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FM 7-30

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

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SERVICE

AND

**MEDICAL COMPANIES
INFANTRY REGIMENT**

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY • SEPTEMBER 1949

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL
FM 7-30

This manual supersedes FM 7-30, 1 June 1944.

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AND
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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

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PART ONE

SUPPLY, MAINTENANCE, AND EVACUATION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE. This manual tells how to supply and maintain the infantry and airborne infantry regiments. For additional details see the texts listed in appendix II, and current tables of Organization and Equipment for infantry and airborne infantry units.

2. EXPLANATION OF TERMS. a. Administrative orders cover the supply, maintenance, evacuation, transportation, and other administrative details of operations. Administrative instructions are included in operation orders or issued separately as administrative orders. Division administrative orders are either complete or fragmentary and are usually written. Regimental administrative orders are written or oral, and may be either complete or fragmentary.

b. Combat support is the assistance the regimental service or medical company gives tactical units during combat. This support includes—

- (1) Providing units with supplies of all types.

- (2) Maintaining vehicles, arms, and other equipment.
- (3) Providing transportation for troops and supplies.
- (4) Providing medical service for sick and wounded.
- (5) Providing such other services as mail, special equipment, clothing exchange, salvage, and repair.

c. Release point, used in reference to vehicle control, is a location where the control of a vehicle or group of vehicles passes from one unit to another. For example, a regimental release point is the place where control of kitchen trucks or other vehicles shifts from the regiment to the battalion. A release point should be easily described and recognized, located on or near a road or trail, and in rear of the place where routes diverge to the various elements.

d. Requirements are quantities of supplies needed to equip, supply, maintain, and sustain a military unit for a specific period.

e. Supplies are issued by either supply point distribution or unit distribution. In *supply point distribution* the using unit picks up its supplies at a higher echelon supply point, and hauls them to its own area. For example, the regiment picks up rations at the division class I supply point and hauls them to the regimental class I supply point. Supply point distribution is the method most commonly used by the infantry division in supplying its subordinate units. In *unit distribution* supplies are delivered to the using unit. For example, the division quartermaster company may deliver rations to the regimental class I supply point.

f. Supplies for airborne operations are divided into echelons. These echelons are accompanying supplies, unit air supply, and replenishment supply. This arrangement provides continuing supply during the progressive phases of establishing an airhead.

g. Accompanying supplies are carried by units into an airhead and include all classes of supplies.

h. Unit air supply is delivered to assault airborne forces by free drop, parachute, glider, or powered aircraft. This includes supplies delivered direct to units in the airhead after assault landings have been made, but before adequate replenishment supplies are available.

i. Replenishment supplies are transported to an airhead for delivery to corps or army supply points in the maintenance area. Replenishment supplies are distributed to units by normal ground distribution methods.

3. MISSION OF SUPPLY MAINTENANCE, AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL. a. *Regimental supply personnel* secure supplies and deliver them to units and individuals. In doing this work the regimental supply personnel—

(1) Provide supplies to initiate combat.

(2) Replenish supplies.

(3) Deliver supplies to forward elements during all phases of combat.

b. *Regimental maintenance personnel* keep vehicles and other equipment of the regiment in a serviceable condition. They make repairs within the limitations of time, tools and spare parts, technical training, and the tactical situation.

c. *Regimental medical personnel* provide medical service to the regiment.

4. SUPPLY PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES.

a. Supply principles. Principles of supply operations apply to all conditions of combat. However, the application of any one supply principle may vary as the situation changes. Supply procedures conform to the following principles:

- (1) Supply is a command responsibility. A commander may charge certain of his officers with supply functions, but the commander alone is responsible for supplying his unit.
- (2) Supply and tactics have an inseparable alliance. The tactical plan and the supply plan are prepared in close coordination. The tactical plan must be one which can be adequately supplied, and the supply plan must support the tactical plan. A well conceived tactical plan is likely to fail unless it is supported by a sound supply plan.
- (3) Supply plans should be simple and continuous. The simple plan is usually the best plan. Continuity of supply requires a constant study of future needs and timely delivery of required supplies.
- (4) Supply plans should have flexibility and provide for mobility to meet rapidly changing situations. Flexibility is attained by decentralizing operations and control, and by carefully locating installations. Mobility is attained by distributing supplies both laterally and in depth, keeping supply vehicles loaded, and having supply installations prepared to move.
- (5) The impetus of supply is from the rear toward the point of consumption. Each element

in the supply chain pushes supplies forward to or within reach of the elements in front, and each commander is responsible for making his requirements known to his commander. (These requirements are forwarded in sufficient time to permit supplies to be furnished by normal methods. This includes time for making necessary arrangements to draw and distribute supplies.)

- (6) Adequate supplies are provided without creating an immobilizing excess. Combat separates units and individuals from their source of supply. This frequently requires units and individuals to be self-sustaining. To meet these conditions, supply needs are anticipated and reserves are carried on individuals and vehicles. However, an increase in the amount of supplies carried reduces mobility. The solution that gives reasonable certainty of supply yet retains tactical mobility is adopted. Effective application of supply discipline aids mobility by decreasing the quantity of supplies needed to keep the unit in operating condition.
- (7) Combat elements are relieved of all but essential administrative details. Whenever practicable, supply officers anticipate requirements and furnish supplies without a written request. Supply personnel prepare supply forms and maintain regimental supply records.
- (8) Supplies and transportation are conserved. Supplies are safeguarded to prevent loss, pilferage, and waste. Transportation and equipment are conserved for essential tasks.

b. Normal Supply Procedures.

- (1) Equipment and supplies to be carried by individuals and units are listed in Tables of Organization and Equipment, and in the directives from commanders. As supplies are expended, they are replenished with replacement supplies obtained from higher echelon supply points by regimental supply agencies.
- (2) Supply requisitions follow command channels. Units submit informal requests through their unit supply officers to the regimental S-4, who consolidates where necessary, prepares requisitions, and forwards them to the appropriate division supply agency. The requisitions are normally consolidated at division and forwarded to army supply agencies. However, in some cases division agencies may forward requisitions without consolidation.
- (3) Supplies are made available to units at army supply points and may be drawn either in bulk for the entire division, or direct by the units. Supplies drawn in bulk are transported by division agencies to the division supply points, where they are issued to units.
- (4) The division supply agency makes necessary arrangements with army supply agencies for those units which are to draw supplies direct at the army supply points. Regiments are then notified when and where the supplies will be issued. The regiment picks up its supplies at the issuing point and hauls them to the regimental supply points, where they are issued

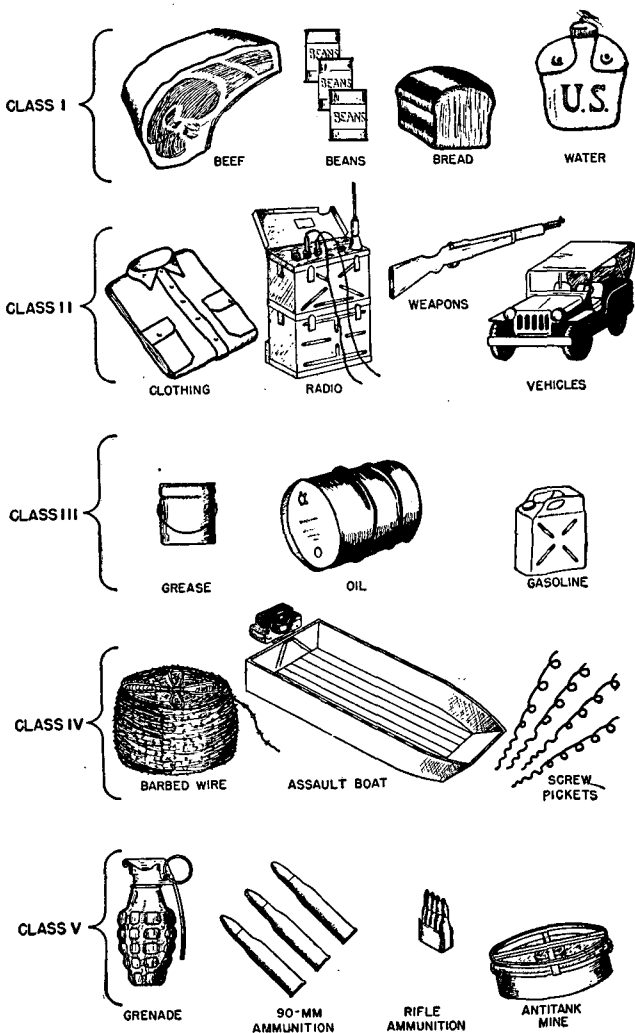


Figure 1. Supplies are grouped into five classes.

to the requesting units either through battalion or company supply points.

- (5) To simplify supply procedure supplies are divided into five numbered classes as shown in figure 1. Each of the supply classes, and the requisitioning and delivery methods, are discussed in other chapters.

5. MAINTENANCE PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES.

a. Maintenance procedures are governed by the following principles:

- (1) The commander of any unit is responsible for the maintenance of his equipment.
- (2) Preventive maintenance is essential. This saves time and reduces the load on supply and transportation systems.
- (3) Equipment repairs are performed as far forward as practicable. The exact repair location depends upon the tactical situation, spare parts and tools available, capabilities of personnel, and available time.
- (4) The unit commander is responsible that an adequate supply of spare parts, assemblies, and tools is made available to maintenance personnel.

b. Maintenance activities are classified as organizational maintenance, field maintenance, or base maintenance. The details of maintenance procedures are discussed in chapter 6.

c. Maintenance includes systematic servicing, inspecting, reporting of defects, teaching of care and use, and repairing of all items of equipment. Each individual maintains his own equipment. Commanders

make inspections and see that equipment is properly maintained. After equipment has been repaired by a higher echelon than the using unit, it is either returned to the unit from which it was received or it is turned over to supply agencies for reissue.

6. MEDICAL SERVICE PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES. Within the regiment, medical service is provided by the regimental medical company and follows a simple systematic procedure. Company aid men are attached to companies to provide emergency medical treatment. Within the battalion, litter bearers or supporting ambulances evacuate sick or wounded to the battalion aid station. The regimental collecting platoon evacuates sick or wounded from the battalion aid stations to the regimental collecting station.

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES. a. The regimental commander is responsible for the supply, maintenance, medical service, and transportation of his command. He is assisted by the regimental supply officer, officers assigned to the service company, and officers assigned to the medical company.

b. The regimental supply officer (S-4) coordinates and supervises the regimental supply, maintenance, evacuation, and transportation operations. He is the regimental commander's principal staff officer for these functions. The S-4's operations support the tactical plan and are based upon the orders of higher headquarters.

c. The S-4's duties require his close cooperation with other staff sections of the regiment. He also coordi-

nates with the unit commanders, the service company, the division G-4, and all supply establishments.

d. The supply office personnel usually work at the regimental train bivouac. The S-4 maintains an office at the regimental command post but goes wherever his presence is needed. He visits front-line battalions to keep abreast of changing supply requirements.

e. The service company commander is the regimental S-4's agent in supply operations. He supervises the receipt and distribution of all supplies except class V supplies and medical items. He commands the regimental train bivouac.

f. The regimental munitions officer is the principal assistant to the S-4 in handling class V items. The munitions officer has several functions—

- (1) He procures ammunition and other class V items.
- (2) He establishes and operates regimental ammunition supply points.
- (3) He distributes ammunition to battalions and other combat units.
- (4) He prepares ammunition records and reports.
- (5) He commands the transportation under regimental control being used to obtain ammunition from rearward supply points.

g. The regimental motor transport officer commands the regimental service platoon of service company. This platoon secures and delivers supplies and performs organizational maintenance on regimental vehicles.

h. The regimental surgeon commands the regimental medical company. He is also responsible for the medical supply of the regiment. The medical company pro-

vides treatment and evacuation for the sick and wounded.

i. The regimental food service supervisor commands the food service group. He assists the regimental commander by supervising the preparation and serving of food.

j. The regimental graves registration officer commands the graves registration section. He is responsible to the regimental commander for the proper evacuation of the dead. He works under the supervision of the regimental S-1, but he coordinates with the S-4 for transportation, supplies, and the operation of evacuation points.

k. The personnel officer directs the operation of the personnel section. He works under the supervision of the S-1.

8. BATTALION SUPPLY RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. The battalion commander is responsible for the supply, maintenance, medical service, and transportation of his battalion. His principal staff assistant for these functions is the battalion S-4. The S-4 keeps in close touch with the tactical situation, and he coordinates his activities with those of other battalion staff officers. He keeps his command informed on S-4 matters.

b. The battalion motor transport officer is a member of the battalion headquarters company. His duties are similar to those of the regimental motor transport officer. He assists the battalion S-4 in supervising the movement of ammunition or other supplies. Company transportation and any vehicles from the regimental train which may be under battalion control are used for hauling. The motor transport officer also super-

vises and coordinates battalion organizational maintenance activities.

c. The battalion pioneer and ammunition platoon leader commands the pioneer and ammunition platoon of the battalion headquarters company. He uses his platoon in ammunition supply and pioneer tasks. This includes simple field engineering tasks which do not require extensive technical training or special engineer equipment. As battalion munitions officer, he works closely with the battalion S-4.

d. The battalion surgeon commands the battalion medical platoon. He uses the platoon to treat and evacuate the sick and wounded.

9. COMPANY SUPPLY RESPONSIBILITIES.

The company commander is responsible for the supply and administration of the company and any attached elements. He makes timely requests for supplies and distributes them. The company commander is assisted in these duties by the second-in-command, the first sergeant, the mess steward, the supply sergeant, and the transportation noncommissioned officer.

10. PLATOON SUPPLY RESPONSIBILITIES.

The platoon leader is responsible for the supply of his platoon. He inspects the platoon to see that it is completely equipped. Any shortages are replaced before the platoon is committed to combat. In combat he sees that the platoon is fed, ammunition is replenished, and any shortages of arms or equipment are reported to the company commander. He checks on the timely delivery of replacement items.

11. SUPPLY DISCIPLINE. Supply discipline is the constant care, preservation, and conservation of all supplies and equipment.

a. Good supply discipline promotes combat efficiency. It includes proper maintenance, battlefield salvage, vehicle recovery, evacuation of captured matériel, prevention of hoarding, and the indoctrination of all personnel with the importance of supply.

b. Supply discipline is attained through training and enforcement by the officers and noncommissioned officers of the unit. Training stresses the proper use and care of food, clothing, weapons, fuel, motor vehicles, and other equipment.

c. Front-line units in combat evacuate damaged equipment and captured matériel, or report its location to a higher headquarters. Individuals are not permitted to throw away equipment, use transportation unnecessarily, or handle supplies carelessly. Commanders facilitate supply discipline by carefully considering supply requirements before requisitioning individual equipment.

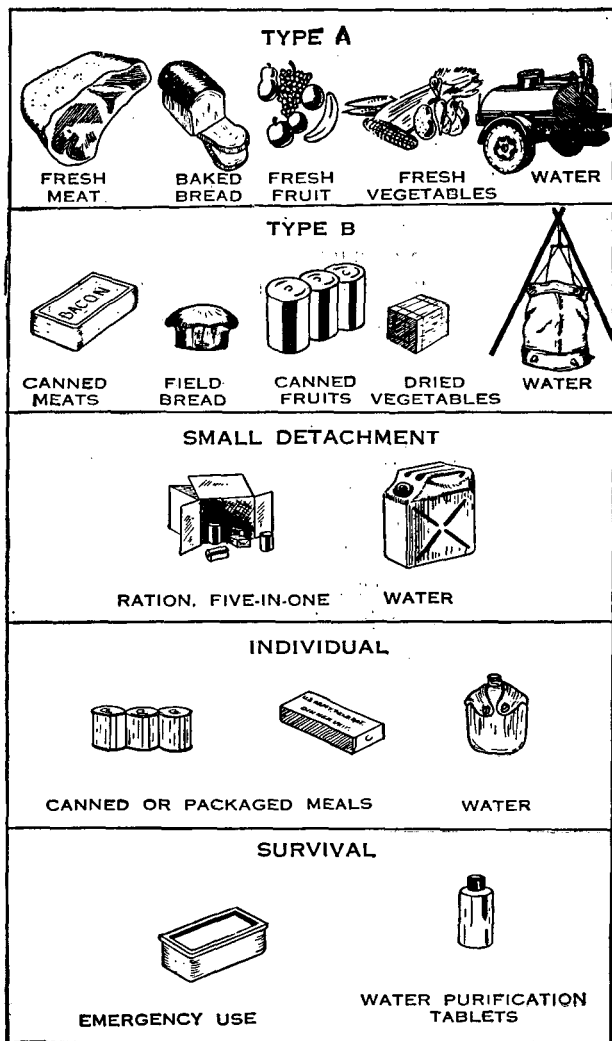


Figure 2. Typical class I items.

CHAPTER 2

CLASS I SUPPLY

12. GENERAL. a. Class I supplies are items consumed at an approximately uniform daily rate irrespective of combat operations or terrain, and which do not have to be adapted to meet individual requirements. Rations and water are the principal class I items. (See fig. 2.)

b. A ration is the allowance of food for one person for one day. Ration components and substitutes are determined by the Department of the Army. They are procured and issued by the Quartermaster Corps.

c. Rations and food packets for field use are identified as follows:

- (1) Ration, field, type A is the basic field ration. It contains a maximum number of perishable foods including fresh fruits, meat, and vegetables. Type A is used whenever and wherever circumstances permit.
- (2) Ration, operational, type B corresponds as nearly as practicable to the type A. However, such nonperishables as canned or dried fruits and vegetables and canned meats are substituted for the perishable items. Type B provides an adequate diet over a long period of time. It is designed for use when perishables cannot be provided and where kitchens are available.

- (3) Ration, five-in-one, consists of precooked or prepared food which may be eaten either hot or cold. This ration is designed for small group feeding, but it may be used to a limited extent for organizational feeding. The five-in-one ration is used when it is not practicable to feed the type A or type B, and where the individual ration is not mandatory.
- (4) Ration, individual, combat, consists of packaged precooked or prepared foods which may be eaten either hot or cold. This ration provides food when cooking facilities are not available. The individual ration may be used for periods from a few days to an extreme of three weeks.
- (5) Food packet, individual, assault, consists of precooked or prepared foods which may be eaten hot or cold. This packet provides food for the initial assault phase of combat. It is packaged for individual carry, and is seldom used for more than one day.
- (6) Food packet, individual, survival, consists of precooked or prepared foods especially designed for survival. It has a minimum bulk and weight and is packaged and enclosed for convenient carrying. This packet is issued to all personnel for emergency use only.
- (7) The sundries pack is issued as a supplement to the field ration, either type A or B. It contains items essential to the health and morale of the troops, including toilet articles, tobacco, and candy. The sundries pack is issued when

army exchange or similar sales facilities are not available.

- (8) Special items packs are issued to hospitals and aid stations for medical patients. Fruit juices, soups, and beverages, which provide special nourishment, are included.

d. In combat, troops are fed hot meals whenever possible. Hot meals increase morale and contribute directly to successful combat action.

13. PROCUREMENT OF RATIONS. a. The quantity and type of rations to be carried by individuals, units, and on unit trains is stated in division or other orders. Divisions replenish prescribed loads from army class I supply points. In most situations units draw rations daily and follow a relatively standard procedure in distributing them to the troops (see fig. 3).

b. A ration cycle is the twenty-four-hour period during which the ration is consumed. Usually the regiment draws a ration during one cycle for consumption during the following cycle. Although this cycle may begin with any meal, it is preferable for it to begin with supper. This permits the breakdown and sorting of the rations during daylight hours.

c. The regimental ration requisition is based on strength reports submitted by units to the regimental S-1. It also includes informal requests for particular types of rations made by companies and battalions through their supply agents.

d. The regimental supply officer prepares a daily consolidated request for the quantity and types of rations required by the regiment. This request is submitted to the division quartermaster. Division supply agencies

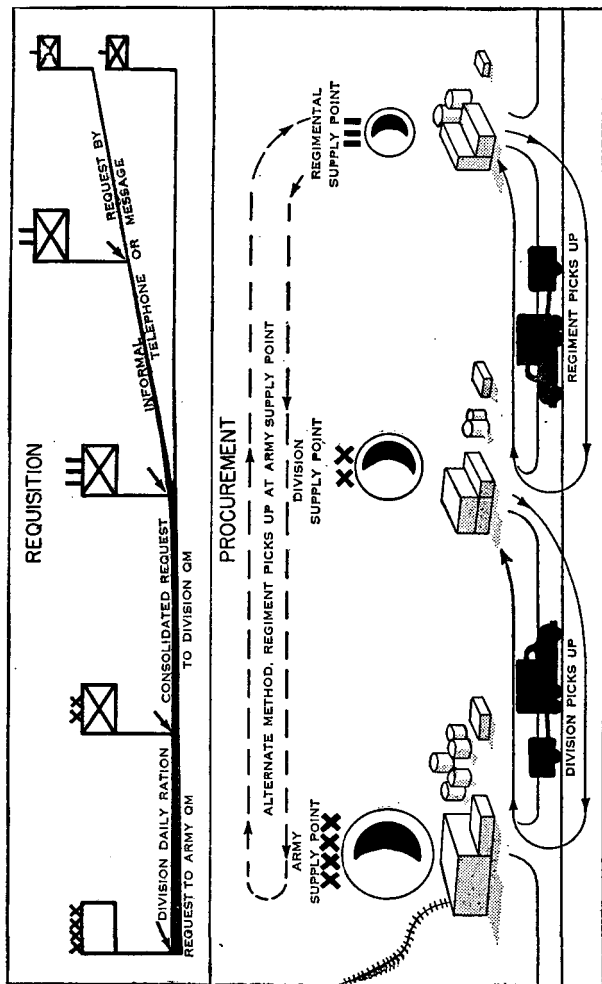


Figure 3. Ration procurement.

consolidate the daily requests into a consolidated division daily ration request. This is forwarded daily to the army quartermaster, who operates the class I supply point supporting the division.

e. When the division is operating a class I supply point, the division quartermaster sends transportation to the army supply point. This transportation picks up bulk rations on a schedule, and returns them to the division area. The division quartermaster breaks the rations down into unit lots at the division supply point. Rations are then issued to regiments in accordance with the administrative order time schedule.

f. When the division has not established a class I supply point, the regiment draws its rations direct from the army supply point in accordance with arrangements made by division agencies.

14. RATION DISTRIBUTION. a. Rations are distributed to regimental units through the regimental class I supply point. This installation usually is established in the regimental train bivouac. It is the place where the service company receiving and distributing group unloads and sorts the rations.

b. The amounts of the ration items due a company are determined by multiplying the strength of that company, including personnel attached for rations, by the allowance per man per item. A sample form for a breakdown of rations is shown in figure 4. After these amounts have been determined the various items are weighed or counted and divided into company lots. To avoid confusion and to equalize overages or shortages, the ration breakdown is completed before distribution,

FORM FOR BREAKDOWN OF RATIONS

Sheet No.

Bill of Fare NO.

No. of Sheets

Date

PER 100 MEN		15	70	3	5	60	12	10	17	2	4	3	1	10	2	12	12	3	10
	STRENGTH	BACON	POTATOES IRISH	BEANS STRING #10 CAN	BEEF CORN #6 CAN	BREAD	CHEESE CHEDDAR	COFFEE	EGGS	FLOUR WHEAT	JAM PEACH #2 CAN	LARD SUBSTITUTE	MAYONNAISE	MILK EVAPORATED	ONIONS	PEACHES #2-1/2 CAN	PINEAPPLE #2-1/2 CAN	PORK LUNCH MEAT #6 CAN	SUGAR GRANULATED
UNIT	LB	LB	CAN	CAN	LB	LB	LB	DOZ	LB	CAN	LB	JAR	CAN	LB	CAN	CAN	CAN	LB	
ORGANIZATION																			
Hq Co	220	33	155	6	11	132	26	22	37	4	8	6	2	22	4	26	26	6	22
Sv Co	152	23	106	5	7	91	18	15	26	3	6	5	2	15	3	18	18	5	15
TK Co	125	19	88	4	6	75	15	13	21	2	5	4	1	13	2	15	15	4	13
Mort Co	141	21	99	4	7	85	17	14	24	3	6	4	1	14	3	17	17	4	14
*Med Co	112	17	79	3	6	67	13	11	19	2	4	3	1	11	2	13	13	3	11
*Hq Co 1st Bn	138	21	97	4	7	83	17	14	23	3	6	4	1	14	3	17	17	4	14
Co A	181	27	127	5	9	109	22	18	31	4	7	5	2	18	4	22	22	5	18
Co B	178	27	125	5	9	107	21	18	30	4	7	5	2	18	4	21	21	5	18
Co C	163	23	116	5	8	99	20	17	28	3	6	5	2	17	3	20	20	5	17
Co D	151	23	106	5	8	91	18	15	26	3	6	5	2	15	3	18	18	5	15
*Hq Co 2nd Bn	143	21	100	4	7	86	18	14	24	3	6	4	1	14	3	18	18	4	14
Co E	176	26	123	5	9	106	21	18	30	3	7	5	2	18	3	21	21	5	18
Co F	177	27	124	5	9	106	21	18	30	3	7	5	2	18	3	21	21	5	18
Co G	185	28	130	6	9	111	22	19	31	4	7	6	2	19	4	22	22	6	19
Co H	146	22	102	4	7	88	18	15	25	3	6	4	1	15	3	18	18	4	15
*Hq Co 3rd Bn	140	21	98	4	7	84	17	14	24	3	6	4	1	14	3	17	17	4	14
Co I	158	24	111	5	8	85	19	16	27	3	6	5	2	16	3	19	19	5	16
Co K	170	26	119	5	9	102	20	17	29	3	7	5	2	17	3	20	20	5	17
Co L	188	28	132	6	9	113	23	19	32	4	8	6	2	19	4	23	23	6	19
Co M	148	22	104	4	7	89	18	15	25	3	6	4	1	15	3	18	18	4	15
TOTAL**	3194	481	2241	94	159	1909	384	322	542	63	127	94	32	322	63	384	384	94	322
REC'D FROM QM		485	2500	94	154	1920	380	325	540	65	120	95	36	336	60	384	384	96	325

NOTE: Strengths based on probability of losses (casualties, absentees)

*Personnel of Medical Platoon in Battalion Headquarters Company strength.

**Items short or over in issues are apportioned equitably between units over a period of time.

Figure 4. Suggested form for ration breakdown.

and should be supervised by an officer. The receiving and distributing group keeps records of actual issues to units.

c. At the regimental class I supply point, company mess personnel receive the rations and transport them to the kitchen locations. If the kitchens are located near the regimental class I supply point, the rations are hand carried.

15. COMPANY KITCHENS. a. **Location.** Kitchens may be held under regimental control, or released to battalion or company control. They may be located in the regimental train bivouac area, at battalion kitchen locations, or at company mess locations. (See fig. 5.) Kitchens are located as close as conditions permit to the troops they are serving. Their locations are selected by the regimental or battalion S-4. The following factors are considered in locating kitchens:

- (1) The tactical situation.
- (2) The area over which the regiment is deployed.
- (3) Natural cover and concealment which is available in forward areas.
- (4) The road net.
- (5) The feasibility of delivering rations close to forward troops with vehicles.
- (6) Enemy observation and fire.
- (7) The type of ration in use.

b. Preparation of food.

- (1) Rations are divided into meal lots at the kitchen locations. The food is prepared under the company mess steward's supervision. Food is either served at the kitchen location or is

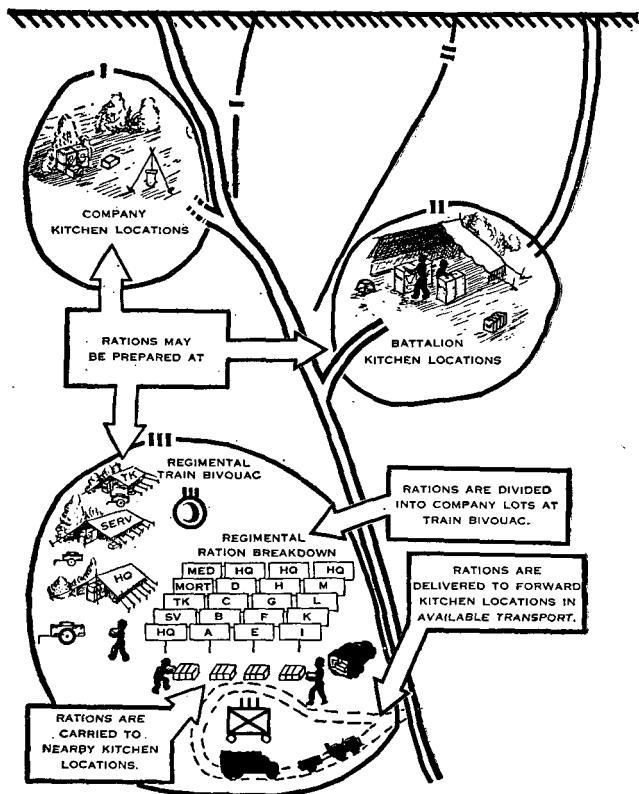


Figure 5. Distribution and preparation of rations.

placed in hot food containers for delivery to forward positions.

- (2) Kitchen trucks sometimes go forward with three meals and serve all three before returning. The supper meal is prepared at the kitchen location—breakfast and dinner are prepared at the company mess area or some other conven-

ient forward location. When cooked meals cannot be delivered forward by kitchen trucks or lighter vehicles, members of the company mess detail may move forward close behind their units with the necessary equipment to heat canned rations and prepare hot drinks for the front-line troops.

- (3) Infantry units are provided with one-burner cooking outfits. These are designed for individual or small group use when it is not otherwise practical to provide hot food.

16. HOW FOOD IS DELIVERED TO TROOPS.

a. The situation dictates whether food and water are delivered forward from the kitchen location during daylight or darkness. Food and water are usually transported to the troop locations by kitchen trucks or by lighter company vehicles. In rough terrain pack animals or hand-carry is used. When available, civilian porters are used for hand-carry, thereby conserving the fighting strength of the units. (See fig. 6.)

b. When kitchens are located in the regimental train bivouac, the regimental supply officer is responsible for the delivery of food. He issues the necessary instructions, supervises the loading of food and water, and controls the movement. He dispatches the vehicles forward to the regimental release point in time to accomplish the feeding plans. The battalion S-4 arranges for company guides to meet the vehicles at the release point. The guides conduct the vehicles forward to the company mess locations. When feeding is over, the vehicles return to the regimental release point, where the regimental S-4 or his representative assumes control and

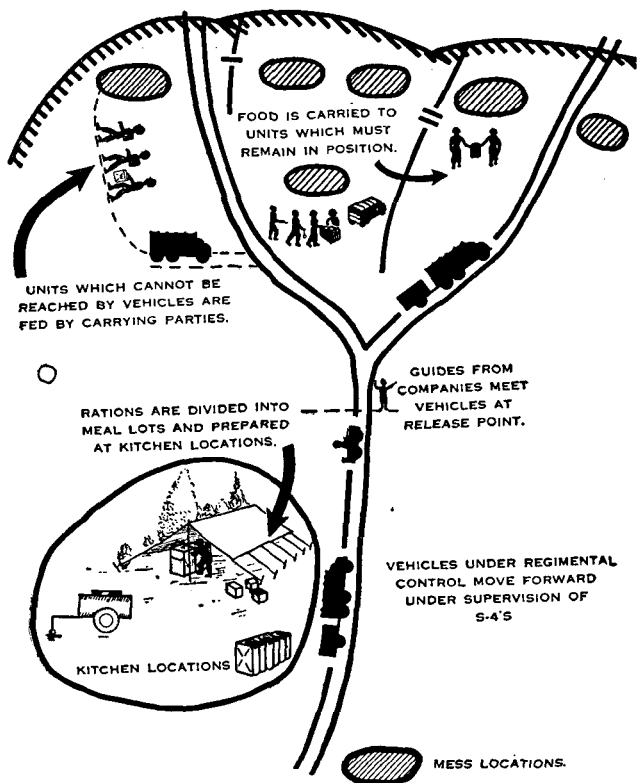


Figure 6. Food and water are delivered from the kitchen locations to the troops.

guides the vehicles back to the regimental train bivouac. Meals are delivered to separate companies by a similar procedure.

c. When kitchens are located in battalion kitchen areas, the battalion S-4 issues instructions for delivering food and water. He follows the same procedure as the regimental S-4. Guides from the companies meet

vehicles at the kitchen location and conduct them to and from the company mess locations. Meals are delivered to separate companies in a similar manner.

d. There are several ways of delivering food and water to attached or supporting elements. The method used depends upon the tactical disposition, the terrain, the distance from parent units, and the probable duration of the attachment or support.

e. Elements of heavy weapons companies, when employed in support of a rifle company, are usually fed by their parent company. Sometimes difficult terrain or the distance from the parent kitchen makes this inadvisable. The ration is then drawn and prepared by the parent company and delivered in containers to the kitchen of the supported company. The food is carried forward on rifle company transportation. Mess personnel from the parent company go forward with the food if transportation is adequate.

f. Elements of the battalion attached to other companies for short periods are fed like the heavy weapons company. This avoids confusion in ration breakdown or distribution. Some elements may be attached to other companies for a definite and prolonged period. These elements are fed by mess personnel of the company to which they are attached.

g. Elements of the tank company or heavy mortar company may be attached to supporting battalions. How long these elements are to be employed is difficult to predict and it often changes after rations have been distributed. As a routine procedure, the parent company usually draws, prepares, and delivers food for its own elements. When necessary heavy weapons company methods of feeding are used.

h. Some elements and men (medical platoons and aid men) are attached to other units on a relatively permanent basis. These persons are reported by the unit as attached for rations.

i. Commanders and supply officers coordinate plans so that food is delivered to all elements. Commanders with small attached elements see that these attachments are fed. Commanders whose elements are attached to other units assist these units in ration delivery and food preparation.

17. SERVING OF MEALS. a. Meals usually are served at the company mess location. This site is selected by the company commander. The company mess location should be near the troops, accessible to vehicles carrying the food, large enough for troops, concealed from hostile observation, and protected from flat trajectory fire. As many men as possible are fed there. Carrying parties are organized to deliver hot food to those troops who cannot come to the mess location. Carrying parties are told when to return empty containers for use in delivering the next meal.

b. Supper and breakfast are usually served as hot meals. Dinner is often issued cold; either as a lunch, or by issuing one-third of a ration—individual, combat. The time of serving hot meals conforms as nearly as possible to the usual meal hours.

18. FEEDING PLANS. a. The regimental S-4 determines the best plan for feeding the regiment. He then submits this plan to the regimental commander for approval. After approval, the S-4 transmits it to battalion S-4's and to commanders of separate companies

or detachments who are notified as early as possible of feeding plans. This allows mess personnel maximum time to prepare the meals. The feeding plan includes all or part of the following instructions:

- (1) Time and place of ration issue.
- (2) Location of kitchens.
- (3) Vehicles to be employed for delivery.
- (4) Instructions relative to loading of food containers.
- (5) Additional items of supply which are to be sent forward.
- (6) Time that vehicles will leave kitchen locations.
- (7) Designation of the release point.
- (8) Time the vehicles are released to battalion or separate company control and time they revert to regimental control.
- (9) Any restrictions on movement.

b. The battalion S-4 prepares the battalion feeding plan, which is based upon the regimental plan. The battalion plan includes any additional information on supplies to be brought forward. It contains instructions on the movement of vehicles while they are under battalion control.

c. After the plan is approved by his battalion commander, the battalion S-4 notifies each company concerned. He arranges for guides to each mess location, and for the feeding of attached or supporting troops. When kitchens are under regimental control, he informs the service company commander of these arrangements. The plan is issued in time for instructions to reach personnel who are to load vehicles.

d. Company and detachment feeding plans include:

- (1) Type of ration to be fed.

- (2) Selection of company mess areas.
- (3) Arrangements for vehicle and guides and carrying parties.
- (4) Release and return of vehicles.
- (5) Supervising vehicles while they are under company control.
- (6) Arrangements for feeding attached personnel.

e. The outlined feeding plans fit most tactical requirements. Ration distribution is flexible and plans are modified to meet specific circumstances. Each unit becomes responsible for distributing rations and water when it receives notice of the time and place where these supplies will be available. Unit responsibility ends when the supplies are released to the next echelon.

19. WATER SUPPLY. a. Water comes from division engineer water supply points. Engineer units select and develop suitable sources within the division area—purifying the drinking water. Kitchen personnel pick up their water at the water supply points—using trailers and 5-gallon water cans. They deliver the water with the food forward from kitchen locations to troops. (See fig. 7.)

b. The water sterilizing bag is set up in company mess locations. Troops fill their canteens when they come to mess. Water is delivered to forward positions in the same manner as food is delivered. To keep forward elements supplied, some filled cans are left at mess locations during the day, and some are delivered forward on ammunition carrying vehicles.

c. Several expedients are available to purify water before it is used for cooking and drinking. One method, ordinarily used by units, is to put one ampule (0.5 gm) of calcium hypochlorite in a water sterilizing

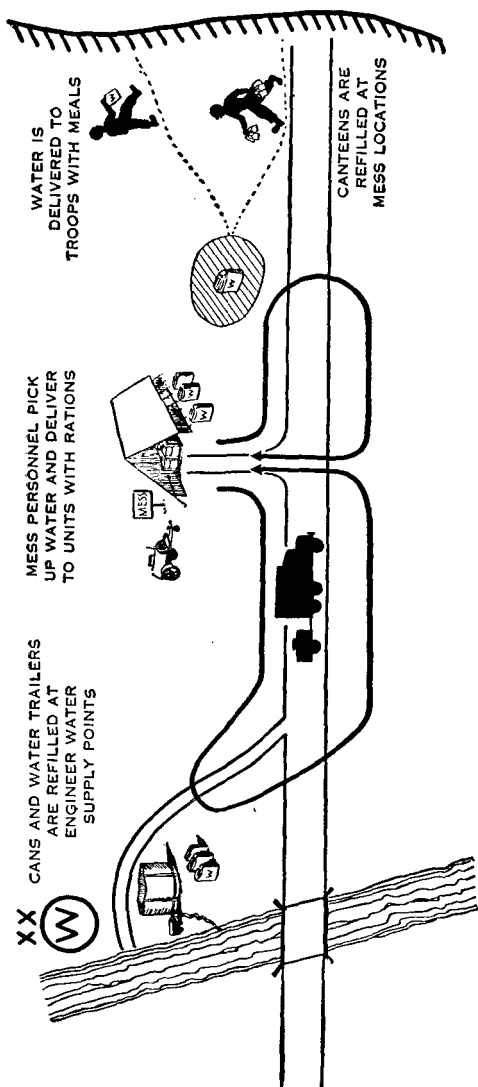


Figure 7. Water delivery.

bag. Another method is to prepare a sterilizing solution by dissolving one ampule of calcium hypochlorite in a canteen full of water. One canteen cap (6cc) is filled with this solution and poured into each soldier's canteen. *The mixture is shaken thoroughly* and allowed to stand for 30 minutes. After 30 minutes water treated in this manner is fit for drinking.

d. A third method is to use the water purification tablets issued to individuals. These tablets also are found in certain types of rations. Ordinarily, two tablets per canteen are sufficient for purification. If the source of water is questionable, or if the water is cloudy or contains a large amount of organic matter, use four to six tablets per canteen. In either case, after inserting tablets, *let 30 minutes pass before drinking the water*. If water purification ampules or tablets are not available, boil the water for 1 minute. Boiling may be impractical for large groups or because of a rarified atmosphere. It frequently is inadvisable for tactical reasons.

e. The following table shows the average water requirements in gallons per day under varying conditions:

	In battle	March and bivouac	Temporary camp	Semi-permanent camp	Permanent camp
Men	½ to 2	2 to 3	5 to 10	50 to 60	60 to 100
Motor vehicles	1 to 2¼	¼ to 1	¼ to 1	¼ to 30	¼ to 50

For periods less than 3 days, one-half gallon per man per day is the absolute minimum. In desert climates, 2½ gallons per man and 6 gallons per radiator should be provided. Maximum water requirements exceed the average figures by 100 percent.

CHAPTER 3

CLASS II AND IV SUPPLY

20. **GENERAL.** a. Class II supplies are unit or individual items for which specific allowances are established. Tables of organization and equipment, tables of allowances, modification equipment lists, and other lists or letters prescribe these allowances. Class II supplies are procured and issued by all services. Typical Class II items include clothing, weapons, gas masks, vehicles, radios, tools, instruments, spare parts, and first aid packets. (See fig. 8.)

b. Class IV supplies consist of supplies and equipment (except Air Force supplies) which are issued to units or individuals in addition to the allowances prescribed by the tables of organization and equipment (and by the other tables which fix allowances). Class IV supplies include items directly related to tactical operations. Typical class IV items used by infantry units are: engineer fortification materials, field wire in excess of allowances, special cold weather clothing, and special equipment for amphibious or airborne operations. Class I, II, III, and V items may be subject to class IV issue.

c. Some articles of each supply class, with controlled issue, are called *regulated items*. Regulated items are scarce or costly, or of a highly technical or hazardous nature. They are periodically listed in orders from higher commanders.

QUARTERMASTER



SHOES



CLOTHING



INDIVIDUAL
EQUIPMENT



TENTAGE

SIGNAL



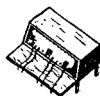
RADIOS



WIRE



TELEPHONES



SWITCHBOARDS

ENGINEER



BARBED WIRE
AND PICKETS



TOOLS



ASSAULT BOATS

ORDNANCE



VEHICLES



TANKS



SMALL ARMS

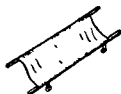


VEHICLE
PARTS

MEDICAL



FIRST AID PACKET



LITTERS



PLASMA



BANDAGES

CHEMICAL



GAS MASKS



CHLORIDE OF LIME

Figure 8. Typical class II and IV items.

d. Within the division there is no difference in supply procedure for class II or class IV supply. However, class IV supply is restricted to those items approved by higher commanders.

21. REQUISITIONS. a. Regimental units start combat with the arms and equipment prescribed by tables of organization and equipment and other tables. When weapons or other items of individual or unit equipment are destroyed, lost, or worn out, companies ask the battalion supply officer for replacement. Based on requests from subordinate units, the regimental supply officer prepares and submits consolidated requisitions to the division supply agency. Certificates of loss or destruction are consolidated and forwarded to division. Damaged items are repaired and returned to units or evacuated. Items beyond repair are covered by replacement requisitions. Requisitions are usually submitted on a periodic (weekly) basis. In emergencies, requisitions and issues are made at any time the need justifies such action.

b. Division agencies consolidate requisitions and forward them to army supply agencies. Requisitions for size items may be forwarded to army without consolidation and show the sizes of clothing, shoes, etc.

c. To facilitate control of regulated items, they are requisitioned through command channels separately from other items. Approval for issue is based on credits issued by the army to the units.

22. PROCUREMENT. a. Class II and IV supplies are stocked in army depots or supply points, which are operated by army service troops. Motor vehicles, tanks,

or similar items of equipment are stocked in army vehicle pools. Items of clothing which are replaced frequently, such as socks and shoes, are stocked in limited amounts at forward army supply points. The forward supply points issue to units by direct exchange of serviceable items for those which are unserviceable—or on an informal certificate of loss in combat.

b. Division supply agencies usually draw their supplies in bulk from installations in the army area. The division agencies transport these supplies to division areas where they are broken down for distribution to units. Sometimes regiments are authorized to draw supplies direct from army supply points. In either method of distribution, the regiments are notified when and where to pick up their supplies. Occasionally unit distribution is made by division to the regiments.

23. ISSUE. a. Regimental supplies are picked up by the service company and delivered to the regimental train bivouac area. Based upon previous unit requests, the receiving and distributing group of service company divides the supplies into unit lots.

b. Clothing, and individual and organizational equipment are issued to units while they are in reserve positions or in bivouac. Emergency clothing issues may be made while units are in combat positions. Items required during combat, such as radios, arms, field wire, or weapons, are issued immediately by unit supply officers. Heavy items are obtained through division agencies and issued to units under the supervision of the regimental S-4.

24. ENGINEER SUPPLY ITEMS. a. Engineer entrenching equipment is carried by the pioneer and ammunition platoon of each battalion headquarters company. This equipment is made available to companies in accordance with the battalion tactical plan. Supplies needed by regiments for establishing and improving field fortifications are placed at army or division engineer supply points. This is usually done without the supplies being requisitioned.

b. The regimental S-4 obtains these materials and distributes them to units. Battalions and companies are notified when and where engineer materials will be available, and the means of delivery. The service company commander is charged with the procurement and distribution of additional tools and fortification materials. He also recovers the tools after units have finished using them.

c. Special engineer items are allocated to units according to the tactical plan. These items, such as assault boats or tanks equipped with bulldozer blades, are accompanied by trained operators. When the equipment is no longer required for tactical purposes it is returned to parent units.

25. MEDICAL SUPPLY ITEMS. a. Medical supplies are obtained in the same manner as other supplies. Requests are forwarded to the division medical supply officer. He consolidates them, procures the supplies from the proper depot, and distributes the supplies to unit supply officers.

b. In combat, formal requests are dispensed with. A medical supply point is established in the vicinity of the division clearing station, and supplies are issued

informally to units. Medical supplies for the regiment are secured from the division medical supply point. (See par. 167.)

26. SIGNAL SUPPLY ITEMS. Signal supplies are obtained at the division signal supply point following the normal requisitional procedure. The division signal officer establishes a temporary signal supply point within the division area, at which a limited amount of signal supplies are carried. Supplies stocked here include items which cannot be carried by the units and are frequently needed by them. They are issued on informal requests. In an emergency a communication officer can draw supplies direct from the division signal supply point or from the army signal supply point.

CHAPTER 4

CLASS III SUPPLY

27. GENERAL. Class III supplies consist primarily of gasoline, fuel oils, and lubricants. They are procured and issued by the Quartermaster Corps. The quantity of class III supplies used in daily operations varies. Their rate of consumption depends upon the distance the regiment moves, the distance to supply points, and the quantity of supplies to be hauled.

28. PROCUREMENT. a. Class III supplies are issued to the division at army class III supply points. Gasoline and fuel oil are issued to units on an exchange basis of a full container for an empty one. Oils and grease are issued in cans. Divisions haul the packaged supplies to their areas.

b. Each infantry truck carries a reserve of gasoline in 5-gallon drums. In addition, the regimental tank company section of the service platoon carries six-hundred 5-gallon drums for tank refueling. Some drums may be removed from vehicles and utilized to establish a rotating pool of gasoline drums at regimental or battalion class III supply points. A reserve supply of oils and grease is usually carried on company maintenance trucks and in the regimental maintenance sections.

29. REQUESTS. a. The usual *request for gasoline* is an empty gasoline drum, or an empty vehicle fuel tank. Units indicate their fuel requirements to the regimental

S-4 who submits a daily status report to the division. This status report includes the fuel on hand and the estimated requirements for the next day. This procedure enables supply agencies to keep a backlog of fuel stocks.

b. Gasoline requirements are based on the type and number of vehicles to be used, and the distance to be traveled by the unit, the distance to be traveled in supply and reconnaissance, and the gasoline needed for kitchen ranges or other activities. To simplify these estimates, the unit supply officer determines the unit mile of his unit. The unit mile is the amount of gasoline in gallons required to move all vehicles of his unit 1 mile. Future needs are figured in terms of unit miles, and this figure is converted to gallons and forwarded to the supply agency. Regardless of the estimated requirements, fuel tanks and reserve containers of all vehicles are refilled when practical.

c. Engine-oil requirements are calculated in gallons—normally at 2 percent of the gasoline needs. Experience factors determine the requirements for gear oil and grease. (See FM 101-10 for experience factors, logistical data, and methods of computation.)

30. REPLENISHMENT. a. Vehicles operating within the regimental area are supplied with gasoline and oil from the regimental class III supply point. This point usually is established in the regimental train bivouac. Service company vehicles bring filled containers to this supply point from rear area class III installations. (See fig. 9.) Vehicles operating in rear of the regimental area are serviced with gasoline and oil at class III supply points established by higher comman-

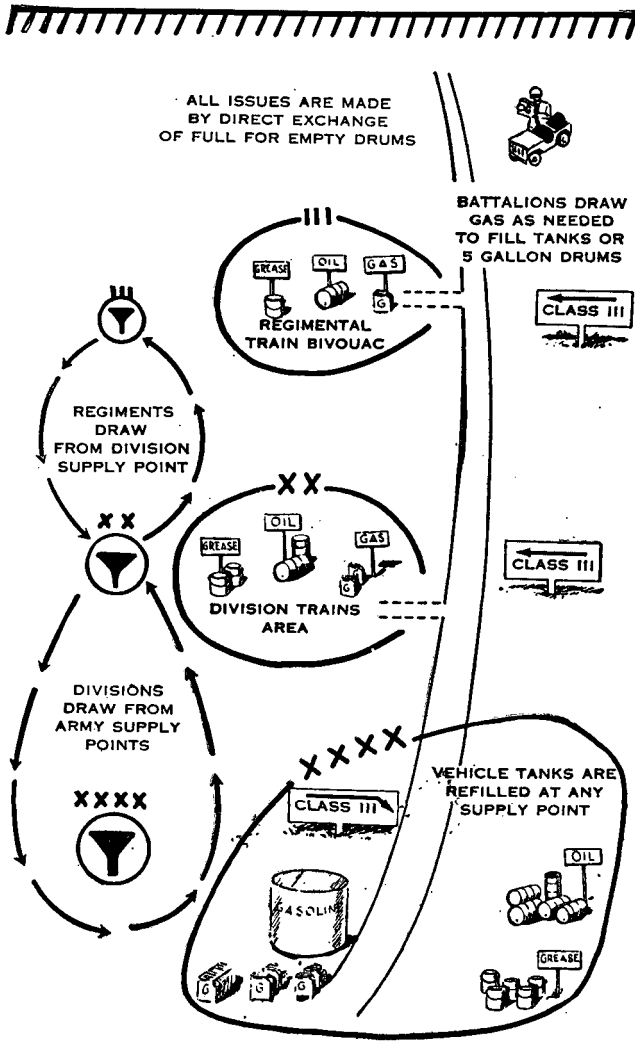


Figure 9. Gasoline and oil supply system.

ders. These are at convenient locations along the main supply routes.

b. Unit and individual vehicles obtain gasoline and oil at the nearest class III supply point. When available, filled containers are distributed to regimental and battalion ammunition supply points to service vehicles coming to these points. Filled containers may also be sent forward to units when the meals are delivered.

c. During periods of active operation the supply of fuel and lubricants to the regimental tank company often requires forward regimental class III supply points. These supply points are set up as requested by the tank company commander. The tank company section of the regimental service company delivers fuel and lubricants to the forward supply points.

d. During movement, class III supply points may be established along the routes of march. Gasoline is issued at these supply points by exchanging full containers for empty ones.

e. Regiment notifies the battalion and separate company commanders of the location and time for opening class III supply points. The method of distributing class III supplies varies with the situation. Every effort is made to simplify and speed up distribution, which is made by the service company commander assisted by the regimental motor officer.

31. CONSERVATION. The necessity for conserving gasoline is impressed on all individuals. Gasoline is saved by controlling the use of transportation and by close supervision to prevent waste or pilferage. Stocks are dispersed to avoid loss from enemy action.

CHAPTER 5

CLASS V SUPPLY

32. GENERAL. a. One of the contributing factors to success in battle is a plentiful ammunition supply. The mission of all class V agencies is to deliver or make available **WHAT** ammunition is required, **WHERE** it can be used, and **WHEN** it is needed. Adequate supplies of ammunition insure the full utilization of the fire power inherent in infantry weapons, and provide infantry units with the combat effectiveness to meet any situation.

b. Class V supplies include ammunition, explosives, and chemical agents. (See fig. 10.) Principal items are secured and issued by the Ordnance and Chemical Corps.

c. Units initiate combat with a basic load of ammunition. The basic load is the amount of ammunition, expressed in numbers of rounds by type, which can be carried by a unit on its organic transportation. It is a fixed amount established by the Department of the Army. The basic load is changed only by changes in tables of organization and equipment, which require corresponding changes in the amount of ammunition a unit can transport. However, certain adjustments to the basic load are authorized for specific combat situations.

d. The supply of ammunition is kept mobile within the regimental area. When tactical conditions or the nature of the enemy operations make it necessary, a suffi-

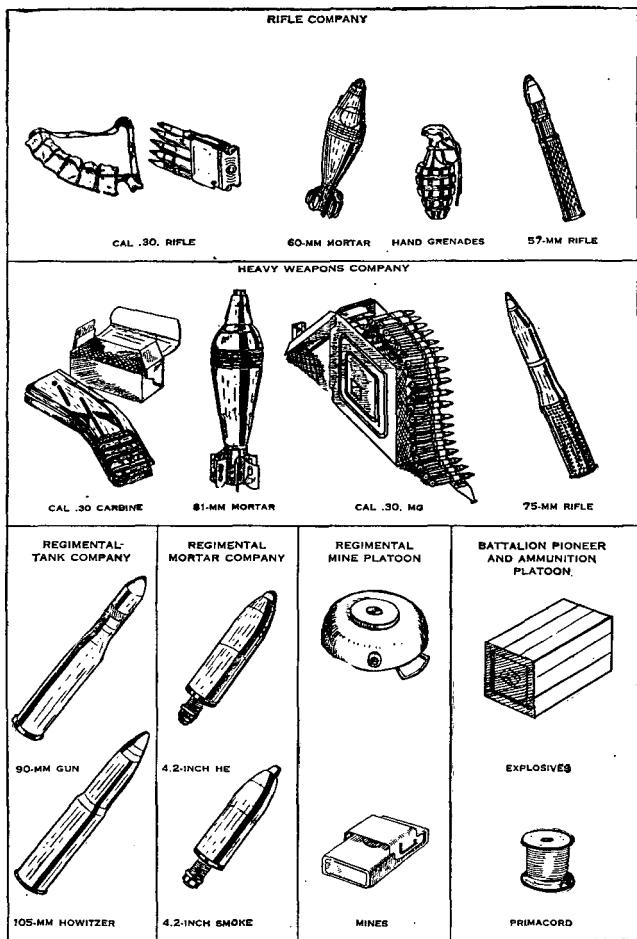


Figure 10. Typical class V items.

cient quantity of ammunition is placed on position to meet anticipated needs. These amounts should be sufficient to insure continued fire by the weapons until replenishment can be effected. As ammunition is expended the basic load is replenished. Quantities of ammunition on hand in excess of basic loads are reported.

33. CONTROL OF AMMUNITION. a. By carefully estimating their requirements, commanders are able to keep an adequate supply of ammunition placed near weapons, yet do not waste it by leaving piles on the ground.

b. The regimental commander controls the supply of ammunition within the regiment. When tactical conditions dictate, he specifies the quantities of ammunition to be placed on position for defensive fires or for preparatory fires. He keeps informed of the status of ammunition in his units by requiring reports from his unit commanders. He checks to see that limitations are followed. The regimental commander reports promptly to his higher commander any ammunition restriction which he believes will impair his success.

c. Division ammunition requirements are based on a *required supply rate*. This rate is the quantity of the various types of ammunition which will be needed daily by the division to supply tactical units without restriction. It is expressed in rounds per weapon per day. Ammunition is stocked at the army ammunition supply point to meet these anticipated needs. Regiments draw the amounts required to replenish or supplement their basic loads.

d. When it is impossible to meet the required supply rate of the division, the army commander announces

the *available supply rate*. This available supply rate is the amount of ammunition, expressed in rounds per weapon per day, which the army commander can make available to the division. Corps and division commanders in turn impose restrictions on expenditures by their units.

34. TRANSPORTATION. a. Service company vehicles augmented by battalion and company vehicles carry the regiment's ammunition. These vehicles constitute the regimental ammunition train, which is divided into sections. According to the tactical situation, these sections operate under control of the regiment, battalion, or company. When the ammunition sections of the battalion and attached companies are under battalion control, they are supervised by the battalion S-4. When the ammunition sections are under regimental control, they are supervised by the regimental munitions officer.

b. The mortar company and the tank company are employed under regimental control, or elements are attached to forward battalions. The control of their ammunition vehicles varies with the tactical situation. Regimental control offers the greatest flexibility in ammunition supply, but control is often decentralized when elements of either company are attached to the battalions.

c. Commanders of the *regimental headquarters company* and the *service company* resupply their units' ammunition in the usual manner. These units generally use small amounts of ammunition, and their requests are filled by the regimental munitions officer from his stocks, or the requests are consolidated with other unit requisitions. Basic loads are replaced as they are expended.

35. PROCUREMENT. a. Army ammunition supply points are established to support the combat divisions. These points maintain stocks of ammunition to meet the tactical requirements.

b. The division ammunition officer establishes a division ammunition office, which acts as a central clearing point for ammunition supply. It usually is located along the division main supply route. This office approves ammunition requests, keeping within specified limitations. The approved request then becomes a transportation order for the ammunition. The division ammunition office maintains the basic division ammunition records. These include information of the location of army ammunition supply points and data on the types or calibers of ammunition available.

c. The regiment secures its ammunition from army supply points on the basis of transportation orders approved by the division ammunition officer. Figure 11 illustrates a typical ammunition procurement system.

36. REPLENISHMENT. a. Regimental units maintain their ammunition supply by replenishing their basic loads. Each commander is responsible for maintaining his basic load. As basic loads are depleted the remaining ammunition is consolidated, which frees ammunition vehicles for supply trips. This provides a continuous ammunition flow to replace expenditures. The regiment draws its ammunition from army supply points supporting the division. All commanders are required to report the fact that a supply point is unable to replenish their basic loads.

b. Companies of the battalion usually establish ammunition supply points close behind their forward elements. Empty ammunition vehicles are sent to the bat-

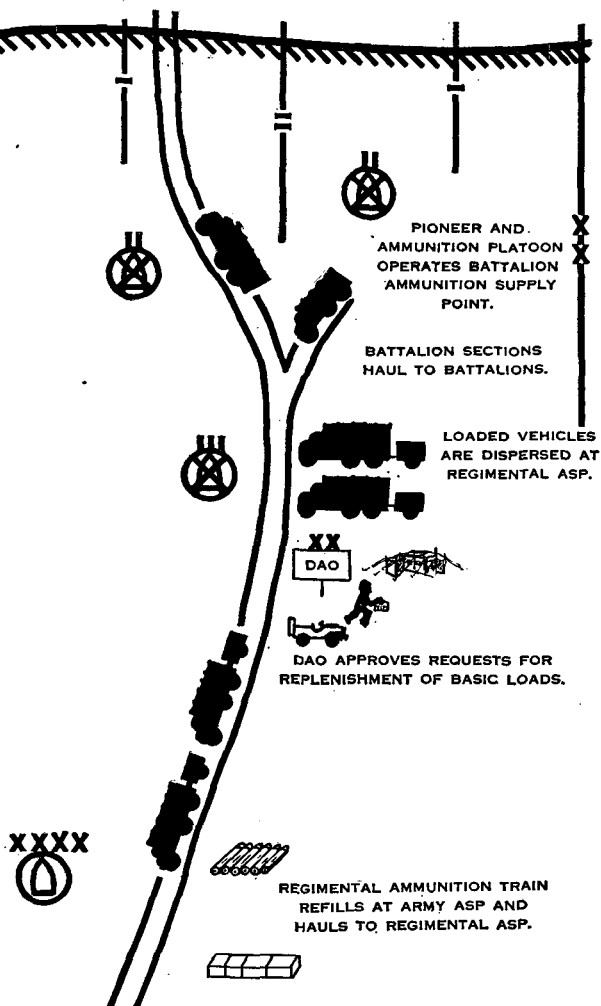


Figure 11. Procurement of ammunition.

talion supply point with a request for the amount and type of ammunition. The company supply sergeant operates the company ammunition supply point. Under the supervision of platoon leaders, ammunition is delivered from here to individuals or weapons.

c. Rifle company supply points are located as far forward as permitted by enemy observation, defilade, vehicle routes, and concealment for vehicles. Heavy weapons company supply points function primarily as control points. They are located centrally and usually near the battalion ammunition supply point.

d. The mortar company and tank company use a large tonnage of ammunition, and their units are frequently on the move. For these reasons they may be authorized to draw directly from army supply points—through the division ammunition office. Otherwise they follow a procedure similar to that described for the rifle and heavy weapons units. The regimental S-4 determines the supply method and issues the instructions necessary to put the plan into effect.

e. A battalion ammunition supply point established behind a front-line battalion, operates under the supervision of the battalion S-4. He uses the battalion pioneer and ammunition platoon or other personnel to operate this installation. Ammunition vehicles under battalion control are dispersed at these points. They are held until dispatched to forward units, or until their loads are transferred to lighter vehicles. As ammunition vehicles are emptied they are sent to the regimental ammunition supply points for refill with a request for the amounts and types of ammunition needed.

f. The regimental ammunition supply point controls ammunition supply operations in the regiment. The

regimental munitions group of service company operate this point. This group is headed by the regimental munitions officer, who works under the supervision of the regimental S-4. Ammunition train vehicles awaiting dispatch to units are dispersed in the regimental ammunition supply point area. Ammunition is unloaded here only when the tactical situation demands such action.

g. When requests for ammunition are received from forward units, the munitions officer either sends ammunition from stocks under his control or dispatches vehicles to obtain the required ammunition. Labor for transferring loads at the regimental ammunition supply point is furnished by personnel from battalion pioneer and ammunition platoons, or other units.

h. Empty vehicles are dispatched from the regimental ammunition supply point for refill at army ammunition supply points. The munitions officer, or his representative, accompanies the vehicles. He carries a request, preferably on ordnance forms, for the amounts and types of ammunition. The request is carried to the division ammunition office for approval. The approved form is then given to personnel operating the army ammunition supply point as a final authorization to draw the ammunition. Labor for loading ammunition at army supply points is furnished from army personnel. Loaded ammunition trucks return from the army ammunition supply point direct to the regimental ammunition supply point. From here they are dispatched to forward units.

CHAPTER 6

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

37. GENERAL. The units commander is responsible for the maintenance of his motor vehicles, motor vehicle equipment, and tools. He may delegate maintenance functions to his motor officer and other personnel, but he makes frequent personal inspections. The regiment performs organizational maintenance only. (For categories of motor vehicle maintenance, see fig. 12.) Preventive maintenance services are scheduled at definite calendar intervals. This prevents a large number of vehicles from being tied up at one time. Scheduled maintenance services require that approximately one-twentieth of the vehicles in the regiment be serviced daily. Company mechanics or service company maintenance sections do the servicing.

38. INSPECTIONS. Commanders make regular and frequent inspections of their vehicles and of their operational and maintenance activities. In addition to the regular inspections and supervision of vehicle maintenance and operation, commanders see that spot check inspections of vehicles are made at *irregular* intervals. New officers are oriented on the importance of proper vehicle maintenance, operation, and inspection.

39. ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE. a. Organizational maintenance is performed by organizations

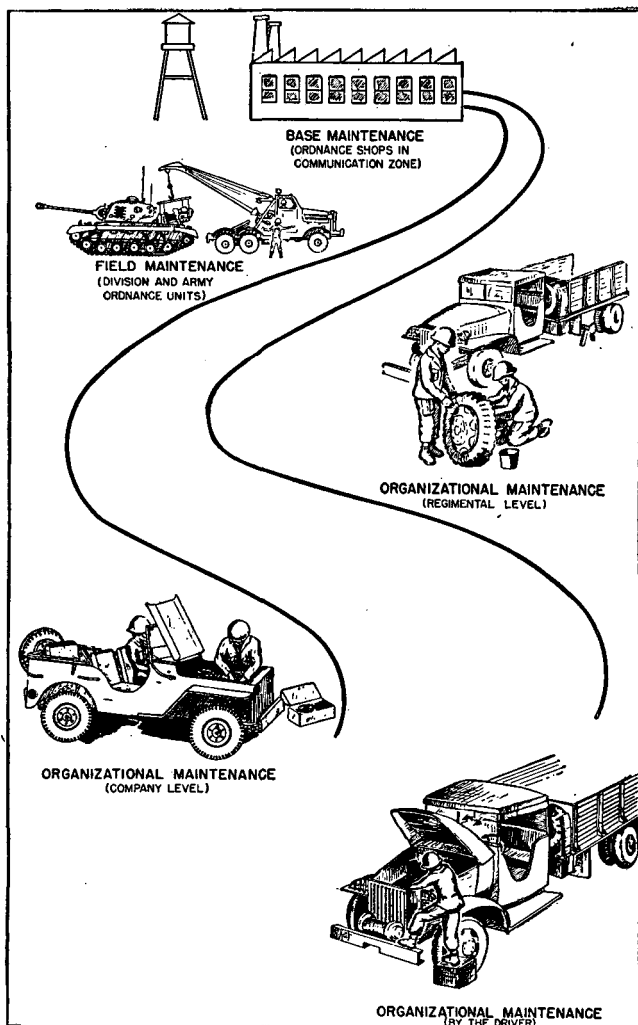


Figure 12. The maintenance system.

or activities on their equipment—using organic personnel and tools. Within the regiment, organizational maintenance is performed on three levels. These are *driver maintenance*, *company maintenance*, and *regimental maintenance*. Various operations and services are charged to each of these maintenance levels. (See appropriate technical manuals and Army and Special Regulations.)

b. Driver (or crew) maintenance is performed by the drivers of trucks and the crews of crew-served vehicles. They use *available vehicle tools* for this work. Driver maintenance duties include: correct loading and driving; servicing with fuel, lubricants, coolants, and air; inspecting; cleaning; tightening; and the care of tools and accessories. The driver does not lubricate any part of the vehicle where over-lubrication would result in damage. Also, the driver does not tighten any part of the vehicle that involves an adjustment which should be made by a mechanic.

c. Each company commander is responsible for the direction and supervision of driver maintenance duties. He sees that his drivers do not perform maintenance other than driver maintenance—except in emergencies. Driver preventive-maintenance services are: before-operation service, during-operation service, at-halt service, after-operation service, and a weekly service as shown on the trip ticket. Defects beyond the scope of driver maintenance are noted on the trip ticket and reported.

d. Company maintenance is performed on unit vehicles by company mechanics. In the infantry battalion, company maintenance activities are supervised by the battalion motor transport officer. Since rifle companies have few vehicles and no mechanics, their company

maintenance is performed by mechanics of the battalion headquarters company. Company mechanics reinforce driver maintenance by making adjustments, repairs, and minor unit replacement. They perform the scheduled monthly preventive maintenance services on wheeled and tracked vehicles. The drivers or crews accompany their vehicles and act as mechanic's helpers during maintenance services.

e. Regimental maintenance is performed by the maintenance sections of the service platoon, service company. The truck-maintenance section performs the semianual preventive maintenance services on wheeled vehicles. The tank-maintenance section performs the quarterly preventive maintenance services on tracked vehicles. Maintenance sections also perform limited repair and some unit replacement. They support the company mechanics with technical advice, and they supply parts and perform overflow repair work. Drivers or crew accompany their vehicles and act as mechanic's helpers.

40. FIELD MAINTENANCE. Field maintenance is performed by mobile and semimobile organizations. The items they repair are returned to organizations, stations stocks, or replacement pools. The division ordnance maintenance company provides maintenance support to infantry regiments and to other division units. Field maintenance functions include—

- a. Supply of units and spare parts.
- b. Unit replacements and repairs beyond the scope of organizational maintenance.
- c. Evacuation of vehicles and units to other service shops.

d. Technical advice to units performing organizational maintenance.

41. BASE MAINTENANCE. Base maintenance is performed in fixed installations. It consists of repairing and rebuilding equipment for return to depot stock. Base maintenance units perform work beyond the capacity of field maintenance organizations.

42. MAINTENANCE FORMS. Certain maintenance forms, records, and reports are prescribed in technical manuals and other publications on equipment. These forms and reports are designed to control and standardize maintenance, and commanders are responsible for their execution. However, forms, records, and reports are not to be used as a substitute for practical work, physical check, and active supervision.

43. MAINTENANCE DURING MOVEMENT. a. During motor marches maintenance personnel are placed where they can best service their vehicles. The company maintenance truck is at the rear of the company transport, the regimental tank-maintenance section follows the route of the tanks, and the regimental truck-maintenance section is at the end of the regimental column. To keep vehicles moving often requires hasty temporary repairs—sufficient only to complete the trip. A mechanic with tools and spare parts may be left with a disabled vehicle. However, maintenance personnel should not become separated from their organization. If mechanics become widely dispersed, control and supervision is lost; and the remaining vehicles cannot be properly serviced when they arrive in bivouac.

b. A vehicle should be thoroughly repaired upon reaching the destination or bivouac. While in bivouac and during halts, all organizational mechanics, drivers and crews inspect, repair, and service their vehicles.

44. MAINTENANCE DURING COMBAT. a. Vehicles are put in the best possible condition before combat operations. Drivers or crews receive training in emergency repairs and field expedients. This includes scheduled preventive maintenance services carried on under combat conditions.

b. Conditions of climate and terrain may require that some maintenance activities be increased. In desert operations, air cleaners require additional attention; in extreme cold climates, special equipment and procedures are employed; in amphibious operations or when vehicles are driven through water, axle assemblies require frequent inspections and servicing.

c. Driver and crew maintenance services are particularly important during combat. Thorough and complete driver maintenance reduces the repair work required of company and regimental mechanics.

d. The company mechanics carry on maintenance activities in the forward area where vehicles are readily available for servicing.

e. The truck and tank maintenance sections operate in the train bivouac area. They also send forward *maintenance teams* to evacuate or repair disabled vehicles. Those repairs which are beyond their capabilities are reported to the supporting division maintenance agencies.

45. DISABLED VEHICLES DURING MOTOR MARCHES. a. Roads must be kept clear for traffic.

At the first indication of vehicle failure, the driver stops his vehicle off the road and attempts to correct his trouble. If the driver cannot make repairs, he remains with his vehicle and waits for a maintenance truck. If a roadside repair by the mechanics is impossible or would take too much time, the vehicle is either towed, left under guard, or abandoned.

b. Vehicles are towed when it is more practical to make the repair in bivouac or other areas than at roadside. A driver or other guard is left with a disabled vehicle to await maintenance or salvage personnel. He is given specific orders concerning the protection or removal of the load and vehicle equipment. Essential combat equipment, including towed loads, is transferred to other vehicles.

c. The decision to abandon a vehicle is made only by an officer or warrant officer. Vehicles abandoned during retrograde movements are destroyed. The location of destroyed, abandoned, or guarded vehicles is reported.

d. In motor marches some vehicles near the rear of each organization are designated as spare and towing vehicles. This keeps the essential cargo of disabled vehicles moving. Towing vehicles are equipped with tow bars, ropes, and chains. The trail officer decides whether to repair, tow, or abandon a disabled vehicle.

CHAPTER 7

REPAIR AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

46. REPAIR. a. Repair and maintenance activities are emphasized for critical supply status items. Repairs are performed as far forward as possible. How far forward depends upon the tactical situation, and time available, the capabilities of personnel, and the availability of parts and tools.

b. Small arms or automatic weapons, when possible, are repaired by the individual users. Items requiring more extensive repairs are evacuated through unit supply agencies.

c. Lightweight equipment requiring repair or replacement is sent to the train bivouac on kitchen trucks or other transport. Minor repairs are made by armorers. Other more damaged items are sent to the appropriate division supply service for repair or replacement. The supply section of the service company handles this processing.

d. Damaged heavy or bulky equipment is reported through maintenance or supply channels—the reporting person giving the extent of damage. Repairs are made on the spot by service personnel, or else the equipment is evacuated by special vehicles and crews to appropriate maintenance agencies. Evacuated equipment is replaced by the appropriate supply service.

47. BATTLEFIELD SALVAGE AND EVACUATION. a. Unit commanders are responsible for sal-

vage discipline. This includes gathering and moving salvage to collecting points which are located along supply routes. Troops collect damaged, discarded, abandoned, or captured property and equipment. Items in excess of unit needs are turned in to supply agencies. The collection of salvage makes substantial quantities of arms, equipment, and supplies available for reissue, and this reduces loads on the supply and transportation facilities.

b. Supply agencies sort the salvage and classify it as serviceable, unserviceable but repairable, or unserviceable beyond repair. Serviceable or repairable material is put into supply channels and converted to useful purposes.

48. VEHICLE RECOVERY. a. The commander is responsible for the recovery of his vehicle. When vehicles are abandoned, recovery becomes the responsibility of the commander in whose area that vehicle is found. Disabled or abandoned vehicles, both friendly and enemy, are promptly recovered to prevent dismantling by other units, destruction by enemy action, or recovery by the enemy. Recovered vehicles are inspected, repaired, and placed in operation. Those requiring extensive repairs or salvage are either towed to the next higher maintenance agency or collecting point, or reported. The report includes the location, number, type, and condition of vehicles.

b. Vehicle recovery equipment for the regiment includes a wrecker in the truck maintenance section, and a special tank recovery vehicle in the tank company. Additional equipment carried on vehicles includes winches and snatch blocks, towing ropes or chains, and traction devices.

49. FOOD SERVICE SUPERVISION. The regimental food service supervisor keeps the regimental commander informed of food service activities. The purpose of food service supervision is to make the best use of food. The food service supervisor sees that food is prepared and delivered without waste. He insures compliance with food service directives, he holds periodic conferences with unit personnel and assists them in these objectives. Commanders appoint unit mess officers to assist them in this function.

50. EVACUATION OF THE DEAD AND GRAVES REGISTRATION. a. The regimental graves registration section prepares its plans and instructions in compliance with orders from higher commanders. This section supervises collection of the dead within the regimental area. It evacuates the bodies and personal effects to division or Army graves registration agencies.

b. Each unit commander is responsible that his dead are evacuated from his unit area. Positive identification and accurate reports are a necessity for Department of the Army processing. Allied and enemy dead are handled by the same procedures used for our own dead. Prompt evacuation is important to morale.

c. Dead are evacuated by a systematic procedure. Company commanders have the dead from their units evacuated to accessible locations within their own area. These locations are marked plainly, and the dead are covered with blankets, raincoats, or shelter halves. Transport enroute to battalion or regimental installations may be employed to pick up the dead and evacuate them to the regimental collecting point. The location of

dead which cannot be evacuated in this manner is reported by the company commander to the battalion commander.

d. The battalion commander insures that all dead of his battalion are evacuated. Dead delivered to the battalion collecting point are promptly evacuated to the regimental collecting point. They are evacuated either on empty transport going to the rear for resupply purposes or by the regimental graves section who pick them up from the battalion collecting point. The location of any dead which the battalion is unable to evacuate is reported to regiment.

e. When dead are numerous or their evacuation is difficult, each commander assists his subordinate commanders by making personnel available to them to assist in the evacuation procedure.

f. Positive identification is made from identification tags, marking of clothing on the body, fingerprinting, dentures, or dental peculiarities, and reports from unit personnel. Graves registration personnel keep accurate records including name, serial number, grade, organization, place, cause and date of death, and location of burial. Graves registration personnel work in close cooperation with personnel officers.

g. Isolated burials are avoided. If an isolated burial is necessary, a report is forwarded promptly to the nearest graves registration officer. This report shows the exact location of the grave and the identity of the body. Identification tags are handled carefully—one tag remains on the body and the other one is placed on a marker at the head of the grave.

h. Personal effects found on the body are collected by graves registration personnel. Personal effects left

in unit areas are collected as directed by the unit commander. Government property is removed; other effects are censored, inventoried, and placed in a suitable container for shipment. Money is converted into a check payable to the Effects Quartermaster.

51. CAPTURED MATERIAL. a. Regimental commanders control the distribution and use of captured supplies. They conserve and prevent the waste or wanton destruction of captured material. Subject to the limitations of maintenance facilities and class III supplies, enemy vehicles are used to supplement organic transportation.

b. Enemy weapons are used only in emergencies. When enemy weapons are used, friendly troops are notified. This prevents the characteristic sound of the weapons from attracting our own fire. Weapons or equipment that appear to be of new or unusual design, are evacuated through intelligence channels. Based on experiences, and intelligence reports, directives are issued concerning precautions against booby traps. To use enemy equipment effectively troops must be trained in its care and maintenance.

52. DESTRUCTION OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT. a. When necessary, material is destroyed to deny its use to the enemy. The decision to destroy equipment is made only on authority delegated by the division or corps commander. When ordered, destruction is accomplished as systematically as any other military operation. There is complete disregard for future salvage by our own forces. Plans for destruction are prepared in the event of imminent cap-

ture. Expensive, secret, or difficult to replace items, such as fire control or communication equipment, are evacuated when possible.

b. Vehicles are destroyed to prevent the enemy from using them. Advantage is taken of any terrain feature that lends itself to vehicle destruction. Vehicles may be crashed into trees, walls, banks, other vehicles, or run off cliffs. More complete destruction results from demolishing the parts or setting fire to the wreckage.

c. To burn a vehicle, first remove the fire extinguisher. Place the vehicle tarpaulin, brush, or other combustible material under and around the vehicle. Puncture the fuel tank and engine oil pan, and ignite the fuel. Tires and ordnance material can be destroyed by incendiary grenades. They also can be deflated and damaged with a pick, or machine gun fire—then doused with gasoline and ignited. Tanks and their armament are destroyed by demolitions, or gunfire.

d. Other equipment can be destroyed in a similar manner. (For detailed description of methods, see appropriate field and technical manuals.) The same essential part is destroyed on all units. This prevents the enemy from assembling one complete item from several damaged ones. Firing pin points are broken by inserting the point into the hole in the face of the bolt and bending. Barrels are bent around trees and rocks. Machine guns are field stripped and the barrel is used as a sledge to destroy the cover, lock frame, barrel extension, and other parts. Mortar and gun tubes are destroyed by incendiary grenades. Ammunition can be destroyed by burning or by detonating with explosives.

CHAPTER 8

PLANS, ORDERS, AND REPORTS

53. GENERAL. The regimental S-4 supervises preparation of combat support plans which provide for supply, evacuation, transportation, maintenance, and related services. These plans are based on division orders, the regiment's tactical plan, the dispositions of units, enemy activities, and the terrain. Administrative plans are coordinated with other regimental staff officers. When S-4's plans are approved by the regimental commander, they are prepared into orders. After the orders are issued, the regimental S-4 supervises their execution.

54. SUPPLY PLANS. a. Supply plans are prepared by the regimental S-4. Supply plans include—

- (1) Consideration of all classes of supply.
- (2) Location of supply installations.
- (3) Time schedules for pick up and delivery.
- (4) Breakdown and issue of each class of supply.
- (5) Instructions on excess, salvage, or captured material.
- (6) Conservation measures.
- (7) Any special supply matters.

b. Class supply plans include—

- (1) Time and place they are to be received or drawn by regiment.
- (2) Location of ration breakdown point.

- (3) Schedule of issue to units.
- (4) Location of kitchens under regimental control.
- (5) Location of release point.
- (6) Release of kitchens to lower units.
- (7) Location of water points.
- (8) Method of procurement and distribution.
- c. Class II supply plans include—
 - (1) Requisitioning procedures.
 - (2) Time and place that the regiment will receive or draw supplies.
 - (3) Schedule and place of issue to units.
- d. Class III supply plans include—
 - (1) Location of supply points.
 - (2) Time and place regiment will receive or draw supplies.
 - (3) Time, place, and method of distribution to units.
 - (4) Procedures for establishing a pool of 5-gallon drums.
 - (5) Conservation measures.
- e. Class IV supply plans include—
 - (1) Location of engineer and other supply points.
 - (2) Time, place, and method of distribution of fortification materials or additional tools.
 - (3) Time and place that items such as assault boats or flame throwers will be received by units—including plans for their return to parent units.
 - (4) Allotment of supplies for special operations to subordinate units—including the time and place of issue.

f. Class V supply plans include—

- (1) Location and time of opening of ammunition supply points.
- (2) Time and place of release of ammunition sections to units, and time and place they revert to regimental control.
- (3) Measures for the control of ammunition expenditures.
- (4) Probable future location of ammunition supply points (route of ammunition advance in offensive operations).
- (5) Quantities of ammunition to be placed at weapon positions or issued to individuals (see par. 32).

g. Plans for salvage or excess include—

- (1) Location of collecting points.
- (2) The methods of collection and disposition.

h. Plans for captured materials include—

- (1) Location of collecting points.
- (2) Means and methods of collection.
- (3) Reports to be made of certain items.
- (4) Disposition instructions for different types of items.

i. Plans for special supply items (such as post exchange items) are similar to the plans for other items. These supplies are handled by special methods of distribution.

55. MEDICAL PLANS. The regimental surgeon, under the general supervision of the S-4, prepares plans for evacuation of the sick and wounded from the battalion area. Medical plans include—

- a. Attachment of battalion medical platoons to infantry battalions.
- b. Location of the regimental collecting station.
- c. Location of the medical company headquarters.
- d. Employment of litter-bearer and ambulance sections.
- e. Medical service for separate companies and attached units.
- f. Communication between medical installations.
- g. Procedures for replenishing medical supplies.

56. TRANSPORTATION PLANS. a. The regimental motor transport officer prepares plans for using the regimental transportation to move supplies. These plans, which are prepared for the service company commander include—

- (1) Selection of supply routes.
- (2) Traffic priorities prescribed by division and within the regimental area.
- (3) Restrictions on movement or the use of lights.
- (4) Traffic control measures.
- (5) Time and place for release of trains to regimental control (if under the control of higher units).
- (6) Time and place for release of sections of the regimental trains (or of company transport under regimental control) to subordinate units.

b. Supply movements are coordinated with troop movements through close cooperation between the regimental S-4 and the S-3.

57. SERVICE PLANS. The service company commander prepares the regimental service plan under the

supervision of the regimental S-4. The service plan includes—

- a. Location of the regimental train bivouac.
- b. Bivouac locations for company transport which is under regimental control.
- c. Location of the regimental maintenance sections.
- d. Location and schedules for bath units and clothing exchange of other units (attached).
- e. Recovery of vehicles.
- f. Collecting points for salvage, excess, or captured materials.
- g. Collecting points for the dead.
- h. Communication within the train bivouac area.
- i. Defense of the service bivouac areas.

58. MISCELLANEOUS PLANS. The regimental supply officer prepares plans for—

- a. Communication between supply installations.
- b. Movement of the train bivouac.
- c. Security and conservation of supplies.
- d. Coordination of the defense plans for supply installations.
- e. Security of supply routes.
- f. Maintaining records and submitting reports.
- g. Control of baggage trains.
- h. Coordinating the delivery and pick-up of individual rolls.

59. ORDERS. a. Items of the approved S-4 plan are included in paragraph 4, regimental operation orders. Items frequently included under paragraph 4 are—

- (1) Location of the regimental ammunition supply point.

- (2) Location of the division ammunition office.
- (3) Ammunition to be placed on positions.
- (4) Location of the regimental collecting station.
- (5) Distribution of special items such as fortification materials or assault boats.
- (6) Traffic restrictions.
- (7) Location of the regimental train bivouac.
- (8) Location of the company transport bivouacs (if under regimental control).

b. The regimental S-4 issues administrative orders to agencies concerned with supply and administrative operations. These orders are usually fragmentary and they include missions, schedules, locations, and other details necessary to execute plans.

c. Standing operating procedure facilitates supply and other administrative operations. They provide a prearranged system for handling routine matters. Suitable items for standing operating procedure include—

- (1) Requesting or requisitioning supplies.
- (2) Elements to pick up supplies at supply points.
- (3) Normal locations of supply points (for example, ration breakdown or class III supply point normally in regimental train bivouac).
- (4) Methods of distributing supplies.
- (5) Collection of salvage and captured material.
- (6) Collection of dead, and graves registration procedures.
- (7) Normal attachments of battalion medical platoons.
- (8) Measures for the control of traffic or movement.
- (9) Missions to be accomplished by elements of service or medical company.

- (10) Security measures.
- (11) Service company communication system to be established.
- (12) Records to be maintained and reports to be submitted.

60. REPORTS AND RECORDS. a. The regimental S-4 prepares memoranda of supply operations, field messages, and the S-4 portions of the unit journal. These records are used in preparing unit after-action reports. Other reports cover the status of supplies on hand, existing supply deficiencies, and the status of transportation and maintenance. The number and variety of reports required from lower units is kept to a minimum.

b. Regimental supply and administrative personnel keep only those records necessary for efficient operations. These include: jacket files of all papers pertaining to supply for each unit, maintenance records, allocation of certain regulated items—such as watches and binoculars, and day to day records necessary for the preparation of reports. The S-4 usually keeps a work sheet, on which he records items affecting supply, or other administrative matters.

PART TWO

SERVICE COMPANY, INFANTRY REGIMENT

CHAPTER 9

ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF SERVICE COMPANY PERSONNEL

Section I. INTRODUCTION

61. COMPOSITION. The service company of the infantry regiment consists of a company headquarters, a regimental administration platoon, and a regimental service platoon. (See fig. 13.) For details of organization, equipment, armament, and transport, see current tables of organization and equipment.

62. COMPANY HEADQUARTERS. Company headquarters consists of the regimental S-4; the company commander; an assistant supply officer; a first sergeant; a mess steward, cooks, and food service apprentices; a supply sergeant, armorers, and a utility repairman; a communication noncommissioned officer; a company administrative clerk; truck drivers; a bugler; a messenger; radio and telephone switchboard operators; orderlies; and filler personnel.

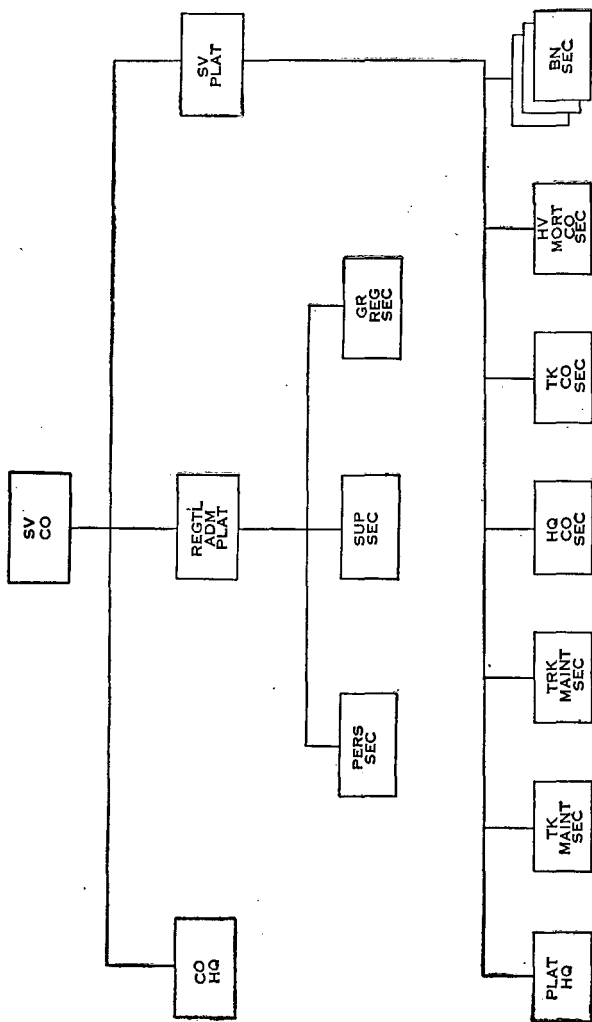


Figure 13. Composition of service company.

63. DUTIES OF COMPANY HEADQUARTERS

PERSONNEL. a. (1) The service company commander commands his company. By his character and skill, he gives positive leadership to his command and maintains its discipline, welfare, and contentment. He actively supervises the training of all elements of his company and insures proper administration and the procurement and maintenance of equipment. To assist him in carrying out these responsibilities he makes full use of the company's chain of command. In assigning duties to his leaders, he considers their individual capabilities and personalities. In his leaders he develops a high degree of initiative and personal responsibility—building his company into a well coordinated team.

- (2) He continually estimates the situation, having in mind all practicable courses of action. By directive, or by recommendation to his commander, he initiates action on any matter pertaining to his company, and follows this action through by vigorous execution of the most simple effective course, until his mission is accomplished.
- (3) To accomplish his mission, he uses all means at his command and requests additional means whenever they can be well used in his area of responsibility. Without awaiting orders he coordinates with any other unit or agency.
- (4) In the battle area he uses observation, patrols, liaison, and personal reconnaissance to maintain security and prepare for future operations. He assigns definite missions to his

leaders, and keeps informed of their actions in order to give assistance when needed and to insure the success of his plan. He goes where he can best control the action of his company as a whole, yet at critical times he is personally present where he can best influence the action.

- (5) He alone is responsible to his commander for all that his company does or fails to do.
- (6) He establishes, operates, defends, and controls the regimental train bivouac. During marches he controls the regimental motor column. This consists primarily of regimental trains (less detachments) together with any company transport under regimental control.
- (7) He assists the regimental S-4 and is charged with the receipt, breakdown, and distribution of all supplies for the regiment—excepting class V and medical supplies.

b. The warrant officer, supply, performs duties assigned by the regimental S-4. These duties include supervision of the regimental supply office and liaison with supporting supply agencies.

c. The first sergeant, under the supervision of the company commander, is in charge of enlisted personnel. He assists the company commander in the administration of the company and in the control of its elements.

d. The mess steward operates the company mess. He is assisted by the cooks and food service apprentices. He is responsible to the company commander for their training.

e. The supply sergeant is responsible to his commander for obtaining, storing, issuing, and delivering supplies to his company. He supervises the armorers and the utility repairman. He assists in laying out and camouflaging company installations in the regimental train bivouac.

f. The communication noncommissioned officer controls company communication and assists the company commander by supervising the radio and switchboard operators, the bugler, and the messenger.

g. The company administrative clerk assists the first sergeant.

h. The truck drivers are assigned to company headquarters. They drive and take care of their company vehicles.

i. The bugler and messenger perform assigned duties and are trained as observers, truck drivers, and operators of communication equipment.

j. Radio and switchboard operators perform assigned duties.

k. One orderly is assigned to the regimental S-4, and the other one is assigned to the company commander. Both are trained as messengers.

l. Filler personnel are trained as replacements. They are used to fill vacancies or to assist elements requiring more labor.

Section II. REGIMENTAL ADMINISTRATION PLATOON

64. COMPOSITION. The regimental administration platoon consists of a personnel section, a graves registration section, and a supply section. (See fig. 13.)

65. PERSONNEL SECTION. a. The personnel section consists of the regimental personnel warrant officer, the regimental personnel sergeant, and designated specialists. It handles administrative functions within the regiment connected with personnel management. The section works under supervision of the personnel officer. Personnel section functions include—

- (1) Distribution of mail.
- (2) Personnel classification, reclassification, assignment, reassignment, transfer, promotion, separation, and retirement.
- (3) Preparation of battle casualty records and reports (other than daily casualty reports).
- (4) Preparation of pay rolls, allotments, and other administrative requirements necessary to pay personnel.
- (5) Maintenance of company and regimental records, reports, rosters, returns, files, and correspondence.

b. The chaplain's assistants are included in the personnel section. Their work is directed by the chaplain.

66. GRAVES REGISTRATION SECTION. The graves registration section consists of the regimental graves registration officer, graves registration assistants, and a truck driver. The section supervises collection and evacuation of the dead. It maintains records, submits reports, and handles personal effects.

67. SUPPLY SECTION. The supply section consists of personnel who operate the regimental supply

service. The supply section works in conjunction with the service platoon, and is organized into a supply office group, a receiving and distributing group, a munitions group, and a food service group.

a. The supply office group keeps regimental supply records, consolidates and prepares requisitions, records, and receipts, and compiles reports. During marches it usually goes with the service platoon command group. The supply office group operates in the regimental train bivouac—except for such personnel as the regimental S-4 may require at the command post. The command post group usually has a group leader, headquarters clerks, a stock record clerk, and a messenger.

b. The receiving and distributing group operates under supervision of the service company commander. This group usually has a group leader, record clerks, and a truck driver. During marches it goes with the command group of the service platoon. The receiving and distributing group operates the regimental supply points for items which are processed through the regimental train bivouac area. It procures bulk supplies and issues them to the regimental units. These do not include class V items or medical supplies other than class II medical items. Additional labor for handling supplies is furnished by daily work details and from available personnel in the train bivouac.

c. The munitions group consists of two munitions warrant officers, ammunition sergeant, and a truck driver. They carry out the regimental ammunition supply plan.

d. The food service group consists of a warrant officer, a food service technician, and a clerk. The warrant officer works under the supervision of the regi-

mental S-4. This group advises mess stewards concerning improved methods of preparing food. They also check the receipt, breakdown, and distribution of rations.

Section III. REGIMENTAL SERVICE PLATOON

68. GENERAL. The service platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a tank maintenance section, a truck maintenance section, a headquarters company section, a tank company section, a heavy mortar company section, and three battalion sections.

69. PLATOON HEADQUARTERS. a. The regimental motor transport officer is responsible to the service company commander for vehicle inspection, the administration and training of the service platoon, and for the condition of vehicles. He assists the service company commander in the establishment, defense, and operation of the regimental train bivouac. He assists in the operation of transportation under regimental control. (However, elements of the ammunition train may perform supply missions under control of the munitions officer.) The regimental motor transport officer, as a special staff officer, advises the regimental commander concerning transportation.

b. The lieutenant, motor, assistant platoon leader, assists the motor transport officer and acts as executive officer of service company.

c. The motor sergeant is the principal enlisted assistant of the regimental motor transport officer.

d. The ammunition sergeant accompanies elements of the ammunition train that are under regimental control. He assists the motor transport officer or the munitions officer.

e. The truckmaster assists in controlling the movement and operation of the regimental trains. He accompanies elements of the kitchen and baggage train while they are under regimental control.

f. The drivers operate and maintain service platoon headquarters vehicles.

70. TANK MAINTENANCE SECTION. The tank maintenance section consists of a section leader, an artillery mechanic, tank mechanics, a welder, and two truck drivers. The section leader supervises and coordinates the section maintenance activities. Mechanics perform regimental maintenance on tanks. (See ch. 6.) Drivers operate two of the organic vehicles of the section. The $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton truck is driven by one of the mechanics.

71. TRUCK MAINTENANCE SECTION. This section consists of a warrant officer who is section leader, a chief mechanic, an auto parts clerk, a record clerk, auto mechanics, a welder, and truck drivers. The warrant officer is the regimental motor maintenance officer and coordinates maintenance activities within the regiment. The chief mechanic acts as shop foreman and is the principal assistant to the maintenance officer. The auto parts clerk has a small stock of spare parts and keeps the records on vehicle parts. The record clerk maintains prescribed maintenance records. Truck maintenance section mechanics perform regimental-level

organizational maintenance of all regimental wheeled vehicles. (See ch. 6.)

72. HEADQUARTERS COMPANY SECTION.

The headquarters company section consists of the truck driver and kitchen vehicle for the regimental headquarters company.

73. TANK COMPANY SECTION. The tank company section consists of an ammunition noncommissioned officer, ammunition handlers, and truck drivers. It includes vehicles of the service platoon for the tank company, gasoline and oil, and ammunition. The ammunition noncommissioned officer controls section transportation. He supplies ammunition for the tank company and is assisted by the ammunition handlers and the truck drivers. The gasoline and oil train are the vehicles required to replenish tank company class III items; it consists of four trucks.

74. HEAVY MORTAR COMPANY SECTION.

The heavy mortar company service platoon section consists of the ammunition handlers, truck drivers, and kitchen and ammunition vehicles that serve the mortar company. The ammunition handlers and truck drivers assist in loading and transporting ammunition. The kitchen truck and trailer of the heavy mortar company operates in a manner similar to that of the tank company. The ammunition train consists of the section vehicles used to replenish ammunition.

75. BATTALION SECTIONS. Each battalion section of the service platoon consists of a truckmaster,

truck drivers, and the kitchen and ammunition vehicles that serve the battalion. The truckmaster controls the movement of vehicles. When vehicles in his charge are under battalion control, he is responsible to the battalion supply officer for their movement; when vehicles are under regimental control, he is responsible to the regimental motor transport officer.

Section IV. REGIMENTAL TRAIN

76. COMPOSITION OF REGIMENTAL TRAIN.

The regimental train includes the vehicles and accompanying personnel that operate primarily to supply, transport, evacuate, and maintain the regiment. They include an ammunition train, a truck maintenance train, a tank maintenance train, a fuel and lubricant train, a medical train, kitchen and miscellaneous administrative and supply vehicles.

a. The ammunition train contains the vehicles and personnel used to transport ammunition for all regimental units. The train is made up of three battalion sections, the heavy mortar company section, and the tank company section. Ammunition train vehicles are pooled, or they are allotted to units. While under regimental control, they are commanded by the munitions warrant officer.

b. The kitchen train consists of the vehicles and personnel used to transport rations, water, kitchen equipment, and supplies not carried on other transport. Company mess personnel go with their kitchens, and certain company supply personnel may also accompany the company kitchen vehicles. The kitchen train includes

vehicles from all companies of the regiment except the regimental medical company. Kitchen vehicles for all companies except the tank company and the medical company are organic to the service company. The medical company kitchen prepares hot food for casualties while they are at the collecting station; for this reason it is not included in the regimental kitchen train. When kitchens are under regimental control, the kitchen train moves in bivouac under the command of the regimental motor transport officer. To simplify control, company general-utility vehicles are included in the kitchen train. Water trailers for the three battalion sections and the service company are assigned to the service company. Regimental separate company water trailers, except the medical company, may be attached to the service platoon.

c. The truck maintenance train consists of vehicles and operating personnel from the service platoon truck maintenance section.

d. The tank maintenance train consists of the vehicles and personnel of the service platoon tank maintenance section.

e. The fuel and lubricant train consists of the tank company section vehicles and operating personnel who supply class III items to the tank company.

f. The medical train consists of regimental medical company vehicles and personnel.

77: DESIGNATION OF TRAINS. a. The regimental train is divided into a combat train and a field train.

- (1) The combat train comprises ammunition, maintenance, gasoline and lubricant, and

medical vehicles that are required for the immediate support of combat operations.

- (2) The field train consists of kitchen, baggage, and administrative vehicles. It also includes the balance of fuel, medical, and maintenance vehicles not required to support units, but which are needed for support of the regiment as a whole.

b. Company transport are the vehicles organic to the company. They are employed primarily for tactical or control purposes.

c. Trains may also be designated by unit and function. For example—

- (1) Ammunition train, 1st Infantry.
- (2) Gasoline and oil train, tank company.
- (3) Kitchen and baggage train, 1st Battalion.

d. The number of vehicles included in any element of the regimental trains is seldom fixed. The number depends upon how they are used, and the tactical situation. The forward portion of the regimental zone of action is cleared of transportation, service personnel and installations not necessary to combat.

CHAPTER 10

COMBAT SUPPORT, SERVICE

Section I. INTRODUCTION

78. MISSION OF COMBAT SUPPORT. Combat support includes supply, battlefield salvage, maintenance, transportation, administration, and services. The service company, assisted by similar elements organic to each unit, provides combat support for the regiment. Service company operates and maintains the bulk of the transportation used to move supplies or troops. Its personnel keep supply, maintenance, and personnel records, and prepare the required reports. Medical service is discussed in part three, this manual.

79. COMBAT SUPPORT PLAN. a. The S-4 prepares the regimental combat support plan. It includes those plans discussed in chapter 8. The S-4 bases his plan on the mission, the tactical situation, detailed knowledge of the status of supply, maintenance, and transportation; available personnel; and administrative orders. In addition, the S-4 studies the terrain over which the regiment will move, the network of trails and roads in the area, and any special supply or transportation requirements. Based on this information he makes an estimate of the situation and decides how he will provide the combat support. This decision is the basis for his planning.

b. The S-4's detailed knowledge of the supply status includes: the quantity of each class of supply on hand by item, amounts of each item required by each unit, any existing supply deficiencies, and special supply requirements.

c. The S-4 knows the status of unit organic transport. This includes any additional transportation required for an operation. He keeps abreast for the regimental maintenance activities—including capabilities, spare parts, state of training of maintenance personnel, and the availability of tools.

d. The S-4's knowledge of the tactical situation includes troop locations, nature of the operation, supply routes in the objective area, enemy air and patrol activity, and similar matters. Tactical and supply plans are closely coordinated and mutually supporting.

Section II. OPERATION OF THE SERVICE COMPANY COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM

80. GENERAL. The service company's regimental combat support operations are conducted primarily in the regimental train bivouac. Combat support agencies include supply points, maintenance installations, the regimental ammunition supply point, and collecting points. The S-4 supervises the location of these installations, and he makes recommendations to the regimental commander concerning the employment of these supporting agencies. (See fig. 14.)

81. REGIMENTAL TRAIN BIVOUAC. a. The regimental train bivouac is the focal point for supply

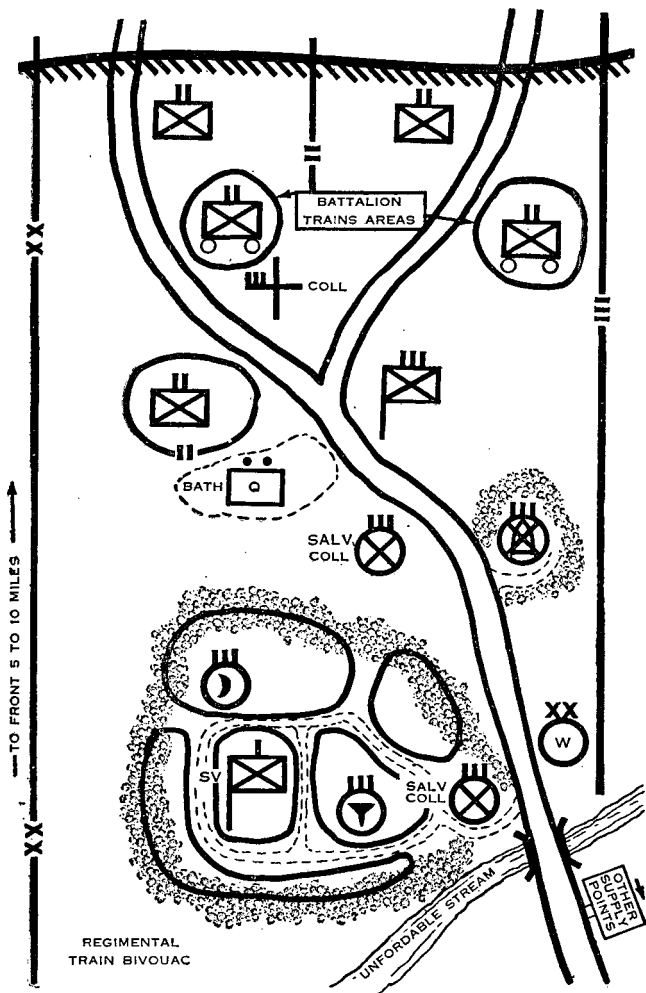


Figure 14. Installations in the regimental combat support system.

and maintenance operations. Its general location may be stated in the division order. The regimental S-4 selects a suitable area near the assigned location. The exact site is picked by the service company commander, who is in command of the elements located in the bivouac.

b. Regimental train bivouac elements may include—

- (1) Service company headquarters.
- (2) The receiving and distribution group of service company.
- (3) The class I supply point (or ration breakdown point).
- (4) The regimental class III supply point.
- (5) The truck maintenance section.
- (6) The tank maintenance section.
- (7) The bath and clothing exchange units (when allocated to the regiment from division quartermaster company).
- (8) The field trains of the regiment.
- (9) The combat trains of the regiment (less components released to the control of subordinate units).
- (10) Company transport under regimental control.
- (11) Kitchens under regimental control.
- (12) Administrative installations of attached units or supporting agencies and personnel for control purposes to provide essential services.

c. Characteristics of a suitable regimental train bivouac location include—

- (1) Convenience to the units served.
- (2) Noninterference with combat elements.
- (3) A good road network to the front and rear.
- (4) Concealment from hostile ground and aerial observation.

- (5) Sufficient area to permit dispersion of vehicles and activity, beyond the range of enemy light artillery fire.
- (6) Hard standings for vehicles—located forward of any terrain feature which might become a barrier to supply operations.
- (7) Terrain features favoring defense against air or ground attack, and favoring local security.
- (8) Buildings which are suitable as shelter for supply and maintenance activities, but which are not likely targets.
- (9) Water sources for vehicles, laundry, and bathing. It is difficult to find all of these features at one place, but each item is considered when locating the regimental train bivouac.

d. The interior arrangement of the bivouac area is planned to expedite combat support. The service company commander, assisted by the regimental motor transport officer, divides the area into sections. The bivouac commonly includes the following subdivisions: kitchen area, maintenance area, trains area, bath and clothing exchange area, train bivouac headquarters, and a salvage collecting point. The main supply route is clearly marked at the bivouac entrance, and signs within the bivouac show the traffic pattern. A well defined road net helps operations during darkness.

- (1) The kitchen area is off the main traveled route to avoid dust and dirt and to provide area for dispersion and concealment. Good routes, accessible to vehicles, are needed in the kitchen area. It is desirable to have space for sorting rations and buildings suitable for temporary storage of rations. The class I supply point is

near the center of the kitchen area. Class II and class IV items are sometimes handled through the class I location.

- (2) The maintenance area should be large enough to permit dispersion of gasoline stocks in small piles. It should have hard standing for vehicles and space for their dispersion. Buildings suitable for work during blackout periods are desirable. The maintenance area includes the class III supply point, the truck maintenance section, and the tank maintenance section. These are all located in the same general vicinity. The class III supply point is near the main supply route.
- (3) The trains area includes the regimental train and company transport which is operating under regimental control. Solid, well-drained ground, and accessibility to interior roads is desirable. The area is large enough to permit dispersion and concealment. Available vehicles are concealed in this vicinity. The regimental dispatcher is located near the entrance to the trains area.
- (4) Elements of the bath section are located near water sources, and are accessible to troops. (These elements are assigned by the division quartermaster to support the regiment.) The bath section may be located in the train bivouac, or its elements are moved forward to serve units. Frequently a clothing exchange element goes with this installation.
- (5) The train bivouac headquarters area includes the following agencies:

PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS:
CONVENIENCE TO UNITS SERVED
SUFFICIENT AREA
GOOD ROADS TO FRONT AND REAR

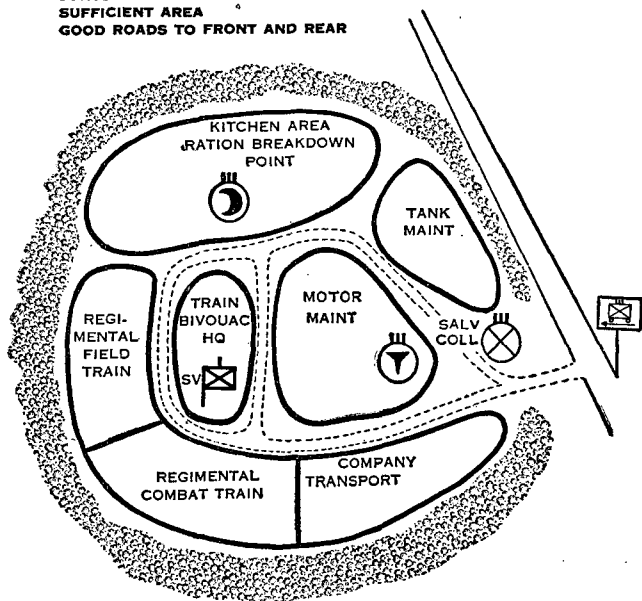


Figure 15. Interior arrangement of a regimental field train bivouac.

- (a) Service company command post.
- (b) Service company command group.
- (c) Regimental S-4 section.
- (d) Receiving and distributing group.
- (e) Graves registration section.
- (f) Food service supervision group.
- (g) Communication personnel and their facilities.

The train bivouac commander controls other elements within the bivouac. For this reason his headquarters should be centrally located. (See fig. 15.)

- (6) Collecting points for excess and damaged items, salvage, and captured material are located near the entrance to the regimental train bivouac.

82. REGIMENTAL AMMUNITION SUPPLY POINT.

a. The ammunition supply point controls ammunition flow. (For operation of the ammunition supply point see par. 36.) The location of the regimental ammunition supply point is recommended by the regimental munitions officer, and is subject to approval by S-4. Location of the ammunition supply point near the train bivouac simplifies security and control, and makes it easier for the munitions group to mess with service company. However, these two agencies seldom operate as one installation. If they are combined, the large volume of traffic operating through both installations causes confusion.

b. Desirable characteristics of the regimental ammunition supply point are—

- (1) Adequate space.
- (2) Near good roads to the front and rear.
- (3) Located at or near the point where routes to units diverge.
- (4) Easy to identify.
- (5) Concealed from ground and air observations.
- (6) Convenient to units.
- (7) In defilade from enemy small-arms fire.

83. OTHER SUPPLY POINTS. a. Temporary supply points may be used to support tactical requirements. These include—

- (1) Forward class III supply points which support and are located near the tank company.
- (2) Temporary supply points to control the issue or recovery of class IV material, such as assault boats, engineer fortification material, flame throwers, and similar items.

b. Temporary supply points usually function as transportation control points for vehicles hauling supplies and equipment. They are used as collecting points for such items as engineer tools.

84. MAINTENANCE INSTALLATIONS.

a. Tables of organization and equipment prescribe the number of vehicles in the regiment. As there are no spare vehicles and replacement is usually difficult, vehicles are kept in the best possible operation condition.

b. The truck maintenance section is usually located in the regimental train bivouac. It performs scheduled service and repairs which are beyond the capabilities of company mechanics.

c. The tank maintenance section is located in the regimental train bivouac area or in the tank company area. It performs tank maintenance which cannot be performed in the forward area. (See ch. 6 for details of maintenance procedures.)

85. COLLECTING POINTS. a. Collecting points are located near supply installations on the main supply route.

b. The salvage collecting point handles items sent to the rear by forward units. The items are sorted and turned over to agencies in the train bivouac area (see par. 45). Excess material is collected at the salvage collecting point and returned to supply channels. Salvage and captured material is collected and moved to the rear.

c. The graves registration collecting point, operated by the graves registration section, is located in a secluded area. It is convenient to supply routes—and near the train bivouac or the ammunition supply point. Dead are collected at this location and evacuated to the rear.

86. PERSONNEL SECTION. The personnel section maintains personnel records, prepares reports, and performs other personnel administrative functions. This section usually is consolidated with other division administrative agencies which are located in the rear portion of the division zone of action. However, the personnel section may operate in the regimental bivouac.

87. COMMUNICATION. Operation of the combat support system requires good communication for control. The service company and the medical company are tied into the regimental communication system with wire, messenger, and radio. (See fig. 16.)

a. The regimental special purpose radio net includes the service company radio located in the train bivouac. The service company radio also operates in the regimental command net. Other supply installations are included in radio nets if radios are available.

Figure 16. Communications available to service company.

b. Telephones, switchboards, and wire are used between the supply agencies. The service company commander is responsible for installing and operating wire systems within the train bivouac. The regimental communication platoon operates wire lines to the regimental train bivouac. The regimental ammunition points are sometimes included in this system. When possible, existing wire systems are utilized. Telephone lines link the principal supply installations and are connected with other wire systems within the regiment. This gives an effective communication net between supply agencies and the units. Service company personnel operate their own radios and telephones.

c. Messengers are a principal means of communication. They carry long written reports, maps, and overlays.

Section III. OPERATION OF THE BATTALION COMBAT SUPPORT SYSTEM

88. GENERAL. a. Within the battalion, combat support is handled by organic and attached elements. They perform on a reduced scale the same functions for the battalion as the service company performs for the regiment. Battalion combat support installations include a train bivouac area, ammunition supply point, maintenance installations, collecting points, other supply points, kitchens, and medical installations. (See fig. 17.) These installations are located within the battalion area where they can best support the battalion. With regimental approval they may be located outside of the battalion area.

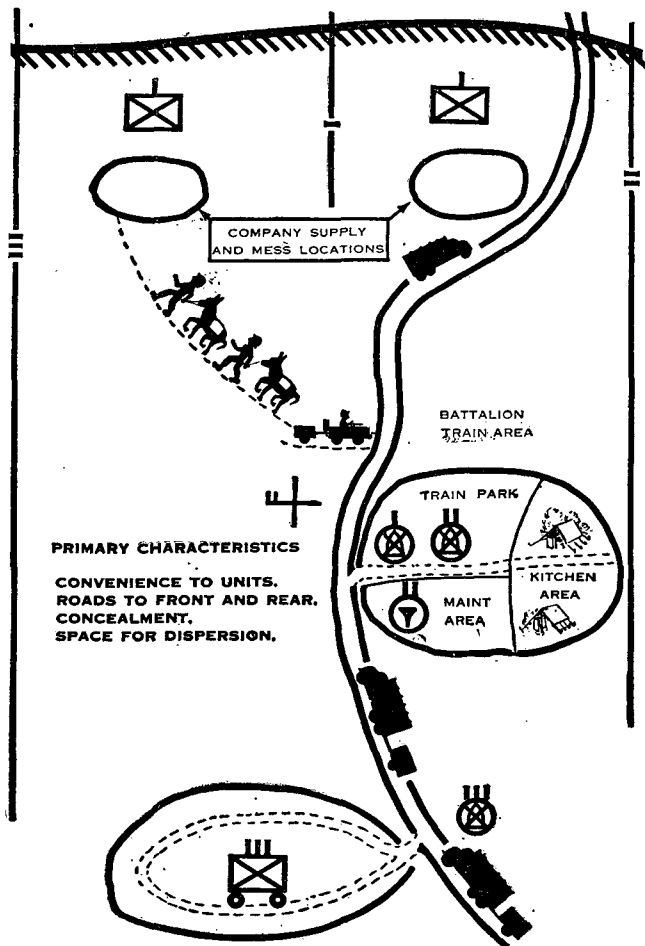


Figure 17. Battalion combat support system.

b. The battalion S-4 prepares the battalion combat support plan in the same manner as the regimental S-4 prepares his plan for the regiment. The battalion plan is based on similar knowledge of the supply situations, the tactical situation, and the terrain. The battalion S-4 estimates the situation, arrives at a plan, and makes his recommendations to the battalion commander.

c. The battalion S-4 supervises personnel who operate the combat support system. They include the battalion motor transport officer, battalion maintenance personnel, the battalion pioneer and ammunition platoon, transportation noncommissioned officers, drivers, supply sergeants, armorers, and kitchen personnel.

89. BATTALION TRAIN BIVOUAC AREA.

a. Battalion combat support operations are conducted primarily through the battalion train bivouac. The general location for the bivouac is announced by the regimental S-4. The exact location is selected by the battalion S-4 assisted by the battalion motor transport officer.

b. Desirable characteristics for a battalion train bivouac area include—

- (1) Convenience to battalion units.
- (2) Good roads to the rear.
- (3) Passable roads and trails to forward companies.
- (4) Concealment from hostile ground or air observation.
- (5) Defilade from hostile small-arms fire.
- (6) Space adequate for dispersion.

c. The bivouac may be located within range of

enemy fire. In such cases concealment, defilade, and dispersion are major considerations. In terrain where passive protection does not exist, or where losses would be prohibitive, the battalion installations are reduced to bare essentials. Nonessential kitchens and transportation are located in the regimental train bivouac. Some losses are acceptable if locating the battalion installations well forward increases the efficiency of combat support. The safety of supply personnel should not be permitted to outweigh the delivery of adequate food, fuel, and ammunition to the front-line units.

d. The interior arrangement of the battalion bivouac area is similar to that of the regimental train bivouac. (See the principles discussed in par. 81.)

90. MOTOR MAINTENANCE. Battalion maintenance personnel operate in the train bivouac area under the supervision of the battalion motor transport officer. The pooling of personnel, skills, tools, and equipment increases efficient maintenance of battalion vehicles. Drivers not busy on other tasks assist the mechanics.

91. TRAINS. Vehicles not employed for tactical or supply purposes are parked in the battalion trains area of the train bivouac. Trucks from the regimental service company employed under battalion control are also parked here. Drivers disperse and camouflage their vehicles in concealed areas and perform preventive maintenance services. Drivers not performing maintenance tasks may be used as labor or bivouac sentries.

92. KITCHEN LOCATIONS. When adequate concealment and defilade exist, kitchens are located in the

battalion train bivouac area. The kitchens are dispersed in concealed locations accessible to vehicles. Rations are drawn from the regimental class I supply point and prepared for delivery to troops. (See ch. 2 for details.)

93. BATTALION SUPPLY POINTS. Supply points for tactical operations include class III and class V installations, and supply points for the distribution of engineer materials, tools, or similar items. They are located close behind or within the battalion area.

a. The class III supply point is located in the motor maintenance area. Five-gallon gasoline drums are dispersed in this vicinity. Gasoline is issued directly to drivers, who refill their tanks and leave their empty drums.

b. The battalion ammunition supply point is selected, established, and operated by the battalion S-4, assisted by personnel from the pioneer and ammunition platoon. The supply point may be located within the battalion train bivouac, or farther forward. Ammunition is seldom unloaded at the battalion ammunition supply point except to transfer loads. Loaded vehicles are dispersed in the vicinity awaiting ammunition requests from forward units. Desirable characteristics for this installation are similar to those for the regimental ammunition supply point.

c. Other classes of supplies are issued through the battalion bivouac, or direct from vehicles farther forward. For example, clothing or replacement arms are issued through supply personnel. Engineer tools, mines, or similar items are delivered direct to units.

94. BATTALION COLLECTING POINTS. a. A collecting point for salvage, excess items, and captured

material, is located in the battalion train bivouac. Material delivered to this point is evacuated to the rear.

b. A collecting point for the dead may be located in the same vicinity, or near the ammunition supply point. Dead are evacuated directly to the regimental graves registration collecting point if transportation on which they are loaded is proceeding that far to the rear. Dead delivered by carrying parties, or by vehicles which must return to the front, are evacuated from the forward collecting points on the first available transportation.

95. COMMUNICATION. The battalion communication platoon establishes and maintains communication for its supply and medical installations within the battalion area. Radio and telephone communication speed up the delivery of supplies.

Section IV. OPERATION OF COMPANY SUPPLY SYSTEMS

96. GENERAL. The company supply system is simple but important. A single company supply area usually is sufficient, and company personnel safeguard and issue the supplies. The company commander is responsible for selecting the company supply location and distributing the supplies. Desirable characteristics for a company supply area include defilade from enemy fire, concealment from air and ground observation, sufficient area to permit dispersion, and routes for the movement of supplies to platoons.

97. RIFLE COMPANY SUPPLY SYSTEM.

a. The company ammunition supply point is the princi-

pal location for resupply. (See fig. 18.) It is located close behind the company. When possible, the ammunition is carried forward by vehicles to weapon locations. When this is not possible, ammunition is unloaded at the supply point and moved forward to platoons by hand carry. (Platoon ammunition supply points usually are not established.) If company areas cannot be reached by vehicles, supplies are delivered by pack animals or by hand-carry. If local labor is available, porters are used; otherwise, personnel from units which are not engaged help deliver supplies. As a last resort, personnel from the front-line company itself pick up their own supplies.

b. Company mess locations are selected by the company commander and are usually located near the company elements. Kitchens under company control are located in company mess areas. (See par. 17 for feeding principles.) Mail, clothing, replacements for damaged weapons or equipment, and similar items are issued to individuals at convenient times. Elements unable to come to the company mess locations send carrying parties to pick up their supplies.

c. Within the company area, maintenance usually is performed by drivers. They make any simple repairs which are necessary to keep vehicles moving. When needed, repair teams from the battalion train bivouac assist the drivers.

d. Damaged weapons and other equipment requiring repair or replacement are evacuated on vehicles. Salvage, excess, and captured material are evacuated as directed by the battalion commander.

e. Dead are moved from the company area as soon as possible. Dead which cannot be reached by vehicles

RIFLE COMPANY

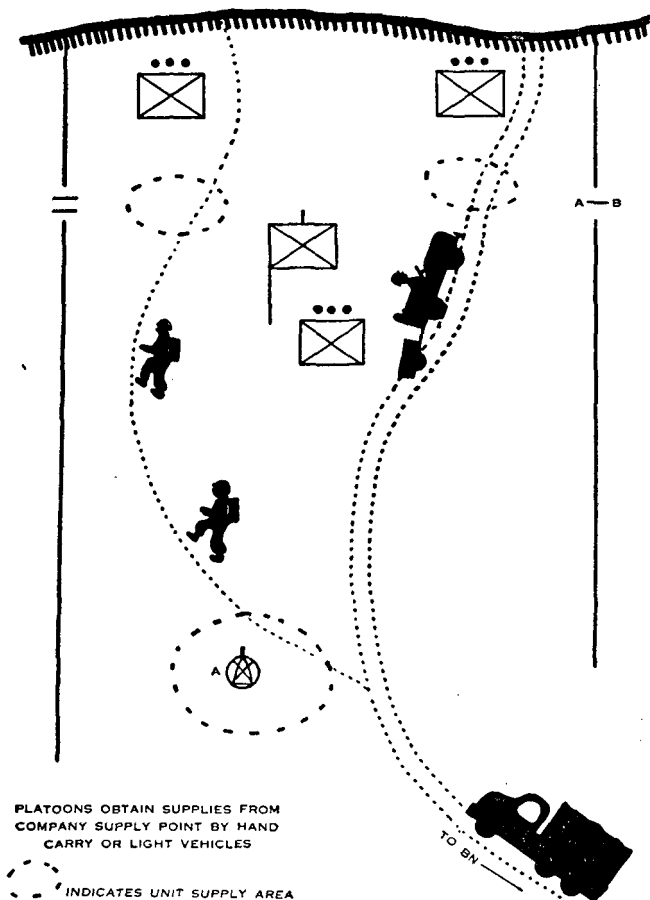


Figure 18. Rifle company supply system.

are evacuated by carrying parties. Dead which cannot be evacuated by units are moved to the vicinity of traveled paths and covered with raincoats, blankets, or shelter halves. The location is plainly marked. Company commanders report to their battalion commander the location of all dead which companies are not able to evacuate.

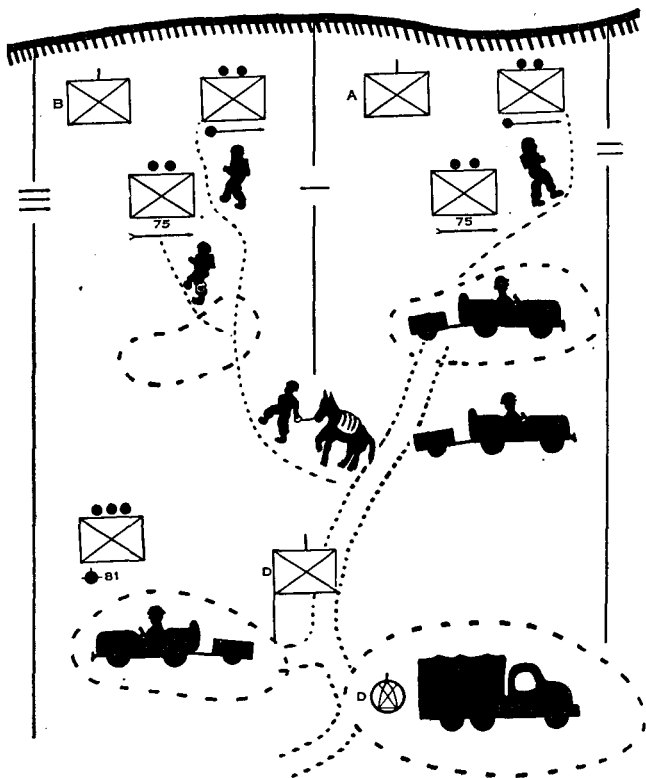
f. The movement of transportation is controlled carefully within forward company areas. Each company commander issues vehicle control instructions to his transport personnel. Vehicle losses are minimized by limiting movement, making careful reconnaissance for suitable routes, and performing simple pioneer tasks to mark and improve the routes. See FM 7-10 for discussion of rifle company supply activities.

98. HEAVY WEAPONS COMPANY SUPPLY SYSTEM. a. The heavy weapons company supply system operates similar to the rifle company system. However, heavy weapons companies are employed over the entire battalion front, and they use more heavy ammunition than do the rifle units. (See fig. 19.)

b. The company ammunition supply point acts as a control point for vehicles carrying ammunition to the forward units. One weapons carrier with its basic load of ammunition is placed close behind each forward platoon. Ammunition may be supplied through rifle company installations whenever such locations are usable. Units which cannot be reached by vehicles are supplied by pack animals or by hand-carrying parties.

c. The company mess location is selected near the largest number of heavy weapons units. (See par. 17

HEAVY WEAPONS COMPANY



PLATOON LOCATIONS ARE OFTEN THE SAME AS RIFLE COMPANY LOCATIONS

INDICATES UNIT SUPPLY AREA

Figure 19. Heavy weapons company supply system.

HEAVY MORTAR COMPANY

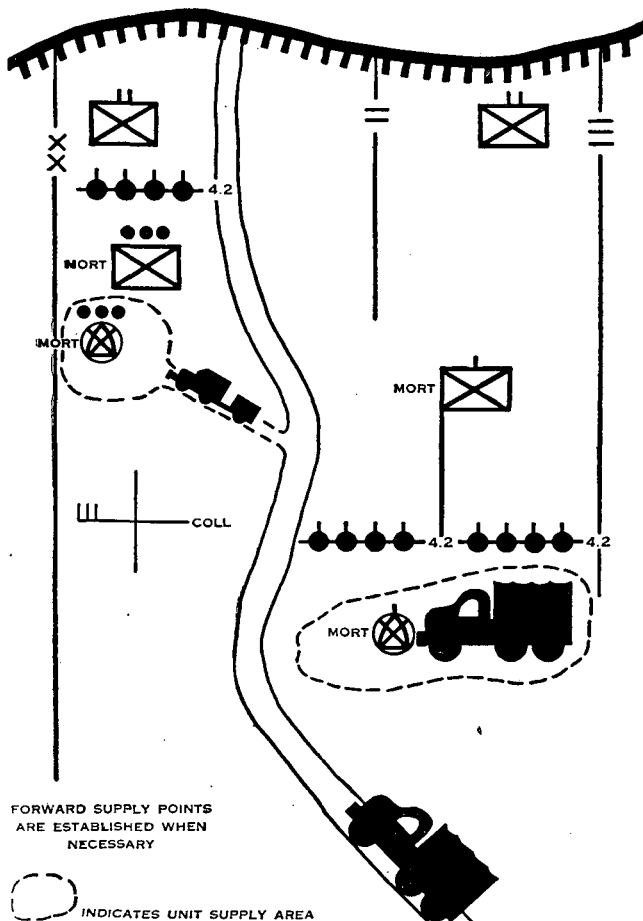


Figure 20. Heavy mortar company supply system.

for serving meals; see par. 16 for arrangements in feeding the units attached to rifle companies.)

99. HEAVY MORTAR COMPANY SUPPLY SYSTEM. a. Combat support procedures for the mortar company depend upon how the company is employed. The supply of food, gasoline, and class II and class IV supplies functions in the same manner as for other separate companies not organic to battalions. Ammunition is heavy and expended rapidly. The necessity for continuous close support and the tonnage involved requires the use of vehicles for the supply and replenishment of ammunition. (See fig. 20.)

b. Platoon ammunition supply points are established to control the supply of ammunition to platoons attached to battalions. Platoon ammunition supply points function in the same manner as the heavy weapons company ammunition supply points.

100. TANK COMPANY SUPPLY SYSTEM.

a. The tactical employment of the tank company dictates the supply system. (See fig. 21.)

b. Tank gasoline and ammunition loads are replenished from supply points accessible to the supply vehicles. These points are established as close behind the units as possible. Individual tanks may be withdrawn to supply points for replenishing loads, or tanks engaged with the enemy may be withdrawn in rotation and their loads replenished. As an alternative, tank units which have expended their ammunition loads may be replaced by fully supplied units.

c. Rations, water, and class II and class IV supplies are furnished to the tank company by using the supply

TANK COMPANY.

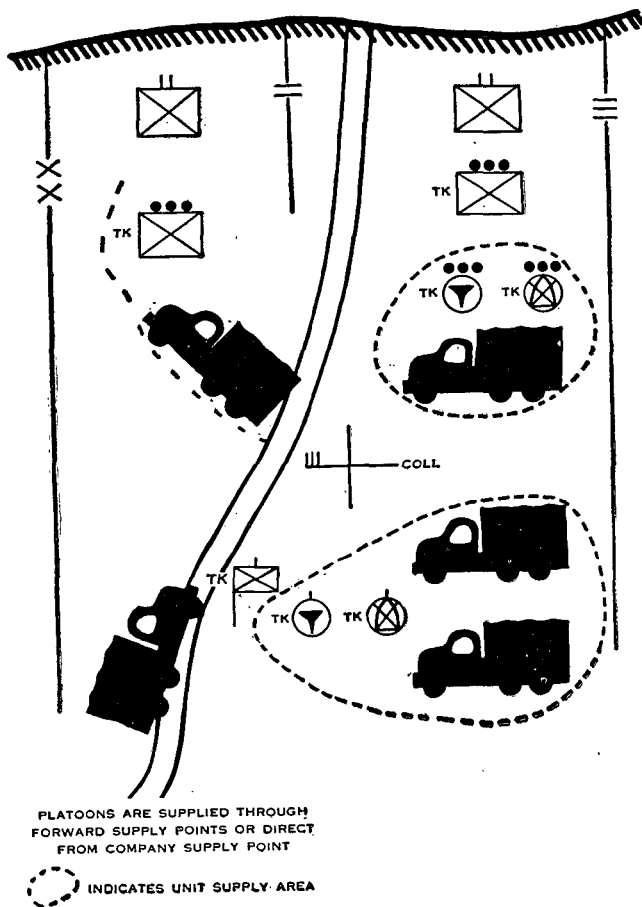


Figure 21. Tank company supply system.

procedures described for other units. Maintenance of tanks while in forward areas is limited to crew maintenance. (For details of maintenance, see pars. 37-45.)

101. HEADQUARTERS COMPANY AND SERVICE COMPANY. These two units usually are supplied direct from installations in the regimental train bivouac.

102. MEDICAL COMPANY. The medical company establishes a company supply point near the regimental collecting station. This point delivers medical supplies and class II, III, and IV items to elements of the company. Elements near the collecting station are fed at the medical company kitchen. Attached battalion medical platoons are fed by their battalions.

103. COMMUNICATION AND CONTROL OF COMPANY SUPPLY SYSTEMS. Normal company communication systems are used to control combat support in the company areas.

Section V. SECURITY FOR COMBAT SUPPORT

104. REGIMENTAL TRAINS. a. The regimental commander is responsible for the security of his regimental trains from the ground and the air. The service company commander, under the general supervision of the regimental S-4, organizes the necessary security for the trains in bivouac. He also coordinates security for elements of the trains operating away from the bivouac area, employing armed convoys if needed.

b. During movement to contact, the route of the regiment's advance is secured by combat elements operating as advance, flank, or rear guards. However, personnel operating the trains furnish their own close-in security. They use their individual weapons, machine guns, and rocket launchers against hostile ground or guerrilla attack. Unless orders have been issued to the contrary, all caliber .50 machine guns are prepared to fire on attacking enemy planes.

c. When the regiment is in contact with the enemy, the reserve rifle element may be made responsible for the overall ground security of the regimental rear areas. To protect supply lines or installations against guerrillas, enemy paratroops, or other groups, the reserve element then furnishes security detachments for those elements of the train which are on the move. The commander of the security forces coordinates with the service company commander. The service company commander keeps the commander of the security forces informed of the number and size of supply convoys, time of departure, time of return, destination, and other pertinent information. The commander of the security force is responsible for the tactical operation of detachments assigned to furnish security. Except in emergencies, supply vehicles are formed into convoys to gain maximum protection and conserve security forces.

105. SECURITY OF TRAIN BIVOUACS.

a. Local ground security for train bivouac is provided by establishing a perimeter defense around the area occupied. If security forces are available, their commander is responsible for establishing the defense. He uses all available elements *except medical personnel*. If

no security forces have been assigned to protect the train bivouac area, the service company commander is responsible for planning and establishing the defense.

b. Machine guns on ground mounts are sited and their fires coordinated to cover avenues of enemy approach. *Rocket launchers* are sited to cover likely avenues of enemy mechanized approach to the area. Particular attention is given to good trails and roads. *Riflemen* are placed where they can best cover gaps in the machine gun fires and protect the machine gun and rocket launcher positions. When enemy mechanized attack is probable, minefields may be laid by qualified personnel if their presence will not endanger friendly elements. The *location* of these minefields is *recorded* and *reported*.

c. The perimeter defense is divided into sectors under assigned leaders who organize the defense. When possible, defense groups for each sector are composed of the men operating the installations in or near that sector. (See fig. 22.)

d. Each man receives instructions on his part in the defense, the signals or conditions under which defensive positions are to be manned, and location of assembly points.

e. A warning system is established and guards are posted at all times. During darkness, or when enemy groups are known or suspected to be operating in the vicinity, the number and strength of guard posts is increased. At night, men not on guard or other duty sleep in the immediate vicinity of their assigned defensive positions.

f. Men who are working close to their defensive positions can use them for protection from enemy air

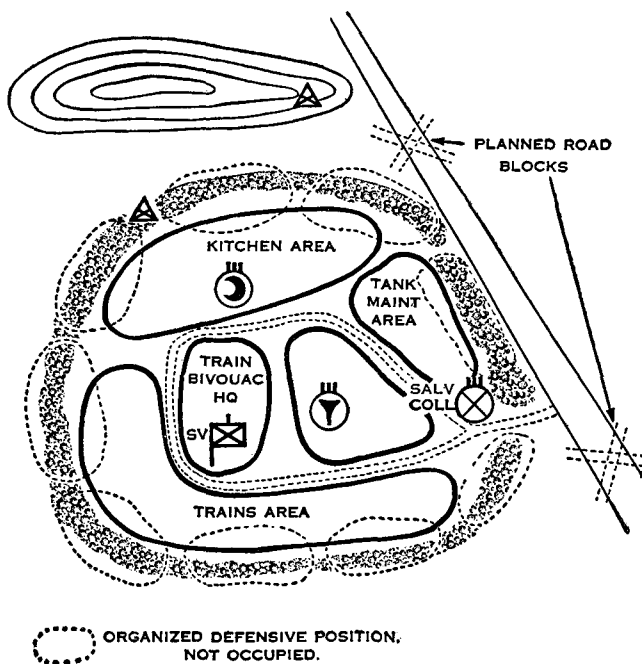


Figure 22. Security of supply installations.

attack or long range weapons. If the distance from the installation at which he works to his assigned defensive position is in excess of 50 yards, individual shelters or foxholes are prepared for protection from air attack and long range weapons fire. These entrenchments also serve as alternate defensive positions against enemy ground, paratroop, or guerrilla attacks.

106. SECURITY AGAINST AIR OR PARATROOP ATTACK. Antiaircraft units furnish the

overall security of the rear areas against air attack. Machine guns not needed for ground defense supplement the antiaircraft fires. When antiaircraft units are not able to protect the bivouac area, protection is furnished by the organic machine guns. In either situation antiaircraft machine gun crews are designated and a control system is established to coordinate fires. Guards are posted to give warning of ground attacks.

Section VI. COMBAT SUPPORT DURING OPERATIONS

107. SUPPORT DURING MOVEMENT. The regiment always is prepared to move promptly with all of its equipment, protect itself enroute, and ready to fight. Tactical moves vary depending upon the imminence of contact with the enemy, transportation available, effectiveness of enemy long range weapons and aircraft, road and traffic conditions, and the necessity for speed. Although the regiment may receive assistance from division or higher echelons, service company is prepared to furnish combat during all movements. The regimental S-4 plans and coordinates combat support measures.

108. SUPPORT DURING MOVEMENTS IN ROUTE COLUMN. a. When ground contact with the enemy is remote, the regiment moves in route column. While the regiment is in route column, administrative considerations govern and tactical formations are not required.

b. Foot troops march or are moved by available motor, rail, or air transportation. Marching troops and those moving by motor are issued packaged rations for

the noon meal. At overnight halts unit messes feed hot evening and morning meals. Elements of the regiment moving by rail establish messes aboard trains or use packaged rations. Troops moving by air are issued packaged rations or in-flight lunches. Unit messes are established in debarkation areas.

c. Elements moving by motor consist of one or more echelons, and they may use several routes—depending on highways, traffic restrictions, and the effectiveness of enemy long range weapons and aircraft. When the regiment moves on one route, service company moves as a unit in the regimental column. When more than one route or echelon is used, the company is divided so as to provide support for each of the elements. Combat support functions consist primarily of furnishing rations, fuel for vehicles, and vehicle maintenance. Rations normally are drawn before departure and are carried in trucks. Vehicle fuel is drawn from class III dumps or supply points, which are established along the route by higher headquarters. It is issued to individual vehicles at halts. Vehicles carry an additional supply of fuel in 5-gallon cans. Maintenance for disabled vehicles is furnished by maintenance personnel which follow each echelon or column in organic maintenance vehicles.

109. SUPPORT DURING MOVEMENTS IN TACTICAL COLUMN.

a. Movements in tactical column are made under conditions when ground contact with the enemy is considered possible, though not imminent. The regiment or some of its units are prepared to go into combat immediately, and the regiment ordinarily moves in tactical groups. Security is maintained to the front, flanks, and rear of each column.

Transportation is made available for flank and rear security detachments.

b. Resupply during tactical column movements depends on enemy action, disposition of units, and speed of movement. Units normally carry sufficient supplies with them to permit completion of the movement before resupply will be required. For those meals eaten en route, packaged individual or group rations are issued before the movement. Prior to the movement, vehicles are serviced, fuel tanks are filled, and extra fuel in 5-gallon drums is issued to vehicles.

c. If extended movements in tactical column are required, higher commanders attach supply convoys to the regiment to accompany or rendezvous with it at specified times and locations during the movement. Supplies are drawn from established supply points as directed by the higher commanders.

d. The disposition of trains during movements in tactical column depends upon road and traffic conditions and the mission of units. Trains usually accompany the regiment during the move. Those elements essential to combat (ammunition vehicles and company transport) are released to the control of units which are likely to need them. Other vehicles not immediately essential to combat are put at or near the rear of the column where they are able to furnish the needed support and not interfere with the movement of tactical vehicles.

e. Transportation is released to units according to the mission. For example, if a battalion is assigned as advance guard, it receives control over its company transport and its section of the regimental ammunition train. Its kitchens and company general-utility vehicles

remain under regimental control with the remainder of the regimental trains.

f. The advance guard battalion may release company transport to all its companies, or it may release only the company transport of the advance guard company. Battalions not yet assigned specific combat missions move their transport as one echelon, which is released to companies when needed.

g. During movement in tactical column maintenance is furnished in the same manner as in the route column, except for rear guard vehicles. The rear guard reports to the service company vehicles which require maintenance. Service company performs the required maintenance by sending a repair team back (see par. 45).

110. SUPPORT DURING THE APPROACH MARCH. a. When ground contact with the enemy is imminent, the regiment assumes an approach march formation. During this phase of movement to contact tactical considerations govern, and all units are prepared for immediate combat. Depending upon the mission, method of movement, strength of screening force, terrain, and information of the enemy, commanders select a formation which will expedite movement into combat.

b. Units are completely supplied before the approach march. Rations, fuel, and ammunition necessary to initiate combat are issued to units.

c. If the mission of the regiment is to attack directly from the approach march formation (when a covering force is not in position between itself and the enemy), the regiment releases battalion sections of the ammu-

dition trains to battalions. Company transport is released to companies, and medical vehicles accompany the unit which they are to support. In some situations normal combat support installations, such as regimental train bivouacs and collecting stations, may be established when the regiment goes into the approach march. In other cases—for example, when the position of the enemy has not been determined—the regimental installations may move by bounds behind the regiment. In these cases the combat support installations are prepared to operate on order. In either case service and medical companies are prepared to promptly initiate resupply, maintenance, and medical service functions.

111. SUPPORT WHILE IN THE ASSEMBLY

AREA. a. The regiment or its elements occupy assembly areas, where final preparations for combat are made. The assembly area is protected by a covering force from the regiment or other units. Extra ammunition is issued, final orders are given, and final coordinations are made. Any equipment which is not immediately essential for combat is stacked and left in the area or is placed on company general utility vehicles.

b. Vehicles which are still under the control of higher commanders—for example, company transport under battalion control—are released to units. The vehicles not essential to initiate combat are returned to battalion or regimental train bivouacs. Vehicles are fueled and empty 5-gallon drums are sent to the rear for refilling.

c. Service company establishes the regimental train bivouac and regimental ammunition supply point. Medical company establishes the regimental collecting station, and battalion medical platoons establish aid

stations. If time and the tactical situation permits, a hot meal is fed to troops before they move into the attack.

112. SUPPORT DURING OFFENSIVE ACTION.

a. When the attack commences, the service company initiates resupply, maintenance, and evacuation procedures. Medical company elements give medical service to attacking units. Installations and supplies are kept as mobile as possible, moving forward behind the advancing attack. Orders for the attack include a route of ammunition advance and instructions concerning the employment of company transport, general utility vehicles, and ammunition trains.

b. It is important that feeding plans are prepared promptly, and that all troops are *fed hot meals*. Troops are fed as discussed in paragraphs 12-19. Units frequently change their attachments during the attack. Meals are served at normal intervals if possible. When necessary to insure effective feeding, kitchens are released to battalions or companies.

c. The methods of distributing gasoline and oil are flexible, particularly in the tank company. When tanks are attached to battalions, the regiment may establish small gasoline supply points close behind the forward battalions.

d. Regimental and battalion ammunition supply points advance by bounds along a planned route called the route of ammunition advance. This provides continuous close support to the attacking echelon. The route of ammunition advance starts with the initial location for the ammunition supply point and continues to a location from which to serve troops on the final

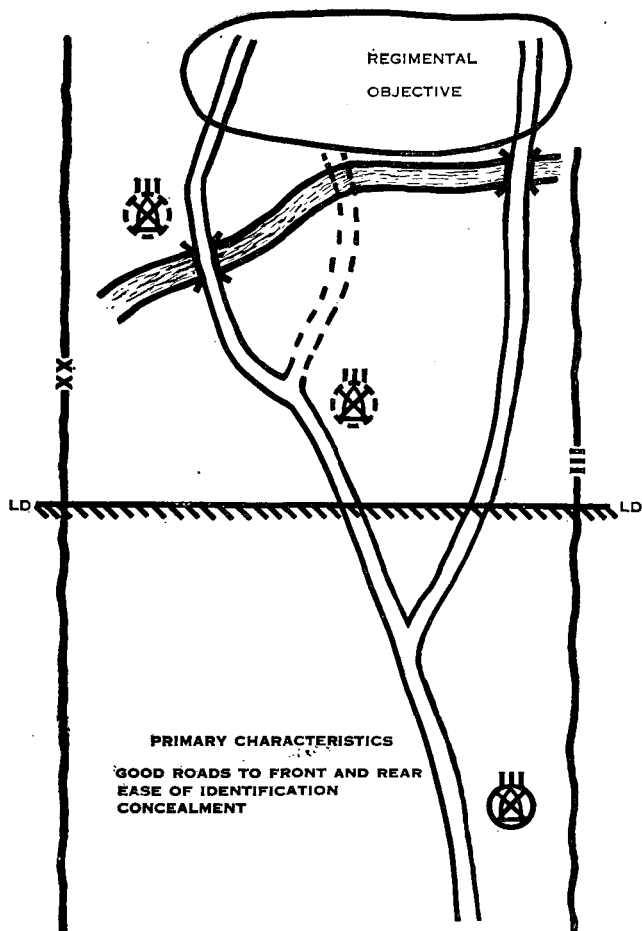


Figure 23. Route of ammunition advance.

objective. (See fig. 23.) The advance designation of the route assists units in locating the ammunition supply point—even though it may be in the process of displacing.

e. Vehicles carrying basic loads of ammunition are released to units. As ammunition is expended, the empty vehicles are sent to battalion ammunition supply points for refilling. Separate companies send their vehicles to the regimental ammunition supply point for refill. Lighter company vehicles are refilled at these points by transferring loads from heavier vehicles. After loading, company vehicles return to their units.

f. Battalions dispatch their ammunition train vehicles to the regimental ammunition supply point to be refilled (par. 36). The regiment uses ammunition trains and other available organic vehicles of large tonnage capacity to haul ammunition from the army ammunition supply point to units. When the regiment cannot haul its ammunition requirements, it requests more vehicles from division or closer support by the ammunition supply agency.

g. In rapidly moving situations ammunition supply is maintained by prior planning and aggressive execution.

h. To insure *effective maintenance*, small teams of service company mechanics are sent forward to the battalion bivouac areas, where they make minor repairs and preventive maintenance inspections.

113. PURSUIT. Combat support for pursuit operations is similar to the support for offensive operations. However, movement is rapid and supplies are more mobile. Organic transportation is reinforced by higher

units. Installations, such as the train bivouac, are temporary. Troops are issued small unit or individual rations, when the delivery of hot meals is impossible. Gasoline requirements for tanks are greatly increased, and basic loads of ammunition may be increased. Supplies and equipment not essential to the operation are left under guard in old areas to release additional transportation for moving troops and the most necessary supplies.

114. DURING DEFENSIVE ACTION. a. Combat support during the defensive operations varies—depending upon whether the defense is established in close contact with the enemy or under the protection of covering forces.

b. Immediately following offensive action, defensive positions usually are established *in close contact* with the enemy. The combat support installations which were used during the offensive may either remain in place or be moved to stronger defensive positions. For this type of defense, the functioning of the combat support system is similar to that for the offense.

c. During the defense, food is sent up from kitchens located in the regimental or battalion train bivouac. Attachments to units on the defensive position do not change as rapidly as in the offense, and the distribution of meals is easier. Troops in exposed positions are fed during darkness or by relays at the company mess locations. As the position becomes more stabilized, feeding plans are changed accordingly. Unit and individual resupply on a defensive position is similar to the system used for the offensive. Fuel requirements are less but ammunition requirements are greater.

d. No routes of ammunition advance are prescribed in the defense. Ammunition to meet carefully estimated needs is placed on the position. The amount of ammunition to be placed on the position should be limited to the amount which will be needed before replenishment can be effected. This estimate is made by the unit commander after consideration of previous combat experience, the tactical situation, and circumstances affecting replenishment.

e. When units are out of contact with the enemy or when *protected by covering forces*, regimental controlled vehicles haul ammunition from the army supply points to the battle positions. To reduce traffic congestion in rear areas and at the army ammunition supply point, a minimum number of large capacity vehicles is used. Usually the vehicles deliver ammunition directly to the company areas. When this is impracticable, loads are transferred from the ammunition train vehicles to unit weapon carriers at regimental or battalion ammunition supply points. Weapon carriers then complete the delivery to company areas.

f. When the defense is established *while in contact* with the enemy, or when contact is imminent, vehicle movement may be restricted in the forward defensive positions. Units then establish ammunition reserves by replenishing their supply from basic loads of weapon carriers. This is done in the same manner as for offensive operations.

g. During the conduct of the defense, ammunition is delivered to forward positions by hand-carry from weapons carriers brought as far forward as possible on covered routes. Initial ammunition stocks are unloaded near weapons positions. Additional ammunition is

delivered under cover of darkness. This avoids revealing the positions of weapons and reduces vehicle losses.

h. Vehicles not required in the defense of forward areas are withdrawn to the regimental train bivouac or to ammunition supply points, where basic loads are reconstituted with ammunition hauled from the army ammunition supply point.

i. Preventive maintenance, repair of arms and equipment, issue of shortages in supply, and other measures are carried out during lulls in the fighting.

j. Supply agencies obtain and issue fortification materials such as barbed wire, sandbags, antitank and antipersonnel mines, logs, lumber, and tools. These are used to improve the defensive positions.

115. DURING REST PERIODS. a. When the regiment or one of its units is in a rest area, the primary mission is training and rehabilitation. During these periods shortages of equipment are replaced, reports are submitted, replacements are equipped, records are completed, and the unit made ready for further combat. Commanders schedule necessary training and other activities, including periods to repair and clean equipment and for inspections.

b. Commanders inspect their units and submit requisitions for the replacement of all shortages in organizational and individual equipment. Supply personnel process these requests and obtain and issue replacement items.

c. Units and individuals repair and clean equipment, individual weapons, and clothing. Communication equipment is checked and those repairs possible are made by units.

d. Items which cannot be repaired within the regiment are turned in to division maintenance elements, who either repair or replace the items. Repair and inspection teams may be requested from division agencies to make technical inspections and minor repairs.

e. Vehicle maintenance is intensified during rest periods. Drivers and mechanics inspect and repair unit vehicles. Vehicles are greased and lubricated and gasoline tanks are refilled just before returning to combat.

f. Basic loads of ammunition are checked for completeness and serviceability. Ammunition issued to individuals is inspected to see that it is complete and serviceable.

g. Items of unit equipment which have been expended, such as field wire, are replaced and prepared for combat use. Equipment of replacement personnel who have been assigned is checked to see that it is complete.

h. Kitchens normally are released to companies. Unit messes feed hot meals three times daily at normal meal hours.

i. Items of supplies or equipment required for training or recreational purposes, such as targets, training ammunition, or athletic equipment, are requisitioned by the regimental S-4. Close coordination with other regimental staff sections, particularly the S-1 and the S-3, is necessary so that equipment which is needed for these purposes is available to units without delay.

j. A bath unit from the division quartermaster company should be made available near the unit area. If the shower unit is located some distance away from the unit area, the S-4 provides transportation to and from the bathing area. The division quartermaster may

operate a clothing exchange in connection with the bath unit. This depends on the availability of sufficient extra clothing and laundry facilities to permit the exchange of soiled clothing for clean. If this is impossible, laundry facilities may be improvised.

k. Medical service is furnished by aid stations in unit areas. The stations operate with medical chest number two. This allows packs to be used by the aid station in combat to be made ready for combat usage. Aid stations may be operated by the battalion medical platoons and by elements of the regimental collecting platoon. Normal channels are used for evacuation of sick and injured. Physical inspections, inoculations, and sanitary measures are conducted as directed by commanders. If the size of the bivouac area and location of units permits, medical service may be centralized to free medical personnel for training.

1. Recreational trips to points of local interest or other rest areas are scheduled as a part of the rehabilitation program. During these movements the S-4 establishes mess facilities for the troops and normally provides transportation for the movement. If the areas visited are not part of an established rest area, he may establish mess and administrative facilities in the new area.

116. DURING PERIODS IN RESERVE. When the regiment or one of its units is in reserve, it is prepared to move immediately in tactical formation. Although the duration of the reserve mission seldom can be predicted, there may be time for the unit to accomplish some of the functions discussed in the preceding paragraph. During these periods commanders

insure that ammunition, equipment, clothing, and weapons are complete and serviceable, and that troops are fed hot meals. If possible, facilities for bathing and clean socks and underwear are made available.

Section VII. SPECIAL OPERATIONS

117. AIRBORNE OPERATIONS. See part four, this manual.

118. AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS. The support of amphibious operations is echeloned. The echelons of supplies are called individual reserves, initial reserves, beach reserves, and landing force reserves. Division or task force headquarters determines the amounts and types of supplies and transportation, and the numbers of supply, medical, and administrative personnel to be included in each echelon. These details are announced in administrative orders or annexes.

a. The individual reserve provides sufficient supplies to initiate combat. It is carried ashore by the individuals and animals of the landing force. It includes water, rations, ammunition, and medical supplies sufficient to last 1 to 2 days. These supplies are loaded aboard the ships carrying the assault troops accessible for issue to individuals prior to debarkation. Special equipment or supplies needed by the assault units such as demolitions, waterproof bags, or items required for passage of obstacles may be issued in the same manner. This equipment is reduced to the minimum essential for combat. Usually all equipment is hand carried during the initial phases of the operation.

b. (1) The initial reserve provides sufficient supplies for the landing force to sustain itself in com-

bat for 2 to 5 days. It includes all classes of supplies for all elements of the force. Part of these supplies are loaded on vehicles which are scheduled to land in later waves of the assault. The remainder is loaded aboard the ship so that it may be moved ashore immediately behind assault units. Vehicles carry basic loads of ammunition and prescribed equipment. Vehicle tanks are filled to three-quarters capacity and carry extra 5-gallon drums of fuel and extra oil and lubricants.

- (2) The supply of ammunition often is critical during the initial phases of an amphibious operation and the amount required usually will be more than assaulting troops can carry. For this reason part of the initial reserve of ammunition is loaded on vehicles which will be landed across the beach with later assault waves. Immediately upon landing, these vehicles deliver their ammunition loads to their units. Assaulting troops which cannot be supplied with additional ammunition in this manner may carry extra ammunition ashore and drop it on the beach, or a short distance inland at designated places. Ammunition dropped by the initial wave is later assembled into small piles which become battalion dumps. As the assaulting battalions move farther inland service company units come ashore and these small battalion dumps are taken over by regiment. Forward units replenish ammunition by hand carry or by confiscated motor and animal transport if available. As the beachhead is

deepened and organic motor transport comes ashore, basic loads are used to replenish ammunition. Additional ammunition is also brought ashore to dumps as needed. Eventually the ammunition supply procedure becomes the same as that employed for normal offensive action.

- (3) The remainder of the initial reserve is brought ashore after the regimental shore party has been established on the beach. Rations are loaded on kitchen vehicles and are brought ashore with other supplies and equipment on organic or attached transport. Supplies which are not loaded on vehicles are brought ashore in bulk by landing craft or amphibious vehicles and delivered to regimental dumps. Supplies are distributed to units from these dumps in the same manner as ammunition. Service company or shore party elements replacement items for arms or equipment lost during the landing are brought ashore by service company or shore party elements.

c. Beach reserves consist of from 5 to 10 days supplies of all classes of supply for all elements of the landing force. They are landed when the beachhead is secure and beaches are free of observed enemy fire. Bulk supplies are moved ashore and the remainder of organic transport is delivered to units. The normal supply distribution system is established and supply procedures follow those used for normal ground operations.

d. Force reserves consist of supplies of all classes to support the landing force for a period of from 10 to 30

days. They are delivered ashore after the beachhead is firmly established and distributed to units by division or task force service units.

119. COLD WEATHER OPERATIONS. a. Logistical support for tactical operations in cold weather or in arctic conditions follows the same procedures employed for other combat operations. However, specialized equipment, additional training, and special handling are usually required. Organization and training are completed before beginning operations. This enables the personnel to familiarize themselves with operating special equipment. In many sections of the arctic and subarctic it is not feasible to move supplies by ground during breakup or freeze-up. These conditions affect the planning of logistical support.

b. Wheeled transportation is difficult to operate in deep snow or during extremely cold weather. Tractor and sled trains are used for hauling supplies over areas without roads. Special fuels and lubricants are required to meet extreme cold weather conditions. Heated shelters are necessary for maintenance personnel. Special methods and equipment are used to start and operate vehicles.

c. Many supplies are consumed at a greater rate during cold weather operations. Fuel and lubricant requirements increase because of incomplete combustion, idling of engines and a greater amount of low-gear driving. Also, large quantities of fuel are used for heaters and for cooking. Ration requirements are increased to compensate for loss of air dropped supplies, increased consumption, and spoilage due to freezing. Demolition requirements are increased because explosives are needed to penetrate frozen ground.

d. Storage of supplies presents a considerable problem. Rations are kept in heated shelters to prevent freezing, and gasoline and oil have to be protected from the weather. Ammunition stored in the open is placed above ground and kept covered.

e. During cold weather operations prompt medical service is very important. Because of the extreme cold, shock develops rapidly. Evacuation is speeded up by the use of ski-litters, toboggans, or snow-boats. Litter-bearers when hand carrying a litter are soon exhausted in deep snow. Otherwise, the medical system operates in the same general way as for combat operations in warmer climates.

120. MOUNTAIN OPERATIONS. a. In mountain warfare, pack animals, hand carry and air resupply are used to a much greater extent than in operations over less rugged terrain. This frequently limits the amount of supplies that can be moved and the size of the force which can be supplied; otherwise, the supply procedures are similar to those used in normal tactical operations.

b. Supplies usually are transported in stages. They are moved as far forward as possible on vehicles and transferred to pack animals. The animals shuttle them as close to unit locations as possible. Finally, the supplies are moved forward to front-line units by hand-carrying parties, or by porters organized from native inhabitants.

c. Small stocks of rations and ammunition may be moved forward and placed close behind forward units. These supplies are used as emergency reserves.

d. More food is required in mountain operations than

under ordinary conditions. Mountain fighting is strenuous, and the body requires additional heat in cold weather. When possible, hot meals are served. The use of the standard company kitchen is limited by difficulties in transporting hot food. Kitchen equipment and personnel may be moved forward and remain close behind their units to heat canned rations and prepare hot drinks. When this is not practical, outposts, patrols, and other small groups use small gasoline stoves or individual heating tablets.

e. Ammunition supply points frequently are moved closer to the front. They remain close behind the front lines to simplify supply delivery. In selecting positions for weapons, ammunition supply is considered. To reduce the ammunition haul, mortars, artillery, and similar weapons requiring heavy ammunition should be located near accessible routes.

f. Rolls or packs seldom are dropped—except in a coordinated attack on a limited objective—because the limited road net and other supply difficulties are likely to prevent delivery. Also, this equipment is needed with the individual because night temperatures are low.

g. Air lift may be used to supply units beyond reach of effective ground supply. Supplies are dropped or parachuted into areas marked by the forward units. For medical support in mountain warfare, see paragraph 160.

121. DESERT OPERATIONS. a. Desert operations present problems of transportation, concealment, and maintenance.

b. Railways and roads seldom exist in desert terrain, and supply is by cross-country motor convoys. Move-

ments to forward units are usually at night and are complicated by navigational difficulties. Although major terrain obstacles seldom are encountered, gullies and patches of soft or shifting sand hamper movements. Air transported supplies are used to a considerable extent.

c. The supply of water for men and vehicles presents a serious problem. Water supplies are hauled or piped from available sources. Water is usually rationed to the amounts absolutely necessary.

d. In desert terrain, when troops are operating within the range of hostile fighter and bombardment aircraft, the *feeding methods* may be changed. If it is impracticable to use unit messes, each vehicle carries rations and water for the occupants. Individuals or groups assigned to each vehicle prepare their own food. Small detachment rations may be issued to other units and prepared by them.

e. Supplies of ammunition and gasoline are widely dispersed to avoid losses by enemy fire. The amount of ammunition carried in combat vehicles is limited by soft terrain and extended radius of operations. Basic loads are promptly refilled. Mobile stocks may be held available and shifted to meet requirements of forward units.

f. Time and space experience factors developed in other types of terrain do not fit desert operations. Additional factors include—

- (1) Lack of roads.
- (2) Difficulty of maintaining direction.
- (3) Vulnerability of supply convoys and installations to attack by aircraft or mobile ground forces.

(4) Danger of sudden sandstorms.

(5) Loading difficulties caused by dispersion of supplies.

These additional items require that time and space factors be based on experience over the terrain used.

g. Sand increases preventive maintenance functions. Filters require particular attention, water requirements are increased, and preventive maintenance services and inspections are intensified (see pars. 37-45).

h. Medical service in the desert is similar to that for other operations.

122. JUNGLE OPERATIONS. a. Special jungle supply conditions often determine the extent of operations, the rates of movement, and the strength of forces. Because of delivery difficulties requirements are anticipated well in advance. Careful planning conserves transportation facilities. Supplies are supervised closely to exclude nonessential items. The jungle affords concealment from air observation. Since protection of convoys against ambush is easier in daylight, supplies are moved during daylight hours.

b. Hand-carry is the basic jungle transport for small units. If available, native labor and animals are used.

c. Air lift is important to jungle supply operations. Supplies are parachuted, free dropped, or air transported to landing fields.

d. Water-borne transportation is the most economical and often the surest means of supply. Distributing points are established along waterways to save transportation by men, animals, and vehicles.

e. Road and trail construction assumes major importance, and many engineer troops are required to support operations.

f. Rations consist mainly of nonperishable items. The supply of food in small (preferably individual) containers is important where mess equipment cannot be sterilized.

g. Ammunition supply becomes more difficult in moving situations—especially where there are no waterways or roads. Ammunition is usually broken down into hand-carry loads.

h. Clothing, particularly shoes and socks, deteriorate rapidly in tropical jungle areas. Special provision is made for their resupply, and units carry a limited emergency supply of shoes and socks. Demolitions and engineer supplies, cutting tools and barbed wire should be made available on call.

i. Personal sanitation is mandatory to maintain fighting strength of units. Each man is trained in personal hygiene, antimalarial prophylaxis, sterilization of water, and prevention of skin diseases.

123. RETROGRADE MOVEMENTS. Ammunition is supplied to the covering force by transfer from other units, or by the release of ammunition train vehicles to the covering force commander. Ammunition requirements are estimated to insure ample supply but not to the extent that large amounts still have to be abandoned or destroyed. Delaying units secure ammunition from the initial position. They also pick up limited ammunition stocks placed for them along the route of withdrawal or on selected delaying positions. For medical procedures in retrograde movements, see paragraph 157.

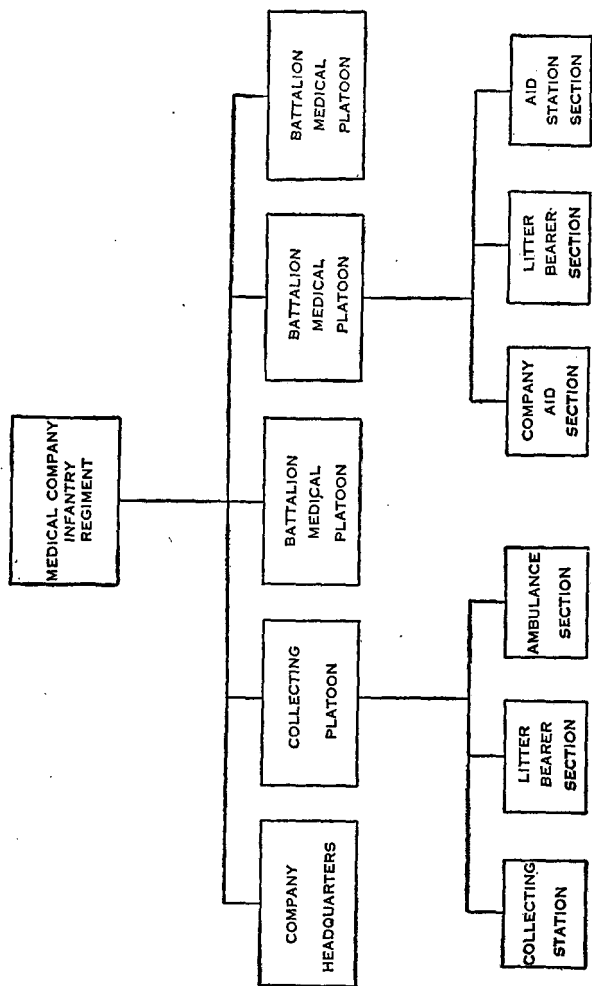


Figure 24. Regimental medical company.

PART THREE

MEDICAL COMPANY, INFANTRY REGIMENT

CHAPTER 11

ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF MEDICAL COMPANY PERSONNEL

Section I. INTRODUCTION

124. COMPOSITION. The medical company, infantry regiment, consists of a company headquarters, a collecting platoon, and three battalion medical platoons. (See fig. 24.) For details of composition and equipment, see the current tables of organization and equipment. For medical service, see chapter 12.

Section II. COMPANY HEADQUARTERS

125. DUTIES OF PERSONNEL. The company headquarters consists of the personnel required to perform the command and administrative duties of the unit.

a. The regimental surgeon commands the medical company and is a regimental special staff officer. As a

member of the regimental staff, he keeps his commander informed on the medical situation and the capabilities of the medical company. He recommends measures for the prevention of manpower loss due to disease, injury, and wounds. This includes the control of communicable, climatic, and nutritional diseases. His efforts are directed to maintaining the physical fitness of personnel. Based on the tactical plan, he makes an estimate of the medical situation and submits a medical plan to the regimental commander. He maintains liaison with the division medical battalion and the division surgeon. He supervises technical matters pertaining to the medical service within the regiment, as well as the training of all regimental troops in basic medical subjects. He supervises the collection, care and treatment of the sick and injured. He operates the medical supply system within the regiment, and he is responsible for the medical records of the regiment. As commanding officer of the medical company the regimental surgeon is responsible for the administration, discipline, training, and operation of the company. This includes operation of the company mess, the procurement, storage, and distribution of supplies, and the maintenance of equipment and vehicles.

b. The administrative officer (Medical Service Corps) assists the regimental surgeon in the administration and operation of the company.

c. The mess, supply, and motor officer (Medical Service Corps) assists the regimental surgeon in the supervision of the mess, supply, and motor activities.

d. The first sergeant carries out the company administrative details. He is assisted by clerks and a messenger.

e. The mess steward operates the company mess. He supervises the assistant mess steward, cooks, and mess attendants.

f. The motor sergeant assists the motor officer in the operation and supervision of the company motor vehicles and in motor maintenance. Drivers and automotive mechanics operate under the motor sergeant. They perform driver and company maintenance (see ch. 6).

g. The supply sergeant assists in operating the company headquarters supply section. For further details of supply procedure, see chapter 12.

h. The liaison agent operates the company message center and supervises liaison activities within the company (see par. 150).

i. Filler personnel are used by the regimental surgeon to replace losses or to assist sections having peak loads.

Section III. COLLECTING PLATOON

126. GENERAL. The collecting platoon consists of a collecting station, a litter bearer section, and an ambulance section.

127. COLLECTING STATION. a. The Medical Corps officers provide medical care for the sick and wounded. The senior medical corps officer is the platoon leader.

b. The platoon sergeant is in charge of the enlisted personnel of the collecting platoon. He assists in the care of the casualties at the collecting station.

c. The section sergeant is in charge of the enlisted personnel at the collecting station, and assists in the care of the casualties.

d. The assistant section sergeant assists in the care of casualties.

e. Medical and surgical technicians perform technical duties appropriate to their specialties.

f. The truck drivers operate and maintain the collecting station vehicles.

g. The five company aid men in the collecting station are attached as follows: two company aid men to the heavy mortar company; one to the tank company; one to the service company; and one to the headquarters and headquarters company (see par. 132).

128. LITTER BEARER SECTION. a. The section leader, a medical service corps officer, commands the litter bearer section and makes timely recommendations for its employment. His section normally operates from a site near the collecting station. He maintains close supervision of the litter bearers by personally checking the status of evacuation at the battalion aid stations and along the litter evacuation routes.

b. The section sergeant assists the section leader in the operation and supervision of the section.

c. The litter bearers of the collecting platoon evacuate casualties from the battalion aid stations to the regimental collecting station. Usually six of the litter bearers are qualified surgical technicians who supervise treatment of casualties en route. They may also be used to reinforce the litter bearers of the battalion medical platoon. Whenever possible, the litter bearers operate with the ambulance section of the collecting platoon.

129. AMBULANCE SECTION. a. The section leader, a medical service corps officer, commands the

ambulance section and makes recommendations for its employment. The section normally operates from a site near the collecting station. The section leader closely supervises evacuation at the battalion aid stations. He selects ambulance evacuation routes.

b. The section sergeant assists the section leader in the operation of the ambulance section.

c. The truck drivers operate their vehicles to evacuate casualties from the battalion aid stations to the regimental collecting station. They may assist battalion medical platoons in the evacuation of casualties who are forward of the battalion aid stations.

d. The ambulance orderlies assist in the evacuation of the casualties from the battalion aid station to the regimental collecting station. They also serve as assistant ambulance drivers.

Section IV. BATTALION MEDICAL PLATOON

130. GENERAL. The regimental medical company has three battalion medical platoons. The three platoons are identical in organization and functions. Each platoon consists of a battalion aid station, company aid men, and litter bearers, and is designed to support an infantry battalion.

131. BATTALION AID STATION. Battalion aid station personnel operate as follows:

a. The battalion surgeon commands the battalion medical platoon. As a member of the battalion commander's staff, his duties correspond to the staff functions of the regimental surgeon. He bases his plans on the tactical plan of the infantry battalion commander.

Specifically—

- (1) He makes an estimate of the situation.
- (2) Prepares a medical plan, assigns duties, and establishes and operates one or more battalion aid stations.
- (3) Personally treats the sick and wounded.
- (4) Makes continuous reconnaissance for the relocation of aid stations.
- (5) Maintains contact with his battalion commander and formulates medical plans as the situation develops.
- (6) Keeps the battalion commander informed of the medical situation, including medical supply, and makes recommendations concerning medical service.
- (7) Keeps the regimental surgeon informed of the medical and tactical situations.
- (8) Makes requests of the regimental surgeon for medical support, additional supplies and equipment, and help in the evacuation of casualties.
- (9) Supervises measures for the prevention of disease and injury within his unit.

b. The medical assistant, a medical service corps officer, is especially trained in emergency medical treatment. He assists the battalion surgeon in the care of the sick and wounded and in the operation of the battalion medical platoon.

c. The platoon sergeant, who is also supply sergeant, is in charge of the enlisted personnel of the platoon. He assists in the care of casualties.

d. The medical sergeant assists in the care of casualties.

e. The medical and surgical technicians receive casualties, sterilize instruments, administer hypodermic medication, perform shock nursing, and assist in setting up or moving the station equipment.

132. COMPANY AID MEN. a. Company aid men are surgical technicians attached to the companies of the battalion on the basis of one per combat platoon. Their duties include emergency treatment on and off the battlefield, and the placing of casualties in marked, protected places to await the arrival of litter bearers. The aid men direct walking wounded to the aid stations. They inform the battalion surgeon of the situation by messages carried by litter bearers, or in emergencies, by walking wounded.

b. When the time and the tactical situation permit, aid men initiate emergency tags for all wounded treated by them. When practicable they also tag the dead and clearly mark the location of bodies.

133. LITTER BEARERS. The number of men in a litter team varies with the terrain and the litter haul, but generally there are four men, one of whom is a surgical technician. The team evacuates the wounded to the battalion aid station. In areas comparatively free from enemy fire, platoon vehicles may be used in this work. Vehicles are used as far forward as practicable to expedite evacuation and conserve the strength of litter bearers. Duties of litter bearer teams include—

a. Maintaining contact with the combat elements.

b. Clearing the field of casualties by removing those who are unable to walk to the battalion aid station.

c. Directing or guiding the walking wounded to the battalion aid station.

d. Administering emergency treatment to the wounded.

e. Assisting the battalion aid station personnel in moving and re-establishing the aid station.

f. Acting as messengers.

g. Initiating emergency medical tags for the dead when practicable.

134. EQUIPMENT. A battalion medical platoon has equipment for the treatment and care of sick and wounded. When vehicles cannot be used, platoon personnel carry the equipment on pack boards. All vehicles, including trailers, can easily be converted into patient carriers. (For detailed lists of equipment, see current table of organization and equipment.)

CHAPTER 12

COMBAT SUPPORT, MEDICAL COMPANY

Section I. MEDICAL SERVICE AND SUPPLY

135. GENERAL. The regimental medical company supports an infantry regiment by providing medical service for the regiment. Dental care of the regiment is provided by the division medical battalion. Optical service is provided by army agencies through unit medical officers.

136. MISSION. The mission of the regimental medical company is to provide unit medical service. Unit medical service includes—

- a. Emergency medical treatment.
- b. Establishment and operation of battalion aid stations, and a collecting station.
- c. Reception, sorting, and temporary care of casualties.
- d. Removal of casualties by litter or ambulance to battalion aid stations, and the collecting station.
- e. Continuous medical care for casualties during their evacuation.

137. GENERAL SCHEME OF EVACUATION. Company aid men give emergency medical treatment to casualties on the battlefield and then direct the walking wounded to the battalion aid station or predesignated

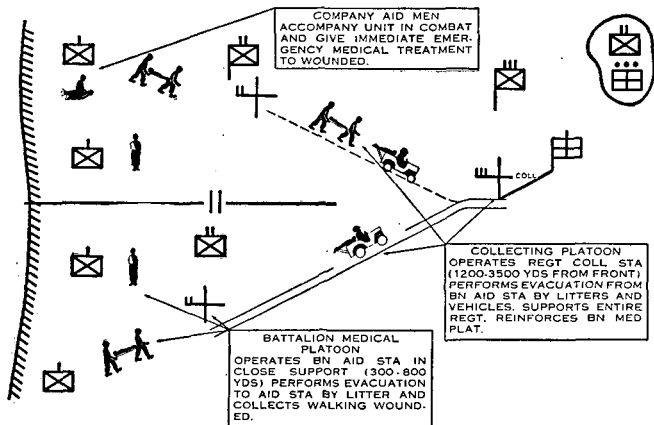


Figure 25. Chain of medical evacuation within the regiment.

ambulance loading points; they place the seriously wounded in marked and protected places for evacuation to the battalion aid station by litter bearers or $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton patient-carrying vehicles. Casualties are treated at the battalion station and either returned to duty or evacuated to the regimental collecting station by ambulance or litter bearers (see fig. 25). Casualties occurring in the regimental zone of action who are from units not organically a part of the regiment may be treated and evacuated through the existing regimental facilities or they may be evacuated directly to the division clearing station.

Section II. BATTALION AID STATION

138. **GENERAL.** A battalion aid station is an installation for the treatment of the sick and wounded.

It is established by a battalion medical platoon of the regimental medical company and it furnishes medical service for troops operating in the battalion area.

139. LOCATION. Desirable features and considerations for the location for a battalion aid station are—

- a. Tactical operation of the unit supported.
- b. Expected areas of casualty density.
- c. Protection afforded by defilade.
- d. Convergence of lines of drift.
- e. Length of litter haul.
- f. Remote from military targets.
- g. Concealment and security.
- h. Protection from the elements.
- i. Accessible evacuation routes to the front and rear.

Prominent features or installations such as bridges, fords, important road junctions, firing positions, and supply installations are avoided. (See fig. 26.)

140. FUNCTIONS. At the battalion aid station casualties requiring further evacuation are treated and prepared for transportation to the rear. There is a constant effort to prevent any unnecessary evacuation; casualties with minor injuries, wounds, and illnesses are given treatment and returned to duty. Casualties are not permitted to accumulate and thus impair mobility. Specific functions of a battalion aid station include:

- a. Receiving and recording casualties.
- b. Examining and sorting casualties, and returning the fit to duty.
- c. Treating casualties. (Treatment is limited to that necessary to prepare casualties for further evacuation.)
- d. Preventing or treating shock.

DO NOT LOCATE MEDICAL INSTALLATIONS—

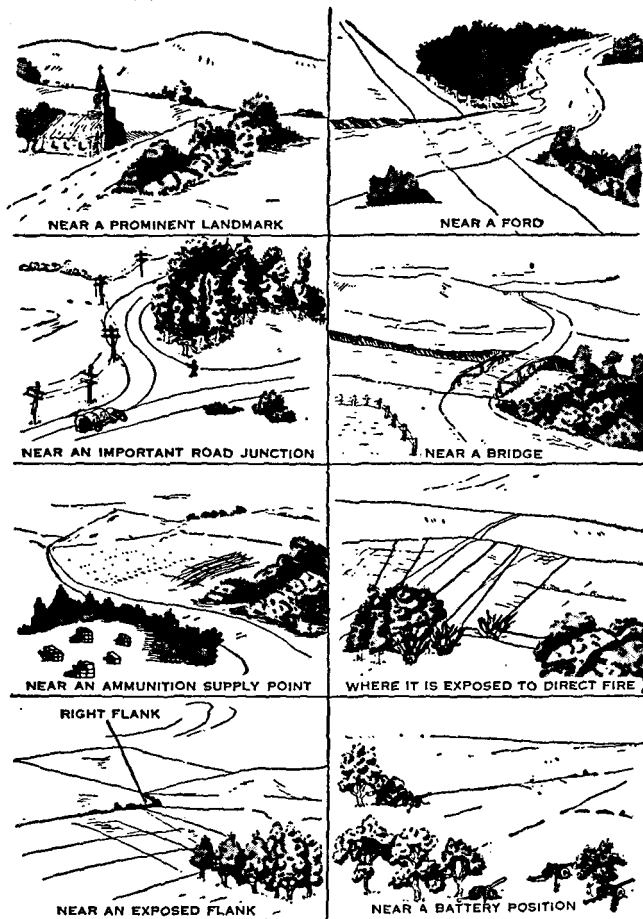


Figure 26. Avoid prominent features or probable targets.

e. Providing temporary shelter and protection for casualties.

f. Providing temporary treatment for combat exhaustion cases.

g. Assisting in loading casualties on the collecting platoon vehicles.

141. INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT. The internal arrangement of an aid station depends upon the terrain, the tactical situation, climate, and the expected casualty rate. The aid station is divided into four sections—the receiving section, seriously wounded section, lightly wounded section, and forwarding section. The set-up of these sections is not elaborate, and the battalion surgeon allocates operating personnel. The functions of receiving, recording, examining, sorting, and treating and disposing of casualties are provided for in every situation.

Section III. COLLECTING STATION

142. GENERAL. A collecting station is the medical installation where the regiment's sick and wounded are collected and treated. It is the rearmost installation of regimental medical service. It is established by the collecting platoon of the medical company.

143. LOCATION. Desirable features for the location of a collecting station are—

a. Central location with respect to the battalion aid stations.

b. Defilade.

c. Cover and concealment.

d. Accessible to ambulances.

Prominent terrain features and military installations are avoided when selecting a site for the collecting station (see par. 139 and fig. 26).

144. FUNCTIONS. The functions of a regimental collecting station include—

- a. Receiving, sorting and recording casualties.
- b. Providing adequate treatment for casualties.
- c. Returning the fit to duty.
- d. Preparing casualties for evacuation to the rear.
- e. Providing treatment for combat exhaustion cases.
- f. Assisting in loading evacuation vehicles.
- g. Providing company aid men for the tank, mortar, service, and headquarters companies.

145. ARRANGEMENT AND OPERATION. The regimental collecting station acts as a buffer against excessive loss of manpower. Whenever possible, casualties expected to return to duty within a reasonable period are held at the collecting station until their return to duty. The number and types of patients who may be held will vary. When a considerable number of casualties occur, the collecting station may be set up in several sections. (See fig. 27.) The sections of the collecting station are as follows:

a. Receiving section. As casualties arrive at the collecting station they are examined at the receiving section. There they are sorted into seriously wounded and slightly wounded. Litters, blankets, and splints which arrive with the patients remain with them, and an equal number of these items are sent back to the aid station by return litter bearers or ambulances. This replacement of property is termed "property exchange" (see par. 167).

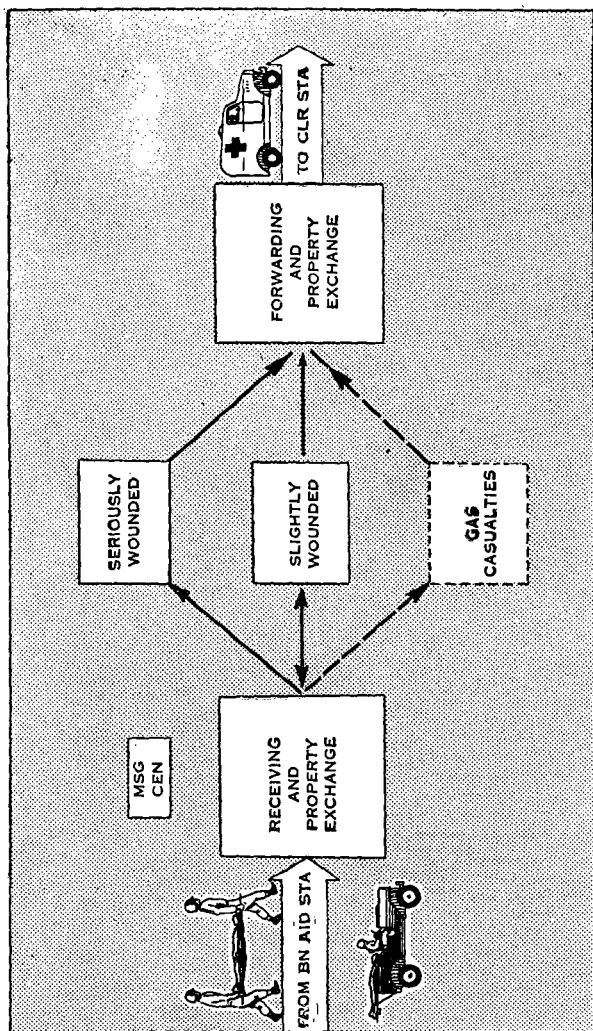


Figure 27. Organization of a regimental collecting station.

b. Seriously wounded and slightly wounded sections.

- (1) Seriously wounded are taken to the seriously wounded section; others are moved to the slightly wounded section. At the collecting station more elaborate medical aid procedures are possible than at the aid station. However, treatment is limited to measures necessary to save life and prepare the casualty for further evacuation. Hot food and drinks, prepared at the company kitchen, are available for feeding as directed by a medical officer.
- (2) Ordinarily the *collecting platoon commander* is in charge of the slightly wounded section. This enables him to divide his time between professional treatment and his command duties. The *assistant platoon commander* devotes his full time to the seriously wounded section. Enlisted personnel assist in either section. They attend cases of shock and perform such duties as sterilizing instruments, administering plasma, and giving hypodermic injections.

c. Gas casualty section. This section is established when necessary for the treatment of gas casualties. It is operated by personnel detailed from the collecting platoon. This section should be located far enough away from other sections of the station to prevent them from becoming contaminated. Personnel working in this section wear protective clothing and gas masks. Plans are prepared in advance for equipping, establishing, and operating this section.

d. Forwarding section. After a casualty has been

treated, an entry is made on the back of his emergency medical tag showing treatment and disposition. He is then sent to the forwarding section to await evacuation to the clearing station by medical battalion ambulance. Wounded not requiring further evacuation are returned to their units. The forwarding section is operated by a noncommissioned officer who supervises the loading and keeps an informal record of the number evacuated. Medical property accompanying casualties from the collecting station is replaced with a like amount by the division medical battalion.

146. OTHER PROCEDURES. a. If the situation permits, personnel suffering from combat exhaustion may be held at the regimental collecting station. They are separated from other casualties and provided with medication, hot food, and an adequate place to rest. Those unable to return to duty after a short period of rest are evacuated to the clearing station for further observation and treatment. All others are returned to their units. The regimental commander is notified daily of the number of cases of this nature being held at the collecting station.

b. The collecting station displaces as required. Prolonged surgical procedures are avoided so that the station can move without delay, and without being hindered by an excessive accumulation of casualties. If all casualties can be evacuated promptly, the station personnel pack their equipment and load it on the unit vehicles. If all casualties cannot be evacuated at once, the station is *displaced by echelon*. The slightly wounded section, as the first echelon, closes, moves, and opens at the new location. This section cares for all wounded

until the collecting station movement is complete. The seriously wounded section continues to function at the original station site until its casualties have been evacuated. It then moves to the new location. The sections of the station then move as a unit or in echelons.

Section IV. LITTER BEARER AND AMBULANCE SECTIONS

147. FUNCTIONS. a. The function of the litter bearer and ambulance sections of the collecting platoon is to evacuate casualties from the battalion aid stations to the collecting stations. The plan for their employment is included in the medical plan prepared by the regimental surgeon. Whenever possible, evacuation of the aid stations is by ambulance. When vehicles cannot reach the aid stations, litter bearers are used to carry to loading points. Ambulances go as far forward as practicable to evacuate from loading points.

b. Depending upon the local situation, part of or both the litter bearer and ambulance sections may be used to reinforce the battalion medical platoons for evacuating the areas forward of the battalion aid stations. When operating in these forward areas, they come under the control of the battalion surgeon.

c. Section leaders supervise the operation of their sections and make necessary recommendations to the regimental surgeon. Some personnel of the litter bearer section may remain near the collecting station. When not actually engaged in evacuation, they assist in the operation of the station. Drivers and assistant drivers not engaged in evacuating perform company vehicular maintenance.

Section V. COMPANY HEADQUARTERS

148. FUNCTIONS. The company headquarters includes the command and administrative personnel. They establish and operate the following:

- a. Command post.
- b. Unit mess.
- c. Motor park.
- d. Unit supply.
- e. Liaison.

149. COMMAND POST. A company command post is established in the vicinity of the collecting station. The command and regimental staff administrative details for which the regimental surgeon is responsible are carried on here.

150. LIAISON. a. Liaison must be maintained during combat between the battalion aid stations and the collecting stations to insure prompt and continuous evacuation of casualties from the aid stations by the litter bearer and ambulance sections of the collecting platoon. It is the dual responsibility of the regimental and battalion surgeons to keep each other notified of the locations of the medical installations. Available means of communication include radio, telephone, liaison agents, and written and oral messages carried by ambulance drivers, litter bearers, and in emergencies, patients. (For details of medical company communications, see fig. 28 and par. 161.) Other than one liaison agent, there is no organized liaison section in the collecting platoon. When the situation requires additional liaison agents, available personnel from the

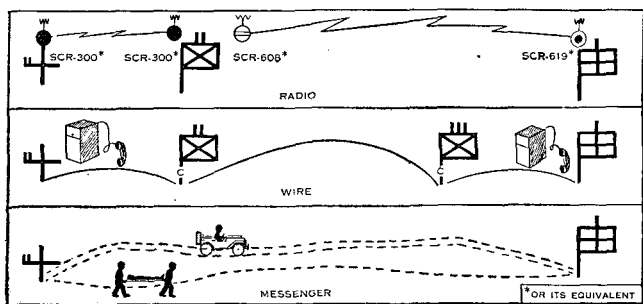


Figure 28. Communication within the medical company.

company headquarters or collecting platoon are used. These liaison agents accompany the battalion medical platoon until the aid station is established and then return to the collecting station, or a predetermined point between the aid and collecting station, to guide the litter bearers or ambulance drivers to the aid station site.

b. Liaison with the division medical battalion is a responsibility of the medical battalion commander and is normally maintained by the liaison agent of the platoon of the ambulance company which evacuates the collecting station.

Section VI. MEDICAL SERVICE DURING SPECIFIC OPERATIONS

151. ROUTE COLUMN. During route column the regimental medical company may move as a unit, or the battalion medical platoons may accompany their respective infantry battalions. Medical units normally move immediately behind the marching troops they

support. To transport march casualties it is important to have at least one ambulance or designated vehicles clear of personnel and equipment. When assistance is needed, the regimental surgeon requests additional ambulance service from the division medical battalion. Although medical support follows the troops which it supports, it should in all cases precede maintenance vehicles and any vehicles designated to pick up route marking personnel.

152. TACTICAL COLUMN. a. During tactical column the regimental medical company is disposed to care for march casualties and to support tactical operations. The regimental surgeon keeps informed of the tactical plan, and accompanies the regimental staff.

b. Battalion medical platoons accompany their battalions. The battalion surgeon moves with the battalion command group and the company aid men with their companies. The medical assistant, aid station personnel, and litter bearers are at the rear of the battalion. In a foot march, they march at the rear of the foot elements.

c. Medical vehicles carrying aid station equipment follow the combat vehicles of the column. One ambulance from the collection platoon is attached to each battalion medical platoon during the march. It evacuates casualties from *within* the column.

d. The medical company headquarters and collecting platoon march at the rear of the regimental foot elements. Vehicles of the company headquarters and the collecting platoon move with the regimental headquarters company transportation.

e. The regimental surgeon may request ambulances

from the division medical battalion to accompany the marching troops. These ambulances are employed under his control, and are used to collect and evacuate march casualties. When only one divisional ambulance is with the regiment, it accompanies the collecting platoon at the rear of the column. If additional ambulances are available, one accompanies each battalion medical platoon. When the regiment deploys for combat, division ambulances revert to division control.

f. A march casualty is given treatment by a company aid man, who rejoins the company after giving emergency medical treatment. Casualties able to continue the march rejoin their units. Other sick and disabled are ordinarily given permission by their squad leaders to fall out of the marching column and report to a company officer. The company officer may direct the soldier to report to a medical officer or medical assistant, or he may authorize the soldier to drop out of the column and wait for medical help.

g. The disposition of the casualty depends upon the results of the medical officer's examination. The soldier may continue the march, he may be put in a medical department vehicle for later examination and disposition, or he may march at the rear of the column under medical observation. The medical officer making disposition of the casualty informs the unit commander of his disposition in each case. An efficient method is to forward an indorsement on the written permit previously issued to the casualty by his unit commander. Casualties separated from their organizations are tagged by the medical officer. Casualties keep their arms and equipment.

h. When march casualties are numerous, *march*

collecting posts may be established and operated by the collecting platoon of the regimental medical company. Posts are located at predetermined sites along the route of march. A march collecting post consists of personnel equipped with litters, dressings, blankets, and other equipment. Casualties are collected, treated and held pending evacuation by ambulances from the division medical battalion. When security elements are large they are furnished detachments from the medical platoon of the battalion concerned. These medical detachments may be increased by personnel from the medical company collecting platoon, or the division medical battalion.

153. APPROACH MARCH. a. In the approach march the location of medical units depends upon the formation used by the combat element. Usually medical units are in a location similar to that used during movement in a tactical column. Battalion medical platoons accompany their battalions, and company aid men their companies.

b. When an infantry battalion adopts a deployed formation, *company aid men* deploy with their respective companies. *Litter bearers* are deployed to cover the widening battalion front. The remainder of the medical platoon marches along the axis of advance. It moves in a formation similar to that of the infantry, hand carrying aid station equipment if necessary. The *battalion surgeon* remains with the battalion command group as long as possible to keep himself informed of the situation. The remainder of the medical company continues marching in the formation used for the tactical column.

c. When the unit occupies an assembly area or goes into attack positions, the disposition of medical per-

sonnel remains unchanged. The *regimental surgeon* accompanies the regimental command group to make his recommendations and receive the regimental order. He then returns to the collecting station and issues his order. The *battalion surgeon* remains with the battalion commander or his staff until he receives the battalion order. The surgeon then rejoins the aid station and issues his order.

d. While in an assembly area, company aid men obtain additional supplies from the aid station, and the litter bearers are issued litters and additional dressings. The aid station personnel remain in a state of readiness. The company headquarters and collecting platoon personnel remain in readiness for forward displacement. Liaison is established with the battalion aid stations.

154. DEVELOPMENT FOR THE ATTACK.

a. When the regiment deploys for the attack, the regimental surgeon dispatches some of the litter bearers or ambulances to each aid station. The platoon transportation joins its platoon, and the ambulances of the collecting platoon revert to regimental control.

b. Detailed orders are issued to medical personnel. The initial location of the battalion aid station is given in the battalion order. The initial site for the collecting station is given in the regimental order.

c. Aid station personnel move to the initial locations of their installations. They remain mobile, and ready to displace forward—pending the establishment of the aid station. Reconnaissance for new forward aid station sites is continuous.

155. MEDICAL SERVICE DURING THE ATTACK. a. During the attack the company aid men

follow the leading platoons, locate the wounded, and administer emergency treatment. The wounded are placed in *marked* and *protected locations*. Locations of those unable to walk are marked to indicate their position to litter bearers. Litter bearers search the area for wounded and carry nonwalking casualties to aid stations.

b. Battalion aid stations are established at locations indicated in the operation order. When the aid station displaces forward, aid station personnel assist in the search for casualties. The wounded are left in a group at the old aid station site with attendants, to be picked up by personnel from the collecting platoon.

c. The company headquarters and the collecting station are kept mobile as long as possible. The collecting station is set up when the operation order is received. Casualties are evacuated from the battalion aid stations by collecting platoon litter bearers or ambulances. Evacuation service is continuous, and casualties are not allowed to accumulate at battalion aid stations.

d. In separate companies of the regiment, company aid men administer emergency medical treatment and arrange transportation to the nearest medical installation. Since the separate units are all motorized, litter bearers are seldom used. Transportation is by unit vehicles, or by ambulances called from the collecting platoon.

e. The division medical battalion evacuates continuously—keeping the collecting station free to move forward. Casualties occurring in the rear portion of the regimental zone of action are evacuated by collecting platoon personnel.

f. The medical company headquarters is established

near the collecting station. Liaison with battalion aid stations is maintained throughout the operation.

g. Medical battalion ambulances may evacuate from battalion aid stations through the collecting station to the division clearing station. Collecting stations are not by-passed, even though medical battalion ambulances may be evacuating battalion aid stations. Vehicles stop at collecting stations to prevent evacuation of those casualties who can be treated there and returned to duty. *Ambulances from the collecting platoon* evacuate battalion aid stations whenever the tactical situation and the terrain permit. They are sometimes used forward of the battalion aid station to shorten the litter carry.

h. Battalion surgeons keep the regimental surgeon informed of the tactical and the medical situations. The regimental surgeon maintains supervision over the medical service throughout the operation. He keeps the division surgeon informed of the regimental medical situation.

156. MEDIAL SERVICE DURING THE DEFENSE. a. In defensive situations the *battalion medical platoons* of the front line regiment are dug in and as well established as the defensive positions of the infantry battalion which is being supported. The battalion aid station generally is located farther to the rear than in the attack, to avoid being involved in minor penetrations. It is located to the rear of the reserve company.

b. The collecting station of a front line regiment is located farther to the rear than in the attack. It is located to the rear of the reserve battalion.

c. If the regiment is in reserve, the battalion medical

platoons and the collecting platoon remain mobile. In all cases the employment of the medical unit must parallel the employment of the unit being supported.

157. DURING RETROGRADE MOVEMENTS.

In all types of retrograde movements battalion aid stations and the collecting station displace rearward by bounds. Temporary aid stations and regimental collecting points are established along the avenues of rearward movement. Available transportation is used to evacuate the wounded to prevent their capture. The collecting platoon may be called upon to furnish litter bearer or ambulance reinforcements for the battalion medical platoons. The division ambulance company evacuates promptly all casualties from the regimental collecting points. If it is necessary to abandon wounded, personnel and supplies from the medical company are left with them under protection of the Red Cross flag. *The decision to abandon casualties is a command decision.*

158. MEDICAL SERVICE IN TRAIN BIVOUAC.

One company aid man from the collecting platoon is attached to the service company to furnish emergency medical treatment. Evacuation of the sick and wounded from the train bivouac may be accomplished by any available ambulance or by use of service company transportation. Evacuation should be to the nearest medical installation. The service company commander is responsible for knowing the location of medical installations and arranging for evacuation. Medical installations which may be located in the vicinity of the train bivouac include the division clearing station,

artillery battalion aid stations, engineer battalion aid stations, or regimental collecting stations.

159. IN CAMP OR BIVOUAC. In camp or bivouac the regimental medical company functions as a unit, and establishes a regimental dispensary. When the units of the regiment are widely scattered, separate battalion dispensaries are set up. Arrangements are made for evacuation by the division ambulance company.

160. DURING SPECIAL OPERATIONS. a. The regimental medical company supports the regiment in special operations, such as *jungle*, *mountain*, and *arctic* warfare. It often is reinforced for such missions. Additional personnel and equipment are obtained from the division medical battalion, or from corps and army medical units. At times combat troops may have to be used to aid or replace litter bearers. The use of combat troops for medical evacuation purposes is a command decision.

b. Medical service is stressed in special operations. Casualties are usually in poor physical condition and must be treated under adverse conditions. Since evacuation is slow and laborious, greater dependence is placed on the company aid men and battalion aid stations. Litter relay posts may be established for evacuation over long distances when casualties are heavy. Company aid men are trained carefully. They should be qualified in the sorting of casualties. They keep a small amount of supplies in their company areas, as casualties may have to wait for prolonged periods before they can be evacuated. The battalion aid station is prepared to hold casualties longer than for usual operations.

Section VII. COMMUNICATIONS, ADMINISTRATION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

161. COMMUNICATIONS. a. Regimental medical company communications include messages carried by ambulance drivers and litter bearers, messages sent through message center, and wire and radio messages.

b. Messages are carried from company aid men to the battalion surgeon by litter bearers, and in emergencies, by walking wounded. Similarly, the battalion surgeon sends messages to the regimental surgeon by litter bearers and ambulances.

c. The communication equipment of the medical company includes telephones, which provide communication between the battalion and regimental surgeons. Commanders include medical installations in their wire net.

d. The battalion medical platoon radio is used primarily to communicate with the battalion command post. Messages received at the battalion command post are relayed to the medical company headquarters through the regimental command net. Sometimes special frequencies are assigned to the battalion medical platoon radio. This enables front line companies to communicate directly with the battalion aid station for medical assistance. All personnel are trained to operate the radios employed.

e. The medical company headquarters radio may be operated in the regimental administrative or command net. One of the truck drivers of the company headquarters is designated as a radio-telephone operator, but all personnel receive instructions in its operation. (See fig. 28.)

162. MAINTENANCE. The motor officer operates a motor park near the collecting station. He is assisted by the motor sergeant, mechanics, and drivers. Company level maintenance is performed on all vehicles, and periodic inspections are made to keep vehicles in good operating condition. Individual drivers are continually supervised to see that they carry out their maintenance operations. Repairs beyond the capabilities of the medical company mechanics are referred to the service company truck maintenance section. (See pars. 37-45.) Other medical equipment is maintained by supporting medical maintenance units.

163. DISPOSITION OF ARMS AND EQUIPMENT. Patients ordinarily retain their individual weapons until they arrive at the regimental collecting stations. Weapons are collected here from patients who are to be evacuated. The regimental S-4 is responsible for the prompt removal of these weapons from the collecting station. Patients evacuated from the regimental area retain certain equipment and personal effects. These items are listed in standing operating procedure and usually include mess equipment, helmets, and personal effects.

164. COMPANY MESS. A kitchen is operated by the mess personnel of the company headquarters. It is ordinarily located adjacent to the regimental collecting station. The kitchen prepares hot food for patients and for the members of the company who are on duty at the collecting station. Personnel of the battalion medical platoons attached to infantry battalions eat with the units to which they are attached.

165. ADMINISTRATION. Regimental medical company headquarters personnel perform *administrative* functions for their company, and for the regimental surgeon. Administrative functions performed for the medical company include disciplinary measures, promotions, records, pay, and similar matters. In these matters the duties and responsibilities of the medical company commander are the same as those of any other company commander. Administrative functions performed by the regimental surgeon include correspondence and the following medical reports and records for which the surgeon is responsible:

a. A patient's roster is prepared by each battalion aid station and regimental collecting station. It lists all sick and wounded treated, and shows their disposition. These rosters are used by the surgeon as a source of information for the preparation of his casualty reports.

b. A sanitary report is submitted periodically to the regimental commander (see AR 40-275).

c. An emergency medical tag is initiated for each wounded or sick casualty by the first medical department soldier to see the patient. The tag is completed and signed by the first medical officer who treats the patient. Insofar as practicable, the company aid men and litter bearers also should fill out emergency medical tags for the dead.

d. A statistical health report usually is submitted weekly. It may be required daily.

e. A report of the sick and wounded is submitted monthly.

f. Other reports on diseases are submitted as required.

166. SUPPLY. Supplies, except medical items, are secured in the same manner as provided for other elements of the regiment. Battalion surgeons and the section leaders keep the regimental surgeon informed of the status of their equipment, and their supply requirements.

167. MEDICAL SUPPLY. a. When not in combat, medical supplies are obtained in the same manner and through the same channels as other supplies. The regimental S-4 may request the regimental surgeon to assist him in checking medical items on the consolidated regimental requisition.

b. In combat, medical supplies are obtained informally and in the most expeditious manner. Ordinarily, informal requisitions are submitted through the chain of evacuation. Battalion aid stations use litter bearers and ambulances to carry their informal requests to the regimental collecting station. Aid stations receive supplies by these same means on their return trip. A small reserve of medical supplies for the battalion aid stations is maintained at the collecting station. These supplies and those used by the collecting station itself are obtained by informal requisitions to the division medical supply point. The medical battalion ambulances which evacuate the regimental collecting station carry the informal requisitions and deliver the supplies on their return trip. When the ambulance service is irregular, the regimental surgeon may send a vehicle to secure supplies from the division medical supply point. Installations of the regimental medical company avoid accumulating large quantities of surplus supplies which would impair their mobility.

c. Property is exchanged on medical items accompanying patients being evacuated. Exchange items include litters, blankets, and splints. The exchange is made by a trade for like items at the medical installation which next receives the patient. This procedure keeps adequate quantities of these items at forward medical installations.

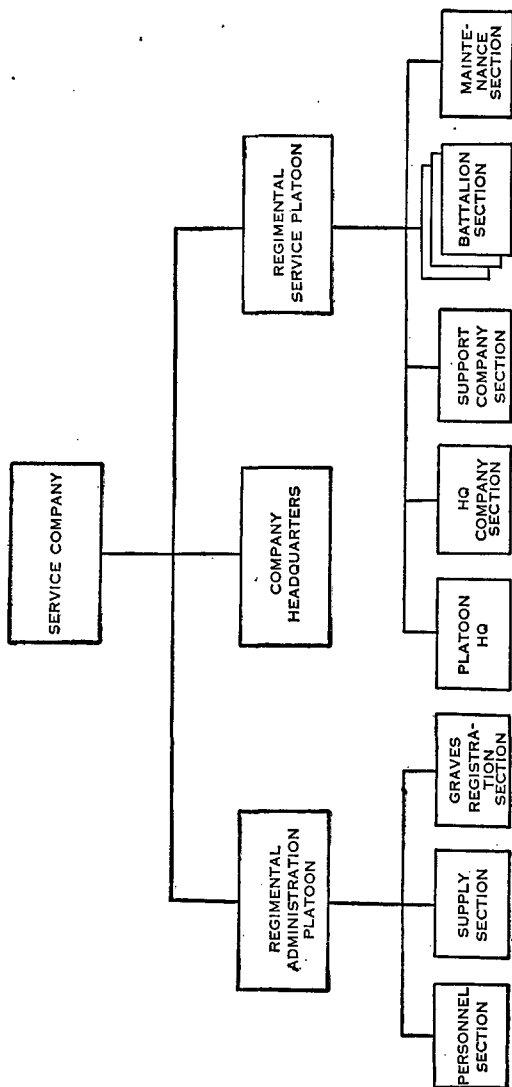


Figure 29. Composition of service company, airborne infantry regiment.

PART FOUR

SERVICE AND MEDICAL COMPANIES, AIRBORNE INFANTRY REGIMENT

CHAPTER 13

ORGANIZATION, DUTIES, AND OPERATIONS OF THE AIRBORNE SERVICE COMPANY

168. COMPOSITION. The service company, airborne infantry regiment, consists of a company headquarters, a regimental administration platoon, and a regimental service platoon. (See fig. 29.) When an airborne infantry regiment is operating separately, the division reinforces it with personnel from the parachute maintenance company. For details of organization, equipment, armament, and transportation see current tables of organization and equipment. Generally the functions of the airborne service company are the same as the service company of an infantry regiment. Duties in the company are the same as those for corresponding personnel in the infantry regiment service company.

169. COMPANY HEADQUARTERS. Service company headquarters of the airborne infantry regiment includes the regimental S-4, the company commander,

and personnel who assist in the control and administration of the company.

170. REGIMENTAL ADMINISTRATION PLATOON. The administration platoon is composed of a personnel section, a graves registration section, and a supply section.

171. REGIMENTAL SERVICE PLATOON. The regimental service platoon is composed of a platoon headquarters, a support company section, a maintenance section, a headquarters company section, and three battalion sections.

172. MISSION. The airborne service company provides combat support for the airborne regiment, in the same manner as the service company of an infantry regiment.

173. GENERAL. Initially the supply of airborne operations differs, in some respects, from the supply of usual ground offensive operations. The system of supply must be established simultaneously with the conduct of assault operations. Detailed planning prior to and during the marshalling of troops is mandatory. Supply requirements are estimated carefully to insure that they will be adequate to support the operation. The timing and method of delivery of supplies are made a part of the tactical planning. This insures that supplies are on hand when required. It avoids burdening tactical elements with unnecessary supplies or unnecessary administrative responsibilities.

174. TYPES OF SUPPLY. In planning airborne operations, supplies of all classes are divided into three

echelons. These are accompanying supplies, unit air supply, and replenishment supply.

a. Accompanying supplies are the supplies of all classes carried by units or individuals through the airhead. These supplies are dropped with the parachute elements, or landed with the glider elements of the assault force. Accompanying supplies are in sufficient quantity to support the initial missions. These supplies, except those carried by the individuals or combat-loaded on vehicles, are moved to battalion and regimental supply points. Initially the supply points will be located in the vicinity of the drop and landing zones. The supplies are delivered from supply points to troops, by procedures similar to those of normal ground offensive operations.

b. Unit air supply is that supply delivered *directly* to assault airborne forces by free drop, parachute, glider, or powered aircraft. Ordinarily, several days will elapse before powered aircraft can land supplies in the airhead, or before friendly forces link up with the airhead. Initially, unit air supply is on an automatic basis. When communication with the rear base becomes reliable, delivery shifts to an *on call* basis. Supplies are landed in drop and landing zones as designated by the senior commander participating in the airborne operation. Supplies landed in a regimental area are recovered by personnel designated by the regimental commander. After recovery, all supplies follow normal distribution procedures. Unit air supply is usually packaged on the basis of one day's maintenance for the unit concerned.

c. Replenishment supplies are those supplies transported to an airhead for delivery to corps or army

supply points in the maintenance area; they include daily maintenance and reserve build up.

175. PLANS. a. Instructions from higher commanders contain information on the quantity and type of accompanying supplies to be requisitioned and drawn for units going into combat. The quantity and type depend upon the initial combat requirements, the carrying capacity of the aircraft to be used, the availability of aircraft for early logistical support by air drop or glider landing, and the availability of supply by either air-landed or normal ground means. Special equipment and supplies and substitution of equipment are normally necessary for airborne operations.

b. The tactical situation directly affects the supply plan of the regiment. The following factors are considered in supply planning: the disposition of the regiment on the drop and landing zones, the expected time interval between the beginning of the assault phase and the contact with friendly ground troops, and the particular mission of the regiment in the assault phase.

c. The supply plan must support the following phases of an airborne operation: base camp, marshalling area, and combat.

- (1) Base camp plans include requisition and distribution of supplies, substitution of weapons and vehicles, storage of baggage and equipment, plans for the land echelon and accompanying supplies, show-down inspections, and preparation of aerial delivery containers.
- (2) Marshalling area plans include the movement of troops, equipment, and supplies to the marshalling camps; final preparation for combat;

and loading into aircraft ready for the take-off. One of the principal service company functions during marshalling is the preparation of accompanying supplies for parachute drop and air landings.

- (3) Combat plans include recovery and distribution of accompanying supplies; receipt, recovery, and distribution of unit air supply; receipt, classification, storage, and distribution of replenishment supplies; the receipt of accompanying supplies in the follow-up echelon; and plans for the recovery and distribution of captured enemy supplies.

176. TRANSPORTATION. Throughout the assault phase of the operation the regimental supply system is handicapped by the limited personnel and vehicles. The bulk of the supplies and vehicles accompany the follow-up echelon. Usually, only a few of the service company personnel accompany the regimental S-4 in the assault echelon. Vehicles in the assault phase are limited in number and size by the availability and capacity of the aircraft to be landed. When possible, airborne units use captured vehicles until the follow-up echelon has joined the regiment. All captured vehicles are placed under the supervision and control of the regimental S-4. These vehicles are inspected, serviced, and put into good operational condition before being used. Sufficient mechanics to repair, service, and maintain organic and captured vehicles accompany the assault echelon. Schools for repairing, servicing, and maintaining captured vehicles are conducted before an operation.

177. SUPPLY. During an airborne assault, supply is entirely by air. Supply is accomplished by parachute delivery, free fall delivery, or glider delivery, until the airhead permits air landing of supplies by powered aircraft. It may be the responsibility of the regimental S-4 to mark the drop and landing zones for all types of delivery. If delivery is by parachute or free fall, the S-4 is charged with the recovery, collection, and evacuation of the parachutes and equipment containers. Personnel from the division parachute maintenance company may accompany the assault echelon to accomplish this mission. The S-4 usually is charged with collecting supplies from the regimental drop and landing zones and moving them to the regimental supply points.

178. ASSAULT ECHELON. Service company personnel who normally go with the assault force are regimental S-4, munitions officer, ammunition sergeant, supply sergeant, record clerk, truck drivers, automotive mechanics, ammunition handlers, utility repairmen, and graves registration personnel. The remainder of the service company personnel, except those staying in the base camp, accompany the follow-up echelon into the assault area. Personnel remaining in the base camp usually include the personnel section.

179. SALVAGE AND CAPTURED MATERIAL. Except for samples of new enemy weapons or equipment which are needed for intelligence purposes, air evacuation of salvage and captured enemy material is not normally done. Economy requires the recovery and maximum use of salvage and captured material.

CHAPTER 14

ORGANIZATION, DUTIES, AND OPERATIONS OF THE AIRBORNE MEDICAL COMPANY

180. **COMPOSITION.** a. The medical company of the airborne regiment is composed of a company headquarters, a collecting platoon, and three battalion medical platoons. (See fig. 30.) For details of organization, equipment, and transportation, see current tables of organization and equipment.

b. The duties of the airborne medical company per-

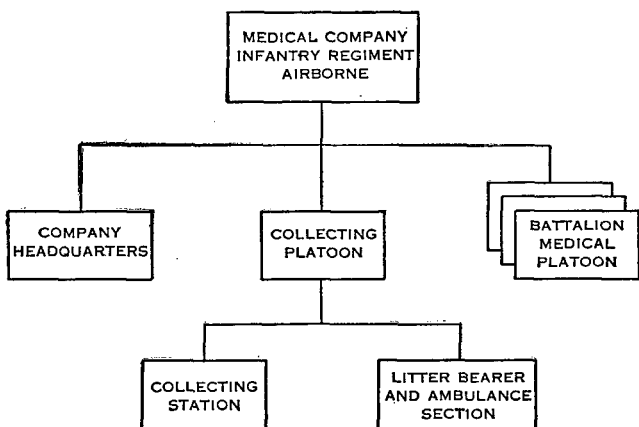


Figure 30. Composition of medical company, airborne infantry regiment.

sonnel are the same as the duties of corresponding personnel in an infantry regiment.

181. MISSION. The mission of the medical company is to provide unit medical service by—

- a. Providing emergency medical treatment.
- b. Establishing and operating aid stations, and a collecting station for reception, sorting, and temporary care of casualties.
- c. Removing casualties by litter or ambulance to battalion aid stations and the collecting station.
- d. Providing medical care for patients during evacuation.

182. ASSAULT ECHELON. a. Regimental medical company personnel who normally accompany the assault force are the regimental surgeon, first sergeant, and a messenger; the collecting platoon less the assistant platoon leader; and the battalion medical platoons. The number of vehicle drivers accompanying the assault force is determined by the number of vehicles for which assault aircraft are provided. The battalion medical platoons accompany their respective battalions, each platoon including a liaison agent from the collecting platoon. The battalion medical platoons may also be reinforced by litter bearers from collecting platoons.

b. The remainder of the medical company, with the exception of the base camp personnel, accompany the follow-up echelon into the airhead. Only sufficient company aid men to care for the base camp personnel, and a personnel records clerk, remain in the base camp area.

183. EVACUATION. a. In airborne operation close behind enemy front lines, normal ground evacuation and hospitalization procedures may be possible shortly after contact with friendly forces is made. Where the airhead is to be located a great distance behind enemy lines, all evacuation of casualties is by air for an indefinite period. In planning for an airborne operation, the medical company commander considers the length of time before friendly ground contact will be made, and the availability of evacuation by air. His plans must include the holding of casualties in the unit medical installations until friendly ground contact is made or air landing operations permit evacuation. For an isolated unit, evacuation may be accomplished initially by glider pick-up, by helicopter, or by liaison type aircraft.

b. The regimental medical installations are initially near the center of the objective area and close to the landing zone. After a forward airfield has been established in the airhead, evacuation may be accomplished by aircraft. Aircraft arriving with supplies at a forward airfield may be converted into ambulance aircraft for the return trip. After friendly ground forces are contacted, or when the airhead has been expanded sufficiently to permit the establishment of corps or army medical service, evacuation and hospitalization procedures are similar to those for other ground combat.

184. SUPPLY. The medical company normally takes enough supplies into an airhead to last for three days. Until ground contact with friendly forces has been established, the medical company depends upon aerial delivery of medical supplies.

185. TRANSPORTATION. The medical company is handicapped by lack of transportation, until the follow-up echelon joins the regiment, and ambulances or other vehicles can be brought in. For an airborne assault the transportation usually will be limited to $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trucks and $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trailers. Other transportation is air-landed after an airhead or forward airstrip has been established.

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

1. MILITARY TERMS.

TM 20-205, Dictionary of the United States Army Terms.

Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage.

2. LIST OF TRAINING PUBLICATIONS.

See the SR 310-20 series, and FM 21-6.

3. TRAINING FILMS, FILM STRIPS, AND FILM BULLETINS.

FM 21-7, List of War Department Films, Film Strips, and Recognition Film Slides.

4. TRAINING AIDS.

FM 21-8, Military Training Aids.

5. OTHER INFANTRY UNITS.

FM 7-10, Rifle Company, Infantry Regiment.

FM 7-15, Heavy Weapons Company, Infantry Regiment.

FM 7-20, Infantry Battalion.

FM 7-25, Headquarters Company, Rifle Regiment.

FM 7-35, Tank Company, Infantry Regiment.

FM 7-37, Heavy Mortar Company, Infantry Regiment.

FM 7-40, Rifle Regiment.

6. VEHICLE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

AR 700-105, Motor Vehicles.

FM 25-10, Motor Transport.

TM 10-466, Handling Petroleum Products.

TM 21-300, Driver Selection Training and Supervision. Wheeled Vehicles.

TM 21-305, Driver's Manual.

TM 21-306, Manual for the Full-Track Vehicle Driver.

TM 37-2810, Motor Vehicles Inspection and Preventive. Maintenance Services.

TM 38-650, Basic Maintenance Manual.

7. MEDICAL SERVICE.

AR 40-275, Sanitary Reports.

AR 40-1005, Reports, Returns and Records.

FM 8-10, Medical Service of Field Units.

FM 21-10, Military Sanitation.

FM 21-11, First Aid for Soldiers.

TM 8-220, Medical Department Soldier's Handbook.

8. FOOD SERVICE.

TM 5-637, Inspections and Preventive Maintenance Services for Kitchen Equipment.

TM 10-205, Mess Management and Training.

TM 10-400, Stoves, Ranges, Ovens, and Cooking Outfits.

TM 10-701, Range, Field M-1937.

9. COMMUNICATION.

FM 7-24, Communication in the Infantry Division.

FM 24-18, Radio Communication.

FM 24-20, Field Wire Technique.

10. SPECIAL OPERATIONS.

FM 31-25, Desert Operations.

FM 31-40, Supply by Air in Combat Operations.

FM 70-10, Mountain Operations.

FM 70-15, Operations in Snow and Extreme Cold.

FM 72-20, Jungle Warfare.

11. MISCELLANEOUS.

FM 5-15, Field Fortifications.

FM 5-20, Camouflage, Basic Principles.

FM 5-31, Land Mines and Booby Traps.

FM 9-6, Ammunition Supply.

FM 10-5, Quartermaster Operations.

FM 10-63, Graves Registration.

FM 21-5, Military Training.

FM 21-15, Individual Clothing and Equipment.

FM 21-25, Elementary Map and Aerial Photograph Reading.

FM 21-30, Conventional Signs, Military Symbols and Abbreviations.

FM 21-40, Defense Against Chemical Attack.

FM 30-30, Recognition, Pictorial Manual, Aircraft.

FM 30-40, Recognition, Pictorial Manual, Armored Vehicles.

FM 100-5, Operations.

FM 100-10, Administration.

FM 100-15, Large Units.

TM 10-260, Quartermaster Salvage, Theater of Operations.

TM 12-252, The Army Clerk.

TM 12-255, Administrative Procedures.

APPENDIX II

TRAINING

1. **GENERAL.** The purpose of this appendix is to outline the basic principles to be observed in training service and medical company elements to perform their mission of combat support.

2. **PREVIOUS TRAINING.** All personnel assigned to these companies will have completed individual, basic, and unit basic training before joining a unit.

3. **TRAINING OBJECTIVES.** a. The training objectives are to make the individual proficient as a soldier, to make the company proficient as a unit, and to train each individual in his military occupational specialty.

b. Common subjects to be given all members of the company are included in training programs to insure proficiency of the individual as a soldier, and as a member of the company. This training is terminated by a test phase to measure the proficiency attained.

c. Technical training is given to platoons, sections, and functional groups of the company. During this training the soldier is trained in his military occupational specialty as a member of a team. This is accomplished by on-the-job training and by instruction in the proper performance of his duties. Technical

training is terminated by field exercises as a part of a tactical unit during which the individual, the functional group, and the company are tested and perfected in the performance of their functions under simulated combat conditions.

4. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION. a. Training is conducted in accordance with the principles discussed in FM 21-5, TM 21-250, and appropriate training films. Instruction, whether classroom or on-the-job training, is carefully prepared in an understandable and interesting manner. Instructors study the methods of presentation as well as the subject matter itself. Training is carefully scheduled. When only part of a group uses a facility, training is scheduled concurrently in other subjects.

b. Training schedules and lesson plans include details for arms, training aids, text references, facilities, and the equipment. The application of prior training to current instruction is stressed. Instruction in a completed subject is applied concurrently with later training.

5. INSTRUCTORS. Instructors, both officers and enlisted men, must know the basic principles of army instructional methods. Instructor training courses are conducted in order to maintain high standards of instruction.

6. RECORDS AND REPORTS. Progress records may be kept showing the status of training for each individual. Training status reports are submitted as

directed. They should be accurate, complete, and reflect the true unit training status.

7. SUPERVISION. The quality and thoroughness of training is directly proportionate to the amount of active and personal supervision by company officers. When appropriate, on-the-spot corrections are made.

8. SUPPLY CONSCIOUSNESS. Training and supervision of all personnel in conservation and maintenance of equipment is continuous. Emphasis is placed on—

- a. Care, use, and maintenance of equipment issued to individuals.

- b. Training and supervision in the methods of storage, handling, issue, and salvage This includes cantonment areas, as well as in the field.

- c. Maintaining necessary records.

- d. The importance of keeping on hand only authorized supplies.

9. SERVICE COMPANY TRAINING PROGRAM. The following training program is a guide only. It is intended to furnish an outline of the subjects which may be included in unit training schedules. It is based on a 480-hour training period. The first 288 hours are devoted to common subjects for the entire company. The final 192 hours are devoted to technical training for specialists. The hours listed are a guide only, and the subjects can be varied to fit the training program.

a. Common subjects—entire company.

H—Hours		Total hours 288	
Lessons	H	Text references	
Antitank and antipersonnel mines, booby traps...	8	FM 5-31.	
Combat intelligence and counterintelligence.....	4	FM 7-25, FM 30-10, FM 30-15, FM 30-25.	
Chemical warfare training.....	8	FM 21-40; TM 3-205, TM 3-220.	
Dismounted drill.....	12	FM 22-5.	
Elementary map and aerial photograph reading.	8	FM 21-25, FM 21-30, FM 21-35.	
Equipment, clothing, and tent pitching.....	4	FM 20-15, FM 21-15; current T/O&E.	
Grenades	8	FM 23-30.	
Identification of armored vehicles.....	2	FM 30-40.	
Identification of aircraft.....	4	FM 30-30.	
Inspections	20	FM 21-15, FM 22-5; TM 37-2810.	
Interior guard duty.....	4	FM 26-5.	
Military courtesy and discipline, Articles of War.	4	FM 22-5; MCM 1949.	
Military sanitation, first aid, personal and sex hygiene.	16	FM 8-50, FM 21-10, FM 21-11; TM 8-220.	
Motor movement.....	4	FM 7-40, FM 25-10, FM 100-5, FM 101-10.	
Organization of the Army.....	2	FM 100-5, FM 100-10, FM 100-15.	
Personal affairs of military personnel and their dependents.	4	WD Pamphlet 21-5.	

Physical training, obstacle course, hand-to-hand fighting, disarming tactics. ^a	40	FM 21-20, FM 21-150; TM 21-220.
Practice marches and bivouacs.....	36	FM 7-10, FM 7-20, FM 7-40, FM 21-10, FM 21-15, FM 21-75, FM 100-5.
Review and retraining.....	24	Previous references.
Tactical training of the infantry soldier.....	24	FM 5-15, FM 5-20, FM 7-10, FM 7-15, FM 21-25, FM 21-40, FM 21-75, FM 22-5, FM 24-10, FM 24-20, FM 30-10.
Tactics of the battalion.....	8	FM 7-20, FM 7-35, FM 7-40, FM 100-5, FM 101-5.
Training tests.....	44	As prescribed.

b. Technical training—administration platoon.

(1) *Personnel section.*

Total hours 192

Lessons	II	Text references
Use of AR's, SR's, Department of the Army circulars, general orders, and bulletins: Nature and purpose of Army Regulations, numbering system, manner in which changed and amended.	4	AR 1-5, AR 1-10, AR 1-15, AR 310-50; TM 12-256.

Lessons	H	Text references
Morning report.....	16	AR 345-400, AR 605-300, AR 615-300, AR 850-150; TM 12-250, TM 20-205.
Daily sick report: method of completing; line of duty status; parts filled in by medical officer.	2	AR 345-415, AR 35-1440; MCM 1949.
Review and examination: Department of the Army publications, morning report, daily sick report.	5	None.
Pay rolls: rates of pay, allowances, stoppages, deductions and allotments; final payments, vouchers, preparation of pay roll.	18	TM 14-502 and AR's and Department of the Army publications listed therein.
Review and examination, pay rolls.....	4	None.
Statements of charges and reports of survey: purpose of statement of charges uses as supporting evidence for pay deduction; purpose of report of survey; recording information.	2	AR 35-6640, AR 345-300; TM 14-904.
Service record: purpose, relation to other forms and records, financial and administrative remarks, familiarization with all sections, extract copies.	12	AR 345-125; TM 12-230A.

Immunization record, enlisted man's pass, and leave: maintenance of these records; recoding information.	1	AR 600-115.
Soldier's qualification card: purpose; written entries; maintenance of form, corrections, changes, additions; physical profile serials; use in classification; coding; sorting.	4	AR 345-5; TM 12-425, TM 12-426, TM 12-427.
Review and examination: statements of charges, reports of survey, service records, qualification cards.	4	None.
Discharge and release from active duty: types of discharges; action to be taken on pay, allotments, service record and allied papers; CDD; retirement; release to a reserve component.	4	TM 12-235; and AR's listed as references therein.
Military correspondence: channels of communication, sentence structure, word usage, punctuation, letter form, indorsements, inclosures.	10	AR 340-15, AR 340-20; TM 12-250, TM 12-252.
Review and examination: discharges, releases, and correspondence.	2	None.

Lessons	H	Text references
Filing: purpose and need for filing, uniformity, cross indexes, decimal system, assignment of file numbers, safeguarding classified documents.	4	AR 340-15, AR 345-620, AR 380-5; TM 12-250, TM 12-252.
Use of field desk: operation in the field, organization of regimental rear echelon in train bivouac; types of field desks and records chests; interior arrangement.	2	TM 12-250, TM 12-252.
Casualty reports: purpose, technique of preparation, securing data, relation to morning reports, MIAs; supporting evidence.	2	FM 8-45; AR 345-400.
<i>Practical instruction:</i>		
Typing practice	32	TM 12-252, TM 12-260, TM 20-205.
Clerical work.....	64	Working as an apprentice personnel clerk in various sections of the personnel office, with particular emphasis on the type work to which each individual will be assigned.

(2) *Supply section—less food service group.*

Total hours 192

Lessons	H	Text references
Organization: organization of supply agencies in infantry divisions; function of supply agencies in division and army.	6	FM 7-30, FM 100-10, FM 101-5; T/O&E, Inf Div.
Organization for supply in regiment: service company organization, equipment, vehicles.	6	FM 7-30; Current T/O&E.
Procurement, storage and issue of supplies: methods of procuring supplies, handling of supplies, security and safeguarding, sorting, checking, and issue to units.	12	FM 7-30, FM 7-15, FM 7-20, FM 7-25, FM 7-35, FM 7-37, FM 100-10.
Transportation of supplies: handling of supplies, loading, lashing, security and safeguarding, fire prevention, handling explosives; load capacities, movement over difficult terrain.	12	FM 7-30, FM 25-10, FM 100-10, FM 101-10.
Supply point operation: operation of small unit supply points; selection, security, and defense plans; ration breakdown; class III supply points; ammunition supply points; fortification materials.	12	FM 7-20, FM 7-30, FM 100-10, FM 101-10; TM 12-250, TM 12-255.

Lessons	H	Text references
Salvage: collection distribution and repair of salvage, surplus and captured materials; safety precautions in handling; intelligence value of captured items.	6	FM 7-30, FM 100-10; TM 10-260.
Requisition of records: channels and submission of requisitions; consolidation; preparation; classes and sources of supplies; SNLs, and nomenclature; jacket files; surveys; certificates of loss in combat; property exchange.	6	FM 7-30, FM 100-10; TM 12-250, TM 12-255.
Distribution of supplies to forward units: systems established for supply distribution; rations, class II; gasoline and oil; engineer materials; ammunition; mines; vehicle spare parts; communication equipment; wire; ration breakdown; clothing exchange units.	12	FM 7-10, FM 7-15, FM 7-20, FM 7-30, FM 7-35, FM 7-37, FM 9-6; TM 10-466.
Bivouac operations: characteristics and selection of bivouacs; layout; functioning; communication systems; defense plans; security guards; action during air, mechanized, air-	12	FM 7-10, FM 7-15, FM 7-20, FM 7-30, FM 7-40.

<p>borne, and ground attack; camouflage and concealment; traffic control.</p> <p>Movement: team training in preparation for movement; loading, personnel distribution, police and sanitary measures, antiaircraft defense, convoy operations.</p>	<p>6 FM 7-30, FM 7-40.</p>
<p>Supply of special operations; transportation by hand-carry, operation of pack trains, desert expedients; maintenance, air supply, water-borne supplies, expedients in jungle operations, expedients in mountains.</p>	<p>6 FM 7-30, FM 7-40, FM 31-25, FM 31-40, FM 70-10, FM 72-20, FM 100-5.</p>
<p>Field training: during this phase, the unit will conduct unit training in conjunction with regimental units under simulated tactical conditions. Proficiency will be attained in: establishment, layout, dispersal, camouflage, and security of supply points; daylight and blackout operations; operating under maximum load during blackout; receiving, unloading, security, and storage of supplies; records and reports; ration breakdown; salvage collection; maintenance of organizational equipment.</p>	<p>96 Previous references.</p>

(3) *Supply section—food service group only.*

Lessons	H	Text references	Total hours 192
Food service program: historical background, objective, mission and personnel of food service program.	2	DA circular 8, 1949.	
Duties of Mess Personnel: qualifications and duties of mess personnel in garrison and in the field.	2	TM 10-205, TM 10-405.	
Field range M-1937, operation and maintenance: functioning, care and cleaning, use of M-1937 range to include destruction in emergencies.	8	TM 10-400, TM 10-701.	
Field range No. 5: care, nomenclature and proper firing of the No. 5 range.	2	TM 10-400.	
Mess equipment: arrangement, use and care of kitchen equipment.	4	TM 10-205, TM 10-206, TM 10-400, TM 10-405, TM 5-637.	
Kitchen accidents and preventive measures: causes of kitchen accidents and corrective methods used in eliminating accidents in an army mess.	2	WD Memo 850-325-3; TM 5-637.	

Mess sanitation: personal hygiene of mess personnel, sanitation in garrison, insect and rodent control, disposal of waste.	4	FM 21-10; TM 5-632, TM 10-205, TM 10-405; AR 40-205.
Conservation of food: estimating ration requirements, head counts, cooking proper amounts, economical serving of food, use of left overs.	4	TM 10-205, TM 10-405.
Mess administration: purpose of daily meeting, cooking by a definite plan, introduction to cooks work sheet, preparation of cooks work sheet, QMC form 469, mess attendants records, waste disposal reports, abstract of cooks work sheet, daily ration request.	6	TM 10-205, TM 10-405.
Elements of nutrition: value of nutrition and its relation to food, the five essential elements of nutrition and their action on the body.	1	TM 10-405, TM 10-205.
Rations and menus: various rations and their component parts, basis for issue, use of field and garrison rations.	2	TM 10-205, TM 10-405, TM 10-206, TM 10-412.

Lessons	H	Text references
<p>Principles and methods of cooking: methods and basic principles of cooking; cooking terms, use of recipes, proper time and temperatures, use of moist heat, dry heat, seasoning, carving, cooking of meats, cooking of vegetables and preparation of soups, gravies, beverages, salads and desserts; cooking of fish and poultry, sandwich making.</p>	20	TM 10-405.
<p>Meat cutting: cutting of beef hind quarter, beef fore quarter, pork, veal, and lamb, wholesale cuts and their use.</p>	11	TM 10-407.
<p>Meat specialties: use of various glandular and special meat cuts, including cooking and preparation.</p>	2	TM 10-405, TM 10-412.
<p>Inspection and storage of foods: responsibilities for inspection, types of defective canned goods, proper storage of perishable and non-perishable foods; refrigeration, effects of heat and moisture upon foods.</p>	3	TM 10-205, TM 10-405, TM 10-210.

Preparation of frozen and dehydrated foods: advantages, processes, storage, importance of accurate measurements, soaking, reconstitution and defrosting and cooking of frozen and dehydrated foods.	4	TM 10-405
Troop train messing and cooking in convoys: types of kitchen cars, methods of feeding, disposal of equipment and waste; troop train ration accounting; rolling kitchens and their use, arrangement of equipment, rules for operating.	2	TM 10-205, TM 10-400, TM 10-405.
Field kitchens and sanitation: selection of bivouac sites, use of camouflage, the kitchen tent, security measures, food service under combat, issue and distribution of rations at night, arrangement of feeding line, mess laundry in the field, area clean-up, garbage handling, water sterilization, field expedients.	8	TM 10-405, TM 10-205, TM 10-701.
Baking: quick breads, cakes, pies, cookies, icings, sweet doughs.	8	TM 10-405.
Leadership and discipline: initiation and maintenance of organization and discipline through leadership.	1	FM 21-5, FM 22-5.

Lessons	H	Text references
Field training exercises: during this phase of training, personnel operate in the field with their organizations under assumed tactical conditions. Proficiency in the following is to be attained: field cooking and baking, field sanitation, serving of food under combat conditions, use of field expedients, selection of kitchen areas, camouflage, security and defense measures, issue and distribution of rations, convoy cooking.	96	TM 10-405, TM 10-205, TM 10-400, TM 10-701, TM 10-412. All previous applicable references.

(4) *Graves registration section.*

Lessons	H	Text references	Total hours 192
Organizational vehicles and equipment: nomenclature, functions, care and maintenance of vehicles, arms and other equipment.	6	FM 20-15, FM 21-15; TM 9-801, TM 9-803, TM 9-808, TM 9-867, TM 9-883, TM 37-2810; AR 850-15.	
Advance map reading: orientation; plotting and sketching; terrain features; use of aerial photographs, road maps, and overlays.	6	FM 21-25, FM 21-26, FM 21-30, FM 21-35, FM 30-20.	

Establishment of cemeteries: selection of sites; plans for burial; sanitary considerations.	12	FM 10-5, FM 10-63, FM 101-5, FM 101-10.
Burial on the battlefield: responsibility; precautions; search of the battlefield; supervision; disposition of enemy dead; emergency medical tags; sanitary and preventive measures.	6	FM 10-63.
Safety precautions: detection and neutralization of mines and booby traps; unloading, disarming, and safety precautions in handling own and enemy weapons.	6	FM 5-31, FM 23-5, FM 23-7, FM 23-10, FM 23-30, FM 23-41, FM 23-65; TM 9-294, TM 9-2210.
Identification of dead and grave markings: methods of identifying deceased personnel; disposition of identification tags; temporary grave markers; monuments; inscriptions.	12	FM 10-63; AR 30-1810.
Chaplains: observance and rules of religious faiths and racial practices; duties of chaplains.	4	FM 10-63, FM 100-10; TM 16-205.
Disinterment and reinterment: deaths during hostilities; concentration during hostilities; concentration after hostilities; exhumations; identification records; preparation of bodies; reinterment or shipment.	12	FM 10-63; AR 30-1825.

Lessons	H	Text references
Salvage: collection and disposition of battlefield salvage.	16	FM 10-5, FM 10-63, FM 100-10; TM 10-260; AR 700-25.
Reports and records: reports of death; preparation of killed in action reports; records of burial; final surveys; identification and emergency medical tags; disposition and handling of personal effects.	16	FM 10-63; AR 30-1815, AR 30-1825.
Field training exercises: during this phase of training, the unit will conduct technical operations, jointly with units of the regiment, under tactical conditions. Proficiency in the following will be attained: preparations for burial; battlefield search; selection and preparation of graves; reports of isolated burials; grave marking; records and reports; collection, handling and disposition of personal effects; decontamination; detection of mines and booby traps; operation of collection points and salvage operations.	96	Pertinent previous references.

c. Technical training—service platoon.

(1) *Less heavy tank and truck maintenance sections.*

Total hours 192

Lessons	II	Text references
<p> Aptitude tests of drivers: explanation and demonstration of drivers tests; driver testing. Rules of the road, safety precautions, and first aid; demonstration and practice of first aid, rules of the road, explanation of safety precautions. Drivers hand signals: demonstration and practice of hand signals. Types and classifications of motor vehicles: description of common types of military vehicles. Nomenclature and functioning of the motor vehicle: functioning and purpose of engine; power train. Army system of maintenance: description of duties and limitations of various categories of maintenance. </p>	<p> 8 4 3 1 8 1 </p>	<p> WD AGO PRT 565; TM 21-300. TM 21-305; FM 25-10. TM 21-305; FM 25-10. TM 9-2800; AR 700-105. TM 9-2700. TM 38-650; AR 700-105. </p>

Lessons	H	Text references
Forms, records, and reports: explanation and use of various motor vehicle records to include accident report, trip ticket.	4	TM 37-2810, TM 21-305.
Loads, loading, and lashing: explanation, demonstration, and practice in proper loading and stowage of vehicles.	3	TM 21-305.
Drivers maintenance: explanation, demonstration and practice of drivers maintenance services.	7	TM 37-2810, TM 21-305.
Wheels, rims, tires: care and maintenance of tires.	1	TM 31-200.
Field expedients and use of the winch: explanation, demonstration of proper use of winch, and application of field expedients.	8	FM 25-10; TM 21-305.
Driver training—open field off roads: practice driving and drivers maintenance in open field off roads.	8	TM 21-300; FM 25-10.
Driver training—hard roads: practice driving and drivers maintenance on hard surfaced roads.	8	TM 21-300; FM 25-10.

Driver training—dirt roads and cross-country: practice driving on bad roads and cross-country.	8	FM 25-10; TM 21-305.
Driver training—motor marches, bivouacs, and camouflage: practice driving in march columns, dispersion in bivouac, and use of camouflage.	8	FM 25-10; TM 21-305.
Driver training—motor marches with towed loads: practice driving under all conditions of road and terrain, with towed loads.	8	FM 25-10; TM 21-305.
Driver training—blackout driving: practice driving under blackout conditions in march column. Performance of maintenance under blackout conditions.	7	FM 25-10; TM 21-305.
Leadership and discipline: initiation and maintenance of organization and discipline through leadership.	1	FM 21-5, FM 22-5.
Field training exercises: during this phase of training the personnel operate in the field under assumed tactical conditions with their organizations. Proficiency in driving and drivers maintenance under all field conditions will be attained.	96	TM 21-305, TM 37-2810; FM 25-10; AR 700-105.

(2) *Heavy tank and truck maintenance sections only.*

Total hours 192

Lessons	H	Text references
Aptitudes tests of drivers: explanation and demonstration of drivers test. Testing of drivers for both tracked and wheeled vehicles.	8	TM 21-300, TM 21-301; WD AGO PRT 565.
Rules of the road, safety precautions, and first aid: demonstration and practice of first aid, rules of the road, and safety precautions.	4	TM 21-305, TM 21-306; FM 25-10.
Drivers hand signals: demonstration and practice of hand signals for wheeled and tracked vehicles.	3	TM 21-305, TM 21-306; FM 25-10.
Types and classifications of motor vehicles: description of common types of military wheeled and tracked vehicles.	1	TM 9-2800; AR 700-105.
Army system of maintenance: description of duties and limitations of the various categories of maintenance.	1	TM 38-650; AR 700-105.
Duties of the organizational mechanic: scope and limitations of the maintenance work of the organizational mechanic.	2	TM 37-2810; AR 700-105.

Tools, tool sets, and equipment: descriptions, use, and limitations of tools and equipment provided for organizational maintenance.	2	TM 9-867; Ord 6 SNL G-27; pertinent technical manuals.
Forms, records, and reports: explanation and demonstration of forms used and kept by organizational maintenance units.	3	FM 25-10; TM 37-2810; AR 350-15.
Review of the theory of the internal combustion engine and motor vehicle nomenclature: study of the functioning and purpose of the engine and other component parts of the vehicle.	16	TM 9-2700.
Drivers maintenance: explanation, demonstration, and practice of drivers maintenance service from the point of view of supervising mechanics.	8	TM 21-305, TM 21-306, TM 37-2810.
Monthly and 50-hour preventive maintenance services: explanation and performance of company maintenance services.	8	TM 37-2810; FS 10-58; pertinent technical manuals.
Semiannual and 100-hour maintenance checks: explanation and performance of regimental maintenance services.	16	TM 37-2810; FS 10-58; pertinent vehicle technical manuals.

Lessons	H	Text references
Formal command and spot check inspections: explanation, demonstration and practical work in performance of command inspections.	8	TM 37-2810; AR 700-105.
Field expedients and vehicle recovery: explanation and practical work in the use of field expedients and recovery of heavy equipment.	8	FM 25-10; TM 21-305, TM 21-306.
Camouflage of vehicles and bivouacs: explanation and demonstration of effective camouflage.	1	FM 25-10.
Loads and lashings: explanation and demonstration of proper methods of loading and lashing vehicles and equipment.	1	TM 21-305; FM 25-10.
Loading of vehicles for rail shipment: preparation of vehicles for shipment by rail.	1	FM 25-10; pertinent vehicle technical manuals.
Motor march maintenance: requirements of mechanics and recovery equipment on motor marches.	1	FM 25-10.

Field maintenance—march and bivouac: practical application of maintenance to vehicles on march and in bivouac under both daylight and blackout conditions.	3	FM 25-10; TM 37-2810.
Leadership and discipline: initiation and maintenance of organization and discipline through leadership.	1	FM 22-5, FM 21-5.
Field training exercises: during this phase of training the personnel operate in the field under assumed tactical conditions with their organization. Proficiency in truck and tank maintenance on the regimental level under all field conditions is to be attained.	96	TM 37-2810, TM 21-305, TM 21-306; FM 25-10; AR 700-105.

d. Regimental schools may be organized to complete the training of the regiment in supply, food service supervision, and maintenance. Training indicated in the above schedules may be given to personnel of subordinate units of the regiment in conjunction with service company personnel.

10. MEDICAL COMPANY TRAINING PROGRAM. This program is intended to furnish an outline of subject matter which should be included in training schedules. It is based on a 480 hour training period. The first 288 hours are devoted to common subjects for the entire company. The final 192 hours are devoted to technical and tactical training of the unit specialists and functional groups. Hours listed herein are given AS A GUIDE ONLY, and subjects included should be varied to fit the training program of the regiment as a whole. Available training films and other instructional aids should be utilized to maximum advantage.

a. Common subjects—entire company.

Total hours 288

Lessons	H	Text references
Antitank and antipersonnel mines, and booby traps.	2	FM 5-31, FM 7-10, FM 7-40.
Combat intelligence and counterintelligence....	2	FM 7-25, FM 21-40, FM 30-5, FM 30-10, FM 30-15, FM 30-25.
Chemical warfare training.....	8	FM 21-40; TM 3-205, TM 3-220.
Dismounted drill.....	12	FM 22-5.
Elementary maps and aerial photography reading.	8	FM 21-25, FM 21-30, FM 21-35.
Equipment, clothing, and tent pitching.....	4	FM 20-15, FM 21-15; current T/O&E.
Identification of friendly armored vehicles.....	2	FM 30-40.
Identification of friendly aircraft.....	4	FM 30-30.
Inspections	20	FM 21-15, FM 22-5, FM 25-10.
Interior guard duty.....	4	FM 26-5.
Military courtesy and discipline; Articles of War.	4	FM 22-5; MCM 1949.
Military sanitation; first aid; personal and sex hygiene.	32	FM 8-35, FM 8-50, FM 21-10, FM 21-11; TM 8-220.
Motor movement, entrucking and detrucking....	4	FM 7-40, FM 25-10, FM 100-5, FM 101-10.

Lessons	H	Text references
Organization of the Army.....	2	FM 100-5, FM 100-10, FM 100-15; applicable T/O&E's.
Personal affairs of military personnel and their dependents.	4	WD Pamphlet 21-5.
Physical training: obstacle course, hand to hand fighting, and disarming tactics.	40	FM 21-20, FM 21-150; TM 21-220.
Practice marches and bivouacs.....	36	FM 7-10, FM 7-20, FM 7-40, FM 21-10, FM 21-15, FM 21-75, FM 100-5.
Review and retraining.....	24	All previous references.
Tactical training of the infantry soldier.....	24	FM 5-15, FM 5-20, FM 7-10, FM 7-15, FM 21-25, FM 21-40, FM 22-5, FM 24-18, FM 24-20, FM 30-10.
Tactics of the battalion.....	8	FM 7-20, FM 7-35, FM 7-40, FM 25-10, FM 100-5, FM 101-5.
Training tests.....	44	

Total hours 96

b. Technical training—entire company.

Lessons	H	Text references
Communication	6	FM 7-24, FM 7-25, FM 24-17, FM 24-18, FM 24-20, FM 24-75.

Elementary anatomy and physiology.....	4	TM 8-220; TF 8-1388, TF 8-1389, TF 8-1390, TF 8-1391, TF 8-1392, TF 8-1393, TF 8-1394, TF 8-1395; FS 8-79.
Emergency treatment, including splints and splinting, bandages and dressings, and transportation of wounded.	22	FM 8-35, FM 8-50, FM 21-11; TM 8-220; TF 8-1297, TF D 8-2047, TF D 8-2049; FS 8-35, FS 8-36, FS 8-99, FS 8-101, FS 8-102.
Field medical records.....	2	TM 8-220; AR 40-1025.
Field sanitation and sanitary expedients.....	12	FM 21-10; TM 8-220· TF 8-953, TF 8-999, TF 8-1174, TF 8-1179, TF 8-1474, TF 8-2057; FS 8-60, FS 8-61, FS 8-62, FS 8-63, FS 8-64.
Heavy tent pitching.....	2	FS 7-18.
Materia medica and pharmacy.....	6	TM 8-220, TM 8-233.
Medical service divisions and higher units.....	2	FM 8-5, FM 8-10, FM 100-10; T/O&E's.
Medical and surgical nursing.....	10	TM 8-220, TM 8-260, TM 8-500; AR 40-590, AR 40-1005, AR 40-1025.
Motor vehicles and conveying.....	5	FM 25-10, FM 100-5, FM 101-10; TM 9-801, TM 9-803, TM 9-808; FS 9-222, FS 9-223, FS 9-224, FS 9-225, FS 9-226, FS 10-58.
Organization and employment of the infantry regiment.	2	FM 7-40; T/O&E.

Lessons	H	Text references
Organization and employment of the regimental medical company.	8	FM 7-30, FM 8-5, FM 8-10.
Supply, nomenclature, and care of organizational equipment.	2	FM 7-30, FM 8-5, FM 8-10; TM 8-220; Medical Department Supply Catalog.
Temporary shelters.....	1	FM 5-15.
Treatment of gas casualties.....	2	FM 21-40; TM 3-205, TM 3-215, TM 8-220, TM 8-285; TF 8-1180; FS 8-65, FS 8-66, FS 8-67, FS 8-68.
Medical aspects of atomic explosions.....	2	None.
Review and retraining, technical.....	8	All previous references.

c. Tactical training—entire company.

Total hours 96

Lessons	H	Text references
Field training: during this phase the unit will conduct unit training under simulated tactical conditions in conjunction with regimental units. Proficiency will be attained in: proper	96	All previous references.

medical support of combat units; establishment, camouflage and operation of battalion aid stations and regimental collecting stations; passive defense and field fortifications; daylight and blackout operations of medical installations and evacuation of the sick and wounded; preparation of records and reports; and maintenance of organizational equipment.

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