

Soldiers of the Century INTELLIGENCE MANUAL













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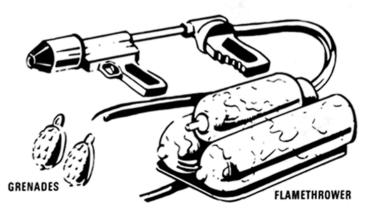


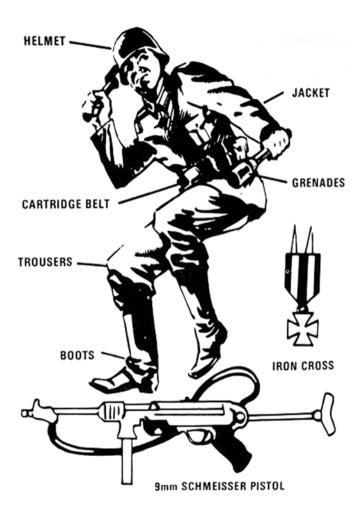
AUSTRALIAN JUNGLE FIGHTER

The Australian Jungle Fighter is an extremely tough and resourceful soldier. During World War II he figured prominently in jungle battles throughout the Far East. Often scorning steel helmets in favour of their famous jaunty campaign hats, the "Aussies" won notable victories in New Guinea and Borneo.

Many Australian battalions operated behind enemy lines, continuously harassing the enemy with guerilla tactics. The Australian Jungle Fighter could hack his way through dense jungle with his razor-sharp bush machete – and sometimes wield it effectively as a weapon too! He was also skilled at ferreting out the enemy with a flame thrower.

The highest honour bestowed on any Australian military hero is the Victoria Cross.





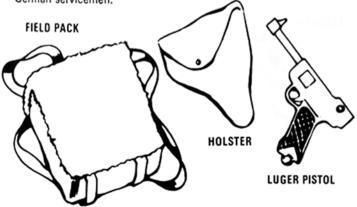
GERMAN STORMTROOPER

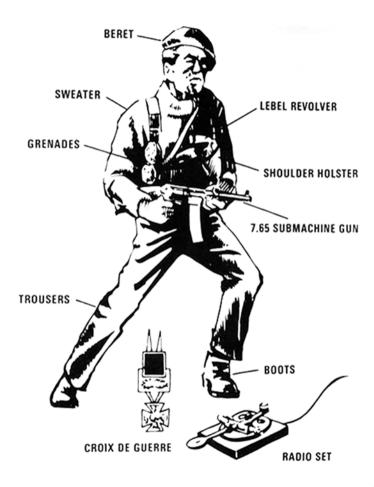
The German soldier – often called a Stormtrooper – achieved many of his early successes in World War II by the use of 'blitzkrieg' tactics – lightning attacks by highly mobile units with air support. Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, and Belgium all fell victims to the German 'blitzkrieg'.

Stormtroopers had a fierce sense of loyalty to the Fatherland. Many had received military training as boys in the German youth movements.

The German soldier's equipment was considered to be among the best in the world. His unusual-looking hand grenades were very effective. His Luger pistol ranks with the best of hand weapons, and the compact Schmeisser machine pistol was also much respected.

The Iron Cross was awarded for exceptionally brave acts by German servicemen.





FRENCH RESISTANCE FIGHTER

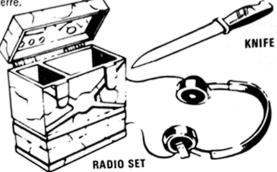
The French Resistance Fighter was a peasant farmer, a shop assistant, a factory worker. In fact, these heroic members of the 'underground army' in France during the German occupation came from every walk of life.

They fought in small bands all over occupied France – sabotaging enemy supply depots, camps, airfields, and communications.

The Resistance Fighter was hard to find because he blended in with everyday life in France. These groups met in secret at night to plan their next strikes. The weapons used by the men of the French Resistance were either dropped from Allied planes or stolen from the enemy. Resistance groups used hidden radios to send vital information to the Allies.

After D-Day the Resistance Movement became a regular army. Re-named the French Forces of the Interior it played an effective part in the Normandy campaign.

The Resistance Fighter's most prized decoration was the Croix de Guerre.





RUSSIAN INFANTRYMAN

The Russian Infantryman's gallant fighting to rid his homeland of the enemy has become a legend of modern warfare.

The Red Army, as the army of the Soviet Union is called, perfected an elaborate method of defence in depth and anti-tank tactics during its long withdrawals across the Ukraine and the Don steppes in 1941–2. But then came the breakthrough. The defence of Stalingrad was turned into a great victory, leading the way to the complete expulsion of the German invaders.

The Russian soldier is trained to fight in the severest weather conditions. His ability to survive extreme cold proved a valuable asset in winter warfare. Courageous Russian troops are awarded the Order of Lenin medal.

AMMO BOX





ANTI-TANK GRENADES



AMERICAN GREEN BERET

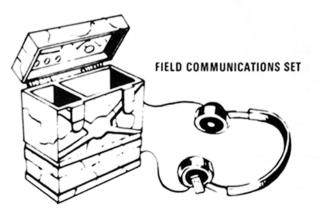
The proud wearer of the Green Beret is a member of Special Forces, one of the toughest units in the U.S. Army.

Volunteers for Special Forces must be men of exceptionally high calibre, with brains as well as physical fortitude. They undergo highly intensive training to enable them to move into any area, under any conceivable conditions.

Men of the Green Berets work alone or in small groups – living off the land if necessary. Jumping from helicopters, paddling up alligator-infested rivers, climbing mountains, hacking through jungle, traversing snow – it's all part of the job for Special Forces.

The basic operating unit is a Detachment of 12 men, most of them specialists in communications, operations and intelligence, demolition, weapons, or medics.

The Silver Star is awarded for outstanding acts of heroism.





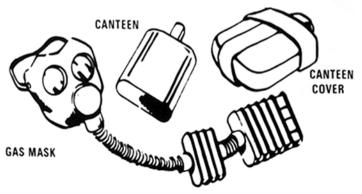
BRITISH INFANTRYMAN

During the Second World War the British Infantryman saw service in every part of the world. He has a reputation for grit and determination which is second to none. His discipline and coolness under fire have been a model for many other armies.

An Infantry battalion consisted of HQ company, support company, and four 'rifle' (usually light machine-gun) companies. There were also two specialised types of Infantry battalion – the motor battalion and the airborne battalion.

After British experience of German automatic small arms at Dunkirk, the British Infantryman was equipped with the sten submachine-gun, which would fire standard 9mm German ammunition. Other weapons included rifles, bayonets, grenades, machineguns, mortars, and anti-tank guns.

The highest British award for military valour is the Victoria Cross.



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