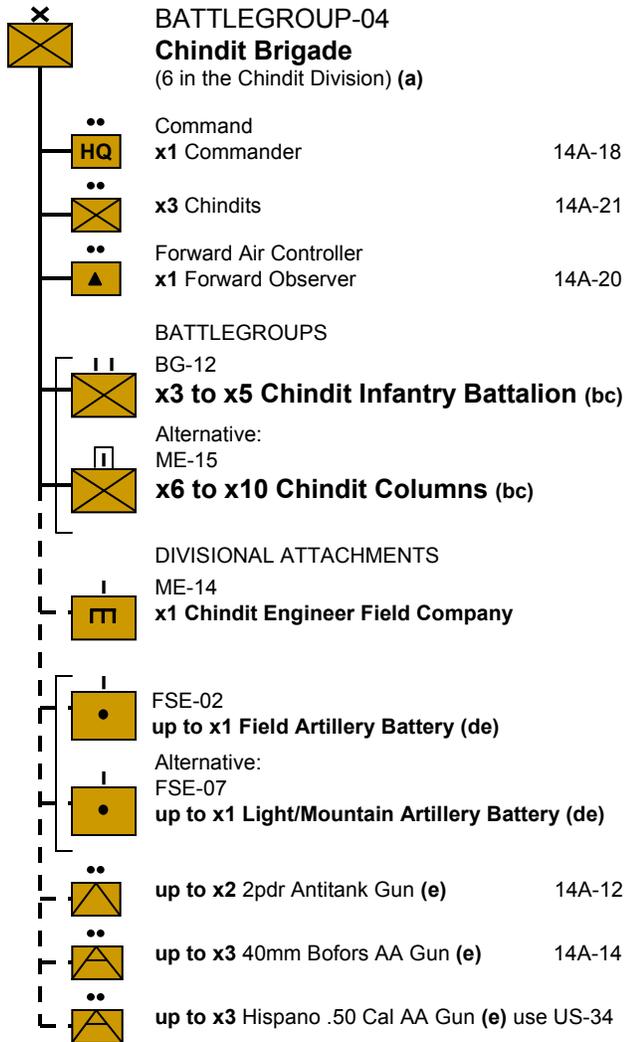
(h) Each Indian Division theoretically had two Field Regiments (at least one division had three) and one Light/Mountain Regiment on its establishment. However, some divisions did not manage to achieve this strength until the Summer of 1945 and frequently the nature of the terrain precluded the movement of the Field Regiments' 25pdrs in the wake of the advancing infantry (although this was sometimes achieved by air). This was sometimes remedied by replacing one of the Field Regiments with an extra Light/Mountain Regiment (as in the case of the 26th Indian Division), or by 'field-converting' one Field Regiment to a Jungle Field Regiment (as in the case of the 5th Indian Division).

(i) The Artillery Regiment would allocate one battery as direct support to each Infantry Battalion. Therefore, each Infantry Battalion will be accompanied by **x2** FOs (this assumes that the brigade is supported by a full regiment of artillery, which was not always possible – see note (h) above).

(j) Only available in 1945, after the addition of 50th and 255th Indian Armoured Brigades to 14th Army.

(k) In 1945: Increase to **x4** Forward Air Controllers.

# 14th Army Battlegroup 04



(a) This Battlegroup covers the 14th, 16th, 23rd, 77th (Indian), 111th (Indian) Chindit Brigades and the 3rd West African Brigade. The 3rd West African Brigade was used to garrison the three jungle 'strongholds' and would therefore have greater access to heavy weapons than the other brigades. These brigades together formed the Chindit Special Force (given the designation 3rd Indian Division as a cover-name), which was formed from the British 70th Infantry Division. The division suffered terrible losses in Burma, was withdrawn to India in October 1944 and was finally disbanded in March 1945.

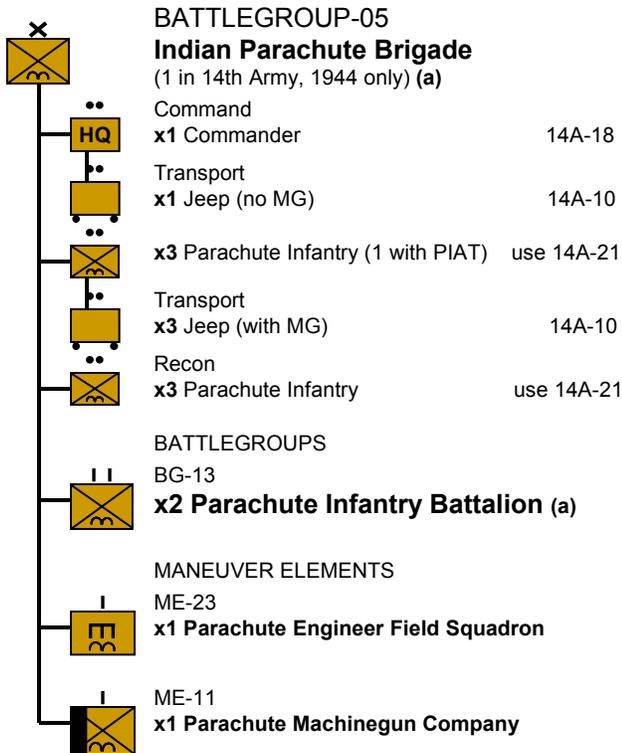
(b) Normal establishment was three or four Chindit Battalions, which could be reinforced by a battalion or two by cross-attaching from another brigade. These battalions even included Royal Artillery and Reconnaissance Corps regiments converted to the Chindit role – they were organised and equipped exactly the same as any other Chindit battalion.

(c) A typical tactical employment was to split each battalion into two independent combined-arms 'Columns'. Columns operate as Maneuver Elements directly under the command of the Brigade, with no intermediate Battlegroup Headquarters Element.

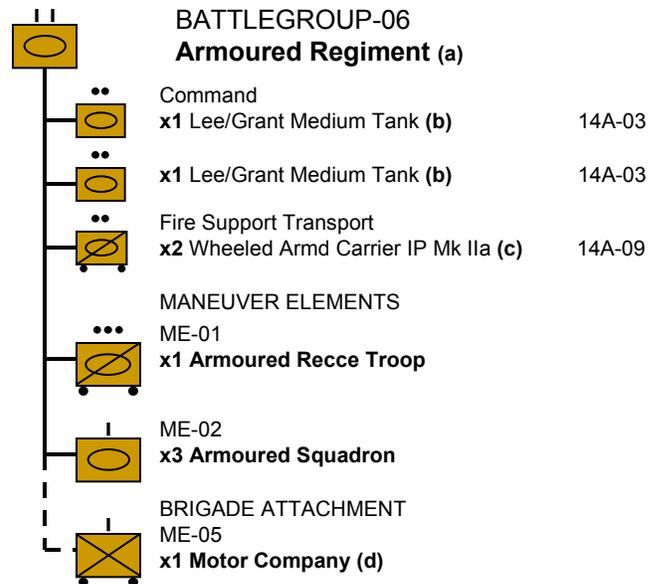
(d) Artillery may only be used if the scenario involves the defence of a Chindit 'stronghold', or if within range of the stronghold. No more than one battery may be available. Frequently it was only a single troop (i.e. half-battery) To simulate the lack of accurate maps and the difficulty of targeting in the jungle, Forward Observer units are not permitted. This will limit the type of missions which may be called.

(e) These heavy weapons were air-transported into position (broken down into loads, in the case of the larger weapons such as 25pdrs and Bofors guns) and would not therefore have any prime-movers. However, Hispano AA guns and 3.7-inch Mountain Howitzers may be transported by pack animals (which were also delivered by air). 25pdrs, 2pdrs and Bofors guns are static weapons and may not be moved beyond the Chindit strongholds.

# 14th Army Battlegroups 05-07



(a) 50th Indian Parachute Brigade Group was formed in 1943 from a British, an Indian and a Gurkha Battalion (151 to 153 Parachute Battalions respectively). However, 151 Para Battalion was soon transferred to the British 1st Airborne Division in the UK (renumbered as 156 Para), leaving the brigade to fight its one and only battle, at Sangshak in 1944, with only two battalions. The gap was eventually filled by the creation of another Gurkha Para Battalion (154 Para), but the brigade was transferred out of 14th Army to the newly-created 44th Indian Airborne Division, which is outside the scope of these TO&Es. The 50th Indian Parachute Brigade was never used in its intended airborne role, though one solitary battalion was air-dropped in support of the taking of Rangoon in 1945.



(a) 25th Dragoons and 149th RAC served as independent Corps Armoured Regiments in 1944 using this organisation – for XV and XXXIII Corps respectively. Both were equipped with the Lee.

(b) One regiment of 50th Armoured Brigade and all three regiments of 255th Armoured Brigade were equipped with Shermans in 1945. Replace all Lee tanks in these regiments with:  
 Sherman V 75mm Cruiser Tank 14A-04

(c) Attached FOs may be transported in the OP Carriers.

(d) Independent Armoured Regiments also had a Motor Company of the Bombay Grenadiers attached.



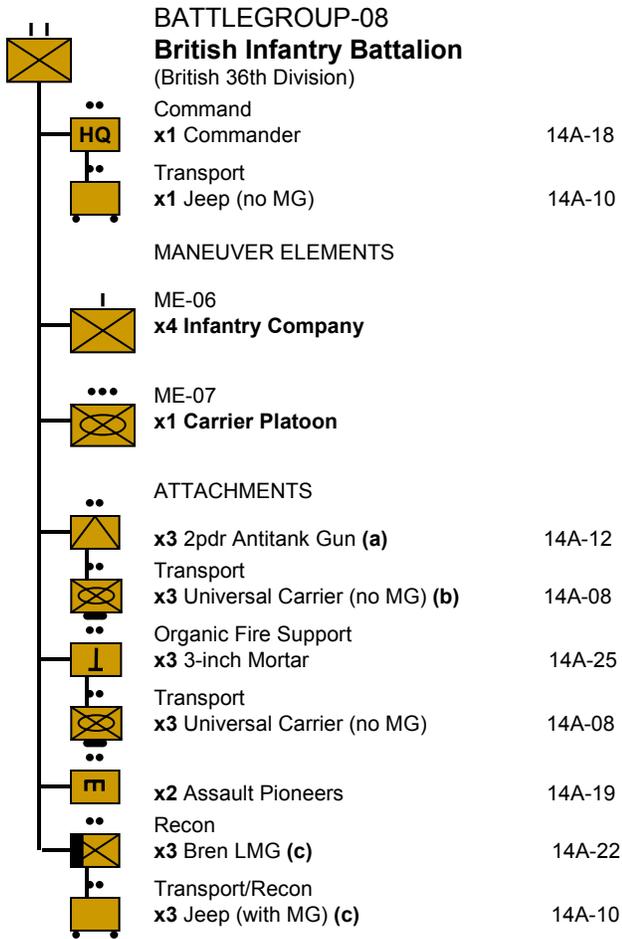
(a) The 45th Light Cavalry served as an Independent Corps Armoured Recce Regiment in 1944 using this organisation (with XXXIII Corps) before being transferred to 50th Armoured Brigade. There was no Armoured Recce Regiment in 255th Armoured Brigade – replace with BG-06 (Sherman).

(b) Stuart Light Tanks may be replaced with:  
 Stuart III Recce Vehicle BR-02

(c) Attached FOs may be transported in the OP Carriers.

(d) The Independent Armoured Recce Regiment also had a Motor Company of the Bombay Grenadiers attached.

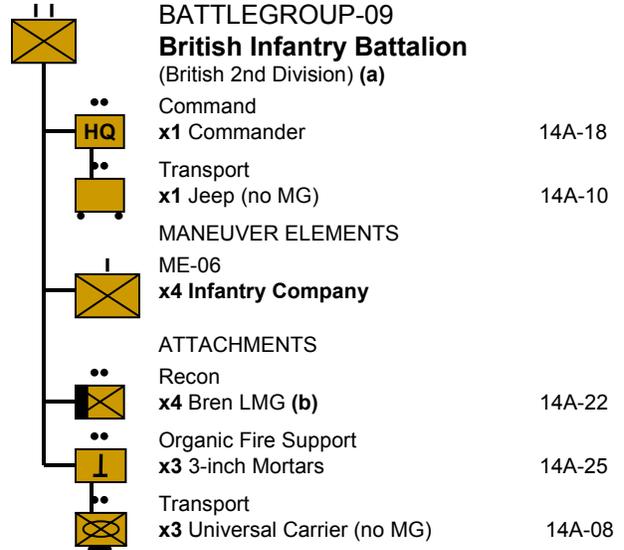
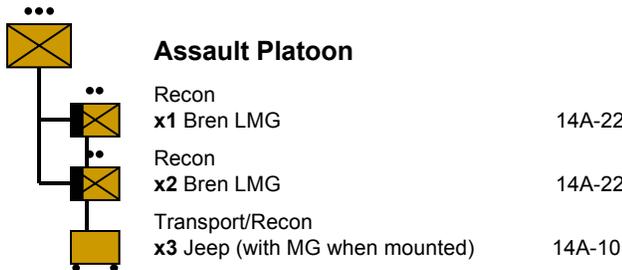
# 14th Army Group Battlegroups 08-10



(a) May replace 2pdr Antitank Gun with:  
6pdr Antitank Gun 14A-13

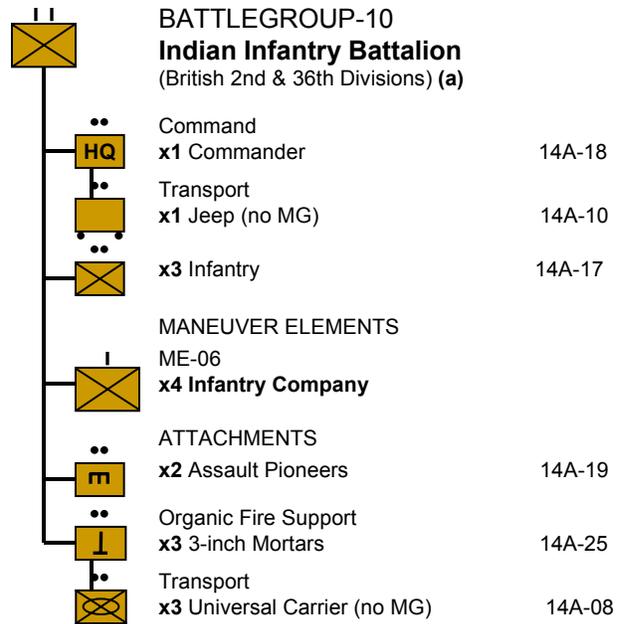
(b) May replace Universal Carriers with:  
15cwt Truck 14A-11

(c) Alternatively, the Assault/Recce Platoon may be deployed as a separate maneuver element:



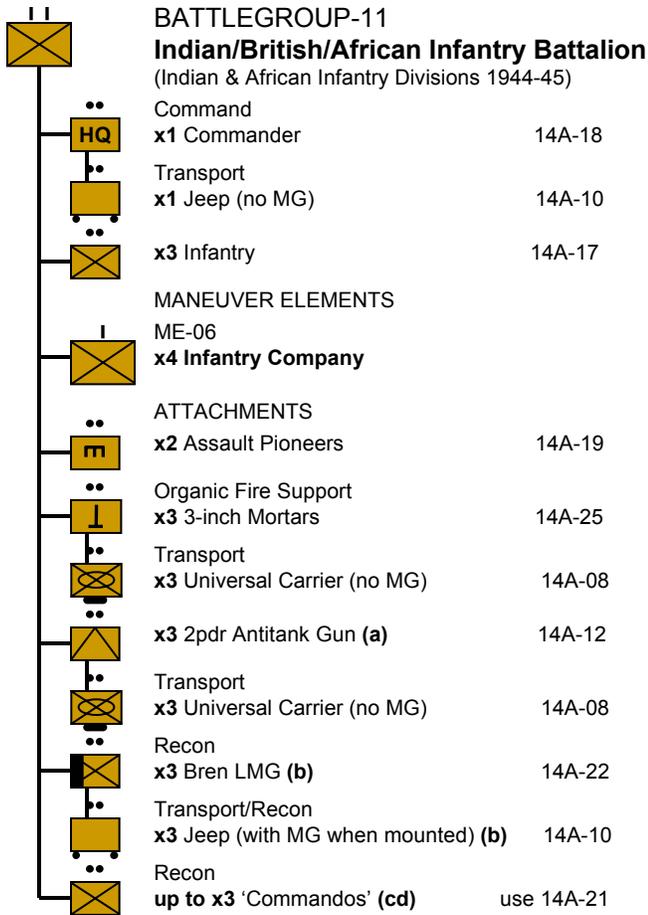
(a) This organisation shows the stripped-down organisation utilised during the Kohima Campaign. The Antitank and Pioneer Platoons were disbanded to form Porter Platoons to carry ammunition and supplies off-road through the jungle, while the Carrier Platoons were converted to Assault/Recce Platoons (these are the Bren units listed above).

(b) Alternatively, the Assault Platoon may be deployed as a separate maneuver element:



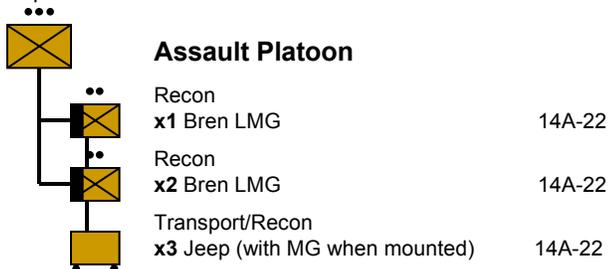
(a) This organisation shows the stripped-down organisation utilised during the Kohima Campaign. The Antitank and Carrier Platoons were disbanded to form mule and Jeep supply columns, as well as an HQ Defence Platoon.

# 14th Army Battlegroups 11-13

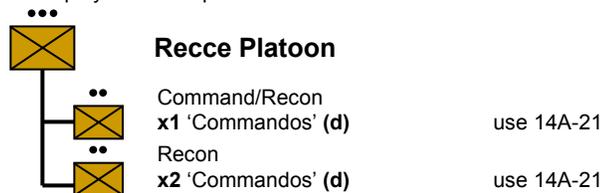


(a) May replace 2pdr Antitank Guns with:  
 6pdr Antitank Gun 14A-13

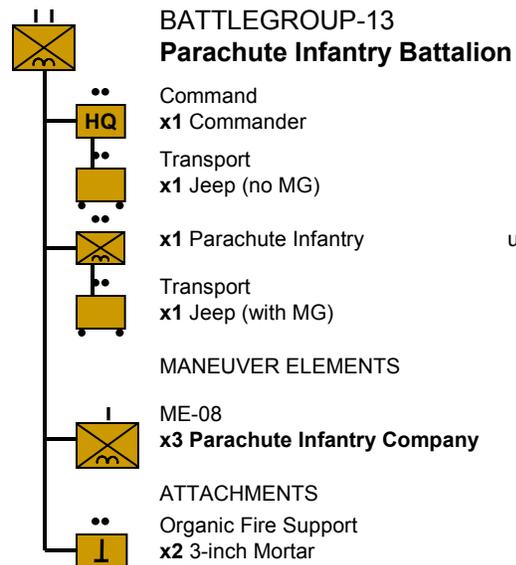
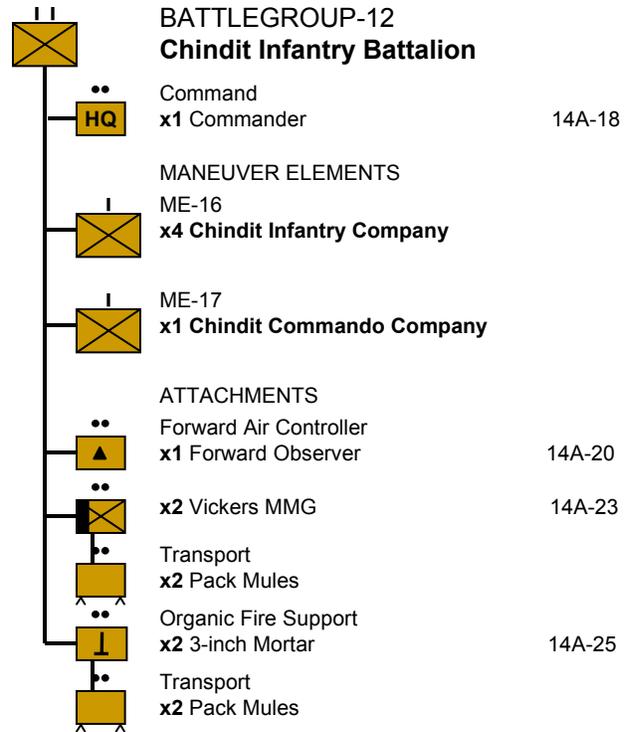
(b) Alternatively, the Assault Platoon may be deployed as a separate maneuver element:



(c) Many units formed an 'irregular' platoon for long-range patrolling, covert recce, counter-recce, ambushing and generally taking the fight to the enemy. They were described as 'Guerillas', 'Recces', 'Battle Patrols', 'Commandos', 'Special Service' etc and were often seconded from 3rd Special Service Brigade. Light automatic weapons were popular, hence the use of the Chindit card. Alternatively, the Recce Platoon may be deployed as a separate maneuver element:



(d) May replace some or all Commando units with:  
 Bren LMG 14A-22

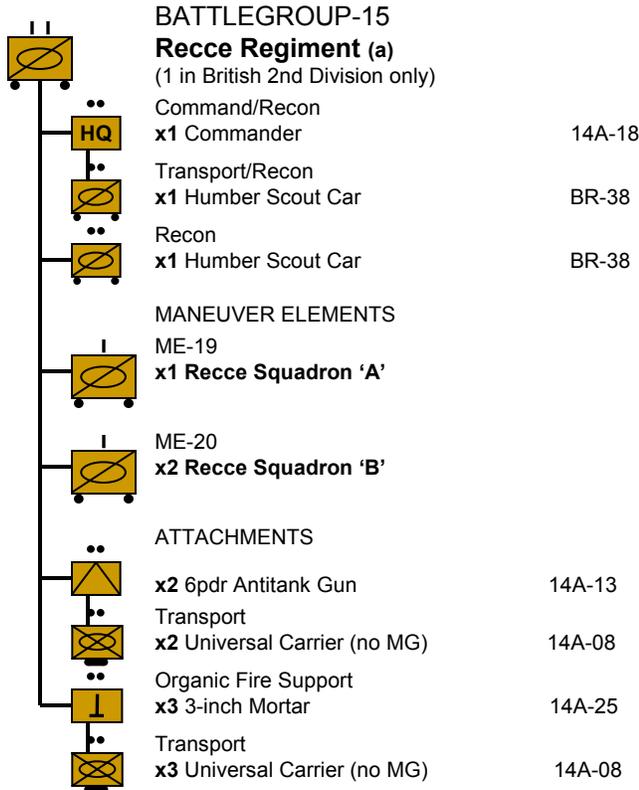


# 14th Army Battlegroups 14-16

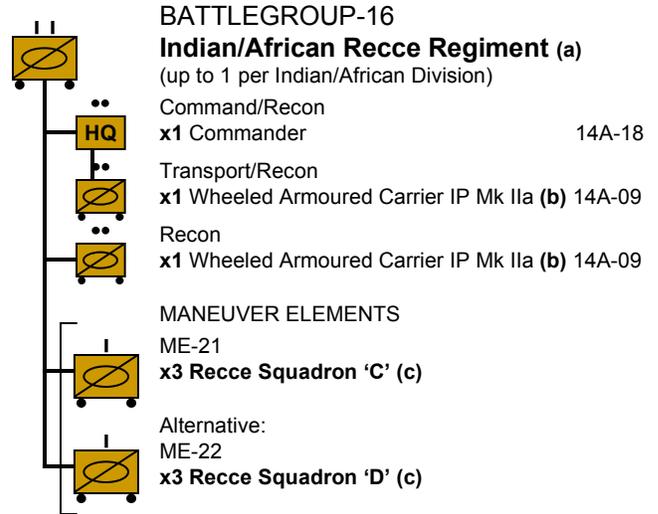


(a) There was up to one regiment per corps. In 1944 the 11th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Indian Light Cavalry served with XXXIII Corps and in 1945 at least two squadrons of this regiment served with 254th Armoured Brigade (IV Corps). In 1945 the 16th Indian Light Cavalry served with IV Corps.

(b) Daimler Dingo Scout Cars may be replaced by:  
 Lynx Scout Car CA-P01



(a) The 2nd Recce Regiment was the only British Recce Regiment serving as such in 14th Army (though another had been converted to Chindits). Initially organised as an armoured car/mechanised infantry regiment, it was significantly 'lightened' in order to better suit the terrain found in 14th Army's Area of Operations. After a period of organisational flux during the first half of 1944, the regiment eventually settled down in the organisation shown above from June 1944 to the end of the war.

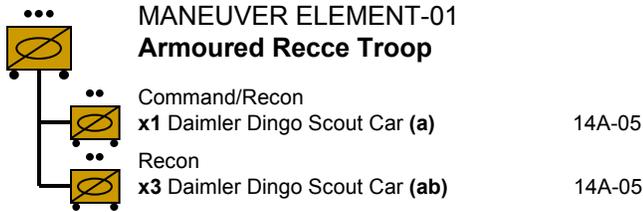


(a) Like British divisions, each Indian Division theoretically had an integral Recce Regiment. However, many Indian Divisions either lacked one altogether or left it behind in India when they were deployed to 14th Army.

(b) May replace Wheeled Carriers with:  
 Jeep (with MG) 14A-10

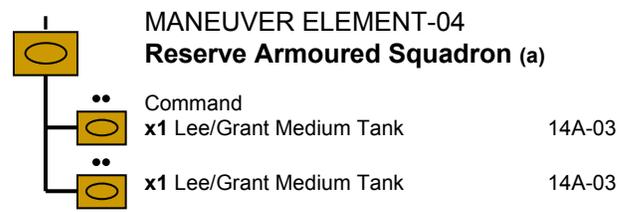
(c) It would appear that there were various organisations for Indian Divisional Recce Regiments in Burma. The 'C' and 'D' Recce Squadron MEs show the two main organisational variations.

# 14th Army Maneuver Elements 01-06

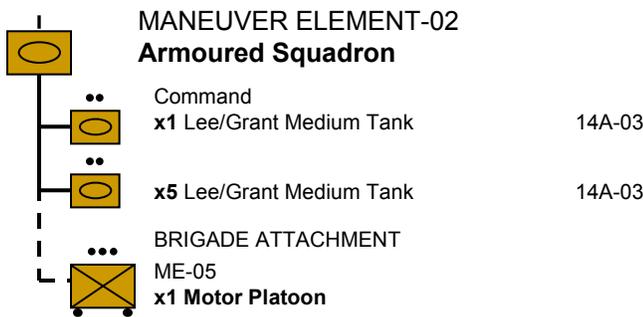


(a) Some regiments may replace all Dingos with:  
Jeep (with MG) 14A-10  
Lynx Scout Car CA-P01

(b) The Recce Troop may alternatively operate as three section-sized maneuver elements, each of x1 vehicle. They may also operate as direct attachments to the regimental Headquarters Element and Maneuver Elements.

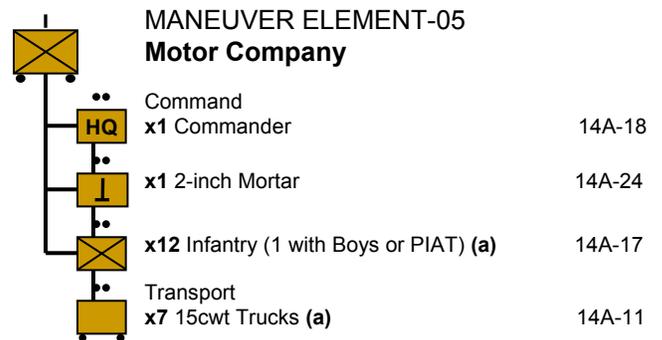


(a) Reserve Armoured Squadrons were very small and were not normally intended for combat, as their role was to supply replacement tanks and crews to the three 'Sabre' squadrons in an armoured regiment. However, at least two such squadrons (from 146th and 149th RAC) were detached to provide direct support to 5th Indian Division at Kohima and there were probably others. Their quality should probably be a grade or so lower than their parent regiment.

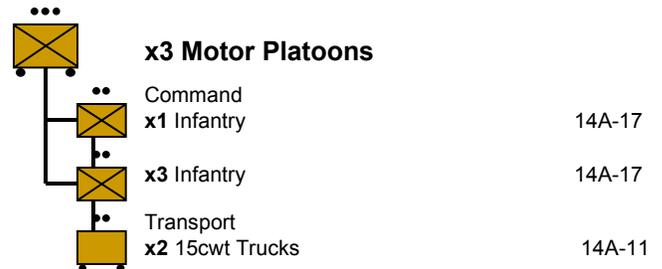


(a) The Armoured Squadron may alternatively operate as four troop-sized maneuver elements, each of x1 tank. Another option in Burma is to operate as half-squadron maneuver elements of x3 tanks – designate one tank as the element commander.

(b) One regiment of 50th Armoured Brigade and three regiments of 255th Armoured Brigade were equipped with Shermans in 1945. Replace all Lee/Grant tanks in these regiments with:  
Sherman V 75mm Medium Tank 14A-04

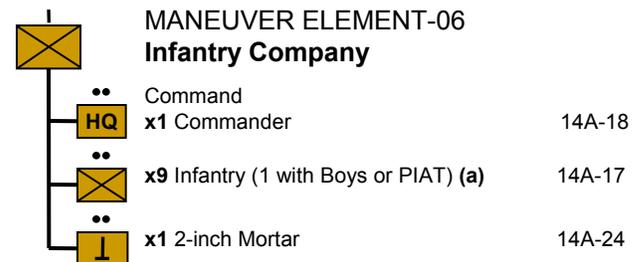


(a) The Motor Company may alternatively operate as four platoon sized maneuver elements as shown below. One Motor Platoon was usually attached to each Armoured Squadron in an Armoured Regiment:



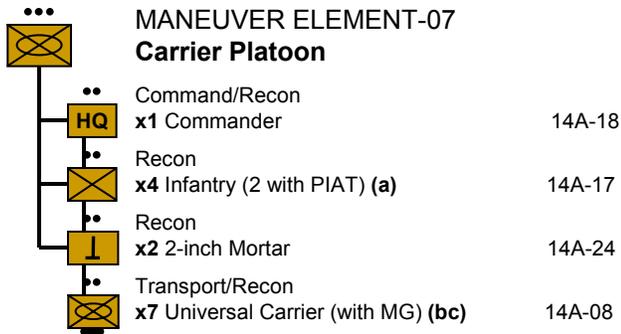
(a) The Armoured Squadron may alternatively operate as four troop-sized maneuver elements, each of x1 tank. Another option in Burma is to operate as half-squadron maneuver elements of x3 tanks – designate one tank as the element commander.

(b) Some or all Stuart Light Tanks may be replaced by:  
Stuart III Recce Vehicle BR-02



(a) In British 2nd Division from June 1944: An American manpack flamethrower was issued to each rifle platoon. May therefore replace x1 Infantry with:  
Assault Pioneer (flamethrower) 14A-19

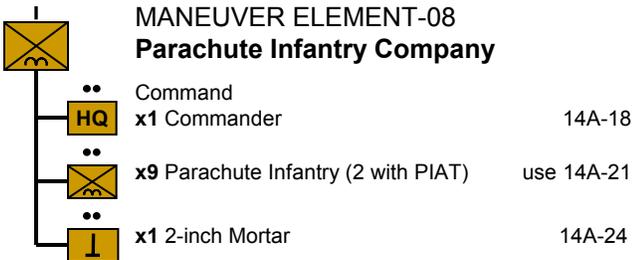
# 14th Army Maneuver Elements 07-11



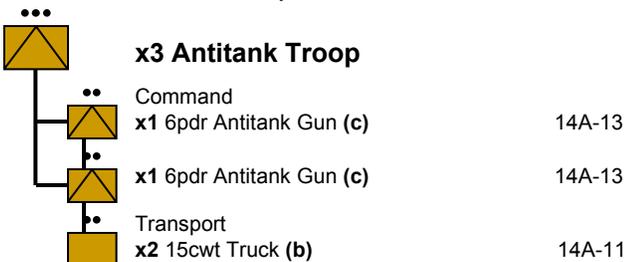
(a) The Carrier Infantry may alternatively dismount as:  
Bren Light Machine Gun 14A-22

(b) Carriers fire without Machine Gun rating when infantry dismount as Bren LMGs.

(c) Some units' Universal Carriers retained their Boys Antitank Rifles. In this case, delete the PIATs from the Carrier Infantry and replace all Universal Carriers with:  
Universal (Scout) Carrier (MG & ATR) 14A-08



(a) The Antitank Battery may alternatively operate as three troop-sized maneuver elements. It was common practice for each troop to be attached to an infantry battalion:



(b) In British Divisions: May replace softskin transport with:  
Universal Carrier (no MG) 14A-08

(c) Antitank Batteries were often dual-purpose, being issued with mortars in addition to their guns. Therefore, prior to a game, an Antitank Battery may exchange all its 6pdr Antitank Guns for:  
3-inch Mortar 14A-25

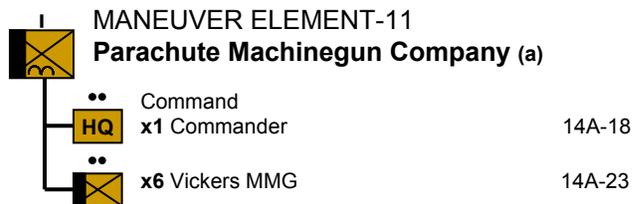


(a) The Machinegun Company may alternatively operate as three platoon sized maneuver elements as follows. These were typically attached to infantry battalions on a semi-permanent basis:

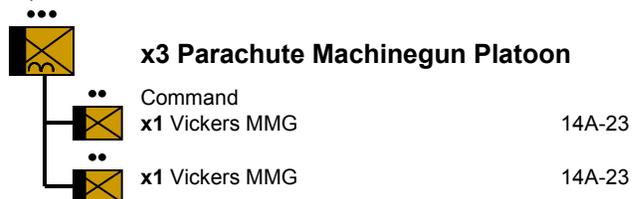


(b) Vickers MMGs may fire from their Universal Carriers while mounted, but may not conduct Grazing Fire while so doing (see website Playtest Rules page).

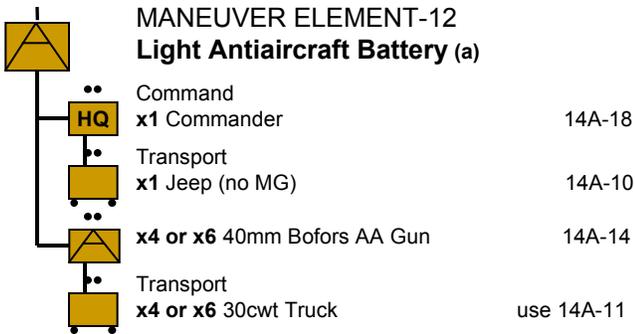
(c) May replace transport with:  
**x1 Jeep (no MG)** 14A-10  
**x6 15cwt Truck** 14A-11  
Or:  
**x7 Pack Mules**



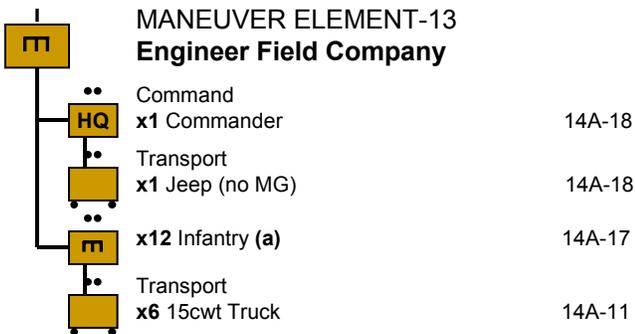
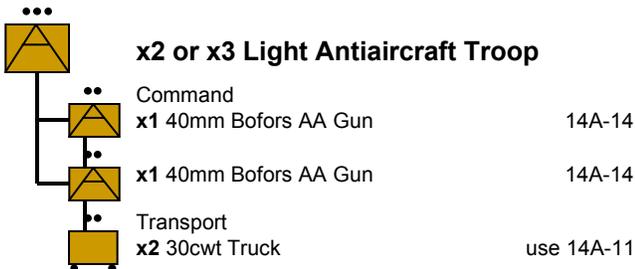
(a) The Machinegun Company may alternatively operate as three platoon sized maneuver elements as follows. These were typically attached to infantry battalions on a semi-permanent basis:



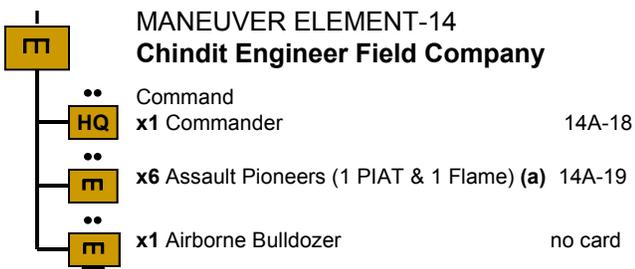
# 14th Army Maneuver Elements 12-16



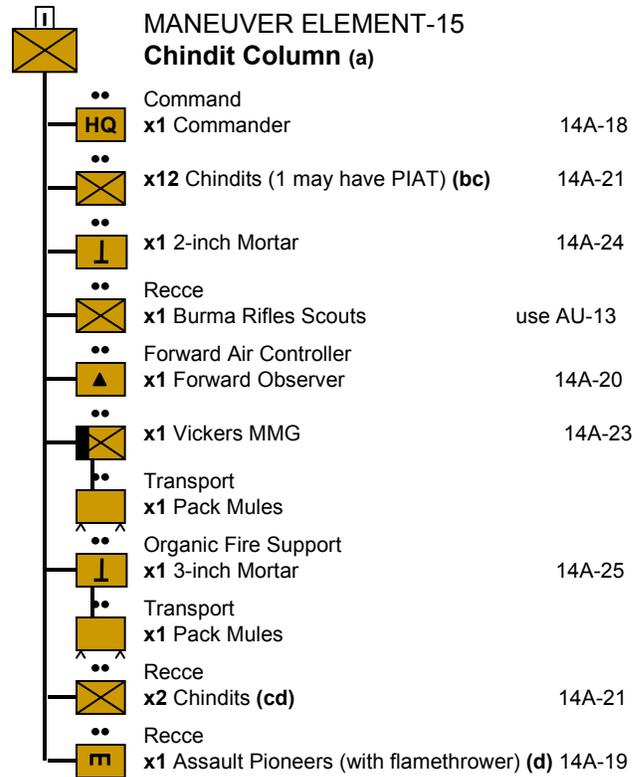
(a) The Light Antiaircraft Battery may alternatively operate as two or three troop-sized maneuver elements:



(a) May conduct engineering tasks as detailed in the website playtest engineering rules. Note that the Assault Pioneer card (BR-51), with its enhanced close-combat values, does not really reflect the role of the Royal Engineers in this instance.



(a) May conduct engineering tasks as detailed in the website playtest engineering rules.

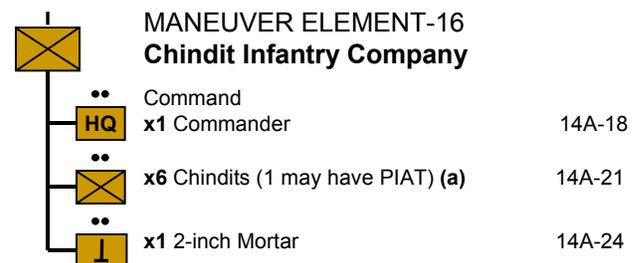
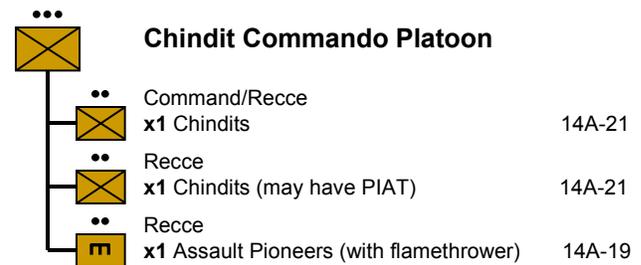


(a) The exact composition of Chindit Columns could change according to the mission, though the core was always that of the Chindit half-battalion.

(b) To simulate the widespread use of rifle grenades, may replace x1 Infantry unit with a second 2-inch Mortar.

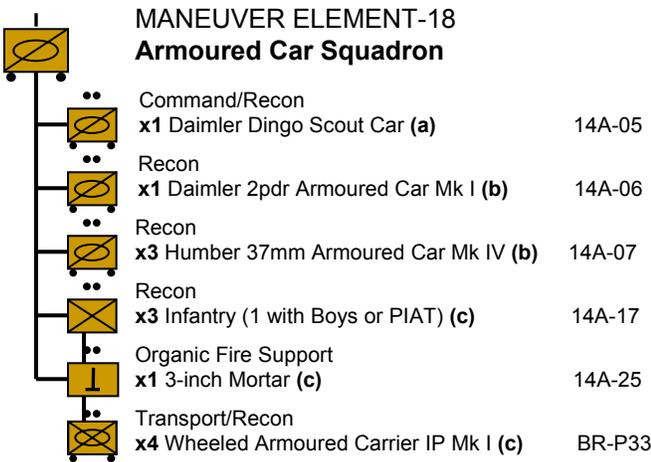
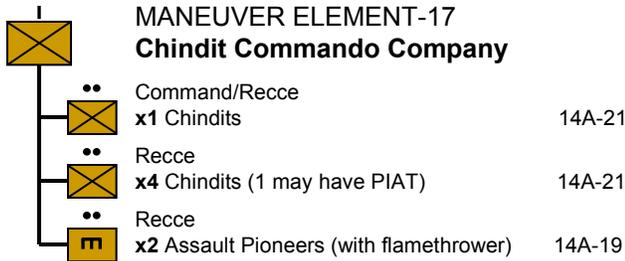
(c) The Column may have up to one PIAT, which may alternatively be carried by the Commando Platoon.

(d) The Commando Platoon may alternatively be deployed as a separate platoon-sized maneuver element:



(a) To simulate the widespread use of rifle grenades, may replace x1 Infantry unit with a second 2-inch Mortar.

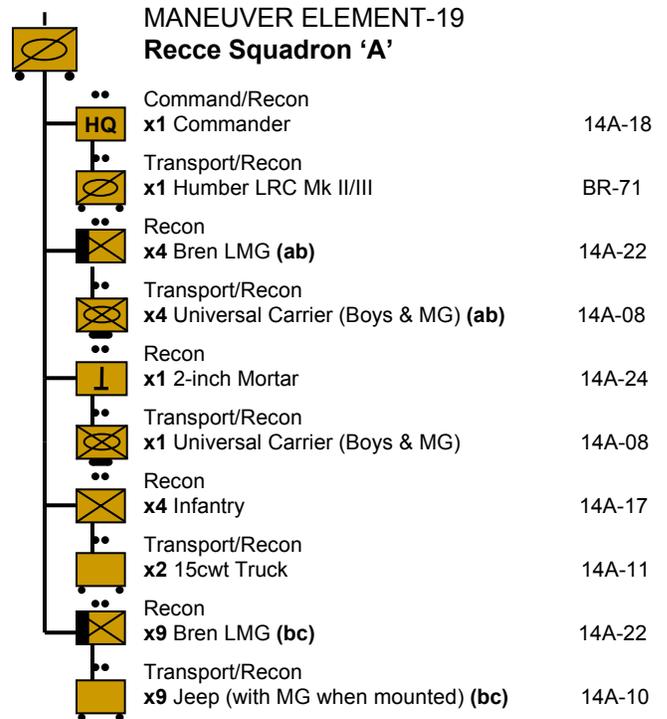
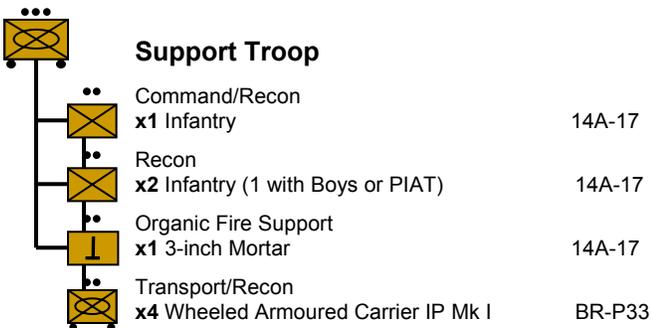
# 14th Army Maneuver Elements 17-19



(a) Daimler Dingo Scout Cars may be replaced with:  
Lynx Scout Car CA-P01

(b) The armoured cars may alternatively operate as four troop-sized maneuver elements, each of x1 armoured car.

(c) The Support Troop may alternatively operate as a separate troop-sized maneuver element as follows:

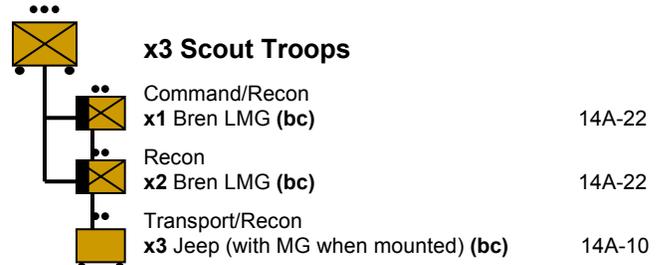


(a) Alternatively, the Recce Troops may operate as two troop-sized maneuver elements, as follows:

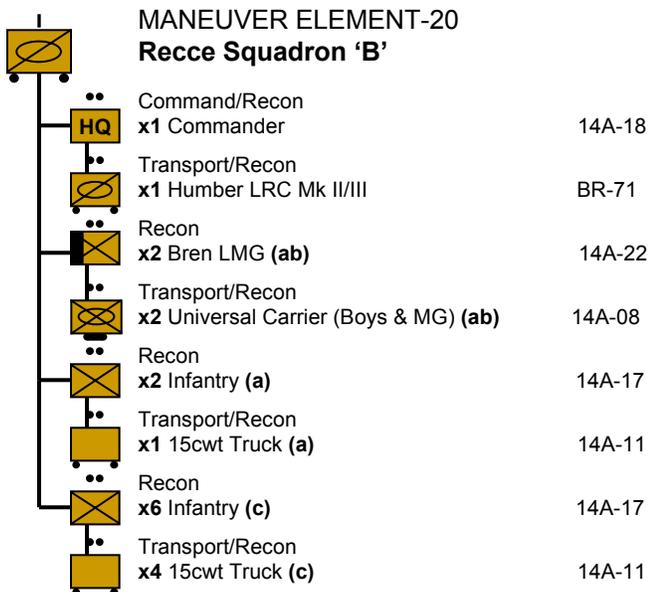


(b) Vehicles fire without MG rating when Bren LMGs are dismounted.

(c) Alternatively, the Scout Troops may operate as three troop-sized maneuver elements, as follows:



# 14th Army Maneuver Elements 20-21

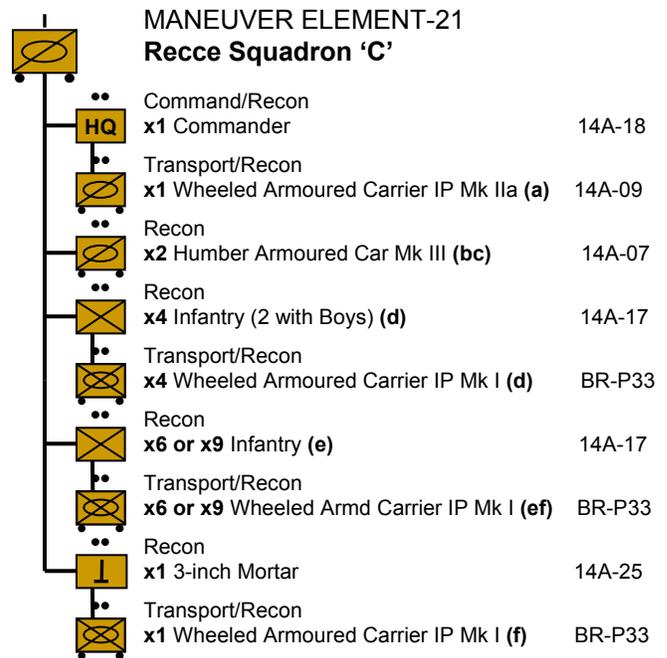
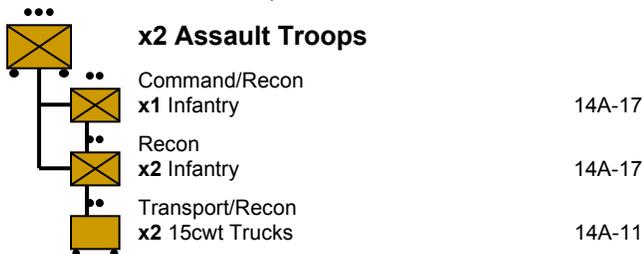


(a) Alternatively, the Recce Troop may operate as a troop-sized maneuver element, as follows:



(b) Vehicles fire without MG rating when Bren LMGs are dismounted.

(c) Alternatively, the Assault Troops may operate as two troop-sized maneuver elements, as follows:

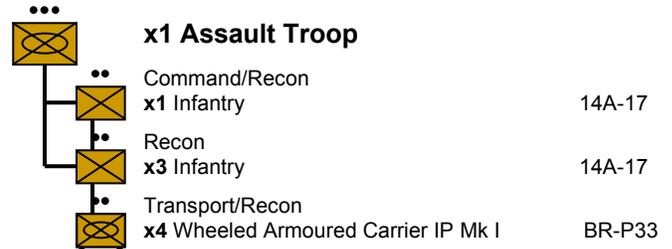


(a) The commander's Wheeled Armoured Carrier Mk IIa may be replaced with one of the following:  
Jeep (with MG) 14A-10

(b) The Humber Armoured Cars may be replaced with:  
Crossley-Chevrolet India Pattern Armoured Car BR-P  
Fox Armoured Car CA-P08  
Humber 37mm Armoured Car Mk IV 14A-07

(c) Alternatively, the Humber Armoured Car Troop may operate as a maneuver element of **x2** armoured cars. Designate one armoured car as the the troop commander.

(d) Alternatively, the Assault Platoon may operate as a troop-sized maneuver element, as follows:

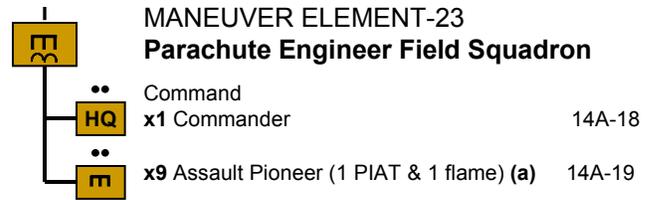
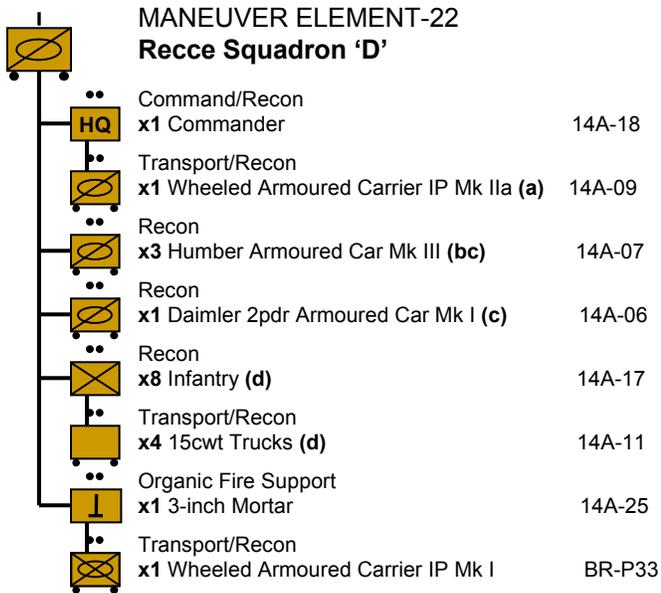


(e) Alternatively, these infantry elements may operate as three troop-sized maneuver elements, as follows:



(f) May replace these Wheeled Armoured Carriers IP Mk I with:  
Universal Carrier (with MG & Boys) 14A-08  
Jeep (with MG) 14A-10

# 14th Army Maneuver Element 22



(a) May conduct engineering tasks as detailed in the website playtest engineering rules.

(a) The commander's Wheeled Armoured Carrier Mk IIa may be replaced with one of the following:

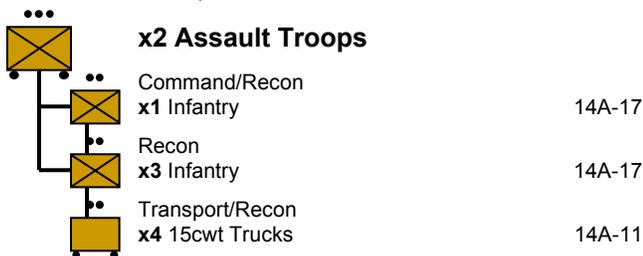
Jeep (with MG)	14A-10
Crossley-Chevrolet India Pattern Armoured Car	BR-P
Fox Armoured Car	CA-P08
Humber 37mm Armoured Car Mk IV	14A-07
Daimler 2pdr Armoured Car Mk I	14A-06

(b) The Humber Armoured Cars may be replaced with:

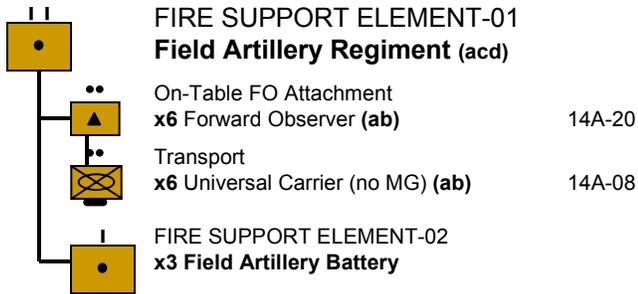
Crossley-Chevrolet India Pattern Armoured Car	BR-P
Fox Armoured Car	CA-P08
Humber 37mm Armoured Car Mk IV	14A-07

(c) Alternatively, the armoured cars may operate as four troop-sized maneuver elements, each of **x1** armoured car.

(d) Alternatively, the infantry may operate as two troop-sized maneuver elements, as follows:



# 14th Army Fire Support Elements 01-04

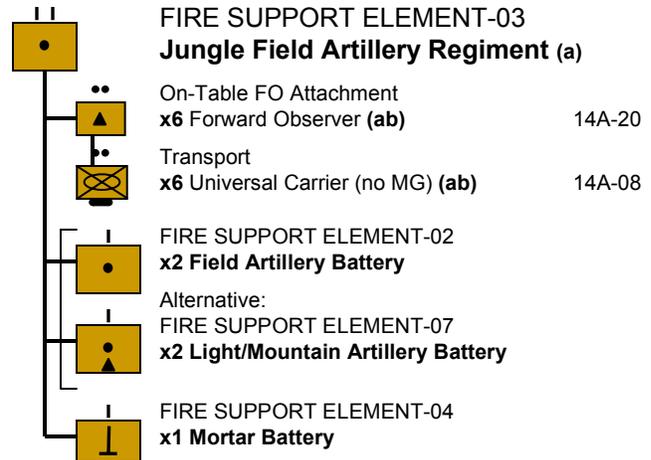


(a) Each battery may be called as Direct Fire Support by any FO, or alternatively by Infantry Battalion/Company Commanders. Commonwealth artillery may also fire by Troop (i.e. a half-battery of two guns). Each FO may call for a single Field Artillery Troop as Organic Fire Support.

(b) The FOs may alternatively be transported by the OP vehicles in the headquarters element of an armoured regiment. Alternatively, their transport may be replaced by:  
Jeep (no MG) 14A-10

(c) The entire Field Regiment is available as Direct Fire Support when the FO calls for a 'Mike Target'. See the website British Artillery Tutorial. Commanders may not call for 'Mike Targets' or General Fire Support.

(d) The division's entire artillery group will be available as General Fire Support when the FO calls for an 'Uncle Target'. General Support may also be available from Corps – in the form of a single Medium Regiment (FSE-08).



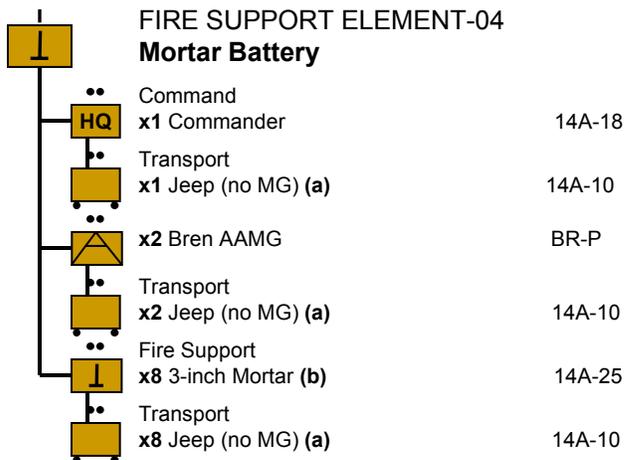
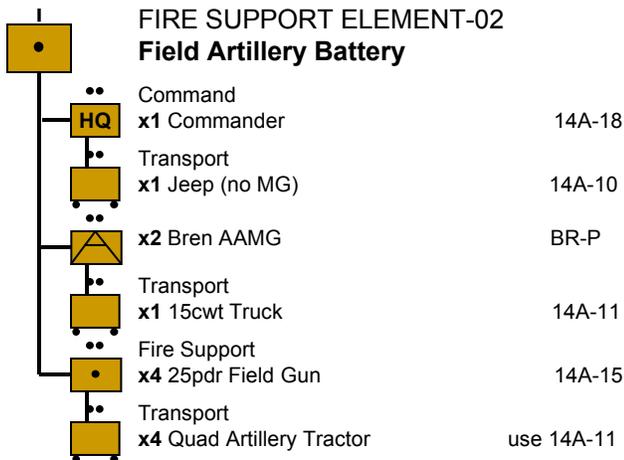
(a) Each battery may be called as Direct Fire Support by any FO, or alternatively by Infantry Battalion/Company Commanders. Commonwealth artillery may also fire by Troop (i.e. a half-battery of two guns). Each FO may call for a single Troop as Organic Fire Support.

(b) The FOs may alternatively be transported by the OP vehicles in the headquarters element of an armoured regiment. Alternatively, their transport may be replaced by:  
Jeep (no MG) 14A-10

(c) The entire Jungle Field Regiment is available as Direct Fire Support when the FO calls for a 'Mike Target'. See the website British Artillery Tutorial. Commanders may not call for 'Mike Targets' or General Fire Support.

(d) The division's entire artillery group will be available as General Fire Support when the FO calls for an 'Uncle Target'. General Support may also be available from Corps – in the form of a single Medium Regiment (FSE-08).

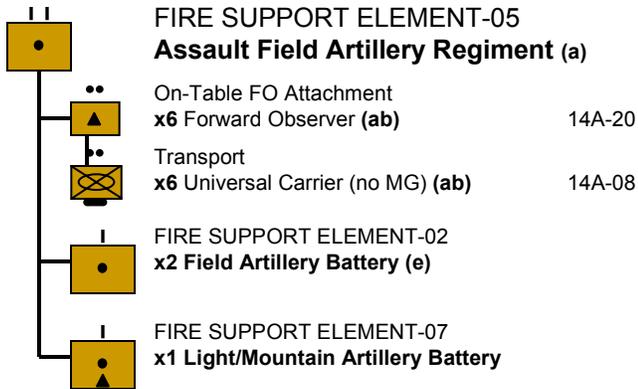
(e) Some regiments retained 25pdrs, while others converted to 3.7-inch Mountain Howitzers.



(a) Transport may be replaced with:  
Pack Mules

(b) The Mortar Battery had double the usual number of weapons, so in this instance, a Troop is **x4** weapons.

# 14th Army Fire Support Elements 05-07



(a) Each battery may be called as Direct Fire Support by any FO, or alternatively by Infantry Battalion/Company Commanders. Commonwealth artillery may also fire by Troop (i.e. a half-battery of two guns). Each FO may call for a single Troop as Organic Fire Support.

(b) The FOs may alternatively be transported by the OP vehicles in the headquarters element of an armoured regiment. Alternatively, their transport may be replaced by:  
Jeep (no MG) 14A-10

(c) The entire Jungle Field Regiment is available as Direct Fire Support when the FO calls for a 'Mike Target'. See the website British Artillery Tutorial. Commanders may not call for 'Mike Targets' or General Fire Support.

(d) The division's entire artillery group will be available as General Fire Support when the FO calls for an 'Uncle Target'. General Support may also be available from Corps – in the form of a single Medium Regiment (FSE-08).

(e) In 1945: Up to x1 Field Battery may be replaced with:

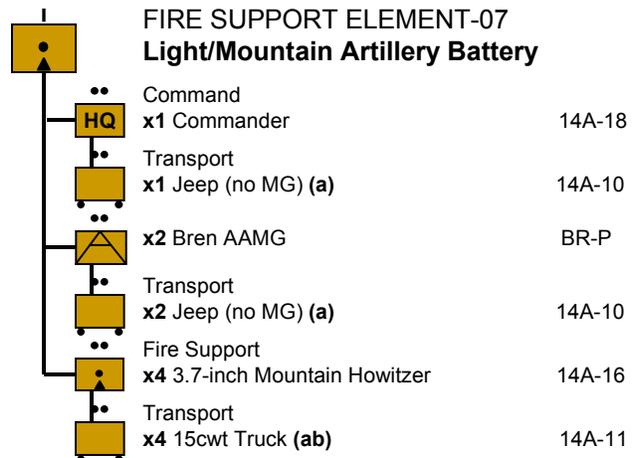


(a) Each battery may be called as Direct Fire Support by any FO, or alternatively by Infantry Battalion/Company Commanders. Commonwealth artillery may also fire by Troop (i.e. a half-battery of two guns). Each FO may call for a single Troop as Organic Fire Support.

(b) The FOs may alternatively be transported by the OP vehicles in the headquarters element of an armoured regiment. Alternatively, their transport may be replaced by:  
Jeep (no MG) 14A-10

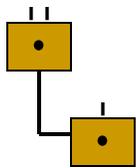
(c) The entire Jungle Field Regiment is available as Direct Fire Support when the FO calls for a 'Mike Target'. See the website British Artillery Tutorial. Commanders may not call for 'Mike Targets' or General Fire Support.

(d) The division's entire artillery group will be available as General Fire Support when the FO calls for an 'Uncle Target'. General Support may also be available from Corps – in the form of a single Medium Regiment (FSE-08).



(a) Transport may be replaced with:  
Pack Mules

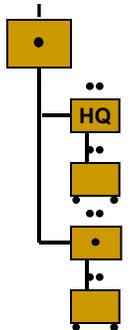
# 14th Army Fire Support Elements 08-09



FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENT-08  
**Medium Artillery Regiment (a)**  
 (1 per Corps)

FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENT-09  
**x2 Medium Artillery Battery**

(a) One Medium Regiment may be available for a Preparatory Barrage mission or in General Support for a Defensive Fire Mission, or to thicken a divisional 'Uncle' Target. See website British Artillery Tutorial for details.



FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENT-09  
**Medium Artillery Battery (bc)**

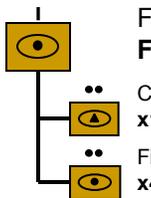
Command		
<b>x1 Commander</b>		14A-18
Transport		
<b>x1 Jeep (no MG) (a)</b>		14A-10
General Fire Support		
<b>x4 5.5-inch Gun (a)</b>		BR-P
Transport		
<b>x4 AEC Matador Tractor</b>	use	BR-44

(a) Alternatively, due to their longer range (at the expense of hitting power), some batteries may still be equipped with:  
**x4 4.5-inch Guns** BR-P

(b) Medium Batteries would sometimes be directly attached to infantry battalions in a direct-fire role against Japanese bunker complexes.

(c) From late 1944, may attach up to one troop of Heavy Artillery – again, these were even used in direct-fire bunker-busting missions:

General Fire Support		
<b>x1 7.2-inch Howitzer (a)</b>		BR-P
Transport		
<b>x1 Heavy Tractor</b>	use	BR-44



FIRE SUPPORT ELEMENT-10  
**Field Artillery Battery (Self-Propelled)**

Command		
<b>x1 Lee/Grant OP Tank</b>		14A-03
Fire Support		
<b>x4 Priest SP 105mm (d)</b>	use	US-06

## Close Air Support Notes

### Chindits

The Chindits were granted unique access to the aircraft of the USAAF's 1st Air Commando, which was stationed in Assam (Northeast India) to provide escort for USAAF C47s and B-25 bombers, supporting Stilwell's Chinese forces. This support, tied to specialist Visual Control Points (VCPs) attached to even the smallest Chindit unit, made a superb team and operated as 'flying artillery' when the Chindits were operating well-beyond the reach of traditional artillery support. However, following Wingate's death, the Chindits were first mis-used, then deprived of their air support and then withdrawn and disbanded.

Chindits may use the following Close Air Support units 1943 to 1944:

P-51 Mustang	US-43
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### 14th Army Regular Forces

Great strides had been made in army/air force co-operation since the disasters of 1942 and early 1943. However, despite the advances, close air support in late 1943/early 1944 was still sporadic due to Japanese air defence activity and used obsolete aircraft. Therefore from 1943 to the end of 1944, 14th Army may use the following Close Air Support units:

Hurricane Mk I	14A-26
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Huge advances were again made during 1944 in terms of close air support for 14th Army. First was the total integration at all levels, between 3rd Tactical Air Force, the Troop Carrier Command and 14th Army, which was already starting to reap dividends in the Second Arakan Campaign (early 1944) and again at Kohima and Imphal (mid 1944). Second was a massive counter-air offensive in late 1944 to destroy the Japanese air forces in Burma and achieve the air supremacy that was necessary to conduct effective battlefield support operations. Third was the implementation of the successful VCP system throughout 14th Army, together with the reinstatement of the successful partnership with the USAAF's 1st Air Commando (which had re-equipped with P-47 Thunderbolts by 1945). Fourth was a rapid programme of modernisation of the RAF's close support aircraft in the theatre, including upgrading Hurricanes to the rocket-firing Mk IV standard by 1945 and re-equipping some squadrons with the P-47 Thunderbolt. Fifth was the arrival of the USAAF's 2nd Air Commando, with large numbers of P-51 Mustang aircraft. Therefore, in 1945, 14th Army may use the following Close Air Support units:

Hurricane Mk IV	14A-26
P-51 Mustang	US-43
P-47 Thunderbolt (no tank-busting allowed)	US-26

NB The 1st Air Commando's Thunderbolts certainly did not use rockets and the only photos I've seen of RAF Thunderbolts also show them with bombs only. Therefore, only level bombing and strafing attacks are allowed – no tank-busting.

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Wingate & The Chindits – David Rooney  
The Battle At Sangshak – Harry Seaman  
Meiktila 1945 – Edward M Young

## **My Thanks To...**

All those who have helped and continue to help with this project. The ones who spring immediately to mind are (in no particular order - My apologies if I've missed your name – please let me know):

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Rich Hassenauer  
Evan Allen  
Matt Laing  
Al Broughton  
John Broughton  
Roger Kumferman  
Playtester-In-Chief; Sam Spiers

And finally, Chris and Sidney Jones (wherever they may be) for inspiring me to wargame in the first place!

## **Special Dedication**

To John Broughton, father of my wargames-buddy Al Broughton, formerly known as Corporal Broughton J, 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, who fought at (among other places) the legendary 'Admin Box' and served throughout India, Burma and the Arakan with 7th Indian Division, 9th Indian Division and 36th Infantry Division, 1942-1946. I hope you'll join me in raising a glass and a thought to him, his comrades who fought in the 'Forgotten Army' and particularly to those who never returned home.

## Amendments Incorporated Into v1.01

**ME-09** – Jeep symbol corrected.

**FSE-09** – Heavy Artillery Troop option added.

## Amendments Incorporated Into v1.02

**Introduction** – Notes added about 12th Army.

**BG-01** – Armoured Car attachment option added.

**BG-02** – Expanded Armoured Regiment attachment option added in 1945. Note re 36th Division added.

**BG-03** – Expanded Armoured Regiment attachment option added in 1945.

**ME-02** – Added Motor Platoon attachment option.

**ME-03** – Added Motor Platoon attachment option.

**ME-04** – Slight change to notes.

**ME-05** – Added Motor Platoon sub-division option.

**ME-09** – Added 3-inch Mortar option.

**ME-18** – Carrier Symbols corrected.

**ME-19** – Bren Symbols corrected.

**ME-20** – Bren Symbols corrected.

**ME-21** – 2-inch Mortar corrected to 3-inch Mortar.

**ME-22** – Number of trucks corrected.

**FSE-02** – Bren AAMG symbol corrected.

**FSE-04** – Bren AAMG symbol corrected.

**FSE-07** – Bren AAMG symbol corrected.

## Amendments Incorporated Into v1.03

**General** – Card numbers replaced to conform with forthcoming Far East & Pacific Supplement.

**BG-01** – Increased number of FACs in 1945.

**BG-02** – Increased number of FACs in 1945. Mountain artillery symbol corrected.

**BG-03** – Increased number of FACs in 1945. Mountain artillery symbol corrected.

**BG-08** – Added 2pdr Transport option.

**BG-13** – Assault Pioneer and MMG Platoons deleted and Mortar Platoon reduced to 2x mortars.

**ME-08** – 2-inch mortar option deleted.

**ME-14** – Infantry changed to Assault Pioneers.

**ME-19** – Number of Brens corrected in Scout Troop.

**FSE-03** – Mountain artillery symbol corrected.

**FSE-05** – Added option for FSE-10 (Self-Propelled Field Battery). Mountain artillery symbol corrected.

**FSE-06** – Mountain artillery symbol corrected.

**FSE-07** – Jeep Tractor option removed. Mountain artillery symbol corrected.

**FSE-10** – New Self-Propelled Field Battery added.

**CAS Notes** added.