

MAST

MHI
Copy 3

DRY Recd. by RAC. 310-23 (26 Aug 1971)

FM 29-3-1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

DIRECT SUPPORT SUPPLY AND SERVICE IN THE THEATERS OF OPERATIONS

PROPERTY OF
QUARTERMASTER SCHOOL LIBRARY
U. S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER SCHOOL
FORT LEE, VA. 23601

LOGISTICS LIBRARY BR. 12110

**REPRODUCED
FOR INFORMATION USE ONLY**

**HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
JUNE 1969**

TAGO 20033A

FIELD MANUAL }
No. 29-3-1 }

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 26 June 1969

DIRECT SUPPORT SUPPLY AND SERVICE IN THE THEATERS OF OPERATIONS

	Paragraph	Page
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION		
Section I. General		
Purpose and Scope -----	1-1	1-1
Application -----	1-2	1-1
II. Characteristics of Direct Support Supply and Service		
General -----	1-3	1-2
Organization -----	1-4	1-2
Operations -----	1-5	1-2
Responsibilities -----	1-6	1-3
CHAPTER 2. THE SUPPLY AND SERVICE COMPANY		
Section I. General		
Organization -----	2-1	2-1
Mission and Capabilities -----	2-2	2-1
Assignment and Allocation -----	2-3	2-1
Employment -----	2-4	2-1
II. Company Elements		
Company Headquarters -----	2-5	2-4
Supply and Service Operations Office -----	2-6	2-5
Supply Platoon -----	2-7	2-5
Petroleum Platoon -----	2-8	2-6
Laundry, Renovation, and Bath Platoon -----	2-9	2-6
Graves Registration Section -----	2-10	2-6
Organizational Maintenance Section -----	2-11	2-7
III. Company Attachments		
Decontamination Team -----	2-12	2-7
Salvage and Service Platoon -----	2-13	2-7
Other Attachments -----	2-14	2-7
CHAPTER 3. HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, SUPPLY AND SERVICE BATTALION		
Section I. General		
Organization -----	3-1	3-1
Mission and Capabilities -----	3-2	3-1
Assignment and Allocation -----	3-3	3-2
II. Responsibilities		
Battalion Headquarters -----	3-4	3-2
Battalion Commander -----	3-5	3-2
Battalion Staff -----	3-6	3-3
Company Headquarters -----	3-7	3-3
Battalion Staff Sections -----	3-8	3-4
III. Specialized Teams and Detachments		
Sales Detachment -----	3-9	3-5
Mess Detachment -----	3-10	3-5

* This manual supersedes FM 29-3-1 (TEST), May 1967.

	Paragraph	Page
CHAPTER 4.	DIRECT SUPPORT SUPPLY	
Section I.	General Orientation	
	Application -----	4-1 4-1
	Impact of Automatic Data Processing Equip- ment -----	4-2 4-1
	Stock Control -----	4-3 4-1
	Direct Support Supply Stockage -----	4-4 4-1
	Governing Policies -----	4-5 4-2
II.	Operations	
	General -----	4-6 4-2
	Requisitioning -----	4-7 4-2
	Distribution -----	4-8 4-7
	Bakery Operations -----	4-9 4-9
CHAPTER 5.	DIRECT SUPPORT SERVICE OPERATIONS	
Section I.	Bath and Clothing Exchange	
	General -----	5-1 5-1
	Duties of Bath Team Personnel -----	5-2 5-1
	Equipment and Supplies -----	5-3 5-1
	Bath Operations -----	5-4 5-1
	Clothing Exchange -----	5-5 5-3
	Required Support -----	5-6 5-3
	Reports -----	5-7 5-3
II.	Laundry and Renovation	
	Laundry -----	5-8 5-4
	Renovation -----	5-9 5-4
	Reports -----	5-10 5-6
III.	Graves Registration	
	General -----	5-11 5-6
	Identification -----	5-12 5-6
	Personal Effects -----	5-13 5-6
	Collection -----	5-14 5-6
	Medical Records -----	5-15 5-7
	Tactical Information -----	5-16 5-7
	Evacuation -----	5-17 5-7
IV.	Other Services	
	Sales Service -----	5-18 5-7
	Mess Service -----	5-19 5-7
	Transport Support -----	5-20 5-7
	Salvage -----	5-21 5-8
CHAPTER 6.	COMMUNICATIONS	
	Means of Communication -----	6-1 6-1
	Responsibilities and Policies -----	6-2 6-1
	Wire Communications -----	6-3 6-4
	Radio Communications -----	6-4 6-4
	Communications Equipment Characteristics -----	6-5 6-4
	Operating Characteristics and Considerations -----	6-6 6-4
APPENDIX A.	REFERENCES -----	A-1
B.	THE CLASSES OF SUPPLY -----	B-1
C.	RECORDS AND REPORTS -----	C-1
D.	SUPPLY POINT PROTECTION AGAINST NUCLEAR ATTACK -----	D-1
E.	EMPLOYMENT OF NON-AIR DEFENSE WEAPONS -----	E-1
F.	STABILITY OPERATIONS -----	F-1
INDEX -----		I-1

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1-1. Purpose and Scope

a. This manual is published to promulgate information on the provision of supply and services to nondivisional units and organizations in the theater of operations. It deals particularly with the provision of:

(1) Subsistence supplies, bulk petroleum and packaged petroleum products; and items supplied on the basis of tables of organization and equipment, tables of allowances, stockage lists, and other authorization documents.

(2) Laundry and renovation, bath and clothing exchange, decontamination, sales, salvage, and graves registration services.

b. The manual excludes direct support supply of ammunition, repair parts, maintenance materials, cryptomateriel, medical material and parts and maps. These are discussed in publications listed in appendix A. Direct support in divisions is discussed in FM 54-2.

c. The contents apply, unless otherwise specified, to—

(1) General war, including considerations of operations in nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological environments.

(2) Limited war.

(3) Cold war, inclusive of stability operations (app H).

d. Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommended changes and comments to improve the manual. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of text in which the change is recommended. Reasons will be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be prepared using DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications) and forwarded direct to the Commanding Officer, United States Army Combat Developments Command Supply Agency, Fort Lee, Virginia 23801.

1-2. Application

a. This manual applies to units activated or authorized to operate under the following:

(1) TOE 29-146, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service Battalion, when assigned direct support supply and service missions.

(2) TOE 29-147, Supply and Service Company, Direct Support.

b. FM 29-3 is applicable to units organized under the following—

(1) TOE 29-215, Supply and Service Battalion, Direct Support.

(2) TOE 29-216, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service Battalion, Direct Support.

(3) TOE 29-217, Supply and Service Company, Supply and Service Battalion (Direct Support).

c. The major differences between the units discussed in this manual and those discussed in FM 29-3 are as follows:

(1) The Direct Support Supply and Service Company (TOE 29-147) is not organic to a direct support supply and service battalion.

(2) The Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service Battalion (TOE 29-146) commands both direct and general support units.

(3) The battalion (TOE 29-146) operates in either the combat zone or the COMMZ.

(4) The Supply and Service Company (TOE 29-147) is equipped with electronic devices to permit transmission of stock control data whereas the Supply and Service Company (TOE 29-217) performs its stock control functions manually.

(5) Battalion (TOE 29-146) and company (TOE 29-147) responsibilities include salvage, renovation, sales, and transient mess services.

d. Throughout the manual, except when specifically noted, the "Supply and Service Company, Direct Support" refers to the TOE 29-147 unit,

and the "Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service Battalion" refers to the TOE 29-146 unit.

Section II. CHARACTERISTICS OF DIRECT SUPPORT SUPPLY AND SERVICE

1-3. General

a. Direct support supply and service is essentially user-oriented in objective and retail in nature. Customers are located throughout the theater of operations. In addition to the Army, other United States, allied, and friendly forces may be included in the list of customers, if directed by proper authority.

b. Direct support supply and service activities are further characterized by simplicity of organization (para 1-4), similarity of operation (para 1-5), and centralization of responsibility (para 1-6). This manual discusses only nondivisional support. Support to divisions is discussed in FM 29-50 and in FM 54-2.

1-4. Organization

a. *Company.* The supply and service company, direct support, is the unit specifically designed to provide direct support supply and service in both the field army and in the communications zone (COMMZ). The company is discussed in chapter 2.

b. *Battalion.* The company normally is assigned or attached to the headquarters of a Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service Battalion (TOE 29-146). This unit is discussed in chapter 3.

1-5. Operations

a. Operations are essentially the same whether they are performed in the field army or the communications zone (COMMZ). Direct support normally is provided on an area basis. It can be provided on a mission basis. It may be a combination of the two.

(1) When support is on an area basis, the direct support supply and service unit operates supply points and other facilities in support of units within a specified area. When support is on a mission basis, the direct support supply and service unit provides specified support to designated units.

(2) In either case, direct support supply and service units must be prepared for frequent moves. As supply doctrine emphasizes continuing

support during such moves, the units normally move in such a manner that operations can be continued at one location while a new location is being established.

b. The basic functions of direct support supply and service apply equally under wartime conditions and a peacetime environment. Much of the formality that characterizes peacetime procedures is eliminated, however, in an active theater of operations, to which the doctrine presented here primarily applies.

(1) Direct support supply is responsive, rapid, and simple. It is tailored to the requirements of supported units and is based on such principles and policies as—

(a) *The substitution of responsive supply action for large inventories of supplies.* Direct support stocks are limited to fast-moving, demand-supported, mission-essential supplies. High-priority, unit requirements are passed to higher authority for action.

(b) *Delivery of supplies to using units with as little administrative processing and as few physical handlings as practicable.* The direct support supply and service unit issues supplies in response to demands made by any means of communication. Supported units need submit formal requests only when required by command policy or directive. Supplies from general support facilities are delivered direct to using units to the extent possible (para 4-5).

(c) *Centralized control of decentralized operations.* The supply points operated by the supply and service company are primarily storage locations. They receive, inventory, and issue supplies as authorized or directed. Records on the location and condition of stocks on hand and on stocks due in and due out are maintained by the supply and service operations office of the company.

(2) Field services at the direct support level contribute to the health, morale, and safety of the soldier. These services constitute an essential part of the combat service support system and include—

- (a) Bath and clothing exchange.
- (b) Decontamination.
- (c) Sales.

- (d) Emergency impregnation of clothing.
- (e) Bakery.
- (f) Laundry and renovation.
- (g) Salvage.
- (h) Graves registration.

1-6. Responsibilities

a. Field Army. The Field Army Support Command (FASCOM) is responsible for nondivisional direct support supply and service in the field army. The FASCOM headquarters staff provides broad planning and policy guidance, staff direc-

tion, and coordination (FM 54-3). Operations are conducted by the direct support supply and service units of the corps and army support brigades (FM 54-4).

b. Communications Zone. The Theater Army Support Command (TASCOM) (FM 54-7) is responsible for direct support supply and service in the COMMZ. The TASCOM headquarters staff provides broad planning and policy guidance, staff direction, and coordination. Operations are conducted by the direct support supply and service units of the Area Support Command (FM 54-6).

CHAPTER 2

THE SUPPLY AND SERVICE COMPANY

Section I. GENERAL

2-1. Organization

The Supply and Service Company, Direct Support (TOE 29-147) is illustrated in figure 2-1.

2-2. Mission and Capabilities

The company, operating at full strength, provides direct supply and services support for approximately 15,000 nondivisional troops. In so doing, it—

a. Operates supply points to receive, store, and issue class I, class II, class IV, and class VII supplies as identified in appendix B. Health, comfort, and morale supplies (class VI), are also supplied when authorized for gratuitous issue.

b. Provides storage for approximately 40,000 gallons of bulk petroleum fuels in 10,000-gallon collapsible tanks and distributes approximately 81,900 gallons of bulk petroleum daily in organic tank trucks. This represents its class III supply mission.

c. Bakes fresh bread for troops and units supported.

d. Provides—

(1) Graves registration service, essentially the collection, identification, and evacuation of deceased personnel and personal effects.

(2) Laundry and lightweight textile and clothing renovation services, to include emergency clothing impregnation and maintenance of prescribed stocks of clothing for emergency replacement of contaminated items.

(3) Bath and clothing exchange services and, when authorized, personnel decontamination.

e. Maintains prescribed reserves of designated supplies.

f. When employed in the COMMZ, provides salvage service and decontamination of vital areas, installations, and materiel incident to chemical, biological, and radiological operations.

2-3. Assignment and Allocation

a. The company may be assigned to the Field Army Support Command or to the Theater Army Support Command. In either case, it normally is attached to a Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service Battalion (TOE 29-146).

b. The basis of allocation for the company organized at full strength is one for approximately 15,000 nondivisional troops. When organized at Level 2, the basis of allocation is one company for approximately 13,500 nondivisional troops; when organized at level 3, one company per 12,000 troops. On these factors—

(1) The allocation to the FASCOM is 12 supply and service companies for an 8-division force and 16 for a 12-division force.

(2) The allocation to the TASCOC is 8 supply and service companies (Type B) for either an 8- or a 12-division force.

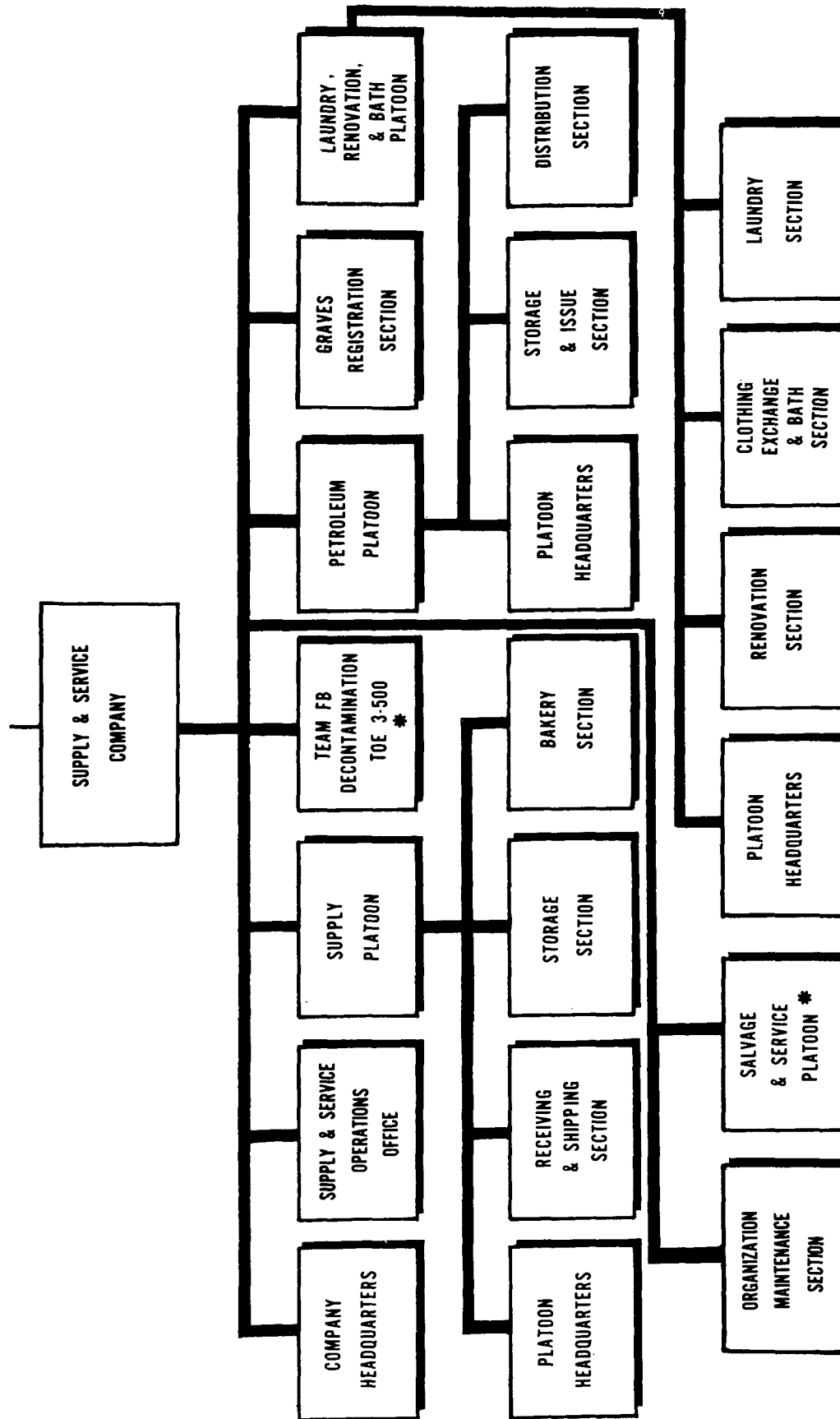
(3) A total of 7 supply and service companies is specified for an independent corps of 3 divisions.

(4) One augmented company normally is allocated for an independent division force.

2-4. Employment

a. *Field Army.* The company normally operates as part of a supply and service battalion in the support group of a support brigade (fig. 2-2). The battalion does not have a fixed (or prescribed) structure. The mission assigned to the battalion determines the type and number of companies in it. See paragraph 3-3 for more detail.

b. *Communications Zone.* The company operates as part of the Area Support Command (ASCOM). This is the command charged specifically with the provision of direct support, except ammunition and medical supplies, to units passing through or located in the COMMZ. The company



* Attached to supply and service company in COMMZ

Figure 2-1. Direct support supply and service company.

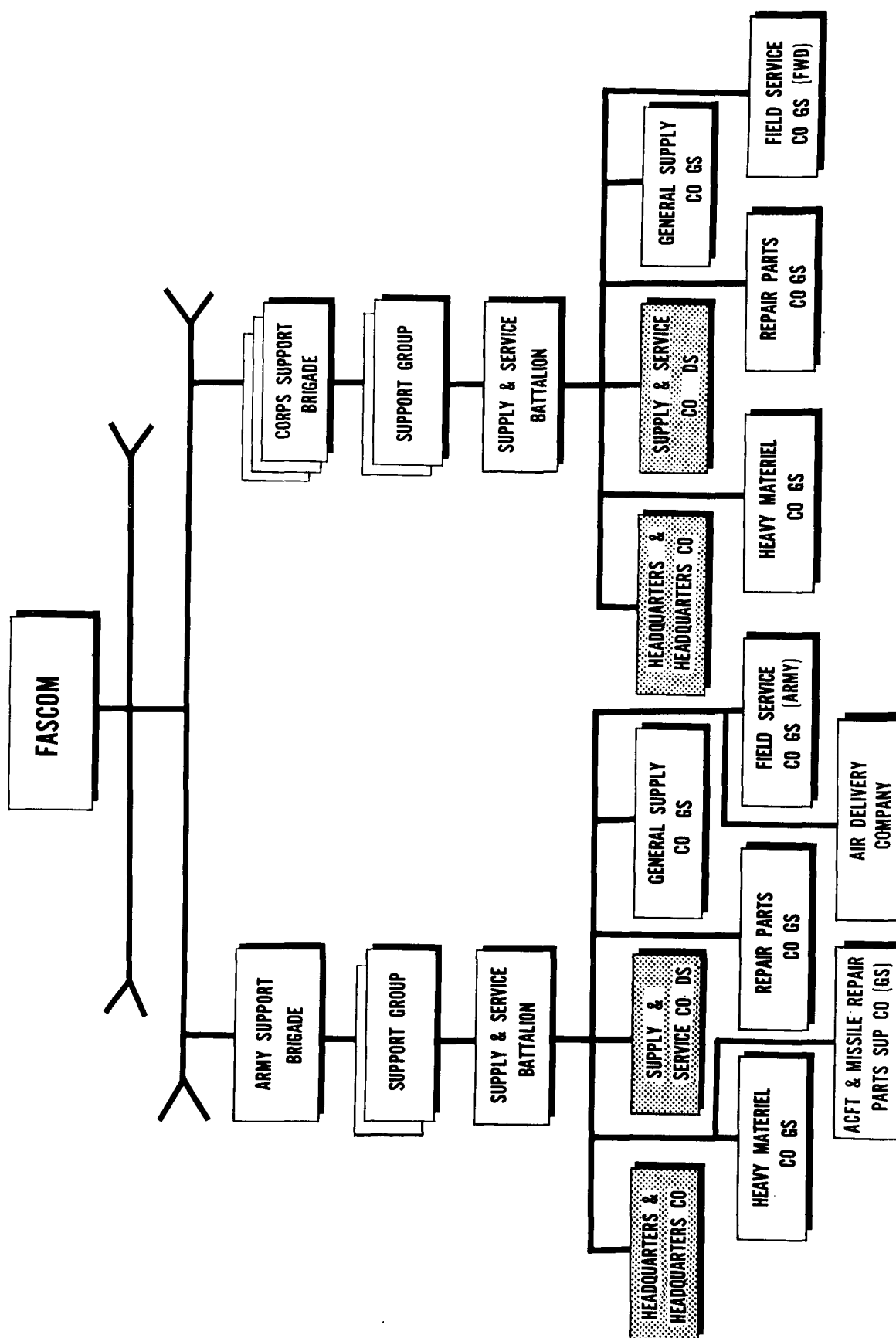
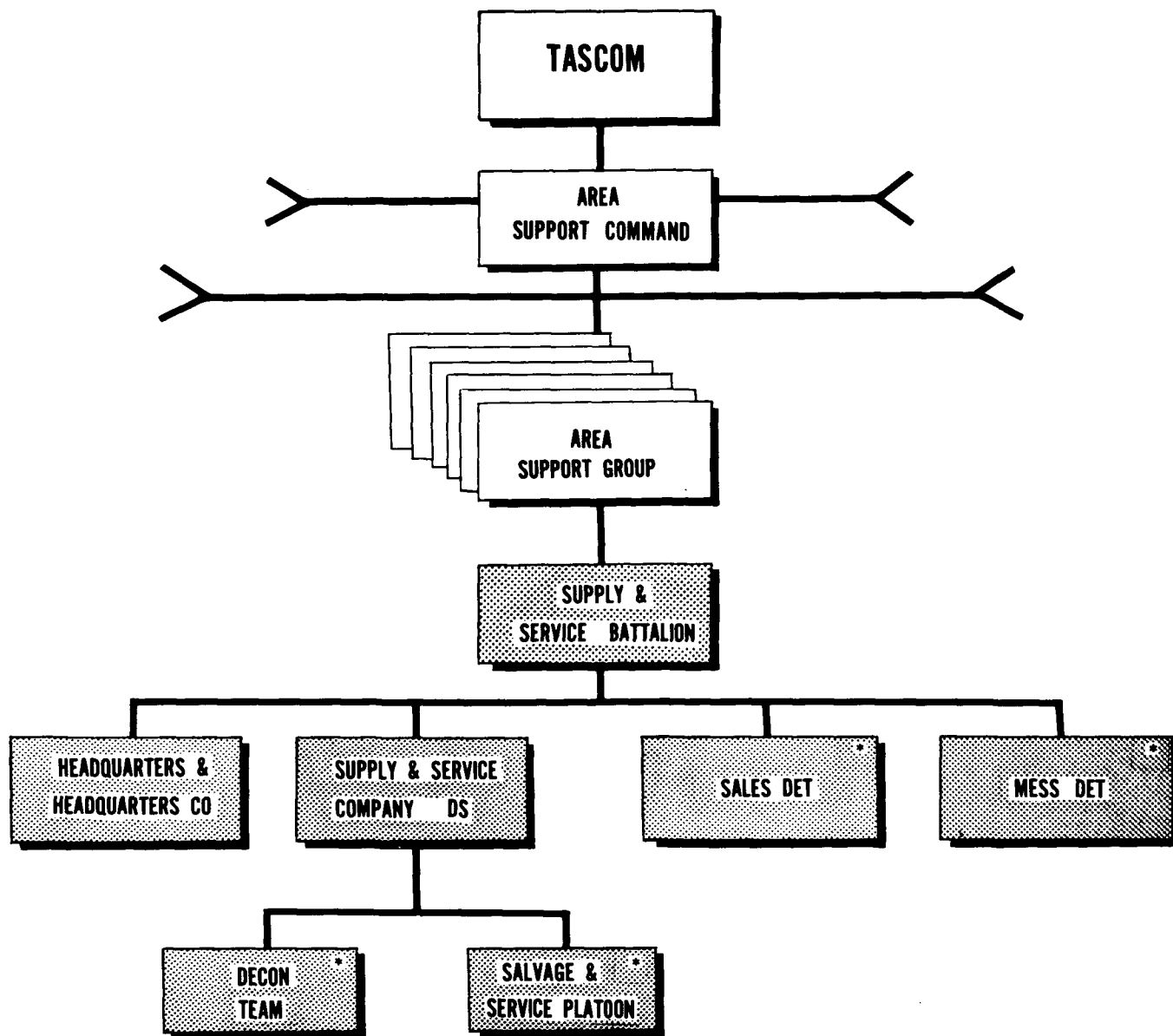


Figure 2-2. Organization for direct support supply and service in the field army (schematic).

is attached, along with other direct support units, to a Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service Battalion (TOE 29-146). The

battalion so formed (fig. 2-3) has a direct support mission and may be designated a direct support supply and service battalion.



ATTACHED

Figure 2-3. Organization for direct support supply and service in the COMMZ (schematic).

Section II. COMPANY ELEMENTS

2-5. Company Headquarters

Company headquarters operates the unit command post and provides the necessary personnel for the accomplishment of internal supply, mess, administration, communications, and security.

a. The commander's initial and primary respon-

sibilities are to plan, direct, and supervise the operation and training of the organization so that it can—

- (1) Perform its assigned mission.
- (2) Accomplish its own administration.
- (3) Maintain military standards of discipline.

(4) Defend its own installations against enemy attack (App D).

b. The company commander must be familiar with the regulations and instructions governing his mission and with the qualifications of the personnel assigned to him in order to assign duties to appropriate supervisors and specialists. After satisfactory standards of training have been attained, the company commander must continue to develop subordinates so that technical, administrative, and military tasks are accomplished as a matter of standing operating procedure.

c. When the technical mission of the organization has been established, the company commander must prepare a plan to carry out the mission, issue the necessary orders to execute the plan, delegate appropriate duties to subordinates, and supervise the progress of the work.

d. The company commander has been provided with key personnel qualified to control and supervise operations and instruct and train subordinates. Job titles listed in the TOE are normally descriptive of the duties involved. In some instances, there are additional or collateral responsibilities.

2-6. Supply and Service Operations Office

The supply and service operations office is the mission control element of the company. It processes requests for supplies from supported units, and performs company stock control activities. It issues instructions to the operating platoons.

a. The office is headed by the supply and services operations officer. He assists the company commander in planning and scheduling unit operations, selecting operating sites for the company and its platoons, coordinating task assignments and providing operating instructions and directives. The supply and services operations officer also serves as the executive officer of the company. In this capacity, he insures that the company commander's policies are carried out and supervises the details of operations and administration.

b. The supply operations supervisor and the field service operations supervisor are the principal assistants to the supply and services operations officer.

(1) The supply operations supervisor directs and coordinates the stock control specialists and keypunch operators. The field service operations supervisor assists the supply and service operations officer in coordinating with the graves registration officer; laundry, renovation, and bath platoon leader; and the leaders of such other field service elements as may be attached.

(2) When operating conditions warrant, the stock control and keypunch operators of the supply and service operations office may operate at supply and service battalion headquarters. For additional details on stock control functions, see paragraph 4-3.

2-7. Supply Platoon

The supply platoon operates the supply points from which supported units receive class I, class II, class IV, and class VII supplies. The platoon is organized into a platoon headquarters, a shipping and receiving section, a storage section, and a bakery section. The sections have a similar organizational pattern, each consisting of a section chief and technical specialists to perform assigned tasks. The organizational division of the shipping and receiving section and the storage section is a personnel management and control device. It does not represent a method of operation as personnel of both sections work as teams to accomplish the supply mission.

a. Platoon headquarters has the platoon leader who, assisted by the platoon sergeant, directs, coordinates, and supervises platoon operations. The supply clerk also serves as a light truck driver for platoon headquarters.

b. The receiving and shipping section has receiving-shipping specialists and receiving-shipping clerks who, under the supervision of the section chief and assistant section chief (2-shift operation), verify incoming items against appropriate documents. They also select items required to fill requests and notify the supply officer when shipments are ready for delivery. The section also has a ration distribution chief who supervises the breakdown and issue of subsistence items. The packing and crating specialist assigned to the section packs and crates items as necessary.

c. The storage section has equipment specialists and equipment specialists and equipment storage clerks-handlers who perform the necessary receipt, storage, and issue functions under the supervision of the section chief and assistant section chief on a two-shift basis. Personnel of this section establish stock locator data for items received and report it to the supply and service operations office. They perform necessary maintenance of supplies in storage and conduct inventories. Supplies are containerized or unitized to the extent practicable to facilitate handling and provide flexibility and economy in the use of transportation.

d. The bakery section bakes and provides fresh bread for supported troops. The section supports the class I activity of the platoon. It normally operates on a 12-hour shift, 7 days per week. The shutdown of equipment for repair may temporarily necessitate two-shift operations.

2-8. Petroleum Platoon

The petroleum platoon is responsible for the receipt, storage, inspection, and distribution of bulk and packaged petroleum products to supported units. The platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a storage and issue section, and a distribution section.

a. Platoon headquarters has the platoon leader and platoon sergeant who supervise the operation of the platoon. There is also a quality surveillance specialist who performs the tests necessary to insure that the petroleum products meet prescribed specifications for use, and inspects and tests all stored products for contamination.

b. The storage and issue section provides the personnel to operate a class III supply point that consists of two fuel system supply points augmented by two 10,000-gallon collapsible tanks, filter separators, 50-gpm dispensers, and hose and fitting kits. The fuel system operators and petroleum supply specialists operate under the supervision of the section chief and his assistant. A container cleaning machine is provided to perform container cleaning operations on a limited basis.

c. The distribution section provides the petroleum vehicle operators who drive the 5,000-gallon semitrailers and 1,200-gallon tank trucks. Based on 75 percent vehicle availability and two trips per day, the section can deliver 81,900 gallons of bulk petroleum daily. Section personnel can also set up and operate mobile filling stations when the volume of traffic or diversity of fuel-consuming equipment justifies the service. To the extent possible, unit tank and pump units and semitrailers are kept filled to provide maximum utilization of bulk petroleum storage and distribution capabilities.

2-9. Laundry, Renovation, and Bath Platoon

The laundry, renovation, and bath platoon provides laundry services, to include emergency clothing impregnation and maintenance of prescribed stocks of clothing for emergency replacement of contaminated items; renovation services for clothing and lightweight (launderable) textiles; bath and clothing exchange services; and,

when authorized, personnel decontamination. The platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, renovation section, clothing exchange and bath section, and a laundry section.

a. Platoon headquarters has the platoon leader and platoon sergeant who supervise the operation of the platoon. It also has a reports clerk who maintains necessary records and reports for which the platoon is responsible.

b. The renovation section has an inspection-classifier, clothing-textile repairmen, and sewing machine operators who, under the supervision of a renovation foreman, perform necessary repairs on clothing and lightweight textile items.

c. The clothing exchange and bath section consists of six bath teams that can operate in separate locations. A bath team consists of a team chief, clothing exchange specialist, and a clothing exchange and bath processor. Each team is capable of providing bath and clothing exchange service to approximately 2,500 troops each week. The section is equipped with six portable bath units (8 showerheads each).

d. The laundry section normally is broken down into three operating teams. Each team has a foreman, assistant foreman, laundry specialists, laundry workers, laundry equipment repairman, and a laundry clerk. Each team is equipped with two single trailer laundry units and is capable of supporting 5,540 troops when employed in the field army area and 5,940 troops when employed in the communications zone. Operational capabilities are based on the requirement of six pounds of laundry per man per week. Movement factors and equipment maintenance time (downtime) are prescribed in AR 310-32.

2-10. Graves Registration Section

The graves registration section operates a collecting point for deceased personnel. The section may operate two collecting points simultaneously or one collecting point and four collecting and evacuating teams to conduct post-combat area search and recovery operations. The graves registration officer, assisted by the memorial activities supervisor, supervises all operations of the section.

a. When the section operates at two sites, the memorial activities supervisor may be in charge of operations at one of them and the graves registration officer in charge of the other. When the section is divided into teams, each team operates

under the supervision of the memorial activities sergeant.

b. Each section or team is made up of collection and evacuation specialists, identification and effects specialists, and helpers. The collection and evacuation specialists process and prepare remains for evacuation. The identification and effects specialists identify remains, classify and inventory personal effects, and prepare the necessary documentary records and reports. The general clerk and records clerk assist the identification and effects specialists in preparing and maintaining records pertaining to graves registration operations.

2-11. Organizational Maintenance Section

This section has the personnel and equipment required to perform organizational maintenance on wheeled vehicles, construction equipment, and

materials handling equipment. Specialized maintenance personnel are included in other sections of the company to support specific items of equipment.

a. The organizational maintenance technician assisted by the motor sergeant supervises all operations of the maintenance section. Specialized maintenance personnel assigned to other sections of the company to support specific equipment are supervised by the head of that particular section.

b. When the company is assigned to a battalion, three vehicle repairmen are placed under the supervision of the battalion automotive maintenance technician who is assigned to the supply and maintenance section of battalion headquarters. The battalion maintenance section performs organizational maintenance on vehicles assigned to battalion headquarters and headquarters company and provides organizational maintenance backup support for subordinate units.

Section III. COMPANY ATTACHMENTS

2-12. Decontamination Team

A decontamination team (Team FB, TOE 3-500) is attached to the company in the COMMZ. The primary mission of the team is to perform CBR decontamination beyond the capability of using units. The team is capable of providing CBR decontamination of critical terrain, vital installations, and materiel in support of approximately 16,000 troops and of providing emergency decontamination of personnel by the shower method at a rate of approximately 480 individuals per hour. It is also capable of firefighting and providing mobile shower service during conditions of non-CBR operations.

2-13. Salvage and Service Platoon

A salvage and service platoon is attached to the direct support supply and service company in the COMMZ. The platoon is attached from a field service company, general support (TOE 29-114). See FM 29-45-1 (Test) for further details.

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

b. The service section provides a pool of general duty personnel to augment 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.

2-14. Other Attachments

a. Appropriate teams from the Quartermaster Service Organization (TOE 10-500) must be provided when the company handles perishable subsistence. These are the refrigeration detachments (Teams HA, HB, or HC) based on the number of troops supported and type ration to be served.

b. Appropriate mess, supply, materials handling equipment teams from the Composite Service Organization (TOE 29-500) and organizational maintenance teams from TOE 29-600 must be provided when the addition of teams/detachments increases company strength to the level that such added support is justified.

CHAPTER 3

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, SUPPLY AND SERVICE BATTALION

Section I. GENERAL

3-1. Organization

The Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service Battalion (TOE 29-146) is organized as shown in figure 3-1. The battalion headquarters, which includes the battalion commander and battalion staff, is the command element of the battalion. The headquarters company

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

3-2. Mission and Capabilities

The mission of the headquarters and headquarters company is to provide a command headquarters

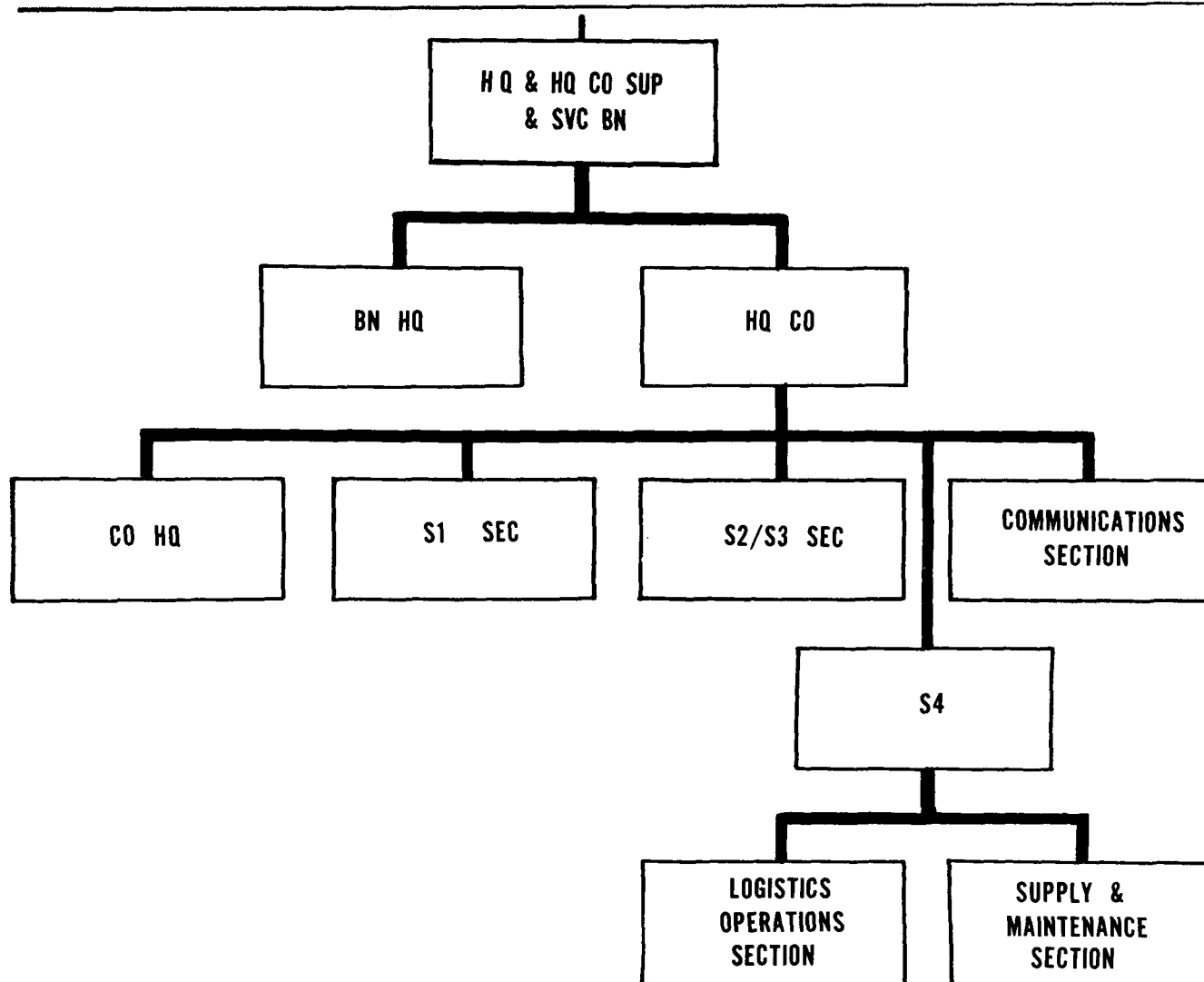


Figure 3-1. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Supply and Service Battalion.

for assigned or attached supply and service units. Its effective span of control is two to six supply and service companies. These may be direct support supply and service companies, general support supply and service companies, or a combination of the two. When required by the local situation, truck elements may be attached to the battalion. The mission includes command, staff planning, and technical control over mission activities of subordinate units, except those for which management centers (para 4-3) are responsible.

3-3. Assignment and Allocation

a. The headquarters and headquarters company

can be assigned to the FASCOM, the TASCOT, or an independent corps. The basis of allocation is one company per two to six direct and/or general support supply and service companies.

b. The company normally is attached, in the field army, to a headquarters and headquarters company, support group (TOE 29-102). It normally is attached, in the COMMZ, to a—

(1) Headquarters and headquarters company, field depot (TOE 29-512), when assigned a general support mission.

(2) Headquarters and headquarters company, area support group (TOE 54-442), when assigned a direct support mission.

Section II. RESPONSIBILITIES

3-4. Battalion Headquarters

The battalion headquarters is responsible for all functions normally associated with command. It assigns missions to subordinate units and sets plans, policies, and directives for their accomplishment. It issues instructions and standing operating procedures (SOP's). It supervises and inspects unit operations. It coordinates and provides support to subordinate units in matters relating to administration, tactical operations, supply, maintenance, and training.

a. Battalions are assigned areas of operation by a field depot or support group based on mission assignments made by the support brigade or similar command. Within these areas of operation, battalion headquarters assigns specific areas to subordinate units based on the recommendations of the unit commanders concerned. Support group headquarters is kept advised on the locations of subordinate units and of problems that demand attention of higher headquarters.

b. Battalion headquarters is kept informed by higher headquarters, through command channels, of special requirements, changes in mission assignments, prospective changes in workload, priorities, and special considerations imposed by the operating situation. It is kept informed on the actions of subordinate units by visit, liaison, briefings, information copies of reports, evaluation of workloads, and other means. It makes appropriate recommendations to higher headquarters when additional capabilities appear necessary.

c. The responsibilities of management (or control) centers (para 4-3) influence battalion head-

quarters responsibilities for technical control over the mission operations of subordinate units.

(1) Battalion headquarters do not exercise control over stocks carried by the general support units of the battalion. The management center exercises the controls through the issuance of instructions and directives within which battalion headquarters must operate. The management center exercises centralized stock control over stocks held by the general support supply and service units.

(2) Battalion headquarters normally does not become directly involved in the stock control activities of subordinate direct support supply and service companies. However, when the battalion has a direct support mission only and operating conditions warrant, the battalion headquarters may organize a centralized facility with stock control personnel from subordinate units. Direct support supply and service units maintain stock control over the mission supplies for which they are responsible.

3-5. Battalion Commander

The battalion commander is responsible for the accomplishment of the missions, functions, and tasks assigned to the battalion. He plans, supervises, and directs, within specified policies and authority, the administration, training, employment, security, and discipline of the battalion. He prescribes standards, policies, and procedures. He assigns duties to and prescribes the roles of the members of his staff. He assigns missions to commanders of subordinate units and keeps them informed of his plans, intentions, and goals.

3-6. Battalion Staff

a. The executive officer, as second in command, directs and coordinates the work of the battalion staff. He directs operations during temporary absences of the commander. He normally assumes command if the commander becomes a casualty or is absent for an extended period.

b. The S1/adjutant functions as the principal staff officer in the areas of administration and personnel. He supervises the battalion S1 section. His activities include—

(1) Personnel management, classification, and assignment.

(2) Advice and direction on matters pertaining to correspondence, mail, classified document control, records administration, awards and decorations, and preparation of personnel records and strength reports.

(3) Authentication and distribution of administrative orders, directives, and instructions.

(4) Internal management of battalion headquarters.

c. The S2/S3 officer functions as the principal staff officer in the areas of intelligence, security, plans, and training. He directs the S2/S3 section and coordinates or supervises—

(1) The preparation of plans, relocation of units, and mission assignments.

(2) Collection and dissemination of intelligence to include information about existing or potential guerrilla activity that affects battalion security and conduct of mission operations.

(3) Collection and dissemination of information on matters affecting battalion operations, including civil affairs, psychological operations, and internal defense/development assistance operations.

(4) Preparation, authentication, and distribution of battalion operations orders, movement orders, and plans.

(5) Tactical security measures for the battalion, including counterguerrilla measures and security during displacement.

(6) Battalion training programs, to include establishment and operation of battalion-level schools.

(7) Reconnaissance for new locations for the battalion, including the selection of alternate areas.

(8) Execution of area damage control plans.

(9) Recommendations for changes to tables of organization and equipment; attachment or re-

lease of units, detachments, or teams; and for revision of the troop list.

d. The S4/logistics officer functions as the principal staff officer in the areas of supply and service. He advises the battalion commander and staff on the mission supply and service activities of subordinate units and on battalion organizational supply and maintenance matters. He coordinates with the S2/S3 officer on the assignment of missions to subordinate units, on general operating locations and plans to insure continuous support during displacement of subordinate units, and on the logistics portion of the operation plan or order. He directs the activities of the battalion supply and maintenance section and the logistics operations section (para 3-8).

e. The communications officer is the principal advisor to the battalion commander on communications-electronics matters. He prepares the Signal Operation Instructions (SOI) for battalion communications and works closely with the logistics officer and operations officer to insure that communications requirements of the operations plans will be met. He coordinates communication requirements with area communications centers and arranges for the battalion entry into the area communication system. He directs the communications section.

f. The chaplain coordinates the religious activities of the battalion. He provides religious services, and advises on morality and morale. He coordinates with the S4 on the procurement, storage, issue, and distribution of chaplain supplies.

g. The sergeant major is the principal noncommissioned assistant to the battalion commander. He maintains liaison between the battalion commander and the first sergeants of subordinate units and advises and assists senior noncommissioned officers in the execution of assigned missions. He assists the battalion commander in the inspection of subordinate units and in such other activities as may be required.

3-7. Company Headquarters

Company headquarters provides for the tactical training, discipline, security, quartering, and messing support of the headquarters and headquarters company. The company commander makes certain that the specialists and technicians who staff battalion headquarters are available, but has no control or jurisdiction over their technical activities or functions. The unit mess is staffed to provide for two shift operation. Vehicle re-

pairmen perform organizational maintenance on unit vehicles, and a power generation mechanic maintains organic power-generating equipment. The equipment reports clerk maintains the forms required by the Army Equipment Records System (TAERS). See TM 38-750 for details. The repair parts specialist maintains the company prescribed load list. The motor sergeant supervises the activities of the vehicle repairmen and the light truck driver. The supply sergeant and the armorer operate the company supply room.

3-8. Battalion Staff Sections

a. S1 Section. The S1 section is headed by the S1/adjutant at battalion headquarters. The section is staffed to perform personnel, clerical, and secretarial duties for the battalion headquarters. Section activities include supervision of correspondence and mail activities and operation of the battalion message center. Other duties are to maintain a central publications library, a central classified documents file, and to monitor the accounting system for classified material. The section also maintains liaison with the supporting personnel services company, records the proceedings of boards and court marshals, and provides advice and assistance on decorations and awards.

b. S2/S3 Section. The S2/S3 section is headed by the S2/S3 officer at battalion headquarters. It is supervised by the assistant S2/S3 officer who serves as security, plans, and training officer for the battalion. The section is staffed to—

- (1) Plan and supervise individual and unit training programs.

- (2) Maintain status on the unit readiness capability of subordinate units.

- (3) Perform assigned functions incident to battalion intelligence and security activities.

- (4) Maintain an up-to-date situation map and charts to assure that the battalion commander and all staff elements are aware of the operational and tactical situation.

- (5) Assist the S2/S3 officers in preparation of support plans, relocation of units, movement of battalion headquarters and subordinate units, preparation of the battalion operations order, and collection and dissemination of intelligence.

- (6) Assist the S2/S3 officers in planning and coordinating area damage control measures and battalion participation in civil affairs, psychological operations, and internal defense/development assistance operations.

c. S4 Sections. The S4/logistics officer at bat-

talion headquarters directs and coordinates the activities of the logistics operation section and the battalion maintenance and supply section (fig. 3-1). These sections are elements into which the personnel under his control are organized. The assistant logistics officer supervises the logistics operation section. The assistant S4 supervises the battalion maintenance and supply section.

(1) The logistics operations section is the element through which the S4/logistics officer controls, directs, and coordinates the supply and service missions of subordinate supply and service companies. Functions to be performed indicate an operational breakout of assigned personnel into a supply element, machine support element, and field service element as shown in figure 3-2. This breakout represents a type allocation of personnel only. Functions assigned to the elements can be more clearly delineated when the battalion consists of general support and direct support units. Additionally, when the battalion consists of direct support supply and service units only, a petroleum officer is substituted for the parts supply officer in the section.

(a) The functions of the supply element generally are those of scheduling and coordinating the workloads of subordinate units. The section maintains liaison with movements control teams and transportation units to coordinate the movement of supplies. It develops or prepares battalion policies and procedures for storage, in-storage maintenance and surveillance, and packaging and preservation. It provides technical advice and assistance to operating units and maintains liaison with supported units to insure that requirements are promptly and properly met. It establishes procedures for compliance with disposal/evacuation policies of the command. It coordinates the displacement of mission stock, when directed.

(b) The machine support element provides electric accounting machine (EAM) services. When conditions justify, this element may be expanded to operate as a centralized facility by the addition of personnel and machines from the subordinate supply and service companies. Authority may be granted to substitute electronic equipment when the volume of activity justifies.

(c) The field service element plans, coordinates, and supervises the field service activities of the battalion. It maintains operational plan for battalion decontamination mission activities. It supervises battalion responsibilities for laundry and renovation activities, bath and clothing exchange operations, and emergency impregnation

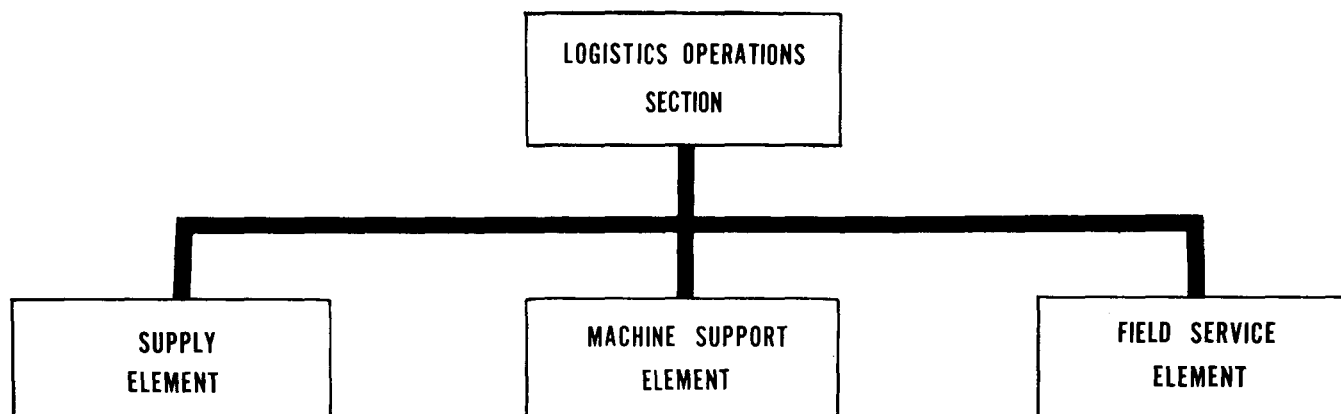


Figure 3-2. Logistics operations section.

of clothing when authorized. The field service officer, who heads the element, is usually designated graves registration officer to coordinate the graves registration operations of subordinate supply and service companies.

(2) The battalion supply and maintenance section is the element through which the S4/logistics officer supervises organizational supply and maintenance within the battalion. Section personnel may also be organized into operational elements. A type breakout provides for—

(a) A battalion supply element, headed by the unit supply technician, to coordinate and perform battalion organizational supply operations in accordance with the provisions of AR 735-35. These tasks include supervision and inspection of organizational supply activities performed by subordinate units. The section also carries out such measures as the 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.

(b) The battalion maintenance element performs organizational maintenance on vehicles

assigned to the headquarters and headquarters company. It supervises and inspects subordinate unit maintenance activities and provides organizational maintenance backup support for subordinate units. For this purpose, three vehicle mechanics and a materials handling equipment repairman normally are detached from each direct support supply and service company to operate at battalion headquarters under the supervision of the battalion maintenance element.

d. *Communications Section.* The communications section provides wire communications and message center services for communications within the headquarters. Communications to higher headquarters and to subordinate elements of the battalion are provided through the army area and/or theater army communications system. The communications officer, assisted by the communications chief, supervises the activities of the wire element and the message center element that make up the section. The wire element consists of the switchboard operators and switchboard equipment. The message center element consists of the teletypewriter operators, message desk, and teletypewriter equipment.

Section III. SPECIALIZED TEAMS AND DETACHMENTS

3-9. 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 that sell clothing and post exchange comfort items (class VI supplies) on a nonprofit basis. Fixed sales stores are established in each troop population center and mobile sales stores serve isolated units. A combination of teams that form a

detachment to operate under the supervision of the field service officer is shown in figure 3-3.

3-10. Mess Detachment

A mess detachment, made up of Teams CA and CB, TOE 29-500, as shown in figure 3-4, 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.

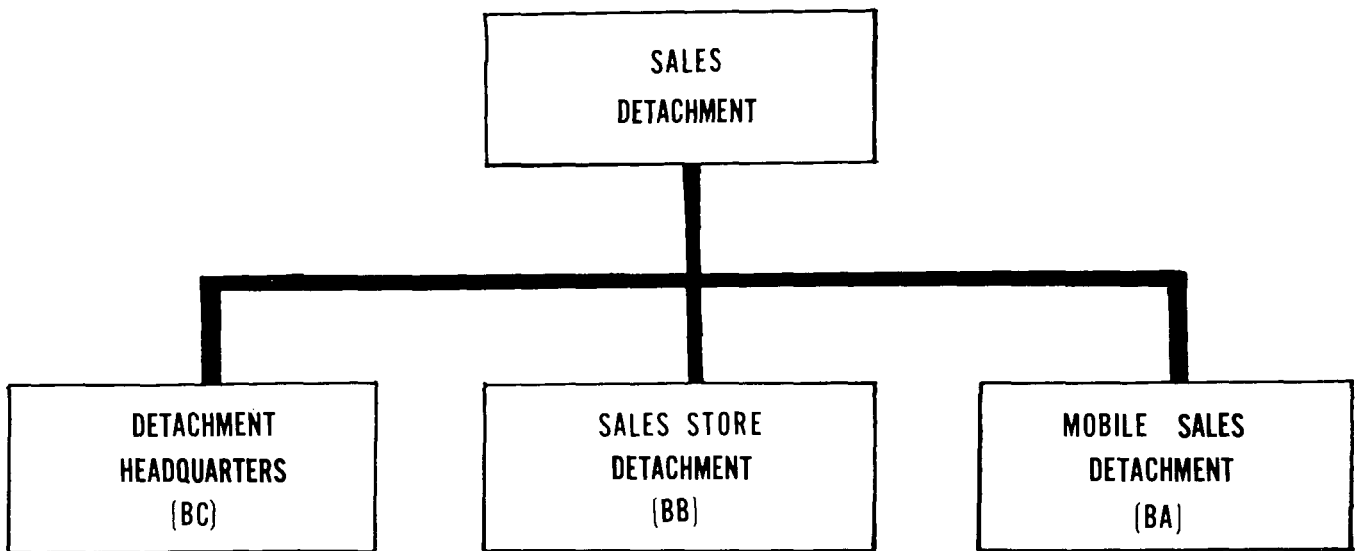


Figure 3-3. Sales detachment.

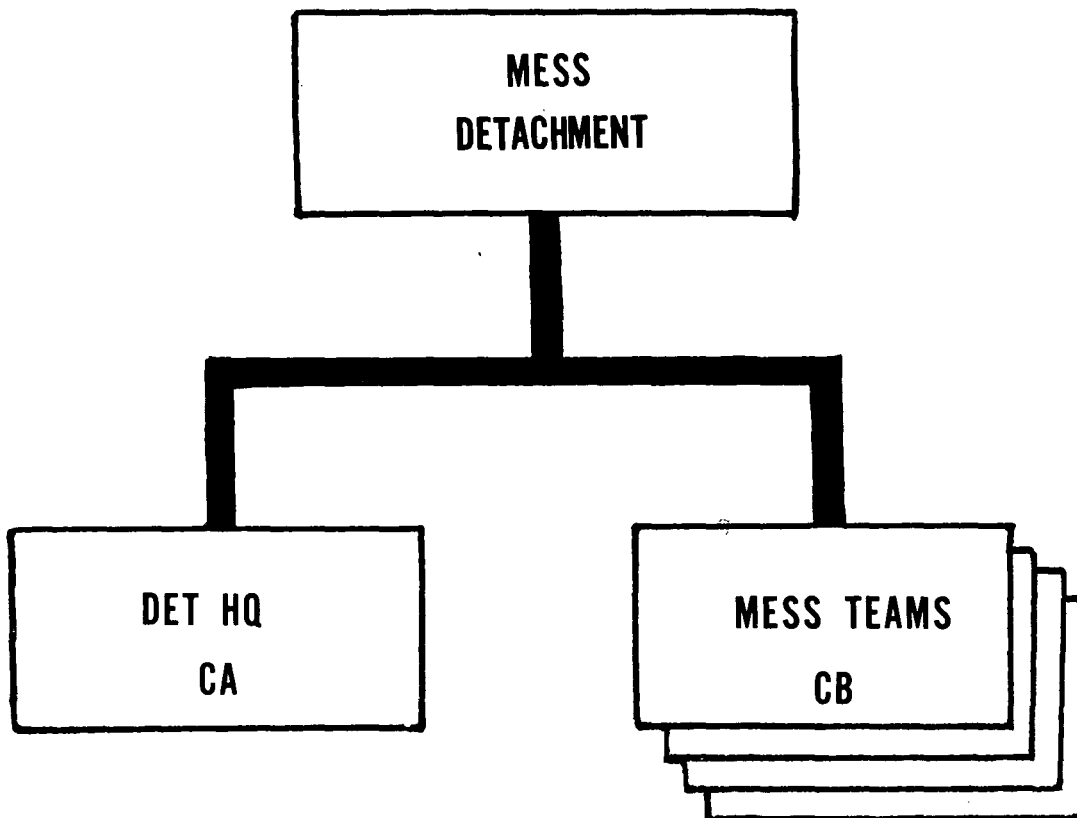


Figure 3-4. Mess detachment.

CHAPTER 4

DIRECT SUPPORT SUPPLY

Section I. GENERAL ORIENTATION

4-1. Application

This chapter discusses direct support supply as it is provided by the units and organizations discussed in chapters 2 and 3. Operating principles and the basic system for the receipt, storage, and issue of supplies are essentially the same in various parts of the theater of operations. The use of automatic data processing devices and the differences in the functions assigned to management activities form the basis for procedural variances.

4-2. Impact of Automatic Data Processing Equipment

Automatic data processing (ADP) applications are introduced into direct support supply operations through the supply and service operations office (para 2-6) of the Supply and Service Company, Direct Support, as organized under TOE 29-147. The office is equipped with electronic devices to permit the transmission of stock control data to the computer system serving the management center (para 4-3).

4-3. Stock Control

The direct support supply and service company meets unit requests for high priority items for stocks on hand and passes to higher authority demands it cannot or may not be authorized to fill. The higher authority for supply and service companies (TOE 29-147) is the stock control center (SCC), or comparable management activity, at the headquarters of each support brigade in the field army and at the Supply and Maintenance Command of the TASCOM. The center is an extension of, and functions under the operational control of the supply staff section or comparable element at each of these command headquarters.

a. Center personnel are the supply or commodity managers for the command with functions that include stock control over command assets at general support installations, computation of command supply requirements, replenishment of

stocks at direct support supply and service units, and redistribution of supplies among command activities. The center is supported, at each command, by an ADP facility with a computer and related equipment.

b. Each direct support supply and service company in the field army is authorized to deal directly with the management center of its support brigade. Direct support supply and service units in the COMMZ are authorized to deal directly with the center at the Supply and Maintenance Command. Contact may be through battalion headquarters for control purposes and economies in communications requirements.

c. The company forwards or transmits to the center requirements or requisitions for supplies and equipment, cancellations, replies to reconciliation requests, results of inventories, and other data pertaining to stocks on hand. The center takes the action necessary to satisfy unit demands passed to it and to replenish stocks at the supply and service company. It drops supplies released to the supply and service company from its records as issued or expended.

4-4. Direct Support Supply Stockage

Stockage at the direct support level is expressed, for planning purposes, as two days of supply in the field army and three days in the COMMZ. Actual levels are prescribed by the theater army and major subordinate command commanders. Variations from the levels are necessary for certain commodities and under certain environments.

a. Authorized stockage of clothing, individual equipment, and other class II supplies is based on demand experience. Fast moving items are stocked in greater quantities than slower moving items. A similar pattern applies to fortification and barrier materials (class IV supplies) and to generators, vehicles, shop vans, and other major end items (class VII supplies).

b. Stockage of class II, class IV, and class VII

supplies (App B) is controlled to insure effective response to real needs and to prevent accumulation of inventories that impede mobility.

c. Unless otherwise directed, the direct support supply and service company is authorized to stock at least—

(1) Demand-supported items.

(2) Mission-essential items, to include all items authorized for the prescribed load of supported units, organizations, and activities.

(3) Authorized items of supply (exclusive of repair parts) that do not qualify for stockage on the basis of demand, but that are needed to safeguard health, insure uninterrupted operation of facilities, or prevent destruction of property.

4-5. Governing Policies

Scheduled supply and throughput shipment are basic practices influencing direct supply support operations.

a. Scheduled supply is the method by which a unit receives some or all of its supply requirements according to a planned schedule that specifies items, quantities, and time and place of delivery. The unit can change or modify the schedule by notification to the supplier. Silence on the part of the unit indicates that no changes are desired. The method is adaptable at the direct support level to subsistence (class I) and other commodities with relatively uniform consumption rates (para 4-7).

b. Throughput is the bypassing of one or more intermediate supply installations in the delivery of supplies as consigned. It is an application of the principle (para 1-5) that supplies be delivered to assigned destinations with as few handlings as possible. A direct support supply and service company receives supplies from any source as specified by the management center that ordered the shipment to be made. It is bypassed wherever shipment to point of consumption is feasible.

Section II. OPERATIONS

4-6. General

Figure 4-1 illustrates schematically the general framework within which direct support supply operations are conducted.

a. Supported units request or place demands for supplies and equipment on the designated direct support supply and service company. Procedures may specify that all requests be submitted to the battalion headquarters if stock control is centralized under the battalion logistics operation section.

b. The direct support company or battalion submits to the designated control center (or management activity) requirements for replenishment of stocks and requests that it cannot or may not fill.

c. The control center of the support brigade directs the release of supplies from general support units under brigade jurisdiction and submits to the management center at the FASCOM—

(1) Requirements for replenishment of general support stocks.

(2) Demands for supplies over which the FASCOM has imposed centralized management controls.

d. The management center at the Supply and Maintenance Command directs the release and shipment of supplies from command general sup-

port installations to the direct support supply and service units of the ASCOM.

4-7. Requisitioning

A requisition is defined in AR 310-25. It may be a status report, a forecast or estimate of requirements, or a demand for a specific item submitted on a prescribed form or card. It may be a complete formal document prepared and transmitted in accordance with standard requisitioning and issue procedures.

a. Scheduled supply is the basis for a system where the control center determines class I supply requirements for direct support units and arranges for deliveries on a regular schedule. The schedule—indicating time, quantities, types of rations, and location—is agreed to by the center and the direct support unit. Supplies are delivered as scheduled unless the direct support unit notifies the center to the contrary.

(1) Until experience and facilities allow the scheduled system to be implemented, status reports submitted by the direct support supply and service company are normally the basis for replenishment of class I supplies at the direct support level. Under these procedures—

(a) Supported units make their demands known to the supply and service company daily.

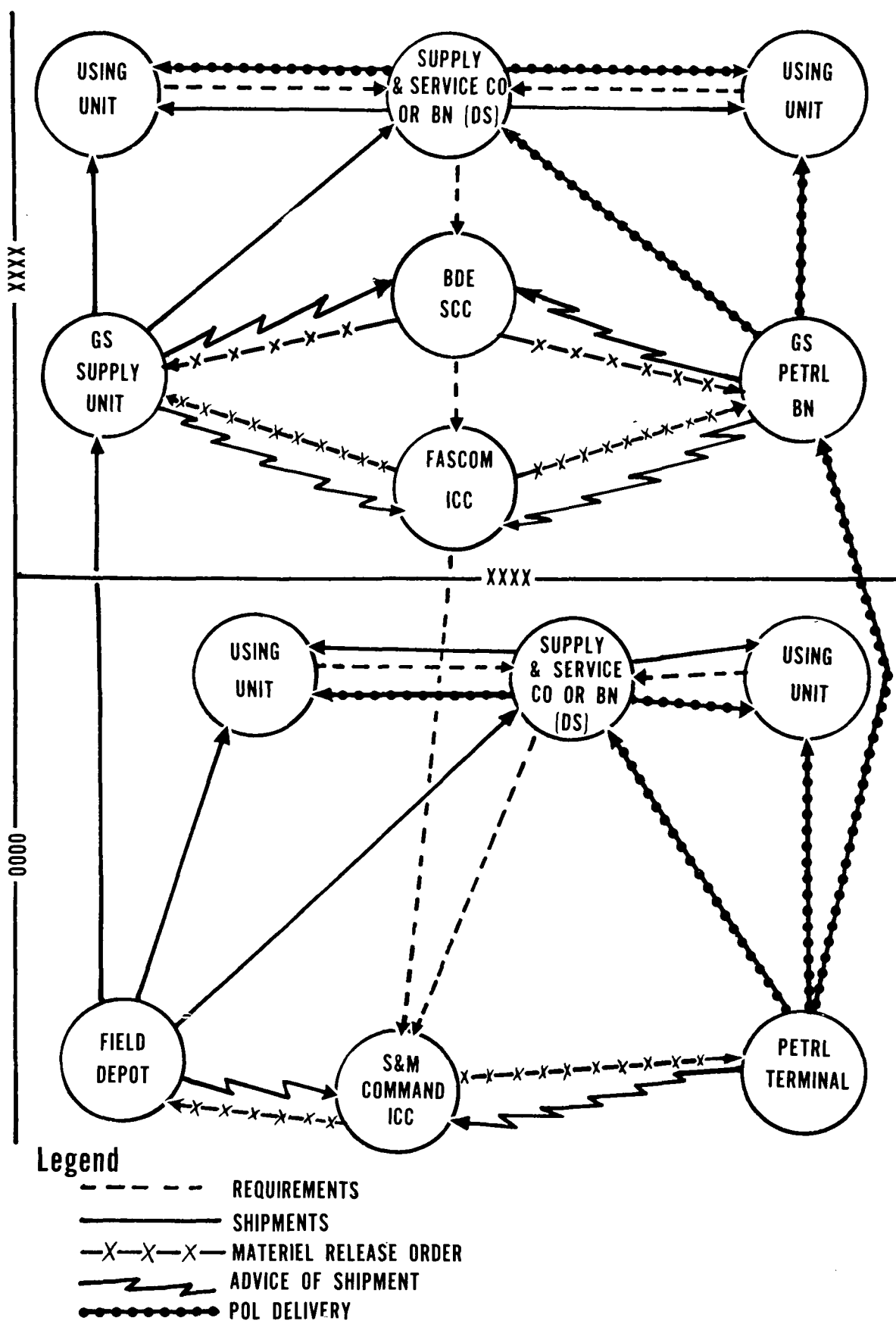


Figure 4-1. Flow of requirements and supplies (schematic).

RATION REQUEST FOR THEATERS OF OPERATIONS			
HEADQUARTERS 243 S/SC6 DS		LOCATION A-18	DATE 7 APR 69
TO 16 SCC		RATION REQUEST FOR	
		ISSUE DATE 10 APR 69	CONSUMPTION DATE 10 APR 69
TROOP STRENGTH			
	UNIT DESIGNATION	MORNING REPORT STRENGTH	AVERAGE ESTIMATED STRENGTH
ORGANIC UNITS			
ATTACHED UNITS AND CASUALS			
TOTAL TROOP STRENGTH			15,320
SPECIAL GROUP STRENGTH			
CIVILIANS			0
PRISONERS OF WAR			0
OTHERS (Specify)			0
ANIMAL STRENGTH			
HORSES AND MULES			0
DOGS			0
RATIONS DESIRED			
TYPE	NUMBER	TYPE	NUMBER
B	15,000		
SML DET	120		
MEAL, C.I.	200		
REMARKS			
SAMPLE			
DATE AND HOUR SENT 0730070469		METHOD OF TRANSMITTAL COURIER	
NAME AND GRADE A. W. WHITZEL 1st LT		SIGNATURE H. W. Whitzel	

DA FORM 2058-R, 1 Jan 58 Replaces DA AGO Form R-5664, 1 Jun 51, which is obsolete.

Figure 4-2. Daily ration request for theaters of operations.

The demands may be transmitted by any available means of communication; and a formal request is normally unnecessary. Where local commands require a document for any reason, it may be the DA Form 2058-R, Daily Ration Request for Theaters of Operations (fig. 4-2) or the Subsistence Report and Field Ration Request, DA Form 2970. Under wartime conditions, the use of DA Form 2970 should be limited to A and B rations, and Part B need be completed only. A separate request should be used for combat-type rations.

(b) The direct support supply and service company or battalion submits a status report at prescribed intervals (typically every 2 or 3 days). The report indicates quantities of class I supplies on hand by type of combat ration and by component for A and B rations. The direct support unit may submit the information on the Status Report, DA Form 2060-R (fig. 4-3) or on such locally-designed form as may be prescribed.

(2) The status report is the basis for replenishing the supply point. Other factors taken into account in computing total quantities of each component to be supplied are anticipated troop strengths, tactical situations, past issue experience, and prescribed menus. When necessary, the army commander may control supply through imposition of priorities or allocations.

b. Petroleum (class III) supply at the direct support level extends the basic policy that bulk petroleum moves through the supply system at a constant rate that is subject to change only by requests placed on controlling headquarters to alter or adjust deliveries.

(1) Supported units submit to the supply and service company daily, or as directed, forecasts of bulk petroleum requirements. The forecasts may be communicated by telephone, electrically transmitted message, or other effective means; a formal document is not necessary.

(2) At the end of the forecast period, the direct support company or battalion transmits to the controlling headquarters or management center status reports on quantities received, issued, and on hand. The report normally is informal, but must be substantially by whatever documents are used to record daily issues to supported units. The status reports serve as petroleum requests, and the controlling headquarters or management activity directs release of product from general support petroleum units to the direct support supply and service company.

Note. Forecasts and status reports can be eliminated when experience and facilities permit scheduled

deliveries without action on the part of the supported unit or direct support company.

(3) User requirements for high-usage, fast-moving packaged petroleum products—essentially greases, oils, and lubricants—are calculated on the basis of demand data. The requirements normally are submitted by direct support supply and service units in the same manner as for class II, class IV, and class VII supplies.

c. The Request for Issue or Turn-In (DA Form 2765) or comparable single line item requisitioning document is used by supported units and the direct support company for commodities classified as class II, class IV, and class VII supplies (app B).

(1) The procedures used at the direct support level are essentially those specified in Army field stock control regulations (AF 711-16).

(a) Supported units are provided pre-printed forms (DA Form 2765), by the supporting direct support company, for use in requisitioning class II supplies which are requested on a recurring basis. These forms are replaced as used, the replacement form normally is attached to the original request returned to the unit. Pre-printed forms are not normally provided for class IV supplies and are not provided for class VII supplies ((3) below).

(b) The direct support unit establishes and maintains files to record and document supply transactions. These files include as a minimum, the stock record cards and title inserts for each authorized stockage list item, and the documents that constitute a requisition/request suspense file. Demand summary cards and cross-reference and substitution records may be also required.

(c) Dues-out are established for low priority items or that are not available for issue.

(d) Specified high-priority requests, requests for mission-essential support items, and requests for items centrally managed or controlled are passed to the next higher supply source for action.

(2) The procedures make provision for the submission of battle loss reports and consolidated requests. Battle loss reports, when authorized, serve as automatic requisitions for combat or mission-essential combat support items. Consolidated requests may be authorized for expendable house-keeping and office supplies, individual and organizational clothing and equipment, and for issue of TOE equipment to newly activated units.

(3) Requests for items supplied in support of special projects or requirements, for items over which release authority has been centralized for

management purposes, and for regulated items must be completely justified. Release authority usually is required for vehicles, construction equipment, special-purpose equipment, and other major end items (class VII supplies) and for items that have special or peculiar storage and handling requirements. All items for which justification or "exception data" must be provided are considered regulated items (AR 310-25).

(a) When centralized management activities are established, command procedures identify items which require justification data, that may be released by the direct support company with subsequent notice to the management center and items that may not be released without center approval.

(b) Where manual stock control procedures are in effect at the direct support level, requests for regulated items normally are submitted through command channels.

4-8. Distribution

a. Distribution practices combine the policies of throughput shipment (para 4-5), and the unit and supply point distribution methods.

(1) Throughput shipment is used, to the extent practicable, to satisfy high-priority unit requests for class IV and class VII items and for commodities that do not require breakdown at the direct support level prior to issue.

(2) Unit distribution (AR 310-25) is preferred for most supplies stocked at the direct support level. However, this policy does not rule out unit pick up (or supply point distribution) or a combination of the two methods.

b. In the case of class I supplies, the action of the direct support supply point depends upon the type of ration, the method of packaging, and the operational situation. It may be possible for the original packages to be transshipped to using units. It may be necessary to break down bulk items for allotment to using units.

(1) The breakdown may be accomplished by the item pile method, unit pile method, or the truck-to-truck method. The method used depends on the following:

(a) Time of arrival of supplies at the supply point.

(b) Time required to unload supplies and to check shipping documents.

(c) Time required for breakdown.

(d) Time required for delivery.

(2) Under the item pile method, supplies are divided into as many piles as there are items of

issue. The trucks that deliver supplies to supported units stop at each pile to be loaded with the prescribed allowance of the item.

(3) Under the unit pile method, supplies are assembled into a separate pile for each supported unit. This method is preferable when unit distribution is used.

(4) Under the truck-to-truck method, there is a direct transfer of items from trucks containing incoming supplies to those which transport the supplies to supported units. This method saves handling time and permits the supply point to retain maximum mobility and dispersion.

(5) When perishable components are involved in the breakdown, refrigeration detachments (para 2-14) are provided by augmentation.

c. The integration of the functions performed by the class III supply point into a single operation and the effective use of transportation available for the distribution of the petroleum products are the critical aspects of petroleum supply.

(1) The class III supply point, like other elements of the supply and service company, should be located as close to supported units as the tactical situation, dispersion factors, and other considerations permit (app D). The site should give easy access to transportation nets and signal communication. Important communications and population centers vulnerable to enemy action should be avoided. Consistent with dispersion and support missions, sites should provide for mutual support in area defense and damage control. Ground should have sufficient elevation to provide good drainage. It should be paved or graveled, when possible, to permit vehicle traffic to move easily in all weather. The site must be large enough to allow for two or more storage areas with balanced stocks in each; however, space must be kept to a minimum to reduce handling operations. Additionally—

(a) Sites should be downhill or downstream from other installations that would be in the flow of escaping flammables.

(b) A source of water should be available.

(c) Combustible buildings should be given a clearance of at least 250 feet.

(d) Operators and supervisors must be constantly alert, avoid violations of established safe practices, and become familiar with prescribed safety precautions and practices discussed in FM 10-67 and TM 10-1101.

(e) A control point should be established on the route of incoming and outgoing traffic. A suggested layout is shown in figure 4-4.

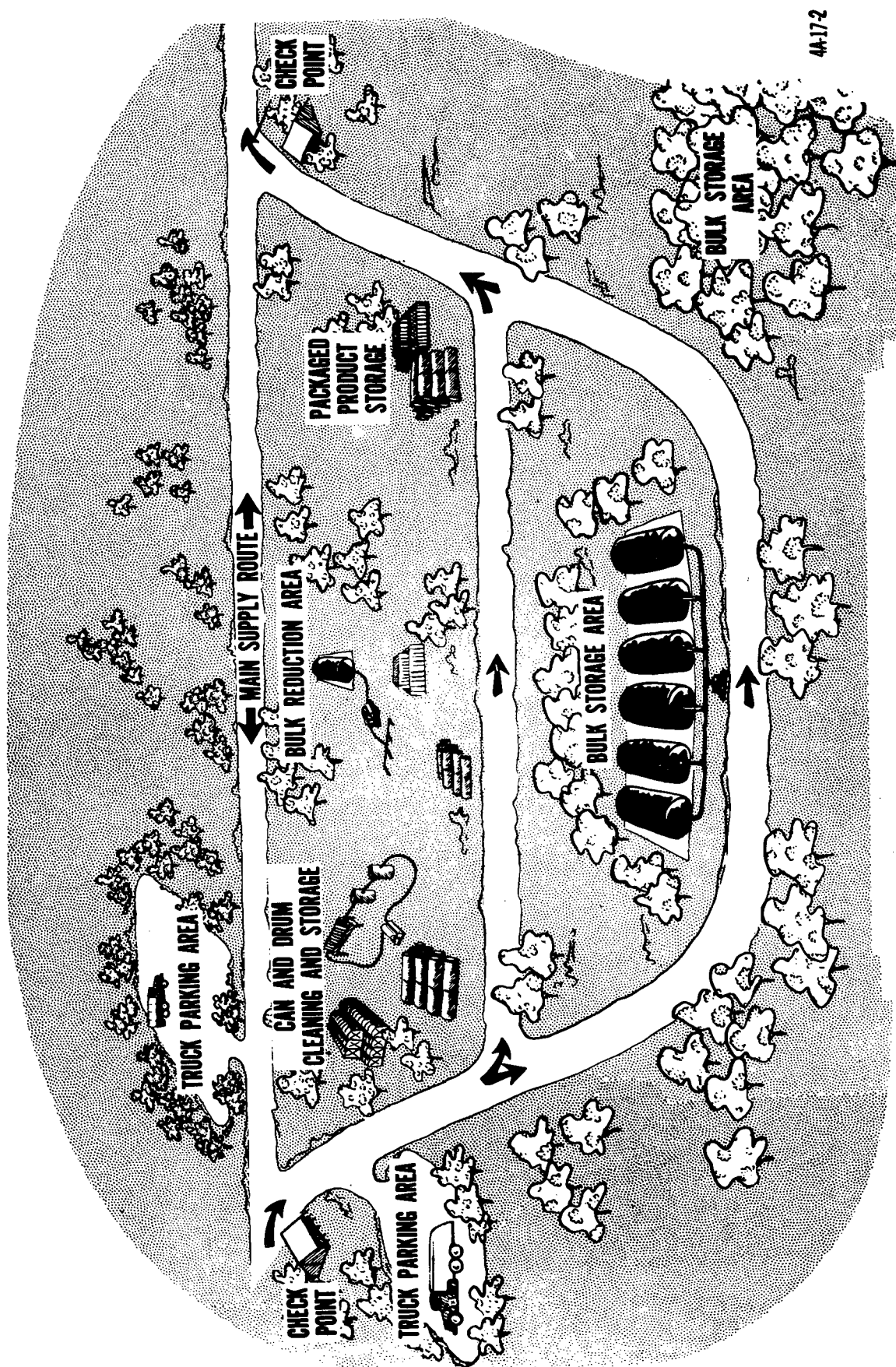


Figure 4-4. Class III supply point (suggested).

(2) To develop should operating procedures, the supply point should maintain a list of units to be supported, an issue schedule for supported units, and an overlay of the entire supply point. It should also make provisions for the adaptation of organic facilities to specific situations. In this connection—

(a) Organic tank trucks and semitrailers may be used for any of several operations. These include the transfer of products from the terminal to the supply point, the transfer of products from the supply point to using units, bulk storage at the supply point, mobile filling station service, and convoy refueling.

(b) The standard fuel system assembly includes six 10,000-gallon collapsible (fabric) storage tanks, two trailer-mounted pumps, filter separators, and a 6-nozzle, hose-header system for direct refueling of vehicles and limited decanting operations. The assembly is described and discussed in TM 10-4930-203-13. The standard assembly is augmented in both kinds of direct support supply and service companies by two additional 10,000 gallon collapsible tanks.

(c) The tactical situation, the movement and deployment of supported forces, fuel requirements, and the characteristics and capabilities of the components that comprise the assembly are among the factors that influence the employment of these assemblies. Maximum advantages may be gained, for example, by limiting use of the assembly to the loading of tank and cargo vehicles having business at the distribution point. Certain tanks may be designated for the storage of aviation fuels. Under other circumstances, the assembly's use as a convoy refueling point may relieve tank trucks for other important missions.

(3) Mobile and/or stationary filling stations may be set up along main supply routes when the volume of traffic or density of fuel-consuming equipment justifies such service. This service eliminates excessive handling of petroleum products and avoids concentration of vehicles at the supply point.

(a) Mobile filling station service may be provided by using tank trucks and semitrailers with a dispensing unit and a hose header system. The number of vehicles that can be refueled at one time depends upon the type of dispensing unit employed. Collapsible tanks may be used to provide increased capability.

(b) The layout of a mobile filling station depends upon tactical conditions, vehicle fuel requirements, terrain features, existing road net-

work, and availability of fuel-dispensing equipment. When additional dispensers are employed, they may be set up to form one long row of filling points, or on both sides of the road so that a double column of vehicles may be refueled at one time.

(c) To prevent traffic congestion along the main supply route, sufficient parking area should be provided at the filling station for vehicles awaiting fueling. If the bypass road is long enough to accommodate all vehicles of a convoy, parking areas may not be required. When all vehicles of a convoy or convoy element cannot be accommodated, the convoy should be divided into march units so that only a workable number of vehicles will arrive at the filling station at one time.

(d) Stationary filling stations, when employed, are located along main supply routes for convoy refueling, or where there is a regular demand for unit vehicle refueling by large volume consumers. The service uses permanent-type fixtures and equipment, when available; otherwise collapsible tanks, dispensing units, and hose header systems.

(4) All the above are applications of the basic policy that bulk petroleum moves through the system at a constant rate subject only to requests placed on controlling headquarters to alter or adjust deliveries. At the direct support level, the 5,000-gallon semitrailers and the 1,200-gallon tank and pump units are mobile or rolling containers that extend the supply of petroleum fuels in bulk as far forward as possible. They are kept filled, to the extent practicable, by replenishment deliveries from general support petroleum supply activities so that full advantage can be taken of their capabilities.

4-9. Bakery Operations

Bakery operations consist in the baking of bread and in its issue or delivery to supported units. Baking is performed at or near the class I supply point by the bakery section of the direct support supply and service company.

a. The bakery section is equipped with a trailer-mounted field bakery plant (TM 10-281). Bakery operations are conducted on a 12-hour shift. Support requirements are based on a factor of .5 pounds of bread per man per day.

b. The following factors of site selection and operation are applicable:

(1) The site should be close to an adequate road net and take advantage of natural concealment. It should be so located so that a round trip to the units served will not exceed 10 hours.

(2) The site should be on firm, level, well-drained ground that will support trucks and trailers under any weather condition.

(3) The bakery should be located as close as possible to a plentiful supply of clean, pure water. (Bakery operations with the field bakery requires

approximately 500 to 800 gallons of water per day).

(4) The layout of bakery equipment must be planned to establish a straight line production of bread within each baking cycle. (Details of field bakery setup and layout are contained in TM 10-281. A bakery section normally can be set up at a new location in approximately 4 hours).

(5) Section/platoon responsibilities include the drawing of supplies and ingredients from the supply point.

CHAPTER 5

DIRECT SUPPORT SERVICE OPERATIONS

Section I. BATH AND CLOTHING EXCHANGE

5-1. General

Bath and clothing exchange services are provided by teams of three men each. The teams can operate separately or in combinations. Each team is capable of providing bath facilities and, when stocks of clothing are available, clothing exchange for approximately 2,500 to 3,000 troops per week.

5-2. Duties of Bath Team Personnel

Each bath team consists of a team chief, a clothing exchange specialist, and a clothing exchange and bath processor.

a. The team chief directs and supervises the operations of the team. He coordinates bath services with the supported units. He regulates the movement of men into the bath facilities. He directs disposition of equipment, soiled clothing, and personal articles. He prepares headcount and bath status reports; and coordinates clothing supply and laundry support with the laundry sections.

b. The clothing exchange specialist controls stocks and issue of clothing to troops and maintains records of clothing exchanged, as required.

c. The clothing exchange and bath processor services, adjusts, and operates components of bath system and assists the clothing exchange specialist. He also serves as a vehicle driver for the team.

5-3. Equipment and Supplies

a. Each bath team is equipped with an 8-showerhead bath unit consisting of two shower stands, each with four showerheads, decontaminating apparatus, chemical agent detector kits, radiacmeter, and a delousing outfit. Each team is also equipped with tents, tent stoves or heaters, and cargo trucks and trailers for hauling equipment and supplies. Each maintains a one-day stock of clean clothing for exchange purposes.

b. Operating supplies such as gasoline, fuel oil, delousing powder, soap, duckboards, foot baths,

and other necessary items are obtained through normal supply channels.

5-4. Bath Operations

a. Site Selection. The following factors influence selection of operating sites for clothing exchange and operations:

(1) The site selected must have an adequate water supply. Each eight showerhead unit uses 960 gallons per hour of operation.

(2) The site must be accessible by truck and should be centrally located for using troops.

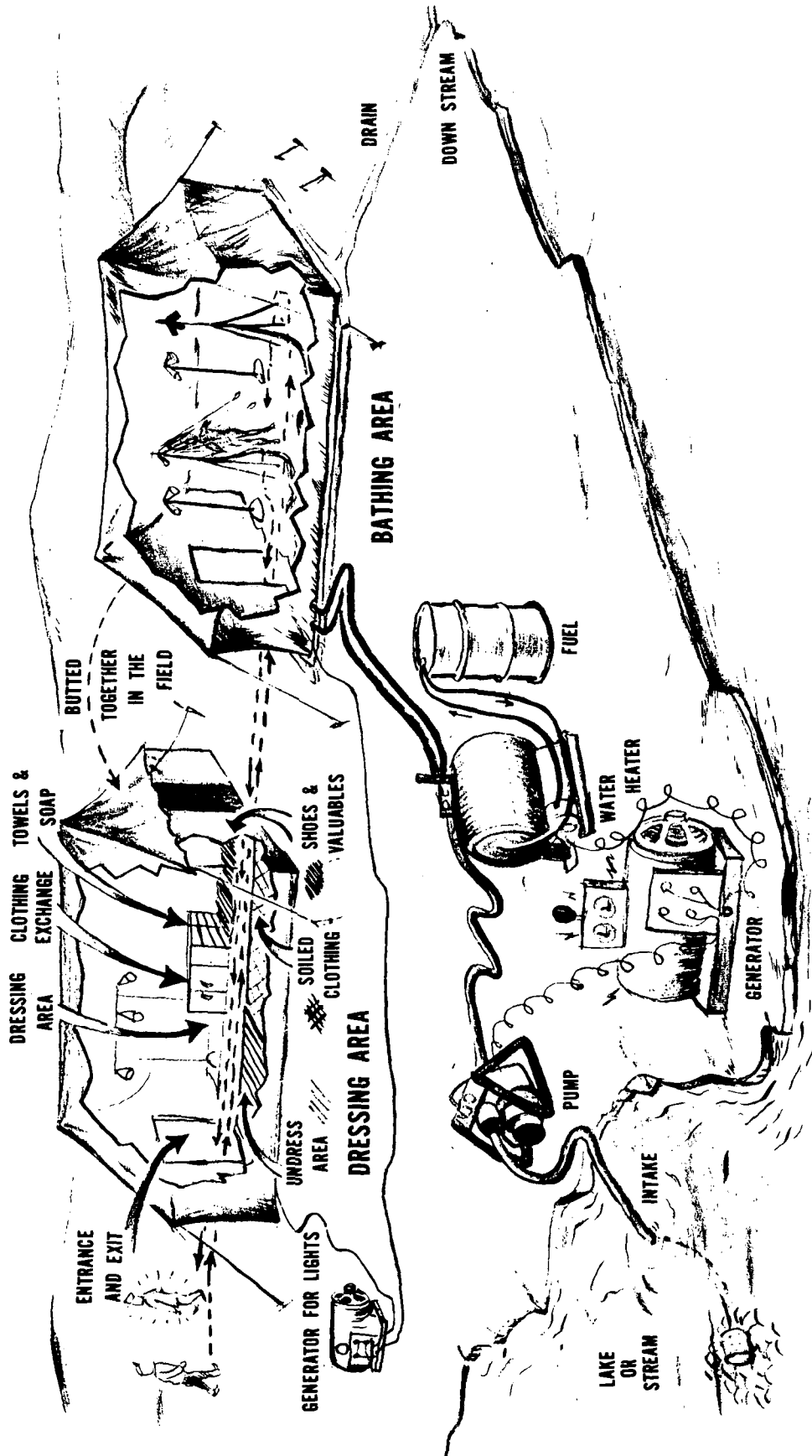
(3) The site must have an adequate parking area for using units.

(4) The site should be on well-drained ground from which used bath water can be discharged downstream from the water intake. Care must be taken to insure that used bath water does not contaminate water for drinking or mess purposes.

(5) Natural cover and concealment is desirable but in some areas camouflage nets may be satisfactory.

b. Site Layout. The nature and amount of space required for each bath point depends primarily upon the number of bath teams operating at the point and weather conditions. Normal operations require space for an assembly area, 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. A suggested layout for a one-team bath point and clothing exchange facility is illustrated in figure 5-1.

c. Bath Schedules. To avoid confusion, supported units should be scheduled through bath points as the result of coordination between the units and bath point personnel. Using units should be instructed to furnish their own guards for the dressing station to insure against loss or theft of personal possessions.



SUGGESTED LAYOUT FOR BATH POINT AND CLOTHING EXCHANGE FACILITY.

Figure 5-1. Suggested layout for bath point and clothing exchange facility.

d. Preparation for Operations. In preparing for operations—

(1) Each bath unit should be placed as close as possible to an adequate water source.

(2) The hose intake should be immersed in the water source in such a way that it will not suck mud or gravel. Provisions must also be made to keep leaves and similar matter from clogging the intake. Placing the intake on a bed of rocks in a stream bed is one method to prevent the suction of mud or gravel.

(3) Strips of canvas or improvised duckboards should be placed beneath the shower stands.

(4) A ditch approximately 1-foot wide should be dug around the shower area to carry off the used water to a point downstream from the intake hose.

(5) In winter, the ground may be covered with straw for warmth. Salvage canvas may be spread on the ground to protect the feet of bathers.

(6) Foot baths should be placed at all entrances to the shower area. The solution used in the bath is prepared by adding 1/2 ounce of grade A (70 percent) calcium hypochlorite or 2/3 of an ounce of chlorinated lime (35 percent) to each 10 gallons of water.

e. Processing Procedures. Bathing operations should be so arranged as to permit an orderly flow of personnel through the processing area. When operations are conducted in two tents, troops undress in the first tent, 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 tent, shower in the second, dry off in the third, and return to the first tent to dress. Clothing exchange operations are conducted in the dressing tent. When a personnel decontamination station is operated by the bath team under conditions of CBR operations, a separately located tent should be used for dressing and clothing exchange. This tent should be upward of the undressing and showering tents to prevent recontamination of personnel. See TM 3-220 for information pertaining to the layout, operation, and processing procedures of a field type personnel decontamination station.

(1) Troops assemble in groups of 8, 16, or 24 depending on the number of bath teams operating in the same location, and move to the undressing area. Here, they undress and each is issued a numbered valuables bag and a claim disc on a chain or string. He checks the valuable bag with a design-

nated individual, places soiled clothing in a designated area, and proceeds to the shower area.

(2) Each man is provided soap as he enters the shower area. Bathers remain under the shower for a maximum of 7 minutes. After showering, bathers deposit scrap soap in a depository near the shower exit and move to the drying and dressing area. Depending upon availability, the bath facility may furnish towels.

(3) When clothing exchange is provided, the clothing exchange specialist issues each man clean socks, shirt, trousers, and underwear. Under conditions of CBR operations, protective clothing may be exchanged. The clothing exchange specialist maintains a record of all clothing issued. To facilitate clothing issue, the supply sergeant of the unit being processed tabulates the number and size of each garment that will be needed to provide one clean change of clothing for each member of the unit.

(4) If the personnel using the bath facilities are found to be louse-infected, delousing will follow bathing. Delousing methods are covered in FM 21-10.

(5) As the final step in the process, each man dresses, reclaims his valuables, leaves the dressing area, and returns to the assembly area.

5-5. Clothing Exchange

Soiled clothing exchanged at the bath point are laundered and renovated by the laundry and renovation sections of the platoon and returned to stock for reissue.

5-6. Required Support

Each clothing exchange and bath team can move its own personnel, supplies, and equipment. Teams are responsible for setting up and taking down the bath point. Assistance, if required, must be provided by the supported unit or by the supply and service company. The supply and service company must also provide for the delivery of soiled clothing to the laundry and renovation sections. Application of delousing or disinfecting agents, monitoring for radiological contamination, detection of chemical contamination, and the guarding of personal articles also require temporary use of personnel from supported units. When delousing service is provided, medical personnel to inspect troops should be provided by the supported unit.

5-7. Reports

Normally, reports will be prescribed by higher

headquarters. The forms used for the submission of reports may be prescribed or improvised (app E). The reports will consist of summaries of production records as follows:

- a. Number of bath units operating.
- b. Hours of operation of each unit.

- c. Number of men processed by indicated unit.
- d. Operating supplies used and those left in stock.
- e. List of items in short supply.
- f. Amount of clothing received, issued, and on hand.

Section II. LAUNDRY AND RENOVATION

5-8. Laundry

The laundry mission is to support clothing exchange and bath points and company renovation activities. This mission is performed by laundry sections equipped with single-trailer laundry units.

a. *Site Selection.* The site selected should be as favorable as possible to the operations of the laundry; however, this consideration is secondary to the requirement that laundry service be provided at a location which is readily accessible to supported units. In selecting an operational site for the laundry, the following factors must be considered:

(1) The laundry must be located near a plentiful supply of clean water. The water must be as free from impurities as possible. Care must be taken to insure that dirty water discharged from the laundry will not contaminate water used for drinking, bathing, or cooking. Use of sea or salt water should be avoided. If the laundry is operating in a town where there is a local water system, this water may be used.

(2) The site selected should be located on firm, level, well-drained ground that will support the laundry equipment in any kind of weather. Adequate space must be available for tentage, vehicle parking, and operations.

(3) The laundry site should be accessible to a road net. An internal road net must be established to provide a smooth flow of vehicles into the area, to proper points within the area, and out of the area. A one-way traffic pattern is generally the most satisfactory, especially under blackout conditions.

(4) A site should be selected which provides natural protection from attack and maximum concealment from observation.

b. *Laundry Layout.* The layout for a laundry operation is illustrated in figure 5-2. The layout should be so designed that—

(1) Receiving and pickup areas are readily accessible to units delivering or picking up

clothing and textiles. The areas should also be as close to the laundry trailers as feasible. Whenever possible, receiving and pickup operations should be separated to prevent congestion of personnel and vehicles.

(2) Laundry trailers are located in as small an area as feasible. If laundry trailers must be dispersed, considerations should be given to organizational integrity in order to facilitate control.

c. *Operations.* The flow of work through the laundry section is on a bulk basis. Processing steps, operating instructions, laundry formulas, clothing resizing tables, and clothing decontamination procedures by the laundering process are contained in TM 10-280. The single trailer laundry unit is described in TM 10-3510-208-12. Operational capabilities are based on machine capacity and the requirement to provide an average of approximately 6 pounds of laundry per man per week (26 pounds per month).

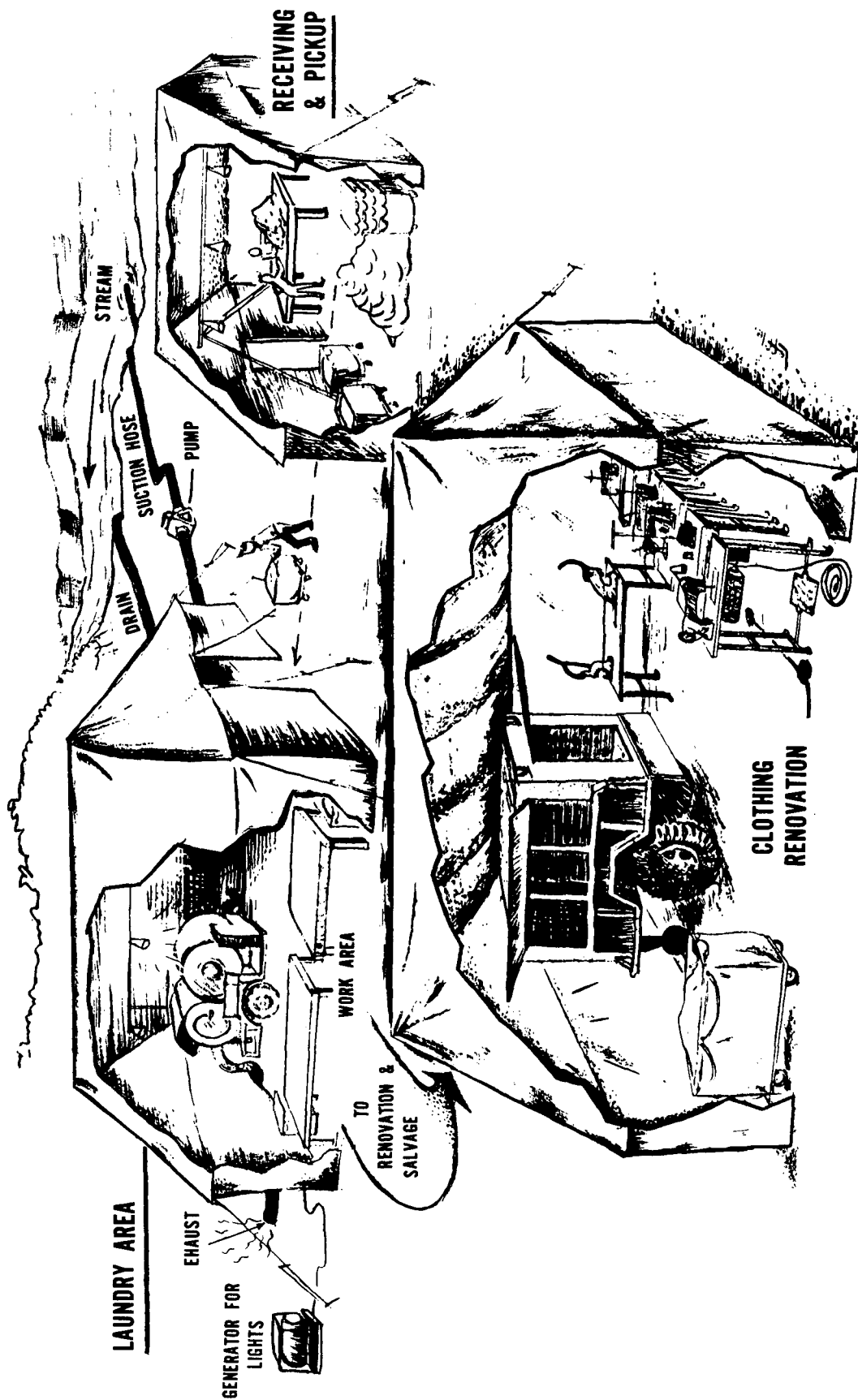
d. *Clothing Impregnation.* The laundry section, when authorized, can provide emergency clothing impregnation service at approximately 50 percent of its laundry capacity.

5-9. Renovation

The renovation section repairs clothing and such lightweight textile items as pistol belts, ammunition pouches, load-carrying slings, field pack suspenders, and shelter halves, sleeping bags, and blankets. The processes by which these items are restored to serviceability involve the use of relatively simple techniques. These are discussed in TM 10267, TM 10-268 and TM 10-269.

a. The section is equipped with two trailer-mounted clothing repair shops. It also has an industrial sewing machine, tentage repair kit, canvas and leather repair kit, and other associated equipment.

b. The renovation foreman supervises the section. He insures that workloads are adjusted to



SUGGESTED LAYOUT OF LAUNDRY AND RENOVATION AREA

Figure 5-2. Layout of laundry and renovation area.

meet peak requirements and that repairs satisfy requirements. The clothing and testible repairmen and sewing machine operators perform the renovation function. The inspector-classifier checks the items received for repair, marks the repairs to be made, cuts patches as necessary, and issues the items to a sewing machine operator.

5-10. Reports

Laundry sections normally furnish information

and make recommendations concerning operations. Appendix E indicates the type information normally desired by higher headquarters. To assist in the preparation of reports and in the compilation of data, the laundry section should at least maintain information on the total manhours worked, the production of the section or shift, and the quantities of operating supplies used and on hand. Additional forms and reports are described in TM 10-280.

Section III. GRAVES REGISTRATION

5-11. General

Graves registration activities at the direct support level consist principally of the establishment and operation of collecting points for the receipt of remains from nondivisional units. Collecting points should be well removed from other installations and their operations concealed from passing traffic. At collecting points, identification and effects specialists take and record fingerprints, take all steps to identify or verify identification of remains, establish and maintain a register of remains, assign evacuation numbers, inventory personal effects, and prepare remains for further evacuation. Guidance on handling of deceased personnel is contained in FM 10-63.

5-12. Identification

Identification of deceased personnel is a continuing process from recovery until positive identity is established. It begins at the point of recovery and continues through all collecting echelons. Complete information on identification procedures is contained in TM 10-286.

a. Basic Requirements. The following points are considered most important in graves registration identification procedures—

(1) Thoroughness and resourcesfulness in the examination of all possible sources of identity information.

(2) Care in preservation of identification media.

(3) Thoroughness and accuracy in preparation of forms and reports dealing with identification.

(4) Use of interview method. Identification by individuals personally acquainted with the deceased should be obtained when possible.

b. Identification Media.

(1) Army equipment and records that may

establish identity are clothing marks, pay records, identification tags, U. S. field medical cards, identification cards, weapons numbers tank or vehicle numbers, morning reports, and rosters.

(2) Personal effects include items listed in paragraph 5-13.

(3) Additional information may be provided by fingerprinting, and identification of other remains recovered with those unidentified.

c. Identification Procedures. In most cases, remains received at the collecting point will have been identified by the evacuating unit, and identifying media and personal effects will accompany them. The graves registration section is then required to verify the identification, inventory the effects, and provide for their evacuation with the remains. When the remains arrive at the collecting station without positive identification, the technical personnel and processes of the graves registration section will be fully utilized and identification established insofar as possible. In all cases, a complete register is prepared to record all known data concerning the deceased; status, method and means of identification, circumstances of death and recovery, disposition of remains, identifying media, and effects.

5-13. Personal Effects

Money, wallets, jewelry, identification wristbands and military decorations are inventoried on appropriate forms designed for this purpose, and attached to the remains at the initial collecting point. Effects are removed for inventory, sealed in personal effects bag, attached to remains, and not again removed until the remains reach a temporary cemetery or mortuary.

5-14. Collection

The graves registration section takes delivery of

the remains from nondivisional units and makes the necessary preparations for further evacuation. This includes the required administrative work; shrouding or pouching and tagging the remains; attaching effects, identifying media, and accompanying documents; and supervising their preparation for evacuation. When a post-combat area search is to be made for deceased personnel, search and recovery teams can be organized from members of the graves registration section. Teams may be formed from other sources and placed under the supervision of graves registration personnel.

5-15. Medical Records

If the remains have not been previously tagged, a U. S. Field Medical Card, DD Form 1380, must be prepared as required by AR 40-400. The field medical card normally is prepared by medical personnel. However, it may be prepared by any responsible member of the military designated to perform this function in connection with the graves registration service. As a minimum, when a U.S. Field Medical Card is not available, a note or tag should be attached to the remains to assist subsequent preparation of required medical records.

Insofar as is possible, the card or tag should list the name of the deceased; arm or service branch; age; race; place of recovery; when, where, and by whom tagged; and cause of death. All records attached to the remains will be checked, verified at each collecting point through which the remains pass. Such records (or tags) will be protected from the chance of being obscured or obliterated in handling.

5-16. Tactical Information

Written information of tactical importance found on or with any remains should be removed and delivered to the appropriate authority for disposition. A note to this effect should be attached to such remains.

5-17. Evacuation

Remains normally are evacuated to a temporary cemetery or a mortuary. Remains in transit should be shrouded and the back curtains of the transporting vehicles closed. Evacuation routes should bypass troop concentrations and civilian areas. A guard will accompany the remains and all pertinent records will be forwarded with them.

Section IV. OTHER SERVICES

5-18. Sales Service

The sales detachment attached to the supply and service battalion headquarters 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 officer's 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. Expansible 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. Policy indicates that at least one team is required for the sale of officers clothing and insignia after Army-Air Force Exchange Service facilities are operational. This team should be located in a major leave center. Sales and issues are accounted for in accordance with AF 711-16 as supplemented by AR 700-84.

5-19. Mess Service

The mess detachment attached to battalion headquarters provides hot meals and mess facilities for transient military personnel and others attached for rations. This service normally does not extend to troop units with organic mess facilities. Separate platoons and detachments that lack organic messes are normally attached for rations to other units that do operate messes. The mess detachment operates on a 24-hour basis in the proximity of the main supply route.

5-20. Transportation Support

Transportation available within a direct support company or direct support battalion is adequate for internal operations. Transportation required for mission supply activities, other than bulk petroleum, must be provided from other sources available to the command. This normally is a matter for coordination between the materiel management activity or the supply and service battalion headquarters and the appropriate movements control center.

5-21. Salvage

The operation of a salvage collecting point is an added function of the supply and service company operating in the COMMZ. The capability is provided by the attachment of a salvage and service platoon (para 2-13). The salvage collecting point is a temporary holding area for scrap and items that are of no use or value to the supply system. Disposition is as directed by instructions from higher headquarters, usually evacuation to property disposal units at field depots designated to receive and dispose of the materiel.

a. The bulk of the materiel received at the salvage collecting point is generated by direct support maintenance activities (FM 29-22). The collecting point receives from these activities scrap material and items that are uneconomically repairable. Included are scrap metal, heavy textile items that are not repairable, and uneconomically repairable equipment from which needed serviceable or repairable assemblies, components, and repair parts have been removed. The receipts may also include captured enemy equipment not needed for technical intelligence purposes and obsolete items of U.S. equipment no longer required by the supply system.

b. The salvage collecting point receives from direct support renovation activities items of clothing, footwear, tentage, and individual equipment that cannot be returned to the supply system. It also receives such items as field furni-

ture, lanterns, water cans, gasoline cans, and one-burner stoves.

(1) Personnel operating the salvage collecting point are capable of performing a limited classification of materiel received. A minimum of record keeping is required to report receipts to battalion headquarters. General duty personnel from the service section of the salvage and service platoon can be used to assist in the salvage collection operation.

(2) Collecting point operations are coordinated at the company level by the supply and service operations office. Battalion headquarters, provides direction and control by—

(*a*) Publishing procedures consistent with command policies.

(*b*) Providing direction or arrangements for assistance that may be required for handling of contaminated items.

(*c*) Designating the general location for the collecting point within the area assigned to the battalion and approves the specific location selected by the company commander/salvage and service platoon leader.

(*d*) Coordinating the movement of the collecting point.

(*e*) Providing the command and higher authorities with required reports.

(*f*) Making staff visits and inspections of collecting point operations.

CHAPTER 6

COMMUNICATIONS

6-1. Means of Communication

Communication means available to the units discussed in this manual include wire, radio, and messenger.

a. Wire. Wire communications—telephones and teletypewriter—are the means on which primary dependence is based. Telephones are the normal method of internal communication at company level. They are also the normal method of contact between company and battalion headquarters, supporting and supported units, and adjacent units. Each unit is equipped with a switchboard to which all unit telephones are connected. Unit switchboards are connected to an area signal center by signal units.

b. Radio. Companies are provided FM-voice radio sets to supplement organic wire systems. These sets are used for command and control and for communication with higher headquarters when distances permit. Companies may also be equipped with AM ground radio receivers to monitor air warning alerts, CBR attack warnings, fallout warnings, and radiological safety data.

c. Messenger. Messenger service, despite its limitations, remains an effective and, at times, an indispensable means of communication. It is more dependable, in some instances, than electrical means. It normally is the least expensive and the simplest means available to the commander.

6-2. Responsibilities and Policies

a. The normal functions of a unit communications officer, whether performed as a primary or additional duty, are to—

- (1) Keep the commander informed on the communications situation.
- (2) Coordinate communications with higher, adjacent, and subordinate units.
- (3) Assist in the selection of the site for the unit command post.
- (4) Supervise the installation, operation, and maintenance of the unit's communications equipment.

(5) Determine communications equipment and supply requirements.

(6) Supervise, coordinate, or arrange for the training of equipment operators.

(7) Maintain liaison with the area/command signal center.

(8) Prepare communications orders, records, and reports (FM 24-16).

(9) Prepare extracts of current signal operation instructions (SOI) and signal instructions (SSI) for use by communications personnel.

(10) Prepare radio net and wire systems diagrams.

b. Communications security is the protection resulting from all measures designed to prevent or delay unauthorized persons from gaining information of military value from communications sources. It includes physical, cryptographic, and transmission security. The first and last of these are most applicable to the supply and service battalion and its units.

(1) Physical security is designed to protect classified signal equipment and material, including plain-language copies of classified messages and carbons, from capture, damage, or loss. It means, among other things, that an inspection must be conducted before a command post is vacated to make certain that copies of messages, carbon copies, tapes, and copies of maps which might prove beneficial to the enemy are not left behind. It means also that personnel must be trained in the proper methods and importance of destroying documents.

(2) Transmission security is designed to make it difficult for the enemy to intercept transmissions and to prevent him from using friendly communications systems for deception purposes. Radio is particularly susceptible to deception, interception, direction-finding, and traffic analysis.

(3) Individuals who operate radios must be trained in correct procedures so that they will not divulge information to the enemy through faulty procedures or techniques. A high standard of net discipline is essential. Persons transmitting

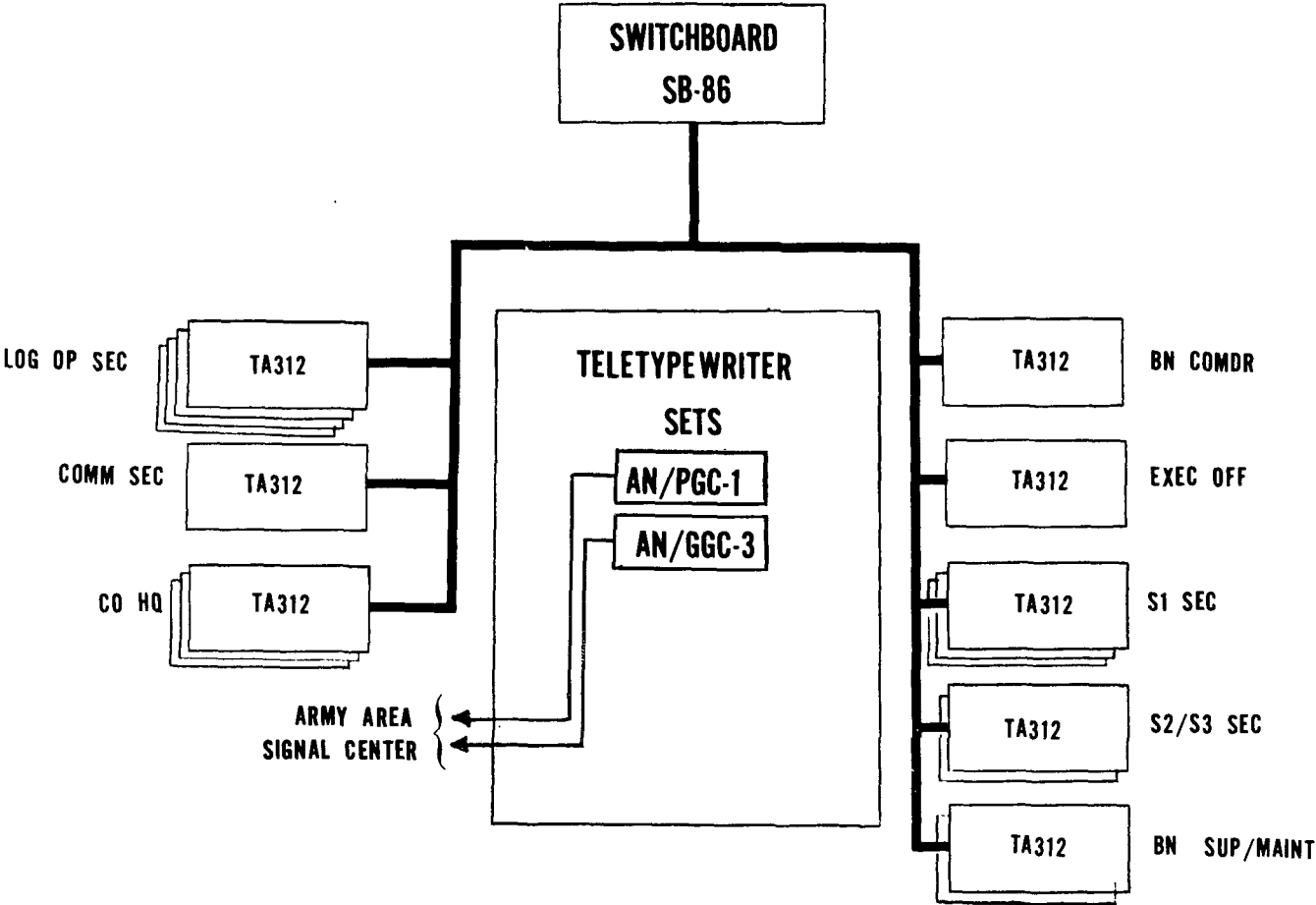


Figure 6-1. Wire diagram, headquarters and headquarters company, supply and service battalion.

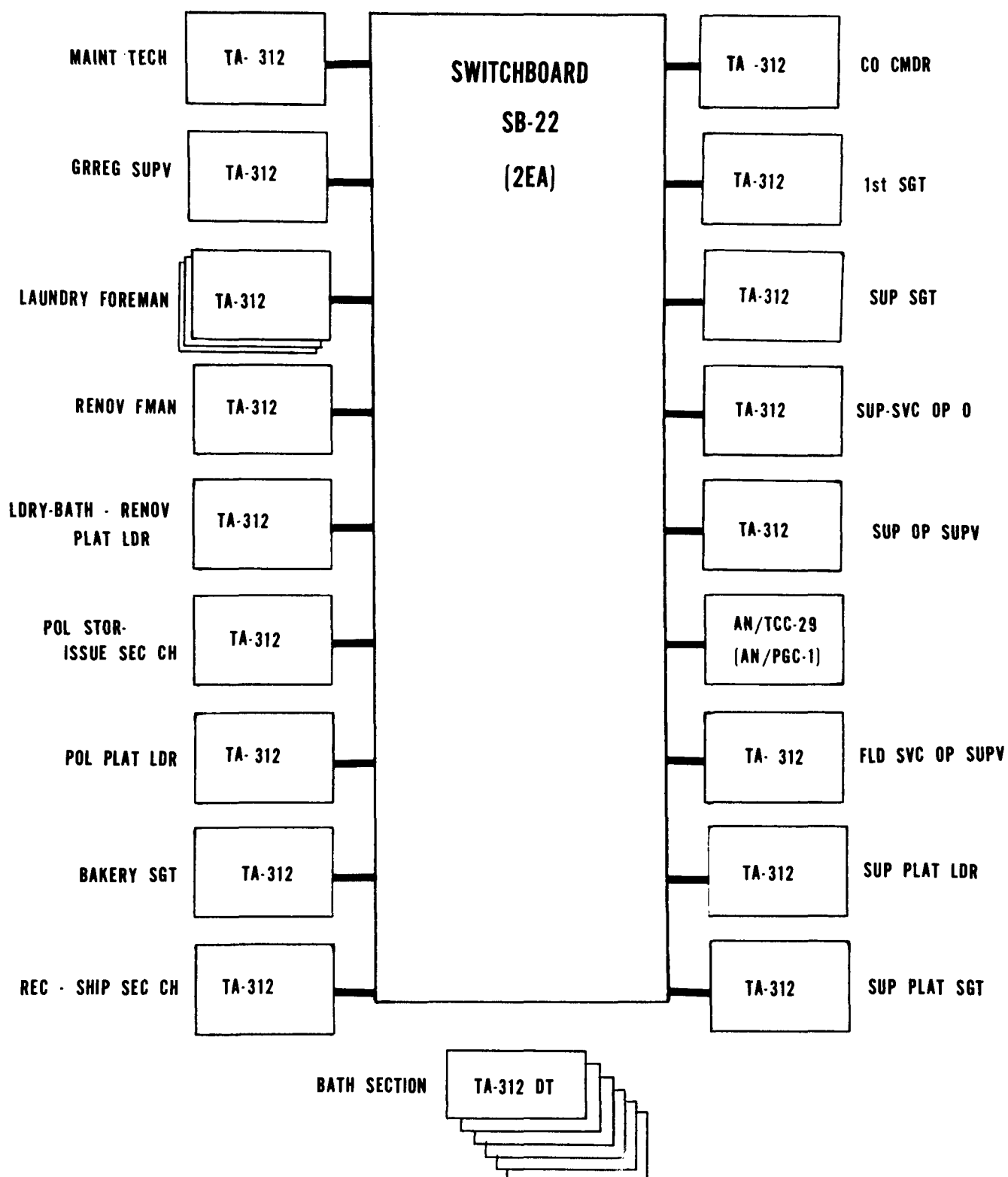


Figure 6-2. Wire diagram, supply and service company.

clear-text message by voice radio must use prescribed radio-telephone techniques.

6-3. Wire Communications

Wire communications used within the direct support organization include manual telephone switchboards, telephone sets, tape-printing teletypewriter sets, and page-printing teletypewriter sets. Wire communications equipment of the headquarters and headquarters company, supply and service battalion, (TOE 29-146) is shown in figure 6-1. That of the supply and service company, direct support (TOE 29-147) is shown in figure 6-2.

6-4. Radio Communications

AM and FM voice radios are authorized to all direct support supply and service companies and battalions.

6-5. Operating Characteristics and Considerations

Good communications depend as much on the proficiency and discipline of operators as on the capabilities of communications equipment. Poorly maintained equipment and improper operation can be just as detrimental to effective communications as adverse conditions of weather or terrain. Poor or improper discipline can subject communications to compromise as surely as overt enemy action. Accordingly, battalion and unit communications personnel should direct attention to the following:

- a.* Command emphasis on fundamentals of good communications.
- b.* Operator maintenance of communications equipment.
- c.* Proper authentication by communicators.
- d.* Enforcement of communications discipline.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

A-1. Army Regulations (AR)

- 310-32 Organization and Equipment Authorization Tables,
 Personnel.
- 310-25 Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
- 320-50 Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
- 611-101 Manual of Commissioned Officer Military Occupational
 Specialties.
- 611-201 Manual of Enlisted Military Occupational Specialties.
- 700-84 Issue and Sale of Personal Clothing.
- 711-16 Installation Stock Control and Supply Procedures (Army
 Field Stock Control System).
- 735-35 Supply Procedures for TOE and TDA Units or Activities.

A-2. Department of the Army Pamphlets (DA Pam)

- 310-1 Index of Administrative Publications.
- 310-2 Index of Blank Forms.
- 310-3 Index of Doctrinal, Training, and Organizational Publica-
 tions.
- 310-4 Index of Technical Manuals, Technical Bulletins, Supply
 Manuals, Supply Bulletins, Lubrication Orders, and
 Modification Work Orders.

A-3. Field Manuals (FM)

- 10-53 Handling of Deceased Personnel in Theaters of Operations.
- 10-67 Petroleum Supply in Theaters of Operations.
- 21-10 Military Sanitation.
- 21-41 Soldier's Handbook for Defense Against Chemical and
 Biological Operations and Nuclear Warfare.
- 21-75 Combat Training of the Individual Soldier and Patrolling.
- 23-65 Browning Machinegun Caliber .50 HE, M2.
- 29-45-1 General Support Supply and Service in the Field Army.
 (Test)
- 31-23 Stability Operations, U. S. Army Doctrine.
- 54-3 The Division Support Command and Separate Brigade
 Support Battalion.
- 54-3 The Field Army Support Command.
- 54-4 The Support Brigade.
- 54-6 The Area Support Command—
- 54-7 The Theater Army Support Command.

A-4. Technical Manuals (TM)*

3-220	CBR Decontamination.
10-267	General Repair for Clothing and Textiles.
10-268	General Repair of Footwear and Leather Goods.
10-269	General Repair for Canvas and Webbing.
10-280	Field Laundry, Bath, and Clothing Exchange Operations.
10-281	Field Bakery Operations.
10-286	Identification of Deceased Personnel.
10-405	Army Mess Operations.
10-1101	Petroleum Handling Equipment and Operations.
10-3510-	Organizational Maintenance Manual: Laundry Unit,
208-12	Single Trailer Mounted.
10-4930-	Operator and Organizational Maintenance Manual: Fuel
203-13	System, Supply Point.
38-750	Army Equipment Record Procedures.

*Includes selected technical manuals only. For a complete listing of equipment publications applicable to specific items of equipment provided by TOE to the units discussed, see the current DA Pamphlet 310-4.

APPENDIX B

THE CLASSES OF SUPPLY

Class I—Subsistence.

Class II—Clothing, individual equipment, tentage, organizational tool sets and tool kits, hand tools, and administrative and housekeeping supplies and equipment.

Class III—Petroleum fuels, lubricants, hydraulic and insulating oils and preservatives; liquid and compressed gases; bulk chemical products, coolants, de-icing and anti-freeze compounds, together with components and additives of such products; and coal.

Class IV—Construction materials, to include installed equipment, and all fortification/barrier material.

Class V—Ammunition of all types (including chemical, biological, radiological, and special weapons), bombs, explosives, mines, fuzes, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rocket propellants, and other associated items.

Class VI—Personal demand (nonmilitary sales) items.

Class VII—Major end items: A final combination of end products which is ready for its intended use, e.g., launchers, tanks, mobile machine shops, and vehicles.

Class VIII—Medical materiel including medical peculiar repair parts.

Class IX—Repair parts (less Medical peculiar repair parts): All repair parts and components to include kits, assemblies and subassemblies, repairable and nonrepairable, required for maintenance support of all equipment.

Class X—Materiel to support nonmilitary programs; e.g., agricultural and economic development. Not included in Classes I-IX.

APPENDIX C

RECORDS AND REPORTS

C-1. General

The supply and service battalion headquarters must have available a variety of data and specific information concerning operation of subordinate companies. Preparation, collection, assembly, sorting and transcription of this data into a usable medium comprises a major portion of battalion administrative activities. Much of this information is available from records and reports used in the normal routine of operations. Some can be obtained from feeder reports required of subordinate units. Some must be required of these units on a recurring basis. In general, the frequency with which such data must be submitted, compiled, and transmitted will be recommended by higher headquarters.

a. Records and reports should be kept to the minimum consistent with requirements of the situation and instructions of higher commands. They should contain sufficient information to develop required statistical information on battalion activities, whether daily, weekly, or monthly. Automatic data processing and improved means of transmission suggest a departure from manual compilation and delivery. This does not preclude operating elements from maintaining informal records for their own use and for historical purposes. Moreover, it remains necessary to have available the basic information for conversion control, and decision. It is a tool of management.

While automatic data processing is a means of into the machine language of electronics.

b. Accurate information is a basis for planning, applying this tool more rapidly and effectively, it has, however, some distinct disadvantages of application on the battlefield. A considerable volume of data can be assembled and collated manually or with the aid of conventional business equipment if feeder information is carefully selected.

C-2. Types

The principal types of data for which information records may be maintained are listed below. Current Department of the Army forms may be used, where applicable, or forms may be prescribed by command headquarters or higher authority. A sample periodic report covering battalion activities appears as part of this appendix.

- a.* Labor and personnel activity.
- b.* Equipment down-time.
- c.* Salvage evacuation.
- d.* Class II, IV, and VII supply.
- e.* Class I supply,
- f.* Class III supply.
- g.* Bath and clothing exchange activity.
- h.* Laundry and renovation activity.
- i.* Graves registration activity.
- j.* Production per man per hour.
- k.* Non-United States personnel activity.

PERIODIC REPORT OF OPERATIONS AND PRODUCTION (SUGGESTED)

(Classification)

Copy No. _____

Orgn. _____

Location _____

Map ref. _____

Period _____

1. General

a. Administrative situation.

(Indicate the general administrative situation in terms of those aspects that have had an effect upon operations and/or production, i.e., replacements, nonbattle losses, training, pilferage, etc.).

b. Tactical situation.

(Specify the general tactical situation in terms of those aspects that have had an effect upon operations and/or production, i.e., guerrilla action, sabotage, battle actions, battle casualties, etc.).

2. Operations

a. Supply

(1) Class I.

(a) Status.

Status of Class I					
Items	Unit	On hand beginning of period	Received during period	Issued during period	On hand end of period

(b) Tonnage.

1. Received During Period _____

2. Shipped During Period _____

(2) Class II, IV and VII.

(a) Status.

(Classification)

(Classification)

Status of Class II, IV, and VII Line Items			
On hand beginning of period	Received during period	Issued during period	On hand end period

(b) Percent of Initial Requisition Fills.

Note.

$$\frac{\text{Full Fills} + \text{Partial Fills}}{\text{All Requisitions (Minus Cancellations)} + \text{Partial Fills}} = \text{Percent of Initial Fills}$$

Initial fills and internal processing time

Percent filled within	Percent initial fills				
	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	Over 5 Days

(c) Tonnage.

1. Received During Period _____
2. Shipped During Period _____

(3) Class III.

(a) Status.

Status of Class III

Item	On hand beginning of period	Received during period	Issued during period	On hand end of period

(b) Activity.

1. Number of 5,000 Gallon Tank Trucks
Unloaded _____
2. Number of 5,000 Gallon Tank Trucks
Loaded _____

(Classification)

 (Classification)

3. Number of 1,200 Gallon Tank Trucks

Unloaded _____

4. Number of 1,200 Gallon Tank Trucks

Loaded _____

b. Bath and Clothing Exchange

(1) Number of bath units operating _____

(2) Hours of operation (total) _____

(3) Number of men processed. _____

(4) Operating supplies used _____

(5) Clothing received, issued, and on hand _____

c. Salvage

(1) Tonnage Received During Period _____

(2) Tonnage Shipped During Period _____

d. Laundry and Renovation

(1) Pounds Laundered During Period _____

Lbs.

(2) Hours Operated During Period _____

Hrs.

(3) Amounts of Laundry Equipment on

Hand _____

Ea.

(4) Equipment Down-Time _____

Hrs.

(5) Number of items renovated and

returned to stock _____

e. Graves Registration

(1) Number of Remains Received _____

Ea.

(2) Number of Hours Consumed in

Receiving Operations _____

Hrs.

(3) Number of Personnel Assigned _____

Ea.

(4) Number of Remains Identified _____

Ea.

(5) Number of Hours Consumed

in Identification _____

Hrs.

(6) Number of Personnel Assigned _____

Ea.

f. Labor

(1) U. S. or allied military personnel

Type _____

Number _____

 (Classification)

 (Classification)

	Hours	_____.
	Duties	_____.
(2) U. S. civilian personnel		
	Number	_____.
	Hours	_____.
	Duties	_____.
(3) Non-U. S. personnel		
	Type	_____.
	Number	_____.
	Hours	_____.
	Duties	_____.
(4) POW's		
	Number	_____.
	Hours	_____.
	Duties	_____.
(5) Contractual services		
	Number	_____.
	Hours	_____.
	Duties	_____.

 (Classification)

APPENDIX D

SUPPLY POINT PROTECTION AGAINST NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL ATTACK

1. The information in this appendix is presented for guidance in protection of supply points operated by supply and service units against the effects of nuclear, chemical, and biological attacks.
2. Passive defense measures are the only practical protection for material in army supply points.
3. Their proximity to the scene of combat action may make army supply points appropriate targets for low-yield tactical nuclear weapons. As there are no new passive defense measures available to supply point commanders, application of existing measures of dispersion, cover, and concealment must be continued, consistent with capabilities, mission, and other variables. Refinements in the implementation of such measures must be sought and applied as practicable.
4. The nuclear capability of the enemy is the prime factor in the application of passive defense measures. This is especially true in the degree of dispersion to be practiced. Mobility of supplies is an evasive measure particularly appropriate to the modern battlefield, but availability of transportation will effect and limit its application. Natural and manmade concealment generally offer little protection against modern surveillance. It may, however, be used to advantage where cover is a contributing factor.
5. The accomplishment of the supply mission limits the application of protective measures. Such measures must not jeopardize the supply mission. In locating supply points, dispersion will be such as to preclude a disproportionate destruction of supplies by a single blast or weapon. Cover afforded by natural terrain is of prime importance, and hasty improvements should be made whenever feasible.
6. Appropriate covers should be used to protect supplies stored outdoors from contamination by chemical and biological agents and radioactive dust. For detailed information pertaining to the protection of supplies and supply point personnel against nuclear, chemical, and biological attacks, see FM 21-40 and FM 21-41.

APPENDIX E

EMPLOYMENT OF NONAIR DEFENSE WEAPONS AGAINST AIRCRAFT

E-1. Policy

Command responsibility for unit defense includes the use of organic weapons against low altitude air threat and imposes requirements for unit commanders to—

- a. Recognize the threat of enemy close air support, interdiction, and reconnaissance aircraft.
- b. Recognize the potential effect of the large volume of small arms fire that can be furnished by organic weapons against low-flying hostile aircraft.
- c. Recognize the necessity to train individual soldiers in aircraft identification and techniques of firing at aerial targets.
- d. Recognize the threat to friendly aircraft in failure to designate between hostile and friendly aircraft.
- e. Establish an SOP for the identification and engagement of hostile aircraft to include how identification is accomplished, techniques of fire to be used, rules of engagement, and controls to be exercised.

E-2. Standing Operating Procedures

Based on the above SOP should be established to cover as a minimum:

- a. *Policy.* (As stated above).
- b. *Relation to Primary Mission.* (Primary mis-

sion is never prejudiced). (Successful accomplishment of primary mission is paramount. Nothing in the SOP should be construed as relieving the unit of its mission).

c. *Relationship to Passive Air Defense.* (Passive air defense measures provide the most effective air defense for combat service support installations. In the event that passive air defense measures prove ineffective, the unit must aggressively employ the large volume of fire that organic small arms and automatic weapons can place against hostile aircraft).

d. *Rule for Engagement.* (In the absence of orders to the contrary, authority to engage attacking aircraft is delegated to individual gunners. Engagement of other hostile aircraft will be ordered and supervised by unit leaders. Prior to ordering engagement, unit leaders will insure that such engagement does not adversely affect the accomplishment of the unit mission).

e. *Firing Techniques.* (Aircraft will not be engaged when any of the following conditions are present: Positive identification of the aircraft cannot be determined, friendly troops will be endangered by engagement, friendly aircraft will be endangered by engagement, aircraft are not making hostile acts toward the installation and orders have not been issued to engage).

f. *Techniques of Engagement.* (Aerial gunnery techniques applicable to all small arms and automatic weapons are indicated in FM 23-65).

APPENDIX F

STABILITY OPERATIONS

F-1. General

Stability operations are that type of internal defense and internal development operations provided by the Armed Forces to maintain, restore, or establish a climate of order within which responsible government can function effectively and without which progress cannot be achieved.

F-2. Stability Operations Doctrine

FM 31-23 prescribes general doctrine for the roles, missions, and employment of U. S. Army forces in stability operations within the overall interdepartmental internal defense and internal development effort.

a. Military forces accomplish stability operations missions through the conduct of advisory assistance, civil affairs, psychological, intelligence, and tactical operations.

(1) All organizations must be prepared to provide temporary or long-term advisory assistance to host country units. All military units have a capability to conduct some civil affairs operations, particularly military civic action. In some instances this capability may be great; in others minimal.

(2) Psychological and intelligence functions are specialized activities for which direct support supply and service units will normally participate in a support role, particularly when working with indigenous units or local people.

b. Tactical operations are the most violent and extreme of all those employed in internal defense. The objective of these operations is to destroy insurgent tactical forces and bases and establish a secure environment within which internal development is possible.

F-3. Supply and Service Support

Effective supply and service are essential to the support of the tactical operations discussed above; however, until valid experience data can be accumulated, consumption factors, stockage levels, and basis of issue must be adjusted to fit the operational area. Similar factors must be developed for allied military and civil forces that may be supported in whole or in part from U. S. re-

sources. Additionally, many of the following considerations must be taken into account:

a. It may be necessary to establish and maintain stockage levels of supply at echelons below those where such stockage normally is maintained.

b. Troops may be provided supplies through unit distribution, supply point distribution, or a combination of the two. When the terrain affords a high degree of mobility and when the command has adequate transportation, unit distribution may be preferable. When the terrain or feasible use of ground transport limits movement, distribution through supply points supported by airlift operations may be desirable or essential.

c. Local procurement is used when practicable to reduce transportation requirements; however, the overall impact on the economy of the host country must be a major consideration.

d. Army forces must be prepared to provide essential items of supply to support civic action programs, to include aid to isolated population centers, groups relocated or concentrated for security reasons, and civilian victims of attack. Such supply normally is limited to subsistence but may include such other survival necessities as, clothing, construction materials, and fuel. Maximum efforts will be made to exploit those captured enemy supplies which are suitable for civilian use.

e. As a part of the populace and resources control program, supervision must be exercised over the distribution of supplies which could be used by hostile forces. The development of a program and plan is essential to the successful conduct of populace and resources control operations. Although local civilians are employed in these functions to the greatest extent possible, in some situations the military must establish rigid controls to the extent of eliminating the use of local civilians for the distribution of sensitive supplies.

f. Security of supply installations is vital. Supply personnel should be prepared to cope with insurgent attack and guard against contamination, pilferage, and robbery. Supply installations are prime targets and precautions must be taken for their security.

INDEX

	Paragraph	Page		Paragraph	Page
Allied forces	1-3	1-2	Counterguerrilla activity	3-6	3-3
Ammunition	1-1, 2-4	1-1, 2-1	Cryptomateriel	1-1	1-1
Area communications system	3-6	3-3	Decontamination	1-1, 1-5, 2-2, 2-12	1-1, 1-2, 2-1, 2-7
Area support command (ASCOM)	1-6, 2-4, 2-13, 4-6	1-3, 2-1, 2-7, 4-2	Defense against nuclear attack	App F	F-1
Area support group	3-3	3-2	Direct support supply and service:		
Army and Air Force exchange service	5-18	5-7	Area support	1-5	1-2
Army field stock control system	4-7	4-2	Characteristics	1-3	1-2
Automatic data processing system			Mission support	1-3	1-2
(ADPS)	4-2	4-1	Principles	1-5	1-2
Bakery	1-5, 2-2, 2-7, 4-9	1-2, 2-1, 2-5, 4-9	Supported units	1-3	1-2
Bath:			Distribution methods	4-8	4-7
Equipment	5-3	5-1	Division Support Command (DISCOM)	1-3	1-2
Layout	5-4	5-1	Electric accounting machines (EAM)	3-8	3-4
Operations	5-4	5-1	Employment of non-air defense weapons	App E	E-1
Reports	5-7	5-3	Evacuation of deceased personnel	5-17	5-7
Schedules	5-4	5-1	Field Army Support Command (FAS-		
Supplies	5-3	5-1	COM)	1-6, 2-3, 3-3, 4-6	1-3, 2-1, 3-2, 4-2
Teams	2-9, 5-2	2-6, 5-1	Field depot	3-3	3-2
Battalion schools	3-6	3-3	Filling station operations	4-8	4-7
Battle loss reports	4-7	4-2	Fort Lee, Virginia	1-1	1-1
Breakdown operations	4-8	4-7	Fuel system supply point (FSSP)	2-8, 4-8	2-6, 4-7
Centralized control	1-5	1-2	Graves registration:		
Cemeteries	2-10	2-6	Collecting Points	2-10	2-6
Chemical, biological, and radiological			Units	1-5	1-2
operations (CBR)	2-2	2-1	U.S. Field Medical Card	5-12b, 5-15	5-6, 5-7
Civil affairs	3-6	3-3	Headquarters and Headquarters Com-		
Classes of supply:	2-2, app B	2-1, B-1	pany Supply and Service Battalion:		
Class I. (See Subsistence supplies.)			Adjutant/S1	3-6	3-3
Class II. (See Clothing, tentage,			Allocation	3-3	3-2
and tool-kits.)			Assignment	3-3	3-2
Class III. (See Petroleum sup-			Battalion Headquarters	3-4	3-2
plies.)			Battalion Supply and Maintenance		
Class IV. (See construction and			Section	3-8	3-4
fortification material.)			Capabilities	3-2	3-1
Class V. (See Ammunitions.)			Chaplain	3-6	3-3
Class VII. (See Major end items.)			Communications officer	3-6	3-3
Clothing	2-2	2-1	Communications section	3-8	3-4
Collection of deceased personnel	5-14	5-6	Company headquarters	3-7	3-3
Command controlled items	4-7	4-2	Intelligence, Operations Officer		
Communications:			(S2/S3)	3-6	3-3
Equipment	6-5	6-4	Logistics Officer (S4)	3-6	3-3
Methods	6-1	6-1	Mission	3-2	3-1
Policy	6-2	6-1	Organization	3-1	3-1
Responsibilities	6-2	6-1	Sergeant Major	3-6	3-3
Security	6-2	6-1	S1 Section	3-8	3-4
Communications zone (COMMZ)	1-4	1-2	S2/S3 Section	3-8	3-4
	1-6, 2-4, 2-12, 3-3, 3-10, 4-4	1-3, 2-1, 2-7, 3-2, 3-5, 4-1	Logistics Operation Section	3-8	3-4
Composite service organization	2-14	2-7	Identification of deceased personnel	5-12	5-6
Construction and fortification material	2-2, 4-7	2-1, 4-2	Intelligence	3-6	3-3
Convoy refueling	4-8	4-7	Internal defense/development operations	3-6	3-3

	Paragraph	Page
Impregnation of clothing -----	1-5, 2-2, 2-9, 3-8, 5-5, 5-8	1-2, 2-1, 2-6, 3-4, 5-3, 5-4
Issue controls -----	4-7	4-2
Labor -----	2-13	2-7
Laundry:		
Battalion responsibilities -----	3-8	3-4
Capabilities -----	2-9	2-6
Layout -----	5-8	5-4
Operating teams -----	2-9	2-6
Reports -----	5-8	5-4
Site -----	5-10	5-6
Levels of supply -----	4-4	4-1
Major end items -----	2-2, 4-7	2-1, 4-2
Management centers -----	4-3, 4-6	4-1, 4-2
Management controls -----	4-7	4-2
Medical materiel -----	1-1, 2-4	1-1, 2-1
Mess detachments -----	3-10, 5-19	3-5, 5-7
Personal effects -----	5-13	5-6
Petroleum supplies -----	1-1, 2-2, 2-8, 4-5, 4-7, 4-8	1-1, 2-1, 2-6, 4-2, 4-3
Quartermaster Service Organization --	2-14	2-7
Radio communications -----	6-1, 6-4	6-1, 6-4
Ration request -----	4-7	4-2
Refrigeration -----	2-14	2-7
Regulated items -----	4-7	4-2
Renovation -----	1-1, 1-5, 2-2, 2-9, 3-8, 5-9	1-1, 1-2, 2-1, 2-6, 3-4, 5-4
Repair Parts -----	1-1	1-1
Requirements -----	4-6	4-2
Requisitioning -----	4-6, 4-7	4-2, 4-2
Sales -----	1-1, 1-5, 5-18	1-1, 1-2, 5-7
Detachment -----	3-9	3-5
Salvage -----	1-1, 1-5, 2-2	1-1, 1-2, 2-1
Scheduled supply -----	4-5, 4-7	4-2, 4-2
Stockage -----	1-5, 4-4	1-2, 4-1
Stock control -----	2-6, 3-4, 3-8, 4-2, 4-3	2-5, 3-2, 3-4, 4-1
Stock Control Center (SCC) -----	4-3	4-1

	Paragraph	Page
Subsistence supplies -----	1-1, 2-2, 4-5, 4-7, 4-8	1-1, 2-1, 4-2, 4-7
Supply and Maintenance Command (SMC) -----	4-3, 4-6	4-1, 4-2
Support brigade -----	1-6, 2-4, 4-3	1-3, 2-1, 4-1
Support group -----	3-3	3-2
Supply and Service Company, Direct Support:		
Allocation -----	2-3	2-1
Assigned -----	2-3	2-1
Capabilities -----	2-2	2-1
Company Headquarters -----	2-5	2-4
Employment -----	2-4	2-1
Graves Registration Section -----	2-10	2-6
Laundry, Renovation, and Bath Platoon -----	2-9	2-6
Mission -----	2-2	2-1
Organization -----	2-1	2-1
Petroleum Platoon -----	2-8	2-6
Supply and Service Operations Office -----	2-6	2-5
Supply Platoon -----	2-7	2-5
Sales Detachment -----	2-13	2-7
Salvage Detachment -----	2-13	2-7
Supply points:		
Class I -----	4-8	4-7
Class III -----	4-8	4-7
Protection -----	App F	F-1
Tentage -----	2-2	2-1
The Army Equipment Records System (TAERS) -----	3-7	3-3
Theater Army Support Command (TASCOM) -----	1-6, 2-3, 3-3, 4-3	1-3, 2-1, 3-2, 4-1
Throughput distribution -----	1-5, 4-5, 4-7, 4-8	1-2, 4-5, 4-2, 4-7
Tool Sets -----	2-2	2-1
Transient messes -----	3-10, 5-19	3-5, 5-7
Transportation -----	2-4, 5-20	2-1, 5-7
United States Army Combat Developments Command Supply Agency (USACDCA) -----	1-1	1-1
Unitized supplies -----	2-7	2-5
U.S. Field Medical Card -----	5-12b, 5-15	5-6, 5-7
Wire Communications -----	6-1, 6-3	6-1, 6-4

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

W. C. WESTMORELAND,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

Active Army, NG, USAR: To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-11 requirements for Direct Support Supply and Service in Field Army.