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FM 29-3-1 (TEST)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

DIRECT SUPPORT SUPPLY AND SERVICE OPERATIONS

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HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MAY 1967

FOREWORD

This manual provides interim guidance to commanders, staff officers, and other personnel concerned with direct support supply and service under the TASTA-70 concept of organization and operations. This information can be utilized by major commands to facilitate reorganization under the TASTA concept. Firm information on the organizational structure and composition of units will be as contained in TOE, when published. Although the basic TASTA-70 study has been approved by the Department of the Army, detailed doctrine contained in this test field manual is under continuing development and review.

FIELD MANUAL

No. 29-3-1 (TEST)

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 WASHINGTON, D.C., 1 May 1967

DIRECT SUPPORT SUPPLY AND SERVICE OPERATIONS

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose and Scope

a. This manual provides information applicable to direct support supply and service in the theater of operations. It deals specifically with the organization, employment, and operation of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service Battalion (TOE 29-146) and with the companies and other elements which may be attached to provide direct support supply and service. It indicates assignment of functions and suggests methods of operation to exploit maximum capabilities in providing supplies and services for which each unit is responsible. It contains information relating to the use of automatic data processing in supply and service functions. Duties of key personnel are included, where appropriate, and the information presented is applicable to all intensities of conflict.

b. Users of this manual are encouraged to submit comments and recommendations for changes that will improve the clarity, accuracy, and completeness of the manual. Comments should be constructive in nature and reasons

should be provided for each recommendation to insure understanding and to provide a valid basis for evaluation. Each comment should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which change is recommended. Comments should be forwarded direct to the Commanding Officer, United States Army Combat Developments Command Supply Agency, Fort Lee, Va. 23801. An information copy of recommendations that propose changes to approved Army doctrine may be sent, through command channels, to the Commanding General, United States Army Combat Developments Command, Fort Belvoir, Va. 22060, to facilitate review and evaluation.

2. Applicability

The manual is intended to be used as a complement to, and in conjunction with FM 29-3, Direct Support Supply and Service in the Field Army. The provisions of that manual apply, except where otherwise specified herein. This manual should also be read in association with FM 54-6-1 (Test).

CHAPTER 2

OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES OF DIRECT SUPPORT

3. General

Direct support supplies and services are those provided to using troops and units. Support of divisions is discussed in FM 9-30 and FM 10-50. Nondivisional supported troops are, for the most part, corps, army, and communications zone (COMMZ) units that operate throughout the theater behind the division rear boundary. Other United States, allied, and friendly partisan groups may be included in the list of customers, if directed by proper authority.

a. As in current doctrine, direct support supply and service are provided by units organized on a functional basis. Direct support supply of rations and other consumable items; petroleum; and most items supplied on the basis of TOE, TA, stockage lists, and other authorization documents is the responsibility of units discussed in this manual. Direct support supply of ammunition, repair parts, maintenance materials, medical supplies, cryptographic supplies, and airdrop supplies and equipment are responsibilities of other units discussed in FM 54-6-1 (Test) and cited in publications listed in appendix A.

b. Direct support services provided by the units covered in this manual include laundry and renovation, bath, decontamination, sales, bakery, salvage, and graves registration.

4. Basic Characteristics

a. Except for battalion organization, there is no difference in direct support supply and service in various parts of the theater of operations. The role of direct support supply and service in the combat zone is as currently described in FM 29-3; the role in the COMMZ as described in FM 54-6-1 (Test). So far as battalion organization is concerned, there are three major differences between the battalion discussed in this manual and the battalion discussed in FM 29-3.

- (1) The headquarters unit discussed here may be used to command direct support units, general support units, or a combination of both. Its designation as direct support or general support depends upon its assigned mission as reflected in the types of units attached to it.
- (2) The battalion discussed here does not have the fixed (or prescribed) structure of the battalion covered by FM 29-3 which, organized under TOE 29-215, consists of a battalion headquarters; two supply and service companies; and, depending upon location, one or two light-medium truck companies. The battalion of this manual is formed by attaching two to six operating companies to the battalion headquarters unit. These may include transportation companies when properly authorized.
- (3) The decontamination and bakery elements of the battalion headquarters discussed in FM 29-3 have been eliminated from the headquarters unit discussed here. Bakery service is now performed by a bakery section organic to each supply and service company; decontamination by teams attached as required.

b. The significant operational differences are that—

- (1) The support group under which the battalion may operate in the corps or army support brigade has both a direct support and a general support mission. The area support group under which the battalion operates in the COMMZ has a direct support mission only.

- (2) The direct support supply and service companies which compose the battalion place supply requirements for supported units directly on designated stock control centers. These are the stock control centers (SCC) in each support brigade of the field army and the inventory control center (ICC) of the Supply and Maintenance Command (SMC) in the communications zone (FM 54-5-1 (Test)).
- (3) Staff supervision over the mission activities of subordinate units is exercised by the battalion S4, as described in paragraph 16, as opposed to the functions of S4 section cited in FM 29-3.

5. Operating Principles

Direct support supply and service must, as in current doctrine, be responsive in detail, rapid in action, and simple in operation. It must be tailorable to requirements of supported units and impose little administrative burden on the processes of supply. To meet these requirements, the following underlying principles have been adopted:

a. Direct support supply and service units are located to provide maximum support for customer units.

b. Direct support supply and service units receive backup support from general support organizations.

c. Unit distribution is anticipated and preferred for all classes of supply.

d. Throughput shipments of supplies are exploited to the extent practicable.

e. Support group headquarters are not in the channel for routine supply actions.

f. Supplies issued to direct support units are dropped from inventory control and considered expended in the same sense as those supplied to division support commands.

6. Objectives

By applying the principles enumerated above with the operational and organizational characteristics discussed in paragraph 4, the objectives of direct support supply and service for TASTA-70 can be summarized as—

a. Increased operational control and flexibility of combat service support.

b. Simplified operational planning and technical training.

c. Responsive supply action in place of large inventories of supplies.

d. Improved single-source supply support for nondivisional troops and units.

e. Realistic span of supervisory control.

f. Effective dispersion of supply support installations and facilities.

CHAPTER 3

ORGANIZATION FOR SUPPLY AND SERVICE SUPPORT

Section I.

THE SUPPLY AND SERVICE BATTALION

7. Composition

A battalion organized to provide direct support supply and service consists, as previously indicated, of a headquarters unit to which two to six operating companies are attached. The headquarters is provided by the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service Battalion (TOE 29-146). The basic operating elements are direct support supply and service companies, (TOE 29-147). Other elements are attached, as required, directly to battalion headquarters or to subordinate direct support supply and service companies (fig. 1).

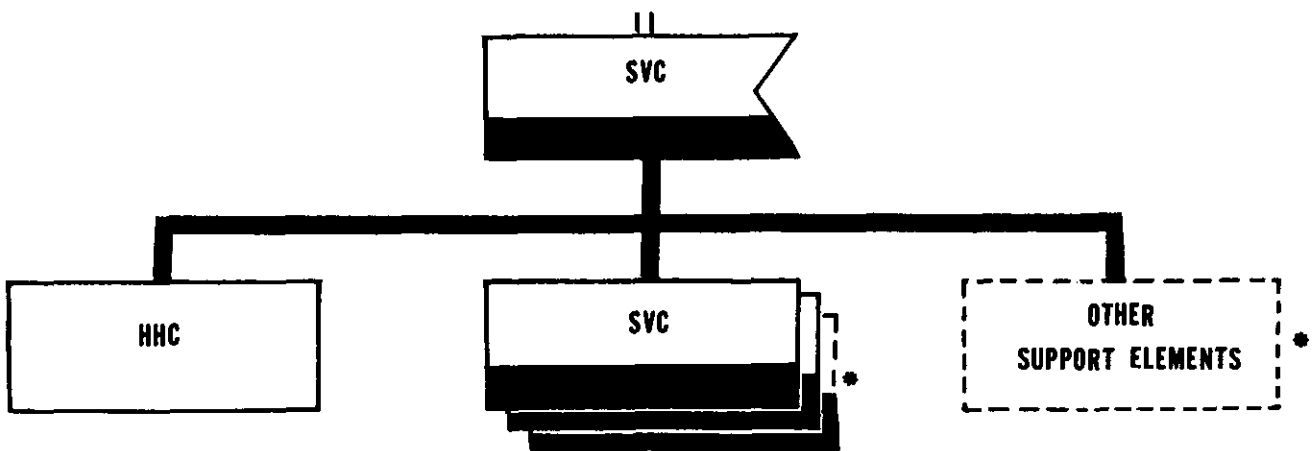
8. Mission

The mission of the direct support supply and service battalion so formed is to provide

designated supplies and services to non-divisional units in the theater of operations.

9. Capabilities

A battalion organized with two direct support supply and service companies has the capability to support approximately 30,000 troops, as discussed in FM 29-3, providing the transportation necessary to deliver supplies to supported units is made available. Bulk petroleum for which the supply and service companies have a delivery capability is the exception. Attached sales teams can provide fixed and mobile sales of clothing and post exchange items. Decontamination teams can be attached to provide for decontamination of critical areas and materiel. The battalion, when



* - - - - - AS REQUIRED

Figure 1. Supply and service battalion.

formed, is dependent upon other units for medical, dental, personnel, and direct support

maintenance services.

Section II. HEADQUARTERS UNIT

10. General

The Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service Battalion (TOE 29-146) provides the command element for the battalion. It is organized as shown in figure 2, and may be used as the headquarters for a

battalion of general support supply and service companies as discussed in FM 29-45-1 (Test) or for a battalion of direct support supply and service companies as discussed here. As in all organizations of this type, battalion headquarters is the command element of

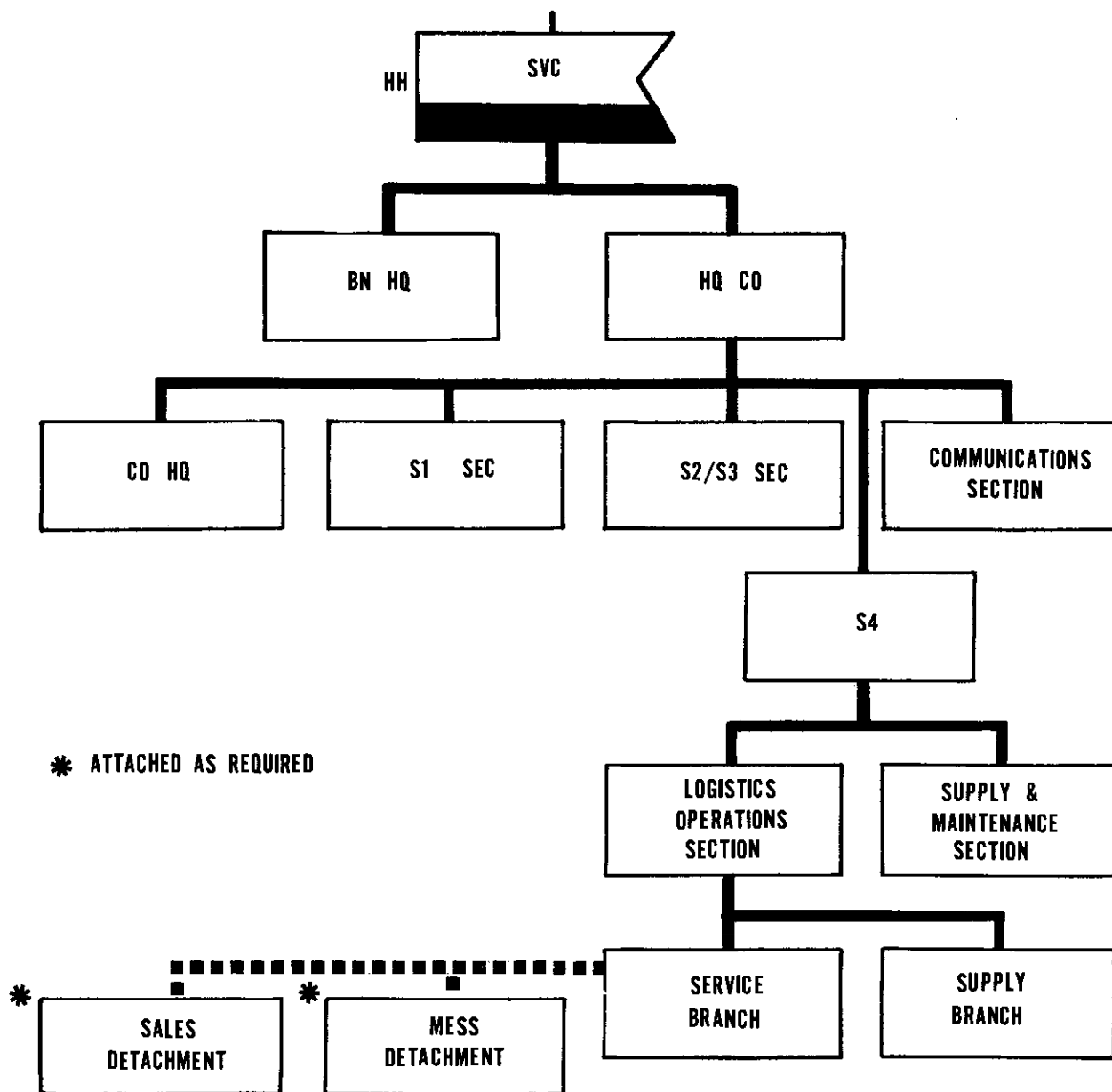


Figure 2. Headquarters and headquarters company, supply and service battalion.

the battalion; the headquarters company, the carrier unit for the personnel who make up company headquarters and staff sections of the battalion headquarters.

11. Battalion Staff

The battalion staff consists of the battalion commander, executive officer, S1/adjutant, S2/S3 officer, S4/logistics officer, communications officer, and sergeant major. The chaplain is also regarded as a member of the battalion staff as may the company commander. Duties and functions of staff personnel are as presented in FM 29-3, except as indicated below.

a. The S2/S3 serves essentially as intelligence, operations, and training officer. He supervises the S2/S3 section (para 14) and is responsible for the battalion operations order.

(1) As intelligence officer, he—

- (a) Supervises the collection, collation, and distribution of pertinent intelligence information.
- (b) Develops and supervises the battalion intelligence program.
- (c) Directs the intelligence operations of the battalion.
- (d) Maintains contact and exchanges information with intelligence agencies of higher, adjacent, and subordinate units.

(2) As operations officer, he—

- (a) Coordinates and supervises security, defense, and area damage control measures for the battalion.
- (b) Arranges for movements of the battalion.
- (c) Plans and supervises the training of units and specialists.
- (d) Prepares battalion operations orders.

b. The communications officer supervises the battalion communications section and advises the battalion commander on communications techniques and procedures. He coordinates with appropriate area communications centers on battalion communications requirements to include support of ADP operations, and arranges for the battalion's entry into the area or other communications system. He also

secures or prepares standing signal instructions (SSI) and signal operations instructions (SOI) for the battalion. He relieves the company commander of the additional duty as communications officer (FM 29-3). Detailed information is presented in FM 24-16.

c. The S4/logistics officer now supervises the supply and field service activities of subordinate units. He coordinates with the S2/S3 on the planning and implementation of such damage control measures as evacuation of casualties and disposal of contaminated materiel. He provides technical guidance and supervises the operation of assigned and attached units. He—

- (1) Prepares operational plans, estimates, and directives, to include assignment of missions for subordinate units; and coordinates with S2/S3 on general operating locations and plans to insure continuous support during displacement of subordinate units.
- (2) Plans, prepares directives for, and inspects operations of subordinate units.
- (3) Supervises inventory and disposal actions as directed by the appropriate stock or inventory control center.
- (4) Supervises the activities of the S4 section as described in paragraph 16.

12. Headquarters Company

The headquarters company has the technicians and specialists who staff the battalion headquarters and those who provide the necessary administrative and logistic support to the headquarters. The headquarters company is organized with a company headquarters and the elements that constitute the battalion headquarters staff sections (para 13-16). Company headquarters, which provides for the tactical training, discipline, security, and messing support of the headquarters and headquarters company, operates as described in FM 29-3. While the company commander makes certain that the technicians and specialists who staff battalion headquarters are available, he has no control or jurisdiction over their technical activities and functions.

Section III. HEADQUARTERS STAFF SECTIONS

13. S1 Section

The S1 section, headed by the S1/adjutant, performs essentially the same functions as the administration section discussed in FM 29-3.

14. S2/S3 Section

The S2/S3 section is directed by the S2/S3 officer and immediately supervised by the assistant S2/S3 who serves as the security, plans, and training officer. These officers, with the necessary specialists and technicians, plan and supervise individual and unit training of the battalion headquarters and attached units; plan, coordinate, and supervise battalion intelligence and security activities; and supervise and maintain the status of unit readiness capability of subordinate units. They also—

a. Plan, coordinate, and supervise local security and defense measures and damage control.

b. Prepare and process training reports required by higher headquarters.

c. Select and allocate training areas and facilities.

d. Conduct training inspections and tests.

15. Communications Section

The communications section provides wire communications and message services for communications with higher headquarters and subordinate units of the battalion. The communications officer, assisted by the communications chief, supervises the activities of the section. The section consists of two operational elements—wire and message. The wire element is made up of the switchboard operators; teletype operators; and wireman, who in addition to installing and maintaining the telephone net, assists in the operation of the switchboard, when needed, for continuous operation. The message center element is made up of the message clerks who edit and process messages for transmission and maintain records and files.

16. S4 Section

The S4 section, headed by the S4/logistics officer, is the control element for battalion sup-

ply and service operations. It provides the battalion commander with the personnel necessary to direct, control, and coordinate the supply and service support activities of subordinate units; provide technical advice or direction to supply and service companies; and provide advice and assistance to the battalion commander on procedures for receipt, storage, and issue of supplies handled by the battalion. The S4 personnel are organized into two major sections—a logistics operations section and a battalion supply and maintenance section—each headed by an assistant S4.

a. *Logistics Operations Section.* Effective control of battalion mission activities suggests an assignment of functions on the basis illustrated in figure 3 which is presented for guidance only.

- (1) The supply element makes plans for, and schedules the workloads of, subordinate units. It supervises inventory and disposal actions as directed by higher headquarters, maintains liaison with appropriate movements control teams and transportation units to coordinate the movement of supplies, and assures that supported units are receiving effective supply support. It provides, within general policies of battalion commander and S4/logistics officer, technical advice or direction to storage personnel in subordinate supply and service companies. It provides advice and assistance to the battalion commander and S4/logistics officer on procedures for the receipt, storage, and issue of supplies. It maintains liaison with supported units to make certain that requirements are being properly and promptly met. When the battalion has a direct support mission only, a petroleum officer is substituted for the parts supply officer to exercise staff direction over activities performed by the petroleum personnel in the direct support supply and service companies and assist in carrying out

the battalion's class III supply mission.

- (2) The field service element plans, coordinates, directs, and supervises decontamination, graves registration, sales, laundry, and renovation activities, to include bath and clothing exchange and emergency impregnation operations, when authorized. The field service officer is also usually designated the graves registration officer.
- (3) The machine support element pro-

vides such EAM service support for subordinate units as may be required. Specific details on its operation are contained in FM 29-45-1 (Test) which is primarily applicable to the battalion headquarters in general support. When operating conditions warrant, supply offices of subordinate supply and service companies may be consolidated at the logistics operation section for uniform control of operations and provision of machine support.

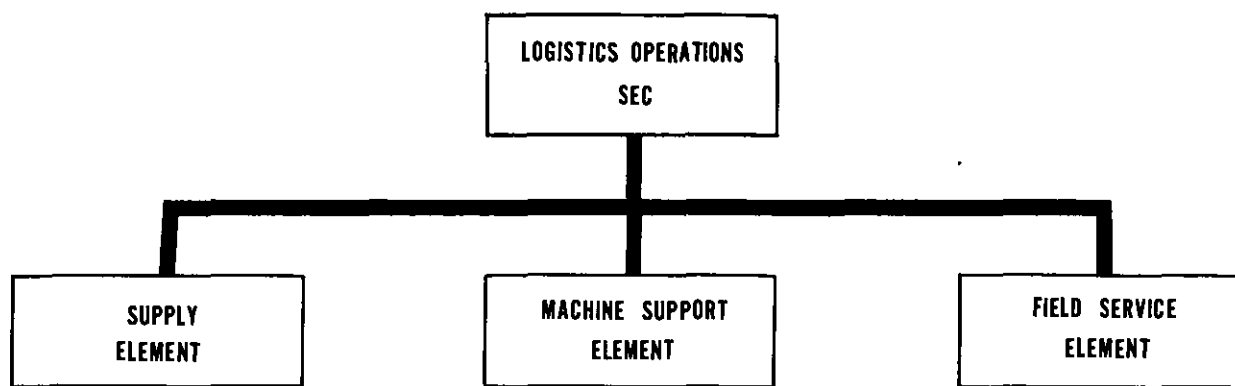


Figure 3. Logistics operations section.

b. Battalion Supply and Maintenance Section. The battalion supply and maintenance section may be similarly divided into operational elements as shown in figure 4. Under such a breakout—

- (1) The battalion supply element, headed by the unit supply technician, coordinates and performs battalion organizational supply operations in accordance with AR 735-35. This task includes supervision and inspection of organizational supply activities performed by subordinate units. The section plans and carries out such measures as evacuation of deceased, transportation and disposal of contaminated materiel, and provision of special supplies and equipment for rescue and recovery details provided by subordinate units. The

unit supply technician is also the battalion property book officer.

- (2) The battalion maintenance element performs organizational maintenance on vehicles assigned to the battalion headquarters and headquarters company in accordance with maintenance directives, to include supervision and inspection of subordinate unit maintenance activities. The element also provides organizational maintenance backup support for subordinate units. For this purpose, three vehicle mechanics and one materials handling equipment (MHE) repairman normally detached from each subordinate direct support supply and service company to operate at battalion headquarters under the supervision of the battalion maintenance element.

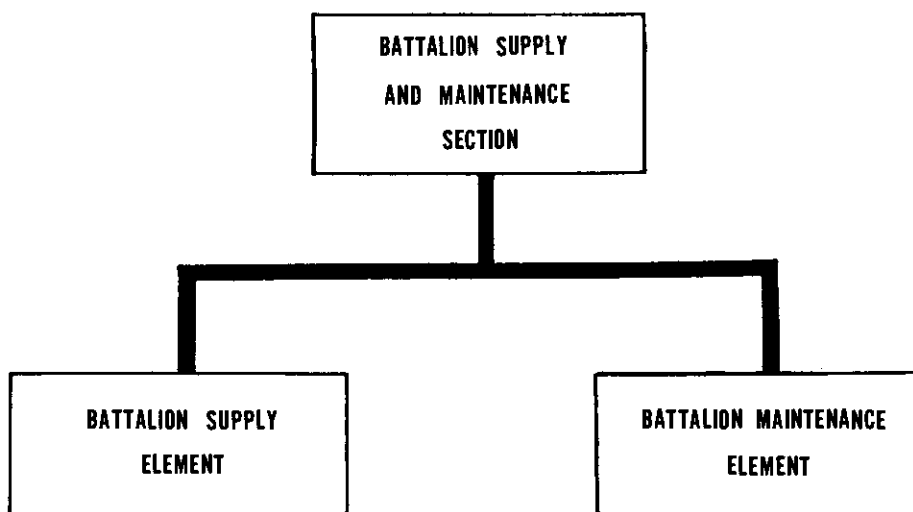


Figure 4. Battalion supply and maintenance section.

Section IV. SPECIALIZED TEAMS AND DETACHMENTS

17. Sales Detachment

A sales detachment, consisting of Teams BA, BB, and BC, TOE 10-500, may be attached to battalion headquarters to operate mobile and static stores which sell clothing and post exchange comfort items on a nonprofit basis.

Fixed sales stores are established in each troop population center and mobile sales stores serve isolated units on a weekly basis. A combination of teams that may form a detachment to operate under the supervision of the field service officer is shown in figure 5.

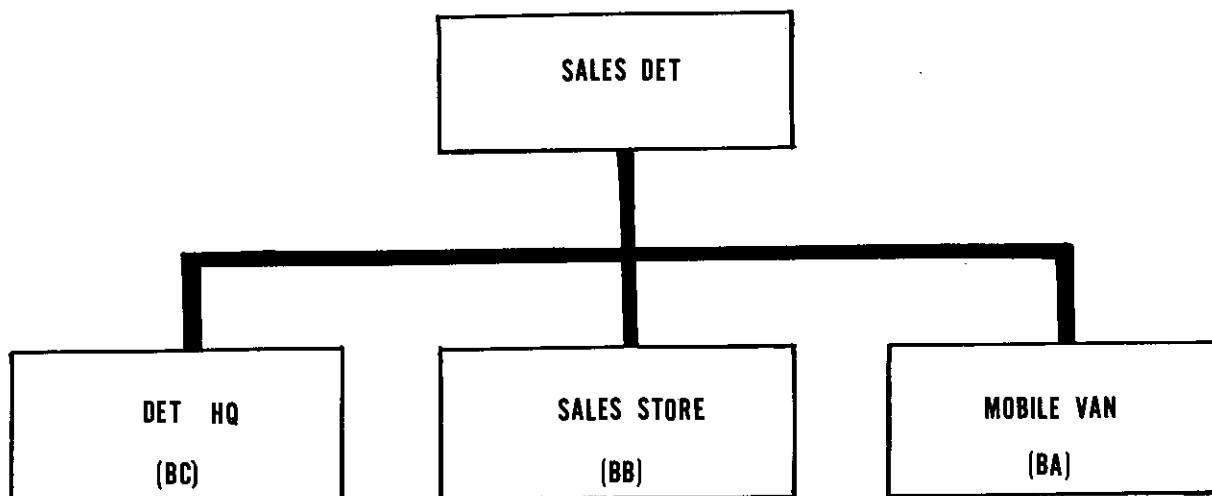


Figure 5. Sales detachment.

18. Mess Detachment

A mess detachment, made up of Teams CA and CB, TOE 29-500, as shown in figure 6,

may be attached to battalion headquarters in COMMZ to operate messes for transients. The detachment so formed normally operates under the supervision of the field service officer.

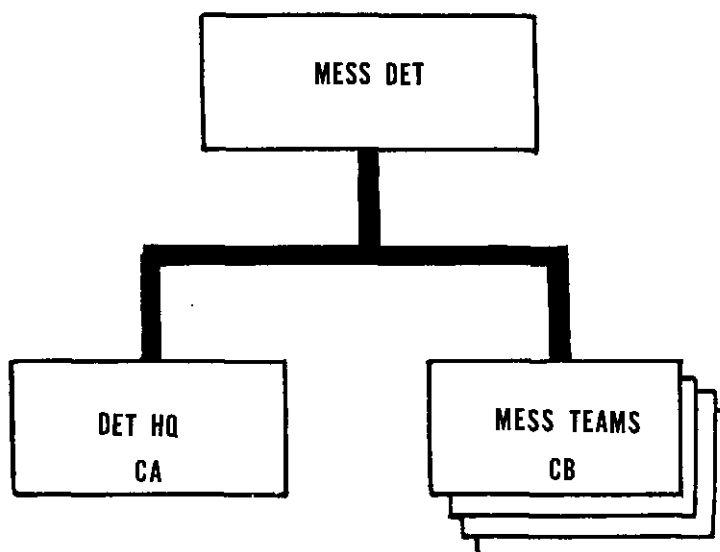


Figure 6. Mess detachment.

Section V. SUPPLY AND SERVICE COMPANY

19. General

The Supply and Service Company, Direct Support (TOE 29-147), organized as shown in figure 7, is the basic operating unit of the battalion. While it has essentially the same mission and functions of the direct support supply and service company (TOE 29-217) discussed in FM 29-3, some significant modifications have been made.

a. The company is not an organic element of a direct support supply and service battalion.

b. A bakery section has been added to the supply platoon.

c. The laundry and bath platoon has been given a renovation mission.

d. A decontamination element has been added to companies that operate in the COMMZ.

e. A supply office replaces the stock control section as the control element of the company.

20. Capabilities

Each direct support supply and service company can—

a. Provide support for approximately 15,000 nondivisional troops.

b. Operate supply and service points to re-

ceive, store, and issue supplies and commodities administratively classified as I, II, and IV, exclusive of repair parts, maintenance materials, and cryptographic, medical, and airdrop supplies.

c. Provide storage in 10,000-gallon collapsible tanks for approximately 140,000 gallons of bulk petroleum fuels and distribute locally in organic tank trucks approximately 81,900 gallons of bulk petroleum daily.

d. Bake and provide fresh bread for troops and units supported.

e. Provide—

- (1) Graves registration service, essentially collection, evacuation, and identification of deceased personnel.
- (2) Laundry, bath, clothing exchange, and renovation services.
- (3) Emergency clothing impregnation and maintenance of prescribed stocks of clothing for emergency replacement of contaminated items.

f. Maintain prescribed reserves of designated supplies.

g. When employed in the COMMZ operate a salvage collecting point and provide decontamination of vital areas, installations, and

materiel incident to chemical, biological, and radiological operations.

21. Company Elements

a. Company Headquarters. Company headquarters has the usual functions of troop command. Duties of company headquarters personnel are generally apparent from job titles as shown in the TOE and parallel those indicated in FM 29-3.

b. Supply Office. The supply office is the technical control element of the company. It receives requests for supplies from supported units and issues necessary instructions to the supply platoon. It maintains stock status records and submits requirements directly to the ADP center serving the appropriate supply control element (SCC or ICC). It employs electric accounting machines and data transmitting equipment (input/output devices) to place requests on supporting control centers.

(1) The office is headed and directed by the supply officer with the assistance of the supply operations supervisor. The supply officer assists the company commander in the preparation of plans and schedules for the operating elements of the company; assists in the selection of operating sites for the company and its platoons; coordinates the assignment of tasks; and provides appropriate operating instructions and directives to the operating elements. He evaluates all requirements and assigns priorities to maintain an effective support program. In his capacity as executive officer, he insures that the company commander's policies are carried out and supervises the details of operations and administration.

(2) The stock control specialists and stock records specialists maintain required records and submit periodic reports as directed. They perform centralized stock reporting functions for all supplies handled by the company and provide technical assistance to supported activities and units as necessary. The general clerks and stock

records clerk perform the clerical function, as required.

(3) The key punch operators perform the punch-card function. Staffing is based on an anticipated receipt of approximately 2,500 requests and submission of approximately 1,850 orders daily.

c. Supply Platoon. The discussion of the supply platoon presented in FM 29-3 is generally applicable, particularly in regard to the suggested method of operation, with the following refinements:

(1) A bakery section has been added to the platoon. Section staffing has been developed on the basis of the continuous bakery system, but is easily adaptable to the current M-1945 mobile bakery plant with which the section may be equipped (para 26).

(2) The platoon does not operate a salvage collecting point. Company salvage activities are restricted to the COMMZ and are performed by a salvage and service platoon as discussed in paragraph 34.

d. Petroleum Platoon. The petroleum platoon is organized and operates as discussed in FM 29-3. Details on petroleum supply are contained in chapter 4.

e. Laundry, Renovation, and Bath Platoon. The laundry, renovation, and bath platoon provides laundry, bath, clothing exchange service, and renovation of clothing and lightweight (launderable) textiles for supported nondivisional troops. The platoon maintains prescribed stocks of clothing for emergency replacement of contaminated items; provides renovation service for clothing and lightweight textile items; or, when authorized, provides emergency clothing impregnation service at approximately 50 percent of its normal laundry capability. Except for the renovation section, functions and activities are as described in FM 29-3.

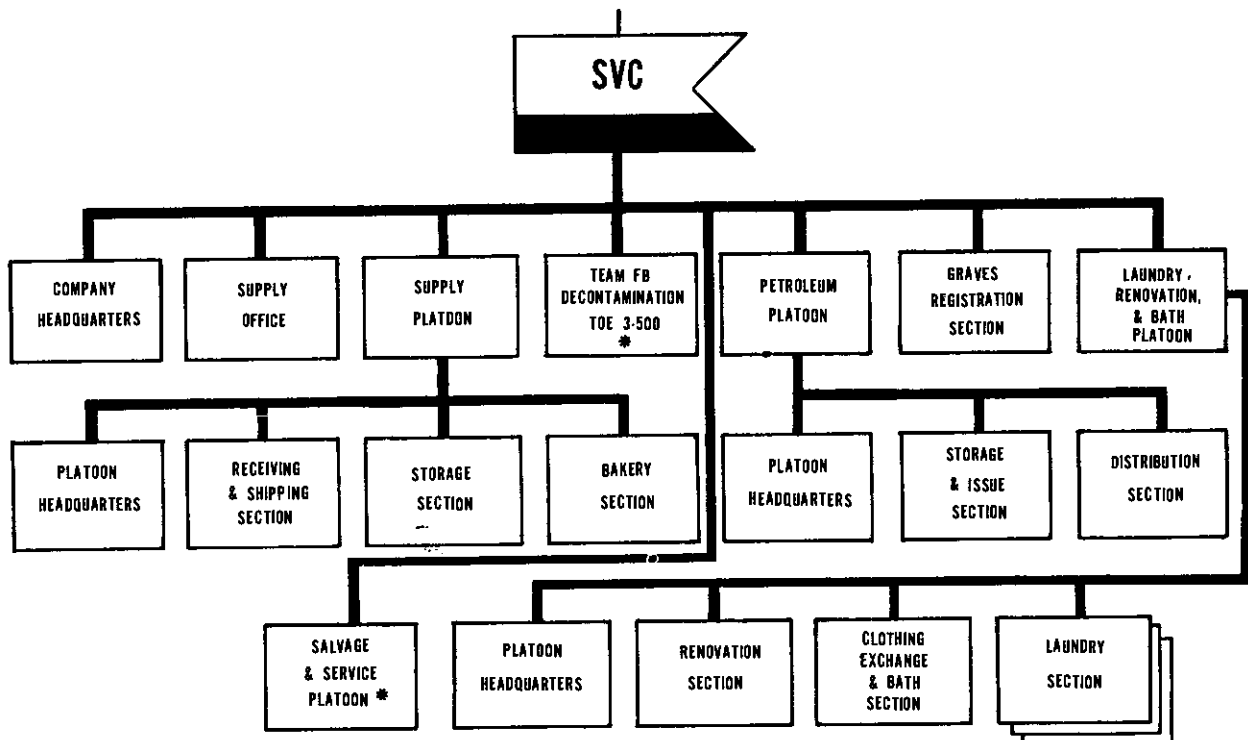
(1) Since the platoon is geared only to support bath and clothing exchange facilities, it does not possess sufficient capacity to cope with seasonal turn-in of clothing for laundering, renova-

tion, and storage.

- (2) The renovation section perform necessary repairs on clothing and lightweight textile items, as determined by the reclamation activities accomplished by the laundry section.
- (3) The clothing exchange and bath (CEB) section contains six bath teams that can operate in separate locations to provide service to supported nondivisional troops. Each team is capable of bathing approximately 2,500 troops each week and of providing clothing exchange to the troops bathed. The teams normally work on a single-shift basis.
- (4) The platoon contains three laundry sections. These sections provide the

required laundry support in the communications zone and the field army. Operational capabilities are based on laundry production and the requirement to provide an average of six pounds of laundry per man per week. Each laundry section, consisting of two each single trailer laundry units, is capable of supporting 4,550 troops when employed in field army and 5,200 troops when employed in , COMMZ on the basis of movement factors and equipment downtime as prescribed in AR 310-32.

f. Graves Registration Section. The graves registration section operates a collecting point for decreased personnel as discussed in FM 29-3.



* Attached to supply and service company in COMMZ

Figure 7. The supply and service company.

CHAPTER 4

SUPPLY OPERATIONS

22. General

The supply operations of direct support supply and service companies generally are as described in FM 29-3. The supply office, as the company control element, determines requirements for, or receives requests for supplies from, supported units; directs the supply and petroleum platoons to make issues or effect delivery; and places replenishment demands or requirements on the designated stock (or inventory) control center.

23. Underlying Principles

a. Scheduled Supply. Scheduled supply is the method by which the supplier calculates quantities of essential items for using units and ships them forward without requisitions on schedules which are agreeable to the user and which he can change by notification to the supplier. The method is adaptable at the direct support level to subsistence and other commodities with relatively uniform demands or for which requirements are reasonably predictable.

b. Throughput Delivery. Throughput is the bypassing of one or more intermediate supply installations in the delivery of supplies as consigned. It is a function both of supply which processes the items for delivery and of transportation which delivers them. It is application of the principle that supplies be delivered to assigned destinations with as few handlings as possible. Accordingly, a direct support supply company will receive supplies from any source as directed by the control center that orders the shipment to be made. The company is bypassed, wherever shipment to user is feasible.

24. Stockages of Supply

Direct support supply and service companies operating in the field army are usually author-

ized, for planning purposes, a stock level of approximately 2 days. Stock levels for direct support units operating in area support groups are usually higher and as prescribed by area support command or higher headquarters. Inventories consist of the specified number of days, plus operating stocks. To accommodate the additional petroleum stockage required, the petroleum platoons should set up operations in the vicinity of existing petroleum storage facilities and use such facilities to the maximum extent.

25. Requisitioning

Under TASTA-70, stock control activities are centralized at functional control centers. The Inventory Control Center (ICC) of the Supply and Maintenance Command (SMC) serves the COMMZ. Within the field army, each support brigade has a stock control center (SCC); and an ICC at FASCOM headquarters serves the entire field army. Each direct support company in the field army deals directly with its support brigade SCC. In the COMMZ, each direct support company deals with the SMC ICC; but when the battalion is employed, personnel from subordinate direct support units may operate as a centralized activity at the battalion logistics/operations section. When done, all supply requests of supported units are submitted directly to battalion headquarters. The system is schematically illustrated in figure 8.

a. The discussion on the requisitioning of the several commodities of supply contained in FM 29-3 are generally applicable here, particularly for direct support units in the combat zone. It must be understood that assignment of stock control functions to support brigade headquarters and introduction of methodology compatible with the Combat Service Support Data System (CS₃) have caused variations

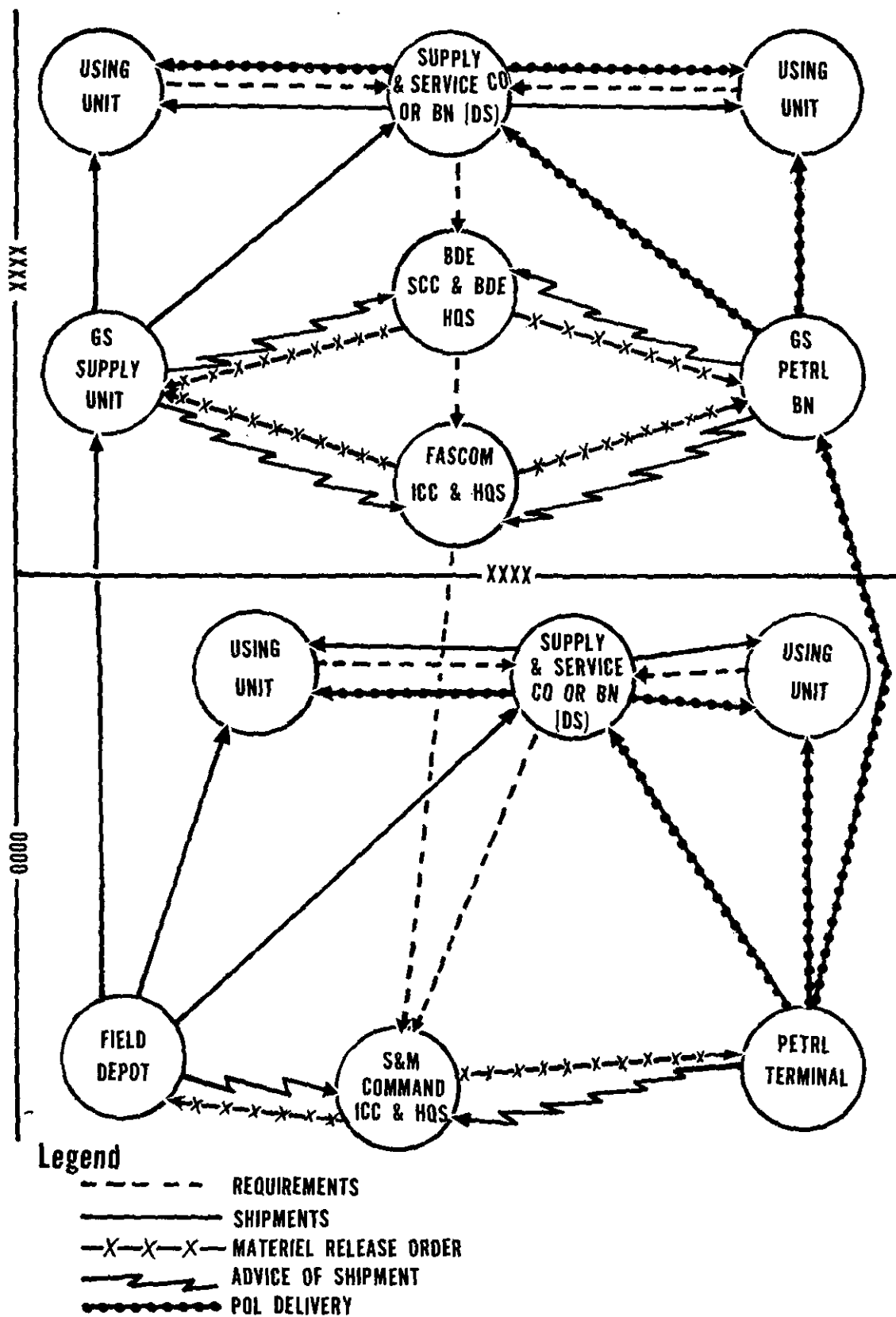


Figure 8. Direct support supply requirements and distribution system.

from the current manually-oriented systems. Differences are even more pronounced in the case of direct support supply provided in the COMMZ. A brief summary is therefore included to illustrate the manner in which the ultimate TASTA-70 system is suitable for both the combat and communications zones. Details on operational procedures applicable within currently available computer systems and within interim systems planned for installation by the end of 1968 are contained in FM 29-10-1 (Test), FM 54-5-1, (Test), and other TASTA documents listed in appendix A.

b. Requirements for subsistence and other consumables are determined by the inventory control center or the stock control center, as appropriate. A schedule of deliveries—indicating time, quantity, types of rations, and location—is agreed upon by the appropriate control center, the supply and service company, and the supported units. A similar schedule is agreed upon so far as supply point replenishment is concerned. Supplies are delivered as scheduled unless the supported unit wishes to modify the schedule for any reason, in which case the supported unit communicates its needs to the supply and service company. Silence on the part of the supported unit indicates that no changes are desired. A similar arrangement will exist between the supply and service company and the stock or inventory control center.

(1) Supplies are delivered from the field depot or general support facility to the class I supply point operated by the supply and service company. When feasible, class I supplies may be shipped direct to supported units from the field depot or general support facility bypassing the class I supply point. This is generally necessary in the case of perishable subsistence which is not stocked at the direct support level.

(2) The action of the supply point to prepare supplies for distribution depends upon the type of ration, the method of packaging, and the operational situation. It may be possible, and particularly in the case of combat-type rations, for the original

packages to be transshipped to using units as received from the supply point. It may be necessary to break-down bulk items for allotment to using units. Breakdown operations as described in FM 29-3 remain applicable.

c. Supported units transmit forecasts for bulk petroleum to the supply and service company. These forecasts are further transmitted to the ADP center serving the appropriate support brigade SCC, FASCOM ICC, and S&M Command ICC. Petroleum inventory management personnel in these centers regard the forecast as a petroleum request and release the product from general support petroleum units to the supply and service company class III supply point, from where it is issued to the using unit.

d. The items encompassed by the administrative classifications of II and IV, the controls imposed on their issue, and the regulations governing their stockage are validly covered in FM 29-3. As to procedures—

(1) Requests are received in the supply office of the supply and service company. Requisitions for nonregulated items are edited for identity and availability. If the required items are in stock, the supply office directs their issue; if not, the supply office, through the use of an input/output device, electronically transmits the requisition to the ADP center serving the brigade or SMC ICC.

(2) Requisitions for regulated items are forwarded through command channels to the headquarters retaining command control. For approved requisitions, the headquarters notifies its control center to issue a material release order to the appropriate supplying agency, i.e., general support unit or field depot which then ships the supplies direct to the using unit.

26. Bakery Operations

When the bakery section is equipped with a modified M-1945 mobile bakery unit, the dis-

cussion in FM 29-3 applies. When equipped with continuous bakery units, procedures differ somewhat.

a. The continuous bakery is a lightweight, self-contained unit that uses a bread mix that eliminates the need for mixing and proofing dough before baking. With four of the units, and working on two 10-hour shifts per day, the section can produce approximately 7600 pounds of bread. This is equivalent to support of approximately 15,000 troops at .5 pounds per man per day.

b. In addition to the bakers and supervisory personnel, the section has a supply specialist and bakery equipment mechanic. The supply specialist requisitions operating supplies, maintains production records, accounts for and

deliveries bread to the supply point, drives a vehicle, and assists in bakery operations as required. The bakery equipment mechanic maintains the continuous bakery unit, adjusts and repairs the flow conveyor system, pre-mix input assembly, and various other components of the equipment. He normally will be required to perform direct support level maintenance on the equipment.

27. Petroleum Operations

Petroleum operations at the direct support level are covered in detail in FM 10-67-1 (Test) prepared in support of the TASTA-70 concept. Operations of the petroleum platoon of the supply and service company are essentially as discussed in FM 29-3.

CHAPTER 5

SERVICE OPERATIONS

Section I. BATH AND CLOTHING EXCHANGE

28. Teams

The bath section of each direct support, laundry, renovation, and bath platoon consists of six bath teams. The section can service a total of approximately 15,000 troops per week, each team being capable of bathing and providing clothing exchange for about 2,500 troops bathed. Each team normally operates at a separate location, and maintains a one-day stock of clean clothing for exchange purposes.

29. Equipment

a. Each bath team is equipped with an 8-showerhead bath unit, decontaminating apparatus, chemical agent detector kits, radiacmeters, and two shower stands, each with four showerheads. Tents for undressing, showering, drying, dressing, and storage of equipment; tent stoves or heaters; and cargo trucks and trailers for hauling equipment and supplies are also organic to the teams. The bath section is also provided with a delousing outfit.

b. Gasoline, fuel oil, delousing powder, soap, and other necessary operating supplies and materials are obtained through normal supply channels.

30. Operations

a. Details of a bath and clothing exchange operation are presented in appendix B. The following generally are applicable principles. Operating locations are reconnoitered and chosen in accordance with the requirements

applicable to all military site selection. In addition, bath points require reasonable accessibility to roads convenient to supported troops, adequate water supply, and drainage. Care must be exercised to insure that water that has been used for bathing does not contaminate water used for drinking or for bakery or mess purposes.

b. Although each bath team usually operates at a separate location, combined operations may sometimes be necessary. This method of operation affords close supervision and control, provides uninterrupted service in case of mechanical failure of a bath unit, and requires fewer operating personnel. Individual team operations are preferable, however, because they allow for greater mobility and closer support of dispersed units.

c. The nature and amount of space required for each bath point depend primarily upon the number of bath teams operating at the point and the weather. Normal operations include a clothing exchange service and require space for installation of bath units, assembly of troops, undressing area, showering area, drying area, dressing area, and an issue point for clean clothing. In cold or inclement weather, additional space may be needed to place the entire operation under tentage.

d. Careful coordination and scheduling of units using a bath point serve to avoid confusion at the point. Using units should be instructed to provide their own guards for the dressing station.

Section II. LAUNDRY AND RENOVATION

31. Laundry

The primary laundry mission consists of the support of clothing exchange and bath points

by the provision of clean clothing for exchange and in the support of company renovation operations. This mission is performed by the

three laundry sections of the laundry, renovation, and bath platoon, each of which is equipped with two single-trailer laundry units.

a. Operating locations are selected in conformity with the considerations applicable to selection of military operating sites generally. Specific sites for section operations are governed primarily by the source of water, the source of items to be laundered, and the location of the facilities from which clothing is received. The laundry sections may operate separately when administration, mess, and operating supplies are provided. Each section operates on two 10-hour shifts.

b. Operational capabilities are based on laundry production and the requirement to provide an average of six pounds of laundry per man per week (26 pounds per month or 312 pounds per year). On this basis, and allowing a movement factor of 19 percent, the laundry sections can support approximately 13,600 troops when employed in the field army. Allowing a 7 percent movement factor in COMMZ, the sections have the 15,000-man support capability which is the basis for company assignment.

c. The laundry unit may provide emergency clothing impregnation service at approximately 50 percent of normal capability. The sections do not have sufficient capacity to handle seasonal turn-ins. Support for these activities must be provided by general support units.

32. Renovation

a. Military materiel can be divided generally speaking, into two broad classifications—mechanical and nonmechanical.

- (1) Mechanical items include materials handling equipment, textile-repair and clothing-repair trailers, bakery units, field ranges and tent heaters, automotive equipment of all kinds, artillery pieces, petroleum dispensing pumps and other petroleum handling devices, and office machines. Maintenance characteristics of these items are such that they are compatible with the category system of maintenance (AR 750-1).

- (2) Nonmechanical items include clothing and other textile items; field packs, ammunition pouches, pistol belts, load-carrying slings, field pack suspenders, and other individual equipment; and shelter halves, sleeping bags, and blankets. These items do not have the maintenance characteristics or implications of mechanical items. The processes by which items in this classification are restored to serviceability involve the use of relatively simple techniques (TM 10-267, TM 10-268, and TM 10-269), and they are not suited to echelonment on the basis of complexity or of tools and equipment provided. They are essentially activities of renovation rather than repair and activities more closely aligned with supply than maintenance.

b. Accordingly, a renovation section has been added to the supply and service company. The renovation foreman, under direction of the platoon leader, supervises the renovation activity. He insures that workloads are adjusted to meet peak requirements and that repairs performed satisfy requirements. The clothing and textile repairmen and sewing machine operators perform the renovation function. The inspector-classifier, assisted by the duty soldier, accounts for and processes the in-out flow of clothing and lightweight textile items. He checks the items, marking the repairs to be made, cuts patches as necessary, and places the items with the appropriate sewing machine operator, insuring that sewing workloads remain at an even distribution among the machines.

33. Decontamination

A decontamination team, consisting of a team headquarters and seven decontamination sections, provides for decontamination of critical areas and materiel for 10,000 to 25,000 troops. The team (FB, TOE 3-500) is attached only when the company is employed in the COMMZ. Operations are as discussed in FM 29-3.

Section III. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

34. Salvage

A salvage and service platoon is attached to the direct support supply and service company in the COMMZ, when required. This platoon, discussed further in appendix C, is identical to the salvage and service platoon of the Field Service General Support Company, Forward, TOE 29-114, described in FM 29-45-1 (Test).

35. Sales Service

A sales detachment composed of two BA, one BB, and one BC teams from TOE 10-500 is attached to the supply and service battalion headquarters. The detachment provides both mobile and static facilities for nonprofit sales of health and comfort items, insignia, and officer's clothing. It provides wholesale supply support of these items for unit post exchanges, when authorized. It supplies Army-Air Force Exchange Service stores with military insignia and officers' clothing for resale, when directed.

a. The sales detachment requisitions its supplies through the supply and service battalion to which it is attached. Fixed stores are established in each troop population center. Expandable vans are used to provide this service to troops in outlying districts on a weekly basis wherever unit post exchanges have not been established.

b. At least one team BB is required for the sale of officers' clothing and insignia to officers, nurses, warrant officers, and civilians of simulated rank, even after Army-Air Force Ex-

change Service facilities are operational. This team should be located in a major leave center. Sales and issues are accounted for in accordance with AR 711-16 as supplemented by AR 700-8400-1.

36. Mess Service

The mess detachment (para 18) provides hot meals and mess facilities for transient military personnel and such other individuals as may be attached for rations. This service does not normally extend to troop units with organic mess facilities. Separate platoons and detachments which lack organic messes are normally attached for rations to other units that do operate messes. The mess detachment operates on a 24-hour basis along the main supply route.

37. Transportation Support

a. Transportation available within a direct support battalion or direct support company is adequate for internal operations. For mission supply activities, other than bulk petroleum, transportation must be provided from other sources. Normally, this will be arranged for by either the brigade stock control center or the supply and service battalion headquarters and the appropriate movements control center.

b. If a transportation light-medium truck company is attached to or placed in support of the supply and service battalion, the discussion in FM 29-3, is appropriate. However, the unit is not normally a part of the battalion.

CHAPTER 6

COMMUNICATIONS

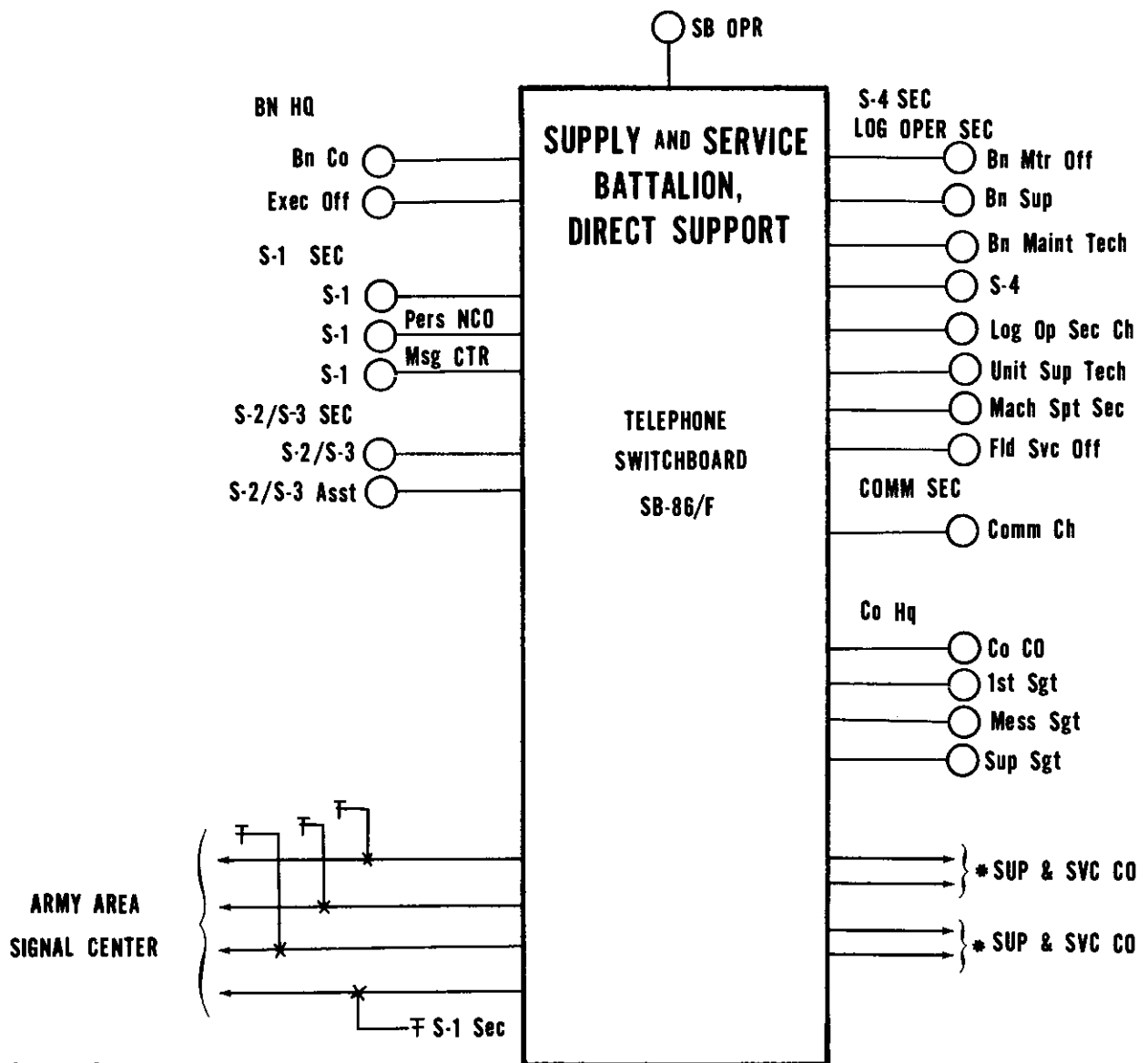
38. Radio

Radio nets are as described in FM 29-3, however, the transportation light-medium truck company normally is not attached to a battalion and therefore normally is not a part of the radio net as described.

39. Wire

Wire communications within the battalion are as discussed in FM 29-3 and as shown in

figure 9. Within the direct support supply and service company, the company headquarters and the supply office each have telephone sets as has the petroleum platoon headquarters and each petroleum section; the laundry, renovation, and bath platoon headquarters; and the renovation section. Telephone sets are also available in the supply platoon headquarters, the graves registration section, and the bakery section.



Legend

- Subscriber telephone set
- × Telephone Terminal Group
- T Teletypewriter
- * Each Co equipped with a telephone Switchboard SB-22/PT
- * Lines to Co may be thru army area communication system.

Figure 9. Wire diagram.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

1. General

In addition to the references listed in appendix I, FM 29-3, the following references are appropriate to this manual. These references are those used in preparation of this manual and references that may be consulted for additional information on topics discussed. The

field manuals (test) listed are limited to those which support TASTA-70. Selected technical manuals also listed are defined as training literature by AR 310-3. For a complete listing of equipment publications applicable to specific items provided by TOE to the units discussed, see the current DA Pam 310-4.

2. Army Regulations (AR)

700-8400-1 Issue and Sale of Personal Clothing.

3. Field Manuals (Test) (FM Test)

3-1 (Test) CBR Combat Service Support, TASTA-70.
8-16-1 (Test) Medical Service, Field Army.
9-6-1 (Test) Ammunition Service in the Theater of Operations, TASTA-70.
10-8-1 (Test) Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment in Theaters of Operations.
10-67-1 (Test) Petroleum Supply in Theaters of Operations.
12-2-1 (Test) Adjutant General Functional Support to Field Army Support Command.
19-45-1 (Test) Rear Area Protection.
29-10-1 (Test) The Field Army Supply Management System.
29-11 (Test) Cryptologistics Support to the Army in the Field—1965-70.
29-21 (Test) Maintenance Support, FASCOM.
29-45-1 (Test) General Support Supply and Service in the Field Army.
54-5-1 (Test) The Supply and Maintenance Command.
54-6-1 (Test) Area Support Command, TASCOR.
54-8 (Test) The Administrative Support, Theater Army. (TASTA-70).

APPENDIX B

BATH AND CLOTHING EXCHANGE OPERATIONS

1. General

Bath and clothing exchange operations are, under current (COSTAR) and TASTA-70 doctrines, services performed at the direct support level only. Present troop deployments and an appreciation of CBR environments suggest a closer scrutiny in the interest of assuring effective support under a variety of conditions in both the combat and communications zones. The purposes of this appendix are to examine existing guidance and principles, many founded in experience and applications in the field, and suggest methods of operation as seen for Army-70.

2. Duties of Bath Section Personnel

The clothing exchange and bath section is composed of a section chief and six three-man teams, each consisting of a clothing exchange and bath team chief, a clothing exchange specialist, and a clothing exchange and bath processor.

a. The team chief directs and supervises the clothing exchange and bath team work activities; coordinates services with the supported units, when directed by the section chief; and coordinates clothing and laundry support with the laundry sections. He regulates the movement of men into the bath facilities; directs disposition of equipment articles, soiled clothing, and personal effects; and maintains headcount and bath status reports.

b. The clothing exchange specialist directs the timing of clothing exchange supply activities, controls stocks and issue of clothing to troops, and maintains records, as required, of clothing exchanged.

c. The clothing exchange and bath processor services, adjusts, and operates components of the bath system to provide bath services, as required, and assists the clothing exchange spe-

cialist. He also serves as driver of the team 2½-ton truck.

3. Site Selection

Each site selected for a bath and clothing exchange point must have an adequate water supply available. Wells generally are unreliable sources unless fed by underground streams. On some streams, dams must be built to form suitable reservoirs. The site must be accessible by truck and should be centrally located for using troops. It must also have adequate parking area for using units. Natural cover for the installation is desirable but in some areas camouflage nets may be necessary. The site should be on well-drained ground from which used bath water can be discharged downstream from the water intake.

4. Layout

The bath and clothing exchange point normally uses two medium general purpose tents, but may use a third tent, if one is available. These normally are erected in a straight-line formation. When two tents are used, the first tent is used for undressing, drying, delousing (if performed), clothing exchange, and dressing; the second is used for showers. When three tents are used, the second tent is used for drying and delousing, if performed, and the third tent is used for showers.

5. Preparing for Operations

In preparing for operations—

a. Each bath unit should be placed as close as possible to the water source and on the crest of a sloping area that affords satisfactory drainage.

b. The hose intake should be immersed in the water in such a way that it will not suck mud or gravel from the stream bottom and provision must be made to keep leaves and similar

matter from clogging the intake. One method is to place the intake in a submerged pail.

c. Strips of canvas or improvised duckboards should be placed beneath the shower stands.

d. A ditch approximately 1-foot wide and 1-foot deep should be dug around the shower area to carry the used water to a point downstream from the intake hose.

e. In winter, the ground may be covered with straw for warmth. Salvage canvas may be spread on the ground to keep troops in line and to protect their feet.

f. Foot baths of calcium hypochlorite should be placed at all entrances to the shower area. The solution is prepared by adding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of grade A (70 percent) calcium hypochlorite or $\frac{2}{3}$ of an ounce of chlorinated lime (35 percent) to each 10 gallons of water.

6. Operations

a. *General.* In summary, when two tents are used, troops undress in the first, shower in the second, and return to the first to dry off and dress. If a third tent is used, troops undress in the first, shower in the third, dry off in the second, and return to the first to dress. Clothing exchange operations are conducted in the dressing tent.

b. *Specific.* Procedurally, the operation takes the following pattern:

- (1) As each man files into the undressing tent, he is issued a numbered valuables bag and metal claim disc on a chain or string. He puts his personal property into the valuables bag and, after undressed, the claim disc around his neck. Helmets can be fastened to the valuables bag by the chin strap. He checks the valuables bag and shoes with the individual specified, throws soiled clothing into appropriate labelled bins, and proceeds to the shower tent. Clothing is checked with the valuables bag if clothing exchange is not provided.
- (2) Each man is provided a piece of soap as he enters the shower tent and takes his place at a shower stand. (Each regulation-size bar of soap may be cut into 27 equal pieces for this purpose.)

- (3) Bathers remain under the showers for approximately 7 minutes. Scrap soap is placed in a can near the exit.
- (4) After showering, each man proceeds to the dressing tent to dry off and receive clean clothing. Depending upon availability, the bath team may furnish towels or advise units being supported that individuals must bring their own.
- (5) The clothing exchange specialist issues each man clean socks, shirt, trousers, and underwear. These are sized in small, medium, and large. Protective impregnated garments and outer garments, such as field jackets may also be exchanged. The clothing exchange specialist maintains a record of all clothing issued.
- (6) As the final steps in the process, each man dresses, turns in his metal disc to reclaim his valuables bag, and leaves the dressing station.

7. Clothing Exchange

a. Soiled clothing exchanged at the bath point is laundered and renovated by the laundry and renovation sections and returned to stock for reissue. The platoon undertakes to keep bath points supplied with a 1-day stock of clothing items, sized small, medium, and large.

b. To facilitate issue at the bath point, the supply sergeant of the unit to be processed tabulates the number of each garment of each size that will be needed to provide one clean change of clothing to each member of the unit; and he works with the clothing exchange specialist of the bath point when the garments are issued.

c. In order to know the quantities of clothing on hand for issue and the quantities received, a clothing stock record is maintained on daily basis. Clothing must be counted accurately to prevent serious discrepancies in the clothing stock record. Protective impregnated garments and additional outerwear, if used, add to the workload.

8. Required Support

Each clothing exchange and bath team can move its own personnel, supplies, and equip-

ment and care for its own operating supplies. It is also responsible for setting up and taking down the bath point, but assistance must be provided by the supported unit or, if this is not practical, by the supply and service company. The supply and service company must also provide for the delivery of clean clothing to the bath point and for delivery of soiled clothing to the laundry. Application of delousing or disinfecting agents, monitoring residual contaminants, and guarding personal articles also require temporary use of personnel from the supported unit. When delousing service is furnished, medical personnel to inspect troops should also be provided by the supported unit. Productive capabilities of the clothing exchange and bath teams do not take into account time

required for construction of duck boards, tables, and similar items.

9. Records and Reports

Normally, reports will be prescribed by higher authority. The forms used may also be prescribed or improvised. The forms will consist of such summaries of production records as—

- a. Number of bath units operating.
- b. Hours in operation of each unit.
- c. Number of men processed by indicated units.
- d. Operating supplies used and those left in balance.
- e. List of supplies, spare parts, and tools in short supply.

APPENDIX C

SALVAGE

1. Salvage and Service Platoon

The salvage and service platoon attached to the direct support supply and service companies in the communications zone consist of a platoon headquarters, salvage section, and service section. Platoon headquarters is the platoon leader and platoon sergeant. The salvage section, headed by a section chief, contains a salvage specialist, forklift operators, and salvage clerk. The service section consists of a section chief and seventeen general duty soldiers.

2. Salvage and Service Mission

The salvage section operates a salvage collecting point and provides limited classification of material received. The service section pro-

vides a pool of general duty personnel to augment any or all operating elements of the supply and service company. At full strength, the service section has the capability to handle 8.5 tons of supplies and equipment per hour.

3. Salvage Disposition

The collecting point normally receives such items as clothing, footwear, webbing, tentage, canvas, individual equipment, field furniture, equipment cases, gasoline and water cans and gasoline drums, lanterns, and one-burner stoves. Disposition is as directed by ASCOM SOP, usually evacuation to field depots designated to receive it. This material may come from turn-in by local using units and from renovation operations.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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Chief of Staff.

Official:

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The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

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